



EXPLORATION UPDATE - YIDBY GOLD PROJECT

Yidby Gold Review Unlocks a Bigger Picture Multiple Gold Targets Across Huge Footprint

Key Highlights

- The Yidby Corridor over 5km in strike length, significant potential extension, only 2km drill tested to date:

Gold mineralisation open to the north of:

- YBRC136¹ **60m @ 0.99 g/t Au** *from* 71m
 37m @ 1.05 g/t Au *from* 146m
- YBRC017² **27m @ 1.39 g/t Au** *from* 110m

Gold mineralisation open to the south of:

- YBRC035³ **28m @ 1.82 g/t Au** *from* 126m
- YBRC037³ **36m @ 1.09 g/t Au** *from* 146m

Open at Depth:

- YBRC041⁴ **16m @ 1.18 g/t Au** *from* 234m

- **Marshall**

- YBRC059⁵ **57m @ 1.29 g/t Au** *from* 33m

- **Cashens Corridor defined by a fault controlling gold mineralisation:**

- CHRC001⁶ **8m @ 2.01 g/t Au** *from* 19m

- **Loot - 400m south of Cashens Corridor:**

- extends south west into the Yidby host stratigraphy
- up to 13.19 g/t Au⁶ from float samples

- **Delaney's Well altered mafic volcanic stratigraphy analogous to the Capricorn's Mt Gibson gold deposit:**

- DRC08⁶ **8m @ 4.69 g/t Au** *from* 22m
- encompasses over 17 sq km of untested stratigraphy

- **Yidby synform hosting the Yidby gold mineralisation:**

- extends into a layered gabbro and dolerite stratigraphy to the north at the Yidby Hill Prospect with over 4km of untested gold potential

- **Six Mile Well:**

- An unconformable contact between the mafic/ultramafic sequence and the sediments to the west, with a potential strike length of 8km has been identified at Six Mile Well

¹ ASX release 18/12/2025, ³ASX release 01/6/2021, ⁵ASX release 15/7/2022

² ASX release 29/4/2021, ⁴ASX release 12/1/2022, ⁶ASX release 6/8/2020, ⁷ASX release 30/4/2026

Surefire's Executive Chair Vladimir Nikolaenko Commented:

"The comprehensive, data-driven synthesis of the Yidby district's geology, geophysics and geochemistry has significantly enhanced Surefire's understanding of the project and identified substantial untested gold potential across its tenure. More than 24 km of prospective strike and approximately 17 km² of untested lithologies and structural targets provide considerable scope to expand the Yidby Gold Project. The Company is now advancing prospect-scale evaluation to prioritise targets ahead of a focused drilling and sampling program in Q3."

Exploration Update

Surefire Resources NL (ASX: SRN) ("SRN" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update from an exploration review of the Company's 100% owned Yidby Gold Project in the mid-west region of Western Australia. Following on from positive surface rock chip results at Cashens Find and Loot, Surefire

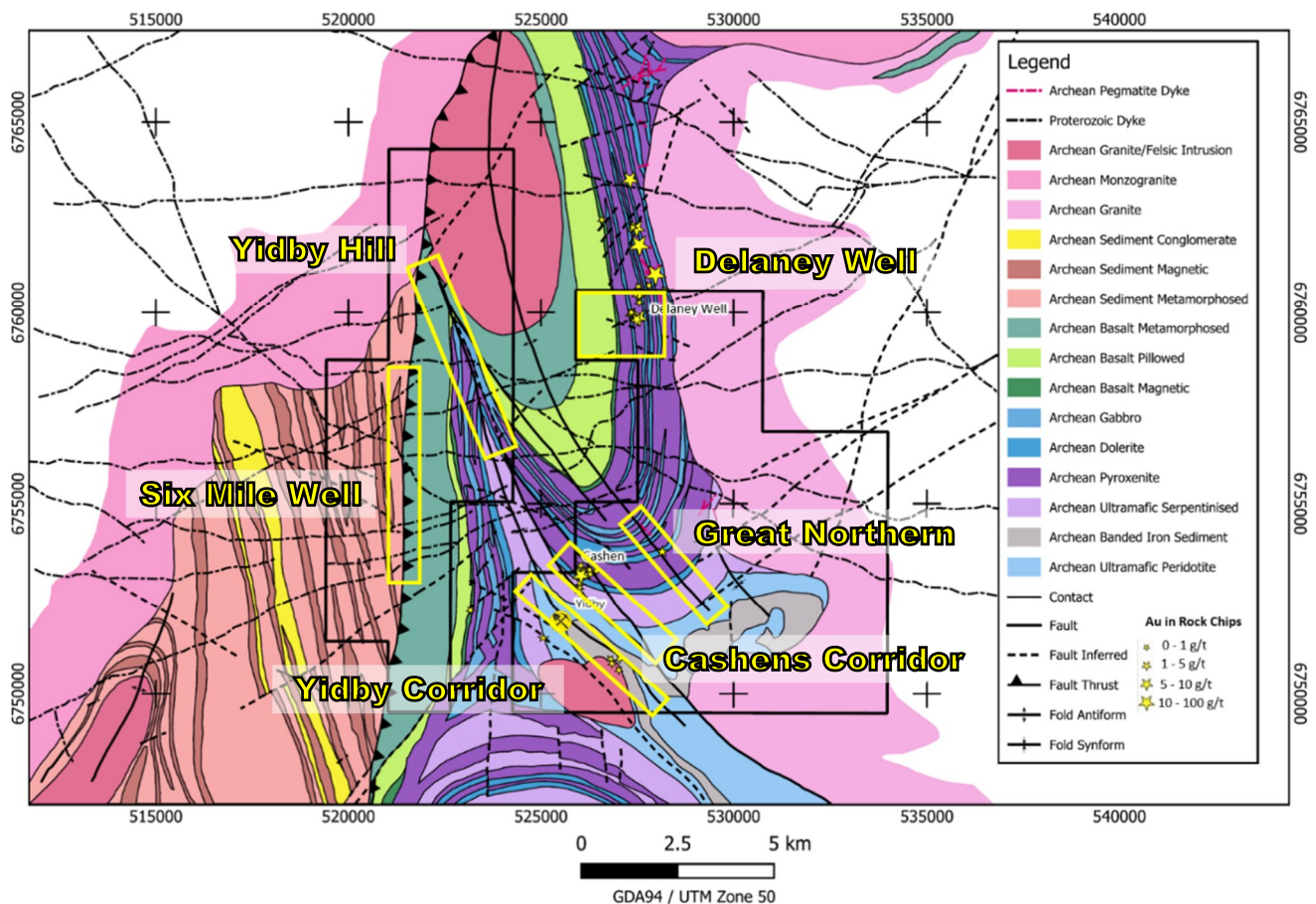


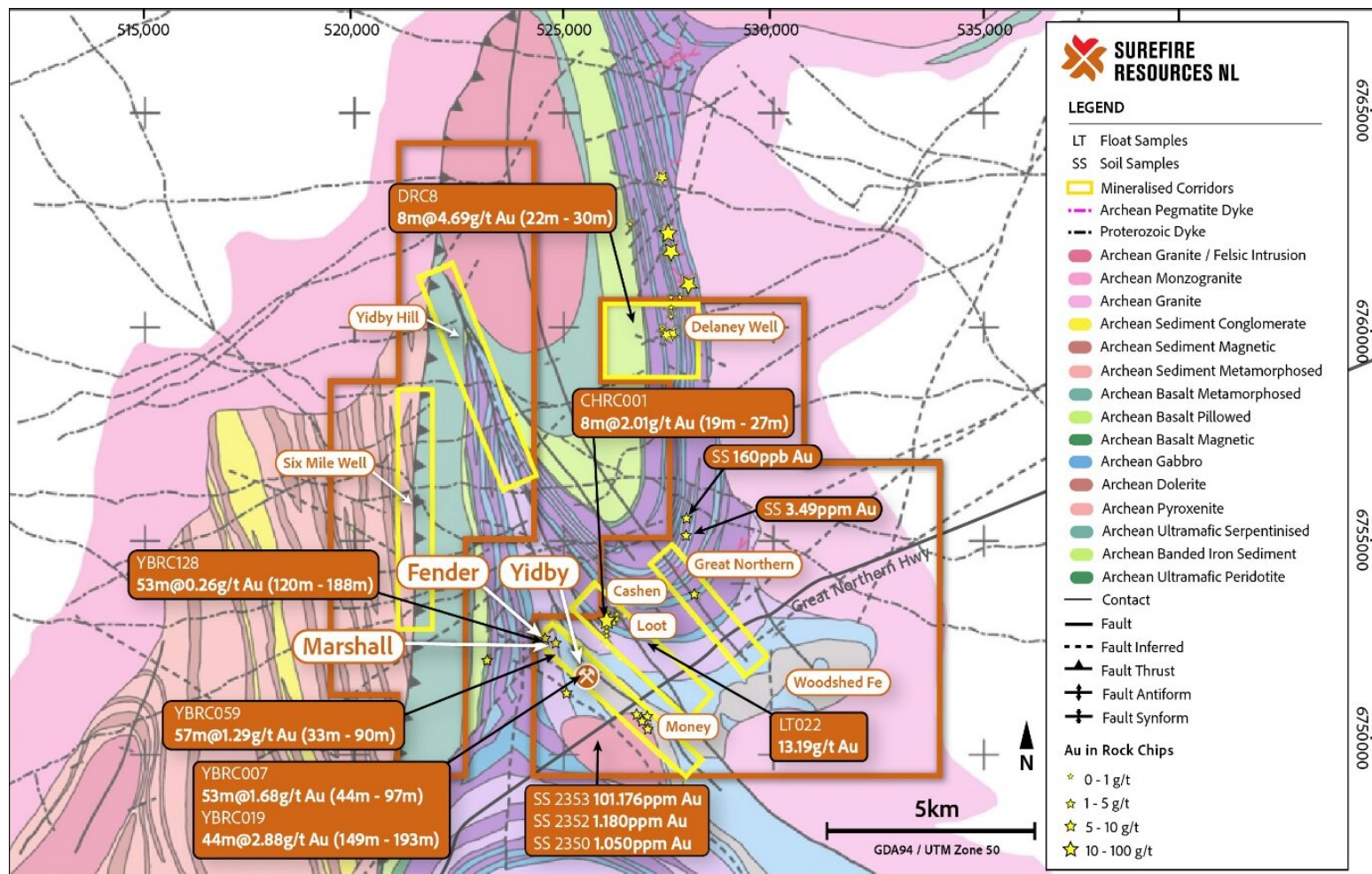
Figure 1: Yidby Gold Project location showing Surefire tenement outlines in black, on recently completed geological interpretation with Yidby gold deposit location with gold in float/rock chip samples from previous work and areas identified for exploration.

Resources commissioned consultants Terra Resources Pty Ltd to integrate and interpret all available historical geophysical, surface mapping, geochemical and drilling data, and to put those results and the Yidby mineralisation in context with the geology.

This systematic interpretation of the geology has driven an understanding of the regional prospectivity of the lease holding. Drill hole and regional geochemical data can now be placed into this context to prioritise exploration.

Significant conclusions and the areas prospective for further gold discoveries are displayed in Figure 1 (above).

Figure 2: Yidby Gold Project displaying Surefire tenements, geology, structure, outstanding (drilling, rock chip and stream sediment) results and areas identified for further gold exploration.



Yidby Corridor

The Yidby gold mineralisation occurs on the synformal fold axis north of a felsic intrusion on the contact between the host ultramafic and an overlying sedimentary sequence. The Yidby Corridor covers this main NW trending mineralised zone. The Yidby Corridor target encapsulates the currently drilled Yidby Prospect and the as yet undrilled Money Anomaly shown in Figure 2 (below). The review confirms the view that Money may be a continuation of the Yidby gold mineralisation. The entire Yidby Corridor target

constitutes over 5km of strike length, of which only 2km has been drilled tested, as the Yidby gold prospect.

Yidby Hill

Yidby Hill is the extension of the Yidby fold axis into the layered gabbro and dolerite stratigraphy to the northwest. The prospectivity is enhanced by the faulted nature of the contact, giving rise to potential orogenic gold emplacement. This area has had minimal exploration in the past and presents over 4km of untested potential.

Cashens Corridor

The Yidby synformal axis extends to the NNW onto Surefire's western tenement into rocks that host the Cashens Find and Loot Prospects, within a trend called the Cashens Corridor which is parallel to the Main Yidby Corridor. The Cashens Find and Loot Prospects are hosted within a major folded and layered gabbro and dolerite stratigraphy that has been intruded by albite rich porphyritic dykes. These lithologies are excellent host for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn, a prime example of which is the Mt Gibson gold deposit 44km south of Yidby.

Cashens Find has strong historic drilling results, including **8m @ 2.01 g/t Au** in CHRC001 while the Loot prospect is a newly discovered zone featuring surface mineralisation returning up to **13.19g/t Au** from surface rock grab samples. These prospects are parallel repetitions of the structural/lithostratigraphic Yidby Corridor.

Great Northern

The Great Northern is predicted to be another parallel zone further north within the antiformal axis into the layered gabbro and dolerite and Yidby stratigraphy. This is an as yet untested target that presents with 3km of strike. The interpreted fold hinge is developed within the Yidby gabbro/dolerite and represents a favourable structural setting analogous to several Archaean gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields, where fold hinges and associated axial planar structures have focused hydrothermal fluid flow and gold mineralisation. Examples include the St Ives gold camp and the Agnew Gold Mine.

Six Mile Well

The Six Mile Well is located within an unconformable contact between a mafic/ultramafic sequence in the east and the sediments in the west. It is identified as being highly prospective and remains to be tested. The Six Mile Well prospect is a gold-prospective contact which exceeds 8km in length.

Delaney's Well

The Delaney's Well gold prospect is located within a layered dolerite/gabbro complex. The prospect is located to the south of the Capricorn Metals Ltd Kings Find Project where chlorite-biotite-muscovite altered mafic volcanic stratigraphy has been identified. This particular mineral assemblage is analogous to the Mt Gibson deposit. Delaney's Well is a cluster of historic stopes, shafts, and costeans that have previously produced gold. Surefire Resources drilling returned a high-grade intersect in hole **DRC08**, of **8m @ 4.69 g/t Au**, including **2m @ 17.7 g/t Au**.

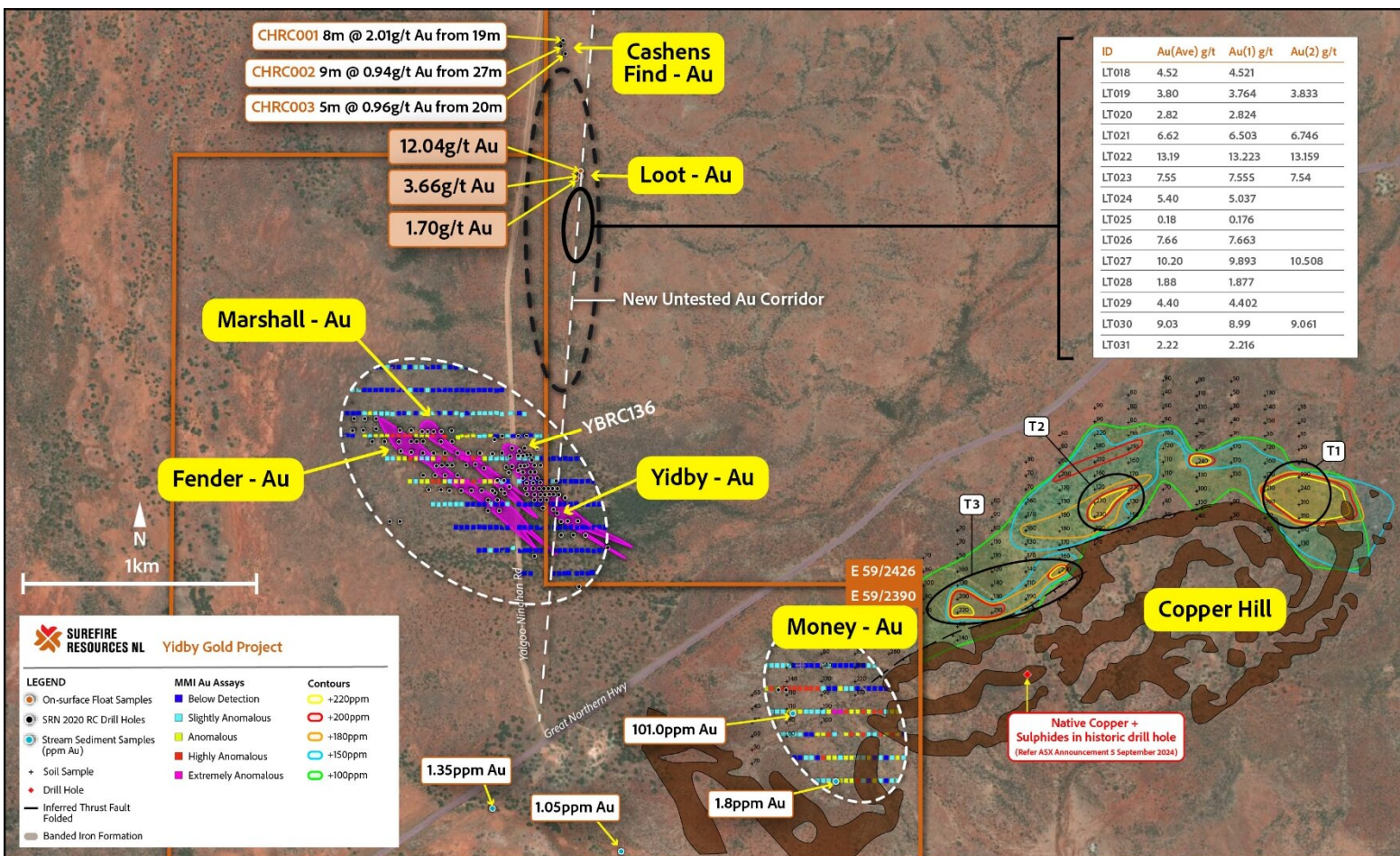
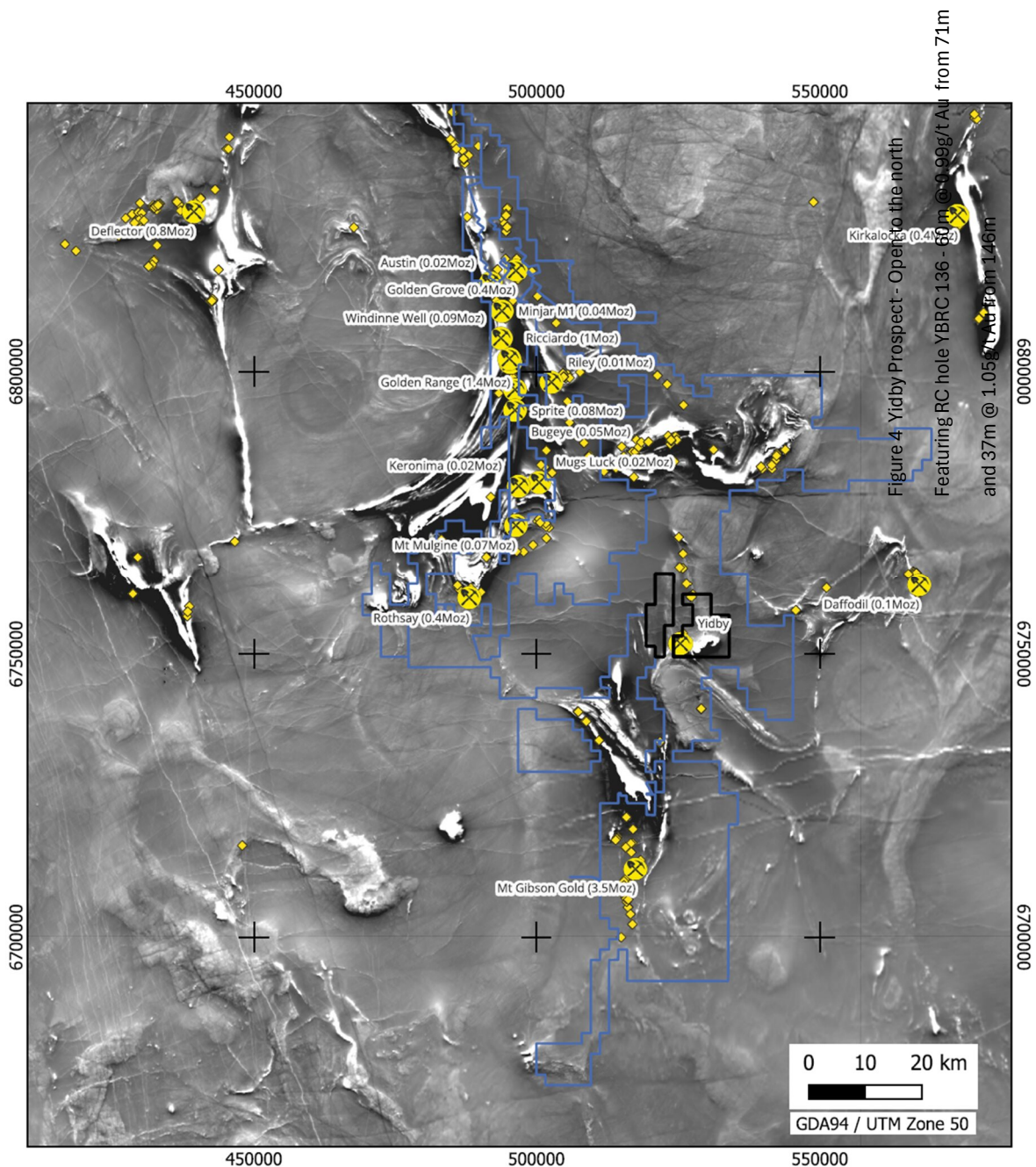


Figure 3: LOOT Float assay result table.

About the Yidby Gold Project

The Yidby Gold project is located approximately 280km north-east of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia. The project comprises three granted exploration licences with a total area of 114km² and includes three prospects where significant gold mineralisation has been identified. They are associated with historical workings at Delaney Well, Cashens Find and Surefire's Yidby Gold discovery. The Yidby Gold discovery was found beneath 10-25m of largely barren transported overburden.

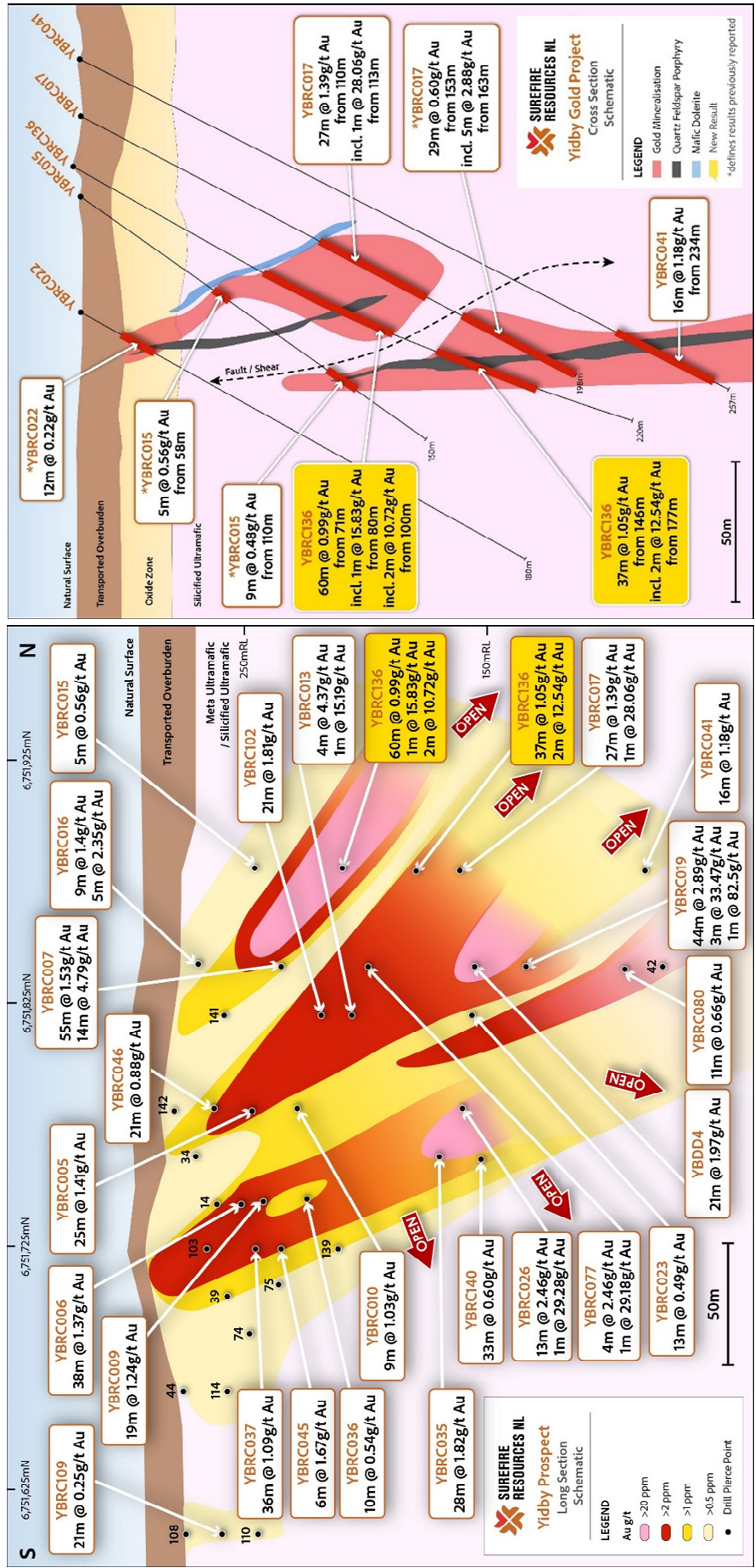


The project is located entirely within Capricorn Metals Ltd (ASX:CMM) Mt Gibson Gold Project tenure (Figure 4). The Mt Gibson Project has a reserve base of 2.6Moz¹.

Figure 4: Yidby Gold Project location showing Surefire Resources NL tenement outlines in black, Capricorn Metals Ltd tenement outlines in blue on a total field magnetic image with regional gold deposits and prospects in yellow from GSWA database.

¹ CMM website 19/6/2026

⁸ ASX release 18/3/2024



YIDBY – LIST OF DRILLING INTERSECTIONS:

Excellent Drilling Results from over 140 RC Drill Holes and 5 Diamond Holes drilled to date. The results feature thick intercept widths and good gold grades, the Yidby gold mineralisation remains open in both directions along strike and down dip.

Table 1 List of Significant Drilling intersections within the Yidby Gold Corridor (Yidby, Fender and Marshall prospects)

Hole_ID	x	y	z	Depth	Az	Dip	From	To	(m)	Au g/t
YBRC005	525782.4	6751778	296.4	72	265.2	-60.66	36	67	31	1.32
YBRC006	525828.3	6751734	296.7	78	270	-60	32	68	36	1.44
incl							57	58	1	17.86
YBRC007	525766.1	6751837	296.7	111	264.6	-59.7	44	97	53	1.68
incl							68	72	4	13.96
YBRC008	525827.3	6751751	296.7	129	264.2	-58.77	12	20	8	1.01
and							32	37	5	1.04
and							51	62	11	2.46
incl							53	54	1	24.16
YBRC009	525858.6	6751744	296.8	102	270	-60	50	69	19	1.24
YBRC010	525813.8	6751782	296.6	90	270	-60	71	80	9	1.03
YBRC013	525778.5	6751809	296.5	138	270	-60	84	88	4	4.37
incl							84	85	1	15.19
and							100	105	5	1.71
YBRC016	525723.7	6751839	296.5	90	271.8	-74.44	20	25	5	2.60
YBRC017	525791.6	6751879	296.7	198	269.4	-61.14	110	137	27	1.39
incl							113	114	1	28.06
and							163	168	5	2.84
YBRC018	525250.1	6751950	293.2	99	270	-60	89	91	2	1.16
YBRC019	525804.4	6751839	296.6	198	270	-60.18	149	159	10	10.10
incl							150	151	1	82.50
and							168	182	14	1.44
YBRC024	525299	6751951	293.3	99	270	-60	14	36	22	1.23
YBRC026	525839.4	6751781	296.8	186	268.2	-60.39	159	178	19	1.07
YBRC033	525556.8	6751737	295	66	270	-60	36	38	2	1.01
YBRC035	525853.5	6751754	297	168	265.6	-61.03	126	154	28	1.82
incl							141	142	1	16.96

Hole_ID	x	y	z	Depth	Az	Dip	From	To	(m)	Au g/t
YBRC036	525916.6	6751754	297.3	246	265	- 61.27	75	77	2	1.17
and							216	221	5	1.19
YBRC037	525868.9	6751724	297.1	194	270	- 66.86	31	67	36	1.09
YBRC041	525811.2	6751880	296.8	257	270	-60	234	250	16	1.18
YBRC045	525890.2	6751724	297.2	100	270	-60	49	55	6	1.67
and							65	72	7	1.65
and							78	86	8	5.60
incl							78	79	1	39.92
YBRC046	525769.3	6751772	296.2	90	270	-60	36	41	5	2.54
YBRC053	525669.6	6751698	298	76	270	-60	14	25	11	1.05
YBRC055	525297.5	6751899	293.3	100	270	-60	31	34	3	1.50
YBRC059	525496.9	6751900	294.6	100	270	-60	33	90	57	1.29
incl							72	73	1	52.70
YBRC077	525784.5	6751837	296.8	155	267.7	- 60.89	118	122	4	2.46
incl							119	120	1	29.29
YBRC102	515570.6	6767810	302	120	270	-60	81	102	21	1.81
YBRC103	515401.6	6712499	302	114	270	-60	32	44	12	0.61
YBRC120	525427	6751875	300	120	270	-60	24	36	12	0.53
YBRC123	525319	6751898	300	96	270	-60	52	80	28	0.28
YBRC127	525521	6751902	300	100	270	-60	56	92	36	0.43
YBRC128	525273	6752002	300	100	270	-60	120	188	86	0.26
YBRC136	525774	6751879	300	220	270	-60	71	131	60	0.99
incl							80	81	1	15.83
incl							100	102	2	10.72
and							146	183	37	1.05
incl							177	179	2	12.54
YBRC137	525832	6751809	300	188	270	-60	165	175	10	1.00
YBRC138	525914	6751779	300	162	270	-60	25	28	3	0.74
YBRC140	525863	6751768	300	200	270	-60	148	181	33	0.60
YBRC141	525767	6751814	300	100	270	-50	55	65	10	0.49

Note all holes are inclined -60degrees to 270(w) except YBRS 141 which was inclined @ -50 degrees

Authorised for release to ASX by:

Vladimir Nikolaenko

Executive Chairman

E: vladimir@surefireresources.com.au

Ph: +61 8 63316330

For further information on the company and our projects, please visit www.surefireresources.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to geophysical exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Barry Bourne, who is employed as a Consultant to the Company through geophysical consultancy Terra Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Bourne is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bourne consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Edd Prumm, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('AusIMM') and a fulltime employee of Prumm Corporation PL. Mr Prumm has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Prumm consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Appendix A:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition:

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Float Rock Sampling is used by Surefire as an on ground first pass analysis tool for gold exploration in previously unexplored areas. During the initial round of float rock sampling all float rock was sampled. The lithology of the float rocks during the first pass sampling contained Quartz, basalt, Ultramafic, Ultramafic schist and a sugary quartz like lithology with sulphide casts now recognised as Albitite. - Second and third pass float sampling was focussed on collection of Albitite lithology float which, during the initial round of float sampling, produced consistent gold values in excess of 1 g/t Au. - Float sampling consisted of collection of 2 to 3 float rocks greater than 100mm in size from each GPS location. - Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples weighing approximately 3kg from the splitter on the cyclone and submitted to the laboratory (Nagrom laboratories). Preliminary 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory. - In the Nagrom gold assay process, the entire sample is crushed to -3mm then either riffle-split then pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay gold (Au) analysis. - Selected drill hole samples in zones of lower prospectivity were composited to 4m after the crushing stage at the lab before 50g charge Fire Assay analysis. Where grades of >0.1 g/t Au are returned for drillhole sample composites the individual 1m samples are assayed for that zone.
Drilling techniques	Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	- RC drilling was bagged on 1m intervals and an estimate of sample recovery has been made on the size of each sample. - The cyclone is shut off when collecting the sample and released to the sample bags at the completion of each metre to ensure no cross contamination. If necessary, the cyclone is flushed out if sticky clays are encountered. - Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis. 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory Preliminary 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory.
Logging	- Geological logging was conducted per 1m sample with lithologies and weathering zones being documented throughout. - Representative samples from the "green bags" are sieved and in fresh rock, washed, and placed in chip trays for each hole. - Float rock sampling during the first phase included all float rock. - Float rock sampling during the 2nd and 3rd phases focussed on collection of the distinctive mineralised Albitite lithology
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- Not applicable to this announcement - Every 1m RC interval was sampled as a dry primary sample in a calico bag off the cyclone/splitter. - Drill sample preparation and analysis carried out at registered laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories). Sample preparation is dry pulverisation to 95% passing 75 microns. - Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and

Criteria	Commentary
	duplicates generally every 25m and offset. • Sampling is carried out using standard protocols as per industry practice. • Sample sizes range typically from 2 to 3kg and are deemed appropriate to provide an accurate indication of gold mineralisation. • Preliminary 4m speared composites samples, used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory, are 2 to 3kg in weight and derived from the main sample bulk using a spear method.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Gold assays at Nagrom and ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA, using a 50g charge for Fire Assay gold (Au) total analysis. • Selected samples in down hole drilling zones of lower prospectivity were composited to 4m after the crushing stage at the lab before 50g charge Fire Assay analysis. Where grades of >0.1 g/t Au are returned for the composite the individual 1m samples are assayed for that zone. • Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and duplicates generally every 25m and offset. Standards and duplicate assays are also completed at the Lab.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades, including a 0.1g/t minimum cut-off for the "mineralised envelope" and including "economic" cut-off grades applicable to the significant intersections (e.g. 0.3 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au). Where internal waste is included, the included zone must average above the stated cut-off grade to be across the added interval. • Geological and sample data was entered into spreadsheets on site and stored on the Company's database.
Location of data points	• Siting of planned drillholes was completed using a DGPS and adjusted with hand-held GPS where necessary. Final collar locations will be surveyed using DGPS, which will also provide topographic data. • Grid system MGA 2020, Zone 50. • Downhole surveys have been completed while drilling on recent deeper holes using a REFLEX Gyro Tool. Open hole surveys will be completed on all previous and current holes not yet surveyed, subject to blockages downhole. • Float samples were collected on surface and the coordinates of each location was logged with a hand held Garmin GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Sample data down hole for future resource estimation will be at no more than 1m intervals (with selected intervals composited at the lab). • Data spacing in terms of pierce points varies from 25m to 100m from previous intersections. Assessment as to whether sufficient data has been generated to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for (JORC 2012) Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) is underway and, if necessary, additional drilling will be carried out to establish continuity. • Float samples were collected at roughly 20m intervals or, at the periphery of the mineralised zone, as the float occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling orientation is designed to test the mineralisation at as close as possible to orthogonal to the mineralisation, therefore not biasing the sampling or intersection lengths. • All intersections are downhole widths with the true widths not determined at this early stage of exploration.
Sample security	• Drill Samples transported by Company personnel direct to the Nagrom Laboratory as soon as possible after drilling. • Float Samples were transported by Company personnel direct to the Nagrom Laboratory the next day after float sample collection.
Audits or reviews	• A full review of QAQC data is currently being undertaken for recent results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Located 320km northeast of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia. - E 59/2390 and E59/2426 are granted tenements with a 100% interest acquired by Surefire Resources NL under a sale agreement from the tenement holder Beau Resources Pty Ltd. - A 2% Royalty on Gold production is payable to Beau Resources Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration work has been completed by Normandy and Monarch Gold. Normandy work included aircore drilling and limited RC drilling, including at the Yidby Gold Prospect. Drilling intersections in easterly oriented drilling were followed up by Surefire using westerly oriented holes and the Normandy drilling was shown to be drilled in the wrong orientation for the easterly dipping mineralised structures.
Geology	Gold mineralisation at the project is orogenic, hosted within quartz veining with minor sulphides in ultramafic/mafic lithologies and felsic porphyry intrusions.
Drill hole Information	- Northing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned. - RL data +/-2m - Location of new drillholes based on surveyed sites, and DGPS. - Location of previous Drillholes based on historical reports and data, originally located on surveyed sites, and DGPS. - Final Northing and Easting data of the Company's drillholes determined using DGPS generally within 0.1m accuracy. RL data +/- 0.2m. Down hole length +/- 0.1 m. - Location of new drillholes are tabulated in the body of the release. Coordinates are estimated based on planned positions and will be updated when DGPS data available. - Locational data are generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned down hole length =+/- 0.2m.previous drillhole locations.
Data aggregation methods	- Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades as shown in Table 1, including a 0.05g/t minimum cut-off for the “mineralised envelope” and including “economic” cut-off grades applicable to the significant intersections (e.g. 0.3 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au). Where internal waste is included, the included zone must average above the stated cut-off grade to be across the added interval. - No cutting of high-grades has been carried out.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Orientation of mineralised zones are still to be determined in detail. All intercepts reported are downhole depths where applicable
Diagrams	No significant discovery reported.
Balanced reporting	Tabulations of hole statistics are shown in the body of the release where applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	- No new exploration data has been generated apart from the drilling geochemical and geophysical information included in this report. - The underlying aeromagnetic data that forms the basis for reinterpretation of the Yidby Project, as described in the body of the announcement, was

Criteria	Commentary
	sourced from open file GSWA data available through the MAGIX system. The airborne geophysical data were reprocessed Terra Resources Pty Ltd. • The Total Magnetic Field (Reduced to Pole) was used to identify areas of similar magnetic texture and intensity and infer rock units of comparable geophysical character. Surface outcrop mapping was used to characterise the geophysical response of particular rock units and inform lithological descriptions and approximate unit ages. • The first vertical derivative (1VD) of the Total Magnetic Field was used to define structural trends, lithological contacts, faults and major domain boundaries. Thrust faults were interpreted to explain unit repetition where continuous folding was not apparent, generally oriented parallel to lithological strike, with more brittle fault sets interpreted in the approximately perpendicular orientation. • In this report Terra Resources has used the integration of historical data to interpret the position of major rock types, their boundaries and the structures controlling geochemical anomalies.