Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

3rd May 2018

ASX Release

Drilling Confirms Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Laterite Mineralisation

20m @ 0.10% Cobalt (incl. 2m @ 0.18% Co) at Avondale Prospect - Fifield NSW

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX: RIM) ("the Company" or "Rimfire") provides positive assay results covering the 11 holes recently drilled in March at Avondale prospect.

Highlights of Recent Avondale Drilling Results (figure 1 and full results Table 4, page 5)

- **Best Cobalt intersection** (Hole FI0903) was **20m @ 0.10% Co & 0.18% Ni from 10m incl. 8m @ 0.14% Co** & 0.22% Ni from 12m
  - **Best Cobalt interval** (Hole FI0903) was **2m @ 0.18% Co** & 0.23% Ni from 14m
- **Best Nickel intersection** (Hole FI0900) was **10m @ 0.52% Ni** & 0.05% Co from 18m
  - **Best Nickel interval** (Hole FI0900) was **2m @ 0.83% Ni** & 0.06% Co from 20m
- **Best Scandium intersection** (Hole FI0904) was **24m @ 310ppm Sc**, 0.05% Co & 0.18% Ni from 20m

Laboratory resubmissions made of historic (2002~3) pulp samples for assay analysis

In addition, pulps from 30 historic holes, representing 856m of Aircore and RC drilling in prospective areas of the Avondale prospect have been resubmitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element assay.

The resubmitted pulps should significantly increase the density of Co, Ni, Sc data and this will help the understanding of the broader potential at Avondale (figure 3, page 3).

John Kaminsky, CEO, Rimfire commented:

"The review of cobalt observations continues at a number of levels at Fifield with the Avondale prospect now providing strong encouragement with these latest results.

"The assay results confirm some very significant intercepts for nickel and cobalt. The southern extension, in sparse drilling may indicate a depletion in the mineralisation (Fi0904; 2m @ 0.03% Co & 0.26% Ni), but this will require further investigation. The results also indicate potential for significant scandium mineralisation (Figure 1 page 2).

"With the intersection of scandium in this round of drilling, we now have the full metal suite of elements (Co, Ni, Sc, Pt) at Avondale that are seen at the adjacent Tout Complex (CleanTeq).

"We are still dealing with information gaps in the historic data, so making appropriate re-submissions of some of the historic pulps for re-assay for cobalt and nickel is a logical next step. We will then be in a position to determine the subsequent drilling plans at Avondale.

"It should also be remembered that the Avondale area was historically targeted for its platinum potential, yielding historic platinum results of the order 0.5 to 1g/t Pt. Whilst we have not assayed this latest drilling for platinum, it is our intention to do this at a later date.

"The results at Tout East and Avondale demonstrate the capacity for the Company to advance the potential for cobalt-nickel-scandium mineralization at Fifield. Whilst in parallel, the Company continues the strong focus already established for additional gold-copper discoveries in the district."

Further comments on geology and drill program design

The mineralisation sits within the weathered profile of a fractionated intrusive complex which is the setting of the Sunrise deposit (CleanTeq ASX "CLQ") and associated Flemington deposit (Australian Mines ASX "AUZ"), each of which are located close to Fifield. *(Figure 4, page 4).*

Drill holes were designed to both confirm indications of mineralisation in historic holes and to test the interpreted southern extension of the ultramafic body believed to be associated with cobalt and nickel mineralisation.

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL
ABN 59 006 911 744

Corporate Details:
ASX Code: RIM

Issued capital:
943,477,555 FPO
2,300,000 Unlisted Options

Cash Status (31-03-2018):
$1.482m

Mineral Focus:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Cobalt, Platinum

Established Resource:
Sorpresa
125k oz Au, 7.9m oz Ag
(inferred and indicated)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Ian McCubbing
Managing Director & CEO:
John Kaminsky
Non-Executive Directors:
Ramona Enconniere
Andrew Greville

Company Secretary:
Melanie Leydin

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Drilling at Avondale

The prospective geological units are currently thought to extend for 2.5 km. The next stages of drilling should provide a further understanding of continuity, thickness and grade of cobalt already identified, that is seen to exist between limited sample points across a current 1.3km extent.

The current drilling of 11 holes was undertaken in proximity to historic holes and provides multielement assay data for the full depth of the weathering profile. The combined drilling to date indicates favourable grades of Co, Ni and Sc are present on the Avondale Prospect and more work is required to understand the distribution of grade in this area.

The drilling has produced some diverse results when compared to the available historic data. This could be explained by the inherent nature of the spatial variability of lateritic mineralisation, due to the typical uneven enrichment within certain levels of the weathering profile. Composition of the fractionated ultramafic intrusive is another source of variability and will also impact on the concentrations of various metals that develop through the weathering profile.

The historic background for the **Avondale** results for can be found at Hyperlink: Rimfire ASX Announcement 5th March 2018.

Recent results for **Tout East** can be seen at Hyperlink: Rimfire ASX Announcement 2nd May 2018.

JOHN KAMINSKY
CEO and Managing Director

Figure 1: Avondale Prospect recently drilled collars on geology background with intersection highlights

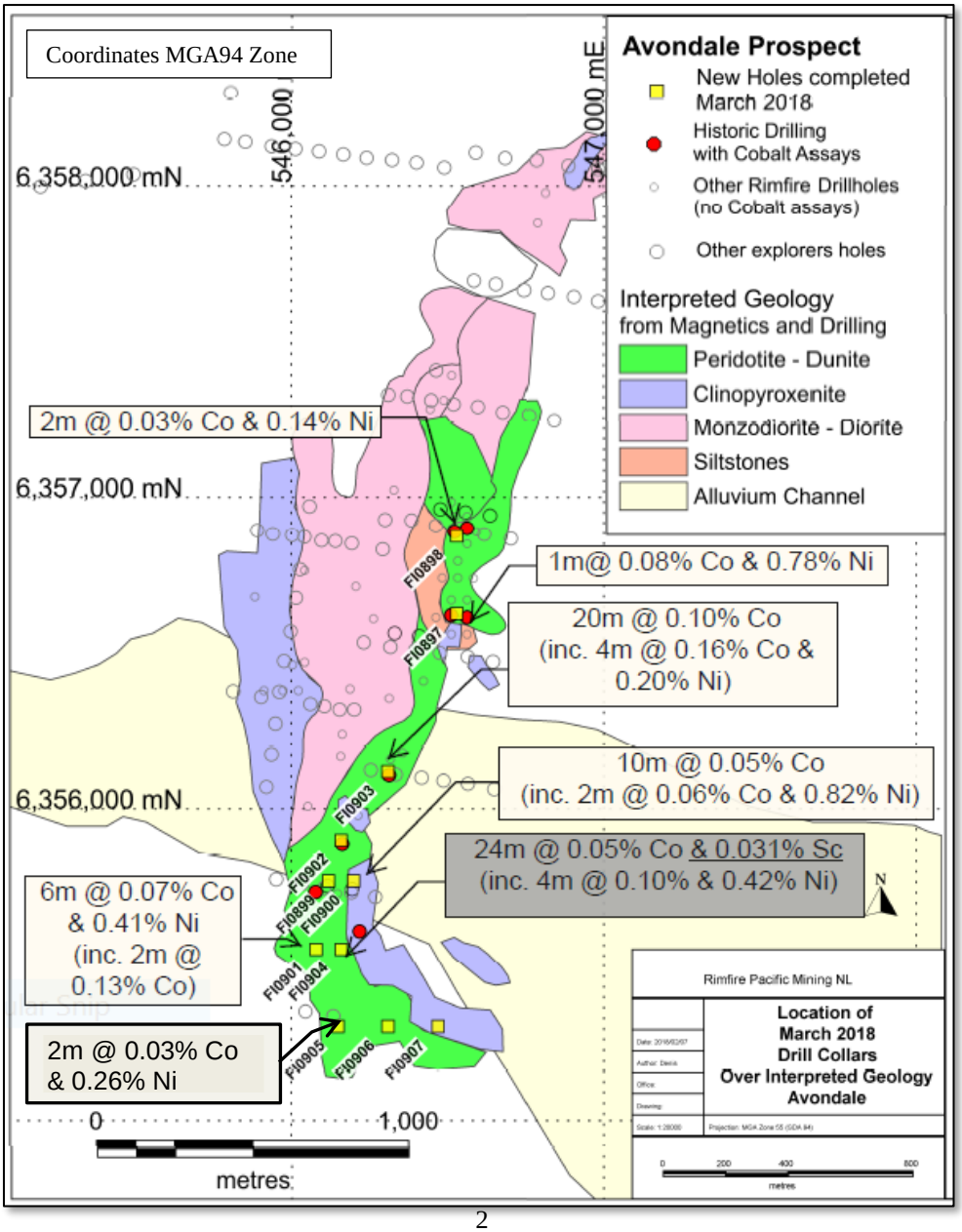


Figure 2: Historic Drillholes with Selected Cobalt assays (2000~2004) on Magnetic Image

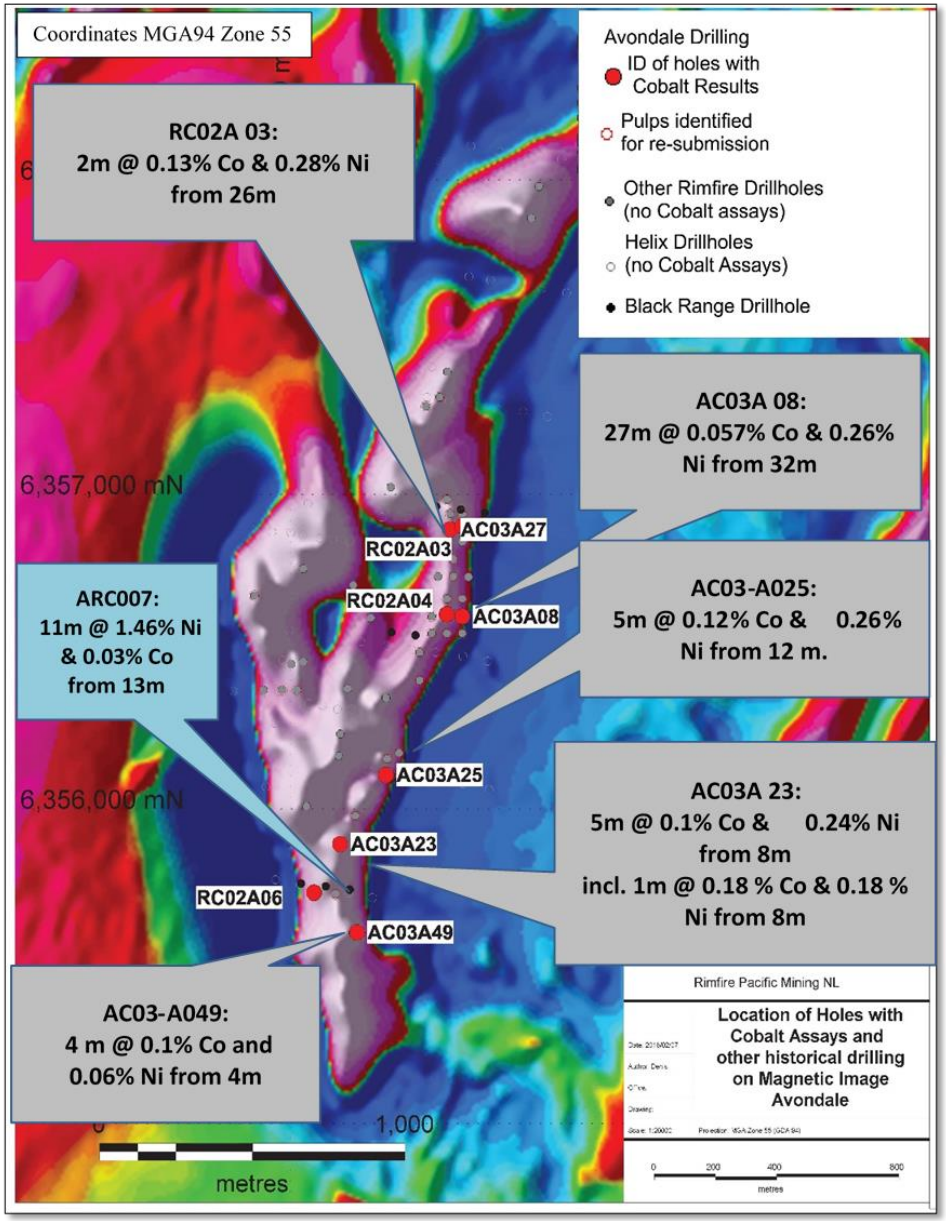


Figure 3: Historic Pulps for resubmission (re-assay) at Avondale Prospect

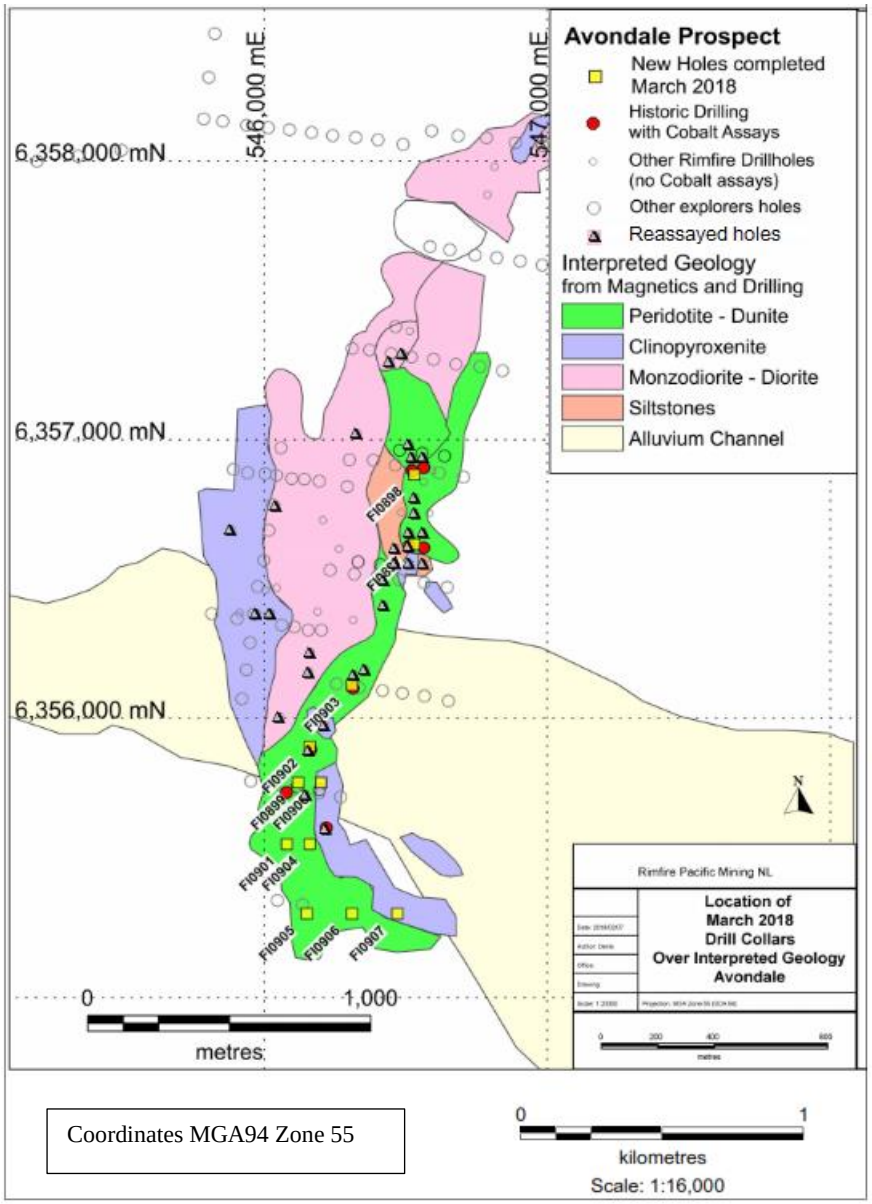


Figure 4: Fifield District Map – Avondale Prospect in context on geology background

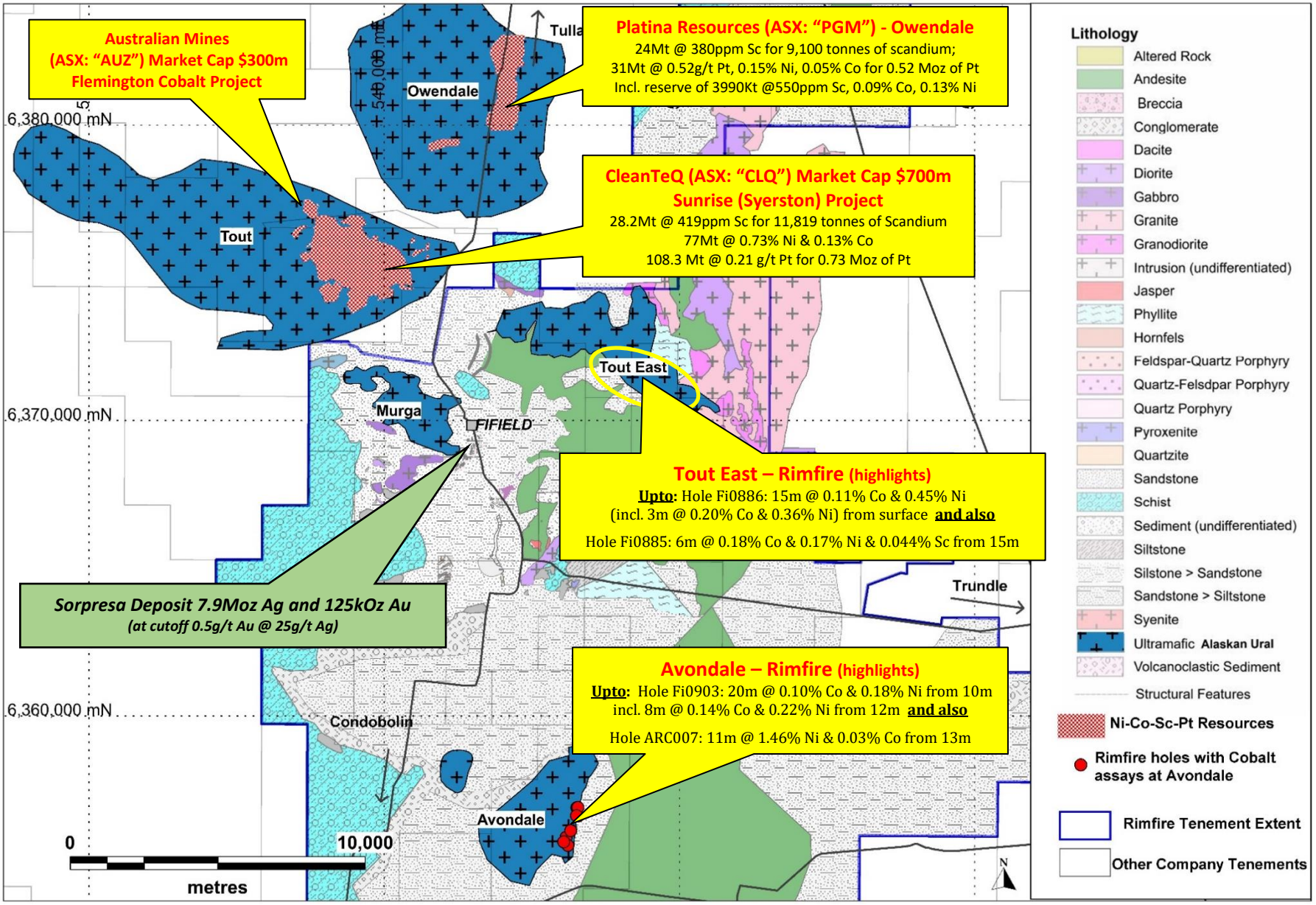


Table 3. Avondale drill hole collar details

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Hole Type	Max Depth	Azimuth (UTM Grid)	Dip
FI0897	546527.5	6356625	255	AC	35	270	-60
FI0898	546530.4	6356875	254	AC	42	270	-60
FI0899	546115	6355770	255	AC	27	270	-60
FI0900	546198.1	6355770	254	AC	45	270	-60
FI0901	546078.4	6355550	256	AC	21	270	-60
FI0902	546158.4	6355900	255	AC	21	270	-60
FI0903	546307.1	6356120	254	AC	38	270	-60
FI0904	546160	6355550	254	AC	57	270	-60
FI0905	546146.9	6355300	254	AC	83	270	-60
FI0906	546313.1	6355300	253	AC	63	270	-60
FI0907	546470.7	6355300	252	AC	90	270	-60

Grid: UTM MGA94_Zone 55

Table 4. Avondale significant intercepts table

Avondale RC Drilling				Intercepts							
Hole ID	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Avg. Co (ppm)	Avg. Ni (ppm)	Avg. Sc (ppm)	Avg. Co (%)	Avg. Ni (%)
FI0897	35	270	-60	30	35	5	281	2890	20	0.03	0.29
inc.		270	-60	34	35	1	763	7790	34	0.08	0.78
FI0898	42	270	-60	26	28	2	261	1420	59	0.03	0.14
and				28	42	14	67	403	87	0.01	0.04
FI0899	27	270	-60	8	12	4	135	637	17	0.01	0.06
FI0900	45	270	-60	18	28	10	508	5186	23	0.05	0.52
inc.				20	22	2	622	8270	45	0.06	0.83
FI0901	21	270	-60	6	12	6	696	3907	56	0.07	0.39
inc.				6	8	2	1345	2180	80	0.13	0.22
inc.				10	12	2	510	5070	34	0.05	0.51
FI0902	21	270	-60	12	14	2	359	2390	25	0.04	0.24
FI0903	38	270	-60	10	30	20	991	1839	78	0.10	0.18
inc.				12	20	8	1428	2153	115	0.14	0.22
inc.				12	16	4	1565	1985	155	0.16	0.20
FI0904	57	270	-60	20	44	24	505	1836	310	0.05	0.18
				16	42	26	466	1662	316	0.05	0.17
inc.				26	30	4	963	4640	210	0.10	0.46
FI0905	83	270	-60	28	30	2	334	2630	30	0.03	0.26
FI0906	63	270	-60	NA	NA	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FI0907	90	270	-60	NA	NA	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Primary intervals = +300ppm Co (max 1m dilution)											

ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company that has its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). In 2010~11 the Company made a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named "Sorpresa", announcing a JORC Compliant Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource in 2014.

The current main Sorpresa trend containing gold and silver mineralisation is approximately 1.5km in length and is at various stages of further discovery growth assessment, including the larger 7km x 2km Sorpresa corridor.

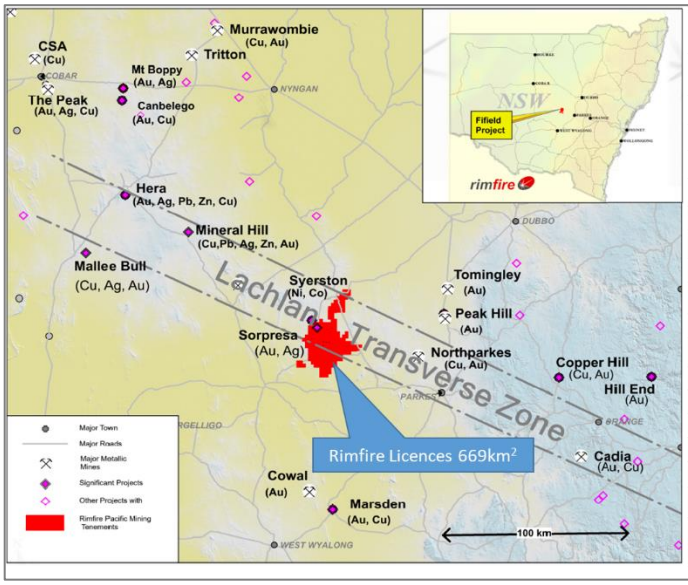
Multiple prospects involving hard rock potential for Gold, Silver, Copper and Platinum have been established within a >6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 669km^2 tenement position held.

More recently, Rimfire is also examining for cobalt potential within its tenements.

Aspiration target in the wider Fifield District

The discovery aspiration for the Fifield area is an aggregate discovery outcome in excess of 4 million ounces of gold equivalent metal, being capable of supporting a mine life in excess of 10 years, and within the lower third of industry costs of production.

Location Map of Rimfire Tenements within the LTZ Corridor showing district project context



Deposit size selected NSW deposits (combined production and remaining resource)

Deposit	Current Ownership	Au Moz	Cu Kt	Other
Cadia Group	Newcrest	51.8	8446	
McPhillamy's	Regis Resources	2.9	64	
North Parkes	CMOC/Sumitomo	3.8	921	
Cowal	Evolution Mining	3.8		
Browns Creek	ANL	0.99	13	
Copper Hill	Golden Cross Res.	1.6	611	
Mineral Hill	KBL Mining	0.59	66	
Mt Boppy	Black Oak Minerals	0.60		
Peak Hill	Alkane Resources	0.55	8	
The Peak Gold Mine	Aurelia Metals	2.4	133	
Tritton	Straits Resources	0.01	218	
Hill End	Hill End Gold Ltd	0.66		
Sorpresa	Rimfire	0.125		7.9 M oz Ag
Hera	Aurelia Metals	0.28	4	
Tomingly	Alkane Resources	0.96		
Syerston (Sunrise)	CleanTeq			56 Kt Ni, 10Kt Co, 10 Kt Sc

Source: Production data Geological Survey of NSW on July 2015 and Resources data extracted from NSW data warehouse

Recent Presentation and ASX Activity Summary Reports and Analyst hyperlinks related to Rimfire

- The Company released its Investor Forum Presentation on 31st January 2018
- An analyst update was provided on the Company, through Share Café, Gavin Wendt (of Minelife)
- Initiation research report on the Company compiled by Independent Investment Research (IIR) April 2018 – Senior Analyst Mark Gordon
- March 2018 Quarterly Activities Report

Competent Persons Declarations

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration and Resource Results is based on information reviewed and/or compiled by Todd Axford who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Axford has over 23 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Axford is employed by Geko-Co Pty Ltd and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Todd Axford has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent

Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Todd Axford consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historic material previously published under 2004 JORC standard that is referenced in this report:

The information provided in "About Rimfire Pacific Mining section" is available to view on the Company Website at hyperlink: ASX Announcements. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

In addition, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements which operated under the 2004 JORC reporting requirements.

Table 5: Sorpresa Mineral Resource estimate reported under JORC 2012 code

Resource	Cut off	Category	Mt	Grade		Contained Metal	
				(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	Koz Au	Moz Ag
Gold	**0.5 g/t Au**	**Indicated**	2.0	1.14	27	73	1.7
		Inferred	1.0	0.9	12	29	0.4
		Total	**3.0**	**1.06**	**22**	**103**	**2.1**
Silver	**25 g/t Ag**	**Indicated**	2.1	0.21	62	14	4.2
		Inferred	1.2	0.19	40	7	1.6
		Total	**3.4**	**0.20**	**54**	**22**	**5.8**
Combined	**0.5 g/t Au & 25 g/t Ag**	**Indicated**	4.1	0.67	45	88	5.9
		Inferred	2.2	0.51	27	37	2.0
		Total	**6.4**	**0.61**	**38**	**125**	**7.9**

Notes:

1. Sorpresa Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.50 g/t Au and 25g/t Ag cut-off
2. The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and include rounding errors.

Forward looking statements Disclaimer:

This document contains "forward looking statements" as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals. Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives as the case may be, believe to have a reasonable basis for implying such an expectation or belief. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuation, currency fluctuation, political and operational risks, governmental regulations and judicial outcomes, financial markets and availability of key personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any "forward looking statement", or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 5: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	· Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	For Avondale aircore consecutive 1m samples were collected from the cyclone on the rig in buckets then divided through a two tier (75:25) riffle splitter to create a sub-sample of approximately 2-3kg representing 2 drilled meters for assay. The bulk material collected by the meter in plastic bags. For Tout East aircore subsamples taken via 40mm spear extraction, and composited over 3 meters to approximately 2-3 kg.
	· Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	QA QC protocols were followed consisting of regular insertion of standards and blanks, along with collection of primary sample duplicates.
	· Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sampling process followed for both Avondale and Tout East drilling are considered industry standard practices and suitable for the style of mineralisation being targeted.
Drilling techniques	· Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Aircore drilling conducted using 3.5 inch bit

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Samples sizes monitored by field personnel on the rig at the time of drilling, along with all samples submitted to the laboratory being weighed. Not significant issues were noted.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Field personnel at the rig during drilling operations monitored the drilling progress and communicated potential issues with the drill crew for immediate rectification.
	· Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship observed.
Logging	· Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Chip samples were lithologically logged by the rig as drilling progressed, and chip tray samples retained of each meter drilled for future reference.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips is qualitative by nature.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging data includes lithology for all intervals drilled.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core not reported in this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For Avondale AC holes sub sampling and compositing to two meter intervals was achieved with a (75:25) riffle splitter. For Tout East AC holes 3 meter composites were generated from individual 1 meter bucketed samples via 40mm PVC spear. Each meter drilled was collected in a bucket and then emptied on to plastic sheeting, with the speared samples collected from these piles.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. .	The riffle splitting and spearing methods are commonly used in exploration and are considered suitable for the stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The rig cyclone and riffle splitter were regularly checked and cleaned as required. Duplicates were created at regular intervals through the sub-sampling of the drilling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates have been reviewed.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are adequate for assessing presence of gold and more than adequate for commodities that are measured in hundreds of parts per million (i.e. Cobalt, Nickel)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	· The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Reported multielement samples analysed via four acid digest method ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories Four Acid digest is considered a total method. Gold, where assayed for, was determined by Fire Assay. This is considered a total method.
	· For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF), etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable.
	· Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Regular standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted during the drilling process. No issues have been identified.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported intersections are independently reviewed by 2 company personnel.
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning not used in early stage exploration.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded digitally and on field sheets at the drill rig. Digital data was imported in to a database via DataShed and validated. Assay results were reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into the database.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	· Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill collars are located using handheld Garmin GPS expected accuracy +/- 3m. Drill collars at Avondale were surveyed with DGPS to an accuracy of +/-1cm
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55.
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Avondale DGPS expected to be within 10cm vertically. Tout East based on handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Some holes at Tout East were drilled on a nominal 250 x 250m grid, other holes, and all at Avondale, where drilled at a more irregular spacing targeting specific features.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Data spacing and distribution continued.	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Programs conducted for exploration purposes only confirm exploration target require significant infill to establish grade continuity.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing of drilled sample occurred at the rig, as described in sections above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drilling orientation unlikely to create bias in sampling.
	· If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, EL8401, EL8542, EL8543, MC(L)305, MC(L)306. All samples were taken on Private Freehold and / or Common Land (prescribed for mining). No native title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.
	·The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No results are relied on from other parties in this release. Previous releases related to Avondale have included past explorers results, which were covered in the JORC Table attached to that release.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation currently being pursued at Avondale and Tout East is lateritic development over favourable fractions within Alaskan-Ural type intrusive complex akin to Sunrise deposit under assessment by CleanTeq north of Fifield. Parts of Tout East were also considered to potentially be prospective for Gold and/or base metals.
Drill hole Information	· A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results are provided in the figures of report. Significant intersections plus collar, depth and hole direction details are tabulated in the report.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	· If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Information is provided in significant results tables. Details of holes that do not include multi-element data have not been included (other than location points on plans. This is considered reasonable in the discussion on nickel cobalt potential as they have just been used to confirm underlying geology.
Data aggregation methods	· In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Length weighted intervals calculated. No top cut or bottom cut is applied.
	· Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals within in larger intersections are reported as included intervals and noted in results table. Aggregation utilises length weighted mean calculations.
	· The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported as assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All intervals are presented as downhole length. Data is considered too broadly spaced at this stage to determine true thicknesses of mineralisation.
	· If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Diagrams	· Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures
Balanced reporting	· Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Where holes are shown and assay data is not tabulated in this report it is because it is of lower grades and not practicable to include in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	· Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is currently no other substantive exploration data that is meaningful and material to report, beyond that reported already, in this or previous reports.
Further work	· The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.
	· Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures