

# Assay of 10.95g/t Au at end of Transit RC drillhole

## Highlights

- ✓ Repeat assay of 1m interval samples from hole Fi2072 at Transit include
  - 10.95g/t Au versus the previous result of 9.98g/t Au from 60m to 61m(End of Hole) confirming mineralisation open at depth.
  - 14m @ 1.52g/t Au from 6m of hole Fi2072 versus previous result of 14m @ 1.76g/t Au
- ✓ Planning is in progress to drill a 150m diamond core hole to test bedrock beyond end of hole Fi2072
- ✓ Completed 58 aircore holes totaling 1,866m at Gravity Jog (19 holes), Northern Gold (21 holes), Sorpresa Development Project (18 holes) and 4 RC holes totaling 376m at 114 Trend

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (“Rimfire”, “Company”; ASX Code “RIM”) advises that the re-assay results from hole Fi2072 at the Transit Prospect, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt have been received and confirm tenor of mineralisation previously reported ([ASX Announcement: Initial Assay Results Transit 25Feb2021](#)). The Transit prospect is within the Golden Plains Resources (GPR) Earn-in Area ([ASX Announcement: \\$4.5M Earn-in Agreement 4May2020](#)). The company has also received and processed results from a variety of other programs at Gravity Jog, Northern Gold, 114 Trend and Sorpresa Development Project that are all within the Golden Plains Resources (GPR) Earn-in Area (Figure 1). The drilling program activities in this report are 67 holes totaling 2,527m within the GPR Earn-in Area that is funded by GPR.

## Transit

The recent drilling program consisted of 3 RC holes totaling 231m with an average depth of 77m (Figure 2). These holes were designed to obtain a better understanding of the geological controls and implications on results of previous work undertaken in 2017 ([ASX Announcement: Drilling Intersects Transit 19Sep2017](#)).

The process to confirm previous results involved recovering a representative (riffle split) 1kg subsample of each 1m interval over the anomalous gold zone from hole Fi2072 for assaying. The key intercepts from hole Fi2072 from this program were resampled at 1m intervals with the following comparative results (Table1)

**Table 1:** Hole Fi2072 Initial Key Assay Intercepts versus Reassays

Sample Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Comment
2m composite	6	61	55	0.94	last sample 1m
1m interval	6	42	36	0.85	
1m interval	43	61	18	1.06	
1m interval	6	61	54	0.92	Excludes 42m to 43m
2m composite	6	20	14	1.76	
1m interval	6	20	14	1.52	
1m interval	60	61	1	9.98	
1m interval	60	61	1	10.95	Repeat Assay

NB: Unable to assay 42m to 43m 1m interval as unable to provide a sample

The recent results in conjunction with past work support further drilling programs (Figure 3). The company has commenced the NSW Government regulatory approval process which is expected to take a minimum of approximately 4 weeks with the goal of continuing drilling in early May 2021.

The Transit prospect is located approximately 4km east of Sorpresa in an area of open flat terrain utilized for mixed grazing and cropping with good access.

### Northern Gold

The Northern Gold prospect is 2km north of Sorpresa and current aircore drilling is designed to further test the bedrock beneath a +400m long x 80m wide zone of historical mine pits (Figure 4) ([ASX Announcement: Fifield Exploration Update 5Nov2019](#)). The objective of recent aircore drilling was to obtain bedrock samples to provide a better understanding of gold levels below near surface rock oxidation and cementation. The program consisted of 21 holes totaling 559m at an average depth of 27m with composite samples collected over each 3m for the last 9m of the hole. The most significant assay result was from hole Fi2038 where the 6m from 15m intercepted low levels of anomalous gold (Table 2). The holes from the program have not resolved the source of gold in this zone of historical mining activity. Additional analysis will be undertaken before deciding on the next phase of work on this prospect.

**Table 2:** Northern Gold Hole Fi2038

From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
15	18	0.351
18	21	0.195
21	23	0.035

mE	mN	RL (m)	Dip
542351	6371265	295	Vertical

### Gravity Jog Prospect

The Gravity Jog prospect is located 500m to the south southeast of Sorpresa and is a magnetic high with gravity low features on the flanks which is predominantly covered by relatively shallow alluvium (Figure 5). Gravity low features occur adjacent to zones of Sorpresa mineralisation and the geology of the area is interpreted to be a southern extension of the same lithological units. A total of 19 aircore holes totaling 532m at an average depth of 28m were completed. There were no significant results and no further work is currently planned at this prospect.

### Sorpresa Development Project

A total of 14 aircore holes totaling 399m at an average depth of 29m were drilled in areas peripheral to Sorpresa mineralisation where mine infrastructure may be located (Figure 6). The drilling, as expected, identified no significant geochemical anomalism so proposed infrastructure locations are unlikely to sterilise additional zones of gold mineralisation.

### Future Work Program

The recent results at Transit support an expanded aircore drilling program that will include extending the auger drilling coverage to the northeast along strike of existing RC drill hole intercepts. A 150m diamond drill hole is planned to confirm the results from Fi2072 (55m intercept of 0.94g/t Au) and to test the extent of mineralisation at depth. An additional 4 RC holes are proposed to test other zones of anomalous gold bedrock geochemistry along

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strike and to confirm continuity of the mineralisation. Drilling is planned to commence in May 2021 subject to completing statutory approval processes and securing suitable drill rigs.

**Rimfire Managing Director Craig Riley states:**

*"An exciting phase of work is ahead for the company as recent results support the ongoing assessment for further gold mineralisation at Transit. An additional zone of economic mineralisation in close proximity to Sorpresa would have a significant impact on development options for Sorpresa."*

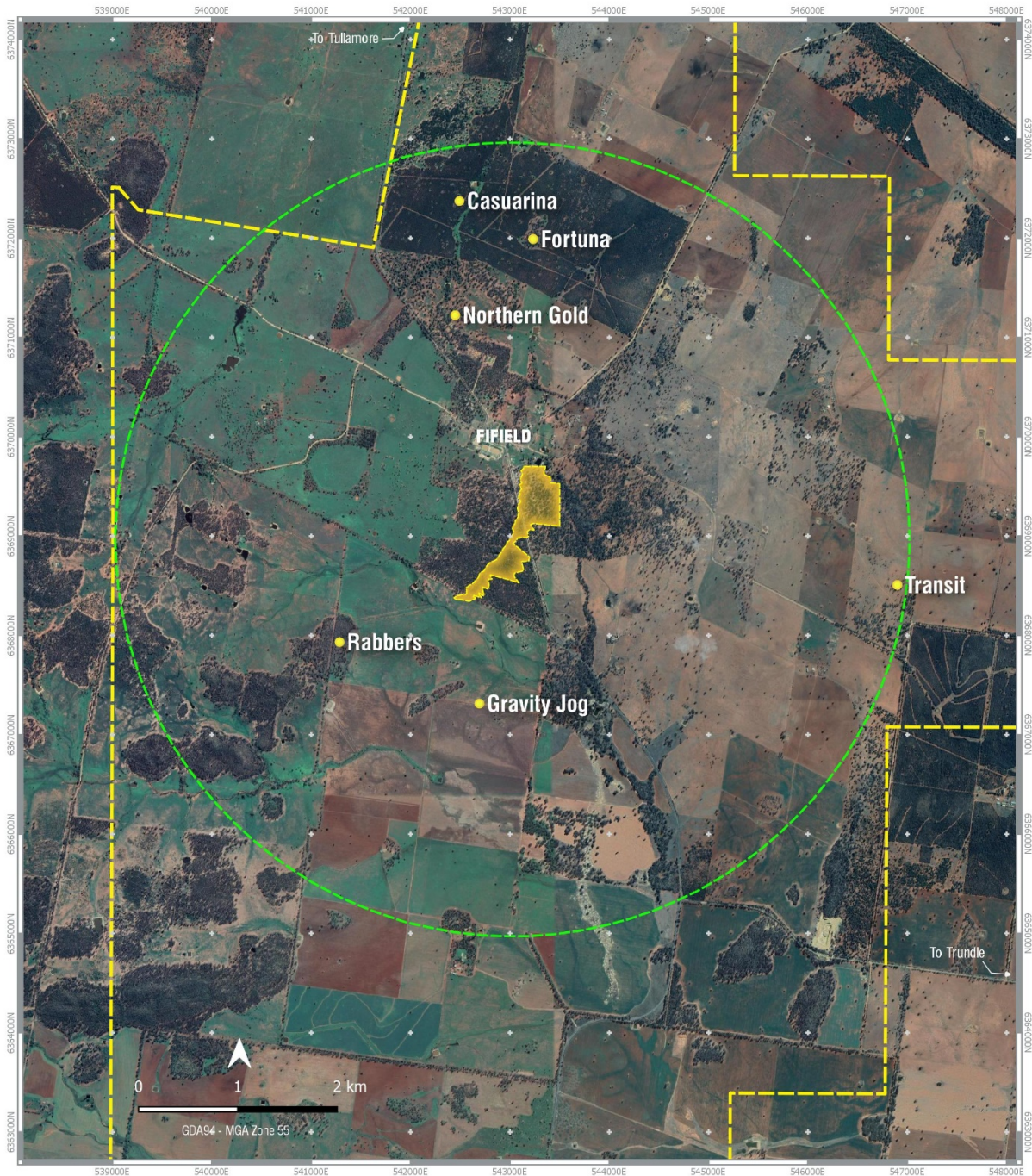
This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Rimfire Pacific Mining NL.





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Figure 1: Location Map Transit in relation to Sorpresa and other Prospects

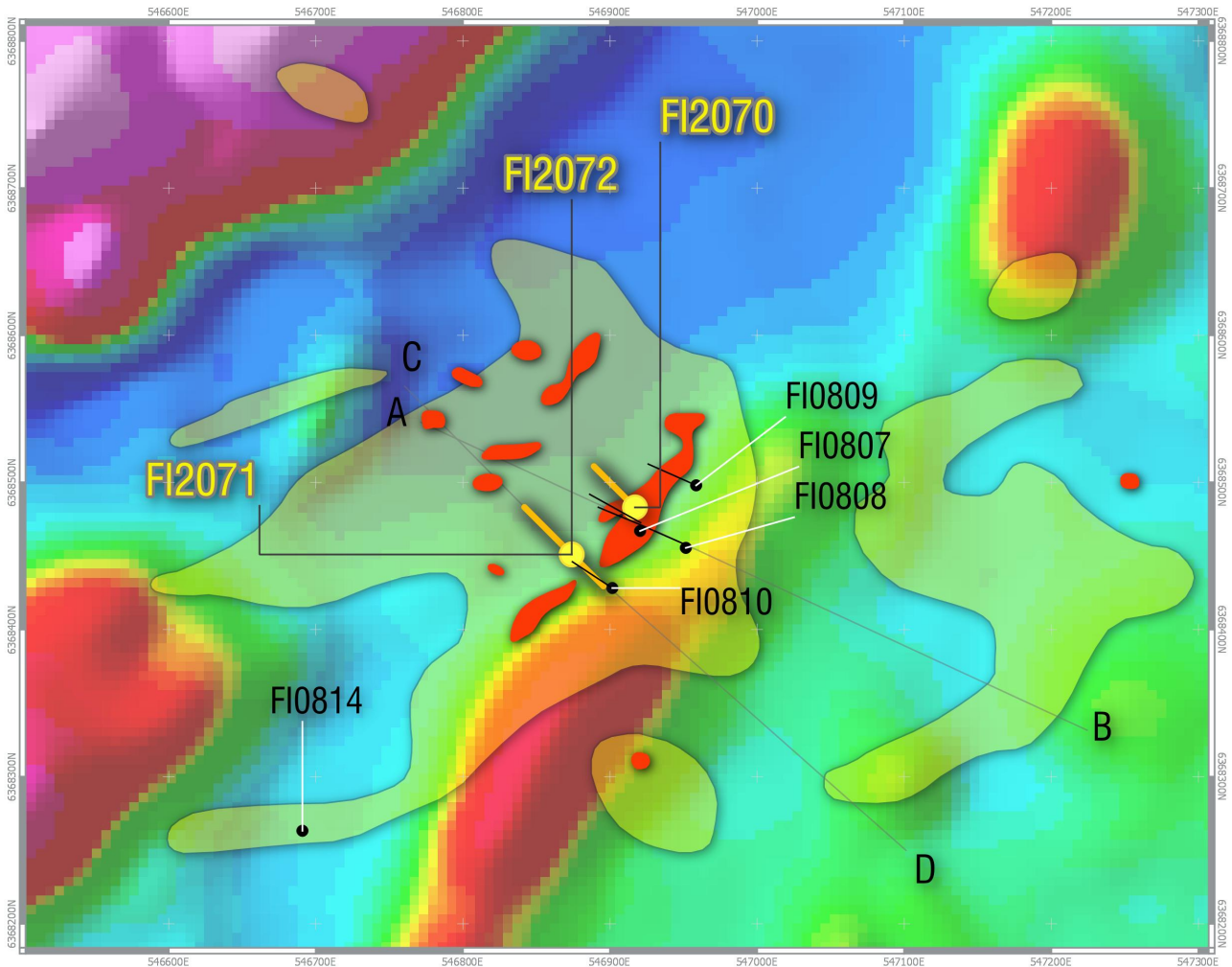


<b>LEGEND</b>	 4km Radius from Sorpresa zone
 Prospects	 Boundary of GPR Earn-in Area
 Sorpresa Zone of 0.1g/t Au Mineralisation Projected to surface (JORC Estimate 2019)	

  
**Sorpresa Area Prospect Location Map** *rimfire*

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Figure 2: Location Map Transit Drilling



LEGEND

Recent Drill Collars

 Transit RC Collar Locations (with trace)

 Section lines

Historical RC Collar Locations

 RC

 120ppb Gold in Auger

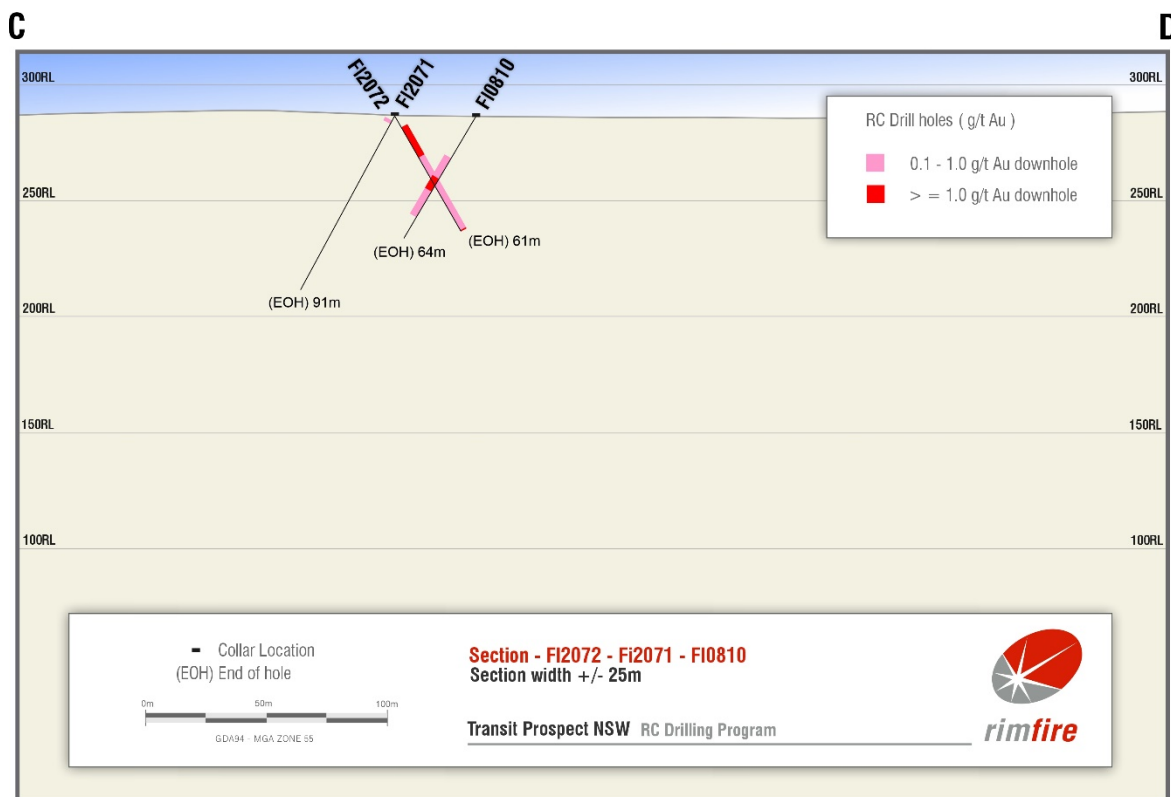
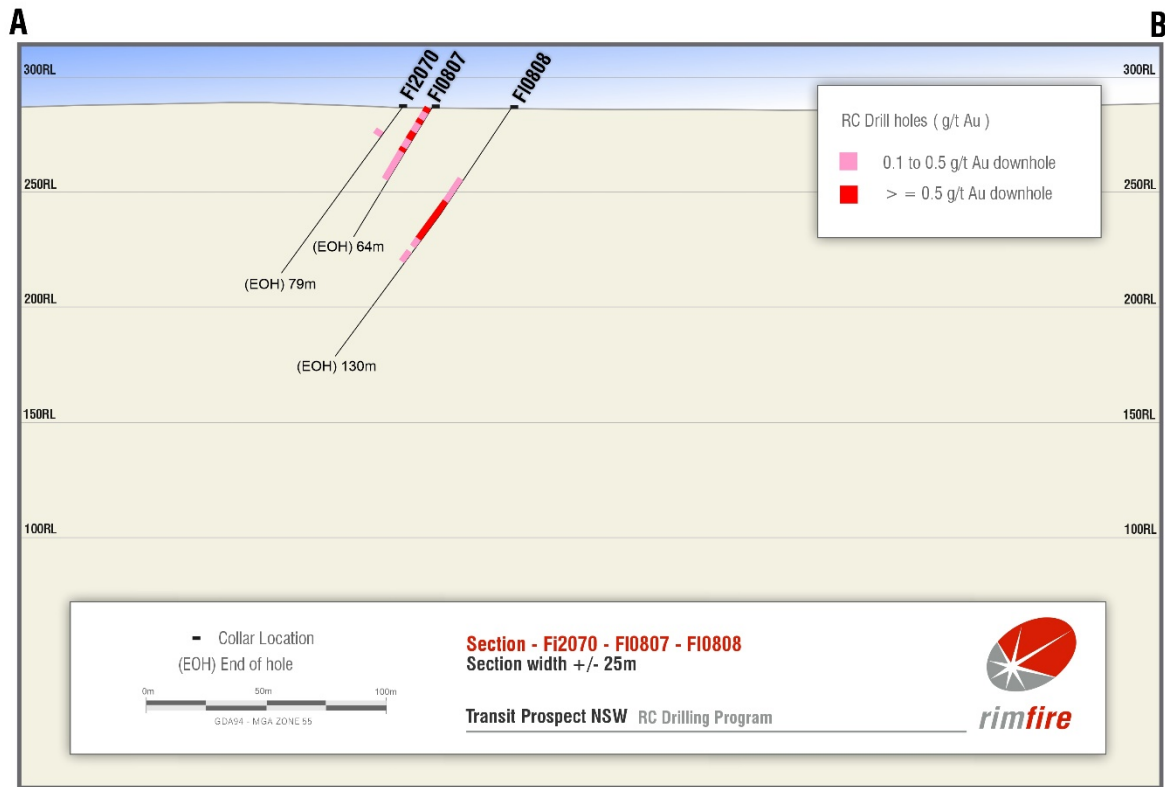
 12ppb Gold in Soil contour



Transit Surface Sampling and Drilling **rimfire**

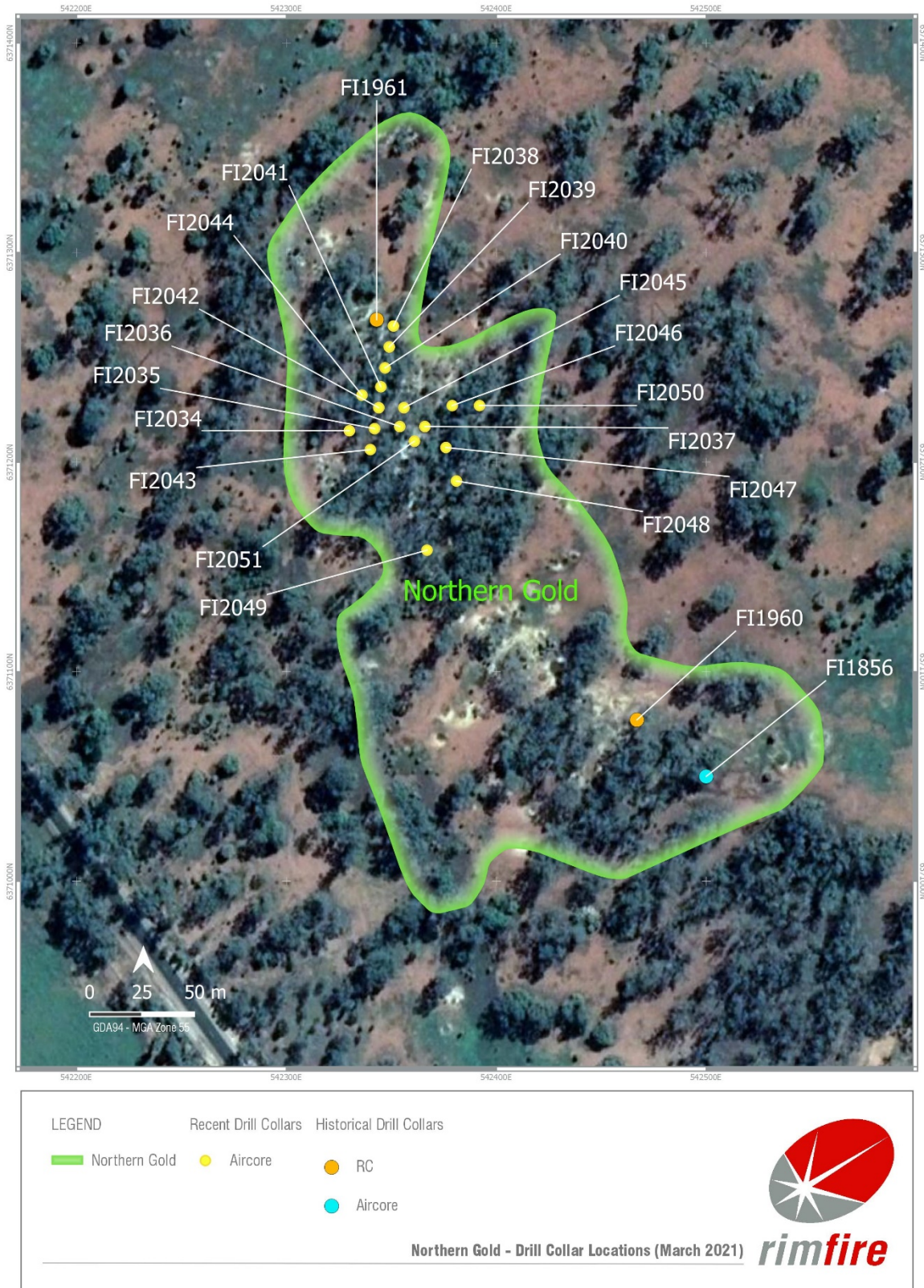
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Figure 3: Transit Drillhole Sections (Refer Figure 2 for drill hole traces)



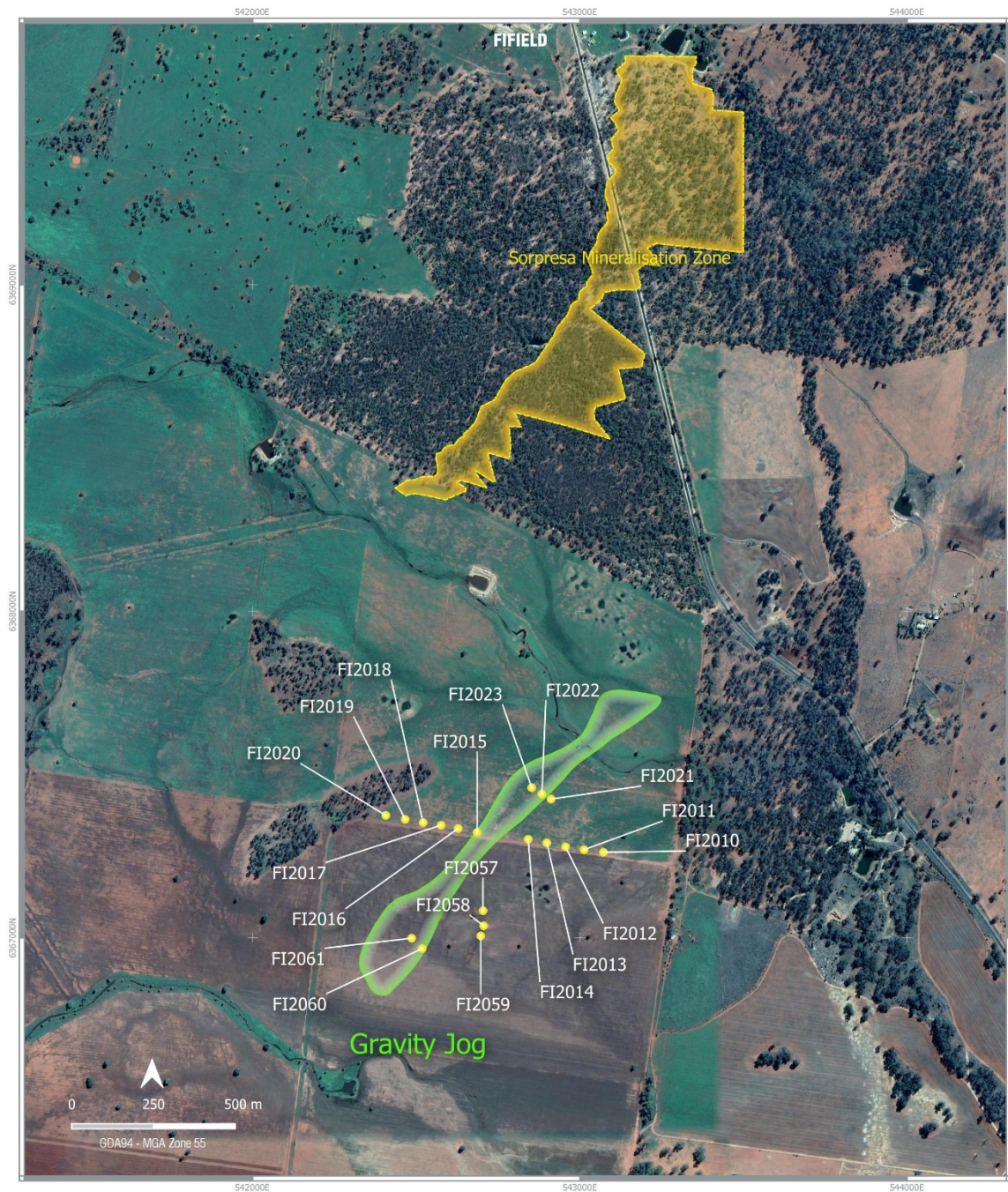
NB: Detailed intercept information for Fi0807, 808 and 810 reported previously ([ASX Announcement: Drilling Intersects Transit 19Sep2017](#)).

Figure 4: Northern Gold Drilling Locations



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Figure 5: Gravity Jog Aircore Drilling Locations



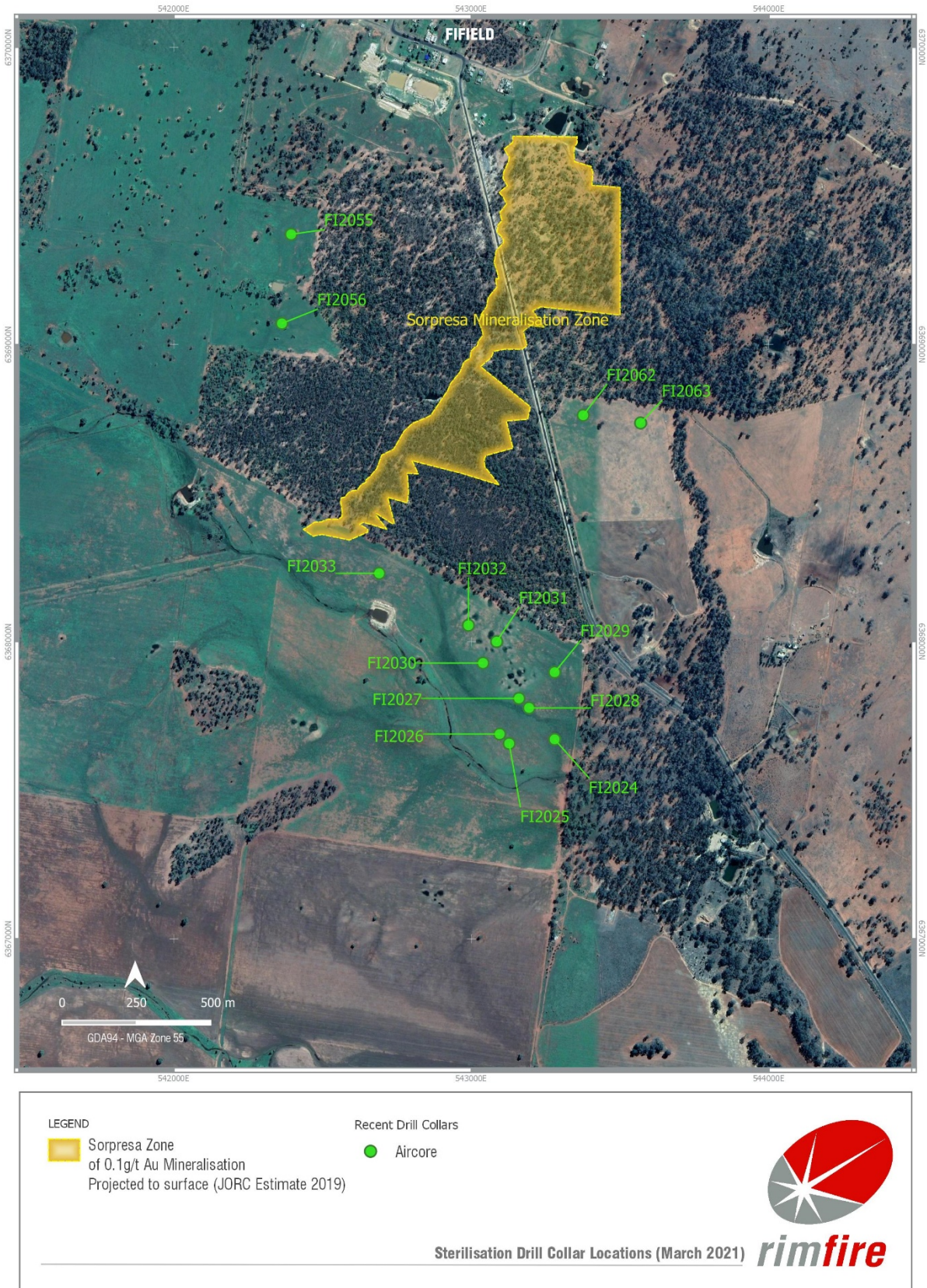
<b>LEGEND</b>		<b>Recent Drill Collars</b>	 <b>rimfire</b>	
	Gravity Jog			Aircore
	Sorpresa Zone of 0.1g/t Au Mineralisation Projected to surface (JORC Estimate 2019)			

**Gravity Jog Prospect - Drill Collar Locations (March 2021)**

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Figure 6: Proposed infrastructure sterilisation drilling program



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Table 2: Initial Assays versus Repeat Assays

Sample Type - 2m composite			Sample Type - 1m		
From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)
0	2	0.088	0	1	ns
			1	2	ns
2	4	0.111	2	3	ns
			3	4	ns
4	6	0.242	4	5	ns
			5	6	ns
6	8	1.23	6	7	1.58
			7	8	1.045
8	10	1.1	8	9	1.005
			9	10	1.035
10	12	1.215	10	11	1.03
			11	12	1.245
12	14	1.34	12	13	1.245
			13	14	1.255
14	16	2.35	14	15	1.655
			15	16	2.08
16	18	3.38	16	17	2.29
			17	18	2.4
18	20	1.695	18	19	2.26
			19	20	1.175
20	22	0.466	20	21	0.726
			21	22	0.475
22	24	0.334	22	23	0.371
			23	24	0.34
24	26	0.29	24	25	0.704
			25	26	0.251
26	28	0.638	26	27	0.427
			27	28	0.528
28	30	0.853	28	29	1.29
			29	30	0.298
30	32	0.228	30	31	0.16
			31	32	0.33
32	34	0.267	32	33	0.393
			33	34	0.277
34	36	0.32	34	35	0.251
			35	36	0.325
36	38	0.693	36	37	0.884
			37	38	0.464
38	40	0.303	38	39	0.357
			39	40	0.302
40	42	0.154	40	41	0.155
			41	42	0.138
42	44	0.168	42	43	ns
			43	44	0.11
44	46	0.376	44	45	0.048
			45	46	0.431
46	48	0.193	46	47	0.191
			47	48	0.144
48	50	0.336	48	49	0.198
			49	50	0.357
50	52	0.538	50	51	0.73
			51	52	0.396
52	54	0.435	52	53	0.629
			53	54	0.222
54	56	0.918	54	55	0.283
			55	56	2.85
56	58	0.518	56	57	0.251
			57	58	0.677
58	60	0.492	58	59	0.452
			59	60	0.129
60	61	9.98	60	61	10.95

Laboratory: ALS

Assay Techniques:

Gold  
Au 30g Fire Assay with AA finish (Au-AA23 Code)

Notes

ns = not sampled

Initial 2m composite results previously reported

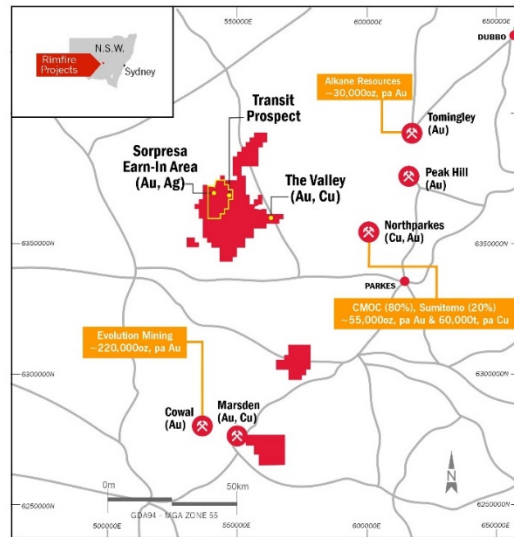
[\(ASX Announcement: Initial Assays Indicate High Gold 25Feb2021\)](#)

**Annexure 1: Drillhole coordinates (AGDA94\_55S)**

Hole#	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EL	Azimuth	Dip_deg	EOH (m)
FI2010	Aircore	543072	6367262	283	8935	-	90	39
FI2011	Aircore	543013	6367270	283	8935	-	90	45
FI2012	Aircore	542956	6367279	282	8935	-	90	42
FI2013	Aircore	542899	6367291	283	8935	-	90	39
FI2014	Aircore	542842	6367302	284	8935	-	90	33
FI2015	Aircore	542686	6367323	285	8935	-	90	17.2
FI2016	Aircore	542628	6367335	287	8935	-	90	39
FI2017	Aircore	542576	6367345	288	8935	-	90	16
FI2018	Aircore	542521	6367353	289	8935	-	90	32.5
FI2019	Aircore	542466	6367363	290	8935	-	90	21
FI2020	Aircore	542407	6367375	293	8935	-	90	36
FI2021	Aircore	542912	6367425	284	8935	-	90	23.6
FI2022	Aircore	542884	6367440	284	8935	-	90	15.5
FI2023	Aircore	542853	6367460	283	8935	-	90	16.5
FI2024	Aircore	543280	6367671	281	8935	-	90	19
FI2025	Aircore	543127	6367657	281	8935	-	90	15
FI2026	Aircore	543095	6367689	281	8935	-	90	15
FI2027	Aircore	543160	6367809	284	8935	-	90	13.5
FI2028	Aircore	543194	6367777	283	8935	-	90	21
FI2029	Aircore	543280	6367897	283	8935	-	90	36
FI2030	Aircore	543039	6367928	284	8935	-	90	18.5
FI2031	Aircore	543085	6368000	285	8935	-	90	43
FI2032	Aircore	542990	6368055	288	8935	-	90	48.5
FI2033	Aircore	542690	6368230	289	8935	-	90	42
FI2034	Aircore	542330	6371215	298	8935	-	90	33
FI2035	Aircore	542342	6371216	299	8935	-	90	45
FI2036	Aircore	542354	6371217	299	8935	-	90	27
FI2037	Aircore	542366	6371217	300	8935	-	90	47
FI2038	Aircore	542351	6371265	295	8935	-	90	23
FI2039	Aircore	542349	6371255	295	8935	-	90	14
FI2040	Aircore	542347	6371245	296	8935	-	90	11
FI2041	Aircore	542345	6371236	295	8935	-	90	45
FI2042	Aircore	542344	6371226	297	8935	-	90	8
FI2043	Aircore	542340	6371206	297	8935	-	90	27
FI2044	Aircore	542336	6371232	298	8935	-	90	33
FI2045	Aircore	542356	6371226	300	8935	-	90	15
FI2046	Aircore	542379	6371227	299	8935	-	90	22
FI2047	Aircore	542376	6371207	297	8935	-	90	12
FI2048	Aircore	542381	6371191	298	8935	-	90	39
FI2049	Aircore	542382	6371166	297	8935	-	90	22
FI2050	Aircore	542392	6371227	299	8935	-	90	44
FI2051	Aircore	542361	6371210	300	8935	-	90	22
FI2052	Aircore	542658	6370804	304	8935	-	90	6
FI2053	Aircore	542466	6370831	305	8935	-	90	28
FI2054	Aircore	542200	6370800	292	8935	-	90	36
FI2055	Aircore	542394	6369371	305	8935	-	90	39
FI2056	Aircore	542363	6369071	299	8935	-	90	31
FI2057	Aircore	542704	6367083	283	8935	-	90	33
FI2058	Aircore	542706	6367037	282	8935	-	90	22
FI2059	Aircore	542697	6367006	282	8935	-	90	21
FI2060	Aircore	542518	6366967	283	8935	-	90	29
FI2061	Aircore	542486	6366999	283	8935	-	90	12
FI2062	Aircore	543376	6368762	287	8935	-	90	35.5
FI2063	Aircore	543569	6368736	286	8935	-	90	22
FI2066	RC	543735	6368130	284	8935	40	-60	97
FI2067	RC	543935	6367934	282	8935	40	-60	91
FI2068	RC	543753	6368399	287	8935	210	-60	85
FI2069	RC	543452	6368485	283	8935	210	-60	103
FI2070	RC	546917	6368483	288	8241	315	-60	79
FI2071	RC	546874	6368451	287	8241	315	-60	91
FI2072	RC	546874	6368451	287	8241	135	-60	61
FI2073	DDH	542589	6368391	292	8935		90	87.6
FI2074	DDH	542544	6368423	298	8935		90	72.6
FI2075	DDH	542470	6368377	294	8935		90	65.1
FI2076	DDH	543160	6369378	298	8935		90	62.8
FI2077	DDH	543155	6369654	296	8935		90	75.7
FI2078	DDH	542528	6368388	296	8935		90	66.2

**ABOUT RIMFIRE**

Rimfire Pacific Mining (RIM) is an ASX listed resources exploration company with its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). In 2011 the Company made a greenfields discovery, named “Sorpresa”, announcing a JORC Inferred and Indicated maiden resource in 2014. The information provided in “About Rimfire” is available to view on the company’s website: [ASX Announcements](#). In May 2020, Rimfire signed an Earn-in Agreement with Golden Plains Resources (GPR) covering an area of 103km<sup>2</sup> covering Sorpresa and surrounding area.



Rimfire is exploring for a major copper / gold or gold mineralised system such as at Northparkes (Cu/Au) or Cowal (Au) on 915km<sup>2</sup> of Exploration Licences 100km west of Parkes in central NSW. It includes multiple prospects with potential for further gold discoveries in the 103km<sup>2</sup> area within the GPR Earn-in area around Sorpresa with all work in this area funded by GPR. Rimfire retains responsibility for funding exploration programs over the rest of its Exploration Licences that also includes two licences covering 234km<sup>2</sup> located about 50kms south of the Fifield Project in a prospective area that is now part of the MinEx Cooperative Research Centre program ([minexrc.com.au](http://minexrc.com.au)).

**Competent Persons Declaration**

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 Craig Riley who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Riley has over 25 years’ experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Riley is employed by Rimfire Pacific Mining (RIM) and is an employee of the Company. Craig Riley 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’. Craig Riley consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

**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.

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**Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Aircore, RC and Diamond Drilling**

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.	<p><i>Aircore</i></p> <p>Each sample represents a scooped sample of cuttings generated via aircore drilling. Cuttings are visually assessed to determine the change from surface cover (if present) to instu material, at which point the samples are taken from the bedrock and transition zones. Generally, collect 3 to 5 by 3m composite samples from this zone.</p> <p>The nature of the sample generation and collection process means the samples should be considered as indicative of grade.</p> <p><i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Each sample represents a sample collected straight from the cyclone which has two outlet vents for sample collection. Sample collection is every single metre a bulk sample is collected direct from an outlet vent on the cyclone. These samples are put into a row of 1m samples and then a composite sample is collected every 2 metres with multiple spearing of bulk sample bag using a PVC tube to achieve a 3 to 4kg sample. In addition a second sample is taken every single meter from a side chute on cyclone straight into a calico bag (3-4kg). This second sample is stored as an additional backup sample.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Diamond core drilling was undertaken by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd. All of the diamond drill core is placed in core trays and labelled with metre depth markers by the drilling team. Drill run length, recovered core length and core loss length are recorded on wooden core blocks place in the trays. The core recoveries and RQD are measured by the geologist. The core is orientated into a direction that best matches geological continuity. A line is drawn down the long axis of the core and then cut in half down this line using a diamond saw. One half of the core is placed into labelled calico bags at 2m intervals.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<p><i>Aircore</i></p> <p>The nature of aircore sampling means samples should be considered as an inductive rather than precise measure, aimed at defining areas of anomalism.</p> <p><i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Composite sample is collected every 2 metres with multiple spearing of 2 x 1 m interval bulk sample bags using a PVC tube to achieve a 3 to 4kg sample collected.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Diamond core drill runs were carefully measured by the drilling team and again by the geologist before processing to define the core recoveries and core loss and the total true length drilled.</p> <p><i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i></p> <p>Blank samples, reference standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.</p>

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Aircore</i> Industry standard preparation at ALS, Orange, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample. The field collected samples were typically 1.0 to 2.0kg composite samples from a 3m interval. Au-AA23 fire assay technique - 30g of pulverized sample was utilized for gold determination via Aqua Regia, and a smaller sub-sample utilised for multi-element assay (ME-MS41). <i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Industry standard preparation at ALS, Orange, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample. The field collected samples typically comprising collection of a composite sample every 2 metres with multiple spearing of 2 x 1 m interval bulk sample bags using a PVC tube to achieve a 3 to 4kg sample collected. <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Core was generally cut in half for HQ and samples collected over intervals of interest with quarter core for PQ (half core retained for metallurgical testwork). Industry standard preparation at ALS, Orange, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for Au fire assay (30g) and aqua regia digest ICP-ME41 to yield 34 elements.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p>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).</p>	<p><i>Aircore</i> Aircore holes were vertical and drilled using aircore drill rig with a 78m tungsten carbide blade bit. <i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> RC holes were all inclined at 60 degrees from horizontal and drilled using a large truck mounted RC rig with an auxiliary booster available on a second truck when requiring extra compressor capacity. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 3m length and 110mm diameter rods and 144mm face sampling hammer. <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> All diamond core holes were vertical orientation with downhole ATV/OTV surveys completed in over 80% of holes which provides true north orientation and high resolution 360 photos of the hole walls. Triple tube diamond drilling with PQ3/HQ3 wireline bit producing 83mm diameter (PQ3) and 61.1mm diameter (HQ3)</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p>	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> An approximate estimate of total sample quantity was recorded with each 1m interval by comparing volumes within each bucket of sample yielded from the cyclone. A visual estimate of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125% was recorded for each metre. <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Core loss was identified by drillers and calculated by geologists when logging. Generally recovery was good with any loss usually in portions of the oxide zone or strongly fractured shear zones</p>

	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>The drillers adjusted penetration and air pressure rates according to ground conditions to optimise recoveries. The cyclone was cleaned regularly, and holes were reamed in between rod changes to reduce contamination</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Triple tube coring was used at all times to maximise core recovery with larger diameter (PQ3) and (HQ3). In broken ground the drillers reduced the length of the drill runs and added more drill muds and slowed penetration rate.</p>
	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.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade</p>
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.	<p><i>Aircore</i></p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected for the purpose of geological logging, aimed primarily at assessing the litho type and confirming sample represents insitu material.</p> <p><i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Samples were sieved, rinsed in water and collected into RC chip trays. Chips were logged at site. The duplicate samples collected are also utilised as necessary for further geological logging aimed primarily at assessing the litho type and for future reference purposes eg cross matching of assay results with sample.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Each one metre interval is geologically logged for characteristics such as lithology, weathering, alteration (type, character and intensity), veining (type, character and intensity) and mineralisation (type, character and volume percentage)</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Geological logging of chips/rock samples is qualitative by nature.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Logging was qualitative with visual estimates of the various characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill holes were geologically logged into Logchief program and uploaded to 3<sup>rd</sup> party database host</li> <li>• All drill holes were logged by qualified geologists</li> </ul>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>All drill holes were logged in full</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i></p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i></p> <p>Core sawn with half core samples submitted for analysis for Geotech holes (HQ) and quarter core for Metallurgical holes (PQ)</p>

	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<p><i>Aircore</i> Samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig.</p> <p><i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig. Samples were dry.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> - Not Applicable</p>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p><i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> The sample collection methodology was considered suitable for each drill type sample medium (refer to sampling techniques section above).</p>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> All sampling equipment is inspected between samples to ensure clean of residual material</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Care was taken to cut core along a straight line down the axis of the core and split all samples evenly by always sampling on same side or quadrant of core in core box. Further subssampling is undertaken in controlled laboratory conditions.</p>
	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.	<p><i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> Field duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.</p>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<p><i>Aircore</i> Sample sizes of between 1-2 kg are considered suitable for a qualitative assessment for indications of mineralisation.</p> <p><i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Sample sizes of between 2-4 kg are considered suitable for a qualitative assessment for indications of mineralisation.</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> 1m sample intervals of cut PQ and HQ core are representative size of at least 3-5 kg.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<p><i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> A reputable leading industry analytical laboratory with internal controls and processes was utilised for all assaying. Industry accepted assaying methodology and techniques were used for analysis.</p> <p>Gold was assayed via Aqua Regia which is considered a partial method of dissolution with a 30g fire assay finish.</p> <p>For a range of other significant elements a 35 Multielement Aqua Regia Digest with ICP-AES finish</p>
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	<p><i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Not applicable</p> <p><i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> 5 of the 6 holes were surveyed with a downhole OTV/ATV tool and 360° wall photos were collected</p>
	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.	<p><i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> A blank, duplicate and a recognized Standard were inserted in the sample stream. The reported results for these samples are as expected.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported mineralised results have been reviewed by at least 2 company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an excel spreadsheet and saved on Cloud server. Assay results were reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a 3 <sup>rd</sup> party expert consulting group.
	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.	Sample locations are recorded using handheld Garmin GPS expected accuracy +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	<i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration. <i>DDH at Sorpresa (Trench 31 and Roadside)</i> Handheld GPS and holes are marked by PVC casing precollars at surface so can be picked up by more accurate method in future.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is controlled by the interpretation of the prospect and potential orientation of mineralisation. For data discussed in this report spacing varies from 10 to 100 metres.
	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.	<i>Aircore and RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Sampling is considered appropriate to identify 'broad' anomalous areas of potential mineralisation. Samples are not to be used in resource/reserve estimation. <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> The HQ Geotechnical holes have been completed in a manner that would allow inclusion in an updated Resource Estimate The HQ Metallurgical holes have been completed in a manner that would allow inclusion in an updated Resource Estimate
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<i>Aircore</i> Samples were composited at 3m intervals for assay submission <i>RC (Reverse Circulation)</i> Samples were composited variably at 5m or 2m intervals for assay submission <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> No compositing applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<i>Aircore and RC</i> Given the early stage of exploration it is not yet known if sample spacing and orientation achieves unbiased results. <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> The holes were drilled at high angle to know lithology and mineralisation trend.
	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.	<i>Aircore and RC</i> Not applicable <i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Drill holes were based on 3D resource model which greatly reduced any bias
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> 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.	<i>Aircore, RC and DDH</i> No audits or reviews completed.

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 Exploration Licences EL8935 and EL6241 at Fifield NSW which is held 100% by Rimfire Pacific Mining NL. The activities on EL8935 (Sorpresa, Northern Gold, Gravity Jog, 114 Trend and Transit) are part of an Earn-in Agreement with Golden Plains Resources Pty Ltd. Refer to ASX Announcements on Rimfire webpage for further details. All samples were taken on Private Freehold Land or Temporary Common. No native title claims exist. 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 Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No results are relied on from other parties in this report.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p><i>Aircore and RC</i></p> <p>The prospect areas lack geological exposure, available information indicates the bedrock geology across the project is a package of interbedded volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks, with local porphyritic intrusives. Remnant surface rock in the sample areas is often resistive, highly silicified and variably gossanous and brecciated. The deposit type/style of mineralisation is not known at this early stage.</p> <p><i>DDH Sorpresa</i></p> <p>The mineralisation at Sorpresa appears to have many similarities with typical carbonate base metal epithermal Au (+/- Ag) style and is hosted by a thin silicified carbonaceous shale unit (typically 10-20m thick) and underlain by a barren grey chert unit. The mineralisation appears stratabound but appears to be regularly disrupted by faults and shears. Dips are generally moderate to shallow towards the east.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level –above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>	The drillhole location (mE, mN and RL) data for all holes are included within the report. No mineralised intercepts are reported.
	dip and azimuth of the hole	All dip and azimuth information is included with drillhole locations within the report.
	down hole length and interception depth	If applicable downhole mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths

	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.	Not applicable
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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	No data aggregation
	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	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable
	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').	Not applicable
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.	Included within the report (or as appendices)
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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	Any significant or important results are included in tables or on plans within the report (or as appendices) Assay results for diamond drill holes are not yet available.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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	There is currently no other substantive exploration data that is meaningful and material to report.

<b>Further work</b>	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.	Further possible work in relation to the exploration results are covered in the document.

Going for gold.

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