27/10/2017
Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

RC and Diamond Drilling Program Completed at Fifield NSW

Aircore Drilling Phase 2 Commences on expanded Transit Gold Prospect area

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (**ASX code: RIM**) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") is pleased to provide information on the completed first pass drilling Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling programs that New Gold Inc. (**TSX/NYSE: NGD**) and Rimfire had jointly undertaken during the third quarter. The drilling program was designed to examine some specific target concepts, a deeper geological context and provide information for further follow up drilling rather than be an exhaustive test of the project area. The overall program outcomes were considered positive.

The Transit gold and copper prospect, located 4km east of the Sorpresa Gold and Silver resource, represents the highlight in the assay results. The observations and context for the results provide strong encouragement to further examine the Transit prospect and the surrounding areas, expanding the potential for a new gold discovery.

The recently completed drilling has been complemented by additional surface sampling and mapping, and has led to the initiation of a ***Phase 2 Aircore infill drilling program, which has now commenced.*** In the first instance, this new Aircore program will focus on two areas, the greater Transit prospect area, and the Fortuna Gold anomaly area.

Highlights of the RC and Diamond Drilling Results (refer Figures and Full Assay Tables pages 4-8)

A total of 15 holes (3061m) were completed in five target locations, the majority were drilled at the Transit prospect. Intersections above 10gram-meter gold or anomalous copper above 1,000ppm are shown in the table below.

Hole	Location	Main Intersection(s) #1	Including Intersection(s) #2
Fi0808	Transit	44m @ 0.63g/t Au from 36m	20m @ 1.11g/t Au from 48m
Fi0807	Transit	36m @ 0.64g/t Au from 0m	4m @ 2.32g/t Au from 12m and 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 20m
Fi0810	Transit	30m @ 0.61g/t Au from 22m	6m @ 1.65g/t Au from 32m
Fi0624	Moonrise	2m @ 5.58g/t Au from 88m	
Fi0813	Transit	8m @ 0.13% Cu & 65 ppm Mo	2m @ 0.47% Cu & 131 ppm Mo

 # note Transit location results were originally published ASX 19 September 2017

- **Results at Transit indicate shear hosted gold mineralisation at shallow depths has been intercepted**
  - Evidence is also suggestive of multiple shear zones (yet to be tested) operating at Transit. This provides significant upside to the current intersections, which remain open in all directions
  - Hole Fi0814 had a 10 metre strongly sericite & iron carbonate altered zone, with an anomalous Lead (0.27% Pb) intercept, and an anomalous Zinc (0.23% Zn) occurred lower down. Trace Silver (1~3g/t Ag) was also noted in the southern holes at Transit
- **The Transit results also suggest a larger (possible deeper buried porphyry) system as the source of both the peripheral shear hosted gold and potentially more centrally located copper- molybdenum results**

For the majority of the other target areas, drilling took longer than expected and delivered less metres than originally anticipated, due to difficult drilling conditions (fractured ground) and limited land access in places. The Carlisle magnetic feature and Moonrise target were successfully tested, but did not yield significant results. However, this does not change the overall positive nature of the project area, with a strong pipeline of targets continuing to emerge.

CEO, John Kaminsky reflected on the recent RC and Diamond drilling results at Fifield and the next stages:

"The Transit results were clearly the standout in the recently completed drill program, both in terms of the gold intersections and the broader mineral potential of the Fifield Project area, where the possibility of a larger porphyry related mineralising system operating at depth remains part of the bigger discovery picture.

"The positive drilling results at Transit are considered important for several reasons. To date only limited drilling has occurred over an expanse of a 500m strike, so this was an excellent hit rate.

- Transit sits at the intersection of a set of structural corridors, and could be part of larger mineralised trends
- Located 4km East of Sorpresa, it demonstrates the Fifield area has the capacity to host additional discoveries
- The Transit geology has some similarities with the Sorpresa system, with its carbonaceous characteristics

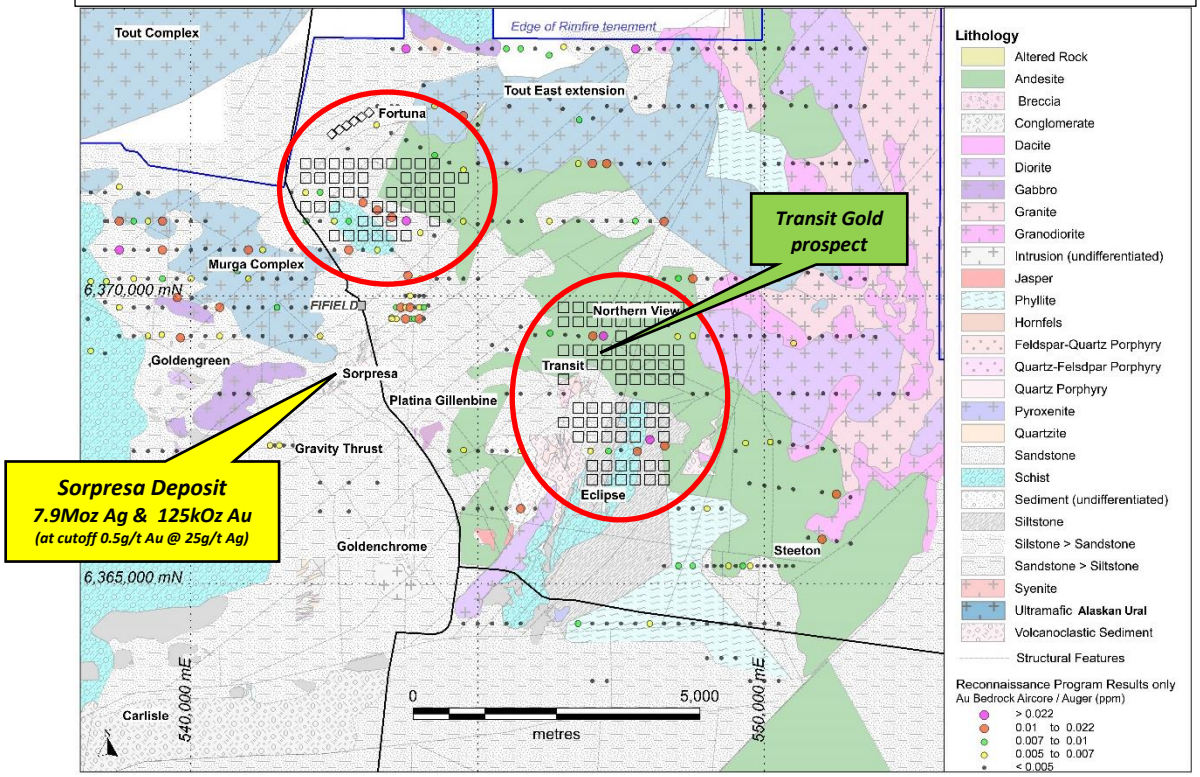
- There appears to be potential for a mineralised porphyry-epithermal system to operate in the broader project area
- At 44m, Hole Fi0808 is the thickest gold intersection we have encountered anywhere at Fifield, surpassing Sorpresa

"Combining these drill results with the recent surface mapping activities and the previously completed Aircore drilling (Phase 1) geochemistry, is providing strong support for favourable structural locations, including the greater Transit prospect area. This is generating significant insights for new gold target positions at Fifield, particularly to the East and North of the Sorpresa discovery.

Aircore Drilling Phase 2

"Going forward and building upon the recent drilling the next Aircore drilling program (Phase 2, as an expanded infill program) is focused on the Transit area and its surrounds, as well as the Fortuna anomalous gold area. Aircore drilling is underway, and we expect to generate new targets from this drilling and the associated supplementary field work.

Infill Aircore Drill Plan (Phase 2) on Geology and previous Gold Geochemistry (Aircore Drilling Phase 1)



New Aircore Drill Hole Plan, Phase 2 (Commenced)

Areas for Aircore Phase 2
- Fortuna Area
- **Greater** Transit Area

"Plans for additional RC drilling will also be advanced, as many new target concepts have emerged from the geologic and structural mapping, and geochemistry work conducted at Fifield in recent months.

"New prospects also include the Steeton area (epithermal/porphyry) and Northern View, which has a gold, cobalt and manganese signature in surface sampling and mapping.

Additional comments on the RC and Diamond drilling program outcomes

"Golden Chrome prospect could not achieve full target depth, and the diamond hole was eventually abandoned. However, despite this, hole Fi0650 was gold anomalous in four intervals and showed some similarities to geological attributes characterising the Sorpresa system.

"Only two of the Gravity Thrust prospect RC holes were able to be completed due to restricted land access. This represents an inadequate test of this 2km long anomaly, and this prospect remains under drilled.

"The unique Carlisle magnetic anomaly was tested with a single diamond hole for the possibility of gold associated pyrrhotite mineralisation. The concept is no longer valid, with magnetite being seen as the magnetic response. However, an explanation for the gold occurrence seen to the north of this area is still not resolved and requires followup.

"The Moonrise target achieved a small gold intersection, and resolved a structural understanding at that location, but has not provided the copper occurrence previously seen to the south west, at Eclipse South. Further thought is required.

"The Fifield area has taken another encouraging step forward, particularly with the positive Transit results. In addition, the RC and Diamond drilling programs have improved the knowledge on the geology and structures operating in the district and this is assisting new drill program designs for the growing pipeline of prospects in the Company portfolio."

Sincerely

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Attached:

ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (ASX 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 strike line 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 areas involving 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 669km2 tenement position held.

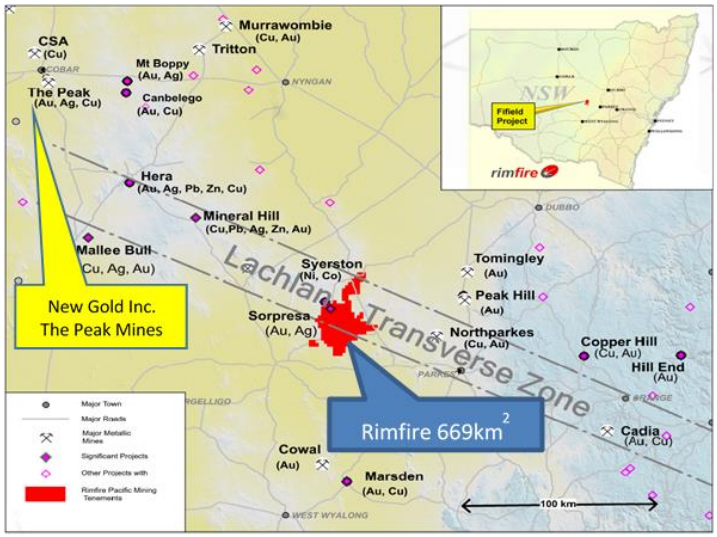
Earn-in by New Gold Inc.

On 28th October 2016, Rimfire and New Gold Inc. (TSX/NYSE code: NGD) signed an Earn-in Agreement (ASX Release) under which New Gold Inc. has committed to spend A$2 million during the first 12 month earn-in (period to 21 March 2018) and may choose to spend additional funds (up to $12 million in total within 5 years) to earn up to a 70% interest in Rimfire's tenements in the Fifield district.

Project area goals at Fifield NSW

The discovery aspiration for the Fifield area is to achieve 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, showing district project context from others

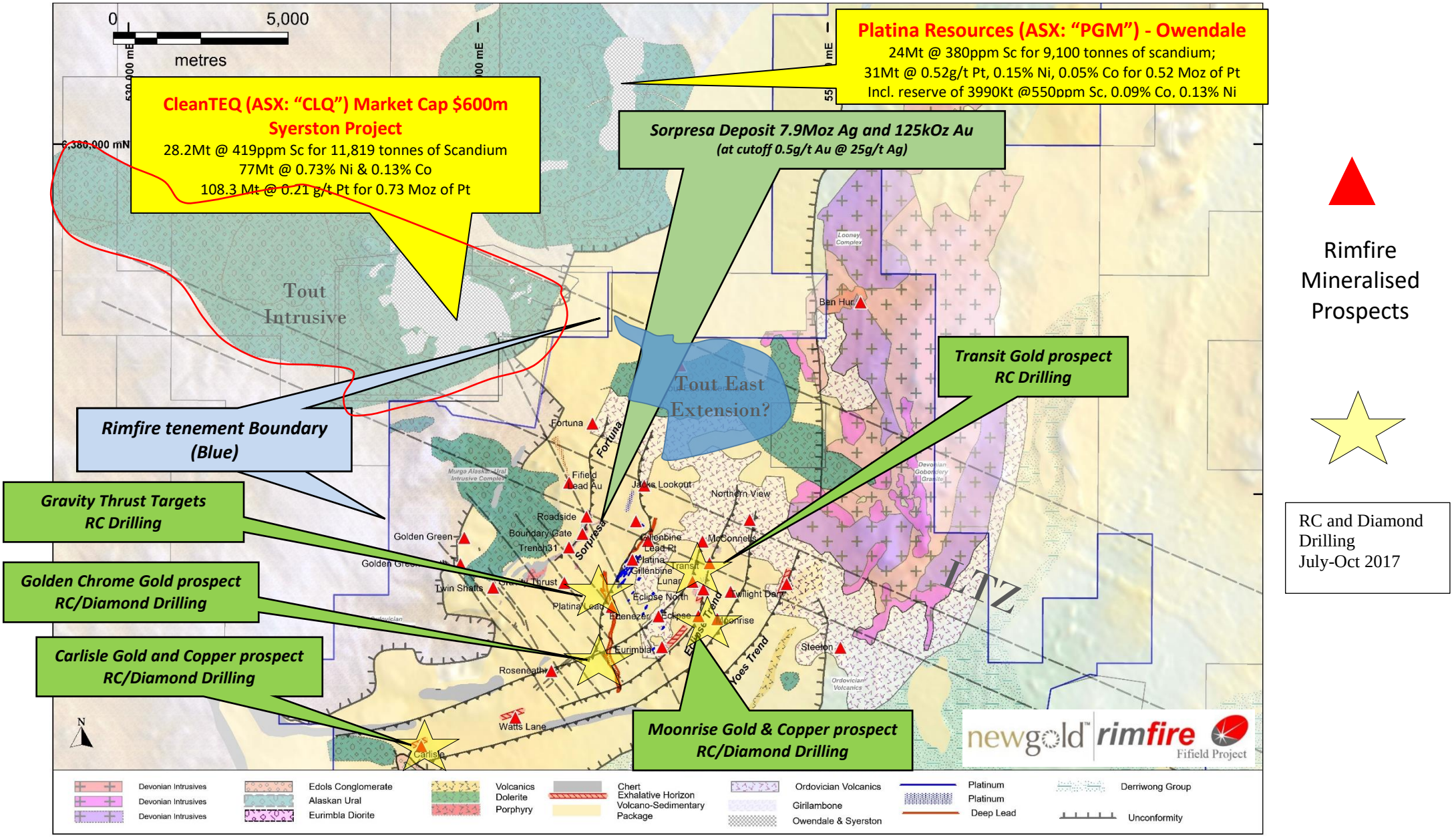


Deposit size selected NSW deposits (combined production and remaining resource)

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	New Gold Inc.	2.4	133	
Tritton	Straits Resources	0.01	218	
Hill End	Hill End Gold Ltd	0.66		
Hera	Aurelia Resources	0.28	4	
Tomingly	Alkane Resources	0.96		
Syerston	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

Figure 1: Fifield District Prospect Map – July-October 2017 Drilling locations – on geology and structure background (Rimfire interpretation pre 2017)



Rimfire Mineralised Prospects

RC and Diamond Drilling July-Oct 2017

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location Plan with mapped geology, surface gold geochemistry & interpreted structure on 1VD Magnetic image Transit Prospect

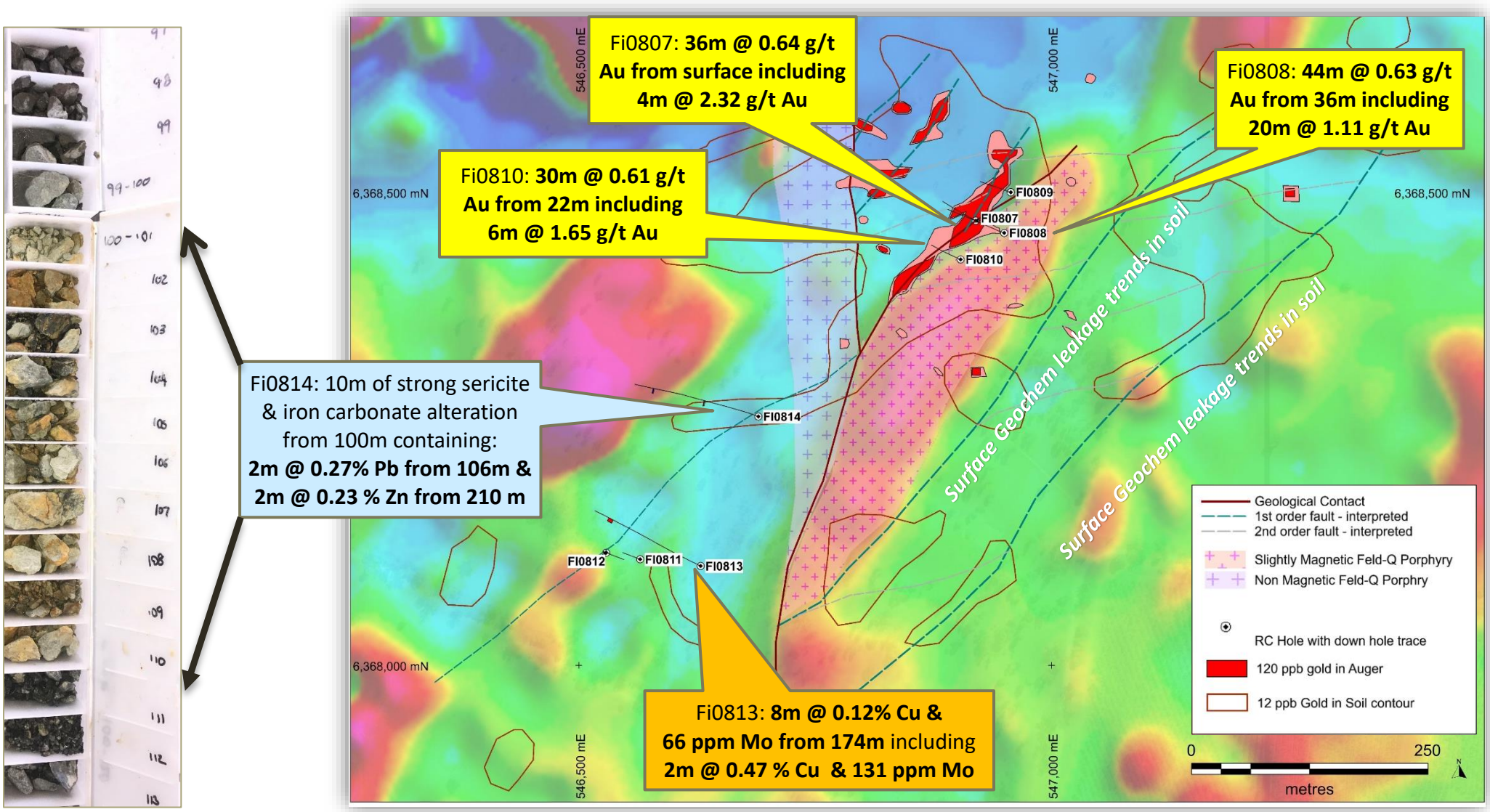


Figure 3: Section A – A' Holes Fi0807 and Fi0808 showing Gold intersections and Interpreted Direction at Transit Prospect

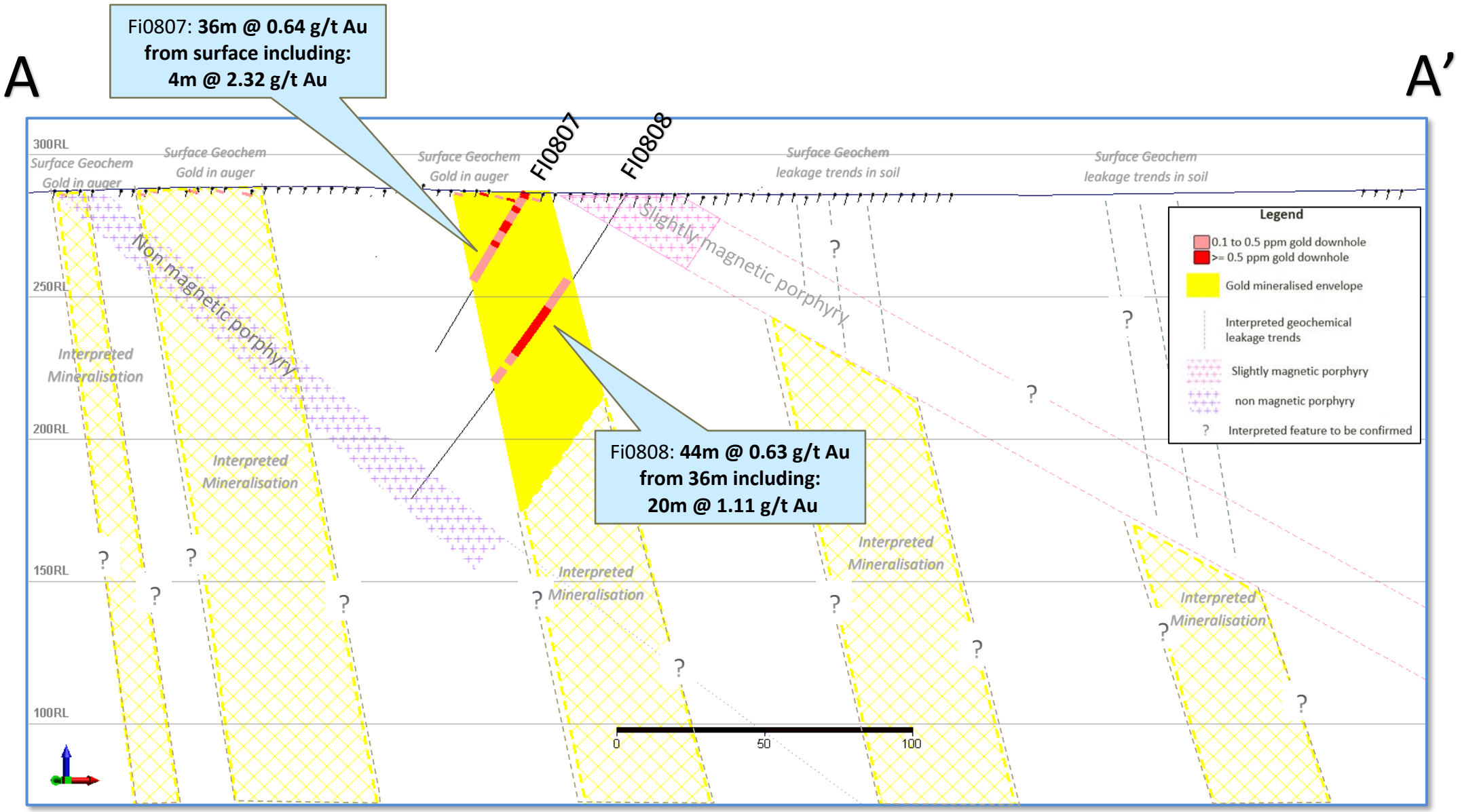


Table 1: Assay results 2m composite samples – Significant Gold and selected base metal results Transit (previously reported 19 September 2017)

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Surface_Azimuth	Surface_Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Lease_ID	Prospect	note	from	to	interval	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
FI0807	RC	64	281	-60	546920	6368470	286	6241	Transit		**0**	**36**	**36**	**0.64**	0	183	83	2	10	4	46
										incl.	**12**	**16**	**4**	**2.32**	0	225	92	3	12	7	30
										incl.	**20**	**22**	**2**	**1.2**	0	161	71	3	6	5	34
FI0808	RC	130	280	-60	546950	6368457	286	6241	Transit		**36**	**80**	**44**	**0.63**	0	239	72	3	11	3	33
										incl.	**48**	**68**	**20**	**1.11**	0	317	70	3	12	3	28
											90	94	4	0.05	0	39	75	**10**	8	3	49
											116	118	2	0.02	0	40	54	**10**	5	3	56
FI0809	RC	64	279	-60	546957	6368500	286	6241	Transit		**24**	**32**	**8**	**0.25**	Nil	174	96	3	8	3	67
											40	**54**	**14**	**0.28**	Nil	259	94	3	8	3	39
FI0810	RC	64	282	-60	546904	6368429	286	6241	Transit		**22**	**52**	**30**	**0.61**	Nil	206	74	2	10	3	32
										incl.	**24**	**26**	**2**	**0.74**	Nil	165	84	2	16	2.5	22
										incl.	**32**	**38**	**6**	**1.65**	Nil	390	67	2	13	3	30
										incl.	**42**	**44**	**2**	**0.68**	Nil	260	66	2	8	2.5	28
FI0811	RC	40	280	-60	546565	6368112	290	6241	Transit		8	22	**14**	0.02	**1.3**	47	213	0.5	59	**11**	37
											22	24	2	0.01	Nil	19	**585**	0.5	12	8	35
FI0812	RC	40	100	-60	546529	6368119	289	6241	Transit		12	14	2	0.03	**1.5**	107	257	1	35	**41**	24
FI0813	RC	208	283	-60	546629	6368105	289	6241	Transit		72	74	2	0.03	Nil	31	**568**	2	10	2.5	14
											174	**182**	**8**	0.01	**1**	37	**1291**	**66**	12	3	18
										incl.	**178**	**180**	**2**	0.03	**2**	46	**4730**	**131**	16	2.5	19
FI0814	RC	220	279	-60	546690	6368263	287	6241	Transit		66	68	2	0.03	**2.6**	104	150	1	597	24	14
											106	**108**	**2**	0.01	**1.8**	38	34	1	**2740**	9	19
											210	**212**	**2**	0.01	**1.2**	78	120	2	607	8	**2340**
	Total	830																			

RC drilling was sampled using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone, with both 1m bulk samples and 2m composite samples collected. Each 2m composite sample was analysed for gold using fire assay method Au-AA24 (5ppb LOD) and multi-element results were determined using four acid digestion method ME-ICP61 at ALS in Orange.

Table 1: Assay results 2m composite samples – Significant Gold and selected base metal results

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Surface_Azimuth	Surface_Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Lease_ID	Prospect	note	from	to	interval	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
FI0647	RC	186	315	-70	543503	6365646	273	5534	GoldenChrome	**NS**											
FI0648	RC	300	261	-60	547295	6366141	282	7058	Moonrise		46	48	2	0.12	0	246	85	1	11	5	114
Tail to	DD	600									**88**	**90**	**2**	**5.58**	1	**3120**	80	1	38	6	92
											426	428	2	0.26	0	156	127	1	9	5	93
											536	538	2	0.11	0	58	84	1	9	3	54
FI0649	RC	300	275	-60	547304	6366004	278	7058	Moonrise		56	60	4	0.13	0	74	176	3	5	3	176
											84	86	2	0.11	0	27	70	1	15	3	79
FI0650	RC	276	315	-70	543316	6365848	275	5534	GoldenChrome		84	86	2	0.25	0	635	75	1	8	11	90
Tail to	DD	389.1									**238**	**242**	**4**	**0.5**	0	622	86	3	19	13	165
											327	329	2	0.17	0	16	59	1	14	3	29
											367	369	2	0.12	0	9	89	1	13	6	85
FI0815	RC	172	300	-60	542778	6367309	284	5534	Gravity Thrust	**NS**											
FI0816	RC	178	300	-70	542745	6367339	285	5534	Gravity Thrust	**NS**											
FI0817	RC	129	0	-90	538297	6362730	301	7058	Carlisle		229	231	2	nil	0	3	**601**	1	2	3	88
Tail to	DD	405.8									233	235	2	nil	0	5	119	1	205	3	**1355**
	Total	2230.9																			

RC drilling was sampled using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone, with both 1m bulk samples and 2m composite samples collected. Each 2m composite sample was analysed for gold using fire assay method Au-AA24 (5ppb LOD) and multi-element results were determined using four acid digestion method ME-ICP61 at ALS in Orange.

Diamond Drilling was sampled via cutting the core in half with 2m composite samples collected of half core. Each 2m composite sample was analysed for gold using fire assay method Au-AA24 (5ppb LOD) and multi-element results were determined using four acid digestion method ME-ICP61 at ALS in Orange.

SUMMARY - FIVE TARGET PROSPECT AREAS IN THE COMPLETED DRILLING PROGRAM

Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drilling commenced in late July and concluded in October 2017. The Diamond Core drilling followed initial pre-collars drilled with Reverse Circulation.

The five target areas involved in the drilling were:

1. The **Golden Chrome** target lies within a zone of strong phyllic alteration that has been mapped over an area 800m in diameter, potentially representing the near surface expression of a mineralized porphyry system at depth, with potential for Au-Cu mineralisation.

2. The **Moonrise** area located along the Eclipse trend, centres on a zone of anomalous gold in soil and rock chips near the projected trace of an interpreted thrust fault in close proximity to a dioritic intrusive.

3. The **Transit** area, north of Moonrise, was a defined surface gold anomaly (500m x 500m in soil >12ppb Au) within the Eclipse trend, with adjacent base metal signatures and nearby epithermal boiling textures in rock float.

4. The **Carlisle** target centres on an 800m diameter strong magnetic anomaly partially tested with a series of shallow RC holes drilled by Rimfire in 2015. Previous reconnaissance sampling in the area identified favourable silica alteration and anomalous copper and gold, including up to 23.0 g/t Au in rock chips.

5. The **Gravity Thrust** target, is based on Rimfire's interpretation of gravity and magnetic contrast which suggests a possible repeat of Sorpresa style mineralization along a 2km sub-parallel feature to the south.

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

Mr Plumridge has over 45 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Plumridge is employed by Plumridge & Associates Pty. Ltd. and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Colin Plumridge 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'. Colin Plumridge has previously consented to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information provided both the historic results and 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. Mr Colin Plumridge as a Competent Person consented to the inclusion in the original reports in the form and context in which each appeared, please refer to the Competent Persons declaration above for additional information.

Table 2: 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.

Table 3: 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.	RC Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags. RAB Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags. Aircore samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone and laid out on a plastic sheet 1 metre intervals are sampled from all Auger holes within in situ weathered basement geology. Nominal 2 kg samples are collected at the drill rig. Rock Chips samples are a mix of float, sub crop & outcrop (identified in results table).
	· Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 40, 41st and 42nd sample respectively. Previously certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates were every 50th, 51st and 52nd sample respectively.
	· 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.	RC and Diamond Hole collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS, and Trimble DGPS. Downhole surveying in RC hole is conducted every 40m to 80m in open hole when accessible and every 40m in-rod using stainless steel rods. All other drill and sample locations are surveyed using Garmin GPS.
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).	Reverse Circulation conducted using face sampling hammer (119mm diameter). RAB drilling conducted using blade bit (100mm diameter). Aircore drilling conducted using a face sampling vacuum bit (119mm diameter)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drilling techniques cont.		Diamond drilling conducted using NQ triple tube to depths up to 600m as diamond tails on Reverse Circulation pre-collars. Diamond core is orientated using a Reflex ACT3-1973/ACT3-1151 tool. Auger drilling conducted by trailer mounted hydraulic driven auger rig with nominal hole diameter of 100mm.
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Poor sample recoveries are noted during logging with percentage estimates. These are compared to results. Core recoveries are checked for each run, with drilled depth compared to the measured interval of core sample recovered
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter (for RC) are used to provide a uniform sample and these are routinely cleaned. The hole is blown out at the beginning of each rod to remove excess water, plus auto-blow downs, to maintain dry sample. Auger and RAB samples are visually checked for recovery and up hole contamination. Auger and RAB drilling not conducted below the water table.
	· 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.	In RC drilling occasional poor sample recovery and also wet samples occur however close examination and comparison to results showed that there is no identifiable bias in the results associated with these samples.
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.	Geological logging of drill chips records colour, grainsize, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining including percentage estimates along with moisture content. Drill samples are sieved, logged and placed into chip trays. Geological logging of drill core records colour, grainsize, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining including percentage estimates. Core samples are collected in core trays. Geotechnical logging of core captures RQD for each run drilled when required.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips and core is qualitative by nature, chips and core are retained for future reference.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All metres drilled are logged

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 is sawn using an electric core saw. Core is sampled on a nominal 2m interval, with half core sent to for analysis and half retained for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reported RC results have been cone split. Lower priority RC intervals are speared samples and if found to be anomalous will be subsequently riffle or cone split and re-assayed. Sample returned from 1 metre RAB interval is homogenized and speared and composited and maximum composite interval within significant intersection is provided with result. Sample returned from 1 metre auger interval is homogenized in collection tray and speared. All RAB and Auger samples were dry. Rock Chips are sawn in half with half submitted for analysis.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ·	Sub-samples obtained from cone splitting are retrieved as 2m composites to produce a bulk sample (approx. 3 kg), subsamples from core are taken as half core across 2m. Lower priority percussion drilling zones are speared and composited on 4m intervals. The homogenization and spearing method is typical for sampling RAB and auger returns and QAQC results identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 40th, 41st and 42nd sample respectively. The cone splitter is checked routinely and cleaned when necessary.
	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.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.

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 RC samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay method Au-AA24, which returns results above 5ppb. Selected samples were submitted for a multi-element analysis using four acid digestion method ME-ICP61. RAB and Auger samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay methods Au-AA22 (or Au-AA24) which returns Au to 2ppb (or 5 ppb) respectively. Selected auger samples were also submitted for full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME- ICP61. Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories for Au via Fire Assay method Au-AA22 to 2 ppb and full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61 or ME-ICP61. Fire Assay analysis for gold and Four Acid digest for multielement analysis are considered as total techniques in the absence of coarse metal. Screen Fire Assay for gold is considered as total technique when coarse gold is present.
	· 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.	All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory. **Handheld XRF (fpXRF) (Olympus Delta50) is used** to determine sample character and type applied to 1m riffle split or composite. All data is collected using a 30 second reading time (this is sometimes modified to 15secs, if stable readings are achievable) for each of the 3 beams in soil mode. XRF analysis is typically applied to a single point on the sample bag of interest. Results may be cross checked with additional XRF readings, including further subsamples. The known limitations of XRF, particularly element strengths and weaknesses, are considered. XRF is a scoping and order of magnitude tool, the Company is an expert user of XRF. Trends and comparisons in XRF readings are examined. Laboratory assays may be sought for further validation. XRF results are considered as guidance for subsequent laboratory assay
	· 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.	Reviews of internal QAQC results has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested. External laboratory analysis of "umpire" samples confirm results from the primary laboratory.

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 when used, is reported.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is captured electronically using established templates. Assay data from laboratory is merged and loaded into Access based database after passing QAQC checks. Database audit of loaded batches is conducted on a monthly basis.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	"<" values are converted into "-" values and for geochemical analysis results returning less than detection are ascribed to half the detection limit.
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 and are RC and Diamond collars are picked up by a Trimble Differential GPS. Downhole digital multi-shot surveys are used and checked at time of measurement. Obviously erroneous surveys are re-run in-rod and then attempted in open hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar elevation data from digital terrain model derived from detailed ground gravity survey DGPS data used as an interim measure prior to DGPS pick up of collar location. Other elevation data sourced from handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC Exploration was on nominal 80 X 100m grid down to 40 X 40m grid and then down to 20 X 20m grid, or as described. RAB exploration conducted on traverses with coverage on 60 ° dipping holes. Aircore exploration conducted on a nominal 1000 x 250m grid or as described. Auger exploration currently on a nominal 100 X 20m grid or as described. Rock Chip samples not on a defined grid pattern.

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.	The nominal RC exploration grid is deemed adequate to identify mineralisation envelopes which are infilled as appropriate. The RAB and Aircore hole spacing and nominal auger exploration grid are deemed most suitable to identify mineralisation at a scale of interest to the company. This is adequate to establish continuity in this environment however closer spaced drilling may be warranted in certain locations for further definition.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing conducted at 2 and 4 metre intervals in Aircore, RAB and RC samples. Equal weights from each 1 metre interval are used to ensure that the composite adequately represents the intervals sampled. The equal weights are estimated from equal volume measure used when subsampling. Auger samples are taken on 1 metre intervals.
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.	Current observations do not suggest a bias in sampling from the drilling orientation.
	· 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.	The drilling orientation is designed to intercept the mineralisation orthogonally where known.
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample identification is independent of hole identification. Samples are stored in a secure on- site location, under supervision and transported to ALS Orange NSW via Rimfire personnel or licensed couriers.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of QAQC data has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting and compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested.

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. New Gold Inc. entered into an Earn-in JV Agreement 28 October 2016, which may confer rights to New Gold over time upon completion of milestones
	·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.	Recent systematic exploration (1980 onwards) has been conducted by Ausplat Minerals NL in JV with Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd and Mount Gipps Ltd, Titan Resources and also Helix Resources and Black Range Minerals NL. Prior to this Exploration for various metals in the Fifield area has been conducted by many companies since the late 1960's including Anaconda, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Platina Developments NL, Mines Search Pty Ltd, Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd, Mt Hope Minerals and Shell.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation currently being pursued at Sorpresa appears to have many similarities with typical carbonate base metal epithermal gold style, in a Siluro Devonian back arc basin setting. Other mineralisation styles include sediment and greenstone hosted orogenic gold, VMS, potential porphyry style.
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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report. Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant Diamond results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant RAB results are provided in tables in within the report.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	Any new significant rock chip results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant Auger results are provided in figures within the report.
	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.
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.	No averaging or cut-off values are applied to auger or rock chip results. Only significant RAB results >0.1g/t Au are reported using thickness weighted average for intervals with < or = 2m internal dilution. For RC results thickness weighted averages are reported for all intervals. Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 0.1g/t Au and or ≥ 10g/t Ag cut off and ≤ 2m Internal Dilution. For Diamond results thickness weighted averages are reported for all intervals.
	· 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 thickness 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.	Drill holes are designed to intersect the plane of mineralisation (where this is known) at 90° so that reported intersections represent true thickness.
	· 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').	All intersections are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.

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.	This information is provided in results Table and comments 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