

## **Drilling Intersects 44m at 0.61g/t Gold at Transit Prospect, Fifield NSW** **Copper and Molybdenum also observed in drilling - potential for a porphyry system**

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX code: RIM) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") is pleased to provide the progress on the drilling program on the **Transit gold and copper prospect**, located 4km east of the Sorpresa Gold and Silver resource.

New Gold Inc. (TSX/NYSE: NGD) and Rimfire are jointly undertaking **first pass drilling** on five targets (Figure 4), using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Diamond (DD) drilling.

### **Key Summary of Transit Prospect RC Drilling Results (refer Figures and Assay Table p7-11)**

- ❑ **A total of 8 holes (830m) were completed in two locations, with depth ranges 40m to 220m**
  - 4 holes were drilled on a surface gold anomaly defined by auger and 4 holes were also drilled on surface base metal and epithermal signatures 300m to the south west
- ❑ **Best assay results for gold were:**
  - **Hole Fi0808: 44m @ 0.63g/t Au from 36m, incl. 20m @ 1.11g/t Au**
  - **Hole Fi0807: 36m @ 0.64g/t Au from 0m, incl. 4m @ 2.32g/t Au**
  - **Hole Fi0810: 30m @ 0.61g/t Au from 22m, incl. 6m @ 1.65g/t Au**
- ❑ **Interpretations of these results indicate drilling has intercepted shear hosted gold mineralisation**
  - **Evidence is also suggestive of multiple shear zones operating at Transit.** This is based on gold in auger drilling at surface, gold in soils at surface and extensive geological mapping.
  - **These multiple shears (yet to be tested) provide significant upside to the current intersections, which remain open in all directions**
- ❑ **The surrounding RC drilling also supports a potential porphyry relationship at depth:**
  - **Hole Fi0813 assayed 8m @ 0.13% Cu & 65 ppm Mo, incl. 2m @ 0.47% Cu & 131 ppm Mo**
  - **Hole Fi0814 had a 10 metre strongly sericite & iron carbonate altered zone, with an anomalous Lead (0.27% Pb) intercept. Anomalous Zinc (0.23% Zn) was seen lower down.**
- ❑ **The results suggest a larger (possible porphyry) system as the source of both the peripheral shear hosted gold and potentially more centrally located copper- molybdenum results at deeper levels.**
  - These drilling results are also central to extensive potassium elevation at surface in radiometrics and boiling type rock textures in subcrop.
- ❑ **The current surface mapping activities are providing supportive evidence for favourable structural locations, including at the Transit prospect, and are generating significant insights for new gold target positions at Fifield particularly to the East and North of the Sorpresa discovery.**

CEO, John Kaminsky commented on the drilling results at Transit gold and copper prospect:



"This is a very exciting development at Transit. We are extremely delighted to note the gold intersections of this width in first pass drilling from so few holes. Similarly, a context of other important metal signatures including copper and molybdenum with an alteration overprint is a great addition to the story, and this is also very pleasing to see. The big picture here, is a possible larger porphyry mineralised system operating at depth. There is a way to go, but this is an impressive start.

"The gold intersection at Transit is important on many fronts:

- ✓ Only limited drilling occurred over an expanse of a 500m strike, so this was an excellent hit rate
- ✓ At 44m, Hole Fi0808 is the thickest gold intersection we have encountered anywhere at Fifield, surpassing Sorpresa
- ✓ The gold is shear hosted, and currently open in all directions, with likely multiple mineralised shears to test

- ✓ It is likely the best gold is located on intersecting structures, and the best grades are yet to be seen
- ✓ Located 4km East of Sorpresa, it demonstrates the Fifield area has the ability to host additional discoveries
- ✓ The Transit geology has some similarities with the Sorpresa system, with its carbonaceous characteristics
- ✓ The big picture is the potential for a mineralised porphyry-epithermal system in the broader project area, with more field work now needed as a follow up



“There is a correlation of the shear zone gold intersection to the pathfinder element Arsenic as shown in Hole Fi0808. This is encouraging, as it gives us a broader search parameter which we can utilise to test the surface position for structures that could be conducive to gold at other locations. A low level elevated Molybdenum signature was also noteworthy in hole Fi0808.

***“The overall observations and assay results provide solid impetus to further examine the Transit prospect and the surrounding areas in detail, expanding the potential for a new gold discovery.***

“The results now flowing from the Transit prospect emphasise the importance of all the earlier surface work programs that have been conducted in the last 12 months by New Gold Inc. and Rimfire. The combination of a systematic exploration approach and nimble prospecting being applied at Fifield is feeding valuable information into the discovery process. These work programs have included:

- ✓ Detailed airborne geophysics survey and interpretation
- ✓ Regional aircore and auger drilling geochemistry and lithology
- ✓ Extensive prospecting, sampling and mapping identifying new prospective gold targets in structural locations
- ✓ Infill geochemistry programs (which included Transit auger and soil programs prior to RC drilling)
- ✓ Detailed alteration studies, looking for additional target vectors for large scale mineralising systems
- ✓ Refinement of discovery concepts and targeting criteria
- ✓ The current RC and Diamond drilling is only first pass status, designed to test target concepts and provide for information for further follow up rather than be exhaustive tests

“We are beginning to see additions to the discovery prospect inventory list emerge of high quality targets. We will continue the blend of systematic exploration appraisal, with adaptive focused prospecting work. This is a package of capability that New Gold Inc and Rimfire are successfully forging at Fifield.

*Diamond Drilling continues at Fifield*

“The Moonrise prospect has completed its diamond drilling, to 602 metres, with diamond drilling now underway at the Golden Chrome prospect. This will then be followed by diamond drilling at the Carlisle prospect.

“Each of these areas is seen as prospective for gold and copper, with the drilling designed to understand the deeper geological context at each location as a primary goal. This drilling will continue through much of September.

“Whilst we are greatly encouraged by the direction emerging at the Transit prospect, and the ongoing drilling on the other prospects, there is still much to evaluate and learn from these results.



“The Fifield area has taken another positive step forward, and this should be encouraging to shareholders. A complete assessment of all the information from the RC and Diamond drilling programs and the improved knowledge on the geology, structures and mineralisation will occur. This will lead to additional program designs in due course.

“ Both Rimfire and New Gold continue to pursue the discovery strategy within the Fifield region as outlined for 2017 ([Hyperlink: ASX Announcement 22 February 2017 - Discovery Strategy Outline with Work Programs Commenced](#)).”

## **Background on Transit Gold-Copper Prospect Geology, History and Concepts**

### Prospect geology

The Transit prospect sits at the interpreted intersection of an approximately NNE trending low angle Thrust and a NW trending structural corridor thought to be representative of the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). The geology of the area consists of a series of highly deformed, quartz veined carbonaceous sediments and minor andesitic composition volcanics, and volcanoclastics which have been intruded by a later stage quartz-feldspar bearing, porphyritic, rhyolite.

### Summary of Historic work in last 12 months prior to RC Drilling

Past exploration in the area has involved airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, rock chip sampling, regional soil sampling and targeted auger drilling ([refer hyperlink: ASX Release 21<sup>st</sup> December 2016](#)).

The magnetic data displays a linear NNE trending magnetic high, with the western margin of this feature associated with elevated Au in auger drilling (up to 2.3g/t).

A review of the radiometric data displays a zone of Potassium (K) elevation associated with the boiling texture subcrop. This zone has a coincident Th radiometric low, suggesting that the enrichment in K is potentially due to alteration rather than lithology (e.g. an intrusion).



Figure 1: Rock Chip sample FIR1681 displaying lattice texture indicative of boiling.

Limited subcrop exists in the area, but rock chip sampling of the boiling texture has highlighted elevated Ag and base metals, with maximum values of 7.99g/t Ag, 1700ppm Pb, 1260ppm Cu and 442ppm As. Although no notable Gold result was achieved in these samples they indicate that boiling has occurred, with the conditions correct for Gold deposition at depth in the system.

The regional soil program has highlighted two main zones of interest. The first zone of interest is a 150m<sup>2</sup> area of Gold in soil greater than 36ppb (up to 177ppb). The shape of this Gold in soil anomaly highlights the two inferred structural directions (NNE and NW), with the best of the anomalism situated at the intersection point.

The Gold soil anomaly was followed up with shallow auger drilling to define the bedrock position of the Gold. This drilling was conducted on a tight spacing (10x20m) over the soil Gold anomalism. Results from the auger drilling again highlighted the potential structural intersection points as the best zones, with values of up to 2.32g/t Au reached.

The second zone is a N-S trending field portable XRF (fpXRF) Pb soil anomaly associated with the boiling texture subcrop. This Pb anomaly is approximately 700m x 100m in dimensions, with a top value of 169ppm. This zone of Pb elevation displays coincident elevated levels of Ba and As in soil.

### Conceptual target deposit style and Drill Plan Rationale at Transit (prior to drilling)

The target style of the Transit prospect is a potential shallow level low to Intermediate sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag (Pb+/-Cu-Zn) target with a strong structural control perhaps similar to the nearby Sorpresa system (4km to the west).

Transit may also represent the shallow level of a porphyry system. Supporting a low sulphidation system concept are the presence of breccia veins and lattice textures (boiling textures). The mineralogy of subcrop present also supports this target, with Chalcedony, Calcite and Barite all observed.

Sincerely

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**Attached:**

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**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 669km<sup>2</sup> 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.

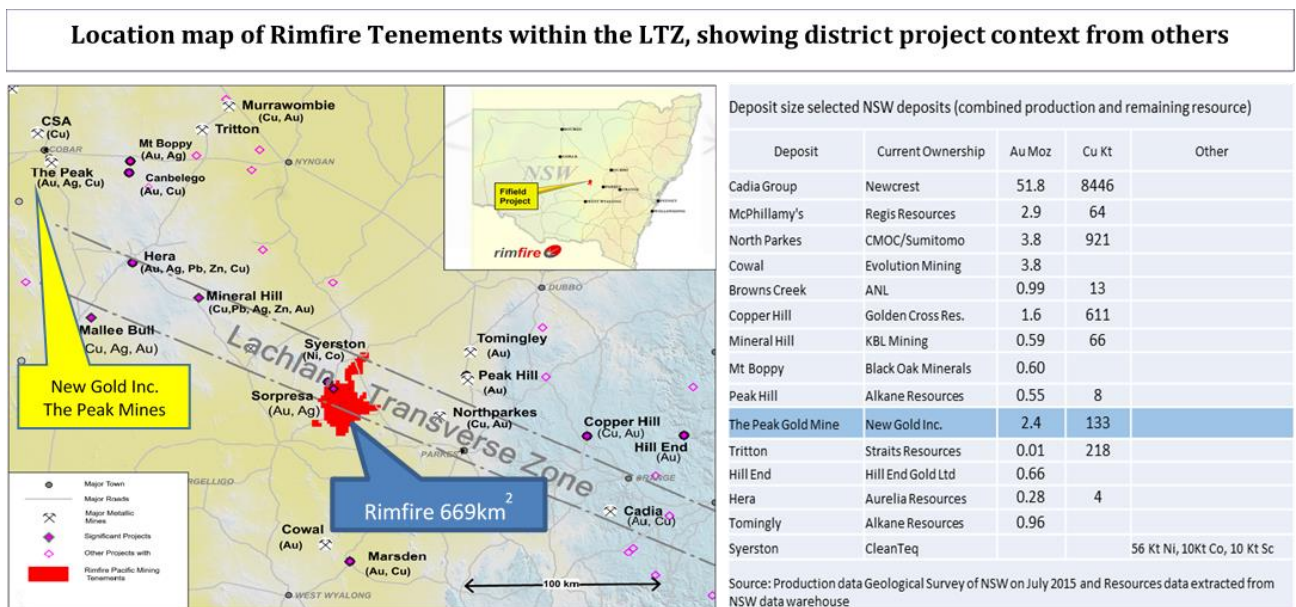


Figure 1: Drill Hole Location Plan with mapped geology, surface gold geochemistry & interpreted structure on 1VD Magnetic image Transit Prospect

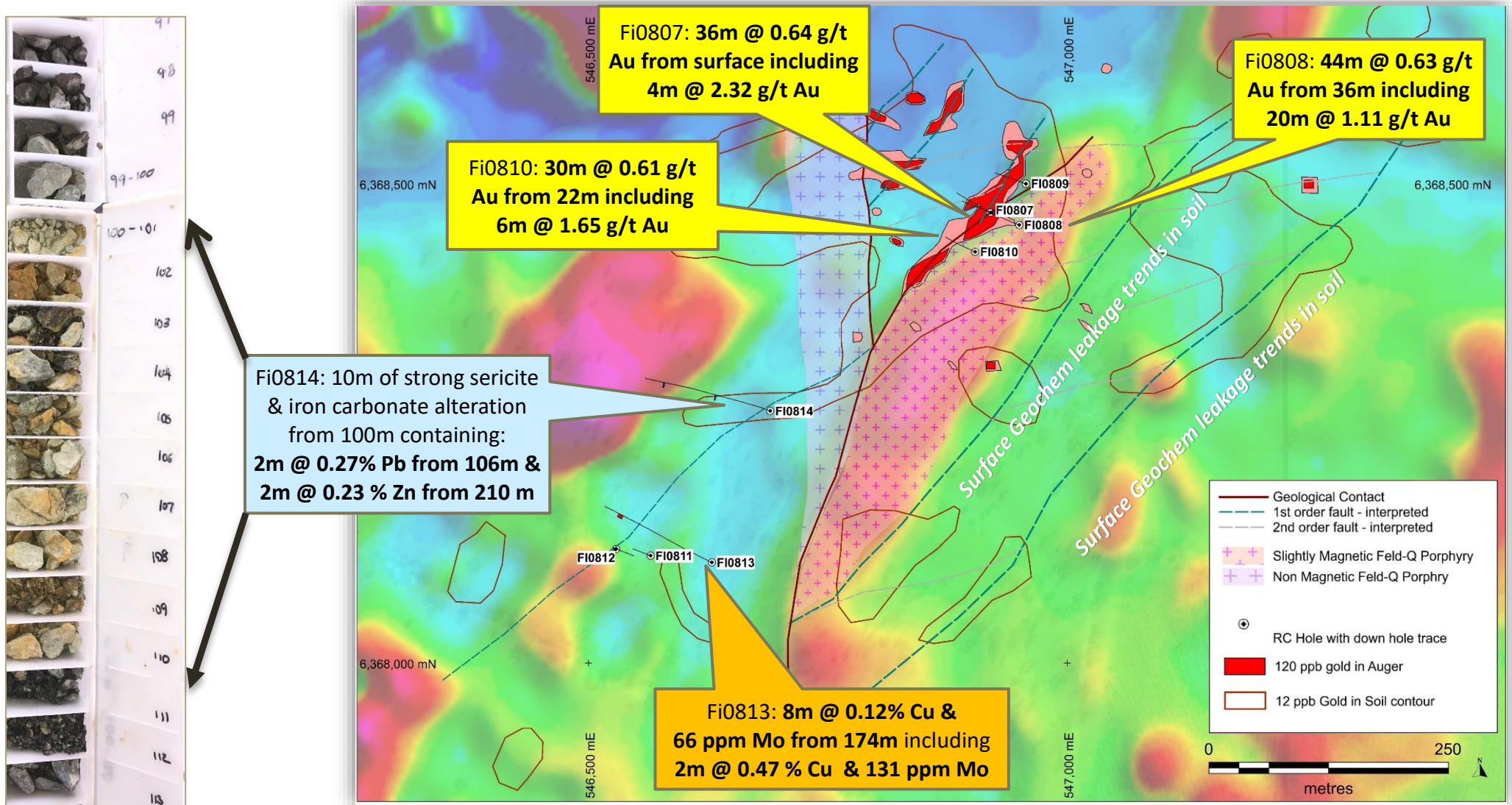




Figure 3: Section A – A' Holes Fi0807 and Fi0808 showing Gold intersections with Arsenic and Molybdenum Assay (graphed)

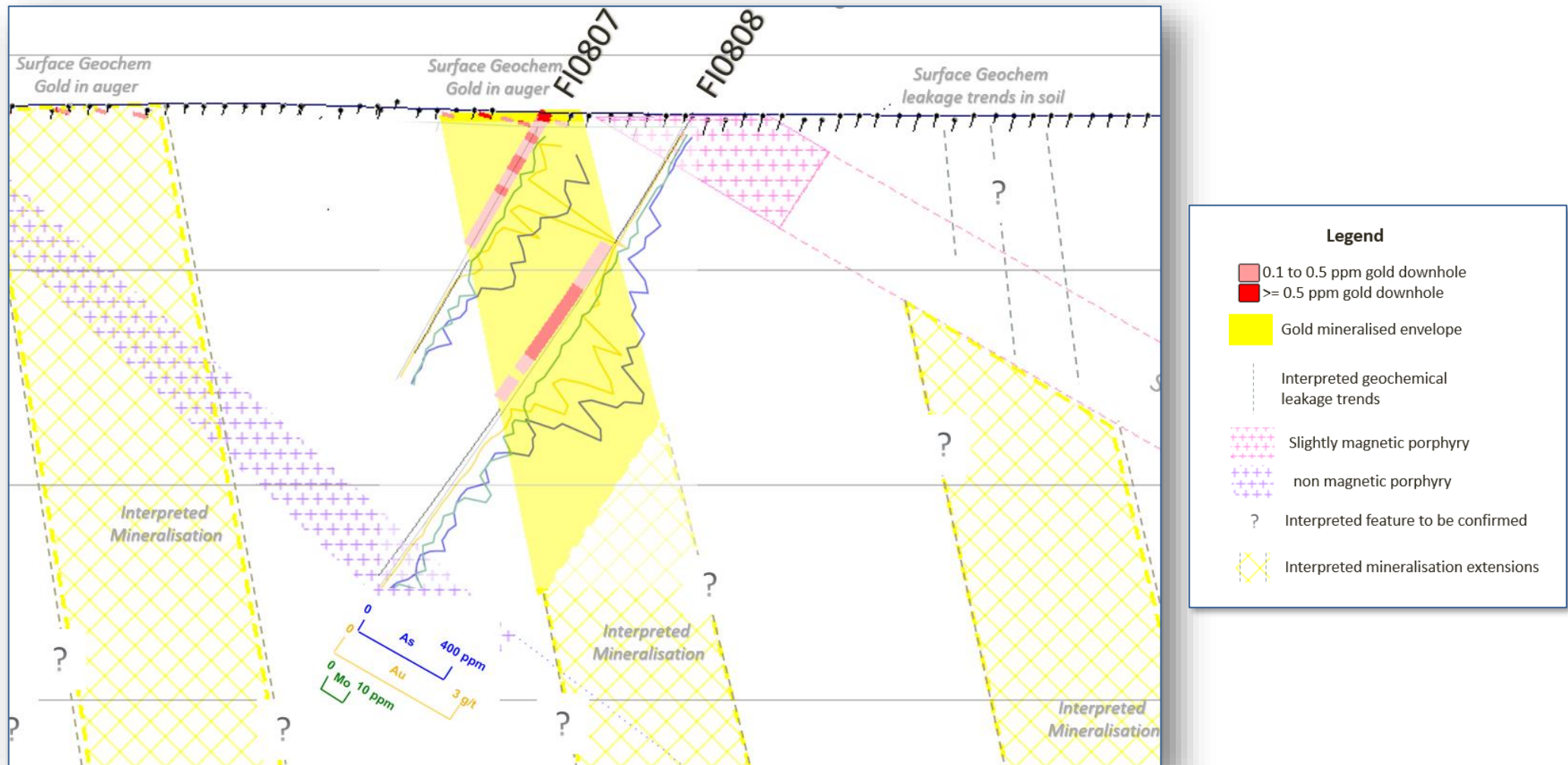
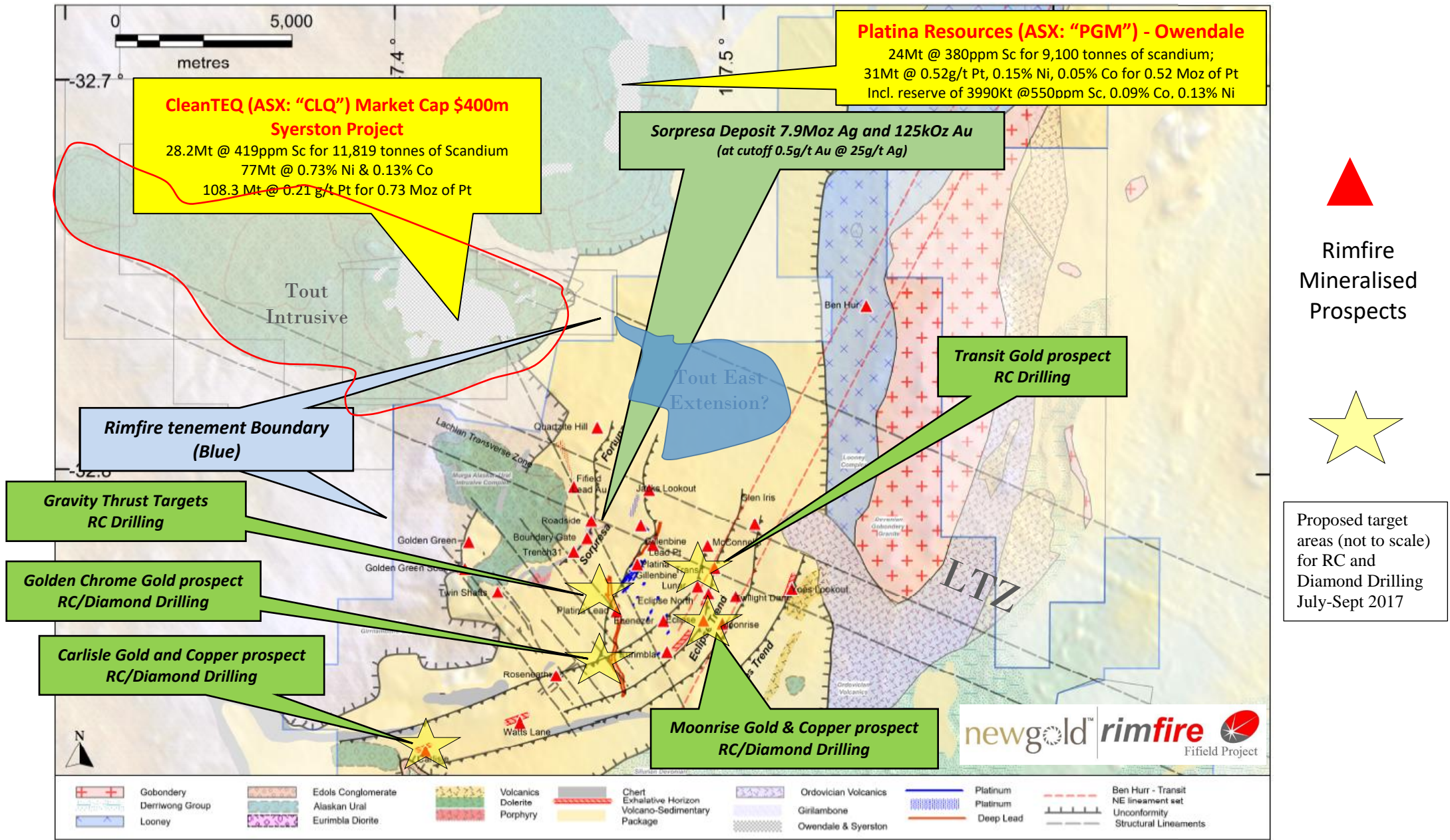


Figure 4: Fifield District Prospect Map – July-Sept 2017 Drilling locations – on geology and structure background (Rimfire interpretation pre 2017)





**Table 1: Assay results Transit Gold Prospect 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	
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.

## **SUMMARY - FIVE TARGET PROSPECT AREAS IN THE CURRENT DRILLING PROGRAM**

Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drilling commenced in late July and will continue through September 2017. The New Gold Inc. – Rimfire partnership is utilizing a common drilling contractor. The Diamond Core drilling follows initial pre-collars drilled with Reverse Circulation. Drill hole sequencing and depths may be changed as results, logistics, access and ground conditions warrant.

Figure 1 shows the target areas (★) for RC and DD drilling. All required permits and notifications are in place.

*The overall drilling program approximate size \* was as follows:*

### **□ 3,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was planned**

- Targeted depths of 60m to 300m
- Five target areas were proposed for first pass reconnaissance testing

### **□ 1,000m of Diamond Core drilling (DD)**

- Targeted depths ranging from 400m to 600m **as diamond tails** from initial RC pre-collars on three targets (Moonrise, Golden Chrome, Carlisle) of the five proposed targets

\* *This proforma program was subject to review and modification at the discretion of the Fifield project partners (New Gold Inc and Rimfire), and may change according to issues relating to land access, logistic constraints, permitting, technical variations or other reasons.*

*The five target areas planned for 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.

The regolith mapping, geology, geochemistry, alteration studies, magnetics and gravity geophysics all provide support to the model hypothesis.

Additional evidence is provided by primary coarse untraveled ragged gold in the bedrock or base of the Platina Lead historic mine spoils. The Platina Lead follows the soft highly altered ring fault to the Golden Chrome intrusive system.

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, is a newly 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.

Additional areas may also be considered for drilling.

## **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
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Silver	25 g/t Ag	Indicated	2.1	0.21	62	14	4.2
		Inferred	1.2	0.19	40	7	1.6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.8</b>
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
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7.9</b>

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	<p>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>	<p>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 &amp; outcrop (identified in results table).</p>
	<p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<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>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)</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drilling techniques cont.</b>		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.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	· 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.
<b>Logging</b>	· 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

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	· 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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.</b>	· 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.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, <b>handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF)</b>, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p>	<p>All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory.</p> <p><b>Handheld XRF (fpXRF) (Olympus Delta50)</b> 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</p>
	<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>	<p>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.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	· 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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	· 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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	· 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.



<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Data spacing and distribution continued.</b>	· 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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	· 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.
<b>Sample security</b>	· 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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	· 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

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<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 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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	· 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.
<b>Geology</b>	· 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.
<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:	Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report.
	· easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report.
	· elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	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.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drill hole Information Continued.</b>	dip and azimuth of the hole	Any new significant rock chip results are provided in tables within the report.
	down hole length and interception depth	Any new significant Auger results are provided in figures within the report.
	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.
<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 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 $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ and or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$ cut off and $\leq 2\text{m}$ 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.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	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 $90^\circ$ 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.
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>

<p><b>Diagrams</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Refer to Figures</p>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> </ul>	<p>This information is provided in results Table and comments in the report.</p>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> </ul>	<p>There is currently no other substantive exploration data that is meaningful and material to report, beyond that reported already, in this or previous reports.</p>
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> </ul>	<p>Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<p>Refer to Figures</p>