

8<sup>th</sup> July 2021

## Fifield Project Intercept of 86m @ 0.63g/t Au

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Drilling at Transit Prospect (hole Fi2080) obtains a down hole intercept of 86m at an average grade of 0.63g/t Au from 21m depth including 9m @ 1.72g/t Au from 21m.
- ✓ Diamond Drill hole FI2080 extends anomalous gold geochemistry zone to 107m downhole depth.
- ✓ Drilling at Transit indicates potential to extend mineralisation along strike (northeast / southwest) of existing drill hole intersections (Figures 1 and 5), downdip (below) current drilling (Figures 2 and 3), and in undrilled area (Figure 5).
- ✓ Further drilling is planned to test for extensions of mineralisation at Transit.

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL ("Rimfire", "Company"; ASX Code "RIM") advises that assay results from a Diamond Drill hole at the Transit Prospect, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt have been received. The Transit prospect is part of the Fifield Project, within the GPR Earn-in Area ([ASX Announcement: \\$4.5M Earn-in Agreement 4May2020](#)).

The diamond drill hole Fi2080 was collared close to RC hole Fi2072 ([ASX Announcement: Initial Assays Indicate High Grade Gold 25 Feb 2021](#)) and drilled in the same orientation. This drillhole tested for deeper extensions of gold mineralisation to a downhole depth of 156.6m, beyond Fi2072 downhole end of hole depth of 61m (Figure 1). Hole Fi2080 has a downhole intercept of 86m at average grade of 0.63g/t Au from 21m downhole depth including the two following intercepts:

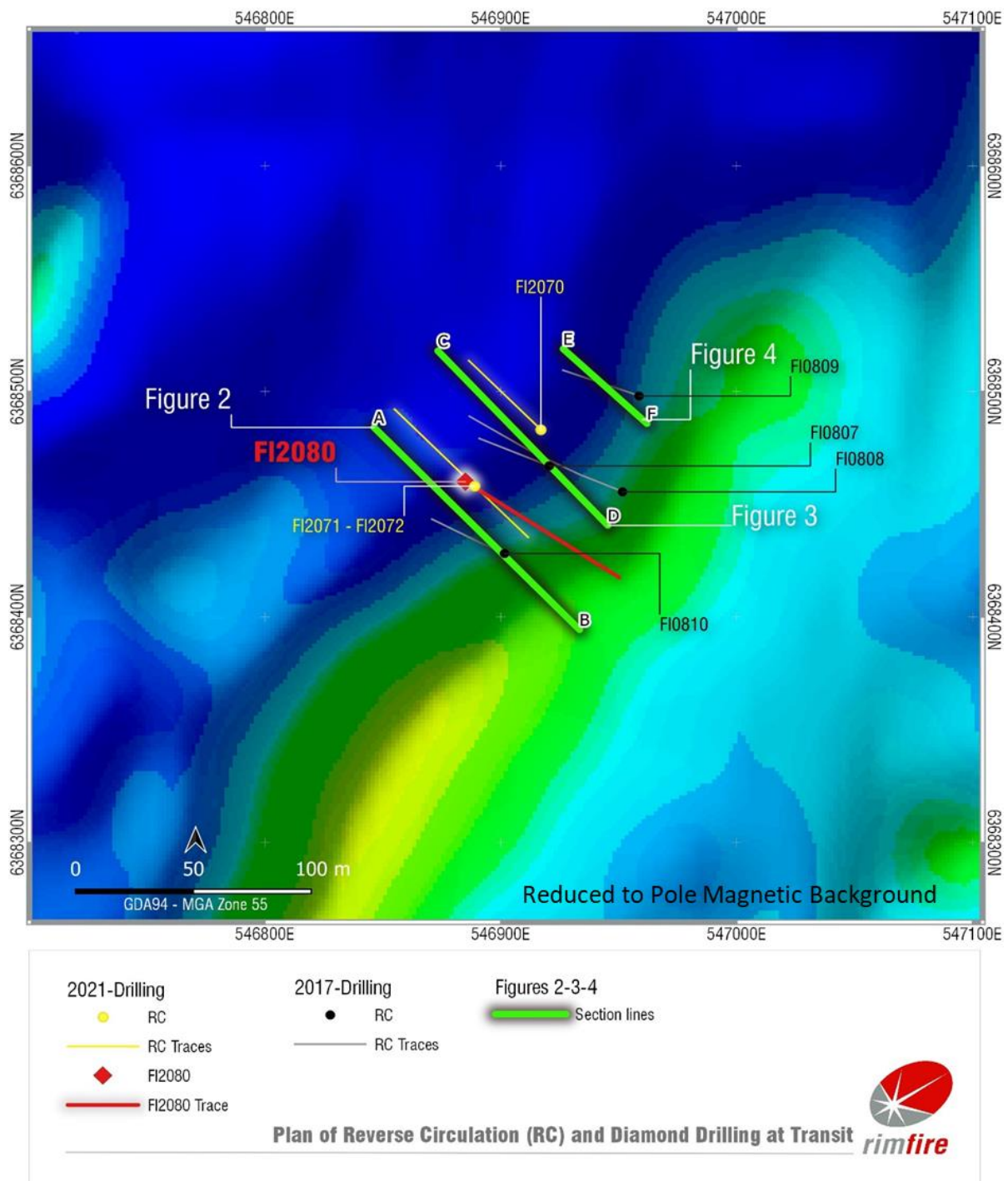
- 9m @ 1.72g/t Au from 21m
- 4m @ 1.48g/t Au from 98m

The 68m interval from 30m to 98m between these 2 intercepts averaged 0.44g/t Au. There is also an interval of 5m from 102m that averaged 0.57g/t Au (Table 1 and Figures 2 to 4) within substantial broader zone of elevated gold geochemistry.

The Fifield Project's broader program at Transit has also identified a zone of significant elevated gold geochemistry coincident with surface soil and auger bedrock samples approximately 150m to the north east (Figure 5). Only a small area of surface anomalism has been tested with drilling (auger, RC and diamond) so the broad zone of anomalous geochemistry of bedrock may represent a significant Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) deposit style opportunity ([ASX Announcement: IRGS Sorpresa Basin Model, 15 July 2019](#)).

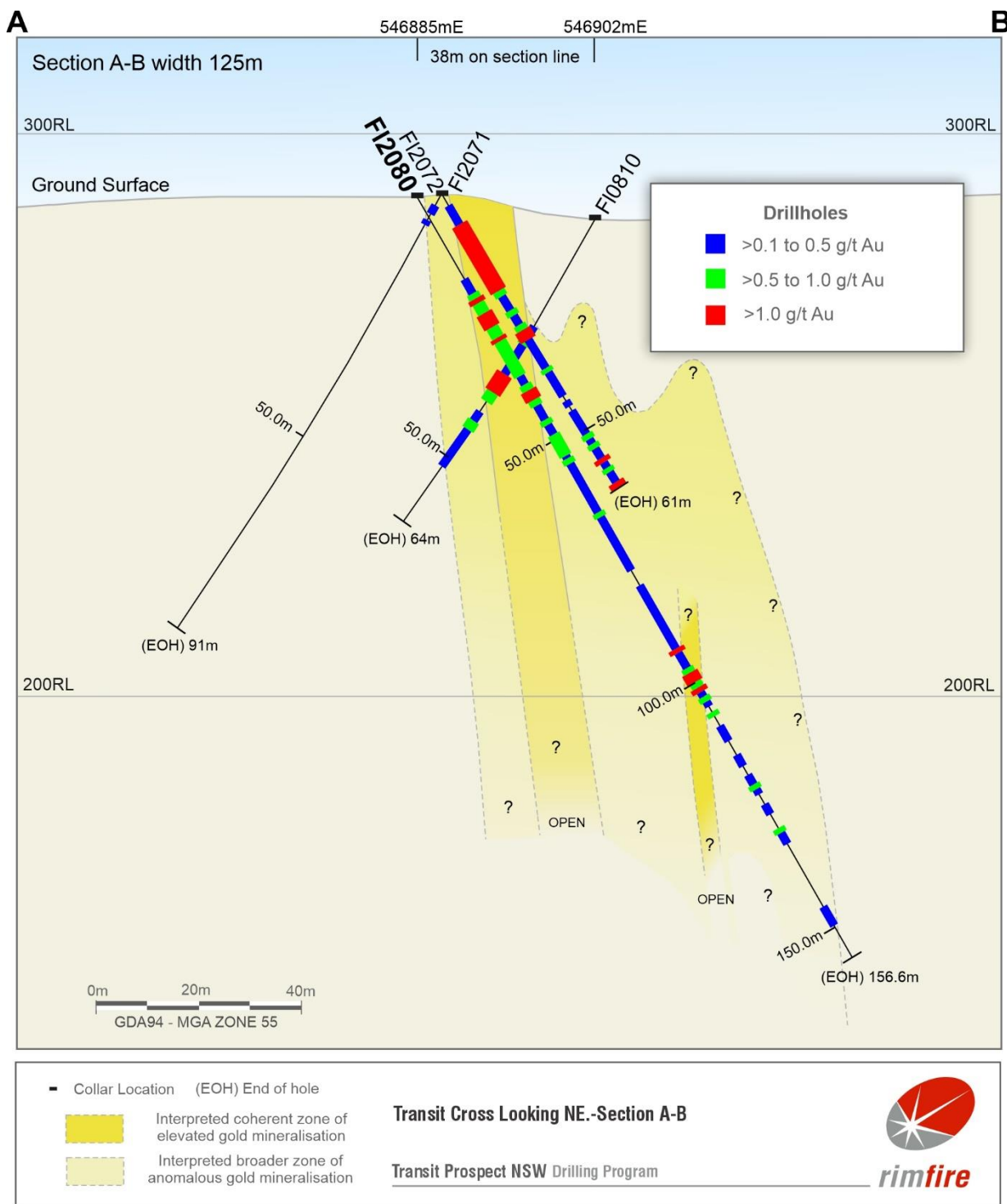


**Figure 1: Plan of Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drillhole at Transit**

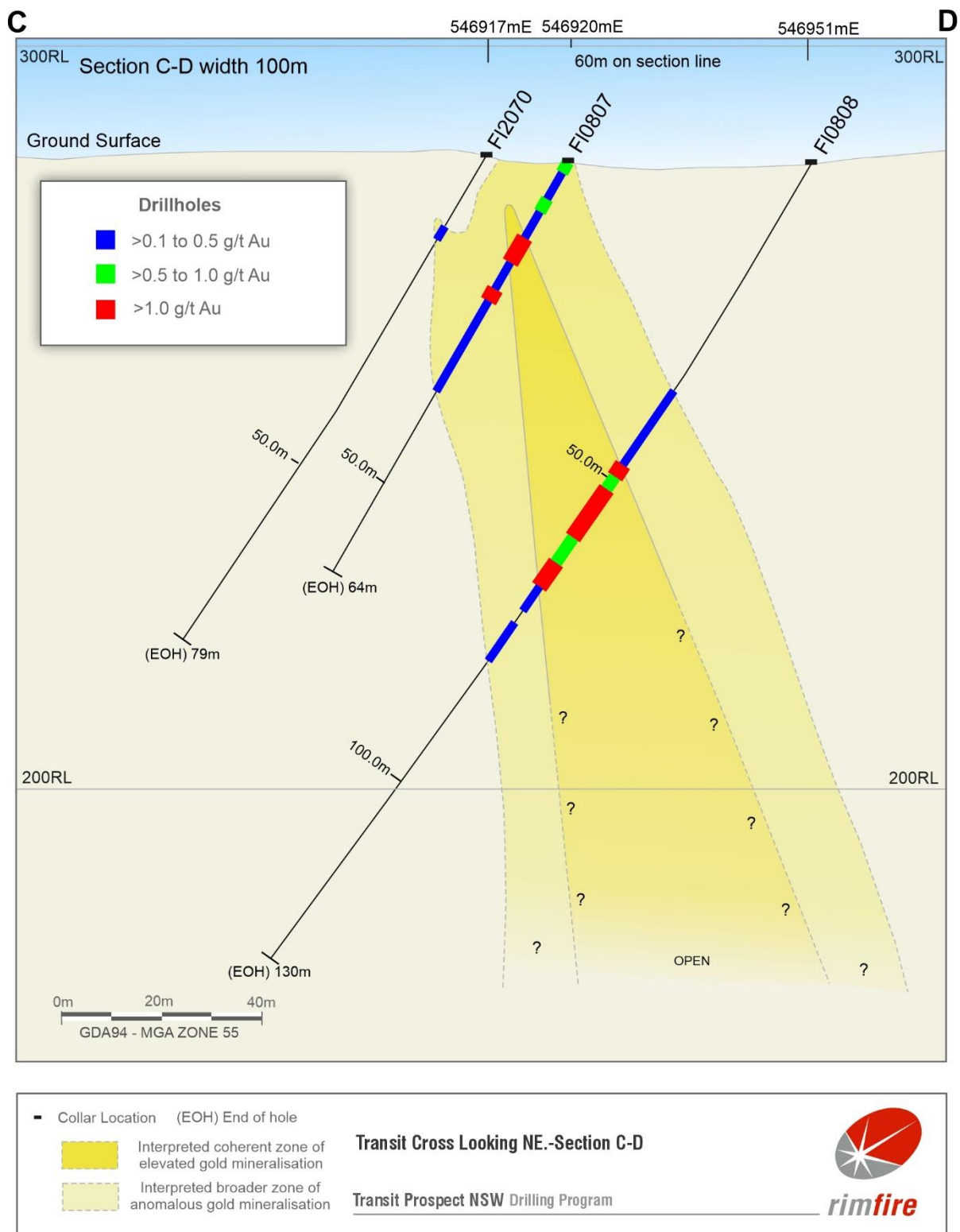


Hole Number	Azimuth (magnetic)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole (m)	GDA 94 mE	GDA 94 mN	RL (m)
FI2080	113 deg	-60	156.6	546885	6368460	289

**Figure 2: Transit Cross Section Looking Northeast**



**Figure 3: Transit Cross Section Looking Northeast**



As diamond core provides significantly better quality data than RC drilling the diamond drill hole at Transit has allowed Rimfire to develop a better understanding of geological features such as lithology and structure. Key insights include recognition of

1. A broad halo of elevated gold geochemistry occurring within a strongly sheared, quartz-veined carbonaceous siltstone host rock with the highest grades appearing to lie within steep structurally controlled breccias
2. Mineralisation trends approximately NE-SW bordering a magnetic high (intrusive rock) and the potential for additional extension of mineralisation along this structural trend.

To date, 8 holes have tested the zone of highest surface Au anomalism. The area tested so far is ~120 x 100m with 6 of the 8 holes intercepting significant zones of Au. The next stage is to step out and test the proximal surface anomalies and the interpreted structural trend.

The gold assaying was undertaken by ALS with standard internal QA/QC controls. The 155 assay samples (Table 1) from Transit included 4 standards and 4 blanks with acceptable QA/QC results. Assaying was undertaken for a multielement suite to provide data for vectoring studies when planning future holes.

The company has completed the process of obtaining regulatory and landowner approvals for the next phase of drilling at Transit. However, wet ground conditions and availability of suitable drilling equipment is delaying commencement of this work program.

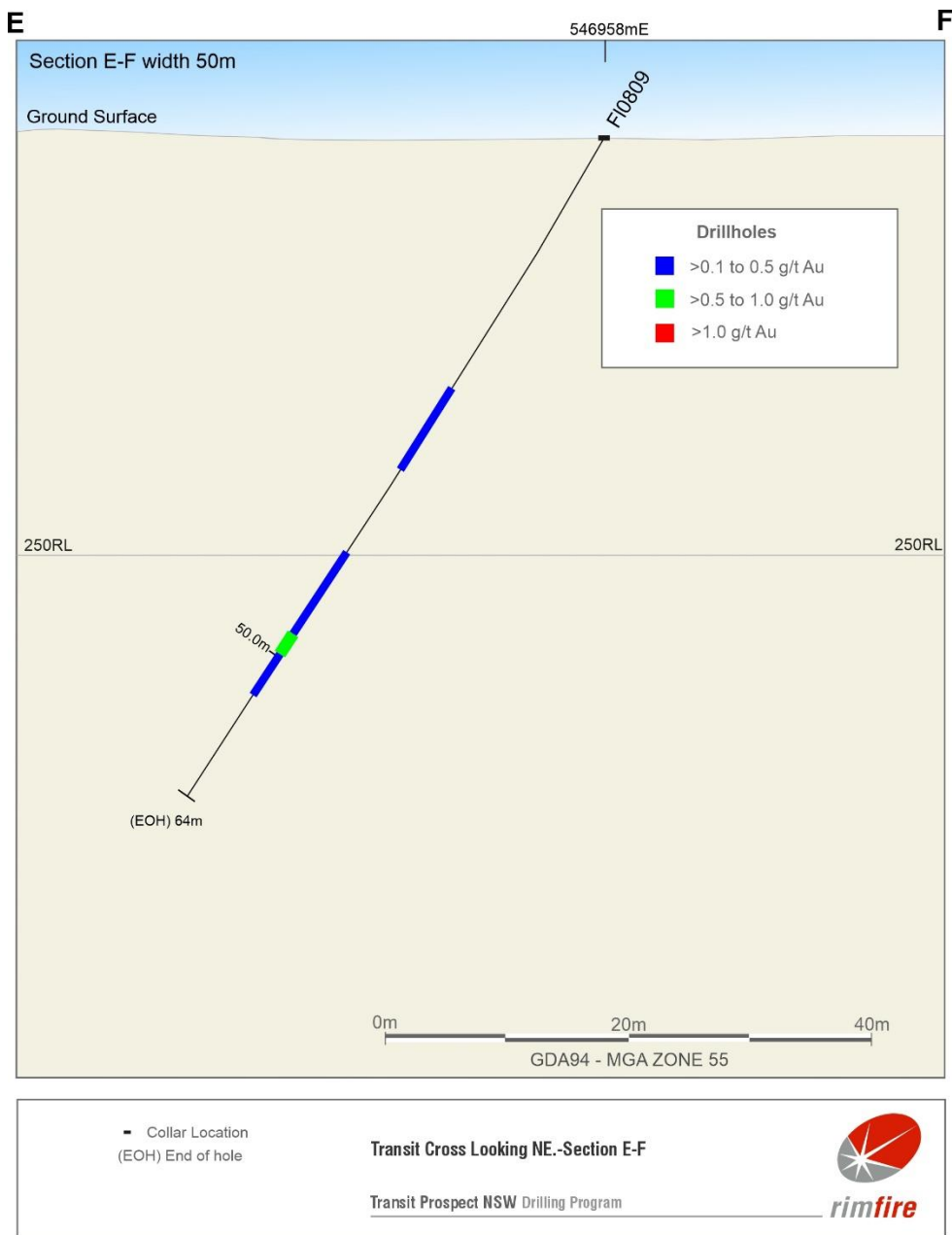
Rimfire Managing Director Craig Riley states:

“These recent results support the ongoing potential for further mineralisation at the Fifield Project within close proximity to the Sorpresa Discovery and previously reported JORC Resource.”

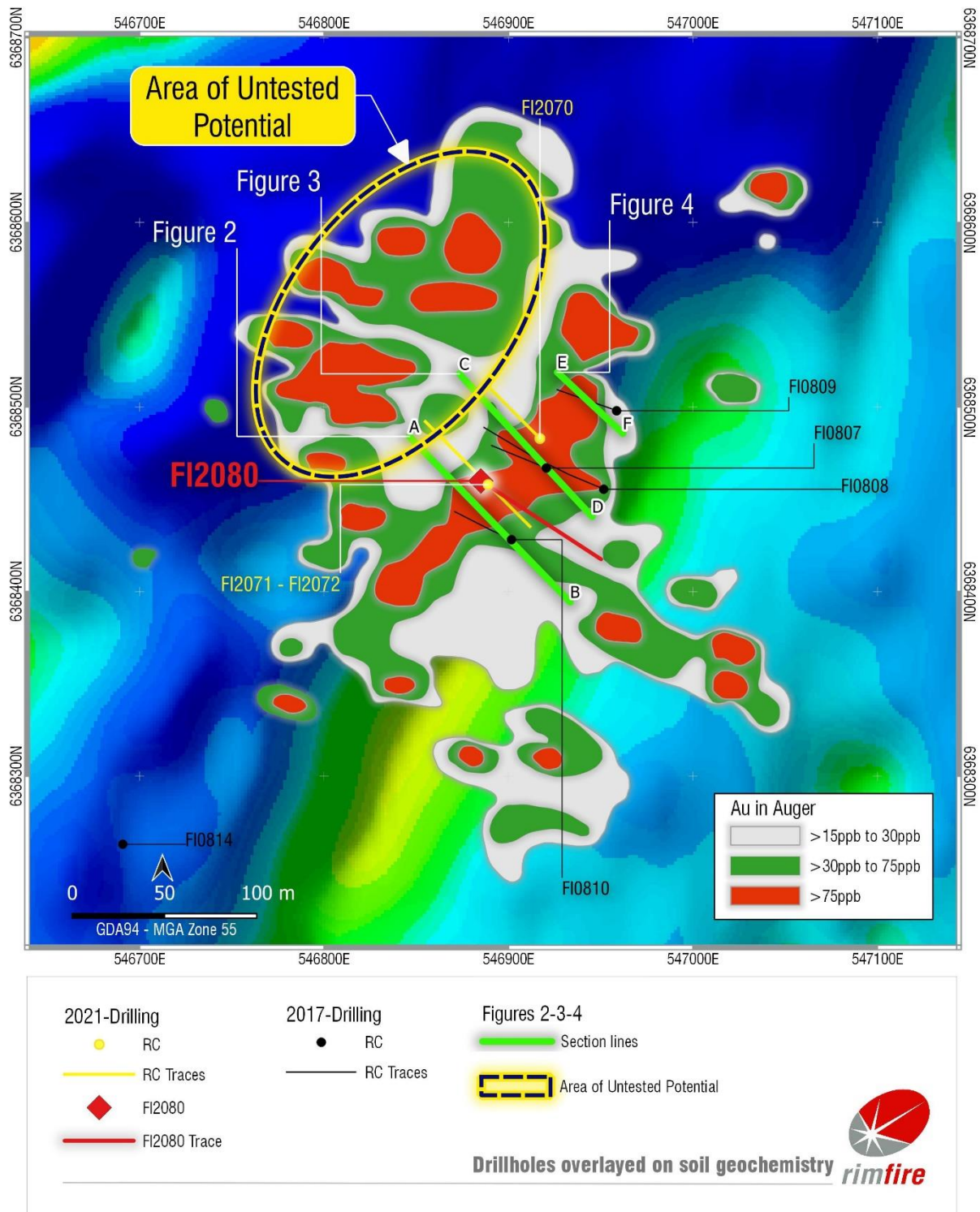
**This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Rimfire Pacific Mining NL. For further information, please contact:**

**Craig Riley**  
**Managing Director**

**Figure 4: Transit Cross Section Looking Northeast**



**Figure 5: Drillholes overlaid on auger geochemistry**



Potential ↘

**Table 1 Assay Results for Diamond Drill Hole FI2080**

Eastings and Northings GDA 94 MGA Zone 55

From (m)	To (m)	mE	mN	Au_ ppm	From (m)	To (m)	mE	mN	Au_ ppm
0	1	546885.2	6368459.9	0.07	50	51	546906.2	6368446.3	0.8
1	2	546885.6	6368459.6	0.03	51	52	546906.6	6368446.0	0.55
2	3	546886.1	6368459.3	0.03	52	53	546907.0	6368445.7	0.53
3	4	546886.5	6368459.1	0.01	53	54	546907.4	6368445.5	0.37
4	5	546886.9	6368458.8	ns	54	55	546907.8	6368445.2	0.55
5	6	546887.3	6368458.5	<0.01	55	56	546908.3	6368444.9	0.42
6	7	546887.7	6368458.2	0.01	56	57	546908.7	6368444.7	0.47
7	8	546888.1	6368458.0	0.02	57	58	546909.1	6368444.4	0.48
8	9	546888.6	6368457.7	0.03	58	59	546909.5	6368444.1	0.33
9	10	546889.0	6368457.4	0.02	59	60	546909.9	6368443.8	0.23
10	11	546889.4	6368457.2	0.01	60	61	546910.3	6368443.6	0.36
11	12	546889.8	6368456.9	0.03	61	62	546910.8	6368443.3	0.28
12	13	546890.2	6368456.6	0.02	62	63	546911.2	6368443.0	0.27
13	14	546890.7	6368456.3	0.03	63	64	546911.6	6368442.8	0.2
14	15	546891.1	6368456.1	0.02	64	65	546912.0	6368442.5	0.12
15	16	546891.5	6368455.8	0.02	65	66	546912.4	6368442.2	0.69
16	17	546891.9	6368455.5	0.06	66	67	546912.9	6368441.9	0.29
17	18	546892.3	6368455.3	0.11	67	68	546913.3	6368441.7	0.17
18	19	546892.8	6368455.0	0.23	68	69	546913.7	6368441.4	0.34
19	20	546893.2	6368454.7	0.21	69	70	546914.1	6368441.1	0.34
20	21	546893.6	6368454.4	0.53	70	71	546914.5	6368440.9	0.3
21	22	546894.0	6368454.2	1.35	71	72	546914.9	6368440.6	0.27
22	23	546894.4	6368453.9	0.63	72	73	546915.4	6368440.3	0.12
23	24	546894.9	6368453.6	0.78	73	74	546915.8	6368440.0	0.13
24	25	546895.3	6368453.4	3.96	74	75	546916.2	6368439.8	0.22
25	26	546895.7	6368453.1	2.89	75	76	546916.6	6368439.5	0.22
26	27	546896.1	6368452.8	2.86	76	77	546917.0	6368439.2	0.29
27	28	546896.5	6368452.5	0.99	77	78	546917.4	6368439.0	0.06
28	29	546896.9	6368452.3	0.77	78	79	546917.9	6368438.7	0.04
29	30	546897.4	6368452.0	1.26	79	80	546918.3	6368438.4	0.07
30	31	546897.8	6368451.7	0.94	80	81	546918.7	6368438.1	0.21
31	32	546898.2	6368451.5	0.94	81	82	546919.1	6368437.9	0.47
32	33	546898.6	6368451.2	0.97	82	83	546919.5	6368437.6	0.35
33	34	546899.0	6368450.9	0.78	83	84	546919.9	6368437.3	0.27
34	35	546899.5	6368450.6	0.71	84	85	546920.4	6368437.1	0.11
35	36	546899.9	6368450.4	0.7	85	86	546920.8	6368436.8	0.27
36	37	546900.3	6368450.1	0.66	86	87	546921.2	6368436.5	0.45
37	38	546900.7	6368449.8	0.3	87	88	546921.6	6368436.2	0.45
38	39	546901.1	6368449.6	0.2	88	89	546922.0	6368436.0	0.26
39	40	546901.6	6368449.3	0.59	89	90	546922.4	6368435.7	0.3
40	41	546902.0	6368449.0	1.21	90	91	546922.9	6368435.4	0.25
41	42	546902.4	6368448.7	1.37	91	92	546923.3	6368435.2	0.27
42	43	546902.8	6368448.5	0.62	92	93	546923.7	6368434.9	0.24
43	44	546903.2	6368448.2	0.43	93	94	546924.1	6368434.6	1.43
44	45	546903.6	6368447.9	0.36	94	95	546924.5	6368434.3	0.39
45	46	546904.1	6368447.6	0.35	95	96	546924.9	6368434.1	0.46
46	47	546904.5	6368447.4	0.53	96	97	546925.3	6368433.8	0.48
47	48	546904.9	6368447.1	0.46	97	98	546925.8	6368433.5	0.82
48	49	546905.3	6368446.8	0.43	98	99	546926.2	6368433.2	2.74
49	50	546905.7	6368446.6	0.57	99	100	546926.6	6368433.0	1.13



From (m)	To (m)	mE	mN	Au_ ppm	From (m)	To (m)	mE	mN	Au_ ppm
100	101	546927.0	6368432.7	0.71	150	151	546947.8	6368419.2	0.009
101	102	546927.4	6368432.4	1.35	151	152	546948.2	6368418.9	0.005
102	103	546927.8	6368432.2	0.36	152	153	546948.6	6368418.6	<0.005
103	104	546928.3	6368431.9	0.99	153	154	546949.0	6368418.3	<0.005
104	105	546928.7	6368431.6	0.48	154	155	546949.4	6368418.1	<0.005
105	106	546929.1	6368431.3	0.07	155	156.6	546950.0	6368417.7	<0.005
106	107	546929.5	6368431.1	0.93					
107	108	546929.9	6368430.8	0.05					
108	109	546930.3	6368430.5	0.09					
109	110	546930.7	6368430.3	0.15					
110	111	546931.2	6368430.0	0.35					
111	112	546931.6	6368429.7	0.25					
112	113	546932.0	6368429.4	0.06					
113	114	546932.4	6368429.2	0.02					
114	115	546932.8	6368428.9	0.04					
115	116	546933.2	6368428.6	0.4					
116	117	546933.7	6368428.4	0.11					
117	118	546934.1	6368428.1	0.04					
118	119	546934.5	6368427.8	0.02					
119	120	546934.9	6368427.5	0.39					
120	121	546935.3	6368427.3	0.13					
121	122	546935.7	6368427.0	0.61					
122	123	546936.1	6368426.7	0.27					
123	124	546936.6	6368426.5	0.08					
124	125	546937.0	6368426.2	0.08					
125	126	546937.4	6368425.9	0.14					
126	127	546937.8	6368425.6	0.2					
127	128	546938.2	6368425.4	0.048					
128	129	546938.6	6368425.1	0.016					
129	130	546939.0	6368424.8	0.006					
130	131	546939.5	6368424.6	0.653					
131	132	546939.9	6368424.3	0.155					
132	133	546940.3	6368424.0	0.100					
133	134	546940.7	6368423.8	0.026					
134	135	546941.1	6368423.5	0.015					
135	136	546941.5	6368423.2	0.024					
136	137	546942.0	6368422.9	0.050					
137	138	546942.4	6368422.7	0.020					
138	139	546942.8	6368422.4	0.034					
139	140	546943.2	6368422.1	0.018					
140	141	546943.6	6368421.9	0.025					
141	142	546944.0	6368421.6	0.024					
142	143	546944.4	6368421.3	0.042					
143	144	546944.9	6368421.0	0.036					
144	145	546945.3	6368420.8	0.018					
145	146	546945.7	6368420.5	0.015					
146	147	546946.1	6368420.2	0.214					
147	148	546946.5	6368420.0	0.242					
148	149	546946.9	6368419.7	0.262					
149	150	546947.4	6368419.4	0.154					

**Assay Techniques:** Au 30g Fire Assay with AA finish (Au-AA23 Code)  
ns = no sample



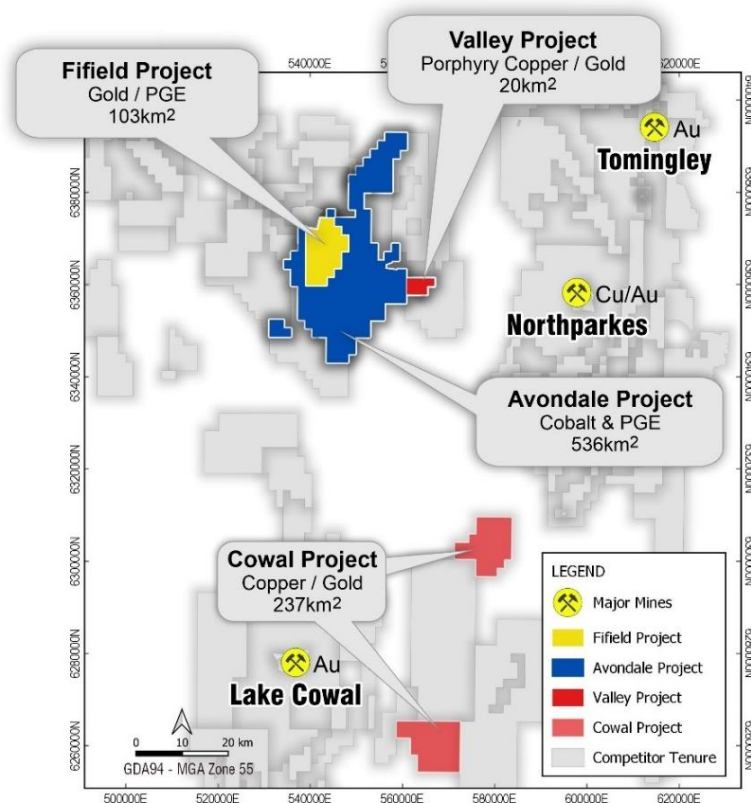
## ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining (ASX:RIM) is an ASX listed exploration company focused on projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt in central NSW. The company has a track record of successful exploration and asset monetisation through partnership agreements.

Rimfire currently has four key project areas under management in the Lachlan Fold Belt:

1. Fifield Project - Gold / PGE's
  - ✓ GPR earning up to 50.1%, RIM free carried for development.
  - ✓ Maiden JORC 2012 resource of 125Koz gold + 7.9Moz silver.
  - ✓ Recent drilling at the Transit Prospect returned 55m @ 0.94g/t gold with the final 1m intersection increasing to 9.98g/t gold.
  - ✓ Next stage of drilling at Transit is planned to commence in June 2021.
2. Avondale Project – Cobalt, PGEs and Gold
  - ✓ GPR earning up to 75%
  - ✓ Avondale and KARS prospects located in the southern area of the project area and prospective for Cobalt and PGE's respectively.
3. The Valley – Porphyry Copper / Gold, RIM 100%
  - ✓ Located 5km west of Kincora Copper/RareX Mordialloc porphyry copper-gold target.
  - ✓ Recently completed a drilling program to test near surface IP targets and interpreted Ordovician basement that hosts regional major discoveries such as Northparkes, Cadia and Cowal.
  - ✓ Results are expected in June, and these will influence the next steps in the program.
4. Cowal Project - Copper / Gold, RIM 100%.
  - ✓ Located to the east of Evolution's Lake Cowal Copper / Gold mine
  - ✓ Little exploration has occurred on these tenements and prospective for Copper / Gold
  - ✓ Located in Forbes moratorium area for new Exploration Licence applications

### Rimfire's Lachlan Fold Belt Projects



## **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",*

**Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data –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.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> 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 placed 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> 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. Blank samples, reference standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. Where 'industry standard' work done this is relatively simple (e.g. 'RC 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.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Core was generally cut in half for HQ and samples collected at 1m intervals with half retained in core trays. 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 35 elements.
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).	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> All diamond core holes were at 60 angle orientation using triple tube HQ3 wireline bit producing 61.1mm diameter cores. All core was orientated where material was competent enough to measure.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> HQ3 triple tube coring was used at all times to maximise core recovery. In broken ground the drillers reduced the length of the drill runs and added more drill muds and slowed penetration rate.
	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.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> 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)
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Logging was qualitative with visual estimates of characteristics. All drill holes were geologically logged by qualified geologists into Logchief program and uploaded to 3 <sup>rd</sup> party database host.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> All drill holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Core sawn with half core samples submitted for analysis
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and wh sampled wet or dry.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Not Applicable
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> The sample collection methodology was considered suitable (refer to sampling techniques section above).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<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 sub-sampling is undertaken in controlled laboratory conditions.
	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.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> Duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<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.
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.	A reputable industry analytical laboratory with internal controls and processes was utilised for all assaying using industry accepted assaying methodology and techniques. Gold was assayed via Aqua Regia which is considered a partial method of dissolution with a 30g fire assay finish. A 35 Multielement Aqua Regia Digest with ICP-AES finish was used for a range of significant elements
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF (fpXRF) etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> All holes were surveyed with a downhole Reflex camera
	Quality control procedures (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and if acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<i>DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole)</i> A blank and a recognized Standard were inserted in the sample stream. The reported results for these samples are as expected.

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.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) Handheld GPS was used to measure RL.
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.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) Not applicable – holes were for exploration purpose
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) No compositing applied
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.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) Due to this being the first DDH in this prospect it was not possible to accurately define the orientation of the lithology and mineralisation trend. The holes were drilled at a relative low angle to the 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.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) Not applicable
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) 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.	DDH (Diamond Core Drill Hole) 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 Licence EL6241 at Fifield NSW which is held 100% by Rimfire Pacific Mining NL. The activities on EL6241 (eg. 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. 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.	<i>DDH Transit</i> The mineralisation at Transit appears to have similarities with Sorpresa. The major lithology at Sorpresa is a carbonaceous sedimentary sequence, predominately mudstone to siltstone, typical of a deep water depositional environment. The model for Transit is evolving. The host rock is a strongly sheared and carbonaceous siltstone. It is cross cut by intensely pygmatic folded quartz veins and deeper portion by a undeformed but altered light coloured porphyry intrusive. Au mineralisation is very fine grained and likely hosted in structurally controlled breccia
<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 – elevation 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. Locational data is GDA94 – MGA Zone 55. RL is elevation above sea level in metres
	dip and azimuth of the hole	All dip and azimuth information is included with drillhole locations within the report. Azimuths are magnetic.
	down hole length and interception depth	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 cuts have been applied to assay data and bulked averages have been used for reporting of Exploration Results.
	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 with typical examples should be shown in detail.	All grade data has been provided in Table 1 and averages are bulked with high grade intervals and intermediate zones also reported in the document
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Intercept lengths as shown on figures in this document are not true widths of mineralisation based on current knowledge
	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').	Figures included in document provide an interpretation of mineralisation boundaries that are shown as being subvertical and of variable true thickness depending on location within a particular section or from section to section. Insufficient work has been done at this stage to understand the broader geometry of the mineralisation beyond the sectional profiles
<b>Diagrams</b>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery and 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 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	Any significant or important results are included in tables or on plans within the report (or as appendices)
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical results; geochemical 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 what has been provided in various figures with this document.
<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 main geological interpretations, future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further possible work in relation to the exploration results are covered in the document.