Critical Minerals Explorer

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Significant new gold antimony opportunity at Rimfire's Broken Hill Project

Highlights

- **600 metre gold - antimony mineralised zone (which lies within broader 2.5km long prospective gold corridor) remains open down dip with multiple drill intercepts including;**
  - **36m @ 0.93g/t gold, 0.46% antimony from 90m in NPD-P05 *incl 6m @ 1.53g/t gold, 0.74% antimony, and 2m @ 1.45g/t gold, 1.2% antimony***
  - **52m @ 0.53g/t gold from 210m in AK4 *incl 11m @ 0.58g/t gold, 9m @ 1.08g/t gold, and 8m @ 1.03g/t gold* (with selected chip samples up to 1.4% antimony)**
  - **5.3m @ 1.20g/t gold from 189.40m in NPD-D1 *incl 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t gold* (hole not assayed for antimony)**
- **Surface rock chip samples up to 37g/t gold**
- **Last drilled 40 years ago with no systematic assaying for antimony**
- **Existing drill traverses 160 metres apart are too wide spaced to test for potential internal high-grade zones**
- **In keeping with Rimfire's strategic scandium focus, the Company is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from Windy Ridge and the surrounding Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"40 years after the last drilling was carried out, recognising antimony at Windy Ridge strengthens the attractiveness of the prospect and comes at a great time as the Australian Federal Government's new $1.2 billion Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve has just identified antimony as a priority mineral.*

The Broken Hill work has been taking place while we await assays from our recently completed scandium drilling programs at the Murga Exploration Target and Rabbit Trap at Fifield.

With our high value scandium assets and an emerging critical minerals opportunity at Broken Hill, Rimfire is perfectly positioned to leverage the growing appetite for these in demand minerals."

Australian critical minerals explorer - Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM,** "**Rimfire**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that ongoing review of historic exploration activities has identified a significant new gold - antimony (Au Sb) opportunity at the Windy Ridge prospect which lies on the Company's **100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project** which is located immediately west of Broken Hill, in far western New South Wales (*Figure 1*).

The Broken Hill District holds significant mineral potential, particularly for lead, zinc, and silver, with the Broken Hill orebody ("Line of Lode") being the largest of its kind. Beyond the Line of Lode there is also potential for other styles of mineralisation including, copper-cobalt, iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), and nickel copper PGE deposits.

At Broken Hill, base metal mineralisation, primarily zinc, lead, and silver, occurs within the Broken Hill Group equivalent units of the Proterozoic age Willyama Supergroup (~1,710 to 1,642 Ma) which is characterised locally by a highly deformed and metamorphosed sequence of intercalated gneiss, psammite, and minor amphibolite.

In 2023 and 2024, Rimfire successfully drilled high-grade cobalt sulphide mineralisation (and associated copper) at the Bald Hill prospect (*see Rimfire's ASX Announcements dated 20 November 2024 and 4 October 2024*) and while further drilling is warranted, it cannot be justified at this time due to soft cobalt commodity price.

In saying that, given its proximity to Broken Hill and the similarities with the geology of the Broken Hill lead zinc silver deposits, Rimfire's **100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project** (~220km²) is prospective for the discovery of economic copper, cobalt, silver, lead and zinc, and Rare Earth Element [REE] deposits (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 15 April 2024*).

A review of historical VTEM geophysical data for the project in late 2025, successfully identified three new base metal drill targets (i.e., Black Hills East, Bald Hill, and Windy Ridge (see Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 2 September 2025). Ongoing review of the historic data has now identified a large-scale gold – antimony mineralised occurrence immediately along strike from the Windy Ridge VTEM target which represents a significant new exploration opportunity for the Company.

Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect Details

The Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect is located 30 kilometres southwest of the Broken Hill townsite and occurs within the same rock sequence that hosts the Broken Hill Line of Lode silver lead zinc deposits, namely a north-east trending intercalated sequence of sillimanite facies metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, amphibolites and quartzo-feldspathic rocks which are locally disrupted by small scale cross-cutting shear zones that may influence the distribution of high-grade gold mineralisation.

Historic rock chip sampling and drilling has defined a 2.5-kilometre-long gold prospective corridor at Windy Ridge with the strongest gold – antimony grades present within a 600-metre-long zone at the northern end of the prospect (*Figures 2 and 3*).

A partly tested high priority coincident airborne EM (VTEM) and ground EM (SIROTEM) anomaly (the "WR016 VTEM anomaly") also lies at the southern end of the 2,500-metre zone within the same rock sequence. (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 2 September 2025 for details of the WR016 VTEM anomaly*). This EM anomaly roughly coincides with an historic IP anomaly that originally attracted CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) to the area in the mid 1970's.

Gold – antimony mineralisation occurs within sheared and brecciated chlorite – sericite - quartz schists, chlorite – rich quartzites and gahnite bearing quartzites which contain between 1% and 15% sulphides, i.e. pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and sphalerite. The mineralised horizon outcrops in places and is visible as a linear "chargeability" (+15msec) anomaly in historic Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics along most of its strike (*Figures 2 to 4*).

Rock chip sampling by Seltrust in 1983 along the 2.5-kilometre-long corridor returned anomalous values ranging from 0.5 to 3.0g/t gold with a highest value of 37g/t gold collected from outcropping gossanous material in the northern portion of the prospect (*Figures 2 and 3. Table 2*). Seltrust did not assay their rock chips for antimony.

CRAE first drilled Windy Ridge in 1976 to investigate the base metal potential of numerous IP geophysical anomalies that had been previously defined in the area.

Diamond hole AK3 was drilled to test the IP anomaly (*in the vicinity of the current WR016 VTEM anomaly*) at the southern end of Windy Ridge. Despite intersecting 247.9 metres (downhole width) of disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite) from 198.7 metres, the hole was never assayed. Diamond hole AK4 was drilled in the northern part of Windy Ridge and intersected a 57.1 metre (downhole width) zone of chlorite and finely disseminated sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, +/- stibnite) selective assaying of which returned values of up to 1.73g/t gold and 1.40% antimony in single samples (*Table 1 below*).

Table 1: CRAE (1976) selective chip sampling from AK4 core intervals that contained a "silvery white mineral" thought to be stibnite.

HoleID	From	To	Int	As%	Au g/t	Sb%
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	213.0	213.3	0.3	0.08	0.19	0.21
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	214.9	215.4	0.5	0.79	1.15	1.40
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	215.9	216.6	0.7	1.13	0.55	0.85
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	236.2	236.5	0.3	0.41	0.30	0.01
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	237.3	237.8	0.5	0.95	1.73	0.32
AK004_CRAE 1976 assay	243.0	243.4	0.4	0.12	0.45	0.05

Subsequent sampling and gold analysis by BP Minerals Australia (for Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd) in 1982 of the AK4 chlorite sulphide zone returned 52m @ 0.53g/t gold from 210 metres which included several internal higher – grade zones;

- 11m @ 0.58g/t gold from 210 metres
- 9m @ 1.08g/t gold from 235 metres, and
- 8m @ 1.03g/t gold from 254metres.

BP Minerals never assayed the AK4 core for antimony despite CRAE earlier confirming the presence of the antimony mineral (stibnite) in the mineralised zone, so the antimony grade for the entire interval is not known.

BP Minerals / Seltrust carried out a 4km x 3km gradient array IP geophysical survey over the Windy Ridge prospect in October 1983 which successfully "mapped" the gold mineralised horizon in particular the higher-grade northern portion. Following the IP survey, 40 RC holes (NPD – P01 to P40: 5,459 metres) and 1 diamond hole (NPD-D1: 264 metres) were drilled on 160 metre – spaced sections along the 2.5 kilometres of strike to test the gold horizon.

Drill samples were analysed for gold only with the highest grades returned from the 600 – metre long zone in the northern half of the drilled area (*Figures 2 to 4* and *Table 3*);

- 5.3m @ 1.20g/t gold from 189.40 metres in NPD-D1 ***including 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold from 189.40 metres*** **and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t gold from 193.20 metres**,
- 16m @ 0.69g/t gold from 38 metres in NPD-P05,
- 36m @ 0.85g/t gold from 88 metres in NPD-P05,
- 10m @ 1.34g/t gold from 56 metres in NPD-P06,
- 4m @ 1.0g/t gold from 32 metres in NPD-P12,
- 32m @ 0.81g/t gold from 24 metres NPD-P21 ***including 11m @ 1.04g/t gold from 32 metres***.

CRAE entered into a JV with Seltrust over the Windy Ridge Prospect in 1985 and upgraded the original NPD-P05 intercept by using a different analytical method as well as assaying for additional elements (i.e. antimony);

- 12m @ 1.06g/t Au, 0.12%Sb from 36 metres in NPD-P05, and
- 36m @ 0.93g/t Au, 0.46%Sb from 90 metres in NPD-P05 ***including 6m @ 1.53g/t Au, 0.74% Sb from 102 metres and 2m @ 1.45g/t Au, 1.2%Sb from 118 metres*.**

The re-assaying data from NPD-P05 shows a very clear relationship between gold and antimony at Windy Ridge (*Chart 1*)

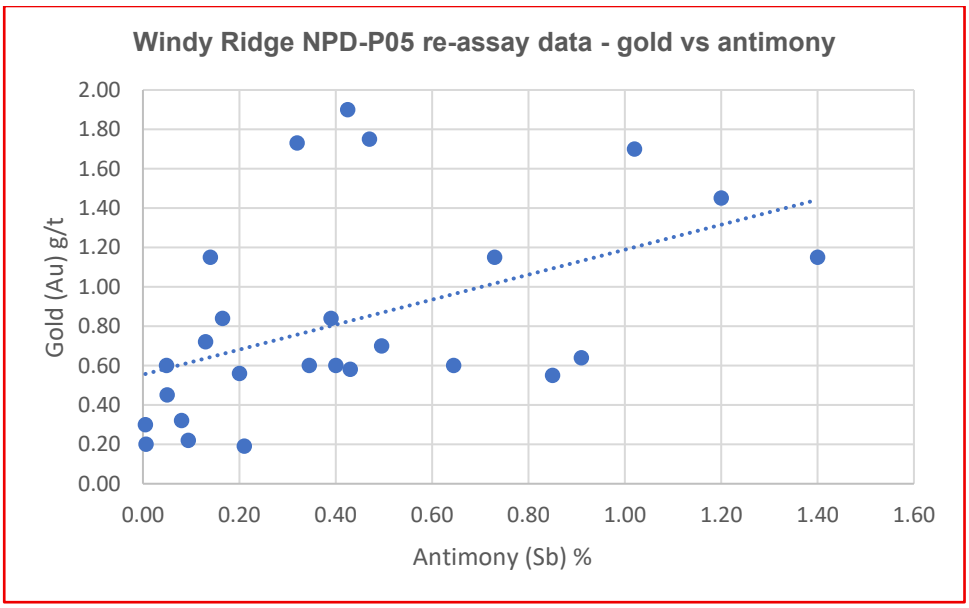


Chart 1: CRAE re-assay data for NPD-P05 plotted to show relationship between gold and antimony.

As part of a geochemical orientation exercise, CRAE also drilled a line of RAB holes across the prospect which successfully identified shallow (<10 metres depth) gold, arsenic and antimony anomalism directly over the gold mineralised horizon.

Since the CRAE work, more recent explorers (e.g. Aberfoyle Resources Limited in 1993 and Pasminco between 1997 and 2000) have carried out geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, EM geophysical surveying and reconnaissance RAB sampling in the area surrounding Windy Ridge rather than the prospect itself.

As such, there has been no detailed drilling of the 600-metre-long gold antimony **mineralised zone and surrounding 2.5-kilometre-long gold corridor since the cessation of CRAE's work in 1985 (i.e. 40 years).**

Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Opportunity

The Windy Ridge Prospect represents a significant gold and antimony opportunity for Rimfire and its shareholders which is especially timely given the Australian Federal Government's new $1.2 billion Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve which has just identified antimony as a priority mineral for Australia's economic, energy and national security future.

Windy Ridge is significant for the following reasons:

1. It's been 40 years since the Windy Ridge was last drilled by Seltrust and CRAE. Gold and antimony commodity prices have increased significantly in that time, which justifies a re-examination of the area. **Recognition of antimony strengthens the attractiveness of the prospect**.

2. The wide spaced (160 metres) drill traverses employed by previous explorers were too far apart to assess for internal high – grade gold and antimony mineralisation within the 600-metre-long gold antimony mineralised zone.

   If internal high-grade zones are present within the cross-cutting shear zones, then all previous holes have been drilled in the wrong orientation and would not have tested this scenario.

   Surface rock chip sampling has returned gold values up to 37g/t gold which also highlights the potential for high-grade mineralisation within the near surface environment (i.e. the oxide zone). The historic drill holes have not adequately tested this concept.

3. The abundance and grade of antimony at Windy Ridge is not well defined due to the lack of systematic assaying for antimony by previous explorers despite the presence of the antimony sulphide mineral (stibnite) in drill core and strongly anomalous levels of antimony in selected drillholes. The Company is encouraged by the presence of multiple samples returning assay values greater than 1% antimony, which Rimfire regards as being a significant grade (especially with associated gold) from an exploration perspective.

4. Windy Ridge and the surrounding Broken Hill Base Metals Project is 100% - owned by Rimfire and not subject to any third – party arrangements or encumbrances.

Next Steps

Having identified the Windy Ridge opportunity, Rimfire is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from the Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment.

Rimfire will approach third parties, including a number who have previously expressed an interest in the project, to determine the current commercial appetite for the Broken Hill Base Metal Project.

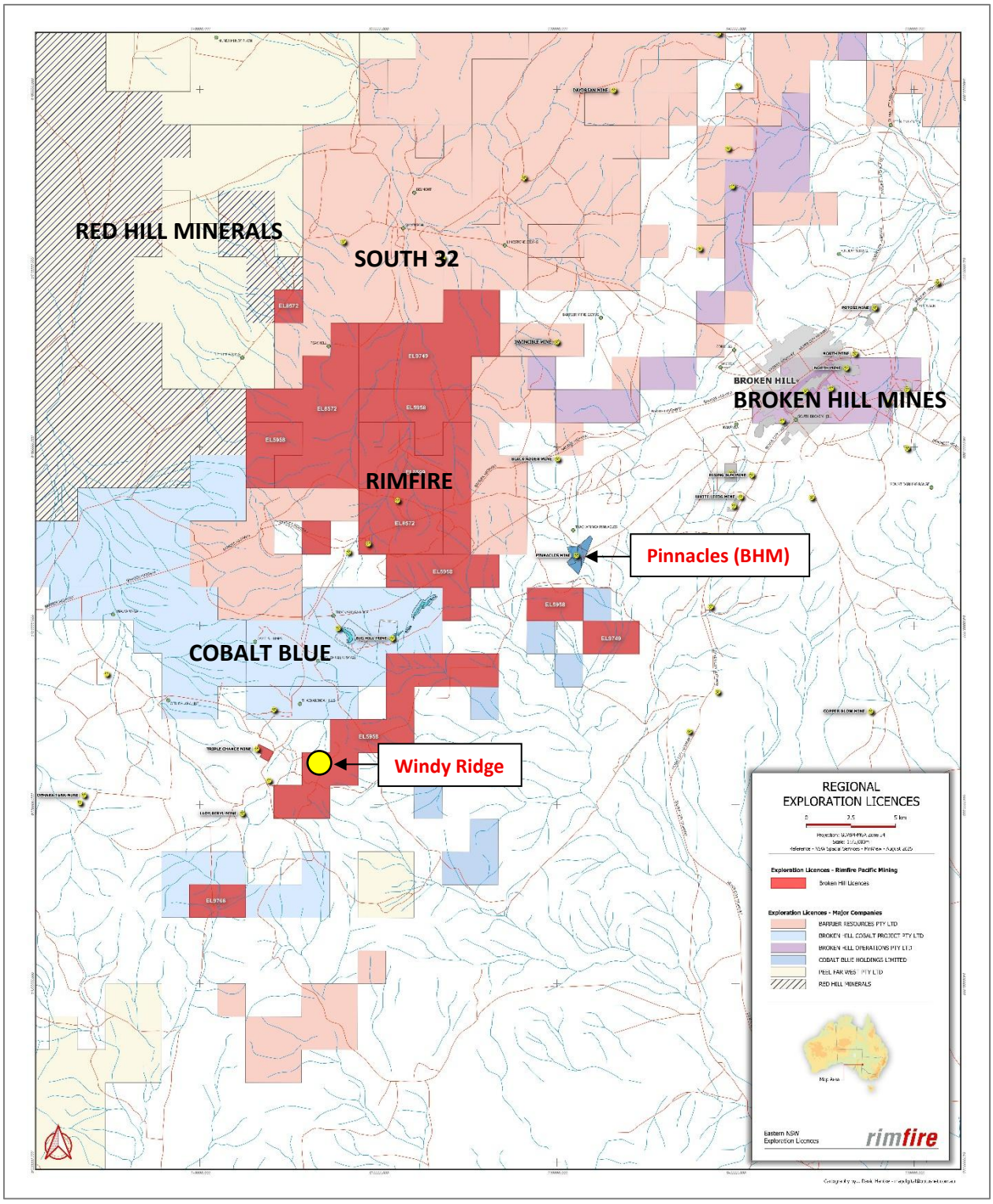


Figure 1: Rimfire's Broken Hill Project (red blocks), and third-party competitors - (S32 – South 32 Limited JV with Barrier Resources and Bowyang Pty Ltd / BHM – Broken Hill Mines / RHI – Red Hill Minerals and Red Hill Minerals Earn In and JV with Peel Mining / COB – Cobalt Blue Broken Hill Cobalt Project).

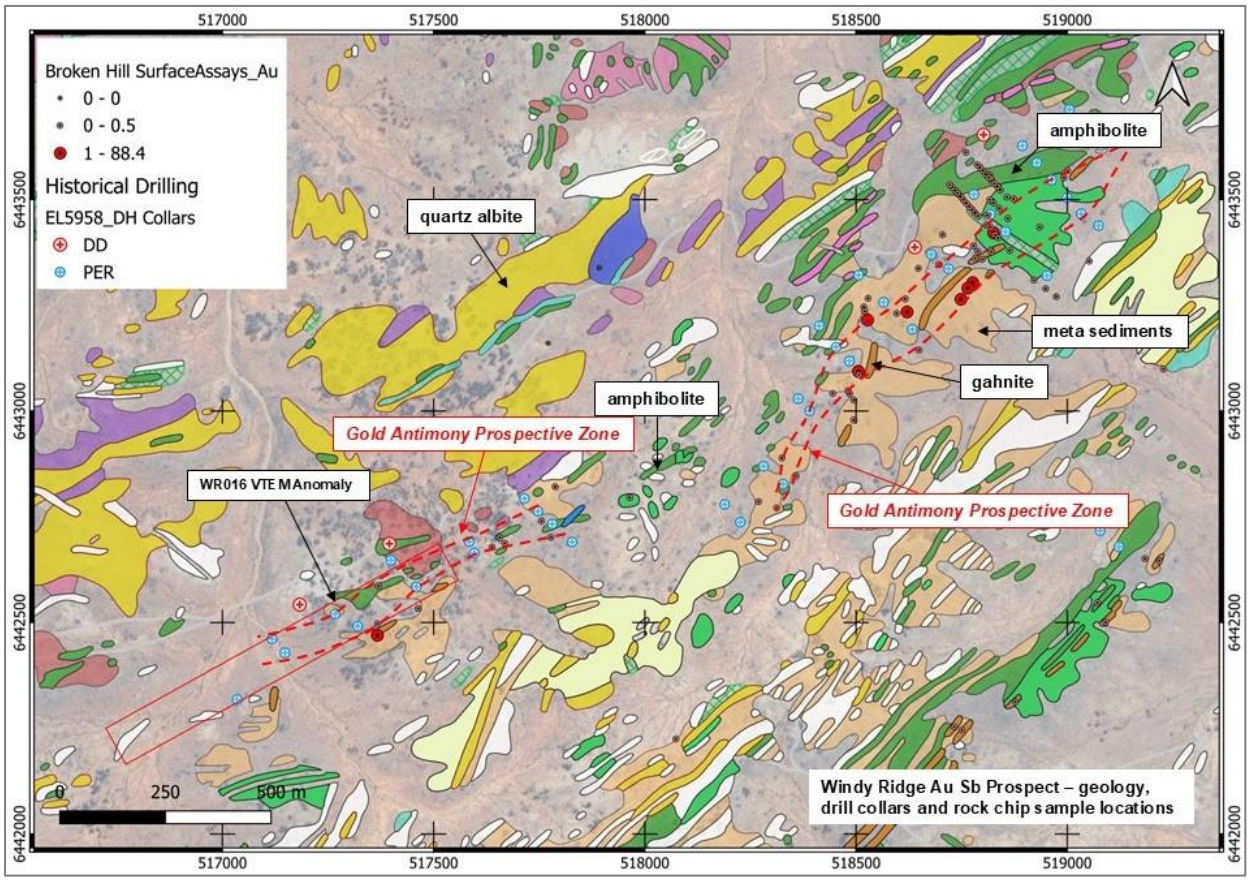


Figure 2: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect geology. (same scale as Figure 3).

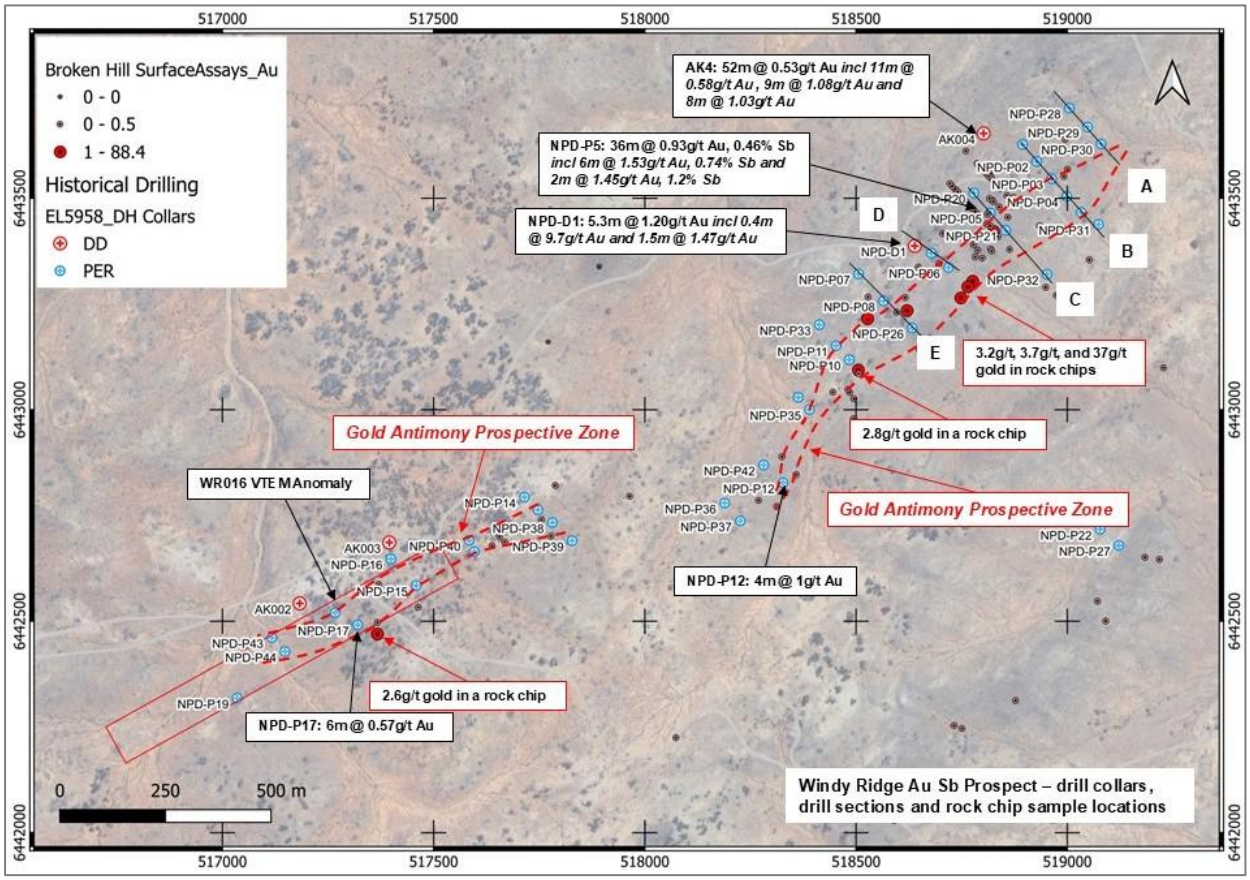
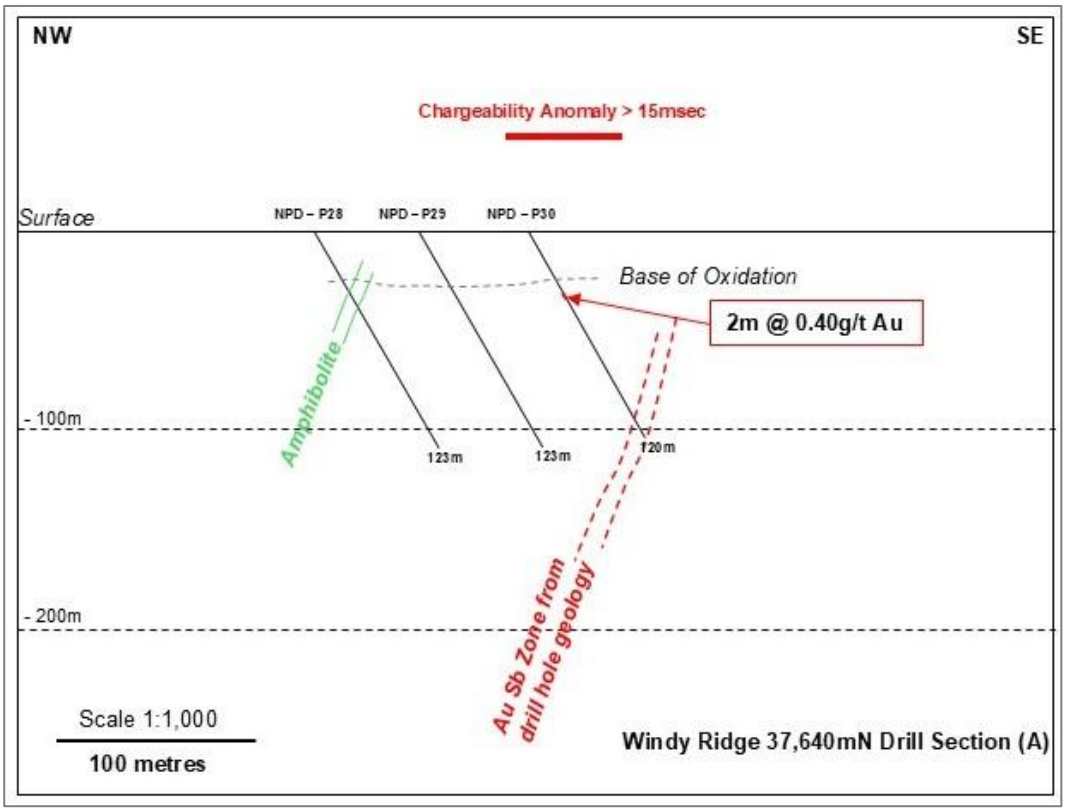
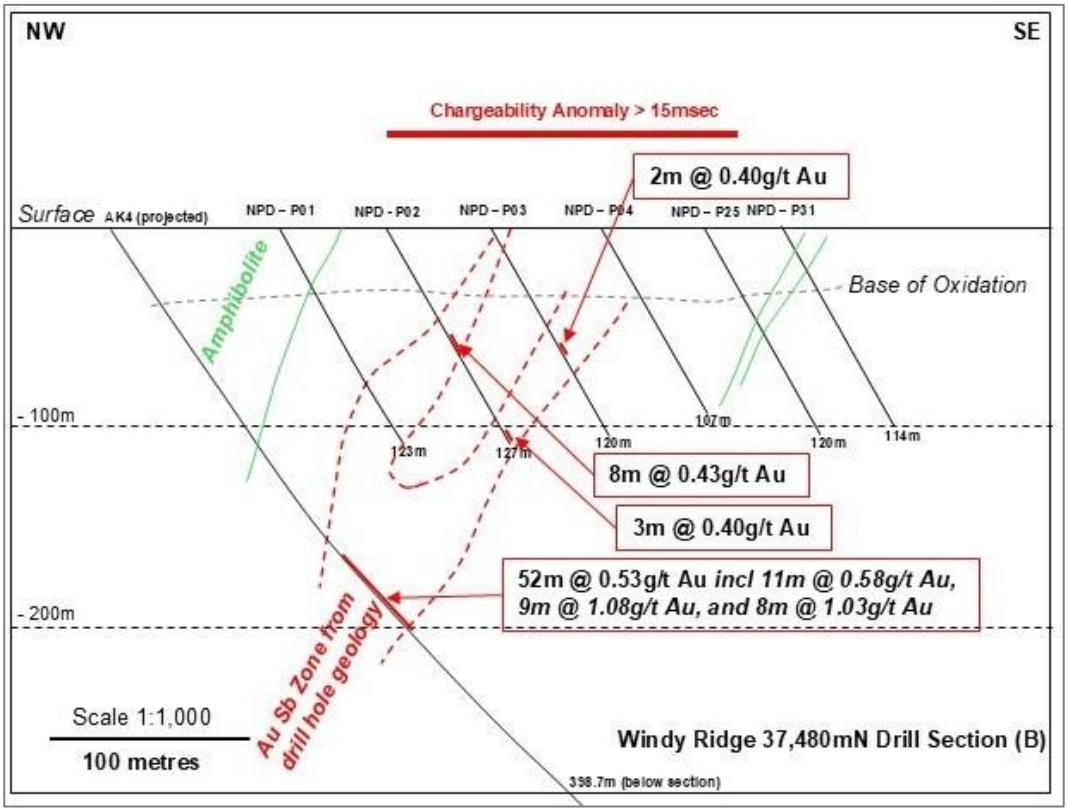
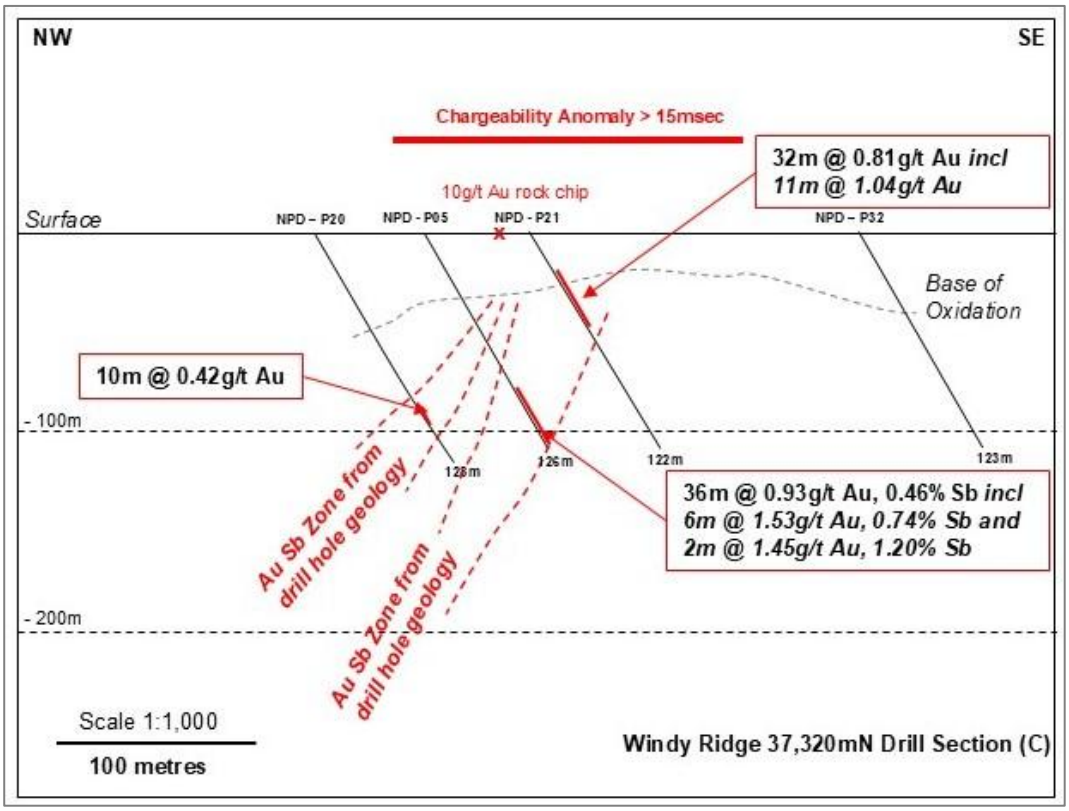
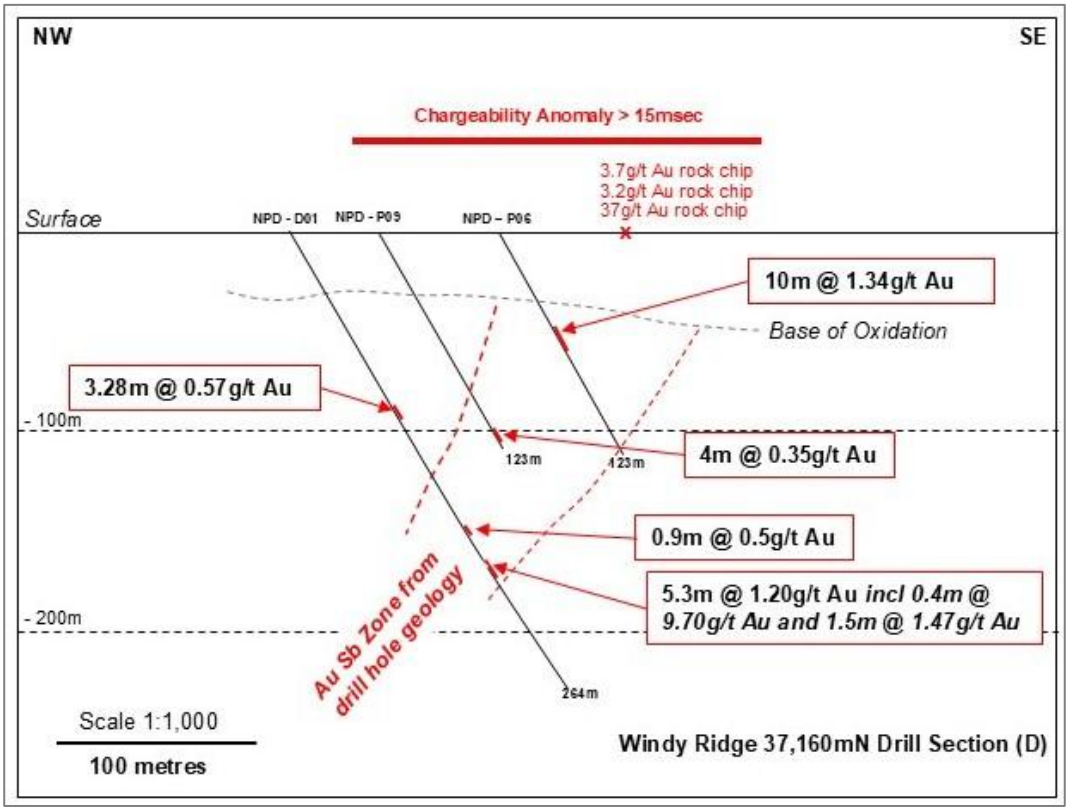


Figure 3: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect drill collars, drill section locations (A to E) and rock chip sample locations. (same scale as Figure 2).


NW
SE
Chargeability Anomaly > 15msec
Surface
NPD – P28
NPD – P29
NPD – P30
Base of Oxidation
2m @ 0.40g/t Au
Amphibolite
- 100m
123m
123m
120m
- 200m
Au Sb Zone from drill hole geology
Scale 1:1,000
100 metres
Windy Ridge 37,640mN Drill Section (A)


NW
SE
Chargeability Anomaly > 15msec
2m @ 0.40g/t Au
Surface
AK4 (projected)
NPD – P01
NPD - P02
NPD – P03
NPD – P04
NPD – P25
NPD – P31
Amphibolite
Base of Oxidation
- 100m
123m
127m
120m
107m
120m
114m
8m @ 0.43g/t Au
3m @ 0.40g/t Au
52m @ 0.53g/t Au incl 11m @ 0.58g/t Au, 9m @ 1.08g/t Au, and 8m @ 1.03g/t Au
- 200m
Au Sb Zone from drill hole geology
Scale 1:1,000
100 metres
Windy Ridge 37,480mN Drill Section (B)
398.7m (below section)


NW
SE
Chargeability Anomaly > 15msec
32m @ 0.81g/t Au incl
11m @ 1.04g/t Au
10g/t Au rock chip
Surface
NPD – P20
NPD - P05
NPD - P21
NPD – P32
Base of
Oxidation
10m @ 0.42g/t Au
- 100m
128m
126m
122m
123m
36m @ 0.93g/t Au, 0.46% Sb incl
6m @ 1.53g/t Au, 0.74% Sb and
2m @ 1.45g/t Au, 1.20% Sb
Au Sb Zone from
drill hole geology
Au Sb Zone from
drill hole geology
- 200m
Scale 1:1,000
100 metres
Windy Ridge 37,320mN Drill Section (C)


NW
SE
Chargeability Anomaly > 15msec
3.7g/t Au rock chip
3.2g/t Au rock chip
37g/t Au rock chip
Surface
NPD - D01
NPD - P09
NPD – P06
10m @ 1.34g/t Au
Base of Oxidation
3.28m @ 0.57g/t Au
- 100m
123m
123m
4m @ 0.35g/t Au
0.9m @ 0.5g/t Au
5.3m @ 1.20g/t Au incl 0.4m @
9.70g/t Au and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t Au
Au Sb Zone from
drill hole geology
- 200m
264m
Scale 1:1,000
100 metres
Windy Ridge 37,160mN Drill Section (D)

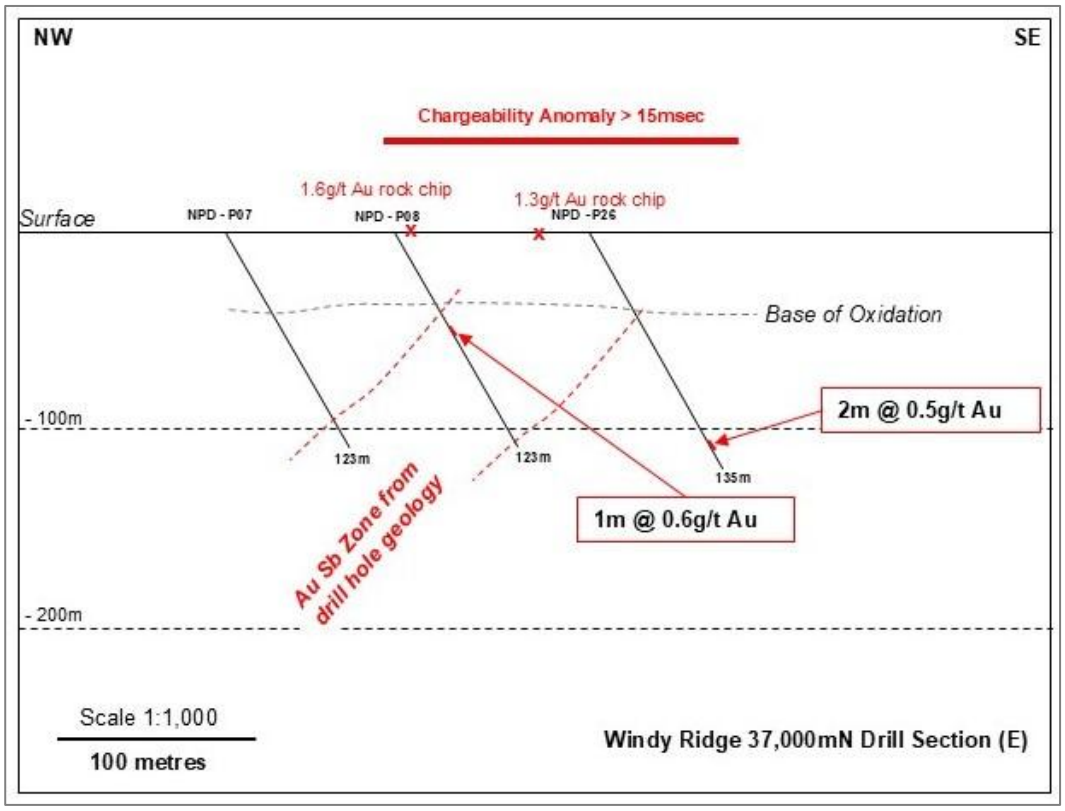


Figure 4: Drill sections for northern end of Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect – 37,640mN, 37,480mN, 37,320mN, 37,160mN and 37,000mN looking to the NE.

Table 2. Seltrust Rock Chip Sampling Details (Antimony not assayed for)

SampleID	Datum	Northing	Easting	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
RG_DUM83878	MGA94_54	6,443,535	518,722	0.1	5	32	48	296
RG_DUM83879	MGA94_54	6,443,529	518,727	0.1	5	37	39	65
RG_DUM83880	MGA94_54	6,443,521	518,735	0.1	5	90	149	222
RG_DUM83881	MGA94_54	6,443,515	518,740	0.1	5	35	35	104
RG_DUM83882	MGA94_54	6,443,514	518,741	0.1	5	33	72	167
RG_DUM83883	MGA94_54	6,443,506	518,749	0.1	5	39	79	172
RG_DUM83884	MGA94_54	6,443,499	518,754	0.1	5	38	38	220
RG_DUM83885	MGA94_54	6,443,491	518,761	0.1	5	50	102	340
RG_DUM83886	MGA94_54	6,443,483	518,769	0.1	5	84	115	453
RG_DUM83887	MGA94_54	6,443,476	518,775	0.1	5	83	51	219
RG_DUM83888	MGA94_54	6,443,469	518,782	0.1	5	75	22	274
RG_DUM83889	MGA94_54	6,443,462	518,788	0.1	5	57	83	659
RG_DUM83890	MGA94_54	6,443,440	518,809	0.1	5	16	10	55
RG_DUM83891	MGA94_54	6,443,421	518,826	10.0	5	78	416	122
RG_DUM83892	MGA94_54	6,443,417	518,829	0.4	5	55	713	128
RG_DUM83893	MGA94_54	6,443,410	518,836	0.1	5	51	41	349
RG_DUM83894	MGA94_54	6,443,379	518,863	0.3	5	27	44	123
RG_DUM83895	MGA94_54	6,443,225	518,073	0.1	5	181	753	2,289
RG_DUM83906	MGA94_54	6,442,534	517,463	0.0	5	82	46	3,253
RG_DUM83907	MGA94_54	6,443,640	518,995	0.0	5	80	420	1,957
RG_DUM83909	MGA94_54	6,443,551	518,819	0.1	5	35	89	934

RG_DUM83910	MGA94_54	6,443,558	518,816	0.1	5	94	115	437
RG_DUM83911	MGA94_54	6,443,500	518,816	0.1	5	151	100	271
RG_DUM83912	MGA94_54	6,443,502	518,873	0.1	5	24	27	92
RG_DUM83913	MGA94_54	6,443,506	518,857	0.1	5	28	10	151
RG_DUM83914	MGA94_54	6,443,480	518,839	0.1	5	72	50	346
RG_DUM83915	MGA94_54	6,443,492	518,826	0.1	5	75	62	291
RG_DUM83916	MGA94_54	6,443,496	518,822	0.1	5	43	84	464
RG_DUM83917	MGA94_54	6,443,456	518,859	0.1	5	29	235	147
RG_DUM83918	MGA94_54	6,443,376	518,821	0.1	5	41	213	953
RG_DUM83919	MGA94_54	6,443,435	518,818	0.1	5	94	61	308
RG_DUM83920	MGA94_54	6,443,463	518,811	0.1	5	86	869	389
RG_DUM83921	MGA94_54	6,443,417	518,705	0.1	5	38	54	155
RG_DUM83922	MGA94_54	6,443,304	518,776	37.0	10	111	57	3,065
RG_DUM83923	MGA94_54	6,443,291	518,765	3.7	5	322	239	2,787
RG_DUM83924	MGA94_54	6,443,264	518,748	3.2	5	190	145	1,266
RG_DUM83925	MGA94_54	6,443,337	518,647	0.1	5	21	70	255
RG_DUM83926	MGA94_54	6,443,347	518,696	0.3	25	256	14,900	2,836
RG_DUM83927	MGA94_54	6,443,265	518,616	0.1	5	33	77	216
RG_DUM83928	MGA94_54	6,443,234	518,621	1.3	5	39	125	148
RG_DUM83929	MGA94_54	6,443,144	518,649	0.1	5	60	34	41
RG_DUM83930	MGA94_54	6,443,231	518,596	0.1	5	336	435	1,841
RG_DUM83931	MGA94_54	6,443,215	518,527	1.6	5	29	121	31
RG_DUM83932	MGA94_54	6,443,236	518,520	0.1	5	66	385	1,043
RG_DUM83933	MGA94_54	6,443,246	518,518	0.1	5	331	38,300	5,641
RG_DUM83934	MGA94_54	6,443,267	518,528	0.1	5	329	314	16,500
RG_DUM83935	MGA94_54	6,443,086	518,507	0.1	5	50	51	687
RG_DUM83936	MGA94_54	6,443,094	518,506	2.8	5	58	99	961
RG_DUM83937	MGA94_54	6,442,979	518,494	0.1	5	20	39	193
RG_DUM83938	MGA94_54	6,443,026	518,495	0.1	5	64	80	593
RG_DUM83939	MGA94_54	6,443,041	518,485	0.1	5	12	22	62
RG_DUM83940	MGA94_54	6,443,048	518,480	0.1	5	11	124	46
RG_DUM83941	MGA94_54	6,443,042	518,445	0.1	5	15	62	93
RG_DUM83942	MGA94_54	6,442,889	518,325	0.1	5	15	50	45
RG_DUM83943	MGA94_54	6,442,847	518,358	0.1	5	5	60	33
RG_DUM83944	MGA94_54	6,442,771	518,312	0.1	5	52	29	22
RG_DUM83945	MGA94_54	6,442,786	518,269	0.1	5	5	25	22
RG_DUM83946	MGA94_54	6,442,796	517,964	0.1	5	13,800	166	5
RG_DUM83947	MGA94_54	6,442,701	517,778	0.1	5	62	10	22
RG_DUM83948	MGA94_54	6,442,740	517,755	0.1	5	158	49	103
RG_DUM83949	MGA94_54	6,442,687	517,668	0.4	5	107	494	1,249
RG_DUM83950	MGA94_54	6,442,701	517,656	0.1	5	62	233	497
RG_DUM83951	MGA94_54	6,442,821	517,788	0.1	5	3,282	83	46
RG_DUM83952	MGA94_54	6,442,679	517,638	0.1	5	191	50	1,831
RG_DUM83953	MGA94_54	6,442,587	517,369	0.1	5	41	30	141
RG_DUM83954	MGA94_54	6,442,497	517,367	0.1	5	30	81	193
RG_DUM83955	MGA94_54	6,442,470	517,367	2.6	5	93	53	389

RG_DUM83956	MGA94_54	6,443,435	518,934	0.1	5	24	29	24
RG_DUM83957	MGA94_54	6,443,552	518,992	0.1	5	74	24	42
RG_DUM83958	MGA94_54	6,443,569	519,001	0.1	5	139	85	85
RG_DUM83959	MGA94_54	6,443,612	518,760	0.1	5	40	32	407
RG_DUM83960	MGA94_54	6,443,582	518,787	0.1	5	160	39	232
RG_DUM83961	MGA94_54	6,443,576	518,794	0.1	5	507	21	167
RG_DUM83962	MGA94_54	6,443,568	518,801	0.1	5	48	105	367
RG_DUM83963	MGA94_54	6,443,560	518,808	0.1	5	59	79	104
RG_DUM83964	MGA94_54	6,443,553	518,814	0.1	5	54	219	221
RG_DUM83965	MGA94_54	6,443,546	518,821	0.1	5	33	114	184
RG_DUM83966	MGA94_54	6,443,538	518,827	0.1	5	13	42	160
RG_DUM83967	MGA94_54	6,443,531	518,834	0.1	5	28	47	131
RG_DUM83968	MGA94_54	6,443,523	518,841	0.1	5	61	39	187

Table 3. Historic Drilling Specifications (Note that holes AK2 – 3, and NPD-D1 are diamond drill holes. All other holes are Reverse Circulation drill holes). "NA" – not assayed for.

Hole	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi° (mag)	Dip°	From	Width	Au_g/t	Sb%	Comments
AK2	517,062	6,442,365	275	140	-75	Drillhole not assayed				CRAE
AK3	517,274	6,442,509	447	140	-75	Drillhole not assayed				CRAE
AK4	518,862	6,443,609	399	140	-75	210.00	52	0.53	NA	Seltrust re-assay
including						***210.00***	***11***	***0.58***		
and						***235.00***	***9***	***1.08***		
and						***254.00***	***8***	***1.03***		
AK4	"	"	"	"	"	213.00	0.3	0.19	0.21	CRAE 1976 selective assay
						214.90	0.5	1.15	1.40	
						215.90	0.7	0.55	0.85	
						236.20	0.3	0.30	0.01	
						237.30	0.5	1.73	0.32	
						243.00	0.4	0.45	0.05	
NPD-D1	518,518	6,443,210	264	140	-60	83.97	3.28	0.57	NA	Seltrust
						167.00	0.9	0.50		
						189.40	5.3	1.20		
including						***189.40***	***0.4***	***9.70***	NA	
and						***193.20***	***1.5***	***1.47***		
NPD-P01	518,773	6,443,450	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P02	518,807.00	6,443,410.00	127.00	140.00	-60	66.00	8	0.43	NA	Seltrust
						124.00	3	0.40		
NPD-P03	518,842	6,443,369	120	140	-60	64.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P04	518,878	6,443,327	107	140	-60	8.00	2	0.30	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P05	518,697	6,443,288	126	140	-60	38.00	16	0.69	NA	Seltrust
						88.00	36	0.85		
						36.00	12	1.06	0.12	CRAE re-assay
						90.00	36	0.93	0.46	
including						***102.00***	***6***	***1.53***	***0.74***	
and						***118.00***	***2***	***1.45***	***1.20***	
NPD-P06	518,598	6,443,159	123	140	-60	56.00	10	1.34	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P07	518,385	6,443,144	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P08	518,444	6,443,080	123	140	-60	56.00	1	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P09	518,557	6,443,193	123	140	-60	40.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
						116.00	4	0.35		
NPD-P10	518,363	6,442,941	98	140	-60	64.00	2	0.30	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P11	518,332	6,442,974	123	140	-60	44.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						58.00	2	0.40		
						120.00	2	0.40		

NPD-P12	518,206	6,442,650	80	140	-60	32.00	4	1.00	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P13	517,626	6,442,586	123	140	-60	80.00	4	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P14	517,594	6,442,616	135	140	-60	122.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P15	517,338	6,442,407	135	140	-60	26.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						46.00	2	0.40		
NPD-P16	517,278	6,442,470	123	140	-60	114.00	6	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P17	517,199	6,442,314	123	140	-60	66.00	6	0.57	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P18	517,146	6,442,343	135	140	-60	122.00	4	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P19	516,914	6,442,141	117	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P20	518,658	6,443,335	128	140	-60	102.00	10	0.42	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P21	518,733	6,443,247	122	140	-60	24.00	32	0.81	NA	Seltrust
Including						***32.00***	***11***	***1.04***	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P22	518,957	6,442,540	132	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P23	518,444	6,441,934	135	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P24	517,856	6,441,401	134	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P25	518,912	6,443,289	120	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P26	518,512	6,443,016	135	140	-60	122.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P27	519,001	6,442,502	134	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P28	518,884	6,443,536	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P29	518,927	6,443,491	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P30	518,959	6,443,451	120	140	-60	36.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P31	518,953	6,443,261	114	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P32	518,831	6,443,143	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P33	518,292	6,443,024	123	140	-60	104.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						120.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P34	518,242	6,442,852	158	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P35	518,269	6,442,823	141	140	-60	102.00	2	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P36	518,068	6,442,602	135	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P37	518,105	6,442,560	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P38	517,660	6,442,556	123	140	-60	34.00	4	0.45	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P39	517,707	6,442,513	129	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P40	517,463	6,442,514	118	140	-60	82.00	2	0.55	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P41	517,475	6,442,487	123	140	-60	14.00	4	0.75	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P42	518,160	6,442,692	112	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P43	516,996	6,442,284	130	140	-60	32.00	2	0.70	NA	Seltrust
						96.00	4	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P44	517,027	6,442,251	122	140	-60	56.00	2	0.70	NA	Seltrust

The following historic reports have been used as source documents for this ASX Announcement.

- Exploration Reports for EL3729 (Broken Hill). NSW Report RB00000640 (Aberfoyle Resources)
- Sixth Annual Exploration Report for EL3729. NSW Report RB00002624 (Aberfoyle Resources)
- Final Exploration Report for ELs 1598 and 1516. NSW Report RB00008756 (BP Minerals)
- Exploration Reports for EL2512 and 2513. NSW Report RB00009308 (CRA Exploration)
- Final Report on PL2374 (Angus Kintore). NSW Report RB00013368 (CRA Exploration)
- Exploration Reports for EL1598 (Percy's Dam). NSW Report RB00014597 (BP Minerals)

ENDS

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

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JORC Reporting

Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – IP geophysical surveying, Diamond Drilling, RC drilling, RAB drilling, and rock chip geochemistry.

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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.	This ASX Announcement details the results of a review of historic exploration data undertaken at the Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect which lies within the company's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project in western NSW. This ASX Announcement refers to historic IP geophysical Surveying [**IP**], diamond drilling [**Diamond Drilling**], Percussion Drilling [**RC**], and surface rock chip sampling [**Rock chips**]. Where known, details of each technique are shown below. The following historic reports have been used as source documents for this ASX Announcement. • Exploration Reports for EL3729 (Broken Hill). NSW Report RB00000640 (Aberfoyle Resources) • Sixth Annual Exploration Report for EL3729. NSW Report RB00002624 (Aberfoyle Resources) • Final Exploration Report for ELs 1598 and 1516. NSW Report RB00008756 (BP Minerals) • Exploration Reports for EL2512 and 2513. NSW Report RB00009308 (CRA Exploration) • Final Report on PL2374 (Angus Kintore). NSW Report RB00013368 (CRA Exploration) • Exploration Reports for EL1598 (Percy's Dam). NSW Report RB00014597 (BP Minerals) The **IP survey** was conducted by Seltrust in 1984. Solo Geophysics was engaged by Seltrust to carry out the survey. A 4 x 3 km gradient array IP survey was carried out over the Windy Ridge prospect. These arrays resulted in 25 lines, each 2 kilometres long and spaced every 160 metres. A 20-metre electrode separation was used. The equipment included a Huntec 7.5KVA time domain transmitter and a Huntec MkIV receiver. A 2 second pulse width was used for the transmitter signal. The receiver measured 10 decay channels commencing at 50msec and finishing at 1050msec. The diamond drilling was undertaken by CRAE and BP Minerals / Seltrust during the period from 1976 to 1985. The RC drilling was undertaken by BP Minerals / Seltrust during the period from 1976 to 1985. Historic reports mention that the diamond drillholes were cut and sampled to geological boundaries and the rest of the core was chip sampled on 2 metre intervals. The samples were analysed for Au by

		AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP and for W by XRF. RC drill holes were sampled on 2 metre intervals and samples were analysed for Au by AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP. CRAE re-assay of Seltrust RC samples (i.e. NPD-P05) was undertaken using a Fire Assay method. **[Rock chips]** Rock chip samples were collected by BP Minerals Australia for Seltrust Mining in 1983. Samples were analysed by the Company in house for gold AAS (detection limit 0.01g/t) and 27 other elements by ICP. Sample coordinates, geological descriptions and assay results are given in the various Tables within this ASX Announcement.
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).	The historic diamond and RC drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown. The diamond drilling produces core. It is not known what diameter core was produced. The RC drilling produces drill chips. It is not known how much drill sample per metre was produced.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	The historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**[Rock chips]** it is believed that rock chip samples were geologically logged but not to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. Geological logging rock chip samples is largely qualitative by nature. With respect to the **RC and diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown. It is believed that relevant intersections have been geologically logged but the level of detail is unknown.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split & whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and	With respect to **diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown. **[Rock chips]** The rock chip samples were collected in 1983, and this information is not known.

	appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • 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.	Historic reports mention that the diamond drillholes were cut and sampled to geological boundaries and the rest of the core was chip sampled on 2 metre intervals. The samples were analysed using inhouse laboratory equipment for Au by AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP and for W by XRF. RC drill holes were sampled on 2 metre intervals and samples were analysed for Au by AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP. CRAE recognised that Seltrust's use of the AAS technique for gold may not have been suitable and conducted check assaying using a Fire Assay method which typically increased the gold grade, i.e. NPD-P05 results referred to in this ASX Announcement. AAS is regarded as a partial technique. Fire Assay is regarded as a total technique.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The significant intersections included in this ASX Announcement are all based on historic exploration activities carried during the period 1973 to 1985. They have been reviewed and verified by both Rimfire's Exploration Manager and Managing Director. It is believed that geological descriptions and sample locations were written into field sheets at the time of collection and later entered a digital database.
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 • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	With respect to exploration activities referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985 and as such many of these details are unknown. It is believed that all of the work was originally located on a local grid and subsequently converted into AMG coordinates. The data in this Announcement has been presented using GDA94 Zone 54.

Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**[IP]** Seltrust conducted a 4 x 3km gradient array survey over the Windy Ridge prospect in 1983.These arrays resulted in 25 lines, each 2 kilometres long and spaced every 160 metres. A 20-metre electrode separation was used. **[RC and Diamond drilling]** The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this Announcement are given in Table 3 and various figures of this ASX Announcement. The data spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s). **[Rock chips]** The data spacing and distribution of rock chip sampling referred to in this ASX Announcement is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s). Sample compositing has not been 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. • 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.	**[IP]** The line spacing and orientation of the survey is considered adequate for this style of target and geologic interpretation. **[Rock chips]** Rock chip sampling is a largely prospecting type of activity and as such no consideration as to whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type has been given. With respect to **diamond drilling and auger geochemical sampling,** the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The exploration activities outlined in this ASX Announcement are it is not known what measures were taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and data received to date has been reviewed by senior company personnel including the Exploration Manager and Managing Director with no issues identified.

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.	This ASX Announcement details results undertaken on Rimfire's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project. All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land which is used primarily for grazing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 tenements are in good standing, and all fieldwork is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience. Rimfire has also executed an access agreement with relevant landowners to undertake this work.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Broken Hill Project has a long history of base metal exploration given its proximity to the Broken Hill mining centre and the geological similarities between Rimfire's project area and the mines. Further details are provided in the body of this ASX Announcement.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	As discussed in the body of this Announcement, at Windy Ridge Rimfire is targeting gold and antimony mineralisation within metamorphosed and structurally deformed metasediments of the Willyama Supergroup.
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 • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth.	All drillhole specifications, and rock chip samples are included within Tables 2 and 3 of this ASX Announcement. All collar locations are shown on the figures included with this ASX Announcement.
	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 as no drill hole information has been excluded.
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 weighting or top cuts have been used. A lower cut off grade of 0.25g/t gold was typically used in calculating the drilling intersections quoted in this ASX Announcement.
	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.	Length weighting has not been applied because all samples were of equal length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill results included in this Report are considered to represent downhole widths.
	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').	
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.	Included within the ASX Announcement
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant intercepts are included in this 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.
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).	Planned further work will comprise geological interpretation, ground magnetics surveying, heritage assessments and drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not applicable at this stage

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 David Hutton who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Hutton has over 30 years' experience in the minerals industry and is the Managing Director and CEO of Rimfire Pacific Mining. Mr Hutton 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'.

Mr Hutton 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, 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".