

5/3/ 2018

ASX Release

新南威尔士州Fifield地区Avondale勘探区钴、镍矿化

Rimfire 太平洋矿业公
司 ABN 59 006 911 744

公司: ASX 代码: RIM

发行股本:
943,477,555 全支付原始股
2,300,000 未上市期权

现金状况 (31-12-2017):
\$198.1万澳元

矿种聚焦
金、银、铜、钴、铂

确定资源: Sorpresa
12.5万盎司Au, 790万盎司
Ag (推动和探明)

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- 历史分析结果, 包括5m @ 0.12% 钴, 埋深12m 和11m @ 1.46% 镍, 埋深13m ;
- 钴探工作即将在3-4月开展;

Rimfire 公司 (ASX: RIM) 提供了历史性的、在2004年从以前的钴探档案中收集的未发表的钴矿

化分析结果, 包括从Fifield以南13公里处的Avondale Platinum勘探区。2004年 间, 在2002-2003年进行的一项有限的铂含矿层钴探再分析中, 确认了在Avondale勘探区 存在钴 (含镍) 矿化现象。

除了这些来自Rimfire公司令人振奋的钴分析结果外, Black Range公司历史性的多元素分析结果显示了Avondale勘探区存在显著的镍矿化。

- ❑ 最佳钴交汇区 (钻孔AC03-A025) 5m @ 0.12% Co & 0.27% Ni 埋深 12 m & 9m @ 0.09% Co & % 0.36% Ni 埋深 18m
- ❑ 最佳钴间距 (钻孔 AC03-A023) 1m @ 0.18% Co & 0.18% Ni 埋深 8m
- ❑ 最佳镍交汇区(钻孔 ARC007) 11m @ 1.46% Ni & 0.03% Co 埋深 13m

矿化位于一个分级侵入的一套钴矿体 (CleanTeq ASX “CLQ”), 并于Flemington矿体(Australian 矿山ASX “AUZ”)以及Owendale矿体(Platina 资源 ASX“PGM”) 有关复合体的风化岩层 (第2页图1)

进一步的勘探将在预期的地质区域中实施, 目前被认为延伸2.5公里, 在穿越1.3公里范围内有限的取样点之间已经验证了钴的连续性、厚度和等级 (第6页2-3图)。一项新的钴探计划已经计划。

关键精选一历史性交叉区钴分析 (边界品位: 300ppm)

钻孔号	主要钴交汇区	包括钴矿层
AC03-A025	5m @ 0.12% Co & 0.26% Ni 埋深 12 m & 9m @ 0.09% Co & % 0.36% Ni 埋深 18m	
AC03-A023	5 m @ 0.1% Co & 0.24% Ni 埋深8m	包括 1m @ 0.18% Co & 0.18% Ni
AC03-A049	24m @ 0.07% Co & 0.15% Ni 埋深 6m	包括 4 m @ 0.1% Co & 0.06% Ni
AC03-A08	27m @ 0.057% Co & 0.26% Ni 埋深 32m	
RC02-A03	10m @ 0.07% Co & 0.22% Ni 埋深 24m	包括 2m @ 0.13 % Co & 0.28 % Ni

(在第5页表5、第6页计划视图中可见更详细的历史性钻孔分析结果)

John Kaminsky, Rimfire公司总裁评论:

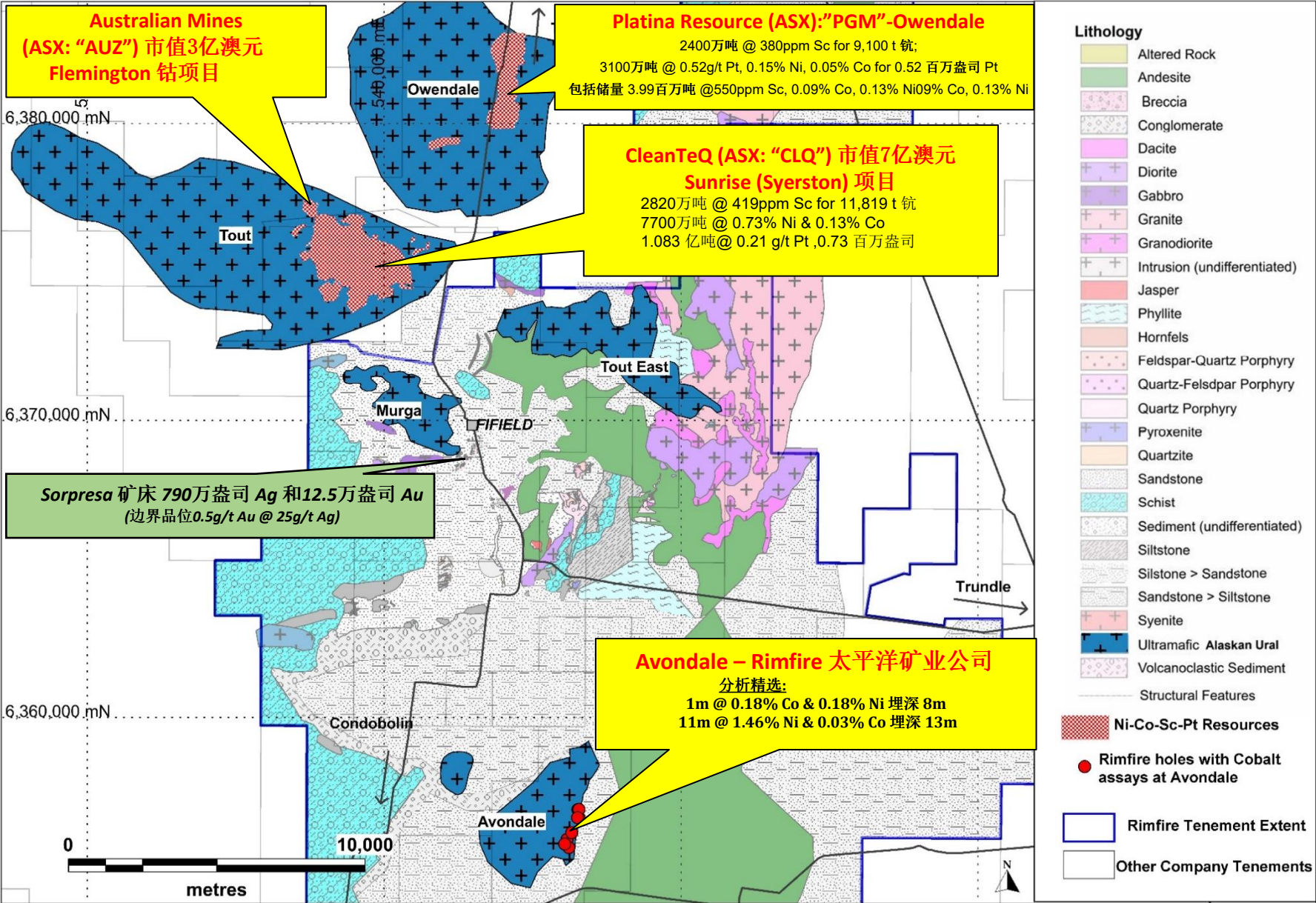
“对钴观测的评价继续在Fifield进行, 现在包括了Avondale勘探区。”

“我们能够分析未发表的钴元素, 将这些结果归因于准确的钻孔和空间位置。”我们很幸运地找到了一些原始存档的钴屑和实验室纸浆岩粉。我们已经对这些钴屑进行了检验, 我们已经很满意地发现, 这些地质构造看起来很有潜力, 具备钴矿化条件。”

“我们正在处理数据中的信息差, 以及各种历史上的空气钴探和反循环钴探计划。因此, 我们将验证这一具有历史意义的工作, 以及一些新规划的钻孔。并适当地重新提交一些具有历史意义的纸浆岩粉进行钴和镍重新分析。该项工作将在3月/4月开展。”

“由于镍价目前接近每吨1.8万澳元, 随着我们勘探工作的推进, 镍的潜在价值 (由Black Range矿业公司钴探得到验证) 将构成我们调查的一部分。”

图1:Fifield区域地图——Avondale勘探区地质



背景

在Avondale勘探区的历史中，Helix资源公司、Black Range矿业公司和Rimfire太平洋矿业公司的勘探均在Avondale勘探区进行过勘探工作，但当时的重点是铂族金属，而很少进行多元素分析。在一些钻孔中发现了高品位镍和低品位钴，并且表明高品位镍与高钴矿（不是巧合）是相邻的。

Rimfire公布的铂金分析结果来自于其钻探工作，并在三份报告中公布：

表 1: Rimfire 公司相关历史性公告报告

	历史性公告报告名称
9 /7/2002	Fifield Platinum Project – Drilling Results
24/7/ 2002	Final Platinum Drilling Results from Fifield
10/6/ 2003	Positive Platinum Results

随后，2004年，Rimfire公司进行了有限的多元素分析工作，以寻找早期的钻探中与较好的铂交汇区关联的找矿元素。2004年，钴的研究结果没有被认为具有任何重大价值，因此当时没有发表或被研究。

从2003年的空气钻探计划中保留了这些岩粉样本，这些样本正在被检测是否适合重新提交选定的间隔，以供进一步分析。另外，有代表性的切片样本也被安置于之前进行的多元素分析的钻孔档案。然而，那些未进行多元素分析的剩余钻孔的代表样本却没有被发现。

表2: 勘探区历史性钻探概述

Date/Period	Company	Number of Holes	Type of Drilling	Primary Metal Focus	Assays for Cobalt	Cobalt Results	Original ASX Reporting
Dec 1987 - June 1988	Helix Resources NL	34	RAB	Platinum	None	No Assays Conducted	NA
June 1988 - Dec 1988	Helix Resources NL	105	RAB	Platinum	None	No Assays Conducted	NA
2000	Black Range Minerals Ltd	8	RC	Platinum	8 holes	11m @ 0.03% Co & 1.46% Ni from 13m (ARC007), 3m @ 0.05% Co from 9m (ARC008), 4m @ 0.07% Co from 8m (ARC009)	29th Jan 2001
2002	Rimfire Pacific Mining NL	6	RC	Platinum	3 holes	See this report	24th July 2002
2003	Rimfire Pacific Mining NL	43	AC	Platinum	5 holes	See this report	10th June 2003

额外的地质记录

这种具有高含量铂，包括镍、钴和铂的异常矿化现象，在2002年和2003年间已经公告。在2004年进行的有限的多元素分析中发现了钨异常现象。在Fifield勘探区侵入性复合体，钨元素被认为是镍钴铂矿化的外围金属元素，钨金属元素的重大交汇在目前有限的测试中没有寄予希望。

对历史钻探记录的检查表明，在Rimfire公司的钻探区域，风化层的厚度在0- 40多米、平均厚度为13米，冲积层覆盖了整个地区。

令人鼓舞的是，在钻孔AC03-A25中（见捡块样本右图），冲积层覆盖了较好的相交区，只有10米深，直接位于矿化区。同样地，冲积层在下一个钻孔AC03-A23中只有8米深，位于270米以南。覆盖深度在钻孔AC03-A08和 RC02-A03有所增加了，分别下降到24米和22米。

据了解，在北部和南部地区覆盖层较浅，约有85%的预期区域不到20米的覆盖层（见图4）。



每个钻孔取样细节

从每个钻孔收集的样本被提交给ALS实验室。连续的间隔取样并不是都检测，因此在没有钴分析的情况下存在检测间隔。表3分析应用细节。

表3: 多元素检测分析方法

样本类型	多元素分析	Co LDL (ppm)
钻孔样本	ME-ICP61s	1

Black Range 公司钻孔区位情况 (2000年)

表2显示Black Range公司钻孔区位情况（钻孔ARC007, 11m @ 1.46% Ni, 钻孔位置情况见下表

	钻孔类型	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
ARC001	RC	546637	6356942	260	30	0	-90
ARC002	RC	546558	6356952	260	39	0	-90
ARC003	RC	546478	6356962	260	30	0	-90
ARC005	RC	546410	6356553	260	36	0	-90
ARC006	RC	546331	6356563	260	30	0	-90
ARC007	RC	546195	6355744	260	29	0	-90
ARC008	RC	546116	6355754	260	20	0	-90
ARC009	RC	546036	6355764	260	18	0	-90

关于历史数据回顾和下一个阶段的结论

有限的历史数据证明了Avondale的钴矿化发展潜力。针对超基性地质，现有的钻探数据显示了一种重要的风化剖面，迄今为止，通过有限的分析，表明钴和镍的富集于适当的深度。

钻探提供了良好的连续性，在广阔的区域定义了有利的地质条件，并建立了潜在的目标，但多元素分析零星分布的数据为初始勘探提供了基础，以填补这些数据空白，并证明其潜力。

目前的纸浆岩粉正在组合，以供重新提交多元素分析。一项重新验证历史数据的小型钻探计划将被实施，预计将在3月25日进行开展。更多的地质评估工作将在该地区实施。

一旦得到了结果，我们将对前景进行评估，以进一步探索Avondale，以了解钴和镍的连续性、厚度和等级。



JOHN KAMINSKY
总裁/执行董事

Figures, Appendices, tables provided for reporting under JORC 2012 compliance

Table of Significant Cobalt Intersections	Page 5
Additional Figures, includes location maps, long section and cross sections	Pages 6~9
Company Background and Competent Authority Declaration	Pages 10~11
JORC Code Reporting Criteria	Page 12

Table 5 Table of Significant Cobalt Intersections for Rimfire Drill Programs 2002 and 2003

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	nominal RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Location	Interval with multi- element assays	Comment	From	To	Down hole Length (m)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Sc (ppm)
AC03A08	546563	6356613	GPS	260	-60	270	59	AC	Avondale	Assays from 24 to 59 m.		32	59	27	570	2590	327	110
											incl.	32	40	8	795	2005	500	84
AC03A23	546163	6355889	GPS	260	-60	270	33	AC	Avondale	Assays from 8 to 13 &		8	13	5	1019	2410	382	no assay
											incl.	8	9	1	1770	1850	398	no assay
											incl.	9	10	1	1095	1615	306	no assay
										Assay Gap 13 to 17 m &		13	17	4	Assay Gap			
										Assays from 17 to 19 m.		17	19	2	720	3285	326	
AC03A25	546314	6356109	GPS	260	-60	270	34	AC	Avondale	Assays from 11 to 17 m &		11	12	1	409	609	161	no assay
												12	17	5	1158	2655	438	no assay
										Assay Gap 17 to 18 m &		17	18	1	Assay Gap			
										Assays from 18 to 34 m.		18	27	9	865	3576	315	no assay
											incl.	19	20	1	1110	5030	337	
AC03A27	546524	6356889	GPS	260	-60	90	36	AC	Avondale	Assays from 23 to 17 m &		24	27	3	515	1573	594	no assay
										Assay Gap 27 to 29 m.		27	29	2	Assay Gap			
										Assays from 19 to 36 m.		29	34	5	585	2212	413	no assay
											incl.	32	34	2	839	1973	323	no assay
AC03A49	546218	6355609	GPS	260	-60	270	48	AC	Avondale	Assays from 6 to 30 m.		6	30	24	702	1507	220	234
											incl.	6	10	4	980	605	230	212
RC02A03	546563	6356900	GPS	260	-60	270	72	RC	Avondale	Assays from 24 to 72 m.		24	34	10	688	2212	494	32
											incl.	26	28	2	1380	2800	451	39
RC02A04	546512	6356620	GPS	260	-60	270	72	RC	Avondale	Assays from 42 to 72 m.		46	48	2	373	2100	242	NA
												52	72	20	507	2779	789	NA
RC02A06	546078	6355735	GPS	260	-60	90	49	RC	Avondale	Assays from 2 to 49 m.		6	8	2	324	1445	207	28

Figure 2: Location of Drillholes with Cobalt assays on Magnetic Image

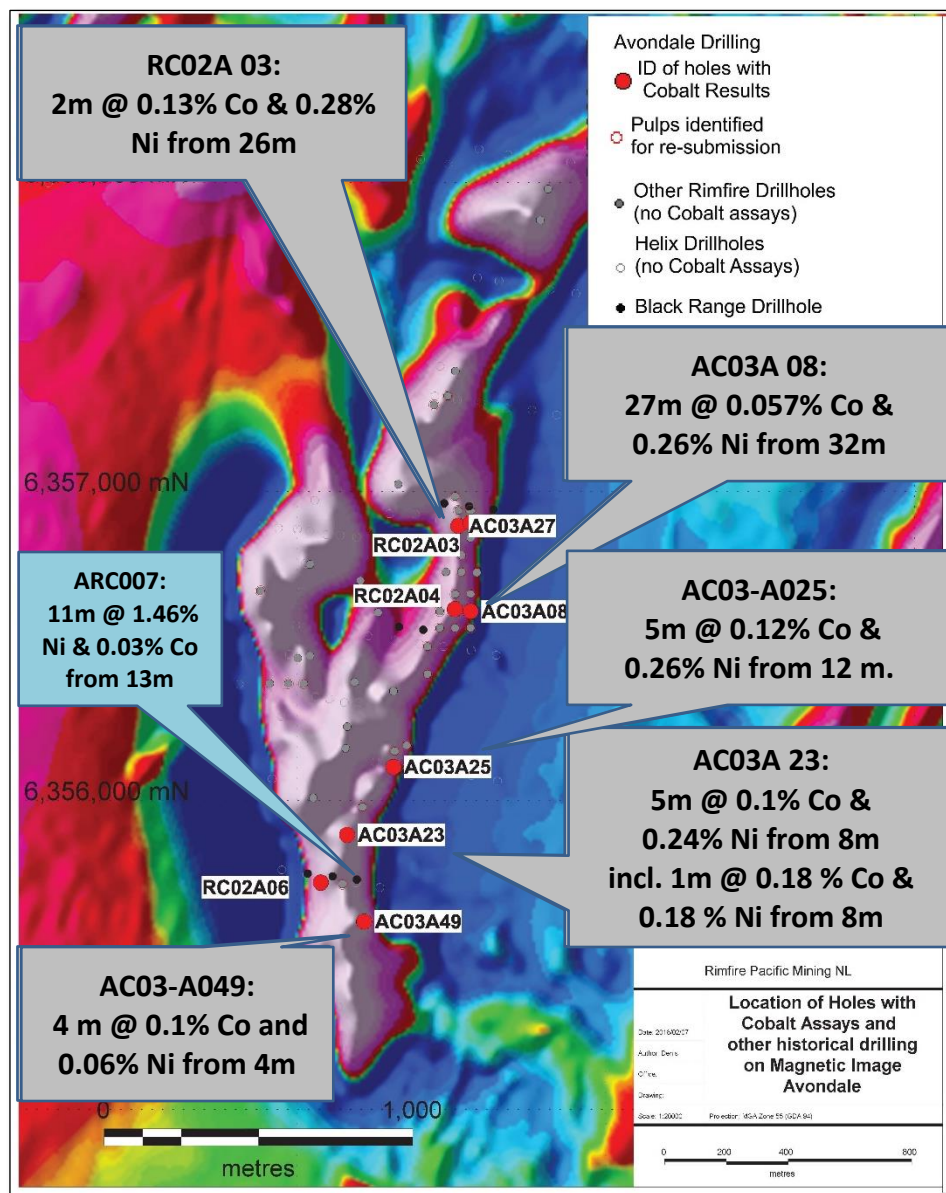


Figure 3: Location of Drillholes with Cobalt assays on Interpreted Geology

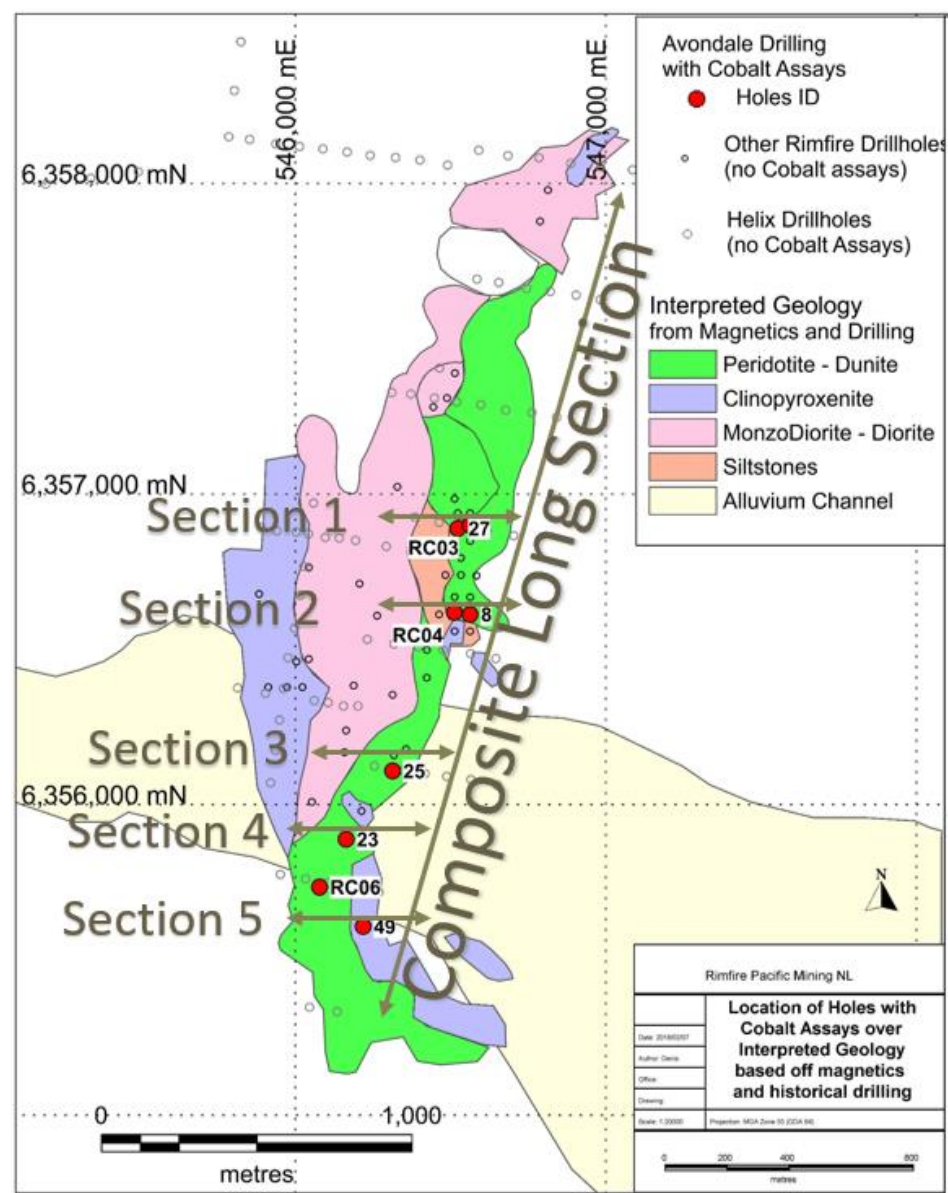


Figure 4: Composite Long Section of Historic Rimfire Drilling at Avondale – “Cobalt Only” holes assayed

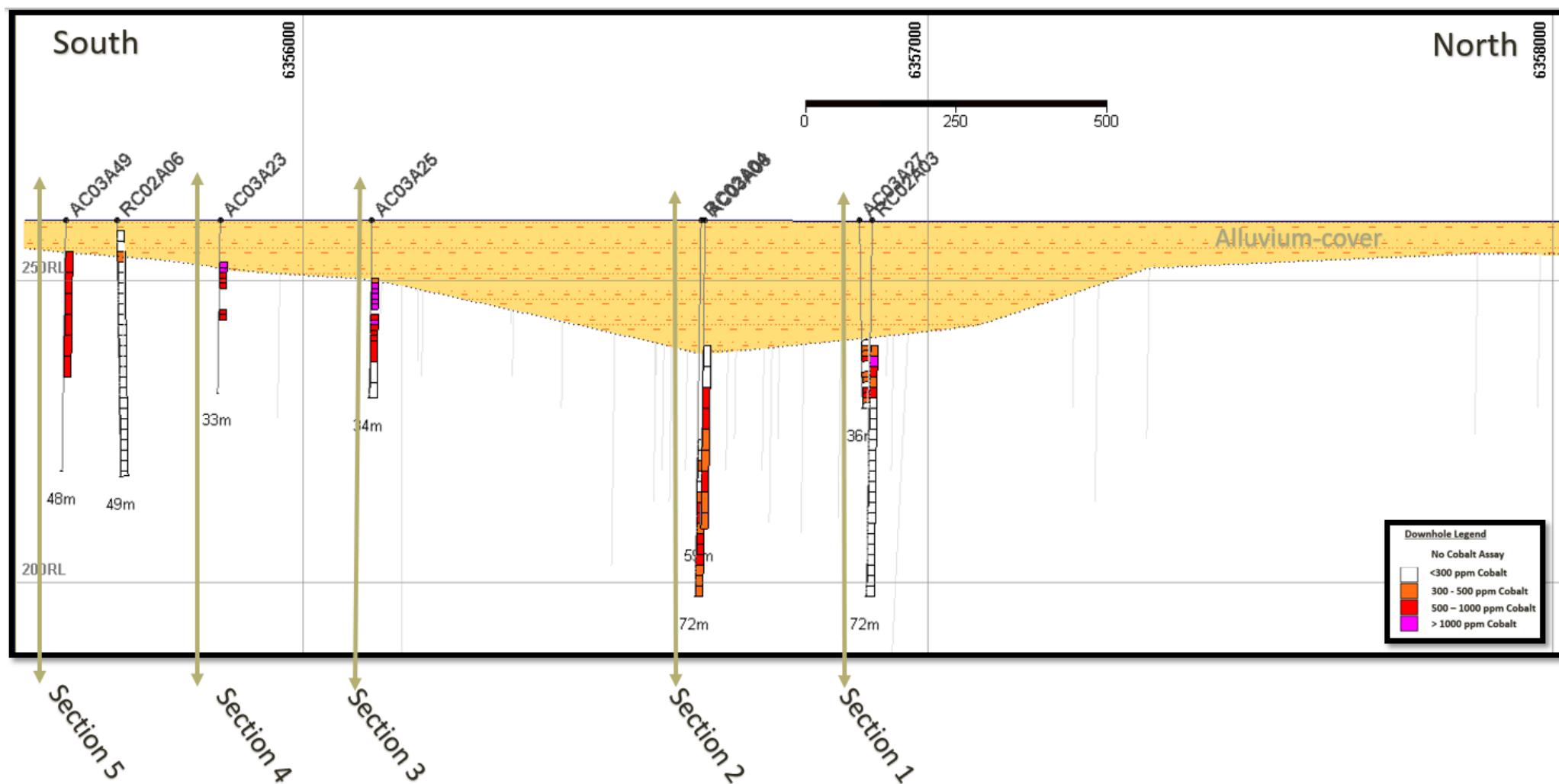


Figure 5: Cross Section 1

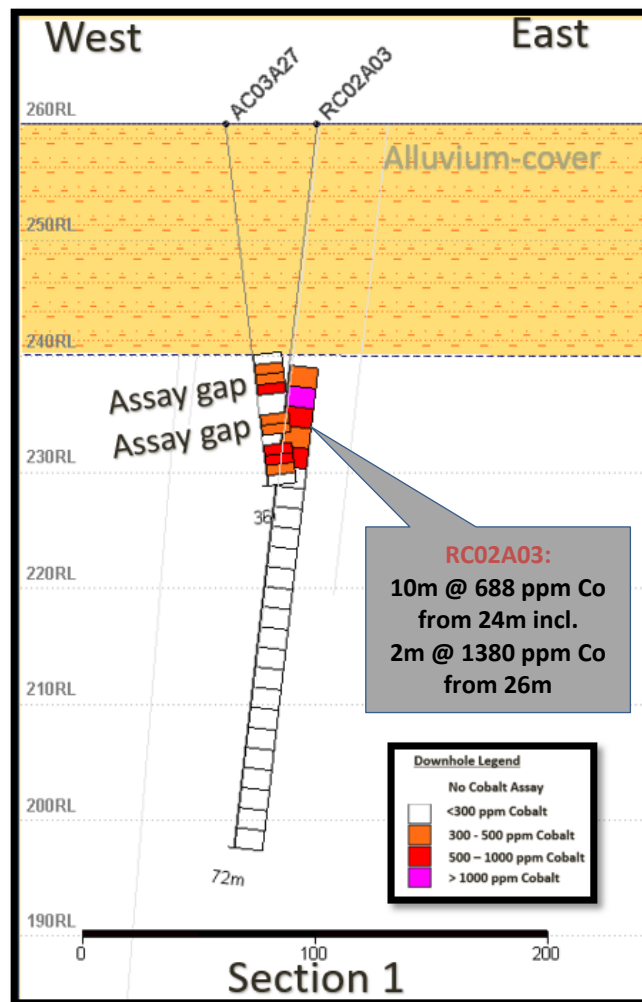


Figure 6: Cross Section 2

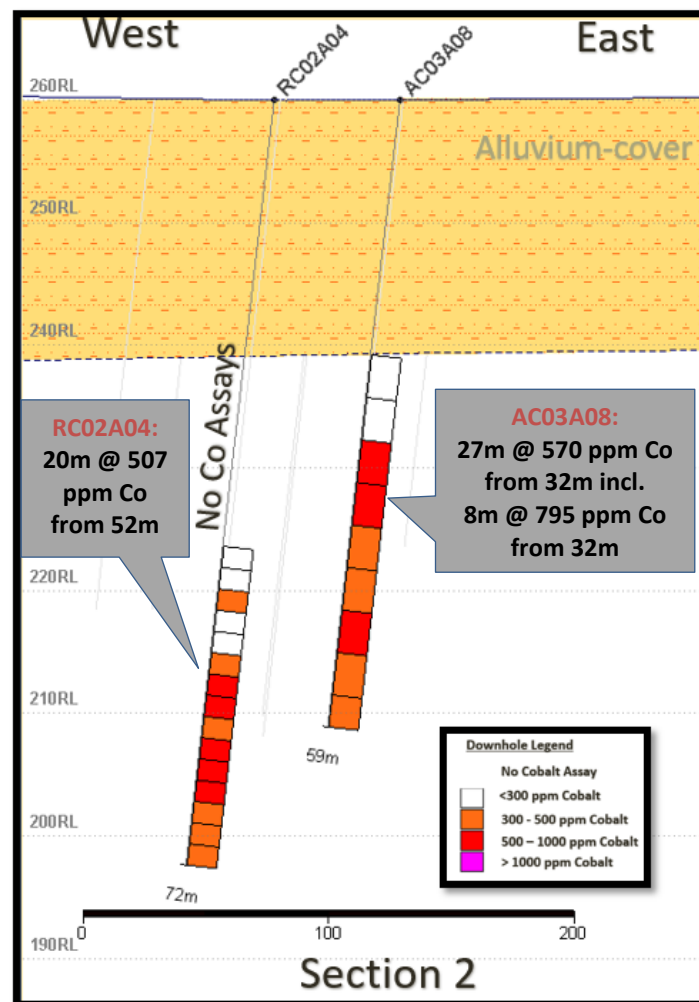


Figure 7: Cross Section 3

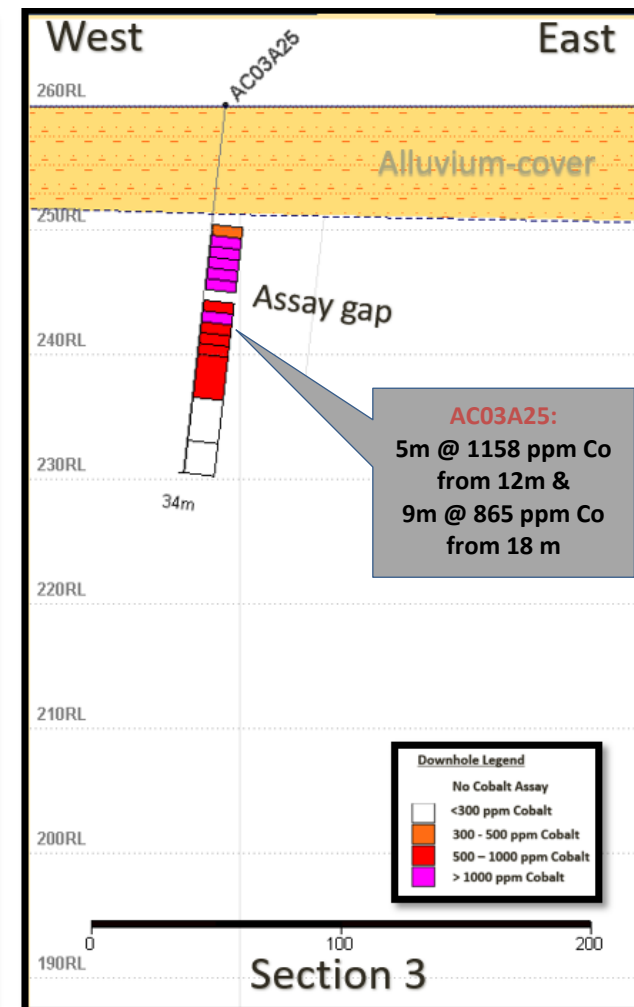


Figure 8: Cross Section 4

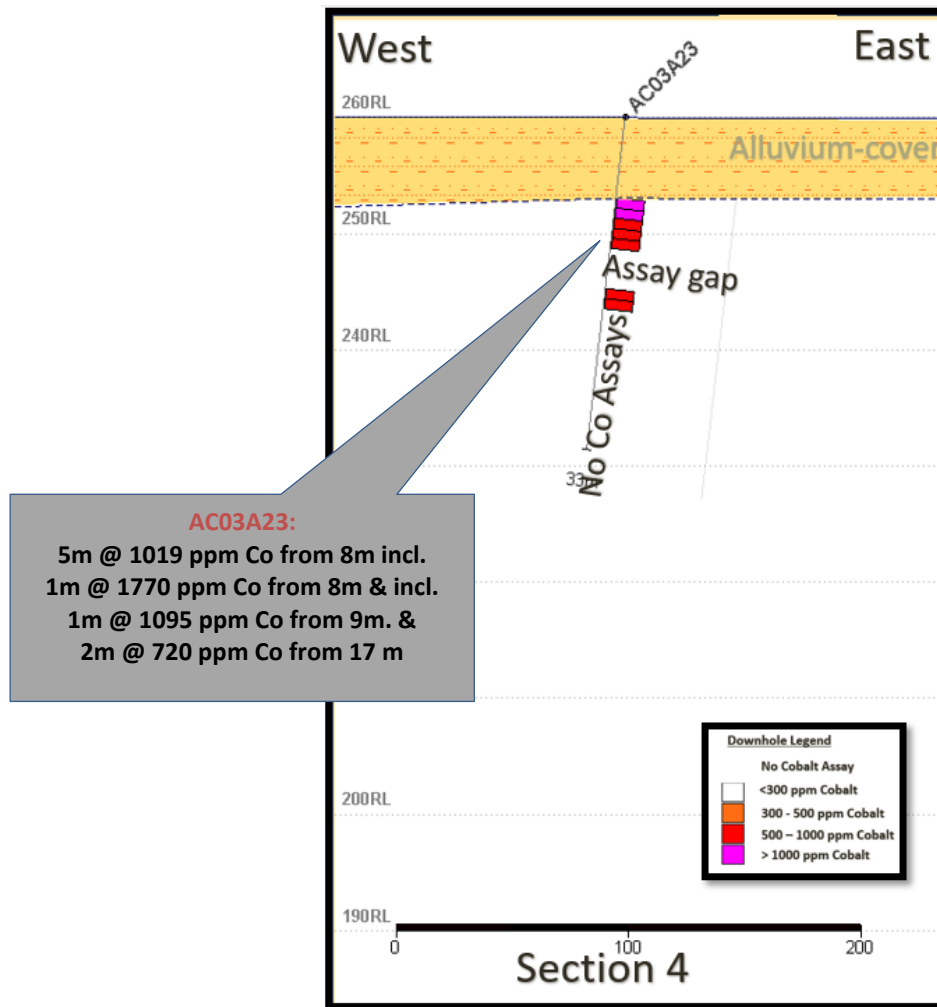
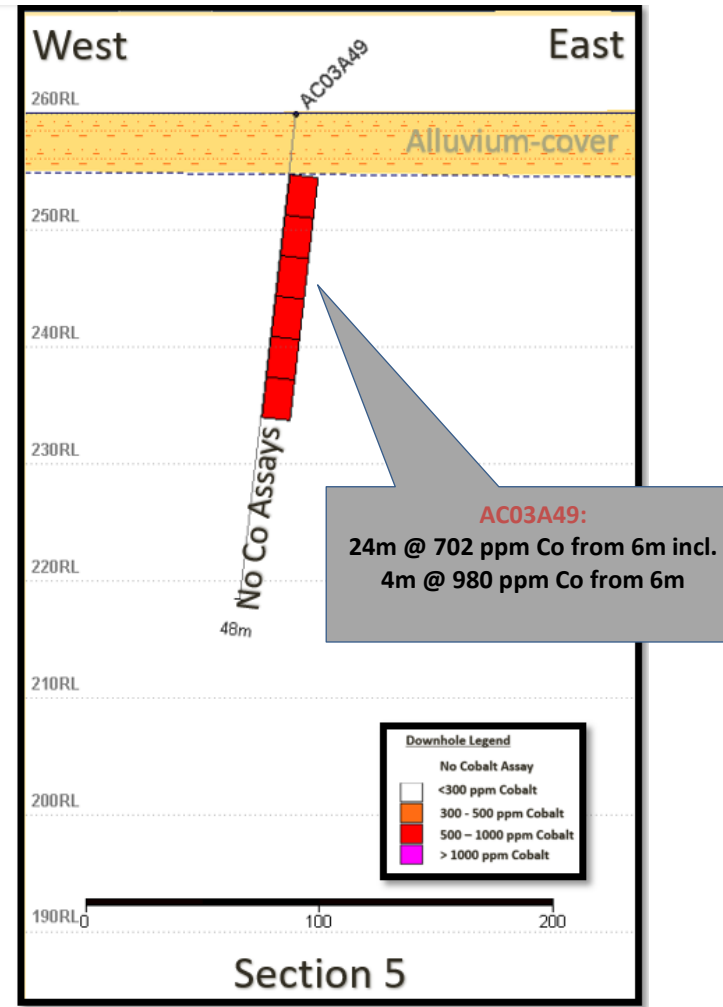


Figure 9: Cross Section 5



ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (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 trend 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.

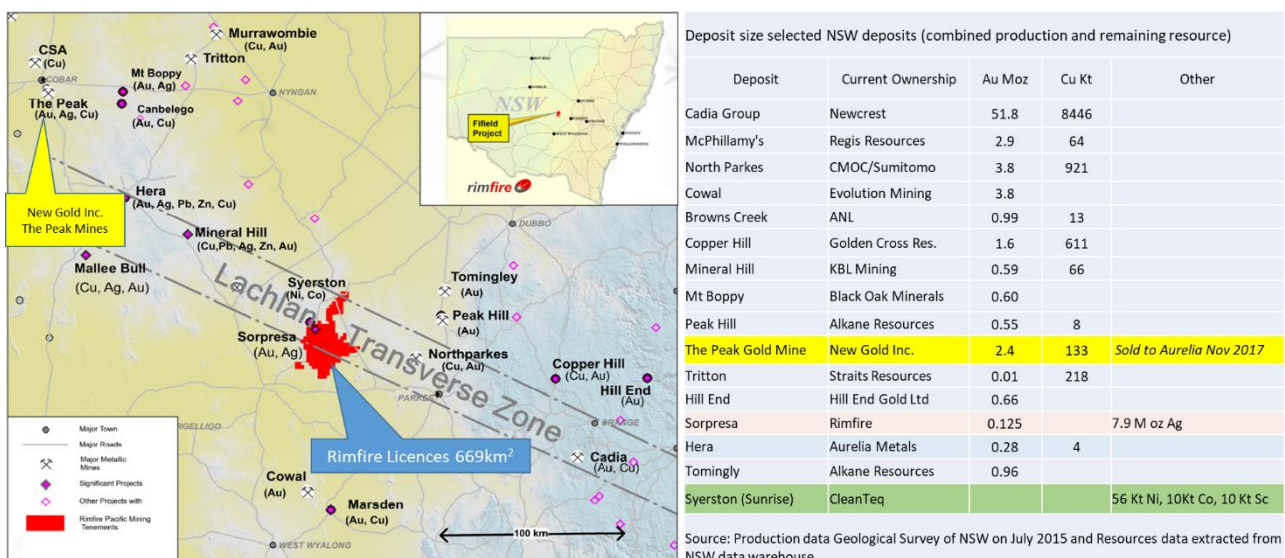
Multiple prospects involving hard rock potential for Gold, Silver, Copper and Platinum have been established within a >6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 669km² tenement position held.

More recently, Rimfire is also examining for cobalt potential within its tenements.

Aspiration target in the wider Fifield District

The discovery aspiration for the Fifield area is an aggregate discovery outcome in excess of 4 million ounces of gold equivalent metal, being capable of supporting a mine life in excess of 10 years, and within the lower third of industry costs of production.

Location Map of Rimfire Tenements within the LTZ Corridor showing district project context



Recent Presentation and ASX Activity Summary Reports and Analyst hyperlinks related to Rimfire

- ☐ The Company released its [Investor Forum Presentation on 31st January 2018](#)
- ☐ [An analyst update was provided on the Company](#), through Share Café, Gavin Wendt (of Minelife)
- ☐ [ASX Release December 2017 Quarterly Activities](#)

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

Mr Axford has over 25 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Axford is employed by Geko-Co Pty Ltd and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Todd Axford 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'. Todd Axford consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information provided 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.

Table 6: Sorpresa Mineral Resource estimate reported under JORC 2012 code

Resource	Cut off	Category	Mt	Grade		Contained Metal	
				(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	Koz Au	Moz Ag
Gold	0.5 g/t Au	Indicated	2.0	1.14	27	73	1.7
		Inferred	1.0	0.9	12	29	0.4
		Total	3.0	1.06	22	103	2.1
Silver	25 g/t Ag	Indicated	2.1	0.21	62	14	4.2
		Inferred	1.2	0.19	40	7	1.6
		Total	3.4	0.20	54	22	5.8
Combined	0.5 g/t Au & 25 g/t Ag	Indicated	4.1	0.67	45	88	5.9
		Inferred	2.2	0.51	27	37	2.0
		Total	6.4	0.61	38	125	7.9

Notes:

1. Sorpresa Mineral Resource reported to JORC 2012 standards, at 0.50 g/t Au and 25g/t Ag cut-off
2. The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and include rounding errors.

Forward looking statements Disclaimer:

This document contains “forward looking statements” as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals. Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives as the case may be, believe to have a reasonable basis for implying such an expectation or belief. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuation, currency fluctuation, political and operational risks, governmental regulations and judicial outcomes, financial markets and availability of key personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any “forward looking statement”, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 5: JORC Code Reporting Criteria
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Records from 2002 and 2003 reveal that RC (RC02A01-A06) and AC (AC03A07-A49) samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill rig.</p> <p>Subsamples taken via 40mm spear extraction. RC samples composited over 2 metres to approximately 3 kg.</p> <p>AC samples composited over 4m to approximately 2kg.</p> <p>Subsequent multielement analysis conducted on selected 2 metre intervals from RC02A04, and also from re-sampled 1 metre intervals via spear extraction from AC03A23, A25 & A27.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>QA QC procedures were not clearly documented in the pre 2004 JORC exploration reports.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>The historic drill results discussed in the report were not comprehensively assayed for cobalt or nickel, and where multi-element assaying was completed it was done on selected samples rather than the entire drill hole.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Reverse Circulation conducted using unknown hammer.</p> <p>Aircore drilling conducted using unknown bit.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No records located.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No records located.
	· 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.	No records located.
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.	Limited records located support the establishment of an exploration target.
	· 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. Some chip trays have been located.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging data located includes lithology for all intervals drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core not reported in this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Subsamples taken via 40mm spear extraction. RC samples composited over 2 metres to approximately 3 kg. AC samples composited over 4m to approximately 2kg. Subsequent multielement analysis conducted on selected 2 metre intervals from RC02A04, and also from re-sampled 1 metre intervals via spear extraction from AC03A23, A25 & A27.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The spearing method is commonly used in exploration And is considered suitable for the stage of exploration.
	·	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No records located.
	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.	No records located.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are adequate for assessing fine grained platinum and more than adequate for commodities that are measured in hundreds of parts per million (i.e. Cobalt, Nickel)

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<p>Reported multielement samples analysed via four acid digest method ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories</p> <p>Four Acid digest is considered a total method.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF), etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No records located.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported intersections are independently reviewed by 2 company personnel.
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning not used in early stage exploration.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Poor records of data existed prior to current Rimfire management and pre 2004 JORC code.
	· 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.	Drill collars are located using handheld Garmin GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Initial results provided in AGD66 zone 55 and converted to GDA94 zone55.
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Nominal topographic datum of 260m used which is adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Only selected samples within selected holes analysed for multielement suite subsequent to initial analysis for Pt suite which formed basis of program at that time. When holes from all past explorers are combined to understand bedrock geology, hole spacing is as close as 80m and as broad as 500m. The spacing is considered suitable to define the exploration target, however significant infill of multi-element assay data is required to confirm the cobalt and nickel potential. continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution continued.	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Programs conducted for exploration purposes only confirm exploration target require significant infill to establish grade continuity.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing conducted at 2 metre intervals in RC samples and 4 metre intervals in Aircore. Subsequent multielement results resampled at 1 metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drilling orientation unlikely to create bias in sampling.
	· 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.	
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No records located.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The current release is based on a review of historic results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, EL8401, EL8542, EL8543, MC(L)305, MC(L)306. All samples were taken on Private Freehold and / or Common Land (prescribed for mining). No native title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.
	· The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Helix Resources explored Avondale initially for platinum (1987-1995). Black Range Minerals NL as operator (in joint venture with Rimfire) explored for laterite mineralisation (1999-2000) and identified up to 0.07% Co in limited drilling. Rimfire has explored the prospect since 2001. This report includes re-analysis of limited drill intervals in 2004 for multielement including Cobalt.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation currently being pursued at Avondale is lateritic development over favourable fractions within Alaskan-Ural type intrusive complex akin to Sunrise deposit under assessment by CleanTeq north of Fifield.
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:	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	Table provided of significant Cobalt intersections with collar details, as well as a table showing locations of the Black Range Minerals holes discussed.
	· elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	· If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Information is provided in significant results tables. Details of holes that do not include multi-element data have not been included (other than location points on plans. This is considered reasonable in the discussion on nickel cobalt potential as they have just been used to confirm underlying geology.
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.	Length weighted intervals calculated. No top cut or bottom cut is applied.
	· 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 length thickness weighted mean calculations.
	· The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported as assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All intervals are presented as downhole 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	· Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures
Balanced reporting	· Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	This information is provided in results Table and comments in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	· Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is currently no other substantive exploration data that is meaningful and material to report, beyond that reported already, in this or previous reports.
Further work	· The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.
	· Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures