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Company Announcements Platform  
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## **Key Geological Control Discovered for Platinum Mineralisation at Fifield NSW**

### **Pt, Au and Chromite association identified in trenching at Platina-Gillenbine, “Pit One” vicinity**

The Company has conducted a number of trenching and sampling programs in the Pit One vicinity, in order to determine the structural and geological control for the Platinum (Pt) mineralisation identified in the previous surface soil programs and auger traverses in this locality.

*Trenches 20, 24 and 24a have intersected complex, clearly identifiable vein structures, containing Pt, Au and a key pathfinder element Chromite (Cr). This establishes a key milestone for the coarse grain Pt exploration at Fifield, and could be representative of the entire mineralised Pt system observed at Fifield within the Platina-Gillenbine and Ebenezer project areas<sup>1</sup>. No previous explorers have been able to accomplish this outcome.*



Trenches 20 and 24



Floor of Trench 24a showing Pt bearing vein



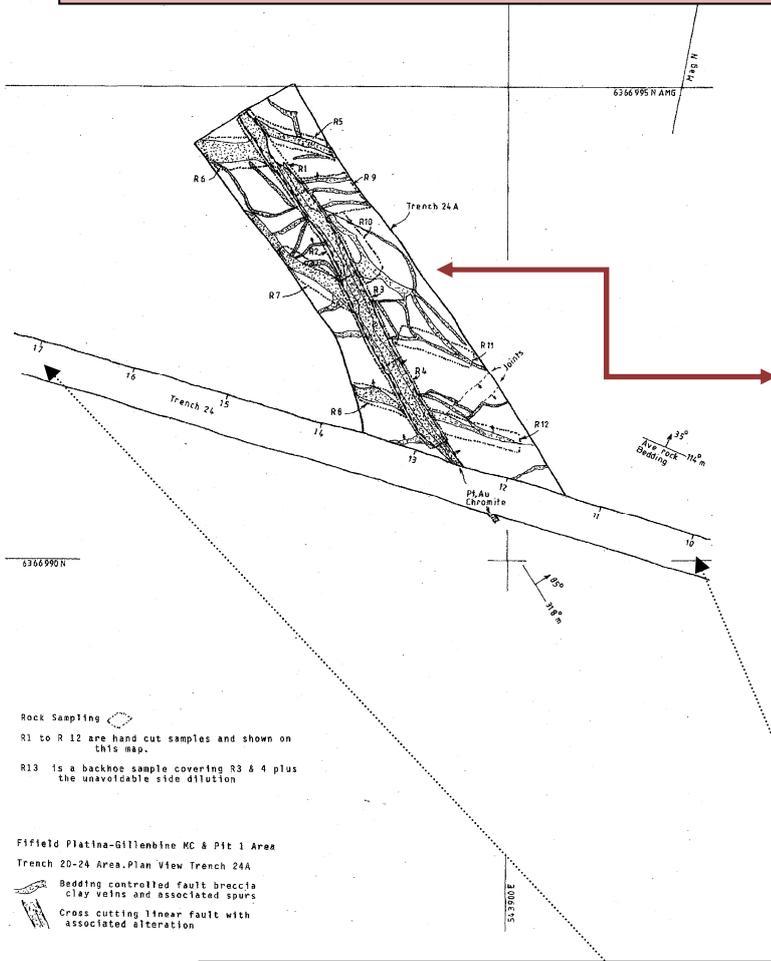
Binocular examination

### **Highlights of the Work Program near Pit One**

- **Trenching has uncovered complex cross cutting vein structures near the “Pit One” area yielding observable Pt, Au and Cr**
  - Whilst grade estimates are modest, the Pt, Au and Cr are confined exclusively to the vein structure
  - Veins were weathered and soft, in stark contrast to the adjacent country rock
- **The vein structure now identified is a geological and structural control on the Pt mineralisation.**
  - Veins vary in size from 1cm to 30cm in width
  - The structures are most likely related to the shear zone systems, which are believed to extend to depth
- **The Chromite association is important as it represents a “pathfinder” element, enabling more focused exploration on the most likely Pt bearing sections of the geology at Fifield**
  - The Pt and Cr appears to form in clusters within the veins
  - Old samples taken by the Company can now be re-examined for the more abundant Cr association, to better assess Pt position at Fifield
- **Detailed chemistry will be undertaken on the veins, to determine any other “marker” elements contained**

<sup>1</sup> This combined area is approximately 6km<sup>2</sup>

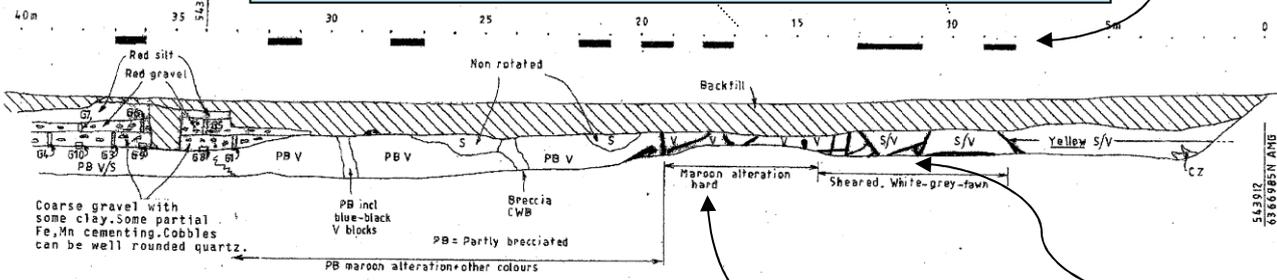
## Trench 24 and 24a in Plan View



Tr24a veins containing Pt, Au, Cr

Coarse Pt recovered in these sections

## Trench 24 in Cross Section View



The volcanic and dyke rocks are extremely weathered and their identification is tentative.

D = Dyke basic  
V = Volcanic or reworked volcanic.  
CWB = Clay weathered Breccia probably basic  
S = Sediment (siltstone, shale)  
CZ = Crushed zone (fault breccia)  
A = Acid (visible quartz in volcanic)

**Gravel with clay**  
Eluvium  
Sub Soil Clay  
Highly altered and broken irregular fractures, possible hydraulic fracturing with minimal block rotation or displacement

Note: There is no clear way of separating basic dyke from basic flows, especially when they are partly broken.

**FIFIELD PLATINUM-GOLD PROJECT NSW**  
**PLATINA-GILLENBINE AREA**  
**TRENCH SECTION**  
**TRENCH NUMBER 24**  
**BEDROCK Pt SEARCH**

See logs for subsol clay auger holes (FIC) and samples in the trench (FTR)



Section looking 'N'

### **Additional comments on the Results, further Interpretation and Work Program Direction**

The vein structure still requires detailed understanding and assessment to determine “where the best areas” of Pt reside. (It is believed that the Pt is likely to reside in high grade clusters, within veins of this type).

In very limited sampling to date, the better vein grades are around 0.6g/t Pt and 0.3g/t Au, as gravity recovered material, estimated internally by the Company. The grade is highly variable, so average grade is not yet known. It must be recognized, that sampling needs to be increased substantially to achieve more meaningful grade estimates, and this also needs to be done in multiple locations.

Once permitting is approved, the Company intends to create a large exposed area of the structured veins, and prepare various samples in order to exhaustively investigate the specific Pt orientation in three dimensions. The best Pt positions are not yet known both within the Pit One vicinity, or the wider Platina-Gillenbine area.

***A critical new milestone has now been achieved by the Company.*** It is contended that should sufficient Pt grade and tonnage be determined at Fifield and a suitable resource established, then a prospective mining operation would now have a means of more clearly delineating the best Pt positions, namely, those structural locations associated with the Chromite.

The Company had identified Chromite in its various work programs at Fifield previously. However, in light of what is now known about the newly discovered mineralised veins, and recognizing that the pathfinder element, Cr, is considerably more abundant than Pt itself, the Company will now critically re-examine previous sampling it has undertaken at Fifield to try and more accurately define the location and content of Cr in these earlier samples.

### **The Pt exploration strategy and work programs are well established by the Company at Fifield.**

***Soil samples*** remain the cheapest and most effective means to locate the approximate bedrock position for Pt. Similarly, historically mined soil areas represent a strong Pt soil anomaly with a good approximation to the underlying potential for Pt in the bedrock. The soil sampling programs are well advanced.

***Subsoil clay sampling, via auger drill,*** assists the refining of the Pt bedrock position into large target areas of interest. This work is also well advanced in many areas.

***Trenching programs*** are a valuable technique and are able to locate Pt in the bedrock. However, the cross sections in the trenches provide only limited exposures of the Pt bearing veins and breccias, so the better Pt grade patches are not easily seen or sampled.

The better Pt grade zones can really only be located and sampled adequately from ***large horizontal exposures*** of the bedrock (say 30m x 30m). These exposures are expensive and represent a major disturbance of the land surface, so they need to be carefully sited to minimize their impact on the land (which is mostly freehold agricultural land at Fifield).

Given the successful discovery of the Pt vein structure within Rimfire’s own freehold boundary, the Company will be endeavouring to create horizontal exposures in this current location (i.e. the vicinity of Pit One). A wider district sampling program using this type of large scale exposure would follow.

### **Background for Platina-Gillenbine Area – “Eastern Shear Zone” and the Connection to the Pit One Area**

The ***“Eastern Shear Zone” Pt anomaly*** is ***continuous over a strike length of 1,000m and*** extends into the Company owned freehold land area. The Pt contours within the residual soil are parallel in orientation with the subsoil Pt anomaly at Platina-Gillenbine, now named the “Central Shear Zone” (which was defined in 2006).

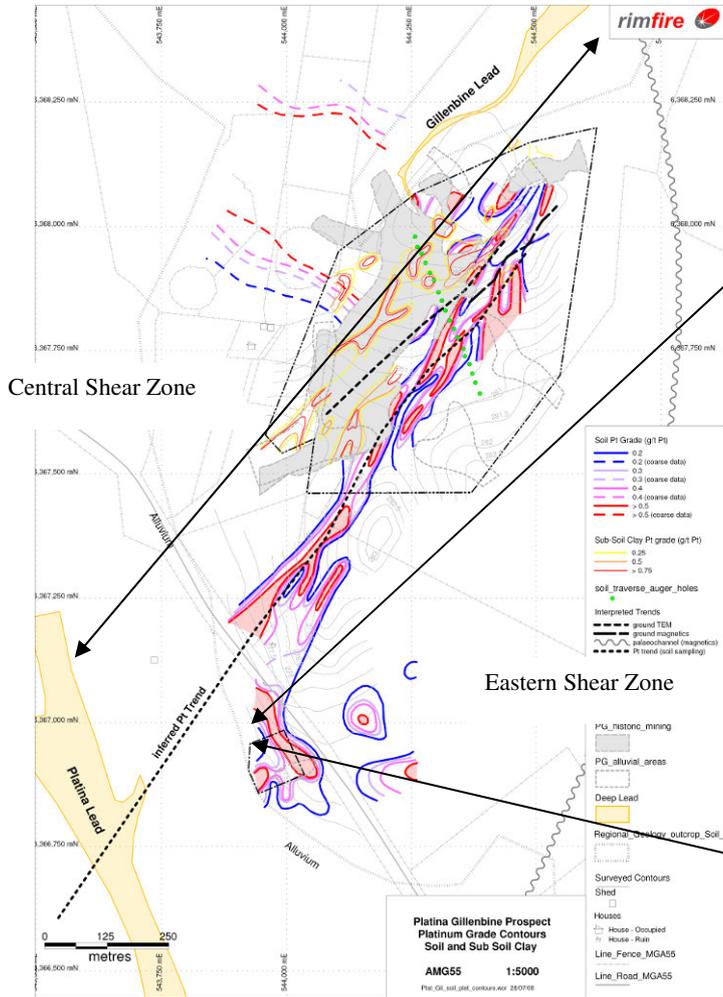
The “Pit One” sampling area appears geologically influenced by the Eastern Shear Zone, and this Pit One area was recently evaluated with trenching for the significance and orientation of the Pt position in the bedrock.

The trenching has continued to identify the complex nature of the geology and coarse grain Pt has been recovered from the bedrock position in a number of places. Mapping and interpretation are ongoing, with “Pit One” area considered an important area, linking the shear zone system, at Platina-Gillenbine to the gradation of the near surface bedrock position to the alluvium covered valley containing the Platina Deep Lead system.

The Company is refining a strategy for establishing an application for a “bulk sampling assessment area” at Platina-Gillenbine, that would allow determination of Pt grade and distribution within the three key layers at this area, namely

the soil profile, sub soil clay and the weathered bedrock, including the important shear zones and brecciated areas that are now known to exist.

**Platina-Gillenbine and Pit One Work Areas with Pt Grade Contours**



Pt bearing veins encountered in trench walls and floor of Tr20, Tr24 & Tr24a



Trench 24 wall exposure vicinity of Pit One

Yours faithfully

**JOHN KAMINSKY**  
**Executive Chairman**  
**Rimfire Pacific Mining NL**

*The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is compiled by Mr Colin Plumridge, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with over 30 years experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry. Mr Plumridge is employed by Plumridge & Associates Pty. Ltd. Mr Plumridge has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore reserves". Mr Plumridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*