

Tuesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2016  
Company Announcement Office  
Australian Securities Exchange

## **Drilling Commences at Fortuna Gold Prospect in Sorpresa Corridor** **Roadside Assay update and New Copper-Gold Prospect, at Fifield NSW**

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (**ASX codes: RIM, RIMOA**) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") provides a project area update for activities at Fifield NSW. Recent work has focused on two new Regional prospects to the North (Fortuna prospect) and East (Ben Hur prospect) of the Sorpresa gold and silver mineralised system.

### **Key Highlights**

- ❑ **Drilling started at "Fortuna" geochemistry gold prospect (1.2km x 0.4km) 3km North of Sorpresa**
  - A program of 5 x 60m Stratigraphic holes, with the aim to establish structure and geology
  - Preliminary drilling observations indicate a dynamic geological and structural setting
- ❑ **A new prospect, "Ben Hur" mapped and sampled, 6km North East of Yoes Trend**
  - Geological interpretation and rockchip results are pending, focused on copper and gold potential
  - The area is approx. 0.5km x 0.5km and open
- ❑ **RC drilling at Roadside continued to outline the lens boundaries on the surface position**
  - **7m @ 3.87 g/t Au & 171 g/t Ag from 27m** was the best result this round
  - An auger geochemistry program has commenced to the west, seeking shallow extensions
  - Additional drilling is also planned to the east, in the 50~80m zone

### **Highlight intersections at Roadside in this report included:**

Hole (location)	Main Intersection(s)	Including Intersection(s)
Fi 0796 (Roadside)	7m @ 3.87 g/t Au & 171 g/t Ag from 27m	1m @ 0.26 g/t Au & 334 g/t Ag from 27m 1m @ 6.56 g/t Au & 22 g/t Ag from 31m 1m @ 13.55 g/t Au & 256 g/t Ag from 32m 1m @ 5.88 g/t Au & 418 g/t Ag from 33m
Fi0782 (Roadside)	2m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 14m AND 3m @ 0.20 g/t Au & 336 g/t Ag from 51m	1m @ 0.45 g/t Au & 879 g/t Ag from 52m
Fi0784 (Roadside)	10m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 57m	2m @ 4.65 g/t Au & 13 g/t Ag from 59m

(See Figures 2 & 3; Table 2 for location & complete assay details)

- ❑ Further RC drilling has been designed for Roadside and at the Boundary Gate Lens within Sorpresa.

### **CEO and Managing Director, John Kaminsky reflected:**



"We have advanced the important regional work, and continued with some additional assays from the Roadside area within Sorpresa.

"The Fortuna Prospect represents a large surface gold anomaly, with the very limited exposed geology showing veined gossanous black silica, very similar to Sorpresa. This area has never been drilled, and lacks detailed geophysics information.

"It is therefore prudent at Fortuna to take a preliminary look at the mineralising system and associated geology, to assist the strategy for the gold discovery. The stratigraphic drilling forms part of this assessment. The program will adjust according to the field observations.

"The first 3 holes have shown similarities and differences to the Sorpresa system. The intensity of alteration with sericite, quartz and calcite is encouraging, with evidence of strong hydrothermal fluid movement operating in a dynamic structural setting.



Fortuna Gold Anomaly  
Selecting Drill Locations

“Structurally, a major highly altered thrust appears to be placed between the abundant andesitic volcanics and the black silica. This could highlight an important “contact position” offering a potential focal point for gold in the system, and as such will be a place of special interest to properly define over time.

“These are all very preliminary field views, and require more data points in the large Fortuna anomaly. This type of information is exactly what this phase of drilling is designed to provide.

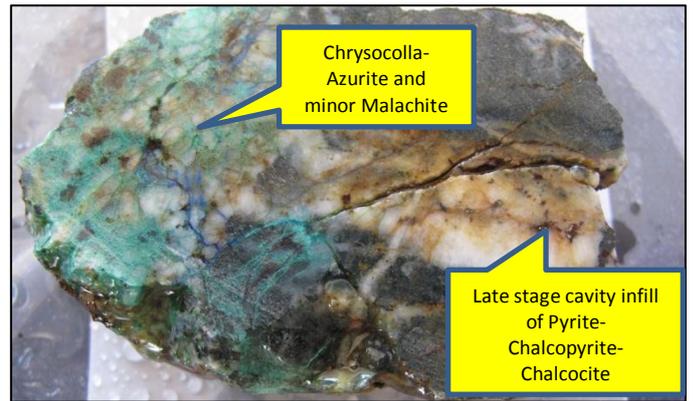
“At Roadside, the drilling focused on the surface position heading west, which are very shallow intervals (0~20m) and then the southern line extension, which heads deeper. The only data point we have further west, is our strongest soil sample result at Sorpresa, namely 144ppb Au (in 2010), 150m away. We will be checking the possibility of a continuation of the high grade shoot to the west, with an auger drilling program, which is now partly deployed. Follow up RC drilling at some point will occur on any encouraging results.

“We will also be looking to determine the extent of the strong results to the east, in the next phase of Roadside drilling, which will follow the preliminary work at the Fortuna prospect.

“The recent geological field mapping and rock chip sampling at the historic workings, known as “Ben Hur”, is quite interesting.

“Whilst we are waiting for assays from the laboratory, this is a large area, currently open, and about 0.5km x 0.5km in size. The workings include shafts, and visible copper in rubble. We will be looking for a gold signature also.

“It is difficult to draw any conclusions yet, but it does re-emphasise that Copper is part of the Fifield equation, particularly heading to the East of Sorpresa, and accordingly cannot be neglected.”



**SPP closes Friday 26th August**

The Company SPP (Share Purchase Plan) is progressing well, with the closing date approaching shortly. The combined placement and SPP strengthens the Company financial position, better enabling the opportunity for pursuit of the project areas and prospects at Fifield. We look forward to shareholder ongoing support and interest in the Company.

**Additional information – Recent (July 2016) videos available on Rimfire Website [Hyperlink](#)**

Video hyperlinks: (1) [Roadside Drilling West End Discussion](#) ; (2) [Roadside Drilling South Direction](#)

Video Hyperlink: (3) [Discussion on recent Fortuna surface sampling, Sorpresa gold corridor, Fifield](#)

  
**JOHN KAMINSKY**  
**CEO and Managing Director**

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

Location maps	Pages 3~6
Assay Results	Pages 7~9
Context for results and Competent Authority Declaration	Pages 10~13
JORC table Reporting Criteria	Pages 14~22

**Figure 1: Geological & Structural Setting for Sorpresa Corridor – Discovery Growth & Gold Targets**

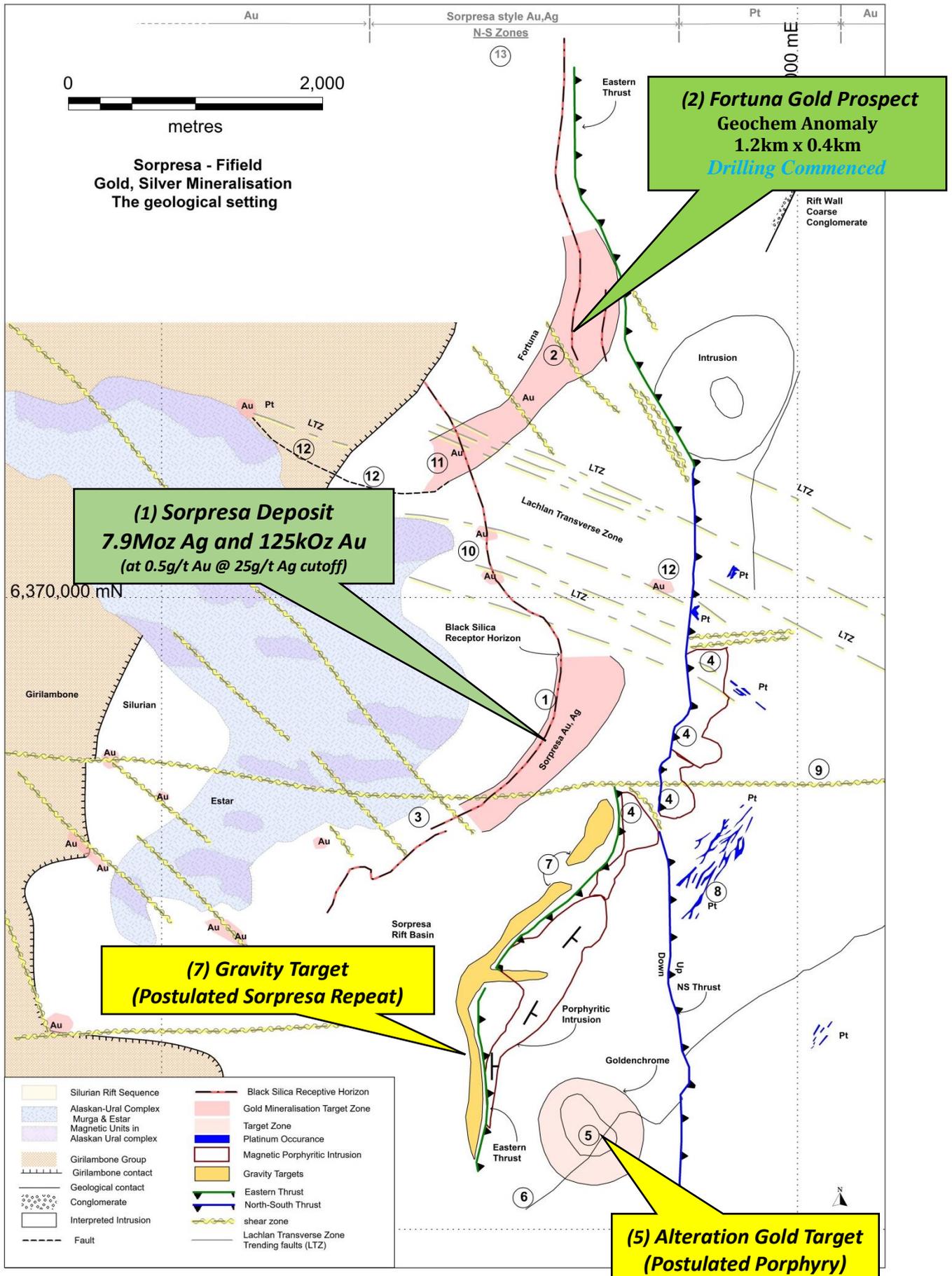


Figure 2: RC Drilling at Sorpresa – Roadside Area – Oxide Zone 0~60m – showing gram-metre in plan view Au Eq (1gm Au = 70gm Ag conversion)

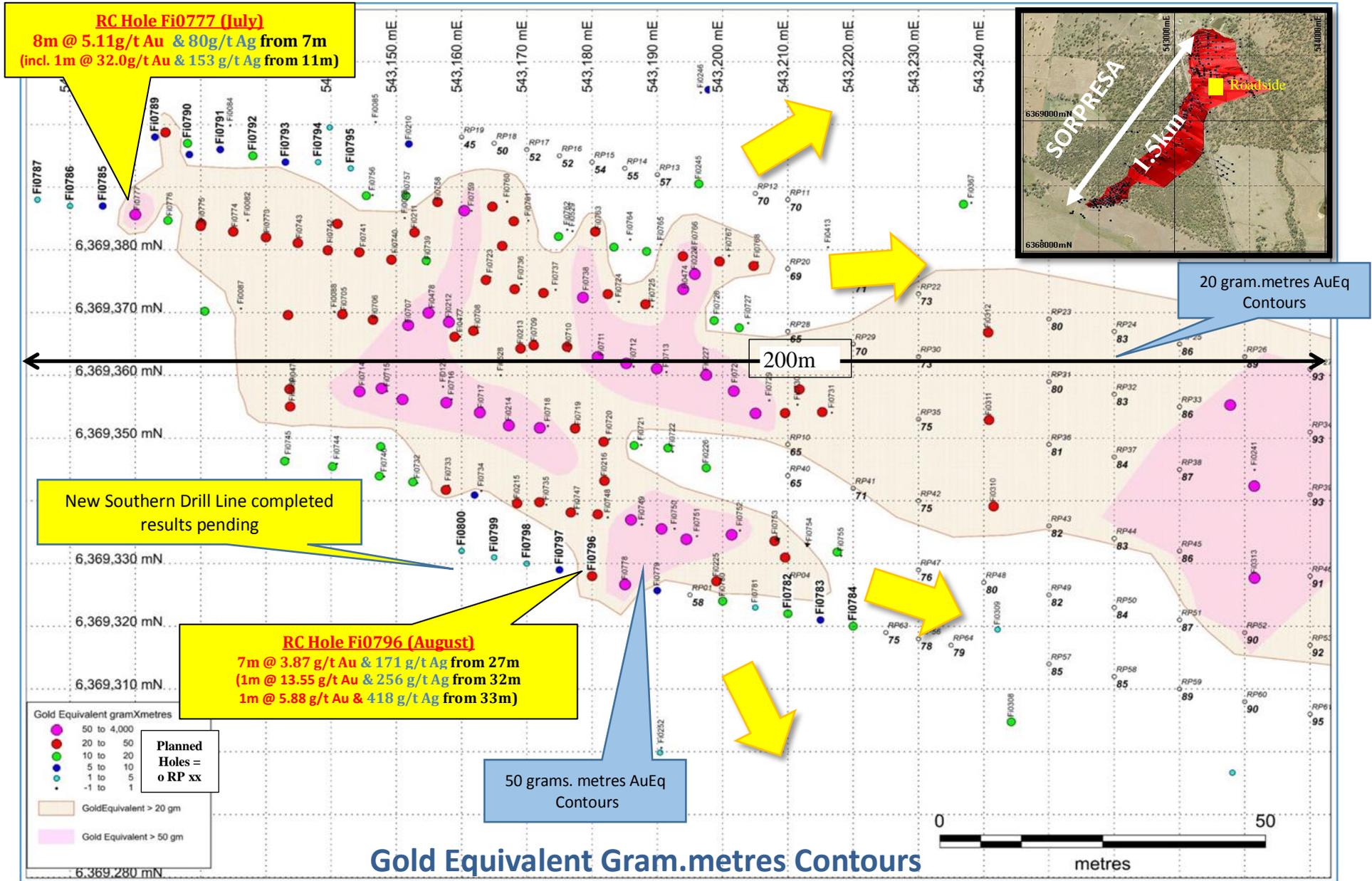


Figure 3: Auger Geochemistry at Sorpresa – West of High Grade Lens at Roadside

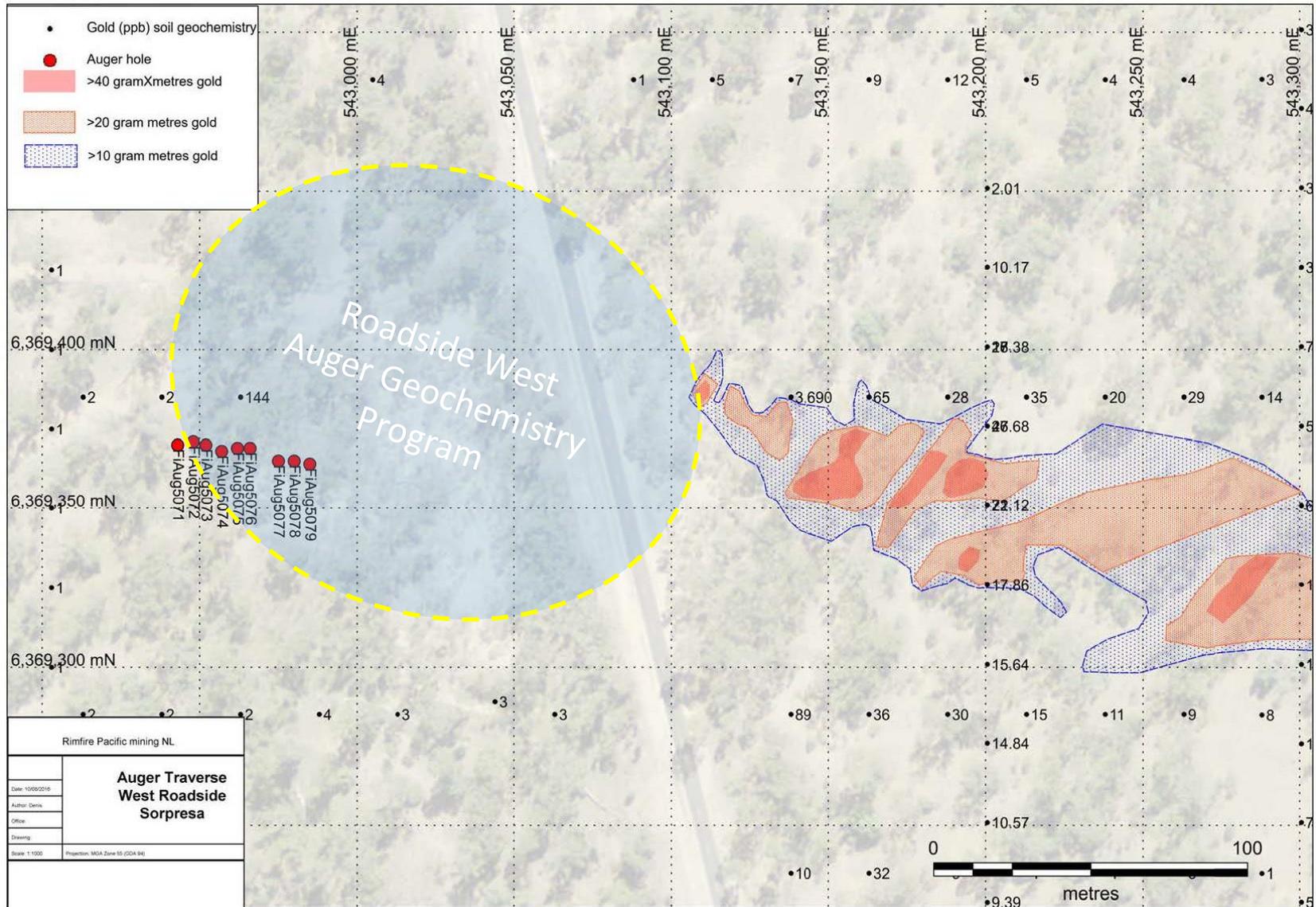
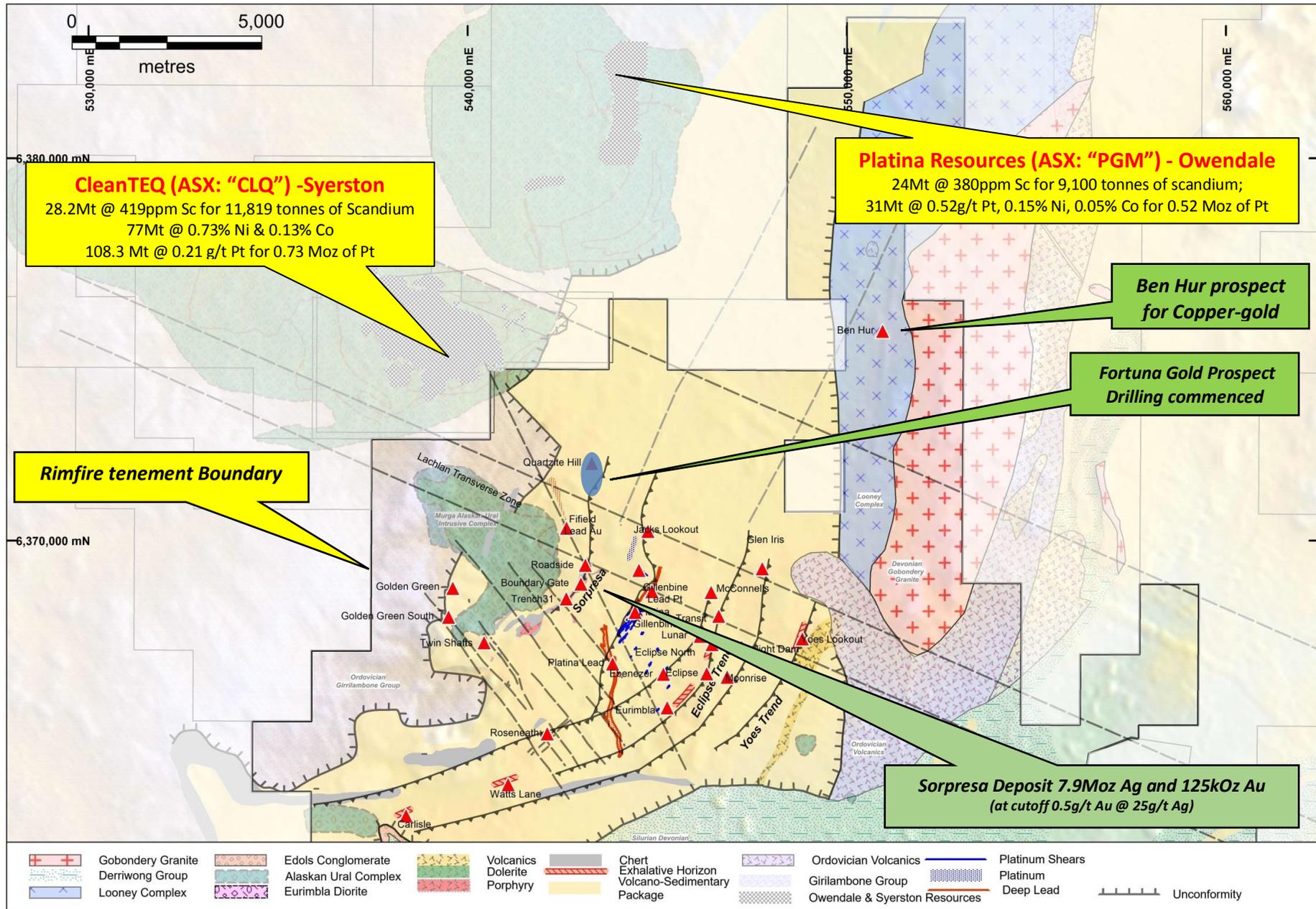


Figure 4: Fifield Region Concept Map with mineralisation diversity emerging as at July 2016



**Table 2: Assay Results (August 2016) from recent RC drilling at Sorpresa – Roadside Area Oxide (0~60m)**

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Fi0782	543210	6369322	GPS	291	-90	0	63		Roadside	14	16	2	1.09	4
									and	46	48	2	0.16	11
									and	51	54	3	0.20	336
									incl.	52	53	1	0.45	879
									and	57	61	4	0.26	4
Fi0783	543215	6369321	GPS	291	-90	0	69		Roadside	10	12	2	0.46	1
									and	36	46	10	0.14	4
									and	56	66	10	0.34	3
									incl.	60	62	2	0.92	3
Fi0784	543220	6369320	GPS	291	-90	0	69		Roadside	34	36	2	0.15	3
									and	39	41	2	0.01	17
									and	57	67	10	1.09	5
									incl.	59	61	2	4.65	13
Fi0785	543105	6369387	GPS	294	-90	0	21		Roadside	4	11	7	0.64	33
									incl.	10	11	1	2.57	115
									and	12	13	1	0.18	9
									and	14	15	1	0.34	7
									and	20	21	1	0.20	3
Fi0786	543100	6369387	GPS	294	-90	0	15		Roadside	1	2	1	0.23	3
									and	4	11	7	0.28	3
Fi0787	543095	6369388	GPS	294	-90	0	12		Roadside	3	10	7	0.60	2
									incl.	6	8	2	1.45	3

Note: Intersections in Table 2 calculated on >0.1 g/t Au with <2m internal dilution. Samples taken as 1m composites

**Table 2: Assay Results from recent (August 2016) RC drilling at Sorpresa – Roadside Area Oxide (0~60m)**

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Fi0788	543108	6369399	GPS	294	-90	0	24		Roadside	1	8	7	0.30	6
									incl.	1	3	2	0.68	6
									<b>and</b>	12	20	8	0.18	6
Fi0789	543113	6369398	GPS	293	-90	0	24		Roadside	1	18	17	0.31	8
									incl.	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.51</b>	7
Fi0790	543118	6369397	GPS	293	-90	0	27		Roadside	1	19	18	0.42	11
									incl.	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.15</b>	37
Fi0791	543123	6369396	GPS	293	-90	0	24		Roadside	1	15	14	0.26	14
									incl.	6	7	1	0.60	3
									incl.	14	15	1	0.53	9
									<b>and</b>	18	21	3	0.30	11
Fi0792	543128	6369395	GPS	293	-90	0	27		Roadside	4	25	21	0.30	15
									incl.	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.07</b>	29
									incl.	19	23	4	0.33	40
Fi0793	543133	6369394	GPS	293	-90	0	30		Roadside	8	11	3	0.18	7
									<b>and</b>	17	20	3	0.15	7
									<b>and</b>	22	26	4	0.36	18
									incl.	24	25	1	0.64	23
Fi0794	543138	6369394	GPS	293	-90	0	33		Roadside	11	12	1	0.04	17
									<b>and</b>	13	14	1	0.15	15
									<b>and</b>	17	20	3	0.11	28
									<b>and</b>	22	23	1	0.12	3
									<b>and</b>	25	27	2	0.12	16

Note: Intersections in Table 2 calculated on >0.1 g/t Au with <2m internal dilution. Samples taken as 1m composites

**Table 2: Assay Results from recent (July 2016) RC drilling at Sorpresa – Roadside Area Oxide (0~60m)**

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Fi0788	543108	6369399	GPS	294	-90	0	24		Roadside	1	8	7	0.30	6
									incl.	1	3	2	0.68	6
									<b>and</b>	12	20	8	0.18	6
Fi0789	543113	6369398	GPS	293	-90	0	24		Roadside	1	18	17	0.31	8
									incl.	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.51</b>	7
Fi0790	543118	6369397	GPS	293	-90	0	27		Roadside	1	19	18	0.42	11
									incl.	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.15</b>	37
Fi0795	543143	6369393	GPS	292	-90	0	38		Roadside	21	27	6	0.26	5
									<b>and</b>	30	32	2	0.22	23
									<b>and</b>	36	38	2	0.13	5
Fi0796	543180	6369328	GPS	292	-90	0	48		Roadside	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>171</b>
									incl.	27	28	1	0.26	<b>334</b>
									incl.	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.56</b>	22
									incl.	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>256</b>
									incl.	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>and</b>	34	46	12	0.18	6									
Fi0797	543175	6369329	GPS	292	-90	0	45		Roadside	12	14	2	0.23	8
									<b>and</b>	21	27	6	0.23	4
									<b>and</b>	31	32	1	0.35	1
									<b>and</b>	35	45	10	0.26	2
Fi0798	543170	6369330	GPS	292	-90	0	45		Roadside	10	14	4	0.33	3
									<b>and</b>	36	44	8	0.23	1
Fi0799	543165	6369331	GPS	292	-90	0	42		Roadside	32	40	8	0.33	6
Fi0800	543160	6369332	GPS	292	-90	0	39		Roadside	31	37	6	0.64	4
									incl.	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.33</b>	5

Note: Intersections in Table 2 calculated on >0.1 g/t Au with <2m internal dilution. Samples taken as 1m composites

## **Sorpresa RC Drill Program Background Comments – assessing high grade lenses**

Currently the Sorpresa Deposit comprises 6.4Mt for 7.9Moz of silver and 125kOz of gold (with a cut-off at 0.5g/t Au & 25g/t Ag) as an Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource, equating to approximately 250,000oz gold equivalent.

The Company believes that potential upside exists at Sorpresa by defining additional resources in under explored areas along strike to the south and at depth, down dip to the east and also in gap areas between mineralised domains. New areas to the north (such as **Fortuna**) are currently being investigated also, with recent surface sampling and geological mapping providing a sizable gold, arsenic and lead anomaly in the Sorpresa style geology.

The drilling programs have provided a better understanding of the 3D gold lens shapes. This has required drilling at 5 to 10m spacing along lines that are 10 to 20m apart in the potentially higher grade parts of the resource and more accurate 3D shapes are now emerging.

This approach has been conducted at the Roadside and Trench 31 areas.

### **Brief Background on the Roadside Gold and Silver Mineralisation at Sorpresa**

Much of the high grade gold and silver mineralisation at Roadside is in the accessible oxide zone (0~60m). The mineralisation almost breaks surface and at a 30 degree dip gets to about 110m depth, at approx. 200~250 metres down dip.

Whilst silver is a key part of the mineralisation at the Roadside, a vertical fault zone produces a gold rich flexure as it crosses the “Plunging Shoot” at Roadside. This is one of the geological controls to high grade gold. This gold zone is about 15 to 20m wide with a very rich central component. ***This flexure is likely to have similar parallel faults that influence gold mineralisation further down dip. It is possible it also recommences to the west, and this will be examined.***

The fault causing the gold flexure has been mapped in the footwall NW of Roadside. This strongly indicates that the fault will continue down below the Plunging Shoot and could host additional gold below the known Plunging Shoot.

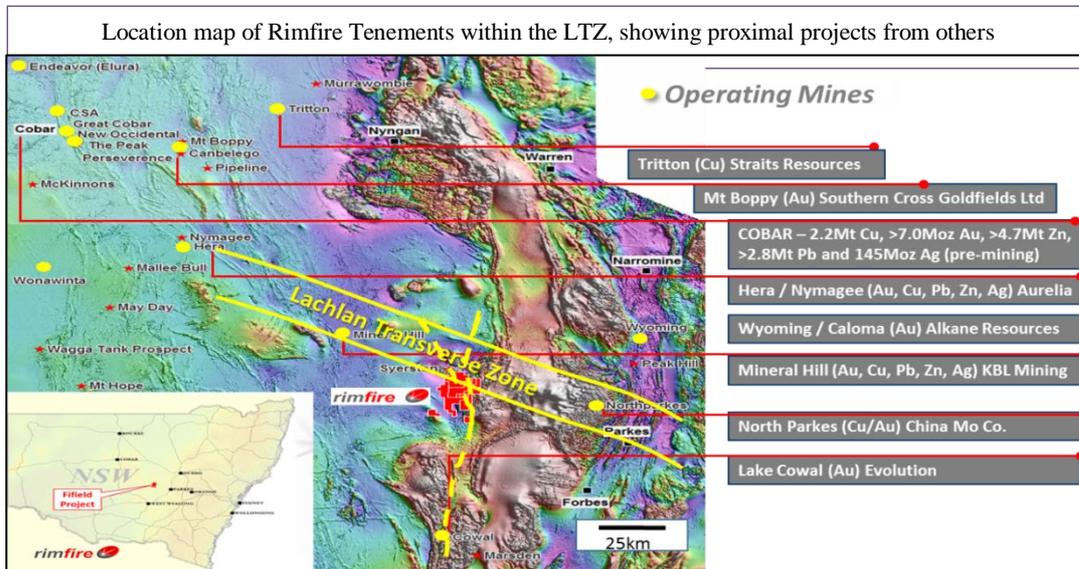
The well organised nature of the gold flexure adds to the capacity to deliver additional gold in the 3D projections. We are looking to increase the contained tonnes through extensions and high grade areas in this corridor. This will add to the Trench 31 area delineation already done, which is located approx. 1km to the south west of Roadside.

The cumulative results are enhancing the detailed knowledge of the controls and orientation of the gold and silver system. The overall objective is to increase the resource that is suited to shallow open-cut mining from these high grade lenses, so this would enable the Company to work towards a potential feasibility understanding.

## **COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION AND ABOUT RIMFIRE**

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company that has its major emphasis focused at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ).

In 2010 the Company delivered a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named “Sorpresa”, in the Fifield district. Subsequent exploration has provided evidence that the “Wider Sorpresa Area” is now considered a significant gold mineralised system of some promise. More recently a copper signature has been established to the East. The gold is predominantly native gold at Sorpresa.



The current main Sorpresa Strike line containing gold and silver mineralisation is approximately 1.5km in length and is at various stages of further discovery extension drilling.

The Company announced a JORC 2012 Compliant Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource for Sorpresa in December 2014, which comprises 6.4Mt for 7.9Moz of silver and 125kOz of gold (at 0.5g/t Au & 25g/t Ag cutoff).

The Company has now established multiple project areas of importance involving hard rock Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Copper (Cu) and Platinum (Pt) within a 6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery covering an extensive prospective 35km<sup>2</sup> area at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 566km<sup>2</sup> tenement position held.

**The latest presentations on the Company are at hyperlinks:**

[Rimfire CEO Presentation - Mines and Money Hong Kong April 2016 - John Kaminsky](#)

[Benchmarking - AGM 27 November 2015 - Richard Schodde](#)

A 3D Exploration Model, as at May 2014, depicting gold mineralisation at Sorpresa with a description of the RC drill program goals at that time is available as a [video by hyperlink: Click Here.](#)

**Recent videos available on Rimfire Website Hyperlink**

Video hyperlinks: (1) [Roadside Drilling West End Discussion](#) ; (2) [Roadside Drilling South Direction](#)

Video Hyperlink: [Discussion on recent Fortuna surface sampling, Sorpresa gold corridor, Fifield NSW](#)

## **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 compiled by Colin Plumridge who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Mr Plumridge has over 45 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Plumridge is employed by Plumridge & Associates Pty. Ltd. and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Colin Plumridge has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Colin Plumridge has previously consented to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information provided in "About Rimfire Pacific Mining" is extracted from the reports entitled and listed in the table below created on the dates shown and is available to view additionally on the Company Website at hyperlink: [ASX Announcements](#). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

In addition, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements which operated under the 2004 JORC reporting requirements. Mr Colin Plumridge as a Competent Person consented to the inclusion in the original reports in the form and context in which each appeared, please refer to the Competent Persons declaration above for additional information.

**Table 3** Dates and Hyperlinks for previously referred to results in this report

ASX July 25 <sup>th</sup> 2008	<a href="#">Quarterly Report For the period April 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2008</a>
ASX March 30 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">Coherent Gold geochemistry at Yoes Lookout Confirmed – Fifield NSW</a>
ASX September 17 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">First Gold Sections Created at Sorpresa Project, Fifield NSW</a>
ASX June 13 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">High Grade Gold Intersection Sorpresa Project – Fifield NSW</a>
ASX July 26 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">Successful Intersections at Sorpresa Gold Project</a>
ASX October 10 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">Highest Gold and Silver Grades seen to date at Sorpresa Project</a>
ASX December 18 <sup>th</sup> 2012	<a href="#">Sorpresa Project Produces More Encouraging Results</a>
ASX March 27 <sup>th</sup> 2013	<a href="#">Additional Assays at Sorpresa Gold Project</a>
ASX June 13 <sup>th</sup> 2013	<a href="#">Further Positive RC Drilling Results at Sorpresa Project</a>
ASX July 17 <sup>th</sup> 2013	<a href="#">Diamond Drilling Reveals Bonanza Grade of 1m @ 114g/t Au</a>
ASX October 21 <sup>st</sup> 2013	<a href="#">Results Confirm Extensions of Gold and Silver at Sorpresa Project</a>
ASX December 20 <sup>th</sup> 2013	<a href="#">High Grade Silver extensions continue at Roadside</a>
ASX February 14 <sup>th</sup> 2014	<a href="#">Gold Intersections Confirm New Intersections at Sorpresa</a>
ASX May 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	<a href="#">4,000m RC Drilling Program at Sorpresa Project – Regional Intersection 2m @ 9.11g/t Gold</a>
ASX May 30 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	<a href="#">Drilling Update and 3D Exploration Model for Sorpresa Project – 2m @ 7.49g/t Gold intersected</a>
ASX July 23 <sup>rd</sup> 2014	<a href="#">Encouraging Regional Rock Chip Results up to 13.7g/t Gold, Fifield NSW</a>
ASX August 18 <sup>th</sup> 2014	<a href="#">New High Grade Rock Chip Results up to 23g/t Au at Fifield NSW</a>
ASX August 26 <sup>th</sup> 2014	<a href="#">Sorpresa Gold and Silver Mineralisation Extended at Fifield, NSW</a>
ASX November 28 <sup>th</sup> 2014	<a href="#">Encouraging Gold Results Intersected in New Shallow Oxide Position at Sorpresa</a>
ASX December 8 <sup>th</sup> 2014	<a href="#">High Grades Intersected in Sorpresa Resource Definition Drilling</a>
ASX December 23 <sup>rd</sup> 2014	<a href="#">Sorpresa Maiden Resource Fifield NSW – 6.4Mt for 125kOz of gold and 7.9Moz of silver</a>
ASX January 30 <sup>th</sup> 2015	<a href="#">December Quarter Exploration Report</a>
ASX February 20 <sup>th</sup> 2015	<a href="#">Sorpresa RC Drilling Assays Finalised, New RC Drilling underway to extend mineralisation</a>
ASX February 23 <sup>rd</sup> 2015	<a href="#">Gold Intersections confirmed from Surface at Carlisle, Fifield NSW</a>
ASX 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2015	<a href="#">Encouraging Results including 2m @ 10.09g/t Gold Intersected at Sorpresa</a>
ASX 13 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	<a href="#">Skarn style mineralisation intersected with Copper Anomalism at Yoes Lookout Prospect</a>
ASX 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2015	<a href="#">Yoes Area Assays confirm Copper Anomalism with Gold Present</a>
ASX 16 <sup>th</sup> June 2015	<a href="#">RC Drill Assays Confirm Copper Anomalism and Gold at Eclipse Trend</a>
ASX 23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2015	<a href="#">4m @ 6.5% Cu and 2.3g/t Au Massive Chalcopyrite at Eclipse</a>

ASX 26 <sup>th</sup> August 2015	<a href="#">Sorpresa Drilling Continues best intersection of 14m @ 5.24g/t gold &amp; 156g/t silver from 21m</a>
ASX 20 <sup>th</sup> October 2015	<a href="#">Sorpresa Drilling - Best Intersection of 3m @ 20.42g/t Au AND 4m @ 5.34g/t Au</a>
ASX 20 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	<a href="#">Sorpresa Drilling gives 13m @ 8.46g/t gold (incl. 2m @ 31.35g/t) at shallow depths</a>
ASX 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	<a href="#">CEO Presentation Corporate and Exploration AGM 2015</a>
ASX 4 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	<a href="#">New Drilling Results Include 9m @ 18.15g/t gold at Sorpresa, Fifield NSW</a>
ASX 27 <sup>th</sup> January 2016	<a href="#">Activities Report December Quarter 2015</a>
ASX 8 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	<a href="#">Drilling results give 15m @3.91g/t Au &amp; 223g/t Ag, Incl. 1m @ 40.40g/t Au and 1m @ 1200g/t Ag</a>
ASX 19 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	<a href="#">7m @ 13.41g/t Au &amp; 751g/t Ag from 19m at Sorpresa, incl. 1m @ 76.70g/t Au &amp; 2490/t Ag</a>
ASX 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2016	<a href="#">Sorpresa Drilling Results at Roadside Area and Regional Sampling Programs</a>
ASX 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	<a href="#">Presentation to Mines and Money Asia Forum</a>
ASX 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2016	<a href="#">RC Drilling results include 7m at 4.60g/t Gold with 199g/t Silver at Sorpresa</a>
ASX 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	<a href="#">7m at 2.44g/t Gold and 461g/t Silver at Sorpresa Fifield NSW</a>
ASX 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2016	<a href="#">9m at 16.10g/t Gold and 297g/t Silver (incl. 1m @70.2g/t Au)</a>
ASX 6 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	<a href="#">High Grades at Sorpresa incl. 1m @ 6.24g/t Gold and 3170 g/t Silver</a>
ASX 15 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	<a href="#">Fortuna Gold Anomaly established in similar host geology to Sorpresa</a>

**Table 4: Sorpresa Mineral Resource estimate reported under JORC 2012**

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

Notes:

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

**Table 5: JORC Code Reporting Criteria**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>RC Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags.                      RAB Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags.                      1 metre intervals are sampled from all Auger holes within in situ weathered basement geology.                      Nominal 2 kg samples are collected at the drill rig.                      Rock Chips samples are a mix of float, sub crop &amp; outcrop (identified in results table).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<p>Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 25, 51 and 52nd sample respectively. Previously duplicates were every 50</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>RC Hole collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS, and Trimble DGPS. Downhole surveying in RC hole is conducted every 20m open hole, and where required every 50m in-rod using stainless steel rods. All other drill and sample locations are surveyed using Garmin GPS.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<p>Reverse Circulation conducted using face sampling hammer (119mm diameter).                      RAB drilling conducted using blade bit (100mm diameter).                      Auger drilling conducted by trailer mounted hydraulic driven auger rig with nominal hole diameter of 100mm.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Poor sample recoveries are noted during logging with percentage estimates. These are compared to results.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and riffle splitter (for RC) are used to provide a uniform sample and these are routinely cleaned. The hole is blown out at the beginning of each rod to remove excess water, plus auto-blow downs, to maintain dry sample. Auger and RAB samples are visually checked for recovery and up hole contamination. Auger and RAB drilling not conducted below the water table.
	· Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	In RC drilling occasional poor sample recovery and also wet samples occur however close examination and comparison to results showed that there is no identifiable bias in the results associated with these samples.
<b>Logging</b>	· Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Geological logging of drill chips records colour, grainsize, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining including percentage estimates along with moisture content. Drill samples are sieved, logged and placed into chip trays.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips is qualitative by nature, drill chip trays are retained for future reference.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All metres drilled are logged
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core reported in this release

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.</b>	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reported RC results have been riffle split. Lower priority RC intervals are speared samples and if found to be anomalous will be subsequently riffle split and re-assayed. Wet samples are not put through riffle splitter but homogenized and subsampled using small spear. Sample returned from 1 metre RAB interval is homogenized and speared and composited and maximum composite interval within significant intersection is provided with result. Sample returned from 1 metre auger interval is homogenized in collection tray and speared. All RAB and Auger samples were dry. Rock Chips are sawn in half with half submitted for analysis.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sub-samples obtained from riffle splitting are submitted as 1m intervals or composited to 2m (equal weights) to produce a bulk 2kg sample, subsamples of occasional wet metres are composited similarly. Lower priority zones are speared and composited on 4m intervals. The homogenization and spearing method is typical for sampling RAB and auger returns and QAQC results identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 50, 51 and 52nd sample respectively. No wet samples are put through the riffle splitter which is checked between samples and cleaned (when necessary) between samples. Equal weights (estimated from equal volumes) are collected for composited intervals.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p>	<p>Reported RC samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by Au_AA26.</p> <p>RAB and Auger samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay methods Au-AA22 (or PGM-ICP24) which returns Au to 2ppb (or 1 ppb) respectively, PGM-ICP24 includes Pt to 5 ppb and Pd to 1 ppb on a 50g charge. Selected auger samples were also submitted for full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61.</p> <p>Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories for Au via Fire Assay method Au-AA22 to 2 ppb and full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61.</p> <p>Fire Assay analysis for gold and Four Acid digest for multielement analysis are considered as total techniques in the absence of coarse metal. Screen Fire Assay for gold is considered as total technique when coarse gold is present.</p>
	<p>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, <b>handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF)</b>, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p>	<p>All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory.</p> <p><b>Handheld XRF (fpXRF) (Olympus Delta50)</b> is used to determine sample character and type applied to 1m riffle split or composite. All data is collected using a 30 seconds reading time (this is sometimes modified to 15secs, if stable readings are achievable) for each of the 3 beams in soil mode. XRF analysis is typically applied to a single point on the sample bag of interest. Results may be cross checked with additional XRF readings, including further subsamples. The known limitations of XRF, particularly element strengths and weaknesses, are considered. XRF is a scoping and order of magnitude tool, the Company is an expert user of XRF. Trends and comparisons in XRF readings are examined. Laboratory assays may be sought for further validation. XRF results are considered as guidance for subsequent laboratory assay</p>
	<p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>Reviews of internal QAQC results has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested. External laboratory analysis of "umpire" samples confirm results from the primary laboratory.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported intersections are independently reviewed by 2 company personnel
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning when used, is reported.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is captured electronically using established templates. Assay data from laboratory is merged and loaded into Access based database after passing QAQC checks. Database audit of loaded batches is conducted on a monthly basis.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	"<" values are converted into "-<" values and for geochemical analysis results returning less than detection are ascribed to half the detection limit.
<b>Location of data points</b>	· Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill collars are located using handheld Garmin GPS and are RC collars are picked up by a Trimble Differential GPS. Downhole digital multi-shot surveys are conducted every 20m, open hole where practical, or in stainless steel rods every 50m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar elevation data from digital terrain model derived from detailed ground gravity survey DGPS data used as an interim measure prior to DGPS pick up of collar location. Other elevation data sourced from handheld GPS.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC Exploration was on nominal 80 X 100m grid down to 40 X 40m grid and then down to 20 X 20m grid, or as described. RAB exploration conducted on traverses with coverage on 60 ° dipping holes. Auger exploration currently on a nominal 100 X 20m grid or as described. Rock Chip samples not on a defined grid pattern.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Data spacing and distribution continued.</b>	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The nominal RC exploration grid is deemed adequate to identify mineralisation envelopes which are infilled as appropriate. The RAB hole spacing and nominal auger exploration grid are deemed most suitable to identify mineralisation at a scale of interest to the company. This is adequate to establish continuity in this environment however closer spaced drilling may be warranted in certain locations for further definition.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing conducted at 2 and 4 meter intervals in RAB and RC samples. Equal weights from each 1 meter interval are used to ensure that the composite adequately represents the intervals sampled. The equal weights are estimated from equal volume measure used when subsampling. Auger samples are taken on 1 metre intervals.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	· Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Current observations do not suggest a bias in sampling from the drilling orientation.
	· If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drilling orientation is designed to intercept the mineralisation orthogonally where known.
<b>Sample security</b>	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample identification is independent of hole identification. Samples are stored in a secure on- site location, under supervision and transported to ALS Orange NSW via Rimfire personnel or licensed couriers.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of QAQC data has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting and compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, 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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Recent systematic exploration (1980 onwards) has been conducted by Ausplat Minerals NL in JV with Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd and Mount Gipps Ltd, Titan Resources and also Helix Resources and Black Range Minerals NL. Prior to this Exploration for various metals in the Fifield area has been conducted by a number of companies since the late 1960's including Anaconda, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Platina Developments NL, Mines Search Pty Ltd, Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd, Mt Hope Minerals and Shell.
<b>Geology</b>	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation currently being pursued at Sorpresa appears to have many similarities with typical carbonate base metal epithermal gold style, in a Siluro Devonian back arc basin setting. Other mineralisation styles include sediment and greenstone hosted orogenic gold and VMS.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	· A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Plans showing location of drill holes and also location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report.
	· easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report.
	· elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Any new significant RAB results are provided in tables in within the report.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drill hole Information Continued.</b>	dip and azimuth of the hole	Any new significant rock chip results are provided in tables within the report.
	down hole length and interception depth	Any new significant Auger results are provided in figures within the report.
	· If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Information is provided in significant results tables.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	· In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No averaging or cut-off values are applied to auger or rock chip results. Only significant RAB results >0.1g/t Au are reported using thickness weighted average for intervals with < or = 2m internal dilution. For RC results thickness weighted averages are reported for all intervals. Reported intervals are calculated using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ and or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$ cut off and $\leq 2\text{m}$ Internal Dilution.
	· Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals within in larger intersections are reported as included intervals and noted in results table. Aggregation utilises thickness weighted mean calculations.
	· The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	· These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill holes are designed to intersect the plane of mineralisation (where this is known) at $90^\circ$ so that reported intersections represent true thickness.
	· If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known	All intersections are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Diagrams</b>	· 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
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	· 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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	· 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.
<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 the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures