



Gold Intersections Confirm New Extension at Sorpresa Project Fifield NSW

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX:RIM) is pleased to report further encouraging gold (Au) results have been returned from an investigative 4 hole, 880m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the emerging Boundary Gate East target, Sorpresa Project (Appendix 1).

Drilling pursued previously reported bonanza grade gold intersection of **1m @ 114g/t Au** from 159m (Fi 329 DDH), and **1m @ 24.9g/t Au** from 143m (Fi 327 DDH). Boundary Gate East now comprises 5 significant intersections across an approximate 100m strike and remains open in every direction, including up-dip.

Highlights

- ❑ **Fi 399: 9m @ 1.23g/t Au, and 0.43% Zn** from 187m
Incl, **1m @ 7.80g/t Au (Visible Gold)** from 187m.
- ❑ **Fi 398: 2m @ 11.39g/t Au** from 166m,
Incl, **1m @ 21g/t Au, and 46.8g/t Ag, 2.34% Pb, 0.46% Zn** from 166m.
- ❑ **Fi 397: 5m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 149m,
Incl, **2m @ 2.34g/t Au** from 150m.
- ❑ **Mineralisation is contained within a new stratigraphic position and in different host geology, indicating potential for stacked lenses of gold mineralisation at Sorpresa.**
- ❑ **Reprocessed ground gravity and I.P. provide compelling additional exploration targets for extension within the immediate and wider Sorpresa areas.**

Rimfire's Executive Chairman John Kaminsky said:



"The confirmation and extension of high grade gold mineralization at Boundary Gate East reinforces our view that the larger Sorpresa system contains significant growth potential.

We used screen fire gold assays based on the sighting of visible gold in this new drilling and were pleased with the incremental uplift on the underlying gold. This could have wider positive implications at Sorpresa.

These new intersections are also in a different host geology than we have observed elsewhere and this has quickly opened up new areas for exploration, including shallow and up-dip projections.

The latest round of results highlight the possibility of discovering a new high grade lens, so we are carefully assessing the priorities for the next round of RC drilling.

The latest reprocessing of our ground gravity and induced polarization (I.P.) data also reveals important exploration growth targets. The spatial correlation of the known mineralization at Sorpresa to the geophysics is encouraging, particularly the gravity signature.

In the meantime, our RAB and auger drilling programs continue, as does our growing regional discovery work at Sorpresa. The Company expects to build nicely on the work reported in the last quarter during the coming months. It was pleasing to see positive rock chip results, up to 3g/t across such a large array of gold prospects, so this is being pursued."

Boundary Gate East Gold

Boundary Gate East is located approximately 600m south of the Roadside Au-Ag mineralization and 350m east of the main Sorpresa Trend (Figure 1). A substantial induced polarization (I.P.) anomaly was recognized and subsequently diamond drilled in April 2013 with two holes. Each hole returned significant high grade gold intersections previously reported (July 2013) with a Bonanza gold grade intersection of **1m @ 114g/t Au** from 159m (Fi 329 DDH), and **1m @ 24.9g/t Au** from 142m (Fi 327 DDH).

The recent RC drilling aimed to gain further understanding of the continuity and extent of these intersections, up and down dip, and along strike. Important intersections were returned from 3 out of the 4 holes completed, with the one less successful hole (Fi 396), whilst encountering gold anomalism, potentially requires extension to intersect the new mineralization.

Gold mineralization is developed in a quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered (\pm arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, sulphosalt) volcano-sedimentary sequence consisting of siltstones, sandstones, cherts and polymodal rhyolitic, andesitic, dacitic and basaltic sill and dyke complexes.

The highest gold grades appear to correlate with semi massive sulphides (up to 10% S) and coupled with fine grained disseminated pyrite alteration, elude to a potential relationship with the I.P. chargeability anomaly to the south (Figure 2). This is a high amplitude, 24Mv/v chargeability anomaly approximately 850m long x 320m wide and is undrilled. The drilled mineralization appears to have a southerly dip towards the higher intensity I.P. anomaly.



Recent RC Drilling at Boundary Gate East with latest results supporting earlier diamond drilling work done in 2013

Shallow up-dip projections of the mineralization have been interpreted to the north of Boundary Gate East, towards the Join-up area (Figure 2). Auger drilling in this area has been completed and results are awaited.

Exploration Targets – Ground Gravity

Reprocessing of an extensive and detailed ground gravity survey has illustrated an intriguing apparent link between the Sorpresa mineralization and a series of gravity high anomalies (Figure 3). The gravity high response is interpreted to represent silicification of porous sediments, often observed associated with mineralization.

Applied with caution, the recognition of several curvilinear gravity high anomalies to the south of the main Sorpresa line is being interpreted as potential repeated thrust faults, perhaps containing silicification. Exploration of these areas is very limited to non-existent and represent new targets for regional exploration.

Ongoing Geological Model Development

New lithochemical analysis and interpretation has revealed a suite of new lithologies including polymodal andesitic, rhyolitic, dacitic and basaltic volcanic rocks within the rift basin stratigraphy. This recognition is shaping our geological model which is assisting our regional exploration efforts and targeting. The work is also adding to our belief in the enhanced prospectivity of the larger Sorpresa area (Figure 4).

ABOUT RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING

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.

In 2010 the Company delivered a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named "Sorpresa", in the Fifield district. Subsequent exploration has provided evidence that the 8km² wider Sorpresa area is now considered a significant gold mineralized system of some promise. The gold is predominantly native gold.

Best gold and silver intersections achieved from the period mid-2012 to the current date on the Sorpresa Project area with locations shown include*:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14m @ 21.9g/t Au plus 6m @ 93g/t Ag | Trench 31 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14m @ 24.4g/t Au plus 26m @ 155g/t Ag | Roadside |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10m @ 535g/t Ag plus 1.0g/t Au | Roadside |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20m @ 230g/t Ag | Roadside North |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1m @ 114g/t Au plus 1m @ 33g/t Ag | Boundary Gate East |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16m @ 5.32g/t Au plus 20m @ 81g/t Ag | Roadside |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4m @ 21.9g/t Au | Join Up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26m @ 90g/t Ag plus 26m @ 0.37g/t Au | Roadside |

The current main Sorpresa Strike line containing gold and silver mineralization is approximately 1.7km in length and is at various stages of further discovery extension drilling.

The Company has now established multiple project areas of importance involving hard rock Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Platinum (Pt) and Base Metal within an extensive prospective 20km² area at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 313km² tenement position held.

View the latest presentation on the Company main project area at hyperlink: [AGM Nov 2013 Presentation](#)

Competent Persons Declarations

For New Information in this report:

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Colin Plumridge and Darren Glover. Both gentlemen are deemed to be Competent Persons and are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Plumridge has over 40 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 mineralization 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Glover is employed by Rimfire Pacific Mining and has 18 years experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Glover has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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'. Mr Glover consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information previously published under 2004 JORC reporting standard and 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 announcement and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 announcement which operated under the 2004 JORC reporting requirements. Mr Colin Plumridge as the Competent Person at that time consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears, please refer to the Competent Persons declaration for additional information.

* Dates of previously referred to results and Hyperlinks for "About Rimfire"
ASX June 13 th 2012 High Grade Gold Intersection Sorpresa Project – Fifield NSW
ASX July 26 th 2012 Successful Intersections at Sorpresa Gold Project
ASX October 10 th 2012 Highest Gold and Silver Grades seen to date at Sorpresa Project
ASX December 18 th 2012 Sorpresa Project Produces More Encouraging Results
ASX March 27 th 2013 Additional Assays at Sorpresa Gold Project
ASX June 13 th 2013 Further Positive RC Drilling Results at Sorpresa Project
ASX July 17 th 2013 Diamond Drilling Reveals Bonanza Grade of 1m @ 114g/t Au
ASX October 21 st 2013 Results Confirm Extensions of Gold and Silver at Sorpresa Project
ASX December 20 th 2013 High Grade Silver extensions continue at Roadside

COMMODITY PRICING FOR THE DECEMBER 2013 QUARTER

The prices (www.kitco.com) for precious metals as at 12th February 2014, the prices for metals in New York based on closing Ask in USD were as follows:

Gold	\$1,293/oz
Platinum	\$1,409/oz
Silver	\$20.20/oz



JOHN KAMINSKY
Executive Chairman

Figure 1: Recent RC Drilling Boundary Gate East – With adjacent IP Anomaly

Plan View of the Greater Sorpresa area illustrating Au > 0.2g/t interpretative Implicit Model (yellow shells) overlaid on pole-dipole induced polarization chargeability depth slice image at -350m below surface. Pink outline defines a 24Mv/v chargeability anomaly south of the recent Boundary Gate East drilling. (Implicit Model is an interpretive exploration model imaging Au > 0.2g/t).

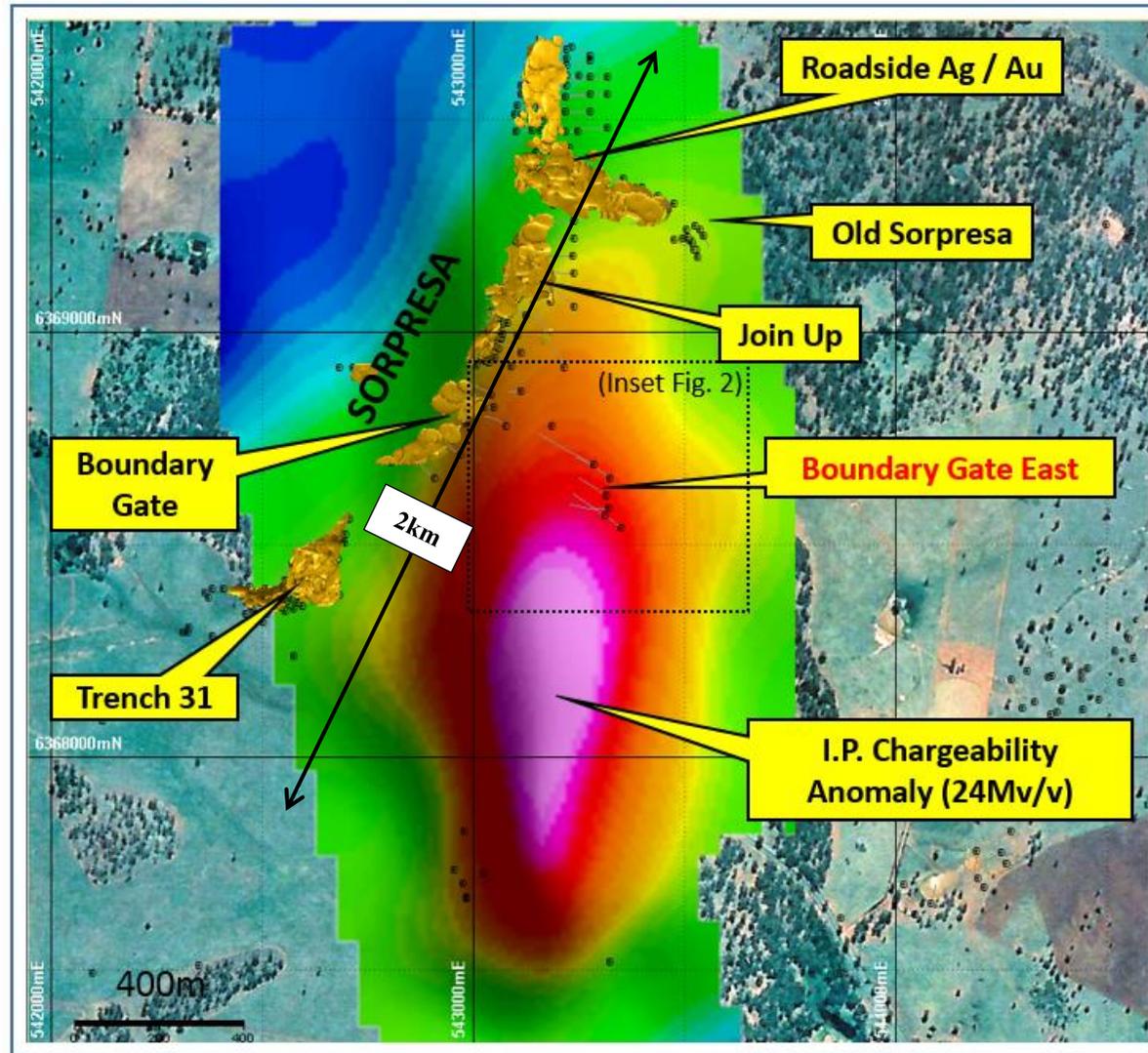


Figure 2: Recent RC Drilling Boundary Gate East – With adjacent IP Anomaly (closeup view)

Plan View (inset from Figure 1) illustrating significant intersections from the recent RC drilling at Boundary Gate East on pole-dipole induced polarization chargeability depth slice image at -350m below surface. (* Previously reported diamond core intersections, refer to Competent Person's statement).

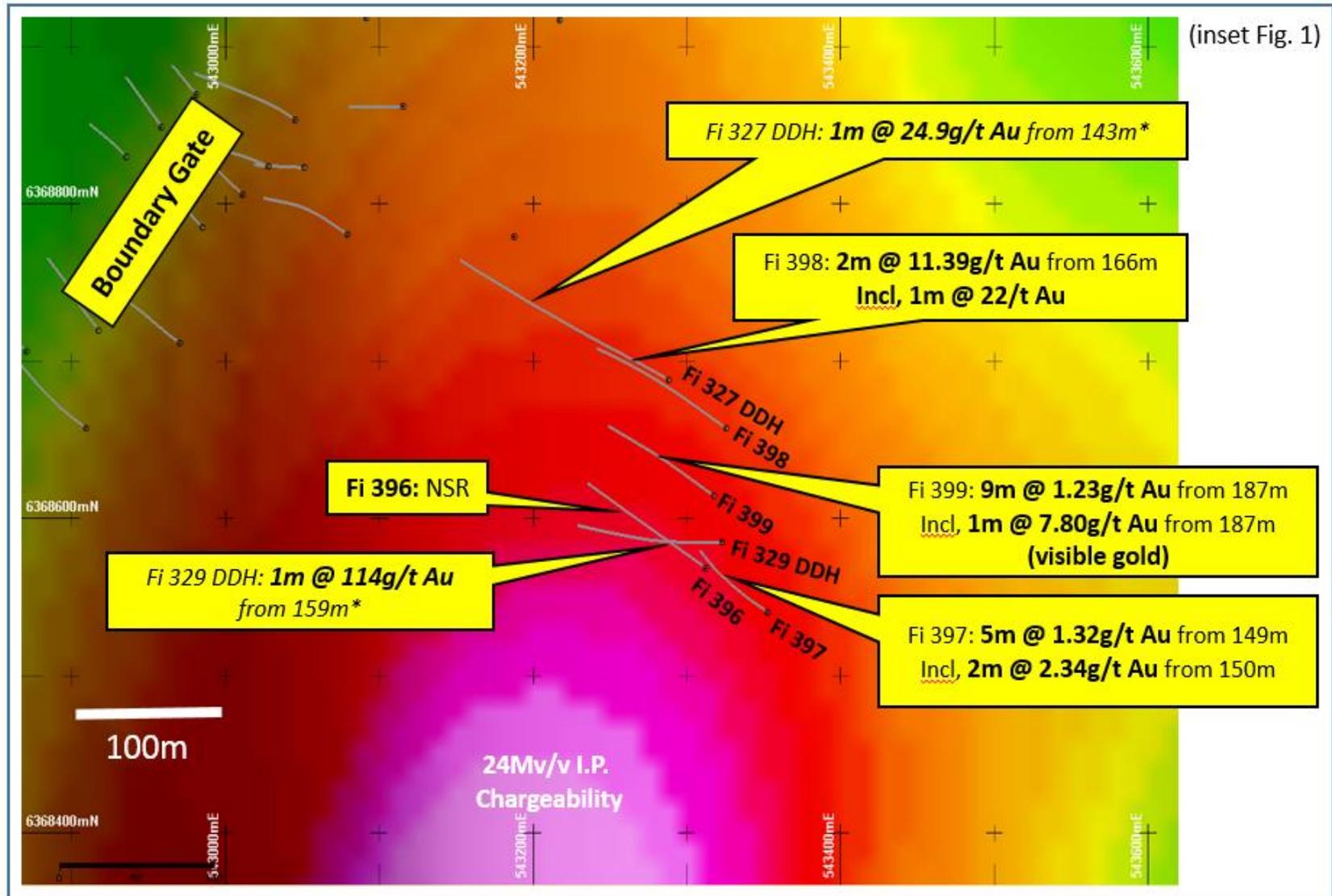


Figure 3: Sorpresa Mineralization – Spatial Relationship to Gravity Geophysics

Plan View of the Greater Sorpresa area illustrating Au > 0.2g/t interpretative Implicit Model (yellow shells) overlaid on 1st vertical derivative ground gravity image. The apparent correlation of the Au > 0.2 grade shells and gravity high anomalies at Sorpresa is being extrapolated to assist regional target definition.

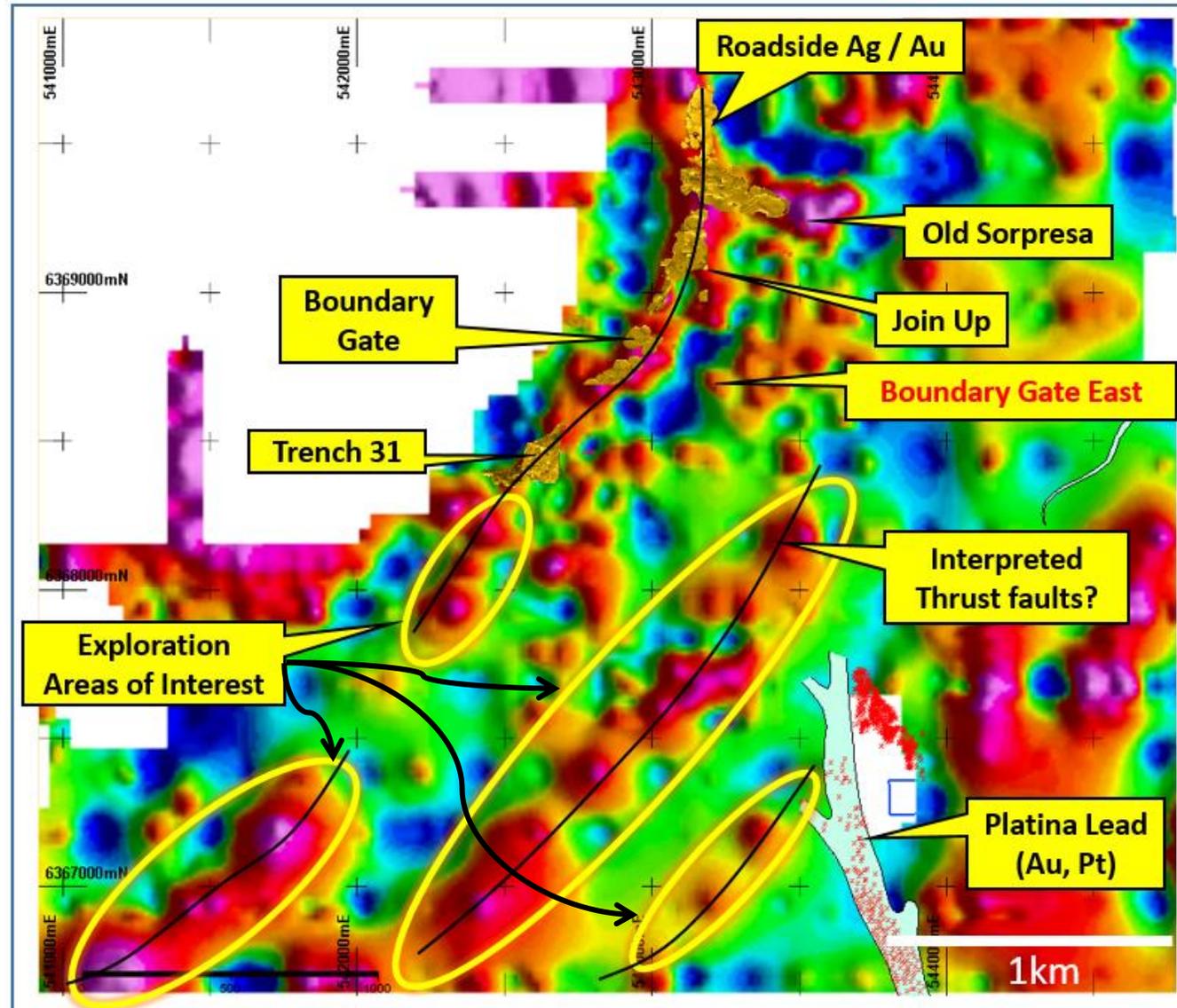
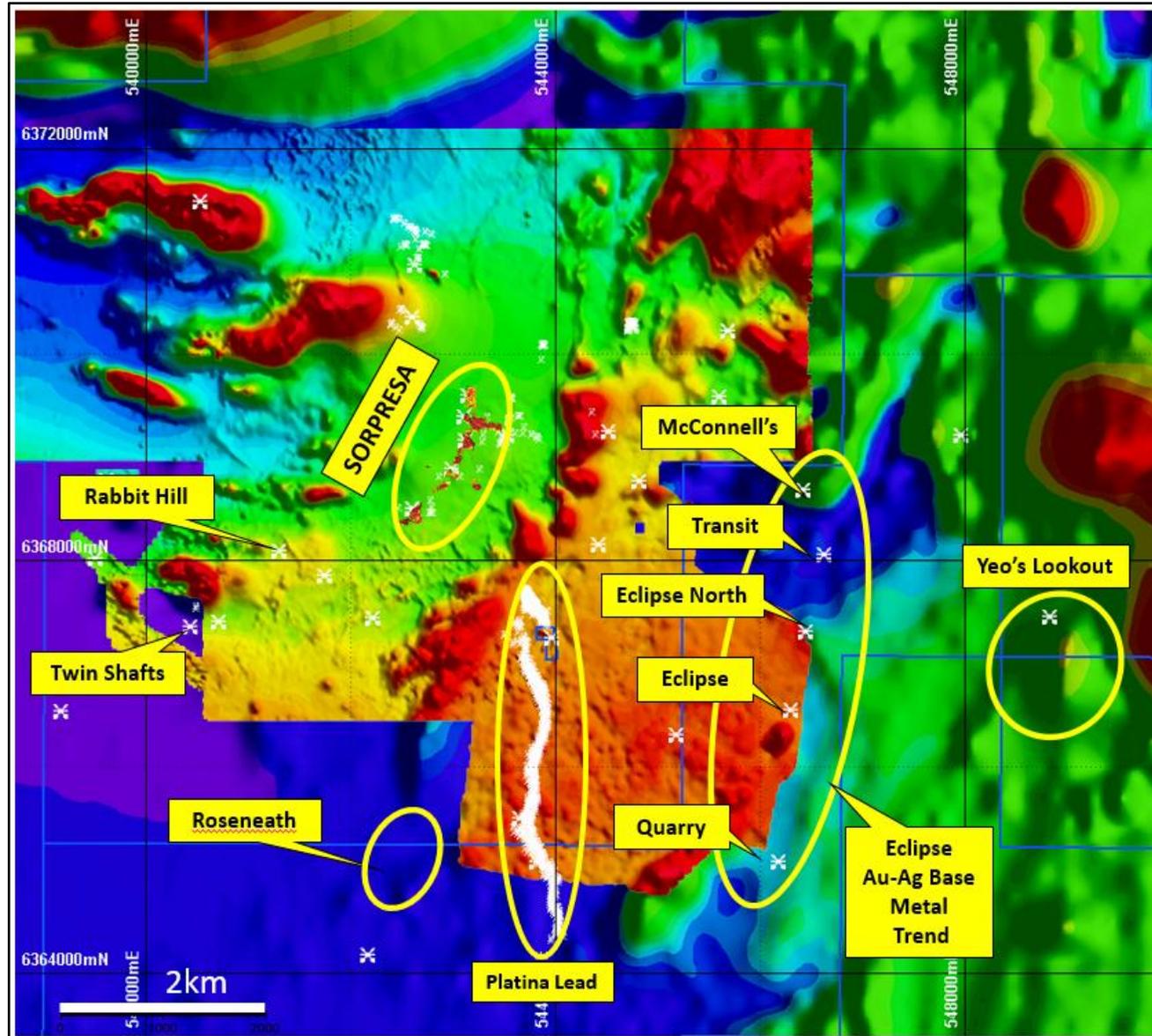


Figure 4: Regional Prospects at Fijfield on RTP Magnetic Image- in Relation to the Main Sorpresa Project Area



Appendix 1: Significant Intersections RC Drilling recently conducted

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Method	RL (approx. mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Fi396	543313	6368568	GPS	284	-63	305	220	RC	Boundary Gate East	112	2	0.35	1.7	<0.01	<0.01
										158	2	0.39	0.7	<0.01	<0.01
										194	2	0.84	0.8	0.03	0.04
Fi397	543353	6368540	GPS	283	-75	305	220	RC	Boundary Gate East	149	5	1.32	7.9	0.04	0.01
										incl. 150	2	2.34	15.9	0.09	0.09
Fi398	543326	6368657	GPS	284	-60	305	220	RC	Boundary Gate East	104	3	0.26	20.6	0.01	0.11
										135	1	2.34	5.0	0.02	0.14
										148	2	0.74	5.8	0.26	0.46
										166	2	11.39	24.8	1.22	0.25
										incl. 166	1	21.00	46.8	2.34	0.46
Fi399	543318	6368614	GPS	284	-65	305	220	RC	Boundary Gate East	102	1	0.43	23.2	0.01	0.04
										112	4	0.31	1.4	<0.01	<0.01
										138	4	0.11	1.3	<0.01	0.01
										144	2	0.12	1.3	0.01	0.03
										187	9	1.23	2.5	0.12	0.43
										incl. 187	1	7.80	3.1	0.11	0.07
										incl. 191	1	0.58	4.9	0.08	1.62
203	1	0.27	3.4	0.26	0.18										

Table 1: 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. 	RC Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags.
	<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. 	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 50, 51 and 52nd sample respectively.
	<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. 	Hole collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS, and Omnistar DGPS. Downhole surveying is conducted every 20m open hole, and where required every 50m in-rod using stainless steel rods
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). 	Reverse Circulation conducted using face sampling hammer (144mm diameter).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	· 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 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.
	· 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.	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.
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.	Geological logging of RC chips records colour, grainsize, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining including percentage estimates along with moisture content. RC 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 RC chips is qualitative by nature, RC chip trays are retained for future reference.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All metres drilled are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core reported in this release
	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reported RC results have been riffle split unless indicated. 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.
	· 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. QAQC results identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued...	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.
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.	RC and samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay method Au_AA26 (50g charge) to 0.01 ppm. All samples exceeding 1 g/t Au are then submitted for screen fire assay which is considered to provide a reliable total gold result, the screen fire assay results are used in calculating intersections. Full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest methods ME-MS61 (<100g/t Ag, <1% Pb and <1% Zn) and Ag-OG62 (>100g/t Ag), Pb-OG62 (>1%Pb), Zn-OG62 (>1%Zn). Four Acid digest for multielement analysis is considered as a total technique.
	· 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.	All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory. Handheld XRF (Olympus Delta50) is used to determine sample type i.e. 1m riffle split or composite. All data is collected using a 30 seconds reading time for each of the 3 beams in soil mode.
	· 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.	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 is currently being arranged.

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.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	· 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
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 and are routinely be picked up by an Omnistar 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.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Exploration currently on a nominal 80 X 40m to grids down to 40 X 40m spacing.
	· 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 exploration grid is deemed adequate to identify mineralisation envelopes which will require infill to 40 X 40 m grid (completed in places). 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 intersections all from EL5534, 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenement at Fifield NSW and were collared on private freehold. No native title exists. The land is used primarily for cropping and grazing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The mineralisation currently being pursued appears to have many similarities with typical carbonate base metal epithermal gold style, in a Siluro Devonian back arc basin setting.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	This information is provided in Table 1
	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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information Continued.	·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.	This information is provided in Table 1
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.	Thickness weighted averages are reported for all intervals. Reported intervals are calculated using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$.
	·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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· 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° 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 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. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Table 1
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	Results are currently being assessed for design of appropriate follow-up exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

[Appendix 2 - Sorpresa Project Information Thread](#)

Sorpresa Project Information Thread

The Company provides a selected **hyperlink thread** of the Sorpresa Gold Mineralization area with materials relevant to the reader reported under the 2004 JORC code reporting requirements, and materials reported under the **2012 JORC code from 1st December 2013** to the current date. The thread provides important views previously expressed, that will assist the reader with understanding the Company's technical consideration and historic perspective for the work undertaken. Views expressed at the time of each report are reflective of the circumstances and data available at that time and views may have been subsequently modified with additional information received in later periods:

1. ASX January 31st 2014 [Quarterly Exploration and Activities Report for the December 2013 Period](#)
2. ASX December 20th 2013 [High Grade Silver extensions continue at Roadside](#)
3. ASX December 6th 2013 [Excellent Preliminary Metallurgy Results at Sorpresa Project](#)
4. ASX November 22nd 2013 [Exploration Presentation AGM 2013](#)
5. ASX November 20th 2013 [Sorpresa Project Drilling Continues](#)
6. ASX October 31st 2013 [September 2013 Quarterly Report of Exploration Activities](#)
7. ASX October 21st 2013 [Results Confirm Extension of Gold and Silver at Sorpresa Project](#)
8. ASX July 31st 2013 [Exploration Report June 2103 Quarter](#)
9. ASX July 17th 2013 [Diamond Drilling Reveals Bonanza Grade of 1m @ 114g/t Au](#)
10. ASX June 13th 2013 [Further Positive RC Drilling Results at Sorpresa Project](#)
11. ASX May 23rd 2013 [Diamond and RC Drilling Completed, RAB Drilling Extended](#)
12. ASX April 26th 2013 [Mineralized Zones Intersected in Diamond Drilling](#)
13. ASX April 12th 2013 [RAB Drilling program Commences at Sorpresa](#)
14. ASX April 5th 2013 [Diamond Drilling and RC Drilling Commences at Sorpresa Gold Project](#)
15. ASX March 27th 2013 [Additional Assays at Sorpresa Gold Project](#)
16. ASX March 13th 2013 [Sorpresa Gravity Geophysical Survey Commences](#)
17. ASX February 19th 2013 [Continuous 350m Section Established at Roadside Area & New Gold Zone Intersected](#)
18. ASX January 31st 2013 [Quarterly Exploration Activities December 2012](#)
19. ASX December 18th 2012 [Sorpresa Project Produces More Encouraging Results](#)
20. ASX November 22nd 2012 [Presentation for 2012 AGM](#)
21. ASX November 5th 2012 [Best Silver Grades to Date Seen at Sorpresa Project Area](#)
22. ASX October 10th 2012 [Highest Gold and Silver Grades seen to date at Sorpresa Project](#)
23. ASX September 17th 2012 [First Gold Sections Created at Sorpresa Project – New Assay Results](#)
24. ASX August 31st 2012 [New Gold in Soil Zones Located 4km South of Sorpresa](#)
25. ASX July 31st 2012 [Quarterly Exploration Activities June 2012](#)

26. ASX July 26th 2012 [Successful Intersections at Sorpresa Gold Project](#)
27. ASX June 13th 2012 [High Grade Gold Intersection Sorpresa Project – Fifield NSW](#)
28. ASX May 28th 2012 [Sorpresa Gold Project has Increased Potential at Depth](#)
A video link is provided to a [3D model of the IP Anomaly at Sorpresa \(click here\)](#).
29. ASX April 30th 2012 [Quarterly Exploration Activities March 2012](#)
30. ASX January 31st 2012 ([Quarterly Exploration Activities December 2011](#))
31. A video link is provided [January 2012 Sorpresa Gold Project – Trench 31 Area Review Video](#)
32. ASX 28th November 2011 [AGM Exploration Presentation – Including Key Summary Assay results of Sorpresa](#)
33. Rimfire Website Summary [Brief history of Sorpresa Mineralization discovery and style \(to September 2011\)](#)
34. ASX 6th July 2011 [Assays Confirm Significant Gold and Silver at Sorpresa Project](#)