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Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

High Grades Intersected in Sorpresa Resource Definition Drilling **Results include Hole Fi 0478 with 18m @ 7.79g/t Gold and 127g/t Silver**

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX:RIM) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") is pleased to report gold and silver results from the first 5 holes, of a 10 hole RC drilling program (approx. 600m in total) at the Roadside and Boundary Gate areas within the Sorpresa mineralized system at Fifield NSW, (Figure 1, Table 2) .

The drilling program is designed as infill twinning in known mineralized areas of the Sorpresa system. The program is a requirement to enable parts of the soon to be announced resource, to potentially achieve measured resource status in due course. These results will be incorporated into the resource estimation model, which remains under construction and is near completion.

Highlights

- Significant intersections included the following (see Table 2 and Figures 1 to 3 for context and details):

Fi 0478	18m @7.79g/t Au and 127g/t Ag from 14m	Incl. 4m @ 26.7g/t Au and 289g/t Ag from 26m
Fi 0477	20m @0.41g/t Au and 142g/t Ag from 14m	Incl. 2m @ 0.83g/t Au and 1,140g/t Ag from 20m
Fi 0474	12m @ 2.53g/t Au and 110g/t Ag from 32m 8m @ 0.20g/t Au and 36g/t Ag from 50m	Incl. 4m @ 6.69g/t Au and 226 g/t Ag from 36m Incl. 2m @ 99g/t Ag from 56m
Fi 0476	6m @ 1.82g/t Au and 223g/t Ag from 18m	Incl. 2m @ 4.19g/t Au and 623g/t Ag from 20m
Fi 0475	28m @0.29g/t Au and 49g/t Ag from 4m	Incl. 2m @ 1.16g/t Au and 89g/t Ag from 16m Incl. 2m @ 332g/t Ag from 22m
Fi 0473	12m @ 0.99g/t Au from 28m	Incl. 2m @ 3.85g/t Au from 32m

- The results compare very favorably with surrounding intersections to confirm the robustness of the Sorpresa mineralization, adding further confidence to the resource model.
- Drilling continues in the remaining 5 holes, further results are awaited.

Executive Chairman, John Kaminsky said:

"The results from the first 5 holes of the twin RC drill program have clearly **demonstrated important continuity, repeatability and overall robustness** in the Sorpresa gold and silver mineralisation. The mineralized system has shown itself to be highly amenable to the repeat of low, medium and high grade gold and silver intersections which is very favourable to the ongoing resource estimation. It was very pleasing to see intersections including **4m @ 26.7g/t gold plus 289g/t Silver and 2m @ 1,140g/t silver in the oxide zone.**

“The drill program was designed in collaboration with the Company’s independent resource consultant, and aimed to quantify the repeatability of various intersections, in various positions across the larger 1.5km long system (Figure 1). Broad medium grade gold and silver intersections, and very high grade intersections were targeted and it is very satisfying to see remarkable repeatability across the grade spectrum.

“Even though we are half way into the program, the confidence gained already is highly encouraging for the delivery of indicated and even measured resource components in the upcoming and future resource estimates, the system is behaving very well for us.

“What is interesting to note, is that typically, a gold system that includes higher grades, would tend to have a more erratic distribution of the gold, which can be often hard to repeat in drill delineation. However, what we see at Sorpresa is a strong background of well disseminated mineralization, both gold and silver, which is well intersected on close space drilling.

“The broader principle for the high grade gold lenses within the Sorpresa system is important to understand. Namely, that Sorpresa appears to be better suited to delineation of high grades, more so than most other gold systems. This is potentially a big plus in expanding the known high grade areas with greater density drilling.

“Accordingly, once the maiden resource is established, sometime over the next 2 weeks, a more detailed assessment of these higher grade areas in the shallow oxide zone within Sorpresa should commence in 2015, to determine their economic potential.

“This current drill program confirms our view that resource and discovery growth opportunities remain dynamic at Sorpresa, thus providing potential upside for the Company to go beyond the maiden resource estimate.

“This potential upside at Sorpresa is represented in three distinct categories:

- ❑ **High grades that exist in yet to be defined areas, where previous drilling has been on too broad a scale, and missed these high grade areas**
- ❑ **In addition to the well intersected fine disseminated mineralization, there is an observed coarse gold fraction in places, and that is likely to provide further grade uplift in parts of Sorpresa.**
- ❑ **Discovery growth extensions remains in areas to the East, South and in the gaps within Sorpresa**

“The RC twin drill program will complete the remaining 5 holes in the next week or so and we look forward to finalising this program and providing these results into the maiden resource assessment as soon as possible.

“At the Regional level, RC drilling is scheduled at the Carlisle prospect in the next 10 days, in what should be an exciting first pass program. Carlisle is a highly encouraging prospect, some 7km to the south west of Sorpresa. The small RC drill program is planned to test previous outcropping high grade gold rock chip results up to 23g/t Au and 13.75g/t Au (Figure 2).

“This program is assisted by the recently awarded NSW Government Department of Trade and Investment “New Frontiers” Cooperative Drilling grant, of which Rimfire was awarded approximately \$175,000. We remain positive that our new Carlisle prospect discovery can translate into drill intersections. We are looking to build our discovery inventory through the Carlisle drilling and elsewhere in the regional work, within 6km radius of Sorpresa over the next 12 months.

“The Company is generating considerable activity at this time, with good potential upside as we head towards the end of the year. We look forward to reporting these outcomes as they unfold over the next few weeks, particularly as we draw closer to the announcement of our maiden mineral resource.”

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 (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 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 include¹:

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

The current main Sorpresa Strike line containing gold and silver mineralization is approximately 1.5km 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 a 6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery covering an extensive prospective 35km² area at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 313km² tenement position held.

The latest presentations on the Company are at hyperlinks:

[**Rimfire Exploration Presentation - AGM 14 November 2014**](#)

[**Exploration Industry Presentation and Rimfire Benchmarking - AGM 14 November 2014**](#)

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

Regional Prospects within 6km Radius of Sorpresa Project Area at Fifield

Prioritized current prospects and targets within 6kms of Sorpresa are being systematically assessed. Rimfire interprets a rift basin setting at Fifield, Back Arc to the World Class Macquarie Arc, and traversed by the crustal scale Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ) is host to multiple styles of significant mineralization, with combined multimillion ounce gold equivalent potential. To date approximately **25 targets are revealed**.

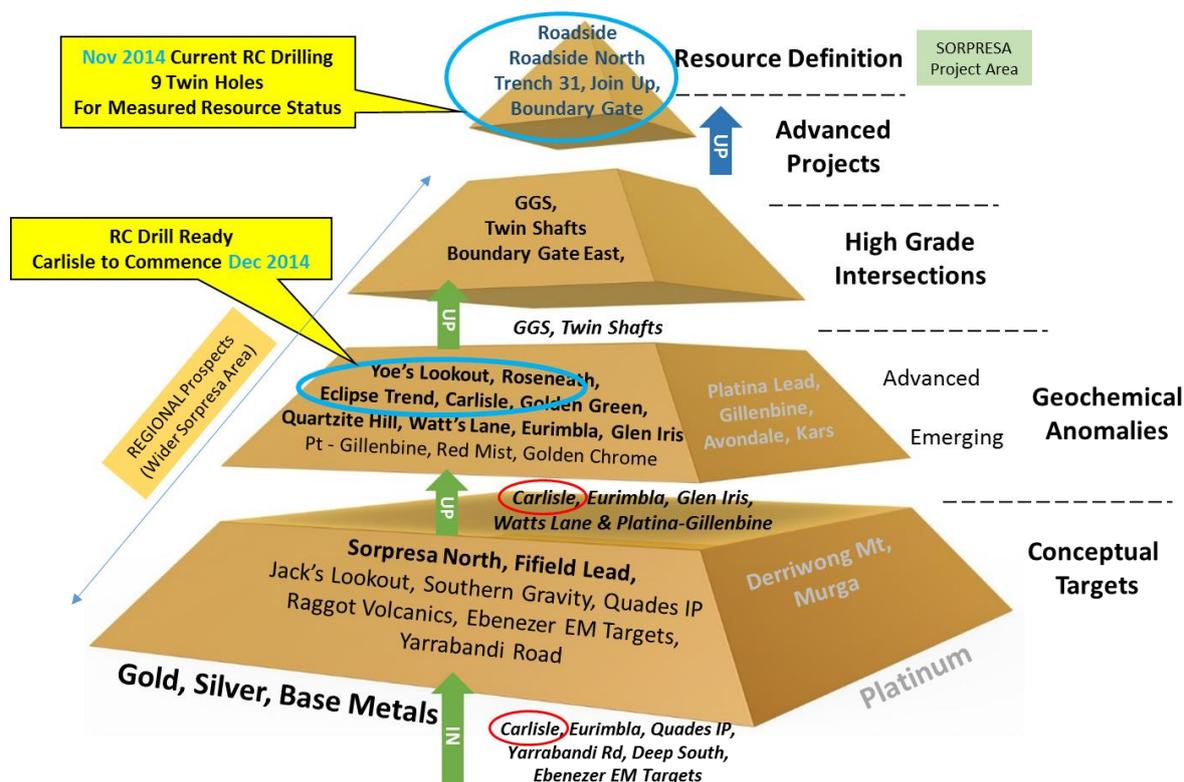
Figure 2 shows the location and setting for these prospects which are grouped into 7 manageable "Target Domains", for gold and base metals, in terms of their logistical, spatial, deposit style and exploration stage;

- 1. Sorpresa (Carbonate Base Metal Epithermal Au/Ag)** - Roadside North, Roadside, Original Sorpresa
- 2. Sorpresa (Carbonate Base Metal Epithermal Au)** - Join-Up, Boundary Gate, Boundary Gate East, Trench 31
- 3. Eclipse Trend (Au-VMS / Epithermal)** - McConnell's, Transit, Eclipse North, Eclipse, Eurimbla, Golden Chrome, Roseneath, Watt's Lane, Carlisle.
- 4. Yoes Lookout (Skarn and Structurally controlled Greenstone and Sediment hosted Au)**
- 5. Orogenics (Structurally controlled Greenstone and Sediment hosted Au)**- Golden Green, Golden Green South, Twin Shafts, Rabbit Hill, Golden Green East.
- 6. Sorpresa Extensions** – Sorpresa North, Quartzite Hill, Fifield Lead, Southern Gravity, Red Mist
- 7. Conceptual** – Jack's Lookout, Gravity Gradient, Raggatt Volcanics, Glen Iris,

Work programs are at various stages of development on the prospects.

¹ Please refer to Table 1: **Dates and Hyperlinks for previously referred to results in this report**

Ranked Prospect Portfolio at Fifield NSW



Rimfire Prospect Pyramid illustrated at increasing stages of advancement from Conceptual targets, Emerging and Advanced Geochemical Anomalies, Prospects with High Grade intersections, and Advanced Targets at Sorpresa.

Table of Comparison of more Advanced Prospects within 6km Radius of Sorpresa Projects

Location	Rock Chip g/t Au	Typical Soil ppb Au	Typical Auger ppb Au	Anomaly Length	RC Drill Au g/t	Open	Other	Historic Workings
Sorpresa	8.8	10~50	20~1,000	1.5km	14 @ 24.4	yes	IP/Gravity	Minor
Yoes Lookout	3.4	10~300	20~1,000	1.7km	N/A	yes	Magnetic Feature	No
Eclipse	18.7	N/A	20~500	2.2km	N/A	yes	Ag	Minor
Golden Green Group	8.1	N/A	10~100	0.5km	2m @ 9.11	yes	Mafic host?	Yes
Roseneath	3.7	8~300	15~80	0.8km	N/A	yes	Sorpresa Style?	No
Carlisle	23.0	9~50	N/A	0.8km	N/A	yes	Magnetic Feature	Minor

Company Strategy

The Company has been committed to pursue a **prospect portfolio strategy** of developing the regional prospects at Fifield to suitable stages, in parallel with the Sorpresa project area to achieve outcomes as follows:

- Enhance and highlight the Fifield district's appeal to deliver more discoveries within 6km radius of Sorpresa
- Metals pursued include Gold, Silver, Platinum and Base Metals

- ❑ Ensure the Company has the opportunity to make the best discoveries possible in its prospect portfolio
- ❑ Continue discovery growth at Sorpresa, looking for important contributions in the next phases of drilling
- ❑ **Establish an initial resource at Sorpresa, to inferred, indicated in 2014 and measured in early 2015**

Competent Persons Declarations

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 has previously consented to the inclusion of the matters based on his historic 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. He 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.

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 announcement.

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 was the Competent Person at that time and consented to the inclusion in the original reports in the form and context in which it appeared, please refer to the Competent Persons declaration above for additional information.

Table 1 Dates and Hyperlinks for previously referred to results in this report

ASX November 9th 2007	Golden Green Gold Prospect Returns Encouraging Assay
ASX July 25th 2008	Quarterly Report For the period April 1st to June 30th 2008
ASX March 30th 2012	Coherent Gold geochemistry at Yoes Lookout Confirmed – Fifield NSW
ASX September 17th 2012	First Gold Sections Created at Sorpresa Project, Fifield NSW
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
ASX February 14 th 2014	Gold Intersections Confirm New Intersections at Sorpresa
ASX May 16 th May 2014	4,000m RC Drilling Program at Sorpresa Project - Regional Intersection 2m @ 9.11g/t Gold
ASX May 30 th May 2014	Drilling Update and 3D Exploration Model for Sorpresa Project - 2m @ 7.49g/t Gold intersected
ASX July 23 rd 2014	Encouraging Regional Rock Chip Results up to 13.7g/t Gold, Fifield NSW

ASX August 18th 2014 [New High Grade Rock Chip Results up to 23g/t Au at Fifield NSW](#)

ASX August 26th 2014 [Sorpresa Gold and Silver Mineralization Extended at Fifield, NSW](#)

ASX November 28th 2014 [Encouraging Gold Results Intersected in New Shallow Oxide Position at Sorpresa](#)

Metal Prices

As at 5th December 2014, the trading prices (www.kitco.com) for metals in New York, closing Ask in USD were:

Gold	\$1,194/oz
Platinum	\$1,225/oz
Silver	\$16.39/oz



JOHN KAMINSKY
Executive Chairman

Figure 1: Sorpresa Plan View, illustrating the location of the RC "Twin" drill results returned to date. Drilling remains in progress, results awaited

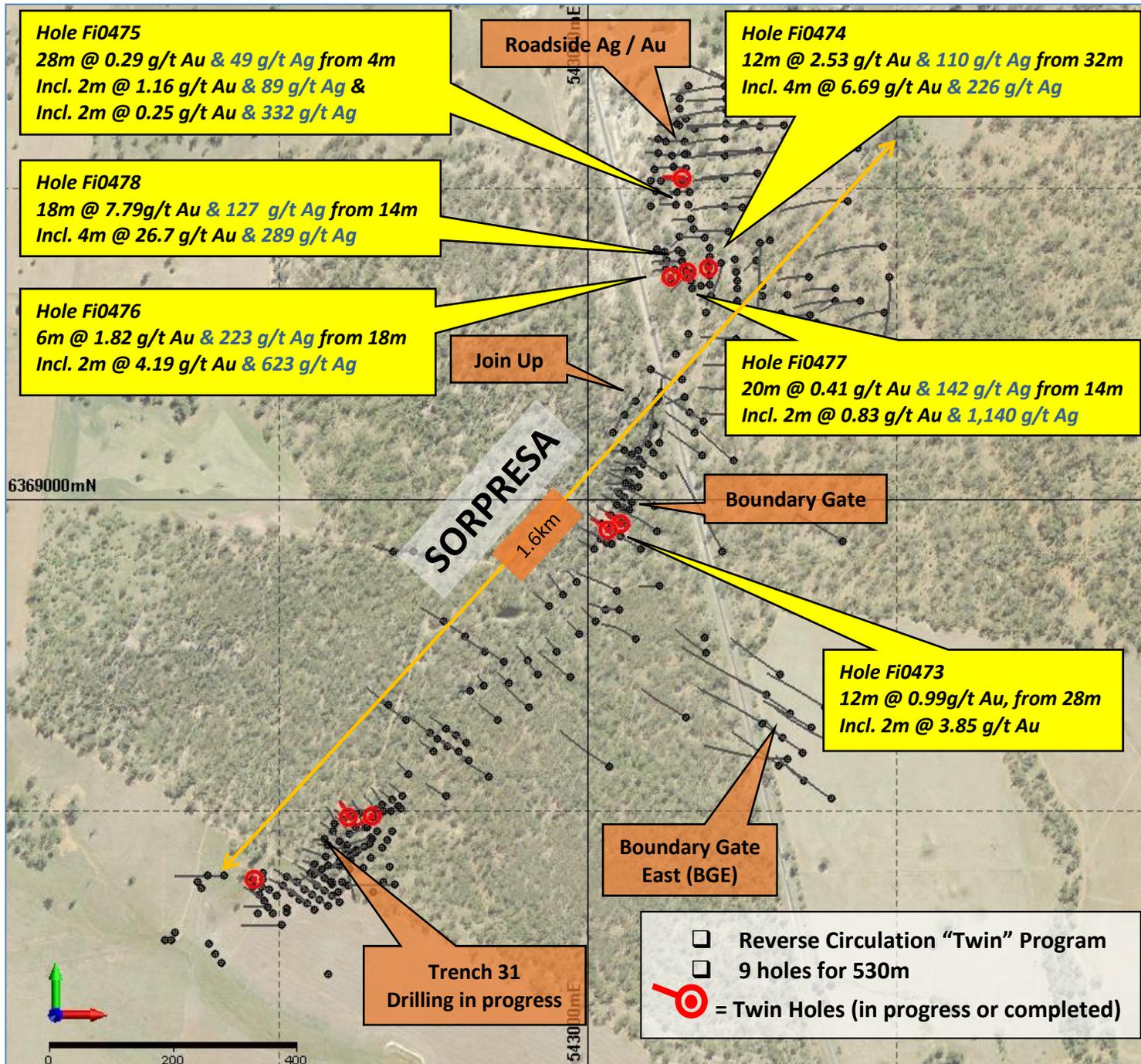


Figure 2: Fifield Prospect and Concept Map with Current RC Drilling Locations, and planned Drilling at Carlisle (December)

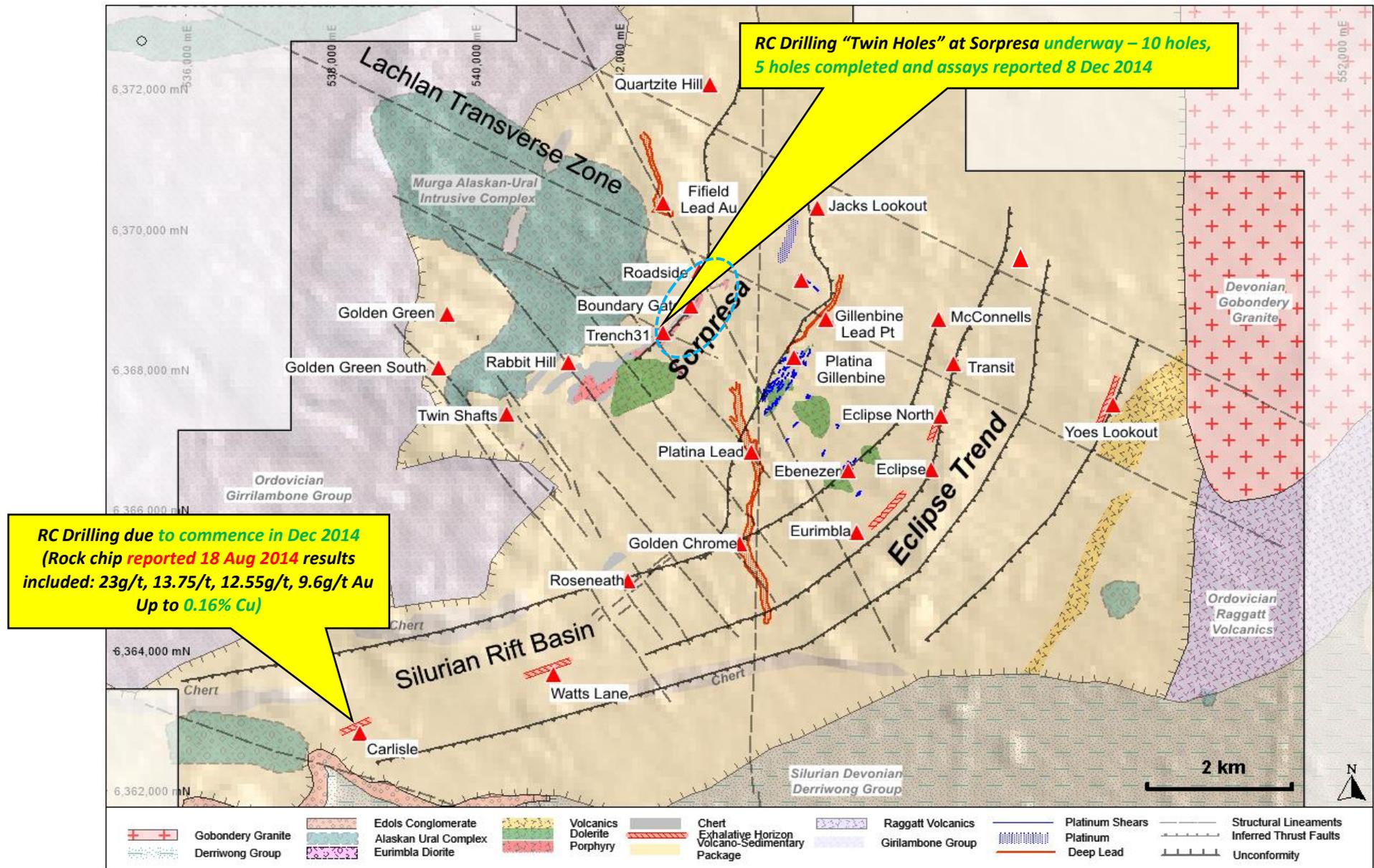


Table 2: Significant Intersections from recent RC drilling at Sorpresa – Twinning program

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Method	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Location within Sorpresa	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Fi0473	543051	6368962	GPS	291	-60	305	60	RC	Boundary Gate	28	40	12	0.99			
									incl.	32	34	2	3.85			
Fi0474	543194	6369373	GPS	291	-90	0	66	RC	Roadside North	32	44	12	2.53	110	0.19	0.07
									incl.	36	40	4	6.69	226	0.50	0.15
										50	58	8	0.20	36	0.03	0.07
									incl.	56	58	2	0.26	99	0.08	0.14
Fi0475	543145	6369518	GPS	292	-60	273	55	RC	Roadside	4	32	28	0.29	49	0.04	<0.01
									incl.	16	18	2	1.16	89	0.04	0.01
									incl.	22	24	2	0.25	332	0.18	0.01
Fi0476	543134	6369358	GPS	293	-90	0	41	RC	Roadside	8	12	4	0.36	8	0.07	<0.01
										18	24	6	1.82	223	0.11	<0.01
									incl.	20	22	2	4.19	623	0.28	<0.01
Fi0477	543160	6369366	GPS	292	-90	0	62	RC	Roadside	14	34	20	0.41	142	0.08	0.01
									incl.	20	22	2	0.83	1,140	0.16	<0.01
Fi0478	543155	6369370	GPS	292	-90	0	60	RC	Roadside	14	32	18	7.79	127	0.14	0.01
									incl.	26	30	4	26.70	289	0.15	0.01
										38	40	2	0.41	2	<0.01	<0.01
Fi0479	542650	6368491	GPS	291	-60	241	60	RC	Trench 31	Pending						

Note: Intersections calculated on >0.1 g/t Au with <2m internal dilution.

Table 3: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<p>RC Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags.</p> <p>RAB Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags.</p> <p>1 metre intervals are sampled from all Auger holes within in situ weathered basement geology.</p> <p>Nominal 2 kg samples are collected at the drill rig.</p> <p>Rock Chips samples are a mix of float, sub crop & outcrop (identified in results table).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 50, 51 and 52nd sample respectively.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>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>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>Reverse Circulation conducted using face sampling hammer (119mm diameter).</p> <p>RAB drilling conducted using blade bit (100mm diameter).</p> <p>Auger drilling conducted by trailer mounted hydraulic driven auger rig with nominal hole diameter of 100mm.</p>

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 (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.
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 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
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 or Au_AA22, Ag results are determined by ME-ICP41.</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. Aqua Regia comparisons to Four Acid indicate in the oxide zone Aqua Regia can be considered as a total technique for silver. Screen Fire Assay for gold is considered as total technique when coarse gold is present.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory.</p> <p>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.</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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported intersections are independently reviewed by 2 company personnel
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning results are reported in this release, with results provided in report along with comments on comparison in text.
	· 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.
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 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.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC Exploration currently on nominal 80 X 100m grid down to 40 X 40m grid and then down to 20 X 20m grid. RAB exploration conducted on traverses with coverage on 60 ° dipping holes. Auger exploration currently on a nominal 100 X 20m grid. Rock Chip samples not on a defined grid pattern.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution continued.	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	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.
Sample security	· 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	· 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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. 	<p>The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>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.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>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.</p>
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: 	<p>Plans showing location of drill holes and also location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eastings and northing of the drill hole collar 	<p>Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<p>Any new significant RAB results are provided in tables in within the report.</p>

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Drill hole Information Continued.	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.
Data aggregation methods	· In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No 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.
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	All intersections are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.

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Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Refer to Figures
Balanced reporting	<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 results Table.
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). 	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.
	<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