26/04/2017
Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

Regional Reconnaissance Drilling Intersects Laterite North of Sorpresa

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (**ASX codes: RIM, RIMOA**) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") provides preliminary information on field mapping, aircore geochemistry drilling observations, chip and soil assays at Fifield NSW. The focus of this report is the area 5km North to North East of the Sorpresa gold and silver deposit.

Key Summary and Highlights in Regional Field Programs at Fifield (refer Figures 1 to 4)

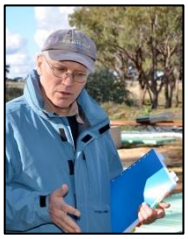
❑ A 253 hole Aircore/Auger geochemistry program designed by New Gold is in progress

- Drilling to test bedrock on approximately 250m hole spacings with line intervals of 1km apart
- Major coverage (~144sq km) is leading to additional geological information in previously unknown areas
- This broad coverage also begins to probe the new high resolution geophysics data recently obtained
- This work is complimentary to Rimfire's parallel mapping and prospecting on focused discovery opportunities, which is ongoing.

❑ Northern area Laterite profile intersected – Possible "Tout Intrusive" extension

- 5 of 8 aircore holes drilled at the time of this report encountered laterite up to 40m thick (field review), assays pending. Drilling in this area will continue as part of the broader bedrock geochemistry program.
- The drilling is an important step in confirming prospective geology that may have an association with the adjacent Tout Intrusive, which hosts Cobalt, Nickel, Scandium and Platinum in laterite

CEO and Managing Director, John Kaminsky commented:



"The implementation of the first phase of a broad scale reconnaissance geochemistry program designed by New Gold is underway. This work coupled with the completion of the recent high resolution geophysics means the broader geological assembly is taking shape. This will lead to target prioritisation for anticipated RC drill testing in the near future.

"Rimfire's field mapping and interpretation of the geophysics north of Sorpresa indicates that aspects of the geology from the Tout Intrusive may continue into the Rimfire tenement holding, perhaps in a modified form. This possible extension area is called Tout East.

"The Laterite profile intersected in the current Aircore drilling in this Tout East area provides additional validation. We have not previously encountered laterite drill intersections in any of Rimfire's prior work at Fifield. This could be significant, and the potential for an additional mineralisation style with attributes relating to the neighbouring geology of Tout Intrusive Complex (controlled by CleanTEQ) becoming more of a possibility.

"The area between the Fortuna prospect and the emerging Tout East area is progressing well, again with the assistance of the recent high resolution magnetic survey and mapping. It also has interesting gold potential in this location.

"The Tout East area has Alaskan-Ural rocks with laterite. This area seems more structurally complex than Tout itself, which could favour the introduction of gold into the metal mix at Tout East. There is evidence to suggest a major structural corridor passes through Rimfire's ground in this location."

❑ New single block tenement, EL8542, transferred from CleanTEQ to Rimfire

- The block is in a strategic location on structural features with an important unexplained magnetic 1.5km diameter anomaly
- Surface Mapping and sampling has been undertaken as a preliminary step, revealing silicified breccia and andesite with disseminated iron oxides, assays are pending

❑ Glen Iris prospect assayed for multielement to the north of the eclipse gold-copper trend

- Previously taken soil and rock chip samples were re-analysed for multielement
- An approximate area 500m x 500m is anomalous in Cobalt (soil results >30ppb Co)
- Rock chip values in the range ~0.1% to 1.0% Cobalt were recorded in earlier sampling
- **Understanding of the geological and structural context is at a very early stage, and awaits more detailed interpretation**

John Kaminsky further stated:

"Whilst it is only a single block, securing the new tenement is pleasing. The block has a key circular magnetic anomaly within this cross cutting structural area and is intriguing. The magnetic feature is proximal to some important mineralisation trends, and justifies closer examination. Preliminary surface work has begun.

"In exchange for this tenement block, Rimfire has provided mining lease application rights to CleanTEQ, in the north west of our tenement holding, for their proposed development.

"It should also be noted that no previous work by others has been done on this block. Owning this block means that Rimfire has now removed a gap in its tenement holding in this key location (see figure 1 for details).

"The Company also obtained multielement data from the previously sampled area at Glen Iris prospect, to continue to develop the greater understanding of the mineralised context. Multi-element work will be ongoing within the wider district over time.

"Rimfire and New Gold continue to pursue the discovery strategy within the Fifield region as outlined for 2017 and anticipate that drill targets will be scheduled for RC drill testing in the coming months. (Hyperlink: ASX Announcement 22 February 2017 - Discovery Strategy Outline with Work Programs Commenced)."

Sincerely

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

Figure 1: Regional Reconnaisance Aircore/Auger Drilling Geochemistry Program – On 1st Vertical Derivative Magnetics

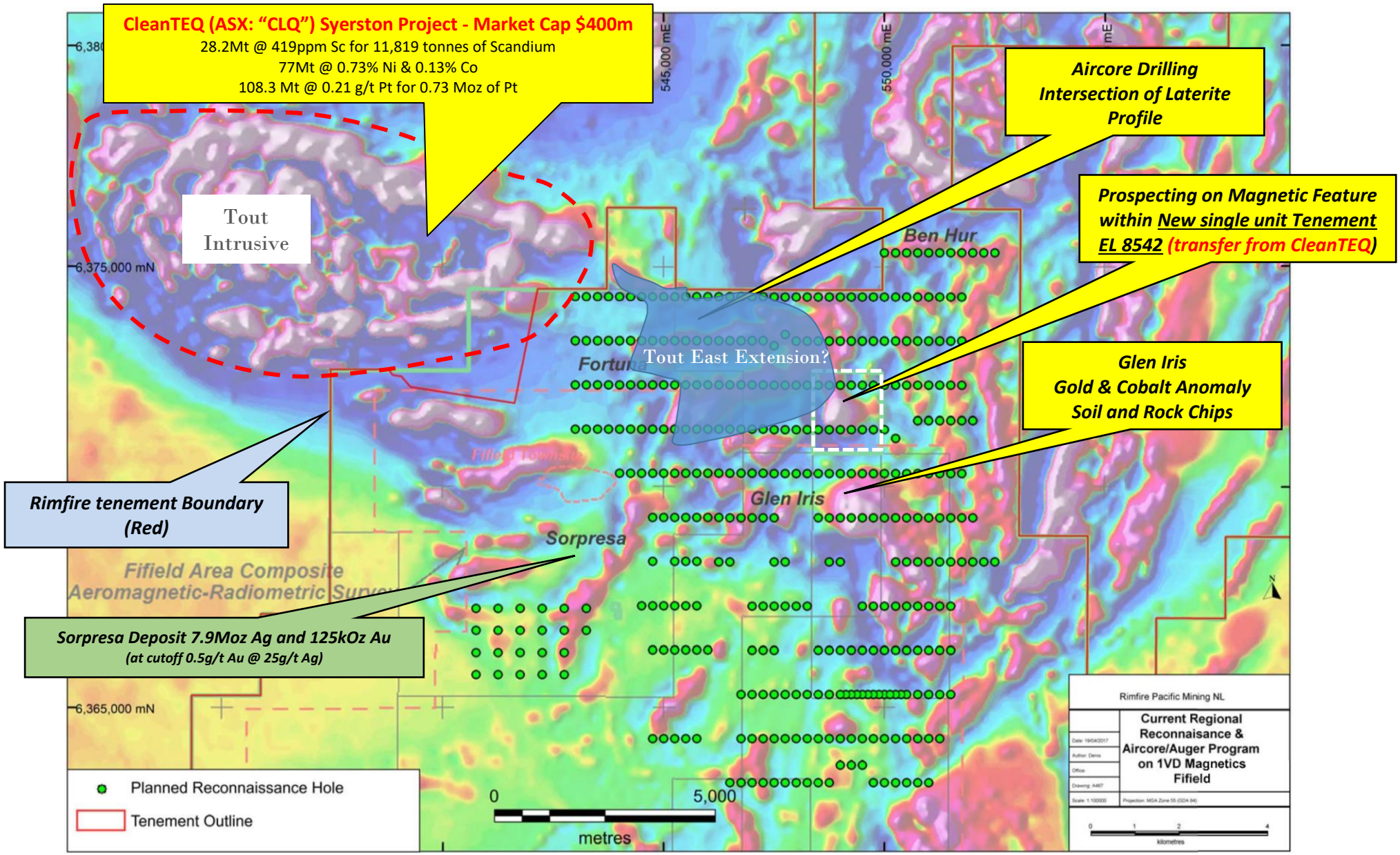


Figure 2: Regional Reconnaisance Aircore/Auger Drilling Geochemistry Program – On 1st Vertical Derivative Magnetics

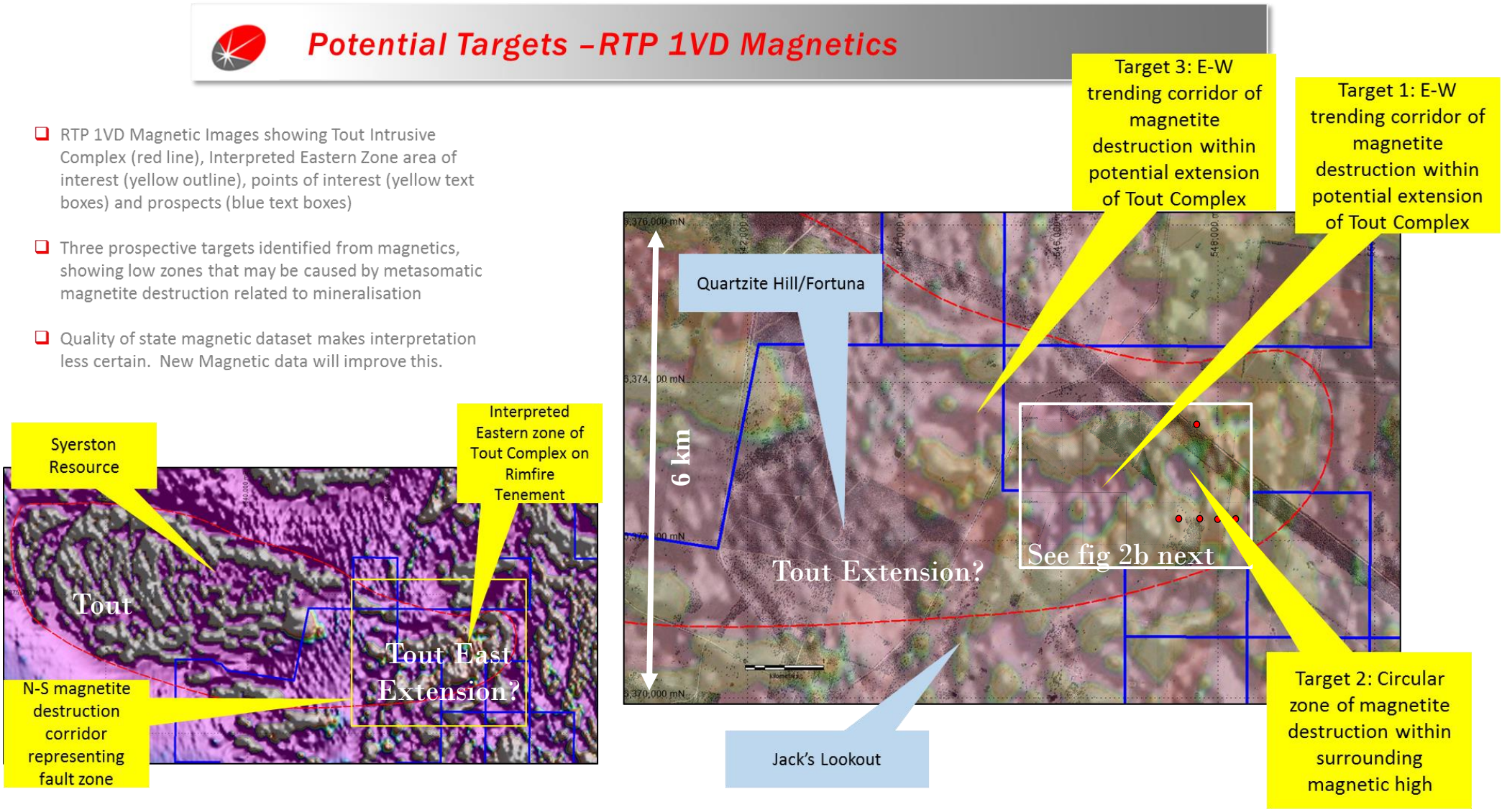
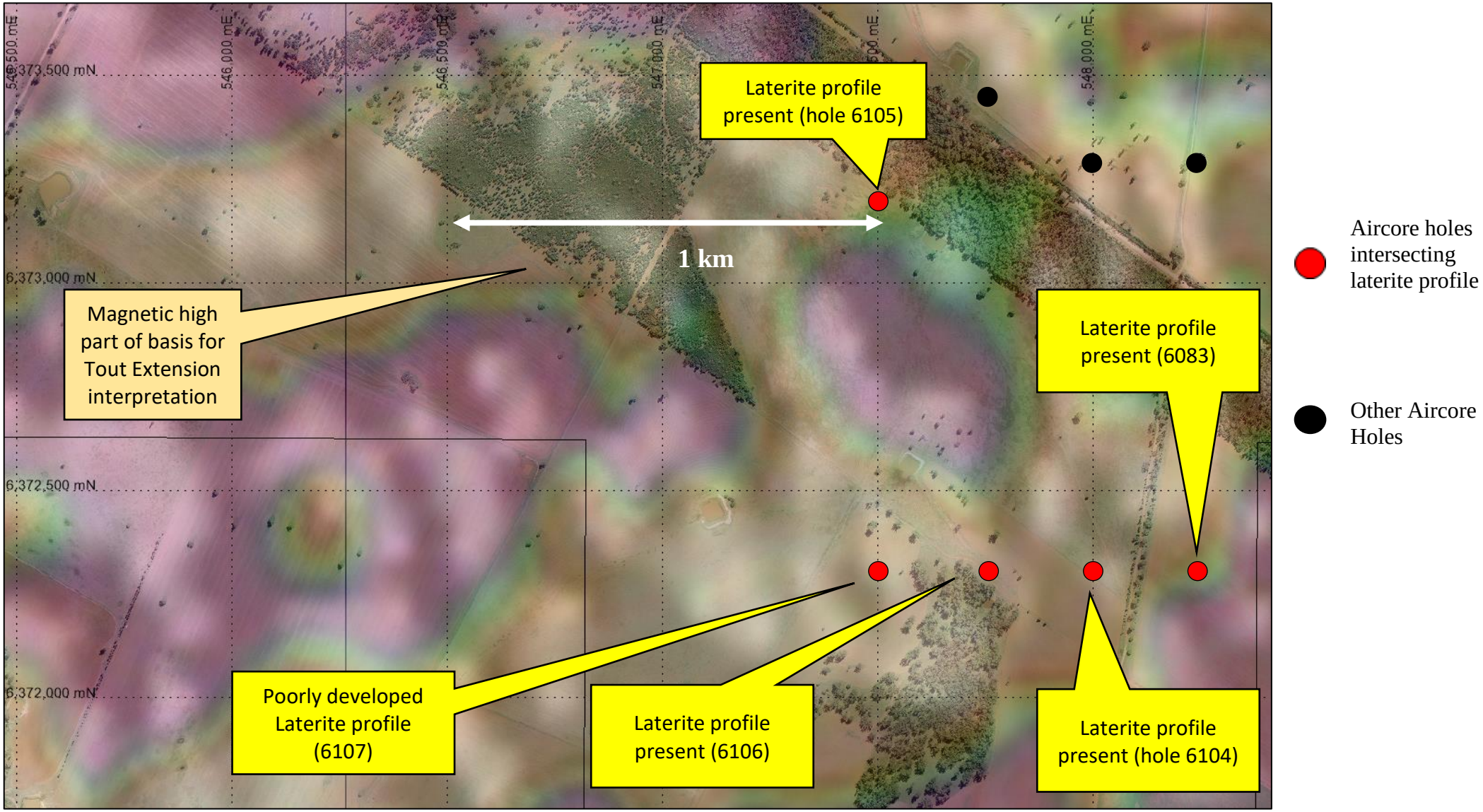


Figure 2b: Laterite intersections (5 from 8 holes drilled at report time) in Aircore Drilling on RTP Magnetic Image – Fifield NSW



Further drilling is expected, and assays on existing holes are pending full program completion

Figure 3: Soil and Rockchip results for Cobalt - Glen Iris on RTP Magnetic Image – Fifield NSW

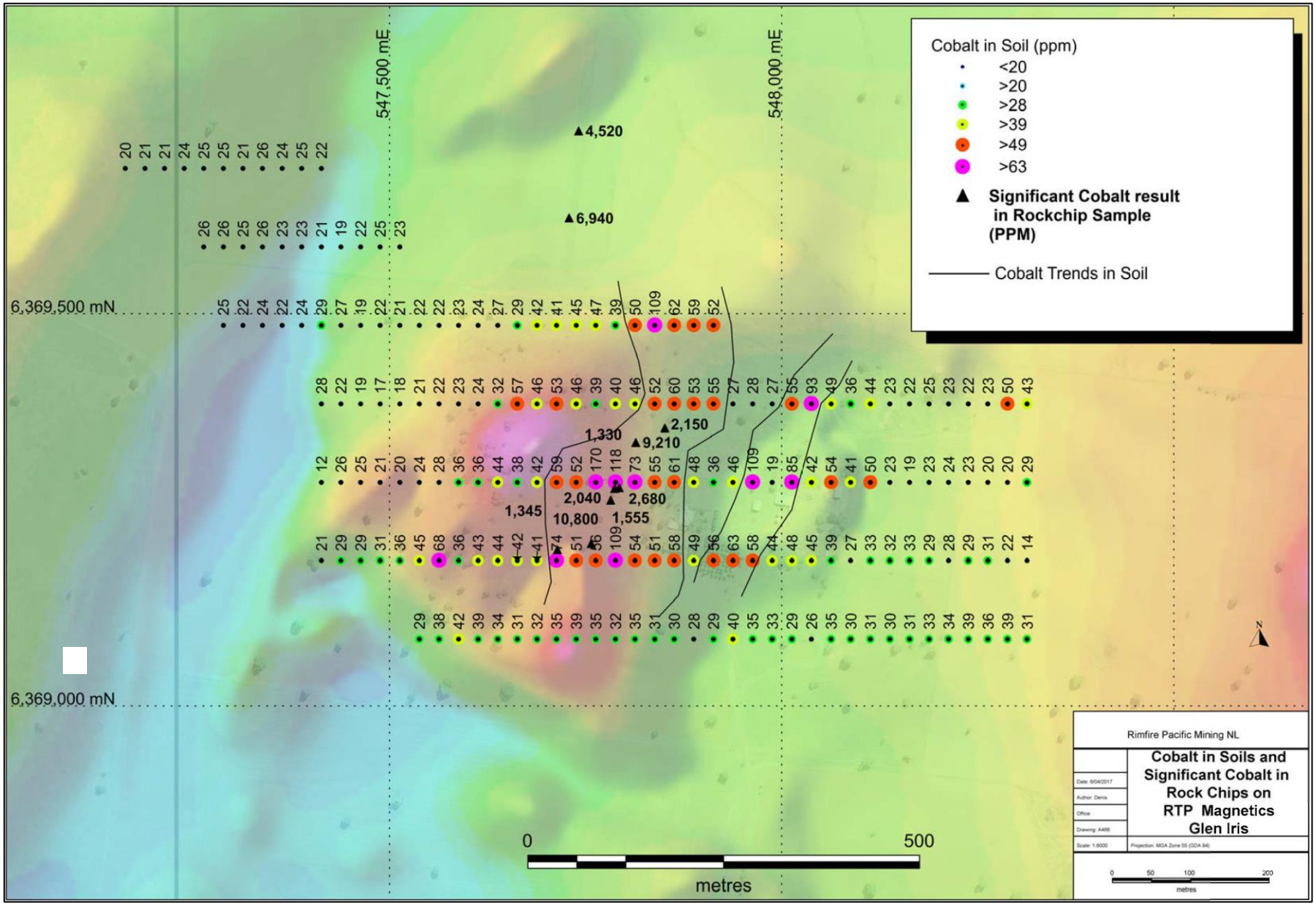
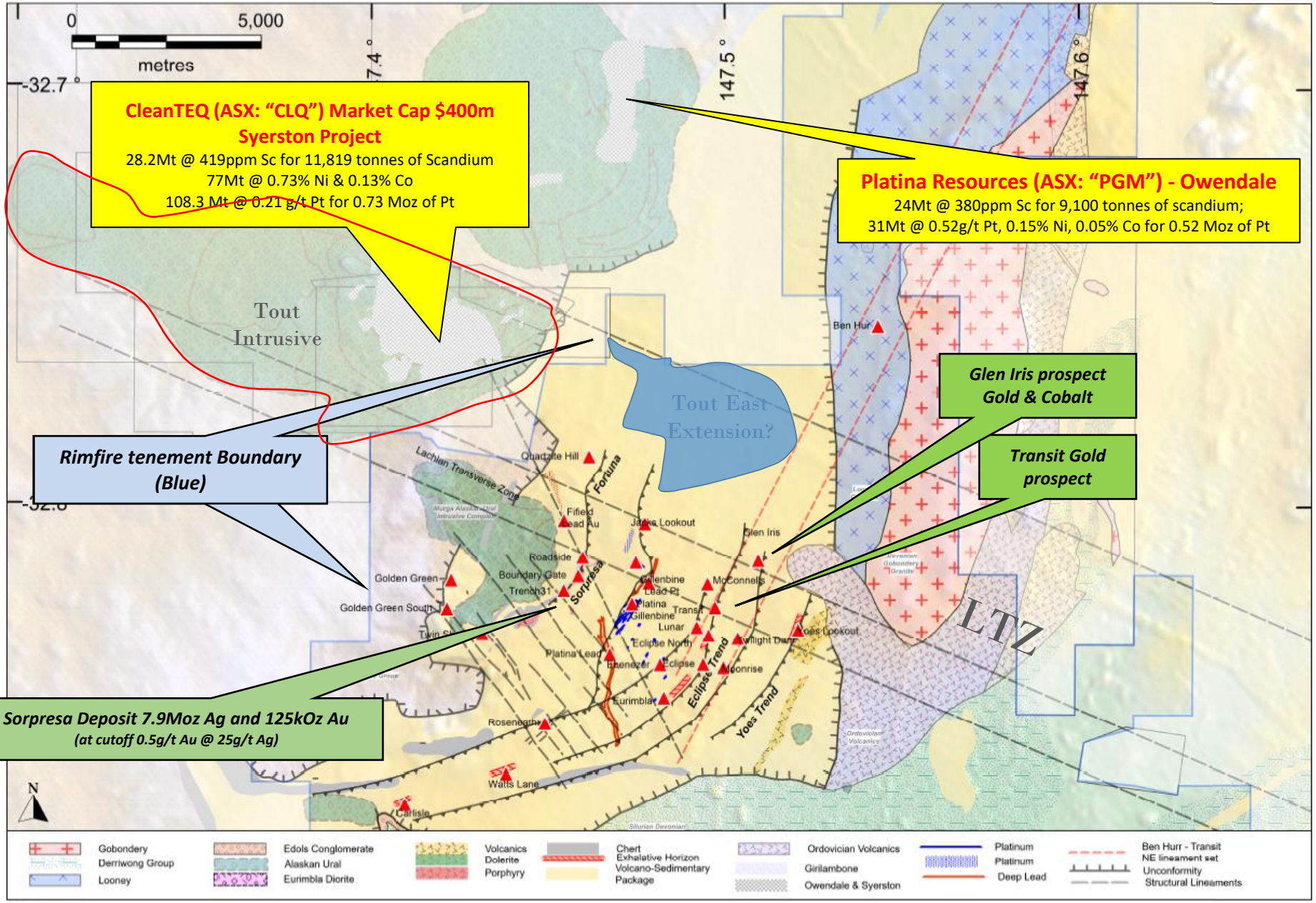


Figure 4: Fifield District Prospect Map – Adjacent Deposits to the North – on geology and structure background



COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION AND ABOUT RIMFIRE

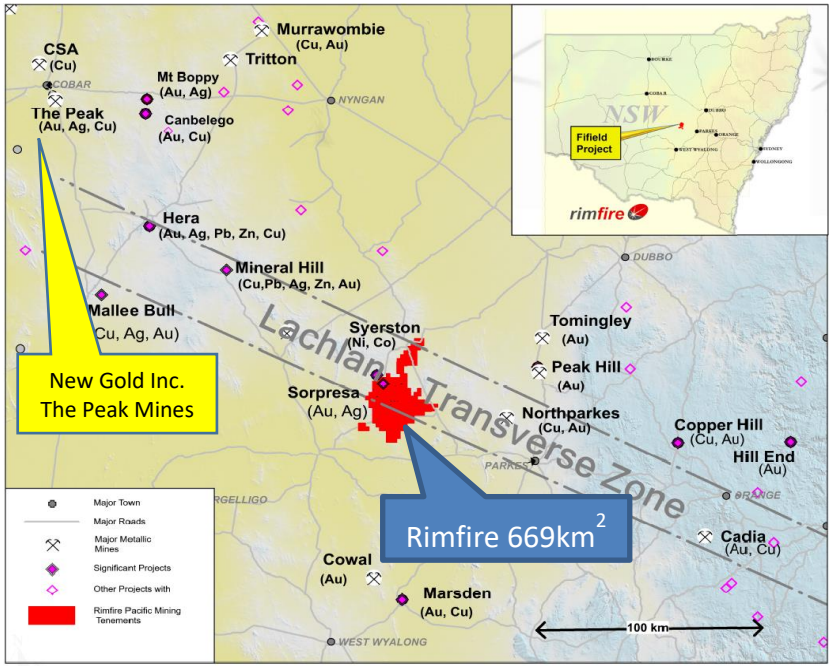
Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company that has its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ).

In 2010~11 the Company 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 potential.

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 growth assessment, including the larger 7km x 2km Sorpresa corridor. The Company announced a JORC 2012 Compliant Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource for Sorpresa in December 2014.

Multiple prospects areas of importance involving hard rock Gold, Silver, Copper and Platinum have been established within a >6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 669km^2 tenement position.

Location map of Rimfire Tenements within the LTZ, showing proximal projects from others



Deposit size selected NSW deposits (combined production and remaining resource)

Deposit	Current Ownership	Au Moz	Cu Kt	Other
Cadia Group	Newcrest	51.8	8446	
McPhillamy's	Regis Resources	2.9	64	
North Parkes	CMOC/Sumitomo	3.8	921	
Cowal	Evolution Mining	3.8		
Browns Creek	ANL	0.99	13	
Copper Hill	Golden Cross Res.	1.6	611	
Mineral Hill	KBL Mining	0.59	66	
Mt Boppy	Black Oak Minerals	0.60		
Peak Hill	Alkane Resources	0.55	8	
The Peak Gold Mine	New Gold Inc.	2.4	133	
Tritton	Straits Resources	0.01	218	
Hill End	Hill End Gold Ltd	0.66		
Hera	Aurelia Resources	0.28	4	
Tomingly	Alkane Resources	0.96		
Syerston	CleanTeq			56 Kt Ni, 10Kt Co, 10 Kt Sc

Source: Production data Geological Survey of NSW on July 2015 and Resources data extracted from NSW data warehouse

Earn-in by New Gold Inc.

On 28th October 2016, Rimfire and New Gold Inc. (TSX/NYSE: NGD) signed an ***Earn-in Agreement*** (ASX Release) under which New Gold has committed to spend A$2 million during 2017 (subject to certain conditions) and may choose to spend more on the property (upto $12 million within 5 years) to earn up to a 70% interest in Rimfire's tenements in the Fifield district.

The presentations on the Company are at hyperlinks:

Progress through Partnership – AGM 22 November 2016 Presentation

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 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 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: 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
		Total	**3.0**	**1.06**	**22**	**103**	**2.1**
Silver	25 g/t Ag	Indicated	2.1	0.21	62	14	4.2
		Inferred	1.2	0.19	40	7	1.6
		Total	**3.4**	**0.20**	**54**	**22**	**5.8**
Combined	0.5 g/t Au & 25 g/t Ag	Indicated	4.1	0.67	45	88	5.9
		Inferred	2.2	0.51	27	37	2.0
		Total	**6.4**	**0.61**	**38**	**125**	**7.9**

Notes:

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

Table 4: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	· 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. 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 & outcrop (identified in results table).
	· 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 25, 51 and 52nd sample respectively. Previously duplicates were every 50
	· 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.	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.
Drilling techniques	· 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 (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.

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	· The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Reported RC samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by Au_AA26. 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. 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. 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.
	· For geophysical tools, spectrometers, **handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF)**, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory. **Handheld XRF (fpXRF) (Olympus Delta50) 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
	· 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 confirm results from the primary laboratory.

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 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.
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 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.

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	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, EL8401, 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. New Gold Inc. entered into an Earn-in JV Agreement 28 October 2016, which may confer rights to New Gold over time.
	·The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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	· 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.
Drill hole Information	· A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Plans showing location of drill holes and also location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report. Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant RAB results are provided in tables in within the report.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	Any new significant rock chip results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant Auger results are provided in figures within the report.
	down hole length and interception depth	
	· If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Information is provided in significant results tables.
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 ≥ 0.1g/t Au and or ≥ 10g/t Ag cut off and ≤ 2m 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 as assay results.
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.

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