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Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

Drilling at Fortuna Gold Prospect Shows a Dynamic Setting with Gold Potential **New Copper-Gold Prospect yields high grade rockchip results, up to 14% copper**

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX codes: RIM) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") reports on Regional prospects at Fifield NSW. Interim information is provided on the Fortuna gold prospect and the Ben Hur copper-gold prospect.

Key Highlights of Regional Programs

- **Appraisal of the recent drilling conducted at "Fortuna" gold prospect (size 1.2km x 0.4km)**
 - The 5th stratigraphic drill hole in the program was completed (holes are to approx. 80m depths)
 - The goals of the stratigraphic program are to help establish structure and geology that underlies the surface gold geochemistry. This will help guide the next stages of exploration.
 - Preliminary drilling observations indicate a dynamic geological and structural setting, conducive to gold mineralisation potential, with some similarities to Sorpresa (located 3km to the south)
 - Once interpretation is completed further exploration will be planned
- **The new prospect, "Ben Hur", was mapped, sampled and yielded high copper values with gold**
 - Values include **14.35% Cu, 3.63g/t Au**, in veins, and accompanied Silver & Bismuth (page 8 full details)
 - The mapped area is approx. 0.65km x 0.45km and open
 - Geological interpretation on the broader context is pending
 - There is a noted large magnetic trend (15km), NE-SW from Ben Hur to the Eclipse area, that appears to contain the majority of Cu rockchip results in the district
 - Detailed ground magnetics are currently being deployed at Ben Hur to provide further insights
 - A new ELA 5368 (7 units) has been applied for, taking account of the 15km NE regional magnetic trend
- **Auger drilling on Transit prospect geochemistry anomaly confirms the presence of gold**
 - Previous soil geochemistry gave an approx. 200m x 200m Au anomaly at greater than 25ppb gold
 - A small auger geochemistry program has confirmed gold values up to ~1g/t Au
 - An additional soil program was conducted to better define the gold anomaly for follow on drilling

CEO and Managing Director, John Kaminsky commented:



"The weather conditions have severely interrupted work programs at Fifield in the last 2 months. Machinery movement and vehicle access restrictions have necessitated changes in work program delivery. The focus was therefore on lighter regional work.

"Drilling at Fortuna has now completed the 5th hole in the series of planned stratigraphic holes. The Fortuna Prospect represents a large surface gold anomaly, with the very limited exposed geology showing veined gossanous black silica, very similar to Sorpresa. This area has never been previously drilled, and lacks detailed geophysics information, so these drill holes provide greater understanding.

"A preliminary composite section across 3 holes has enabled a first stage look at the mineralising system and its associated geology, to assist the follow on drilling strategy for this gold prospect, and the next stage of exploration.

"Work was progressed on 2 regional prospects, including the **new Ben Hur Copper-Gold area**. Some high value copper results on rock chips (**up to 14% Cu**) with associated gold, silver and bismuth were very pleasing to see, and we are now trying to determine the significance of these results and the larger geological context. Historic records (c1905) provide no gold observations on this prospect, so this also appears to be a new and encouraging insight.

"Ben Hur is located on a large magnetic feature (~15km length) in the regional magnetics. The same feature also strikes into the known copper areas at Eclipse, to the SE, so this is interesting. We have now commenced ground magnetics at Ben Hur, and taken an application for a new exploration area NE along strike to cover the trend.

"Once we have pieced together more information, we will plan our next steps, which could involve soil and auger drill sampling, or move straight to some scout percussion holes, once permitting is in place.



“It is difficult to draw any conclusions yet, but it does re-emphasise that Copper is an important part of the Fifield mineralisation potential, so these new observations will be followed up with interest.

“Work was also done at the Transit prospect. This is demonstrating quite a reasonable gold anomaly in the surface, through wide spaced soil lines, and a small auger drill program. The auger line has confirmed gold in the subsurface, and the next stage work plans are likely additional soil and auger sampling, prior to RC drilling.”

Fortuna Gold Prospect - Stratigraphic Drilling Detailed discussion

This huge gold anomalous area has not been drilled before, so the stratigraphic drilling has been undertaken and has successfully provided rock knowledge which will allow an enhanced exploration approach to be adopted for this anomaly. A composite section of 3 drill holes was completed with these holes providing a window on the geology below the surface gold signature. This has confirmed a dynamic setting, with gold potential, although the assessment is at the early stage.

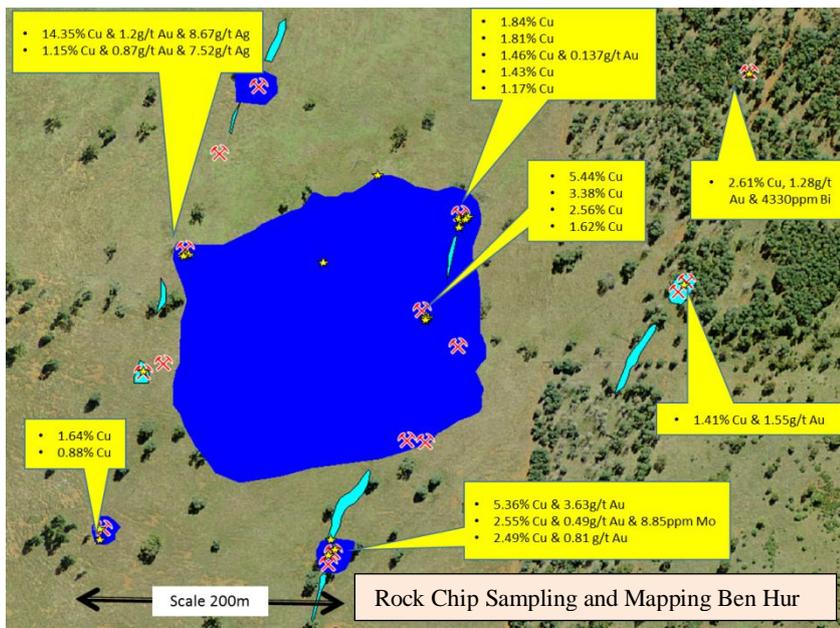
The black silica at Fortuna looks very much the same as Sorpresa, namely, chalcedonic and pervasive. The main gold anomaly on the topographic rise looks like a Sorpresa related carbon based system, with potential for gold deposition in structures. A hydrothermally bleached fault or thrust separates the Sorpresa style stratigraphy at Fortuna from an andesite hosted mineralisation. This is strong in pyrite, quartz and calcite veining and breccia.

The andesite intersected in hole 803 is likely important. This low topography regolith covered ground has the potential of masking a large ore body. Fortuna therefore appears to have an ideal geological setting, with discovery potential below the shallow masking regolith. The extent of the andesite geology (a field assessment) is completely unknown, but is likely to be large and appears previously unrecognised north of Fifield.

Based on field identification, the calcite, quartz, pyrite veining and brecciation is stronger than Sorpresa, especially the calcite, offering the potential for a more fertile mineralising system generally.

Ben Hur Copper- Gold prospect

The Ben Hur Copper-Gold Prospect is located approximately 10km NE of Sorpresa and consists of a group of historic Copper workings from the early 1900's, with significant shafts, up to 25m deep over a 650m x 450m area.



These workings occur on a series of parallel NE-SW trending fault controlled vein sets within a hornblende-magnetite bearing diorite (area shown in blue).

These mineralised fault corridors are up to 650m in length and range in thickness from 20-30m, **observed as magnetic lows crosscutting the magnetic diorite body.**

Mineralisation occurs mainly as secondary copper minerals such as chalcocite, malachite & azurite replacing chalcopyrite.

Mineralisation is seen as late stage vein infill of chalcopyrite in textured quartz veins, as disseminations in the surrounding wall rock or as breccia style veins.

Initial assay results have highlighted significant **Cu values (up to 14.35%),** as

well as identifying the presence of Au mineralisation (up to 3.63g/t), which was not historically recorded. Also of interest are minor **Ag (up to 8.67g/t) and Mo (up to 8.85ppm)** credits.

The results have also revealed substantial levels of **Bi (up to 0.43%).** Further assay results are awaited, with results expected within the coming weeks.



Sample FIR1760: 14.35% Cu & 1.22g/t Au

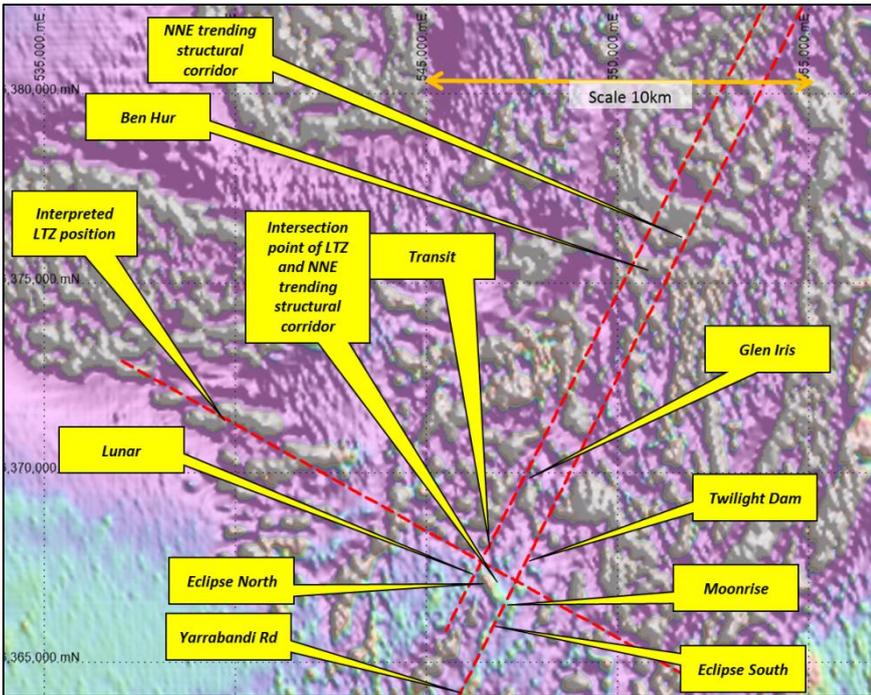


Sample FIR1755: 5.44% Cu



Sample FIR1763: 5.35% Cu & 3.63g/t Au

Copper Rock Chip Geochemistry results and 15km magnetic trend at Fifield



Field work at Ben Hur uncovered NNE-SSW trending veins containing Cu-Au +/- Bi-Ag-Mo mineralisation.

An interpretation of the regional Narromine 1VD magnetics (see left) shows two distinct NNE-SSW trending structures.

These major regional structures with known Cu-Au mineralisation intersect the interpreted position of the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ) to the south.

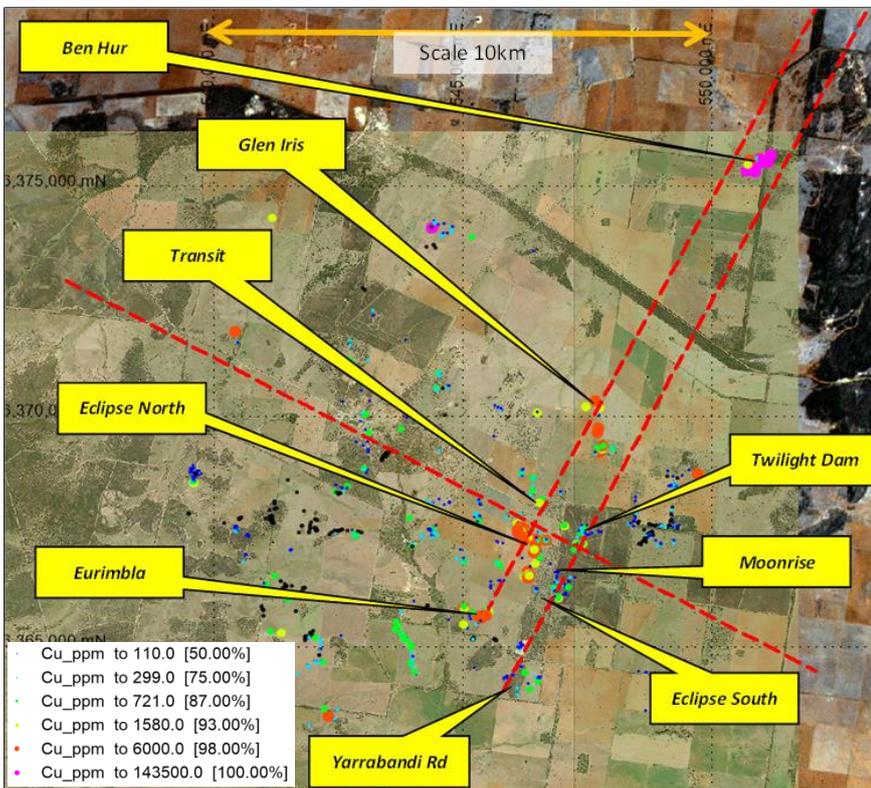
This intersection point occurs on the Eclipse Cu-Au trend, with drilling at Eclipse South (Fi0588) encountering a Cu-Au (incl. **4m @ 6.5% Cu**)/-Bi-Ag vein, similar to those seen at Ben Hur.

A review of the position of major regional prospects in relation to the interpreted NNE trending structural corridor **shows that many of the prospects associated with the Eclipse Trend occur directly on these interpreted structures.**

The major mineralised zone occurs where the LTZ crosses the NNE trending structural corridor, with Eclipse North representing a possible dilational jog.

When regional rock chip geochemistry is examined as one dataset (see left), significant **Cu** results are seen to be **associated with the identified NNE trending structural corridor**, with only few notable results outside of this zone.

Ag shows a similar regional rock chip geochemistry distribution to Cu, with most of the significant results occurring in proximity to the identified NNE trending structural corridor, with few notable results outside of this zone apart from Roadside.



The next stage of exploration will focus on identifying the extent of the mineralised veins using a combination of detailed ground magnetics and soil sampling whilst assessing the conceptual mineralisation model in the context of the copper footprint now observed in the district.



JOHN KAMINSKY
CEO and Managing Director

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

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

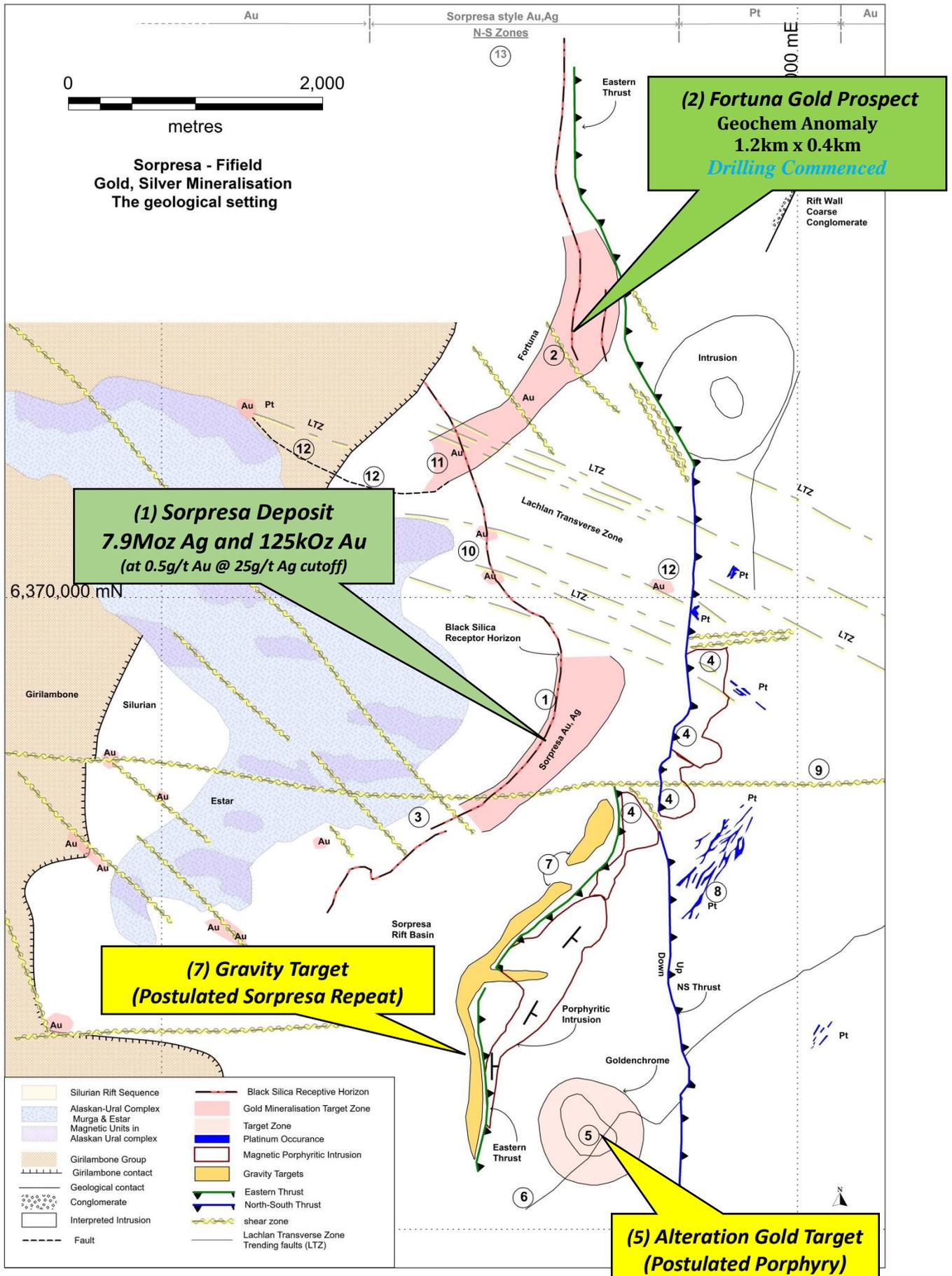


Figure 3: Composite Section – 3 Stratigraphic holes at Fortuna Gold Prospect

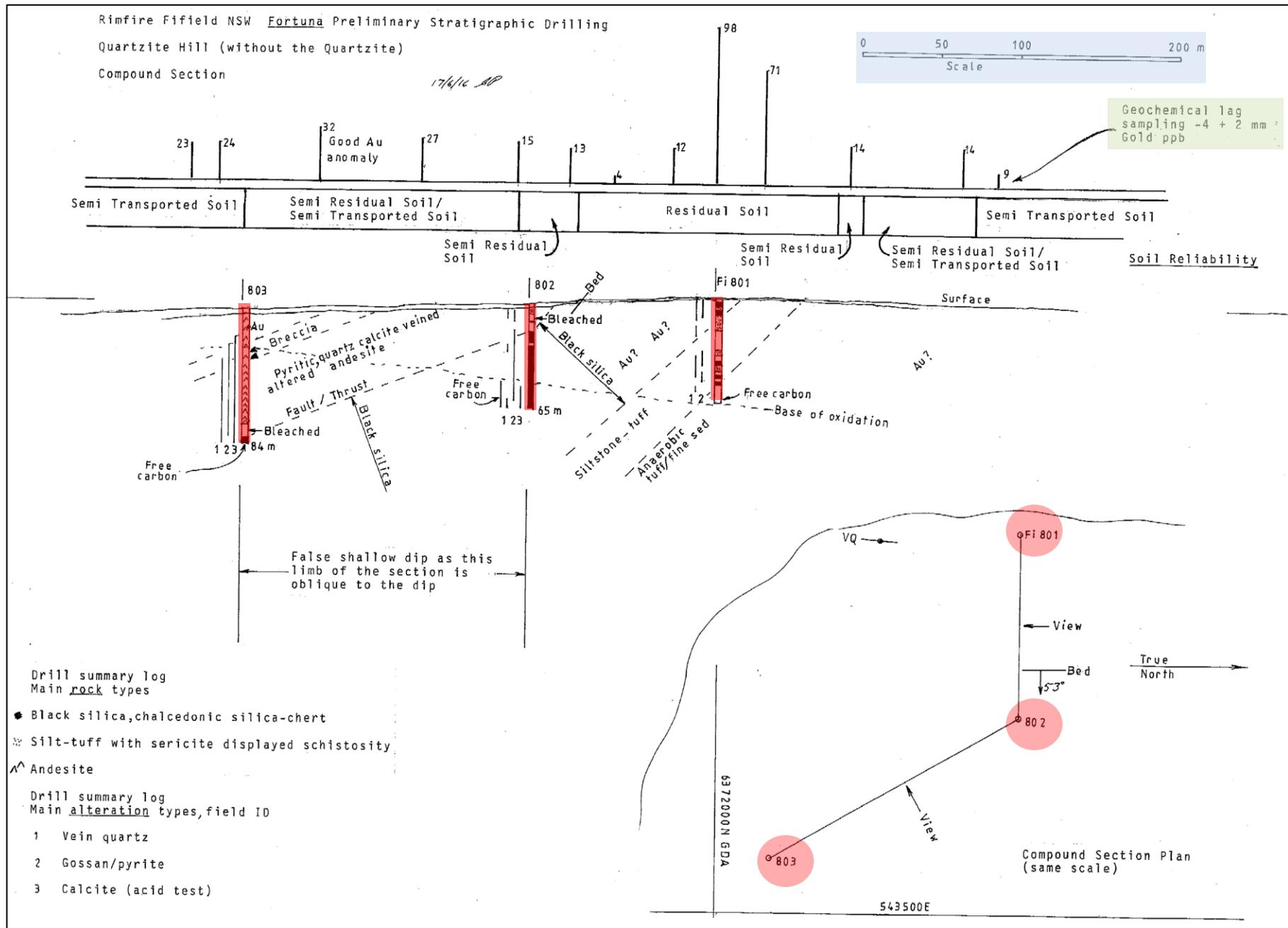


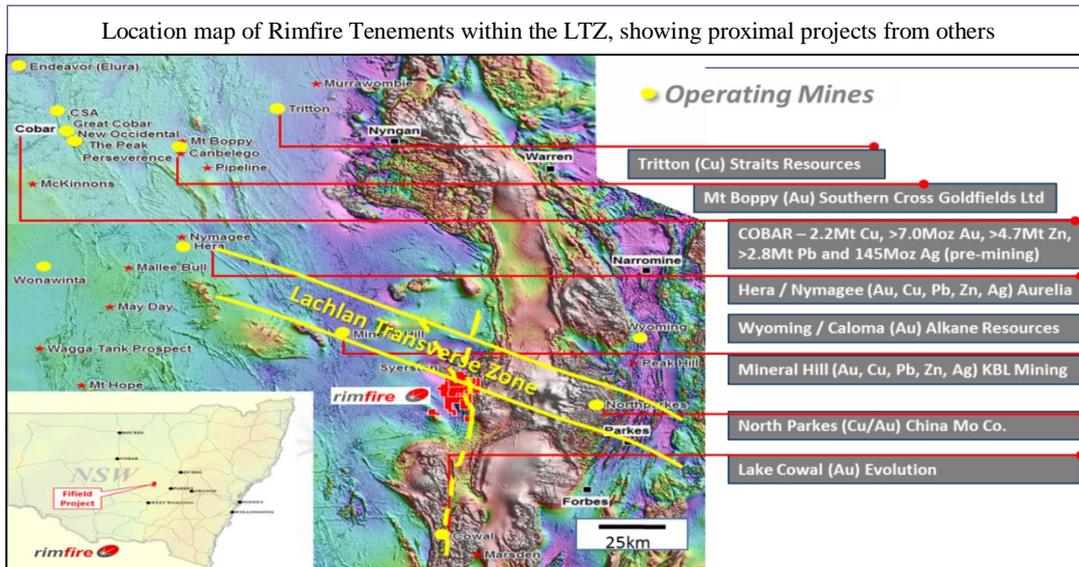
Table 1: Assay Results (October 2016) from recent Rock Chips at Ben Hur Copper- Gold Prospect

Sample	Data_Type	Locality	AU (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi(ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu %	Mo (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
FiR1760	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	1.225	8.67	12	36.9	14.35	4.11	0.07	0.8
FiR1755	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.017	5.97	7	6.4	5.44	1.91	0.03	6.4
FiR1763	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	3.63	3.52	383	4.6	5.36	3.37	0.21	0.1
FiR1756	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.076	5.74	9	5.4	3.38	1.88	0.03	1.9
FiR1769	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	1.285	2.29	4330	6.2	2.61	2.9	1.39	1.2
FiR1757	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.026	4.71	3	14.3	2.56	1.24	0.03	11.8
FiR1764	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.491	3.8	564	29.8	2.55	8.85	0.30	3.7
FiR1765	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.819	4.61	156	3.5	2.49	3.84	0.12	0.9
FiR1747	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.037	3.4	43	5.4	1.84	0.77	0.03	3.6
FiR1752	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.038	3.05	125	11.6	1.82	1.71	0.03	12.9
FiR1767	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.13	3.41	12	39.1	1.65	2.66	0.26	5
FiR1758	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.027	5.68	3	16.4	1.63	1.27	0.03	12.4
FiR1751	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.137	1.65	56	10.6	1.47	2.81	0.03	8.4
FiR1749	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.021	2.57	32	13.5	1.43	1.36	0.03	11.2
FiR1771	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	1.55	2.07	74	3.1	1.42	7.61	0.06	0.7
FiR1753	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.025	2.19	23	6.6	1.17	0.88	0.03	6.4
FiR1761	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.87	7.52	10	18.1	1.15	5.49	0.07	1.5
FiR1766	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.229	2.2	10	133.0	0.88	1.61	0.25	4.8
FiR1744	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.049	2.42	40	2.2	0.60	0.44	0.03	2.9
FiR1762	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.03	0.72	13	2.4	0.17	4.08	0.39	2.2
FiR1770	Mullock	Ben Hur/Spartacus	0.092	2.7	37	9.7	0.12	3.9	0.29	6.3

COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION AND ABOUT RIMFIRE

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

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



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

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

The Company has now established multiple project areas of importance involving hard rock Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Copper (Cu) and Platinum (Pt) within a 6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery covering an extensive prospective 35km² area at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 566km² tenement position held.

The latest presentations on the Company are at hyperlinks:

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

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

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

Recent videos available on Rimfire Website Hyperlink

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

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

Competent Persons Declarations

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration and Resource Results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Colin Plumridge who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

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

The information provided in "About Rimfire Pacific Mining" is 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 2: 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 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. 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).</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 25, 51 and 52nd sample respectively. Previously duplicates were every 50</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). RAB drilling conducted using blade bit (100mm diameter). Auger drilling conducted by trailer mounted hydraulic driven auger rig with nominal hole diameter of 100mm.</p>

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.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<p>Reported RC samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by Au_AA26.</p> <p>RAB and Auger samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay methods Au-AA22 (or PGM-ICP24) which returns Au to 2ppb (or 1 ppb) respectively, PGM-ICP24 includes Pt to 5 ppb and Pd to 1 ppb on a 50g charge. Selected auger samples were also submitted for full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61.</p> <p>Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories for Au via Fire Assay method Au-AA22 to 2 ppb and full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61.</p> <p>Fire Assay analysis for gold and Four Acid digest for multielement analysis are considered as total techniques in the absence of coarse metal. Screen Fire Assay for gold is considered as total technique when coarse gold is present.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory.</p> <p>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</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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 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	<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.</p> <p>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"> easting 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 and comments in the report.
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, beyond that reported already, in this or previous reports.
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