Critical Minerals Explorer

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Maiden diamond drilling at Murga delivers strong scandium hits

Highlights

- **Maiden diamond drilling program at Murga demonstrates potential for high-grade scandium with some of the best laterite intercepts to date;**
  - 26.3m @ 248ppm Sc (380ppm Sc Oxide) from surface ***incl 6m @ 302ppm Sc (463ppm Sc Oxide)***
  - **5.90m @ 364ppm Sc (588ppm Sc Oxide)** from surface
  - 12.90m @ 224ppm Sc (344ppm Sc Oxide) from 11.3m
- **Unusually anomalous scandium also intersected in underlying fresh pyroxenite rocks;**
  - 122.00m @ 94ppm Sc (144ppm Sc Oxide) from 28m in FI2679 ***incl 13.5m @ 114ppm Sc (175ppm Sc Oxide) at end of hole***
- **Spectral scanning, check assaying & XRD studies planned as next step to analyse the significance of the scandium enriched pyroxenite which may represent a new exploration target**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"In what is a significant development, the first ever diamond drilling undertaken at Murga has intersected some of the best scandium in laterite grades to date for the prospect.*

We know from previously released drilling results that Murga has size potential, but these latest results demonstrate that Murga also has the potential to host high-grade scandium mineralisation as well

Additionally, one of the diamond holes ended in unusually anomalous levels of scandium within fresh pyroxenite. Further work is required to better understand the significance of the pyroxenite hosted anomalism, but the result may be pointing to a new scandium exploration opportunity beneath the laterite – hosted mineralisation at Murga that could warrant further diamond drilling.

Rimfire continues to build towards a globally significant scandium resource inventory at Fifield, Australia's scandium epicentre, with a strong pipeline of opportunities, including the Melrose and Murga North deposits, the Murga Exploration Target, multiple targets at the new Rabbit Trap project and the Currajong prospect where we are currently drilling".

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM**, "**Rimfire**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that diamond drilling assay results have intersected unusually anomalous scandium in pyroxenite rocks underlying shallow laterite - hosted scandium mineralisation at the Murga Exploration Target, which is located approximately 70 km NW of Parkes at Fifield in central NSW (*Figure 1*).

Murga Exploration Target diamond drilling details

At Murga scandium occurs within a strongly weathered laterite horizon overlying magnetic ultramafic (pyroxenite) intrusive rocks of the Silurian-age **Murga Intrusive Complex** interpreted to be part of a large scale arcuate shaped mafic – ultramafic intrusive complex that has a surface area of approximately 20km² (*Figure 2*).

Rimfire recently completed the **first ever** diamond drilling program at the Murga Exploration Target with two diamond holes (*FI2678 and FI2679: 298.7m metres. Figures 3 - 6*) drilled to test separate and previously untested magnetic anomalies underlying shallow laterite – hosted scandium mineralisation within the central and southern portions of Murga.

Both holes successfully intersected some of the best laterite - hosted scandium grades to underlain by scandium - anomalous pyroxenite rocks with multiple intercepts returned;

- 26.3m @ 248ppm Sc (380ppm Sc Oxide) from surface in FI2679 ***including 6m*** @ ***302ppm Sc (463ppm Sc Oxide) from 16 metres*** [laterite]
- 122.00m @ 94ppm Sc (144ppm Sc Oxide) from 28 metres in FI2679 ***including 13.5m*** @ ***114ppm Sc (175ppm Sc Oxide) from 137 metres*** [fresh pyroxenite – hole ended in strongly anomalous scandium]
- 5.90m @ 364ppm Sc (588ppm Sc Oxide) from surface in FI2678 [laterite],
- 4.50m @ 194ppm Sc (298ppm Sc Oxide) from 6.2 metres in FI2678 [laterite]
- 12.90m @ 224ppm Sc (344ppm Sc Oxide) from 11.3 metres in FI2678 [laterite], and
- 118.00m @ 62ppm Sc (96ppm Sc Oxide) from 30 metres in FI2678 [fresh pyroxenite].

Note: Sc oxide is calculated using a conversion factor of 1.5338, i.e. Sc grade x 1.5338 equals the Sc Oxide grade.

Significance of the latest drilling results

The laterite intercepts in both diamond holes independently verify scandium intercepts previously obtained by Rimfire in adjacent air core holes (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2024 & Figures 3 - 6*), i.e.;

- FI2678 was drilled adjacent to air core hole - FI2618 (5m @ 317ppm Sc [486ppm Sc Oxide] from surface) and FI2619 (23m @ 223ppm Sc [342ppm Sc Oxide] from 1 metre).
- FI2679 was drilled adjacent to air core hole - FI2434 (27m @ 188ppm Sc [288ppm Sc Oxide] from surface *including 12m @ 224ppm Sc [344ppm Sc Oxide]*.

Verification of the air core intercepts using a different drilling method is a critical input for the resource estimation process.

Shallow scandium mineralisation occurs within weathered saprolite and laterite that has developed primarily over underlying scandium - enriched pyroxenite rocks. Given this close spatial affinity there is little doubt that the pyroxenite rocks represent the primary source of scandium at Murga.

Geological logging and downhole magnetic susceptibility measurements have confirmed that the magnetic anomalies at Murga represent pyroxenite rock types. Given their importance as scandium source rocks, this latest observation validates the use of magnetic data to "map" new pyroxenite occurrences [and generate new scandium targets] throughout the area.

Lastly, the level of scandium enrichment in the pyroxenite at the bottom of drill hole FI2679 appears to be unusually high.

FI2679 intersected 122.00m @ 94ppm Sc (144ppm Sc Oxide) from 28 metres in FI2679 ***including 13.5m @ 114ppm Sc (175 Sc Oxide) from 137 metres*** in fresh pyroxenite at the bottom of the hole. The intercept contained a maximum one metre value of 189ppm Sc (290ppm Sc Oxide).

By way of comparison, diamond drilling at Rimfire's Melrose Scandium Deposit in 2023 also intersected an underlying pyroxenite, assaying of which returned lower levels of scandium anomalism - 62m @ 78ppm Sc (120ppm Sc Oxide) from 81 metres in FI2400 with a maximum one metre value of 100ppm Sc (150ppm Sc Oxide) (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 6 December 2023).*

While both intercepts occur within pyroxenite, the potential significance of the scandium - enriched FI2679 intercept is still being investigated, with spectral scanning, check assaying, and XRD studies planned.

Depending on the outcome of these further studies, the FI2679 pyroxenite intercept may represent a new exploration opportunity at Murga and further deep drilling could be warranted, and Rimfire looks forward to providing further updates as further information becomes available.

Table 1: Murga Diamond drilling specifications

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Datum	Azi°	Dip°	From	Width	Sc	Sc Oxide
FI2678	539,936	6,369,669	148.2	GDA94_Zone 55	23	-55	0	5.90	364	588
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.20	4.50	194	298
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.30	12.90	224	344
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	118.00	62	96
FI2679	540,307	6,367,863	150.5	GDA94_Zone 55	15	-55	0	26.30	248	380
including							***16.00***	***6.00***	***302***	***463***
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	122.00	94	144
including							***137***	***13.50***	***114***	***175***

Building a globally significant scandium resource inventory

Rimfire is building a globally significant scandium resource inventory across the Fifield District in central New South Wales and the Company believes that in conjunction with its previously announced Mineral Resource estimates at Melrose and Murga North, the Murga Exploration Target, along with the Currajong Scandium Prospect (where air core is currently underway - *see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 4 February 2025*), and the new Rabbit Trap Scandium Project, will make a significant contribution to the resource inventory.

Rimfire has previously announced an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of **21Mt @ 125ppm Sc (4,050t Scandium Oxide)** for Murga North* and an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of **3Mt @ 240 ppm Sc (1,120t Sc Oxide)** for Melrose* together with an Exploration Target for the surrounding Murga area (excluding the Murga North Mineral Resource) of 100 to 200Mt at 100 to 200ppm Sc (15Kt – 46Kt Scandium Oxide)****.** (*Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 5 September 2024*).

Rimfire also confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 9 September 2024 ASX announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

****Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.***

The Murga Exploration Target (excluding the Murga North Mineral Resource) is based on an outline of the scandium-bearing pyroxenite interpreted from aeromagnetic data and results of Rimfire's 2024 reconnaissance air core drilling (on nominal 400m x 400m centres) throughout the Murga area.

Throughout the Exploration Target an average thickness of 15 metres has been assumed along with a default density of 2.15t/m3. However, it is unknown at this stage if the whole area will have reasonable prospects for eventual extraction so it has been assumed that only 50% of the area within the pyroxenite outline will be classified as the Exploration Target.

With the results of this diamond drilling and previous air core drilling undertaken throughout the southern portion of Murga, Rimfire aims to convert the Murga Exploration Target to a Mineral Resource estimate by the end of the 2024/2025 Financial Year. If successful, the results of the current Currajong air core drilling will also underpin the estimate of a Mineral Resource at the same time.

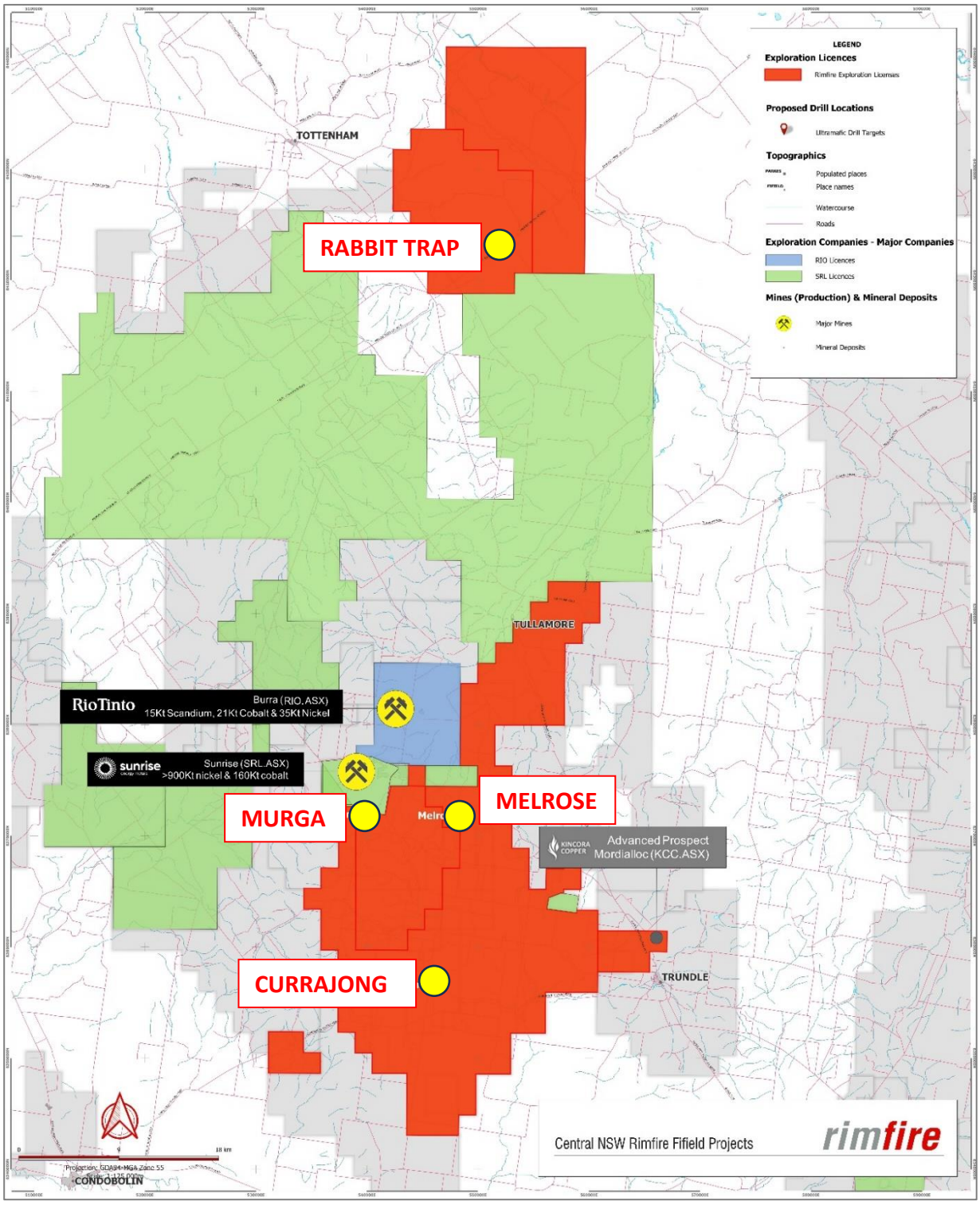

Figure 1: Fifield project locations showing Rimfire (red) and competitors (Rio Tinto – blue and Sunrise Energy Metals – green).

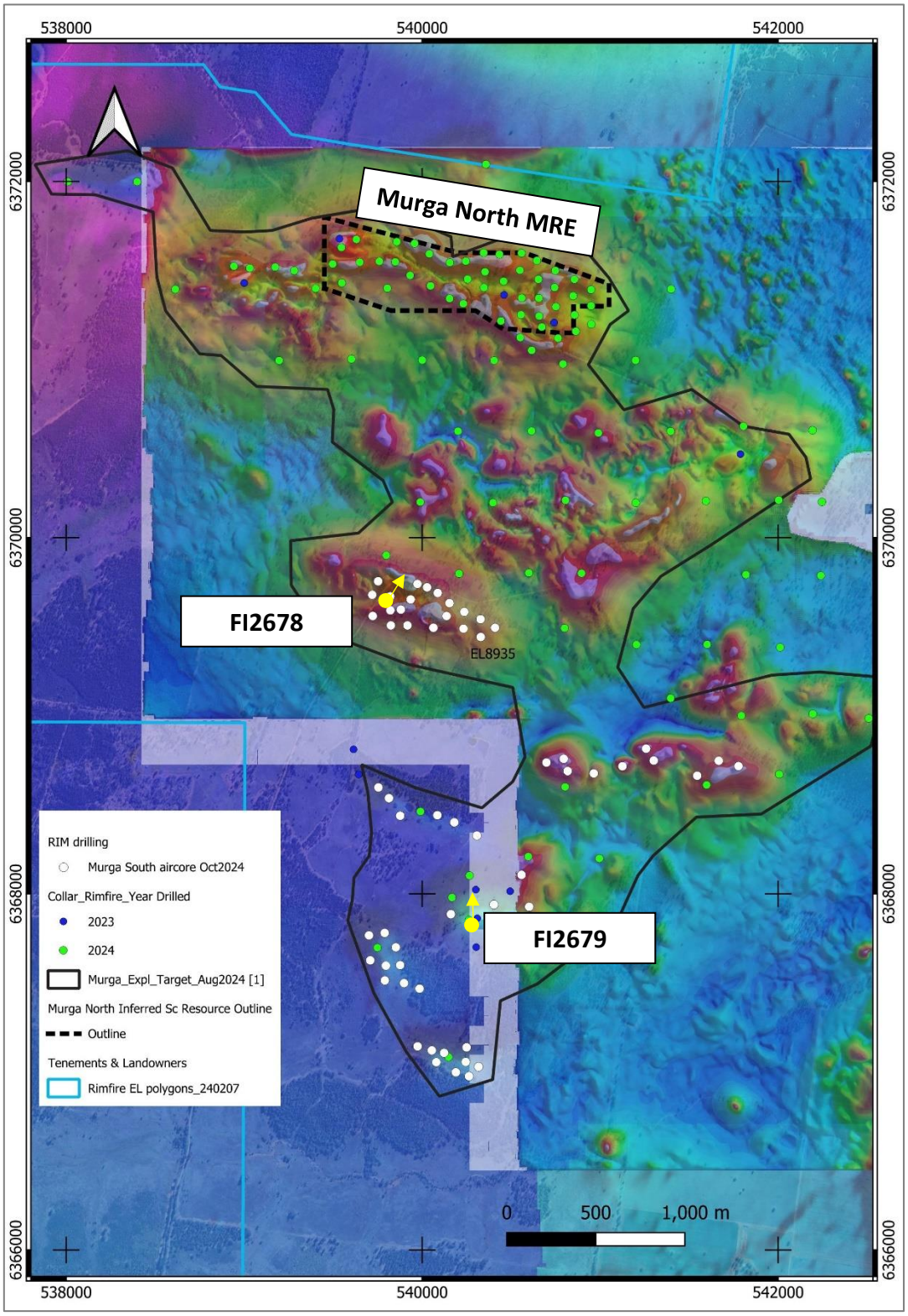

Figure 2: Murga Exploration Target – October / November 2024 infill air core drilling locations (white circles) and diamond drill holes (yellow circles) – background TMI image and Murga North MRE boundaries shown.

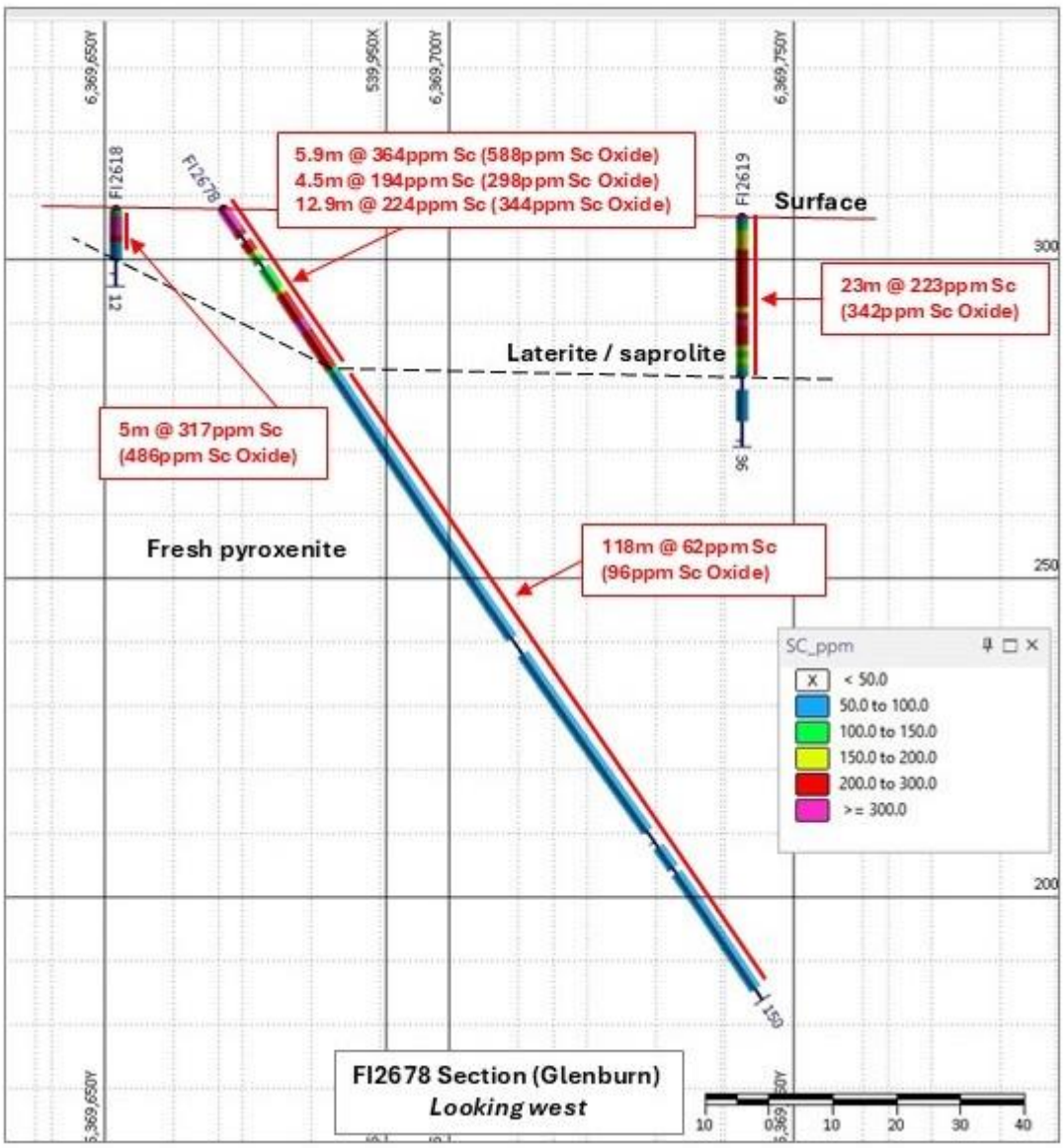

Figure 3: FI2678 Section – showing drill holes, drill intercepts and geology

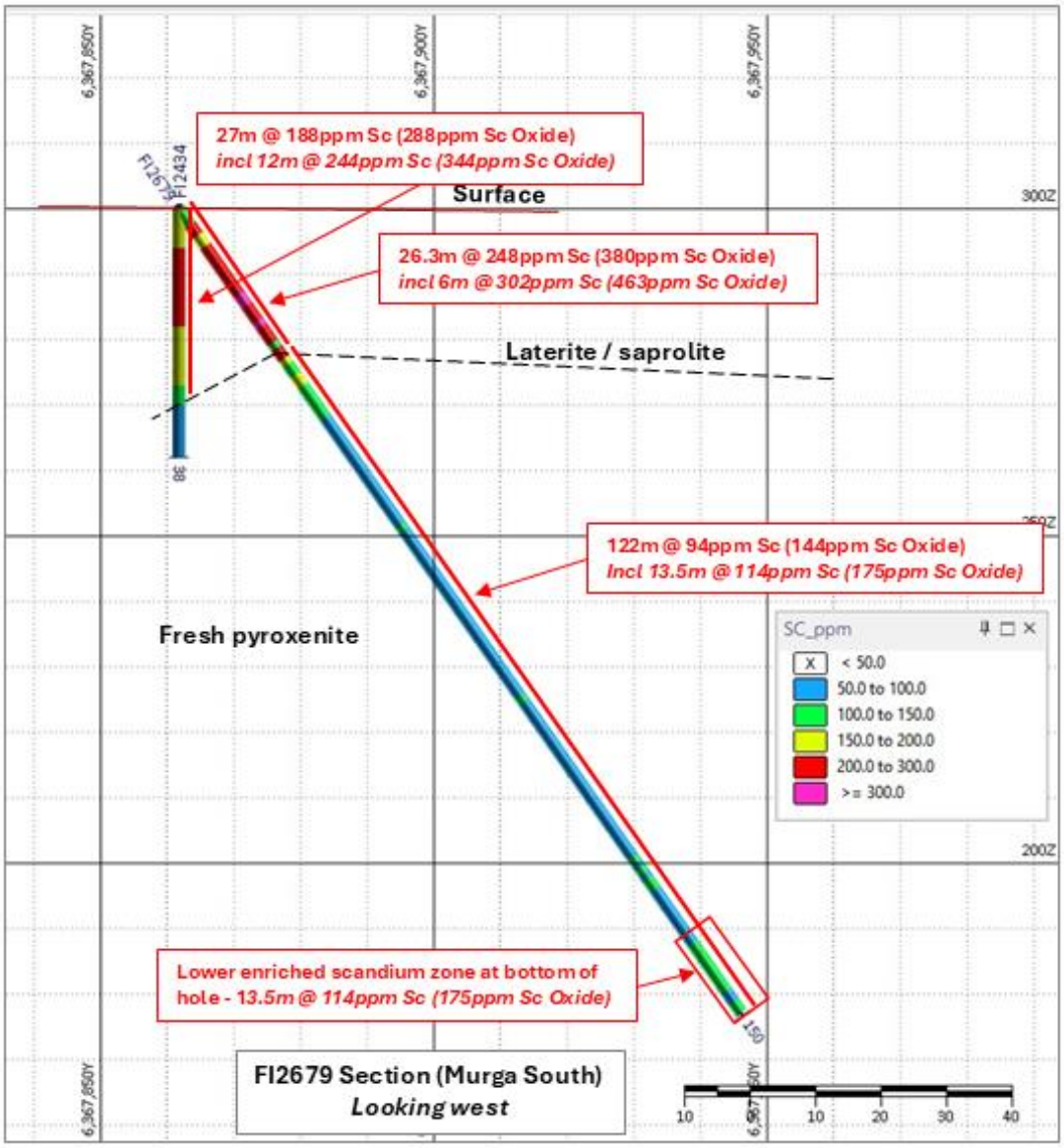

Figure 4: FI2679 Section – showing drill holes, drill intercepts and geology

Figure 5a: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 0 to 10.5 metres (laterite zone)

Figure 5b: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 10.5 to 20.5 metres (laterite zone)

Figure 5c: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 20.5 to 30.4 metres (laterite / lower saprolite)

Figure 5d: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 30.4 to 38.5 metres (lower saprolite / saprock)

Figure 5e: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 38.5 to 45.8 metres (fresh rock)

Figure 6a: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 135.5 to 142.2 metres (lower Sc enriched pyroxenite zone)

Figure 6b: FI2679 – photos of diamond drill core 142.2 to 150.5 metres EOH. (lower Sc enriched pyroxenite zone)

Table 2: FI2679 Individual Sc and Sc Oxide assay values (scandium zones highlighted)

Murga South						Zone	Sc Oxide	Sc
							GO_XRF72C13	
Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Sample_Type	Drill_Type		ppm	ppm
FI2679	0	0.9	0.9	PQ quarter core	DDH		190	124
FI2679	1.7	3	1.3	PQ quarter core	DDH	Laterite hosted scandium zone	**190**	**124**
FI2679	3	4	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**330**	**215**
FI2679	4	5	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**410**	**267**
FI2679	5	6	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**290**	**189**
FI2679	6	7	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**280**	**183**
FI2679	7	8	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**410**	**267**
FI2679	8	9	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**380**	**248**
FI2679	9	10	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**370**	**241**
FI2679	10	11	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**390**	**254**
FI2679	11	12	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**390**	**254**
FI2679	12	13	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**380**	**248**
FI2679	13	14	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**360**	**235**
FI2679	14	15	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**430**	**280**
FI2679	15	16	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**440**	**287**
FI2679	16	17	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**530**	**346**
FI2679	17	18	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**460**	**300**
FI2679	18	19	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**450**	**293**
FI2679	19	20	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**450**	**293**
FI2679	20	21	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**430**	**280**
FI2679	21	22	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**460**	**300**
FI2679	22	23	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**430**	**280**
FI2679	23	24	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**450**	**293**
FI2679	24	25	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**330**	**215**
FI2679	25	26	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**190**	**124**
FI2679	26	27	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**400**	**261**
FI2679	27	28	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		**320**	**209**
FI2679	28	29	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		290	189
FI2679	29	30	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		200	130
FI2679	30	31	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		220	143
FI2679	31	32	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		230	150
FI2679	32	33.1	1.1	PQ quarter core	DDH		240	156
FI2679	33.1	34	0.9	PQ quarter core	DDH		180	117
FI2679	34	35	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		180	117
FI2679	35	36	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		200	130
FI2679	36	37	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		180	117
FI2679	37	38	1	PQ quarter core	DDH		180	117
FI2679	38	39.4	1.4	PQ quarter core	DDH		160	104
FI2679	39.9	41	1.1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	41	42	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	42	43	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	43	44	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	44	45	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	45	46	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	46	47	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	47	48	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	48	49	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	49	50	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	50	51	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	51	52	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	52	53	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	53	54	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	54	55	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	55	56	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	56	57	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	57	58	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	58	59	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	59	60	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		160	104
FI2679	60	61	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	61	62	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	62	63	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	63	64	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	64	65	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91

FI2679	65	66	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	66	67	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	67	68	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	68	69	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	69	70	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	70	71	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	71	72	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	72	73	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	73	74	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	74	75	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	75	76	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	76	77	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	77	78	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	78	79	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	79	80	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	80	81	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		90	59
FI2679	81	82	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	82	83	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	83	84	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	84	85	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	85	86	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	86	87	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	87	88	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	88	89	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	89	90	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	90	91	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	91	92	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		160	104
FI2679	92	93	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	93	94	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	94	95	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	95	96	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	96	97	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	97	98	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	98	99	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	99	100	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	100	101	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	101	102	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	102	103	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	103	104	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	104	105	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	105	106	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	106	107	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	107	108	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	108	109	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	109	110	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	110	111	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	111	112	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	112	113	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	113	114	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	114	115	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	115	116	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	116	117	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		120	78
FI2679	117	118	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	118	119	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	119	120	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	120	121	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	121	122	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		170	111
FI2679	122	123	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	123	124	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		160	104
FI2679	124	125	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	125	126	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		160	104
FI2679	126	127	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		170	111
FI2679	127	128	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	128	129	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		100	65
FI2679	129	130	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		140	91
FI2679	130	131	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	131	132	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		110	72
FI2679	132	133	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	133	134	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	134	135	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85

FI2679	135	136	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		130	85
FI2679	136	137	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		150	98
FI2679	137	138	1	HQ quarter core	DDH	Scandium – enriched pyroxenite at end of hole	**180**	**117**
FI2679	138	139	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**170**	**111**
FI2679	139	140	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**160**	**104**
FI2679	140	141	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**220**	**143**
FI2679	141	142	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**200**	**130**
FI2679	142	143	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**180**	**117**
FI2679	143	144	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**180**	**117**
FI2679	144	145	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**180**	**117**
FI2679	145	146	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**160**	**104**
FI2679	146	147	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**130**	**85**
FI2679	147	148	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**150**	**98**
FI2679	148	149	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**170**	**111**
FI2679	149	150	1	HQ quarter core	DDH		**190**	**124**
FI2679	150	150.5	0.5	HQ quarter core	DDH		**190**	**124**

ENDS

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited.

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JORC Reporting

Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Diamond Drilling

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.	This ASX Announcement details the results of diamond drilling undertaken by Rimfire at the Murga Exploration Target in December 2024 / January 2025. Each diamond drillhole was geologically logged and half or quarter core samples were submitted to SGS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis using SGS method GO_XRF72C13 which utilises a borate fusion followed by an XRF finish. The intercepts quoted in this Report have been calculated using data obtained from the GO_XRF72C13 method.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	To ensure sample representivity, the entire drillhole will be cut and sampled for analysis. Blank samples and reference standards were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.
	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.	To ensure sample representivity, and because the geology of each drilling location is largely unknown (due to no previous drilling beneath the base of weathering), the entire drillhole was cut and sampled for analysis.
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).	All drillholes reported in this ASX Announcement are diamond drill holes, the specifications of which are included in Table 1.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For the diamond drilling reported in this ASX Announcement, rock quality and core recovery details were included in the geological logging procedure. All diamond drill core was photographed as well.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	To ensure sample representivity, and because the geology of each drilling location is largely unknown (due to no previous drilling beneath the base of weathering), the entire drillhole was cut and sampled for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	It is not known whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
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.	Core samples were geologically and geochemically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, although that was not the objective of the diamond drilling outlined in this ASX Announcement. All diamond drill core was photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of is largely qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Relevant intersections have been geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all taken.	Each diamond drillhole was geologically logged and photographed. Each diamond hole was cut, and half core samples submitted to SGS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not Applicable as only core samples were obtained from the diamond drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Given the indicative nature of the sample medium (refer to sampling techniques section above) this process is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment etc were cleaned regularly during the sample preparation.
	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.	Blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size (typically ~ 2kg) of quarter core material is considered appropriate to the grainsize of material being sampled.
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.	The methods used by SGS to analyse the air core samples for precious and base metals are industry standard. The GO_XRF72C13 method is a total technique.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments (pXRF), etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable as no geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools were included in this Announcement.
	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.	Certified standards were submitted along half core samples to the laboratory. In addition, the nickel cobalt scandium results included in this Report were reported based on analytical results obtained using the GO_XRF72C13 method.
Verification of sampling and	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company	Significant intersections have been verified by the company's Managing Director and Exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	personnel.	Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no twinned holes drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sampling data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an excel spreadsheet and saved on Cloud server. Geological logging was recorded directly in LogChief program during drilling and backed up on Cloud server. Assay results once received are typically reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a 3rd party expert consulting group.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay adjustments have been made.
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.	Sample locations are recorded using handheld Garmin GPS with a nominal accuracy +/- 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this Report are given in Table 1 and various figures of this ASX Announcement.
	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 data spacing and distribution of drilling referred to in this Announcement is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied. While the majority of samples were equal lengths (i.e. 1 metre), core loss resulted in some uneven lengths, in which case length weighted averaging was applied to determine intercepts.
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.	Given the early stage of exploration, it is not yet known if sample spacing, and orientation achieves unbiased results.
	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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered not to have introduced a sampling bias
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	After geological logging onsite, core trays were transported by company personnel to a dedicated core cutting facility in Parkes. Following cutting, samples were placed into induvial calico bags and then placed inside a larger bulka bag for transport to SGS in Orange.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The geological data discussed in this Announcement has been reviewed by senior company personnel including the Exploration Manager and Managing Director with no issues identified.

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 Exploration Licence EL EL8935 at Fifield NSW which is wholly - owned by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited. The tenement forms part of the Company's Fifield Project which is subject to a dispute with the company's former Earn In and Joint Venture partner - Golden Plains Resources Pty Ltd (GPR). *Refer to Rimfire's ASX Release dated 17 October 2024.* All samples were taken on Private Freehold Land. No Native Title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Murga Intrusive Complex where the air core drilling was conducted has been largely explored historically for gold and platinum with most focus on the Sorpresa Gold Deposit which lies to the east of Murga.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The target area lacks geological exposure, available information indicates the bedrock geology across the project is a dominated by a central body of ultramafic intrusive and stepping out to more felsic units on the margins. The deposit type/style of mineralisation is a flat lying weathered zone developed on top of ultramafic [pyroxenite] rocks hosting anomalous Scandium.
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth.	All diamond drillhole specifications are included within this ASX Announcement. All collar locations are shown on the figures included with this ASX Announcement.
	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.	Not applicable as no drill hole information has been excluded.
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.	A lower cut-off of 100ppm scandium has been used to determine significant intercepts. Length weighting techniques have been used where consecutive sample intervals are of different lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Length weighting formula used as follows. Length weighted average grade = sum of [each individual interval x grade] / total interval length
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A as no assay has been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill results included in this Report occur either within a flat (horizontal) lying zone or dipping zone. the significant intercepts are considered to represent downhole widths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.	Included within the ASX Announcement
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results are included in this Announcement.
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.
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).	Planned further 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.	Not applicable at this stage

Competent Persons Declaration

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

Mr Hutton has over 30 years' experience in the minerals industry and is the Managing Director and CEO of Rimfire Pacific Mining. Mr Hutton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Hutton consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The data in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates and Exploration Target is based on information evaluated by Mr Simon Tear who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd, and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resources and Exploration Target in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward looking statements Disclaimer

This document contains "forward looking statements" as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals.

Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives, believe to have a reasonable basis for implying such an expectation or belief.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuation, currency fluctuation, political and operational risks, governmental regulations and judicial outcomes, financial markets, and availability of key personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any "forward looking statement".