

# Transit Corridor Rockchip Results

## Highlights

The Transit Corridor is located approximately 4km east of the Sorpresa resource and includes the surface gold mineralisation drilled during the New Gold Joint Venture in 2017.

An area located approximately 500m south of the 2017 drilling, which generated gold and anomalous base metal assay results, such as: 44m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 36m including 20m @ 1.11g/t Au ([ASX 19 Sept 2017: Transit Potential](#)), has been the focus of field work and has generated some strong gold results. Key features include:

- ✓ Within a known corridor hosting significant drilled gold mineralisation
- ✓ Magnetics indicate a potential 1km diameter 'ring' feature south of drilled mineralisation
- ✓ Gravity data is supportive of major structural intersection position
- ✓ 55 surface rock float samples collected assaying up to 3.43 g/t gold

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX: RIM) ("the Company" or "Rimfire") provides an update on ongoing exploration at the Fifield project in New South Wales.

The company reviewed results of the reverse circulation drilling program undertaken as part of the New Gold Joint Venture, in conjunction with the recent higher resolution gravity survey, and identified a prospective area within the Transit Corridor with limited existing exploration data (figure 1). The gravity and magnetic data support the potential 'ring' feature, which may be reflective of an intrusive centre (figure 2).

As a first stage investigation, Rimfire undertook ground reconnaissance work, submitting 55 rock float samples for gold assaying (figure 1 & 2). Results and locations are presented below, in figure 3 and Table 1, and include 9 samples in the range of 0.2 to 3.5 g/t gold in intensely silicified, gossanous, and brecciated rock. The surface rock float is limited to the south east quadrant of the interpreted 'ring'. Visual inspection of the collected sample indicates the area has been subject to brecciation and several silica events, with signs of disseminated, veinlet, and blebby sulphides.

Several 'prospector' pits appear to have been excavated in areas of sulphide bearing quartz veining. These recent results confirm prospectivity and this target area will be progressed as a priority via a program of auger drill sampling to obtain bedrock samples in an area with a shallow cover with aim of improving the understanding of local bedrock lithologies and geochemistry.

Craig Riley, Chief Executive Officer at Rimfire states:

*"The 2017 RC drilling program at Transit generated the company's thickest gold intersection to date. The opportunity to test a large coincident magnetic and gravity 1km scale feature to the south represents a solid opportunity to identify a larger system of mineralisation. These positive gold results provide confidence to follow up with low-cost, efficient and rapid auger drilling to obtain a better understanding of the bedrock geology and geochemistry".*

**Craig Riley**  
CEO

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Figure 1: Prospect area and rock chip surface sample locations

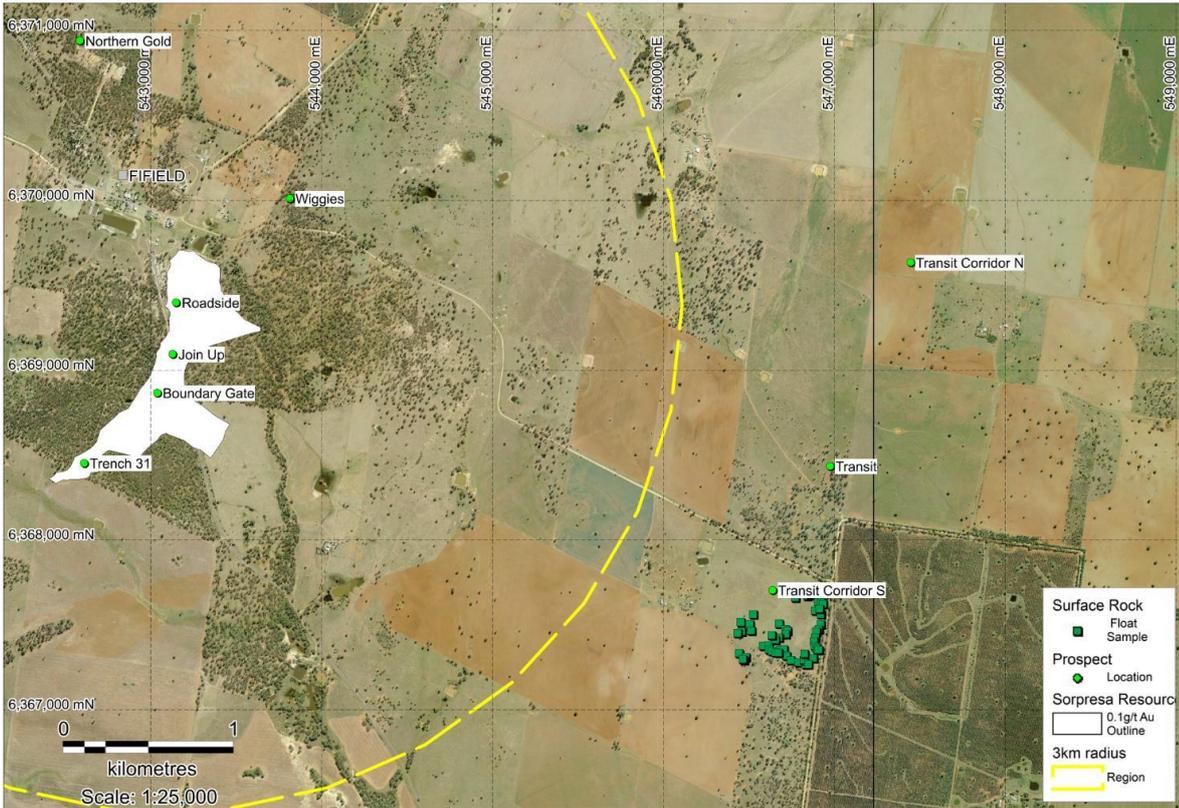
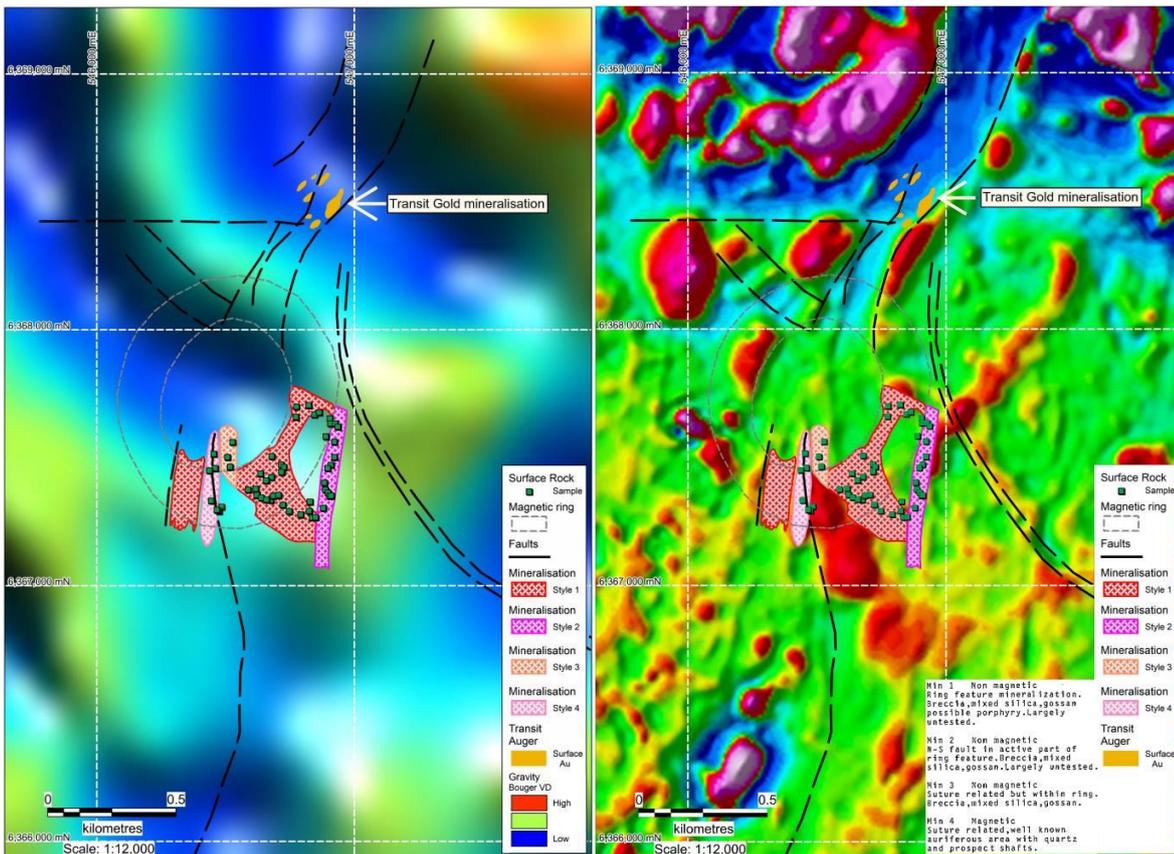
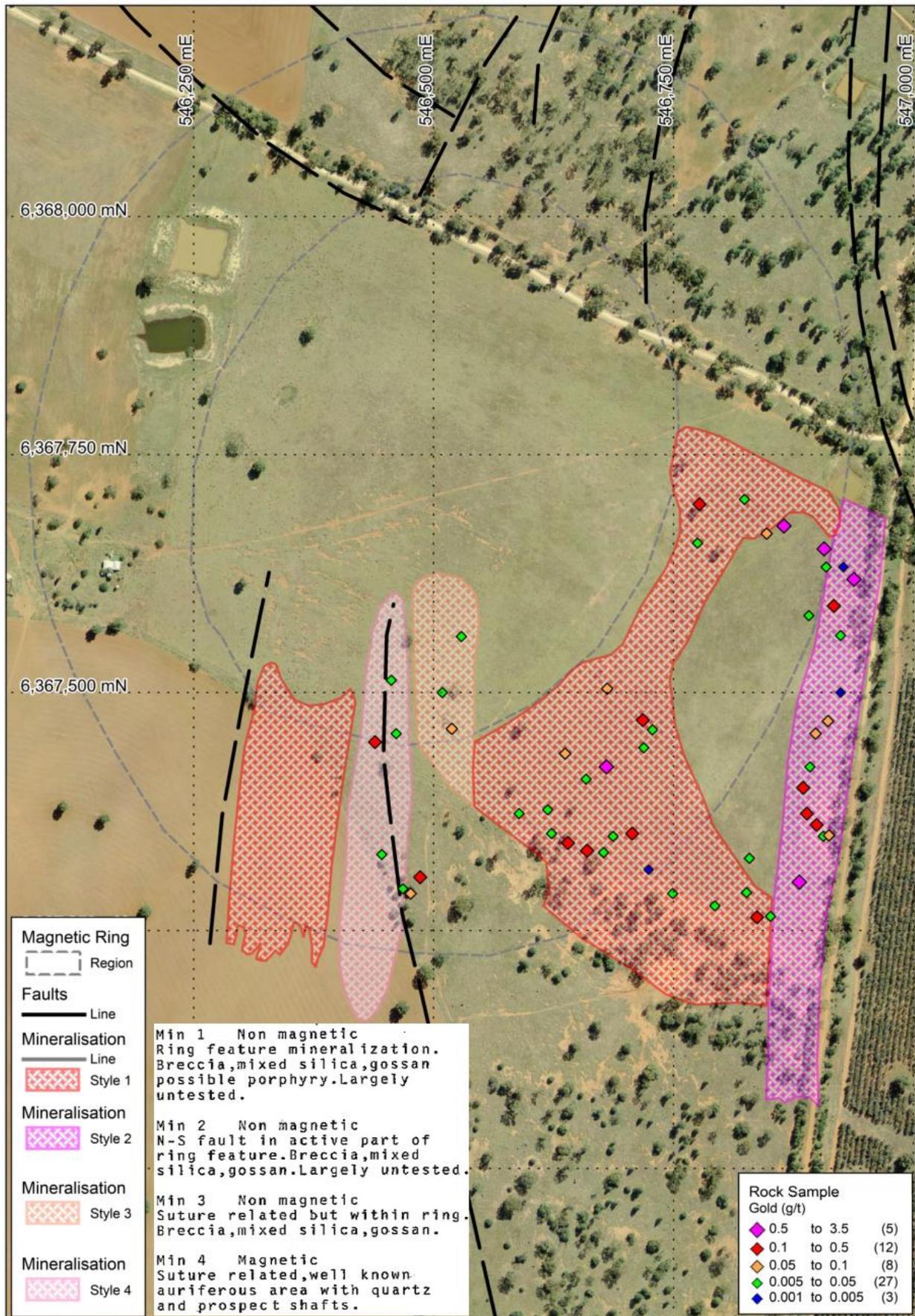


Figure 2: Prospect area and interpretation on gravity (left) and magnetics (right) imagery



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Figure 3: Gold assays on mineralisation style surface mapping



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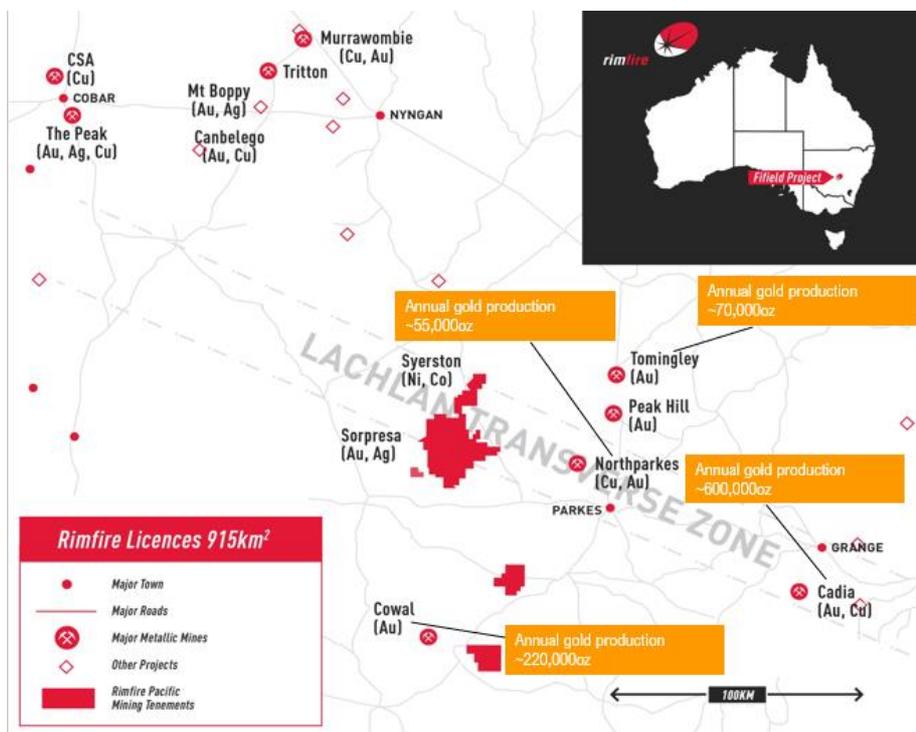
Table 1 – Location and assay data

Transit Corridor South Surface Rock Samples							
SAMPLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	Au (g/t)	SAMPLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	Au (g/t)
FiR2063	546851	6367265	0.036	FiR2035	546724	6367314	0.003
FiR2062	546881	6367301	<b>1.37</b>	FiR2034	546707	6367352	<b>0.118</b>
FiR2061	546912	6367350	0.056	FiR2033	546687	6367349	0.019
FiR2060	546906	6367349	0.006	FiR2032	546677	6367332	0.024
FiR2059	546899	6367361	<b>0.182</b>	FiR2031	546660	6367334	<b>0.153</b>
FiR2058	546889	6367373	<b>0.166</b>	FiR2030	546640	6367342	<b>0.326</b>
FiR2057	546885	6367400	<b>0.206</b>	FiR2029	546623	6367352	0.013
FiR2056	546892	6367422	0.036	FiR2028	546680	6367422	<b>3.43</b>
FiR2055	546898	6367457	<b>0.093</b>	FiR2027	546719	6367442	0.021
FiR2054	546911	6367470	0.059	FiR2026	546728	6367461	0.029
FiR2053	546924	6367500	0.003	FiR2023	546718	6367471	<b>0.169</b>
FiR2052	546924	6367560	0.025	FiR2022	546681	6367504	<b>0.096</b>
FiR2051	546891	6367581	0.04	FiR2021	546637	6367436	0.085
FiR2050	546917	6367591	<b>0.106</b>	FiR2020	546659	6367409	0.006
FiR2049	546938	6367619	<b>1.305</b>	FiR2019	546619	6367377	0.043
FiR2048	546927	6367632	0.003	FiR2018	546589	6367373	0.025
FiR2047	546909	6367632	0.008	FiR2017	546519	6367462	0.061
FiR2046	546907	6367651	<b>1.26</b>	FiR2016	546509	6367500	0.007
FiR2045	546865	6367675	<b>0.931</b>	FiR2015	546529	6367559	0.017
FiR2044	546847	6367667	0.058	FiR2014	546456	6367513	0.032
FiR2043	546824	6367703	0.038	FiR2013	546439	6367448	<b>0.188</b>
FiR2042	546777	6367698	<b>0.148</b>	FiR2012	646447	6367451	0.016
FiR2041	546775	6367657	0.008	FiR2011	546461	6367457	0.046
FiR2040	546829	6367326	0.012	FiR2010	546468	6367294	0.034
FiR2039	546826	6367290	0.01	FiR2009	546476	6367289	0.052
FiR2038	546837	6367264	<b>0.244</b>	FiR2008	546486	6367306	<b>0.474</b>
FiR2037	546793	6367276	0.01	FiR2007	546446	6367330	0.027
FiR2036	546749	6367289	0.04				

Coordinates: GDA94 Zone 55

## ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company with its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). In 2010~11 the Company made a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named “Sorpresa”, announcing a JORC Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource in 2014. The discovery history of Sorpresa is shown in the [ASX presentation to the Mineral Council May 2017](#). The information provided in “About Rimfire Pacific Mining section” is available to view on the Company Website at hyperlink: [ASX Announcements](#).



Multiple prospects involving hard rock potential for Gold, Silver, Copper and Platinum have been established within a >6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery at Fifield, which is part of Rimfires 681km<sup>2</sup> contiguous tenements. The project area is very accessible by bitumen road and only 4.5 hours drive from Sydney.

Rimfire was recently granted two exploration licences covering 234km<sup>2</sup>; located 40 to 60kms south of the Fifield Project, in a prospective area now locked up by government moratorium on new licences. The moratorium is associated with the MinEx Cooperative Research Centre program ([minexcrc.com.au](http://minexcrc.com.au))

### Aspiration target scale in the wider Fifield District

The discovery aspiration ([established with New Gold Inc., during the 2017 earn-in venture](#)) for the Fifield area is an aggregate discovery outcome in excess of 4 million ounces of gold equivalent metal, being capable of supporting a mine life in excess of 10 years, and within the lower third of industry costs of production.

### 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/or compiled by Todd Axford who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.*

*Mr Axford has over 23 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Axford is employed by Geko-Co Pty Ltd and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Todd Axford 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'. Todd Axford consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

## Going for gold.

**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 as the case may be, 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”, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.*

**Table 5: 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.	<p>Surface Rock sampling</p> <p>Each sample represents a single piece of rock collected from the paddock surface and placed into sequentially numbered sample bags. The samples are not considered to be in situ bedrock, rather large pieces of float. The local geomorphology and inspection of the rocks suggests they have not travelled far and are likely to be resistive remnants of the lithologies that are currently being weathered and eroded from the local area.</p> <p>Where very limited surface rock, of suitable size, existed all available rocks were collected, in areas where rock was more abundant the field geologist selected rocks to be sampled. Surface rock sampling is considered to be qualitative rather than quantitative.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<p>Crushing the whole rock pieces, rather than cutting, in order to retain reference material, will improve the representativity of each sub-sample.</p> <p>A blank sample and a reference standard were inserted into the sample sequence.</p>
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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>	<p>Each dry rock sample was crushed to ~minus 30mm via a bench scale Jaw Crusher (cleaned with compressed air between samples). The crushed sample was split with ~200 grams retained on-site for reference and the bulk of the sample re-bagged and dispatched to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>At the laboratory the 0.4 to 2.5 kilogram samples followed a standard preparation process including pulverizing the entire sample.</p> <p>50 g of pulverized sample was utilized for gold determination via fire assay.</p>
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).	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Detailed logging of the surface rock samples has not been completed. Post assay the retained portions were visually reviewed and the higher gold grade samples are described as highly silicified, variably gossanous, and brecciated rock.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of chips/rock samples is qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Full dry sample was jaw crushed to ~minus 30mm and mixed. A sub sample of ~200g was split out of the crushed material for reference and the bulk of the sample submitted for analysis.
	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, including the crusher was cleaned between samples.
	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.	Not applicable
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered suitable for a qualitative assessment for indications of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Reported Gold was assayed via Fire Assay method Au-AA24 at ALS Laboratories.  Fire Assay is considered a total method.
	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.	Not applicable
	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.	A blank and a recognized Standard were inserted in the sample stream. The reported results for these samples are as expected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	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.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was digitized and loaded via Datashed in to the site database. Assay results were reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into the database via Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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 expected accuracy +/- 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is controlled by the natural distribution of rock on the natural surface. This results in an irregular sample distribution.
	· 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.	Sampling is considered appropriate to identify 'broad' anomalous areas of potential mineralisation. Samples are not to be used in resource/reserve estimation.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has occurred
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	· 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 variable distribution of rock on the land surface it is unclear whether sampling is unbiased. It is likely biased towards more resistive material.
	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.	Not applicable
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 Fifiel NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, EL8401, EL8542, EL8543, 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.
	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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No results are relied on from other parties in this release.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The prospect area lacks geological exposure, available information indicates the bedrock geology is a package of interbedded volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks, with local porphyritic intrusives. Remnant surface rock in the sample area is generally highly silicified and variably gossanous and brecciated. The deposit type/style of mineralisation is not known at this early stage.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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:	Not applicable. No drilling reported.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
<b>Drill hole Information Continued.</b>	dip and azimuth of the hole	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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 data aggregation

	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported as assay results.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable
	• 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').	Not applicable
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.	No drilling. Plan showing surface sample locations included in report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.	Results of all samples collected are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.
<b>Further work</b>	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.	Not applicable at this stage