

15th February 2018

ASX Release

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL
ABN 59 006 911 744

Corporate Details:
ASX Code: RIM

Issued capital:
943,477,555 Ordinary Shares
2,300,000 Unlisted Options

Cash Status (31-12-2017):
\$1.981m

Mineral Focus:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Cobalt,
Platinum

Established Resource:
Sorpresa
125k oz Au, 7.9m oz Ag
(inferred and indicated)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Ian McCubbing
Managing Director & CEO:
John Kaminsky
Non-Executive Directors:
Ramona Enconniere
Andrew Greville

Company Secretary:
Melanie Leydin

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Aircore Steeton Area

Gold and Copper Signature has Sizeable Expansion at Fifield NSW **Aircore drilling confirms and identifies new target areas**

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX: RIM) ("the Company" or "Rimfire") is pleased to provide the results of the regional Phase 2 Aircore drilling program at Fifield NSW. The program was managed by New Gold Inc.

The major program focus was Gold and Copper targeting through increased regional geology and geochemistry knowledge, looking for discovery outcomes which includes the potential for North Parkes style gold-copper porphyry.

Key Highlights – Regional Reconnaissance Aircore (Phase2) Drilling

- ❑ **Robust gold prospects confirmed at Steeton and extending to new Pluto area**
 - A promising NE trending zone of anomalous gold and copper ~ 4.0km x 1km in size, and associated altered porphyry identified in geologic logging
- ❑ **Results support an anomalous gold zone extending for ~3km NNE beyond Transit**
- ❑ **Drilling confirms the gold anomaly at the Fortuna-Quartzite Hill prospect**
 - This confirms earlier (Rimfire) surface lag sampling defining a 1km² gold anomaly
- ❑ **Summary of Completed Aircore Phase Two Drilling Geochemistry Program**
 - 343 holes of Aircore of reconnaissance drilling was completed in Phase 2
 - The combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore programs covered a ~150km² area at nominal 250m x 250m hole spacing
 - Results for gold and copper geochemistry are shown in plan view maps, Figures 1, 2 & 3 in this report



CEO John Kaminsky commented on the positive results:

"The broad scale systematic geochemical sampling programs (Aircore Phase 1 & 2) have produced some very encouraging results and provides further confirmation of the highly prospective nature of the Fifield project area to yield new gold discoveries."

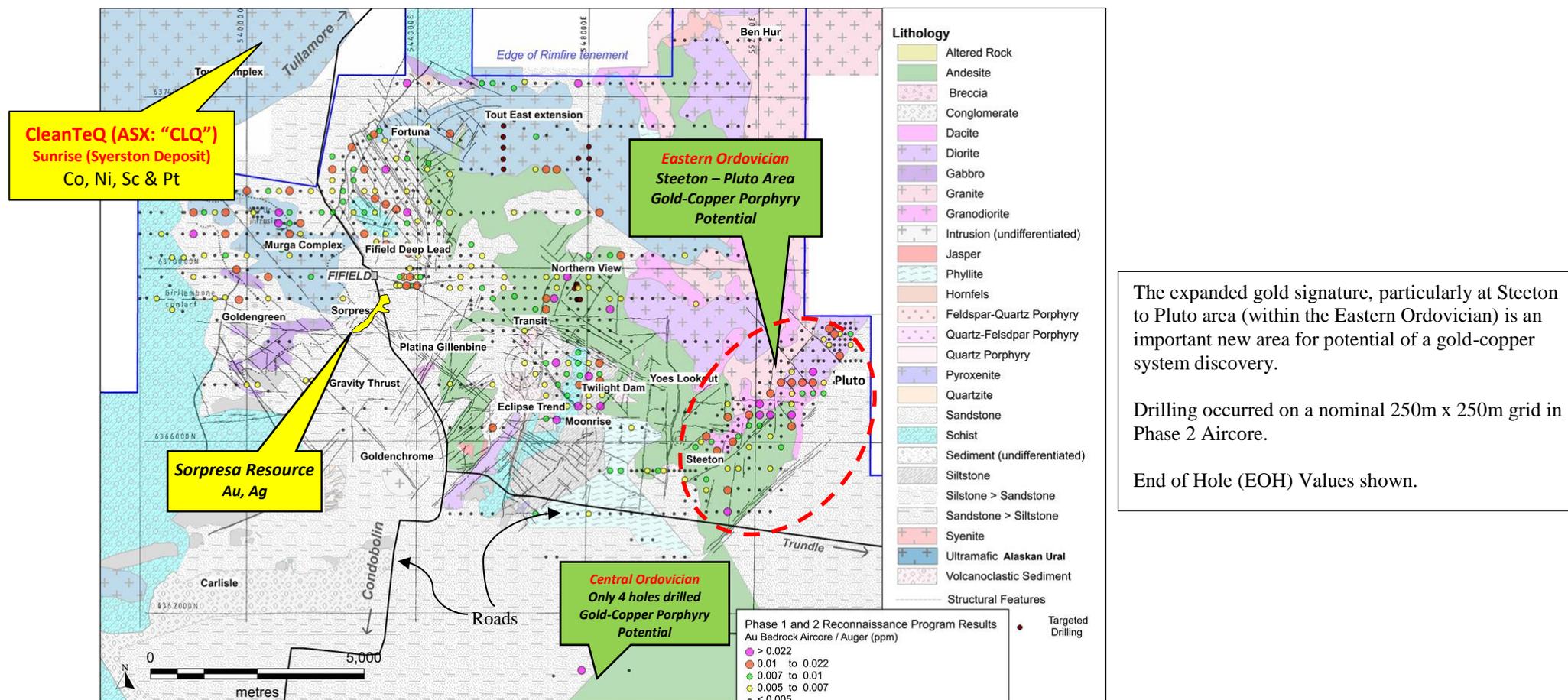
"The Steeton area gold prospectivity has been greatly extended to the north east to the newly added Pluto prospect, and now provides additional targeting opportunities. It was very pleasing to see this coincident gold and copper anomaly in close association with favourable geology and anomalous multi-element geochemistry emerge on such a large scale."

"The Transit trend continues to provide positive results for additional discovery outcomes. The Aircore work builds on the important gold and copper intersections of the [RC drilling in September 2017](#)."

"We look forward to planning the next stage of follow up work on these significant gold anomalies in the Fifield project area, which continues to strengthen in its overall credentials."



Figure 1: Gold Geochemistry for Infill and expanded Aircore Drill Plan (Phase 2) with previous Aircore Drilling (Phase 1) - shown on Geology and structure interp.



The expanded gold signature, particularly at Steeton to Pluto area (within the Eastern Ordovician) is an important new area for potential of a gold-copper system discovery.

Drilling occurred on a nominal 250m x 250m grid in Phase 2 Aircore.

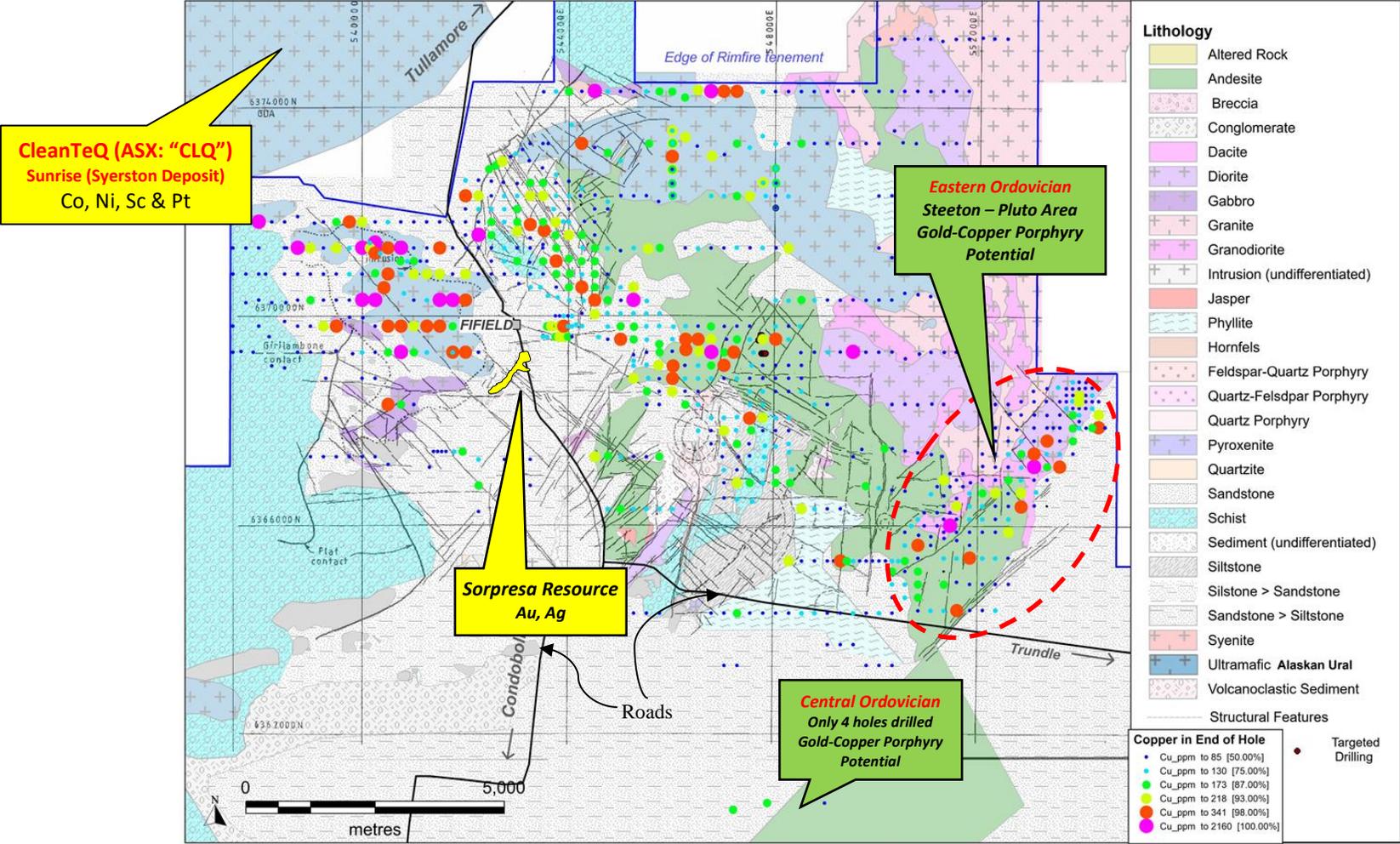
End of Hole (EOH) Values shown.

Many new target concepts continue to emerge from the combined work programs, including the latest Phase 2 Aircore drilling.

Logging of Aircore holes in **the Steeton-Pluto area** has identified some altered porphyry within mafic and felsic volcanics in the north-east. These lithologies fit the initial interpretation of Ordovician Volcanics under cover. The presence of sericite +/- epidote +/- chlorite +/- actinolite altered porphyry, within this volcanic sequence was also noted and considered important.

The goal at Steeton-Pluto is for a potential discovery of a gold-copper porphyry system, similar to the North Parkes style of deposit 70km to the east, also hosted in Ordovician age geology.

Figure 2: Copper Geochemistry for Infill and expanded Aircore Drill Plan (Phase 2) with previous Aircore Drilling (Phase 1) - shown on Geology and structure interp.



Details of Aircore Drilling Phase 2 Program

A second phase of Aircore (AC) drilling was implemented by New Gold Inc. at the end of 2017, with the primary objective being to better define mineralisation potential and improve geological understanding in selected areas of the Fifield project area, building on the positive earlier Aircore drilling (Phase 1 program) conducted by New Gold Inc. ([ASX 3rd July 2017](#)).

In Phase 2 Aircore, 343 holes were drilled over an area of ~150km². The program was substantially increased in scale and intensity during its deployment, to more than double the original design size using two rigs.

The drilling was focused on five prospective areas:

- Fortuna-Quartzite Hill
- Moonrise to Glen Iris (around Transit)
- Transit to Fortuna
- Eastern Ordovician (Steeton – Pluto)
- Central Ordovician (South of Steeton)

Fortuna-Quartzite Hill drilling was designed to infill earlier AC drilling (Phase 1), where anomalous gold in bedrock was identified. A nominal 250m x 250m infill grid was drilled. To the northwest, in an area earlier identified as prospective based on an interpreted NW-SE striking structure, a single line of closer spaced holes was completed as an initial test. All designed holes were completed.

Moonrise to Glen Iris (Northern View) drilling was infill along a N-S corridor containing positive results in earlier AC drilling (Phase 1) and in work completed by Rimfire. [The corridor contains the important new Transit mineralisation confirmed in the RC drilling program \(ASX September 2017\)](#). A nominal 250m x 250m infill grid was applied, with all designed holes were completed.

Transit to Fortuna drilling joined the first two areas of infill on a NW trend. A nominal 250m x 250m infill grid was drilled.

The **Eastern Ordovician** area is located near the Steeton area and extends NE over a prominent magnetic zone. Work by Rimfire led to the conclusion Ordovician rocks could exist under cover. Drilling was designed as a combination of 250m x 250m and 250m x 500m spaced holes, with positive geological information leading to infill in areas to 125m x 125m. Not all designed holes in this area were completed with poor weather cutting the program short.

The **Central Ordovician** area was identified as holding potential for Ordovician aged rocks to exist under cover, with no previous work in this area by Rimfire, a program of field reconnaissance was first implemented followed by the selection of 40 sites to drill a single AC hole at each site. Just four holes were completed.

Ordovician geology is seen as capable of hosting similar mineralisation styles to that of the neighbouring North Parkes copper-gold deposit, located 70km to the east of the Fifield area.

Aircore drilling results discussion detail:

Fortuna-Quartzite Hill drilling delineated andesitic rocks in the NE part of the drill area and Sorpresa style sediments in other areas. The Gold anomalism generally supported the earlier Lag sampling work of Rimfire, which focused on mineralisation potential around Quartzite Hill. (Limited reconnaissance RC drilling by Rimfire (2016) in this area delineated Sorpresa sediments with best Gold assay ~0.2 ppm).

In the NW a line of holes was drilled across an area of NW striking structure (originally interpreted to be disrupting the Girilambone contact in the Casuarina Valley area), assay results indicate low level Gold anomalism, with elevated base metals.

The area around **Moonrise** and extending north to **Twilight Dam** returned consistently elevated gold in soil, as well as more discretely defined gold in bedrock. The elevated gold in bedrock extends ~2 km along a previously interpreted northeast striking fault. This is a zone that is parallel to the Yoes gold mineralisation defined earlier by Rimfire in auger samples.

*The Aircore gold in bedrock results support an anomalous zone extending **NNE of Transit** for ~3km.*

In the corridor from **Transit to Fortuna** the soil samples associated with the Auger drilling on the Sorpresa NE area (on the south side of the corridor) show a higher gold response, which is supported in the bedrock dataset.

Work in the **Eastern Ordovician** area has seen **Steeton** prospect extend significantly and now includes **Pluto** prospect (to the northeast of Steeton). Soil gold shows a group of highly elevated samples at Pluto, where felsic to mafic volcanics along with altered porphyry was logged, and a diffuse area of moderately elevated gold at Steeton, where a mix of sediments, mafic volcanics and granitic intrusives were logged.

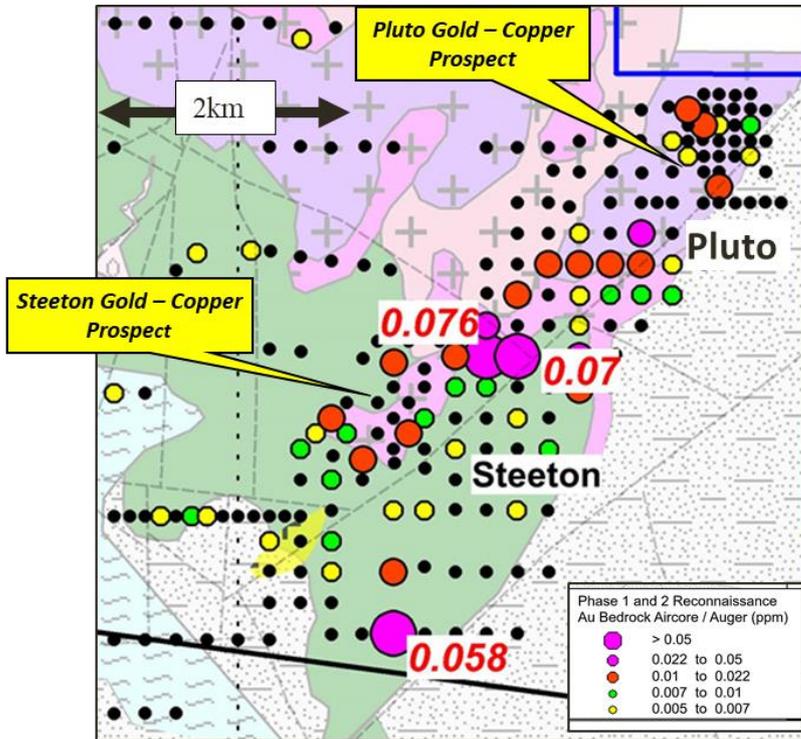


Figure 3: Steeton - Pluto area Aircore bedrock gold over satellite imagery & geology

The addition of the bedrock sample data confirms gold mineralisation at Steeton and Pluto, as well as a robust area in between (Figure 3), in an area of sediments and mafic volcanics.

From a multi-element perspective anomalous Antimony (Sb), Arsenic (As), Copper (Cu), Manganese (Mn), Molybdenum (Mo) (low anomalism) and Zinc (Zn), combined with the logged lithologies also highlights potential.

The **Central Ordovician** area had just four holes completed. Logging indicates that 'basement' likely Ordovician aged rocks had been intersected. The bedrock assays show one highly anomalous gold result (56 ppb), along with anomalous copper with a neighboring (~700m west) hole returning low level anomalism for copper, manganese, and zinc.

Sampling details from each hole

A soil and bedrock sample were collected from each hole and submitted to ALS Laboratories. Table 1 details analysis applied.

Sample Type	Au method	Au LDL (ppb)	Multi-element method
Soil	Au-TL 43	1	ME_ICP41 (full suite)
Bedrock chip	Au-TL 43	1	ME_ICP61 (full suite) +ME-MS 62s (Zr only)

Table 1: Aircore sample analysis methods

The gold analysis was changed from the first program, from Fire Assay with a 5 ppb LDL, to Aqua Regia Gold with a 1 ppb LDL. Zircon was added to the multi-element analysis to help in litho-geochemical identification.

Next Stages of Work

It is anticipated that this additional Aircore drilling, combined with supplemental field reconnaissance work will generate significant insights for new target positions at Fifield, particularly to the East and North of the Sorpresa gold and silver resource. This will include the use of other important data sets, such as geophysics, to provide the next range of discovery targets to be drilled in 2018.

JOHN KAMINSKY
CEO and Managing Director

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

Additional Figures, includes location maps	Pages 6~7
Company Background and Competent Authority Declaration	Pages 8~9
Schedule of Tenements	Page 10

Figure 4: Fifield District Prospect Map – with neighbouring activity – on geology and structure background

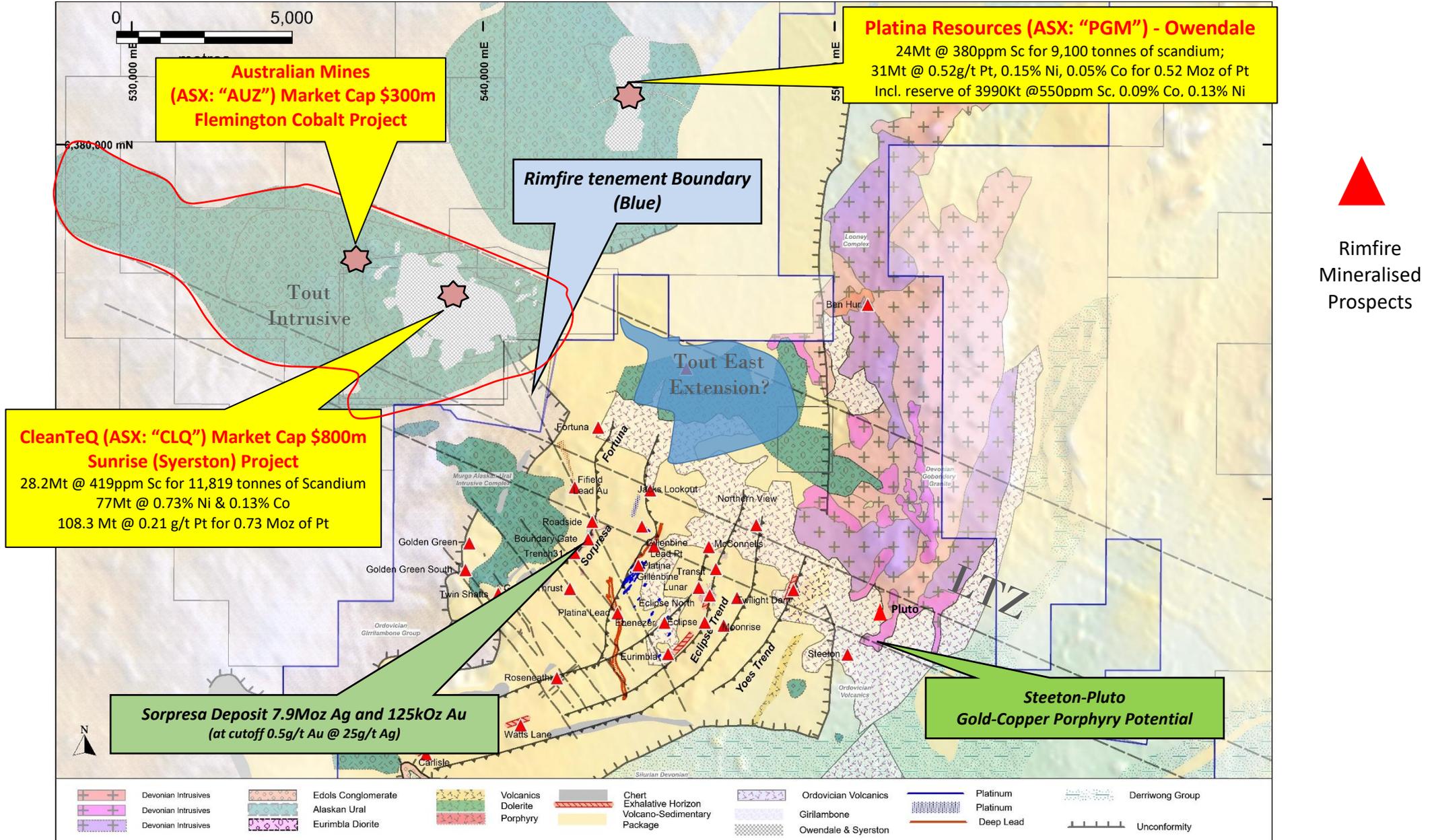
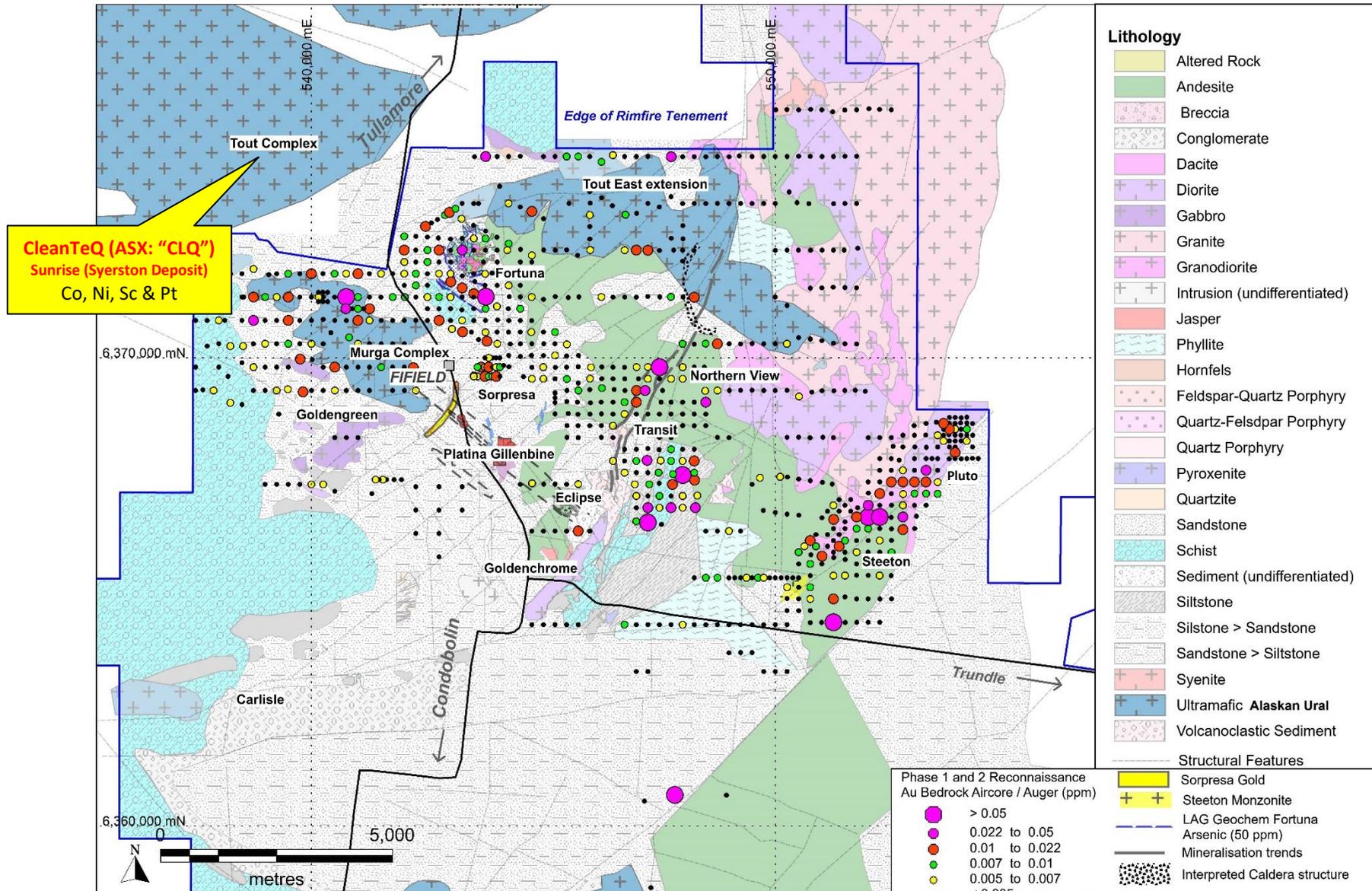


Figure 5: Some Key Targets shown on Geology, Structure Interpretations with Phase 1 Aircore (Au) at Fifield (Northern and Central Tenement Location)



ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company that has its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). In 2010~11 the Company made a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named "Sorpresa", announcing a JORC Compliant Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource in 2014.

The current main Sorpresa trend containing gold and silver mineralisation is approximately 1.5km in length and is at various stages of further discovery growth assessment, including the larger 7km x 2km Sorpresa corridor.

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 the contiguous 669km² tenement position held.

More recently, Rimfire is also examining for cobalt potential within its tenements.

Earn-in by New Gold Inc. ([website: New Gold Inc.](http://www.newgold.com.au))

On 28th October 2016, Rimfire and New Gold Inc. (TSX/NYSE code: NGD) signed an [Earn-in Agreement](#) (ASX Release) under which New Gold Inc. has committed to spend A\$2 million during the first 12 month earn-in period (to 21 March 2018). Rimfire has direct discretionary control over \$300,000 (i.e.15%) of this expenditure.

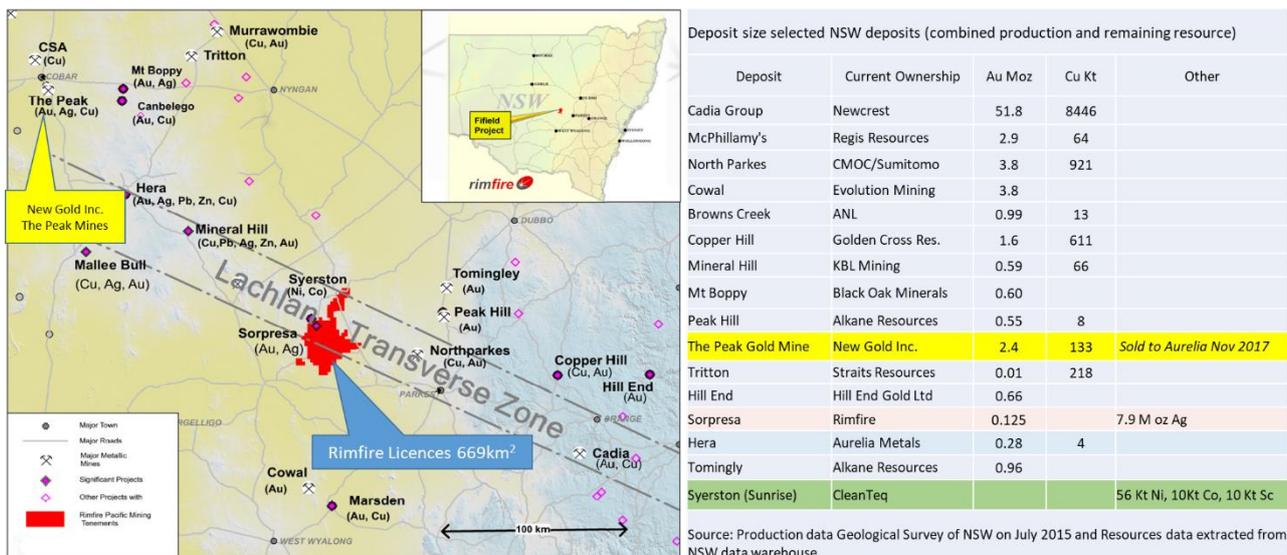
New Gold Inc. may choose to spend more on the property (up to \$12 million in total, within 5 years) to earn up to a 70% interest in Rimfire's tenements in the Fifield district.

The partnership allows Rimfire a high level of flexibility and engagement in its contributions to the Fifield project, to pursue Rimfire's own discovery concepts in parallel with New Gold Inc. This is a unique feature in this earn-in agreement and means there is no downside to the partnership for Rimfire.

Aspiration target in the wider Fifield District

The discovery aspiration 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.

Location Map of Rimfire Tenements within the LTZ Corridor showing district project context



Recent Presentation and Analyst hyperlinks related to Rimfire

- The Company released its [Investor Forum Presentation on 31st January 2018](#)
- [An analyst update was provided on the Company](#), through Share Café, Gavin Wendt (of Minelife)

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 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 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'. 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 material previously published under 2004 JORC standard that is referenced in this report:

The information provided both the historic results and in "About Rimfire Pacific Mining section" is available to view 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 code

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 Regional Aircore program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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>	<p>Samples are collected at 1m intervals Reconnaissance Aircore and Auger program samples were collected from 2 points on each hole, for ultimate laboratory submission.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil profile sieved the soil to <5mm and 2. End of hole within min 1m in situ weathered basement geology. <p>Nominal 1~2 kg samples are collected at the drill rig for each sample. Primary objective is lithology and geochemistry, not full hole profile. A sieved sample was retained in number chip tray for logging and future reference.</p>
	<p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>	<p>QA/QC insertion rates were 1:30 and alternated between low-level gold standards and duplicates.</p>
	<p>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>	<p>Drill and sample locations are surveyed using Garmin GPS. No downhole surveying conducted in reconnaissance programs.</p> <p>Drilling did not proceed to bit refusal in reconnaissance program and only end of hole sampling and surface soil sampling took place. The reconnaissance results represent limited assay information at each hole location, but do define overall trends in mineralisation on a broad scale.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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>	<p>Aircore drilling conducted using traditional aircore bit. Auger drilling conducted using 100mm auger flights.</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.	Auger and AC samples are visually checked for recovery and up hole contamination. Auger and AC 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.	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. Only end of hole samples logged in reconnaissance program.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips is qualitative by nature, chips are retained for future reference.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Only end of hole samples in reconnaissance program logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A for regional AC
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reconnaissance end of hole intervals were speared samples.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The spearing method is used is appropriate to the regional coarseness of the exploration being undertaken 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.	QA/QC insertion rates were 1:30 and alternated between low-level gold standards and duplicates.
	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>All reported samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories</p> <p>AC and Auger reconnaissance samples are assayed as follows: Soil samples submitted for multi-element aqua regia digest via ME-ICP41 and Au-TL43. End of Hole samples submitted for four acid digest via ME-ICP61 and Au via aqua regia AU-TL43.</p> <p>Fire Assay analysis for gold and Four Acid digest for multielement analysis are considered as total techniques in the absence of coarse metal. Aqua Regia extraction is considered total in the absence of carbon and sulphides.</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. 	N/A Handheld XRF was not used on regional aircore
	<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. 	Reviews of internal QAQC results has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported results are independently reviewed by a minimum of two personnel.
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning not used in early stage exploration.
	· 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 regularly.
	· 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 were located using handheld Garmin GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar elevation data from digital terrain model derived from airborne geophysical surveys where no detailed ground based gravity survey data exists.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	This "Phase 2 Reconnaissance" program was exploration conducted on a nominal 250 X 250 m grid, as infill and extension on "Phase 1 Reconnaissance" program.

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.	Programs conducted for exploration purposes only.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied in the regional aircore programs
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. Reconnaissance program not sensitive to orientation on such a broad grid.
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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 methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, EL8401, 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. New Gold Inc. entered into an Earn-in JV Agreement 28/10/2016, which may confer rights to New Gold over time upon completion of milestones
	· The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Recent systematic exploration (1980 onwards) has been conducted by Ausplat Minerals NL in JV with Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd and Mount Gipps Ltd, Titan Resources and also Helix Resources and Black Range Minerals NL. Prior to this Exploration for various metals in the Fifield area has been conducted by many companies since the late 1960's including Anaconda, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Platina Developments NL, Mines Search Pty Ltd, Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd, Mt Hope Minerals and Shell.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mineralisation at Sorpresa appears similar to typical carbonate base metal epithermal gold style, in a back arc basin setting. Intrusives of varying affinities are present throughout the district. Geology maps are published Other mineralisation styles include sediment and greenstone hosted orogenic gold, VMS, potential porphyry style, laterite cobalt, and others
Drill hole Information	· A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report. Any new significant AC and Auger results are provided in maps or tables within the report.
	· easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	· elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in tables or maps
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	AC results are reported thickness weighted average for intervals may include < or = 2m internal dilution. No top cut or bottom cut is applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	Metal equivalents are not reported as assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Regional holes are vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	All results are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<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 summarized form and provides balance on context through 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 for additional interpretations if necessary.