

20 July 2023

## Extensive sulphides in all drillholes at Bald Hill

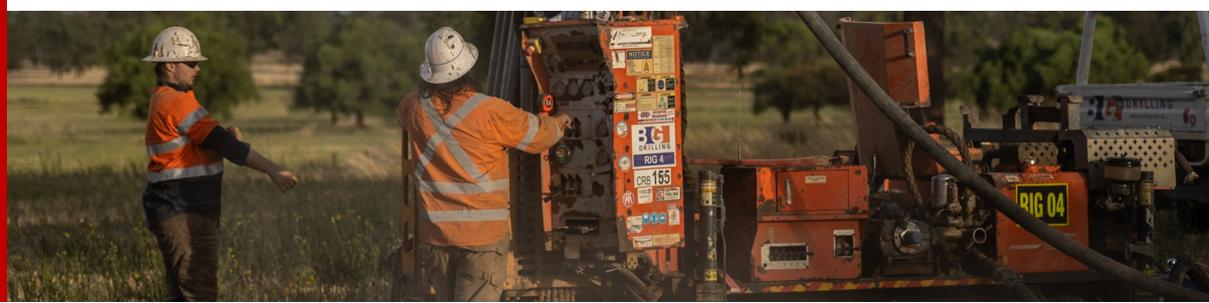
### Highlights

- All three diamond drillholes completed at Bald Hill have intersected extensive semi – continuous zones of strongly disseminated, semi-massive, and massive sulphides in proximity to historic cobalt (Co) drill intercept in BHR1/1A
- Drilled in the 1980’s with no subsequent follow up work, BHR1/1A intersected 58m @ 0.10% Co from 48m *including*; 7m @ 0.17% Co, 6m @ 0.15% Co, & 6m @ 0.15% Co within the same sulphide unit
- Bald Hill is one of three highly prospective cobalt targets close to Cobalt Blue’s (ASX: COB) advanced Broken Hill Cobalt Project
- Drilling completed, processing of diamond core continuing with first assays expected mid-August

Rimfire Pacific Mining (ASX: RIM, “Rimfire” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has completed its drilling program at the 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt sulphide target with all three diamond drill holes having intersected extensive semi – continuous zones of strongly disseminated, semi-massive, and massive sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite + sphalerite) in proximity to historic drillhole BHR1/1A which intersected **58m @ 0.10% Co from 48 metres *including* - 7m @ 0.17% Co, 6m @ 0.15% Co, and 6m @ 0.15% Co.**

**Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire’s Managing Director Mr David Hutton said:** “We are greatly encouraged by an abundance of sulphides seen in all 3 drillholes at Bald Hill and we keenly await assay results to fully understand the significance of the sulphides.

*Processing and sampling of drill core is continuing, with first assays expected mid-August, and Rimfire looks forward to providing further updates as new information comes to hand.”*



RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING LTD

ASX: RIM

“Critical Minerals Explorer”

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## Bald Hill discussion

Rimfire's 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt sulphide target is located approximately 30 kilometres west of Broken Hill, NSW – *Figure 1*).

3 diamond holes (FI2469 – FI2471 / 635.6 metres) were drilled to validate and confirm the geological and structural setting of cobalt sulphide mineralisation previously intersected at Bald Hill. All holes were drilled from the pre-existing BHR1/1A drill pad to minimise environmental disturbance.

As detailed in *Tables 1 and 2, Figures 2 and 3, and Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2023*, each of Rimfire's drillholes have intersected extensive zones of visible sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite + sphalerite) in proximity of historic cobalt sulphide drill intercepts.

FI2469 intersected multiple zones of disseminated sulphide, semi – massive, and brecciated sulphides (pyrite) between 56.90 metres and 108.60 metres within a plagioclase – albite gneiss unit before passing into a barren quartz – potassium feldspar – biotite gneiss (footwall) unit. Magnetite is also associated with the sulphide mineralisation.

FI2470 intersected a semi-continuous zone of strongly disseminated semi – massive, and massive sulphide (pyrite +/- chalcopyrite and sphalerite) between 77.90 metres and 333.70 metres within a mixed sequence of plagioclase – albite gneiss, amphibolite, and psammite units, before passing into a barren quartz – potassium feldspar – biotite gneiss (footwall) unit.

FI2471 intersected multiple zones of disseminated sulphide, semi – massive, and brecciated sulphides (pyrite) between 63.2 metres and 88.5 metres within a plagioclase – albite gneiss unit before passing into a barren quartz – potassium feldspar – biotite gneiss (footwall) unit.

Based on historic drilling and geological mapping, cobalt mineralisation at Bald Hill is interpreted to occur within a folded and outcropping gossanous quartz - albite +/- pyrite psammopelitic composite gneiss unit. Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical surveying undertaken by North Broken Hill Pty Ltd in 1980/1981 defined multiple chargeability anomalies associated with the quartz - albite +/- pyrite unit, drilling of which (BHR1/1A to BHR5 – 651 metres) returned multiple high-grade drill intercepts (*refer to Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 3 November 2022 for technical details and JORC Information*);

- **58m @ 0.10% Co from 48 metres in BHR1/1A including;**
  - **7m @ 0.17% Co from 63 metres, 6m @ 0.15% Co from 81 metres, and 6m @ 0.15% Co from 95 metres**
- **15m @ 0.05% Co from 42 metres in BHR2**
- **5m @ 0.05% Co from 12 metres and 7m @ 0.07% Co from 35 metres in BHR3**
- **7m @ 0.03% Co from 27 metres in BHR4**
- **8m @ 0.06% Co from 25 metres in BHR5**

BHR1/1A was drilled into a fold hinge which appears to have significantly “thickened” the quartz - albite +/- pyrite gneiss. BHR2 and BHR3 were drilled approximately 270 metres away on the western limb of the fold hinge. BHR4 and BHR5 were drilled 500 metres to the southeast of BHR1/1A on the eastern limb of the fold hinge and were reported as failing to reach target depth due to ground conditions.

At surface the prospective quartz - albite +/- pyrite unit has a surface area of approximately 500 x 500 metres with multiple historic prospecting pits and shallow workings along the fold hinge.

The cobalt mineralisation is described in historic geological logs as being associated with increased sulphide (pyrite) content, with the highest grades occurring within zones of semi massive to massive pyrite.

Copper anomalism (i.e., 3m @ 0.12% copper from 36 metres in historic drill hole BHR2 and recently obtained copper in rock chips up to 0.39% copper) is also associated with the sulphide unit (*Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 24 May 2023*).

Bald Hill is one of three highly prospective cobalt targets identified by Rimfire on the Green View Cobalt Project, which are near Cobalt Blue’s (ASX: COB) Broken Hill Cobalt Project, the other targets being Staurolite Ridge and Railway Extension.

## Next Steps

At the time of writing, sampling and core cutting is continuing, with half core samples (115 samples) from FI2469 submitted to ALS Pty Ltd last week for analysis. It is anticipated that remaining half core samples (approximately 447 samples) will be dispatched to the laboratory by the end of July 2023 with first assays expected mid - August 2023.

Rimfire looks forward to providing further updates as new information comes to hand.

**Table 1: Bald Hill Diamond drilling specifications**

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Azi°	Dip°	EOH_metres
FI2469	513,422	6,459,751	GDA94_Zone 55	25	-61	169.9
FI2470	513,425	6,459,749	GDA94_Zone 55	110.5	-56	336.2
FI2471	513419	6459753	GDA94_Zone 55	328.8	-71	129.5

**Table 2: Summary geological log of sulphide mineralisation (description, sulphide species, and visual estimate %). Note: pyrite (py), pyrrhotite (po), and chalcopyrite (cpy)**

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval	Textural description	Sulphide	Vis estimate %
FI2469	56.90	60.80	3.9	semi - massive / breccia	py	45
	72.50	73.90	1.4	v.f.g net vein fracture disseminated	py	20
	73.90	76.70	2.8	f.g disseminated narrow massive	py	20
	83.70	84.20	0.5	breccia	py	40
	84.20	84.60	0.4	v.f.g disseminated	py	20
	84.60	85.10	0.5	semi - massive / breccia	py	40
	98.40	108.60	10.2	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	20
FI2470	77.90	78.00	0.1	v.f.g disseminated	py	10
	79.40	79.50	0.1	v.f.g disseminated	py	10
	81.00	82.60	1.6	semi - massive breccia / vein	py	30
	82.80	82.90	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	83.00	83.10	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	84.40	84.50	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	88.60	88.80	0.2	massive breccia / veined	py	40
	91.00	91.10	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	93.70	93.80	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	94.90	95.00	0.1	v.f.g disseminated vein	py	10
	99.40	100.00	0.6	massive breccia	py	40
	105.00	110.20	5.2	semi - massive / massive / breccia / veined	py	45
	116.80	116.90	0.1	semi massive banded / veined	py	15
	118.00	118.10	0.1	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined	py	15
	118.80	118.90	0.1	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined	py	15
	120.80	121.30	0.5	semi - massive breccia	py	45
	123.00	123.10	0.1	v.f.g thick banded	py	20
	124.80	125.00	0.2	semi massive breccia / veined	py	35
	127.00	140.00	13	semi massive breccia / veined	py	40
	147.60	148.70	1.1	semi massive breccia / veined	py	30
	152.60	157.70	5.1	semi - massive breccia	py	40
	164.00	164.40	0.4	semi - massive breccia	py	40
	165.00	165.50	0.5	semi - massive breccia	py	35
	168.50	169.00	0.5	semi - massive breccia	py	30
	170.00	198.20	28.2	amphibolite unit, v.f.g disseminated throughout	py	10
	198.20	199.50	1.3	massive breccia	py, trace cpy	55
	201.50	203.50	2	massive breccia	py, trace cpy	50
	204.20	204.90	0.7	massive breccia	py, trace cpy	50
	207.00	211.10	4.1	massive breccia	py, trace cpy	60
	211.90	213.80	1.9	semi massive breccia	py	40
	214.80	216.00	1.2	semi massive breccia	py	30
	217.00	217.80	0.8	massive breccia	py	55
	218.80	219.20	0.4	semi massive breccia	py	30
	222.00	223.00	1	semi massive breccia	py	35
226.50	228.20	1.7	massive breccia	py	50	
229.00	230.80	1.8	semi massive breccia	py	35	
231.50	232.50	1	semi massive vein	py	35	
232.90	235.60	2.7	semi - massive breccia	py	45	
237.50	238.30	0.8	semi massive breccia / veined	py	40	
239.30	242.00	2.7	massive breccia	py	50	
242.90	243.10	0.2	semi massive breccia	py, po	30	
245.50	251.90	6.4	semi massive breccia	py, po	35	
251.00	255.20	4.2	semi massive breccia / veined	py, po	35	
259.5	261.2	1.7	semi massive breccia	py, po	50	
261.2	269.8	8.6	disseminated in bands / veined	py	30	
269.8	271	1.2	semi massive breccia	py, po	50	
271	276.5	5.5	disseminated in bands / veined	py, po	40	
276.5	277.7	1.2	semi massive breccia	py, po	50	
277.7	279	1.3	disseminated in bands / veined	py	35	

	279	280.6	1.6	semi massive breccia	py, po	50
	280.6	285	4.4	disseminated in bands / veined	py	40
	285	299	14	semi massive breccia	py, po	50
	299	304.5	5.5	disseminated in bands / veined	py	35
	304.5	306.4	1.9	semi massive breccia	py, po	50
	306.4	315.3	8.9	disseminated in bands / veined	py	30
	315.3	322	6.7	semi massive breccia	py, po	50
	333.1	333.7	0.6	semi massive breccia	py, po	50
FI2471	63.2	63.3	0.1	10cm band of breccia/vein	py	40
	69	69.5	0.5	vein	py	15
	70.4	71.4	1	semi massive / breccia	py, po	30
	82.3	82.5	0.3	breccia	py	15
	87.4	88.5	1.1	breccia	py	15
	116.5	117.2	0.7	breccia	py	15

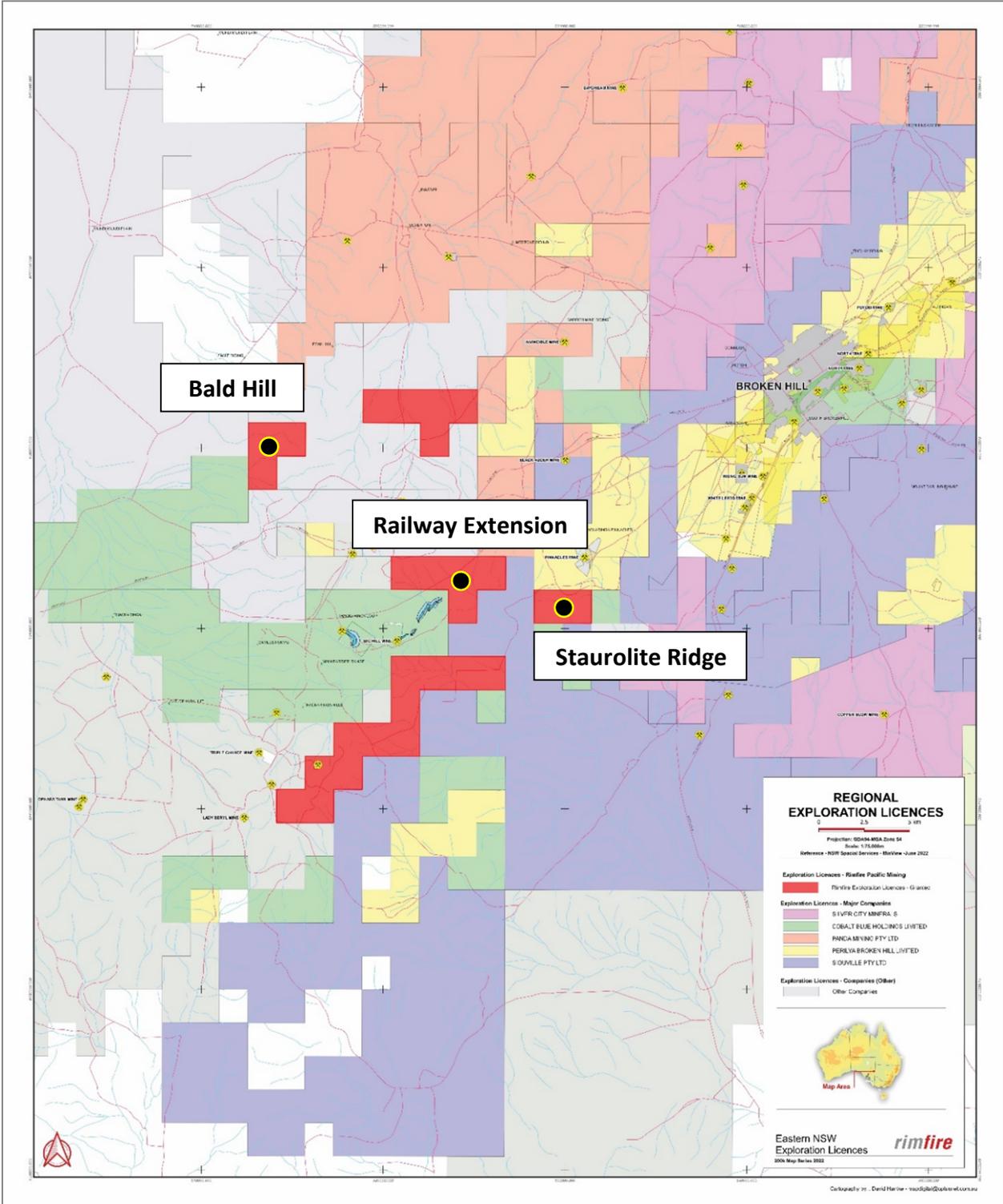


Figure 1: Broken Hill Cobalt Project (red blocks), regional tenement holders and target locations

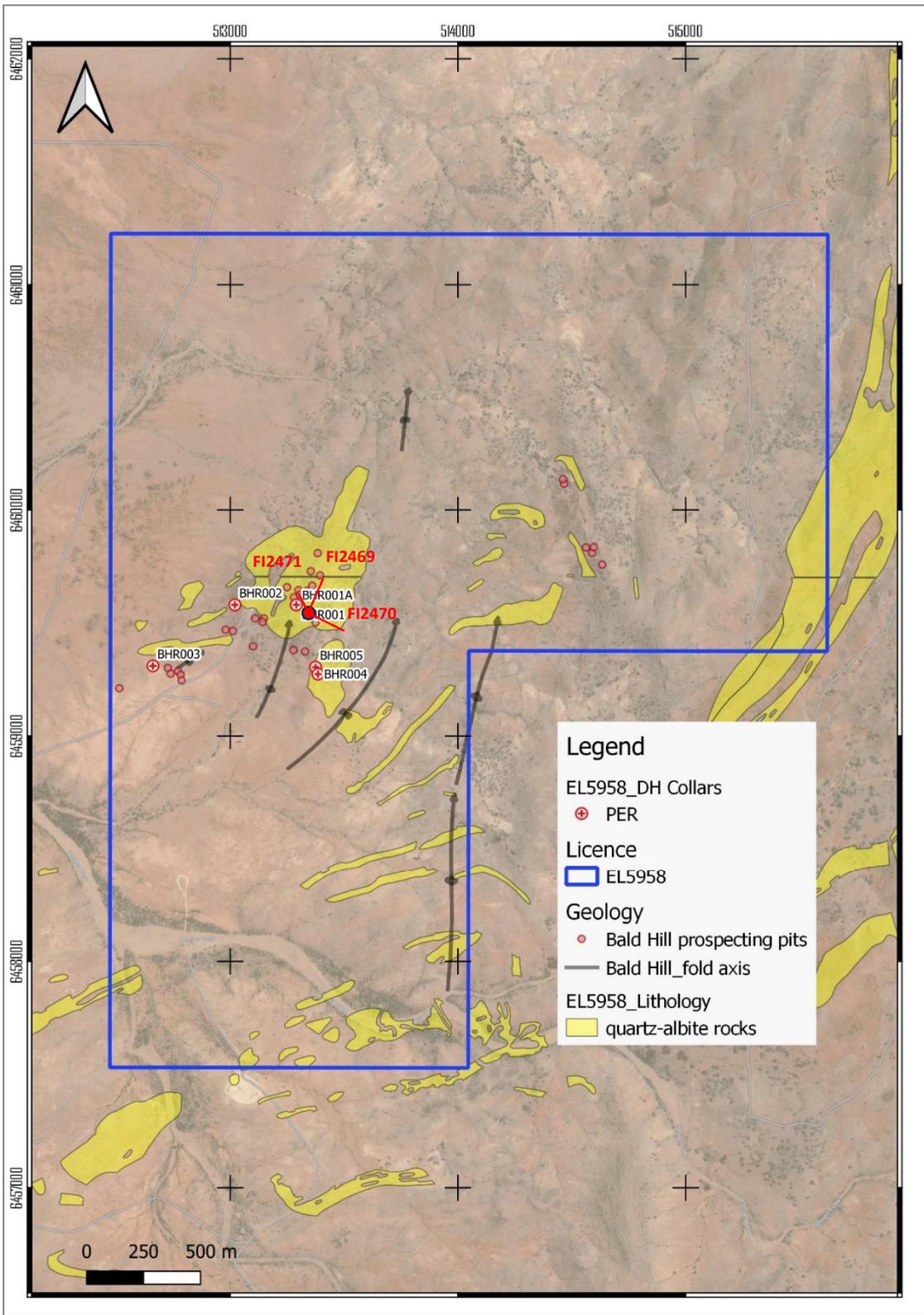
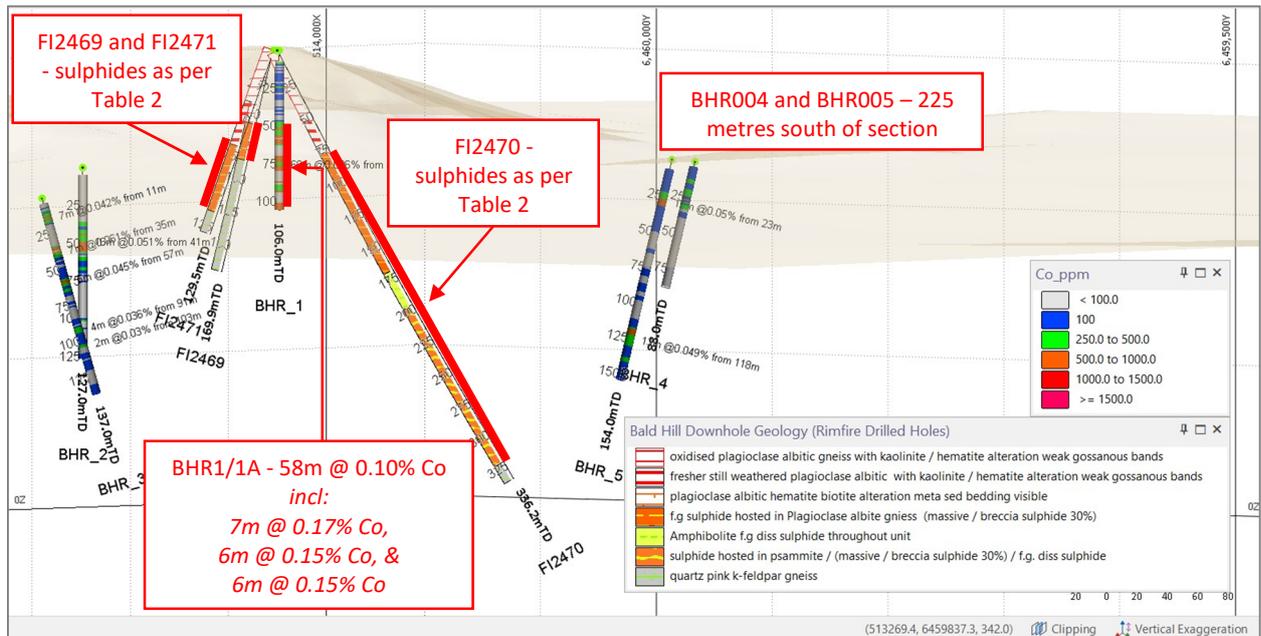


Figure 2: Bald Hill collar locations showing recent Rimfire holes (FI2469 to FI2471) in red



**Figure 3: Bald Hill cross section looking to NE. The section shows geological rock types for Rimfire drillholes FI2469 to 2471. Downhole cobalt values shown for historic drillholes BHR1/1A to BHR5.**

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.	<p>This ASX Announcement details diamond drilling recently undertaken by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited at the company's 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt prospect at Broken Hill NSW.</p> <p>Geological logging and core sampling is continuing, and assay results are awaited. This ASX Announcement provides a drilling update and descriptions of sulphide units and rock types encountered by the drilling so far. Each drillhole has been geologically logged, and all diamond drill core will be photographed.</p> <p>Drill samples will be collected and submitted to ALS Pty Ltd for base metals analysis.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
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 new 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 will be included in the geological logging procedure. All diamond drill core will be photographed as well.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	stage.
<b>Logging</b>	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.	Diamond drill core samples will be geologically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, although that is not the objective of the diamond drilling outlined in this ASX Announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of diamond drill core is largely qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Relevant intersections have been geologically logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	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.	N/A as no geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools were included in this Report.
	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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no twinned holes drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<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 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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The location and spacing of diamond drillholes discussed in this Report are given in Table 1 and various figures of this Report
	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 diamond drilling referred to in this Report 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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	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 not known at this stage and will be considered and reported once all assay data has been received. At this stage it is not known whether there is a sampling bias.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and data received to date 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
<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.	<p>This ASX Announcement details the visual results for an ongoing diamond drilling program on the Bald Hill cobalt prospect which lies within Broken Hill (Green View) Cobalt project.</p> <p>All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land. The land is used primarily for grazing.</p>
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	<p>The tenement is in good standing, and all fieldwork is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience.</p> <p>Rimfire has also executed an access agreement with relevant landowners to undertake this work.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Broken Hill (Green View) Cobalt Project has a long history of base metal exploration given its proximity to the Broken Hill mining centre and the geological similarities between Rimfire's project area and the mines. Further details are provided in the body of this report.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	As discussed in the body of this report, Rimfire is targeting sulphide (pyrite) – hosted cobalt mineralisation within metamorphosed and structurally deformed metasediments of the Willyama Supergroup.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth.</li> </ul>	All drillhole specifications and sulphide descriptions are included within Tables 1 and 2 of 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.
<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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.

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.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
	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').	
<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.	Included within the ASX Announcement
<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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	N/A as no assay results are being reported at this stage.
<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).	The drill program (logging, sampling and laboratory analysis) is underway, so the nature and scale of planned further work is yet to be determined.
	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

## About Rimfire

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM**, “Rimfire” or the “Company”) is an ASX-listed Critical Minerals exploration company which is advancing a portfolio of projects within the highly prospective Lachlan Orogen and Broken Hill districts of New South Wales.

The Company has two 100% - owned copper – gold prospective projects that are located west of Parkes and Orange in central New South Wales:

- The Valley Project - located 5km west of Kincora Copper’s Mordialloc porphyry copper gold discovery (KCC.ASX), and
- The Cowal Project - located to the east of Evolution’s Lake Cowal Copper / Gold mine (EVN: ASX).

Rimfire also has the 100% - owned Broken Hill Cobalt (Green View) Project which is located immediately west and northwest of Broken Hill and covers several targets including the interpreted along strike extension to Cobalt Blue Holdings’ Railway Cobalt Deposit (COB: ASX).

Rimfire has two additional projects in the Lachlan Orogen which are being funded by Rimfire’s exploration partner - Golden Plains Resources (GPR):

- Avondale Project (GPR earning up to 75%) & Fifield Project (GPR earning up to 50.1%)
- ✓ Both projects are prospective for high-value critical minerals – nickel, cobalt, scandium, gold, and PGEs - which are essential for renewable energy, electrification, and green technologies.
- ✓ The development ready Sunrise Energy Metals Nickel Cobalt Scandium Project (ASX: SRL) is adjacent to both projects.
- ✓ The Fifield Project hosts the historical Platina Lead mine, the largest producer of Platinum in Australia.

For more information on the Avondale and Fifield Earn In and Joint Venture Agreements see:

[ASX Announcement: 4 May 2020 - Rimfire enters \\$4.5m Earn-in Agreement](#)

[ASX Announcement: 25 June 2021 - RIM Secures \\$7.5m Avondale Farm Out](#)

### **Competent Persons Declaration**

The information in the report 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.

### **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".