Critical Minerals Explorer

23 February 2026

Murga Scandium mineral resource estimate remains on track

Highlights

- **Delivery of maiden Murga MRE remains on track by end March 2026 Qtr. with all data delivered to the resource geologist**
- **Conversion of the Murga Exploration Target[1] to a mineral resource has potential to add significantly to Rimfire's existing scandium resource inventory of 5,449t Sc (8,333t Sc Oxide)[2]**
- **Remaining assays received for air core holes drilled in late 2025 with further broad scandium intercepts;**
  - 16m @ 231ppm Sc (355ppm Sc Oxide) from 6m ***incl 7m @ 281ppm Sc (432ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 20m @ 153ppm Sc (235ppm Sc Oxide) from 19m ***incl 7m @ 216ppm Sc (331ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 33m @ 186ppm Sc (285ppm Sc Oxide) from 2m ***incl 8m @ 284ppm Sc (435ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 35m @ 157ppm Sc (241ppm Sc Oxide) from 4m ***incl 5m @ 226ppm Sc (347ppm Sc Oxide)*** & ***8m @ 224ppm Sc (343ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- **Compared to other Fifield scandium deposits, Murga mineralisation is characterised by a low iron content which may offer mineral processing advantages - to be tested with metallurgical work planned for the June 2026 Qtr.**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"Murga is shaping up as a large tonnage scandium opportunity, and we remain on track to convert the Murga Exploration Target into a Mineral Resource estimate by the end of this Quarter.*

Additionally, our preliminary studies suggest that the scandium mineralisation at Murga, due to its low iron content, could potentially be recovered using an atmospheric leaching technique, which is typically cheaper and less complex than the high-pressure acid leaching techniques being contemplated by our scandium neighbors at Fifield.

To test these potential processing advantages, Rimfire is planning a metallurgical test work program under the guidance of the Company's Process Consultant – Mr. Boyd Willis, planned for the June 2026 Qtr."

[1] *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.*

[2] *Details of the Melrose, Murga North, and Currajong Mineral Resource estimates which make up the scandium resource inventory were previously released by Rimfire in ASX Announcements entitled "Highly Encouraging Maiden Scandium Mineral Resources for Melrose and Murga North" dated 9 September 2024 and "Maiden Currajong MRE increases Rimfire Scandium resources by 61%" dated 20 October 2025.*

Rimfire confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 9 September 2024 and 20 October 2025 ASX announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Suite 2, Level 11
385 Bourke Street
MELBOURNE
VICTORIA 3000

CONTACT DETAILS

DAVID HUTTON
+ 61 417 974 843

GREG KEANE
+ 61 497 805 918

rimfire@rimfire.com.au

www.rimfire.com.au

ABN: 59 006 911 744

ASX: RIM

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM**, "**Rimfire**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received the remaining assay results from the air core drilling program undertaken in November – December 2025 at the Murga Exploration Target ("Murga") and that the Murga Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE") remains on track for delivery by the end of the current (March 2026) Quarter.

Murga is located 4 kilometres south of Sunrise Energy Metals' (SRL.ASX) Syerston Scandium Deposit, within the Fifield District - Australia's scandium epicentre, approximately 70 km NW of Parkes in central NSW and at its closest point is only **1.2 kilometres south of the Syerston Deposit** (*Figures 1 and 2*).

Multiple broad intersections of scandium were returned from the remaining assays which came from holes predominantly drilled in the northwestern and northern portions of Murga (*Table 2*);

- 16m @ 231ppm Sc (355ppm Sc Oxide) from 6m in FI2980 ***incl 7m @ 281ppm Sc (432ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 20m @ 153ppm Sc (235ppm Sc Oxide) from 19m in FI2977 ***incl 7m @ 216ppm Sc (331ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 33m @ 186ppm Sc (285ppm Sc Oxide) from 2m in FI2979 ***incl 8m @ 284ppm Sc (435ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 28m @ 182ppm Sc (279ppm Sc Oxide) from 5m in FI2978 ***incl 14m @ 204ppm Sc (313ppm Sc Oxide)***, and
- 35m @ 157ppm Sc (241ppm Sc Oxide) from 4m in FI2983 ***incl 5m @ 226ppm Sc (347ppm Sc Oxide)*** & ***8m @ 224ppm Sc (343ppm Sc Oxide)***,

Murga Exploration Target air core drilling details

Rimfire drilled 86 air core holes (FI2880 to FI2945 and FI2969 to 2988 / 2,384 metres – *Table 2*) in November and December last year with 7 batches (1,713 drill samples) submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Orange for analysis. Initial results for the program were previously reported by Rimfire to the ASX on 27 January 2026. Rimfire has now received assay results for the remaining 4 batches (974 samples).

The air core drilling program was undertaken throughout the 9km² Murga Exploration Target to infill existing broad spaced drill holes (thereby achieving an overall nominal drill spacing of 50 to 100 metre centres in key areas throughout the exploration target – *Figure 3*) and underpin the estimate of a Mineral Resource for Murga.

As shown in *Figure 4*, scandium mineralisation occurs as a shallow flat lying laterite / saprolite "blanket" (variable thickness up to 45 metres thick) that overlies weathered serpentinised and magnetic ultramafic rocks including pyroxenite. Pyroxenite rocks are known from Rimfire's work throughout the broader Fifield district to be an important primary scandium source rock (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2025*).

At Murga two types of scandium mineralisation are emerging (i.e. FI2980 – *Figure 5*); a near surface, clay dominant laterite type which is typically characterised by scandium grades ranging up to 320ppm (491 ppm Sc Oxide) and an underlying lower saprolite / saprock – hosted type that typically occurs within weathered serpentinised ultramafic rock and displays grades ranging up to 120 ppm (184 ppm Sc Oxide). Overall, both zones have relatively low iron (Fe) contents of

approximately 16% Fe (*this is the average iron grade of all individual Murga scandium assays that are greater than 100ppm Sc*).

In total (including the current program), Rimfire has now drilled 258 air core holes (6,655 metres) and 2 diamond holes (298.7 metres) in 4 separate programs throughout the Murga Exploration Target (*see Rimfire ASX Announcements dated 27 January 2026, 18 December 2025, 28 March 2025, 16 December 2024, 6 May 2024, and 3 October 2023*).

The drilling data will be used to underpin the estimate of a mineral resource for the locality.

Potential Significance of Murga's Low Iron Content

Other scandium deposits in the Fifield District (e.g. Rio Tinto's Burra Scandium Deposit are typically hosted within limonite / goethite - rich laterite formed over ultramafic basement derived from a mix of weathered olivine rich dunite, wehrlite and pyroxenite. They have accompanying nickel and cobalt mineralisation and high iron (Fe) contents, e.g. the Burra deposit has a combined MRE iron grade of 34%Fe (48.7% Fe_2O_3) – *see Platina Resources ASX Announcement dated 12 May 2015*.

In contrast, Murga is hosted within a limonite poor / kaolinite - rich laterite formed over a predominantly pyroxenite basement. Murga is characterised by scandium mineralisation with negligible nickel and cobalt and relatively low iron (Fe) content of approximately 16% Fe (*this is the average iron grade of all individual Murga scandium assays that are greater than 100ppm Sc*).

While the Murga scandium mineralisation has on average a lower scandium grade compared to the other Fifield deposits, **Murga's potential commercial value lies in the possibility that Murga's low iron scandium could be extracted using a cheaper (and less capitally intensive) Atmospheric Leaching (AL) technique** compared to other high iron scandium deposits which are contemplating the more complex and capitally intensive High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) technique (e.g. Syerston Scandium Deposit – *see Sunrise Energy Metals ASX Announcement dated 1 October 2025*, Burra Scandium Deposit – *see Platina Resources ASX Announcement dated 13 December 2018*, and the Flemington Scandium Deposit – *see Australian Mines ASX Announcement dated 8 January 2025*).

Determination of the appropriate leaching technique is largely influenced by the iron content of the scandium "ore" because iron is a huge acid consumer in the leaching process. In HPAL conditions the iron re-precipitates in the leach with those reactions regenerating the acid that was consumed to leach it. In AL there is no iron re-precipitation, so the net acid consumption is 3 - 4 times higher (if being used to process high iron ore). In addition, in AL it is necessary after leaching to remove iron prior to scandium recovery and some scandium is entrained into the iron hydroxide waste product, so high iron results in high scandium losses. Consequently, AL methods are better suited to low iron ore where scandium recoveries can be maximised without having to use the more aggressive and expensive HPAL process.

Metallurgical test work on representative samples of Murga scandium mineralisation is planned for the June 2026 Quarter to further investigate the relationship between iron content and scandium leach recoveries.

Significance of the Murga Exploration Target

H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&S) previously defined an Exploration Target for the broader Murga area (excluding the Murga North Mineral Resource) in 2024 (*See RIM's ASX Announcement dated 9 September 2024*).
It was based on an outline of the scandium-bearing pyroxenite interpreted from aeromagnetic data and results of Rimfire's initial reconnaissance air core drilling (on nominal 400m x 400m centres) throughout the Murga area.

The boundaries of the Exploration Target are shown in *Figure 3*, and an average thickness of 15 metres has been assumed along with a default density of 2.15t/m^3. However, at the time of defining the exploration target, it was unknown whether the whole outlined 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.

The Exploration Target for the broader Murga area (excluding the Murga North Mineral Resource) is: **100 to 200Mt at 100 to 200ppm Sc [3].**

[3] *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.*

Successful conversion of the exploration target to a mineral resource has the potential to significantly increase the size of Rimfire's existing scandium resource inventory at Fifield which currently totals **5,449t Sc (8,333t Sc Oxide)** as detailed in *Table 1*.

Table 1 - Rimfire Scandium Resource Inventory (Refer to RIM ASX Releases 5/09/2024 and 20/10/2025)

Cut off	Deposit	Category	Mt	Sc ppm	Sc Oxide* ppm	Sc tonnes	Sc Oxide tonnes
100ppm Sc	Melrose	Indicated	2.9	250	380	730	1,100
	Melrose	Inferred	0.1	200	310	16	20
	Melrose Total [4]		***3.0***	***240***	***380***	***740***	***1,120***
	Murga North [4]	Inferred	21.0	125	190	2,650	4,050
	Currajong [5]	Inferred	15.1	137	210	2,059	3,163
	Melrose + Murga North + Currajong Total					***5,449***	***8,333***

* Sc multiplied by 1.5338 to convert to Sc Oxide (Sc_2O_3). Table includes minor rounding errors.

[4] *Details of the Melrose and Murga North Mineral Resource Estimates were previously released by Rimfire in an ASX Announcement entitled "Highly Encouraging Maiden Scandium Mineral Resources for Melrose and Murga North" dated 9 September 2024.*

[5] *Details of the Currajong Mineral Resource Estimates were previously released by Rimfire in an ASX Announcement entitled "Maiden Currajong MRE increases Rimfire Scandium resources by 61%" dated 20 October 2025. Rimfire confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 9 September 2024 and 20 October 2025 ASX announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

Next Steps

Rimfire has forwarded all drilling and geological data to H&S who will estimate a Mineral Resource for Murga which remains on track to be completed by the end of the March 2026 Quarter. The Murga Mineral Resource will add to Rimfire's current scandium inventory at Fifield of 5,449t Sc (8,333t Sc Oxide).

Rimfire is currently obtaining quotes from specialist laboratories to undertake metallurgical test work of Murga mineralised material under the guidance of Mr. Boyd Willis - the Company's Process Consultant. This work is planned for the June 2026 Quarter.

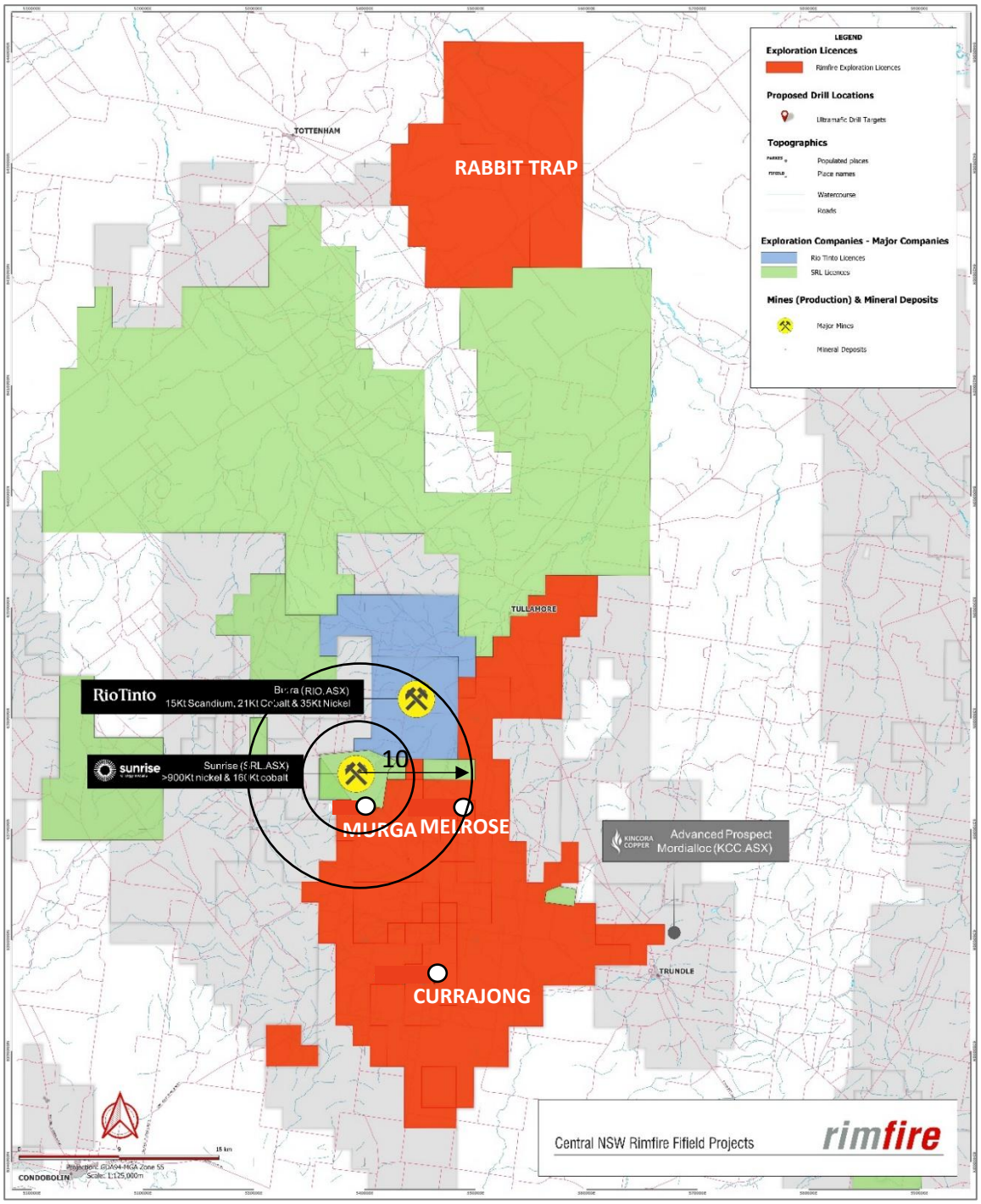

Figure 1: Rimfire Scandium Projects and regional tenement holders. Note that Rimfire's Murga Exploration Target lies within a 5-kilometre radius of Sunrise's Syerston Scandium project with the Murga North and Melrose deposits, and Rio's Burra deposit lying within a 10-kilometre radius of Syerston.

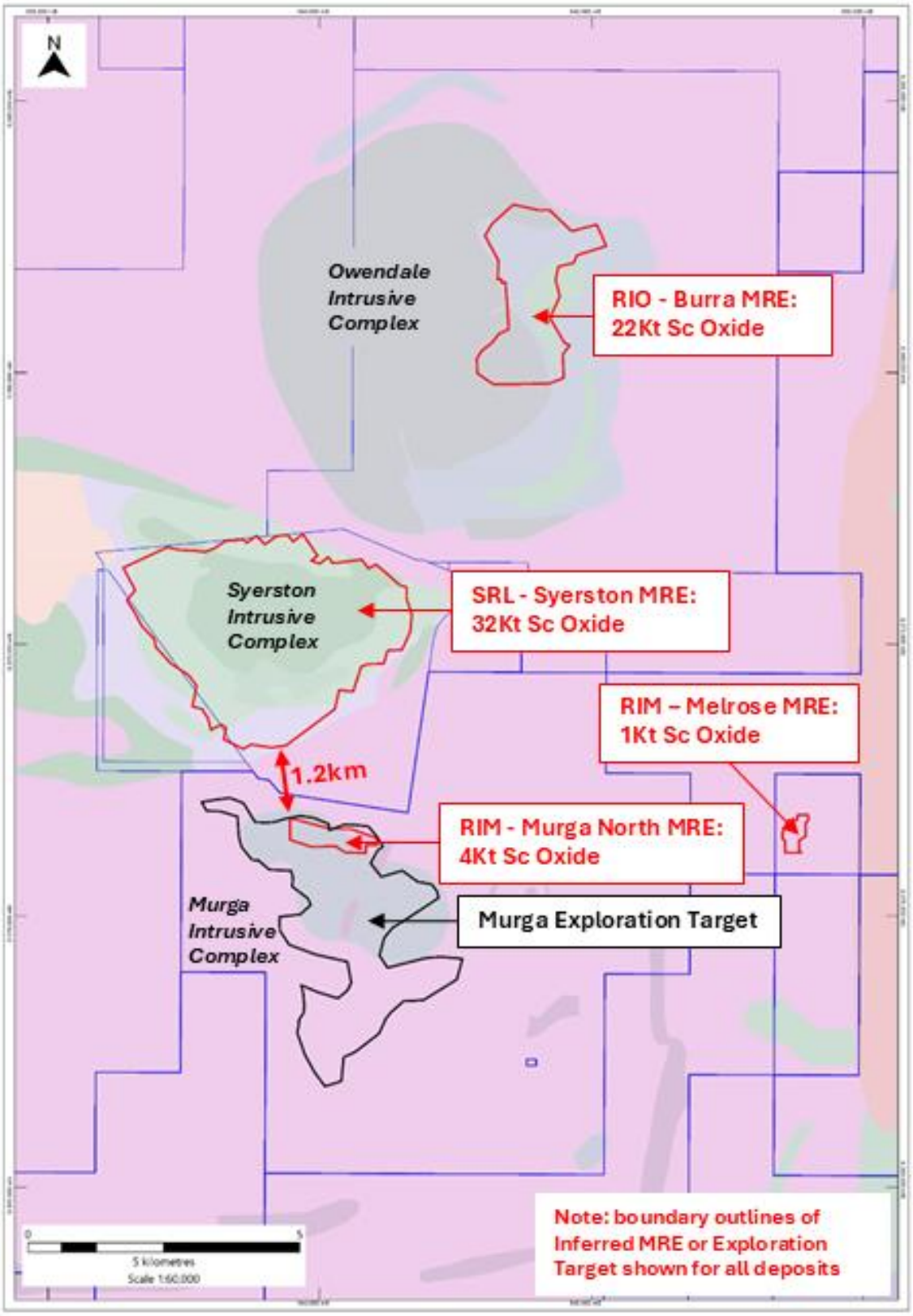

Figure 2: Fifield Scandium District showing location and comparative footprints of Rimfire's Murga Exploration Target, the Syerston Scandium Deposit (Sunrise Energy Metals) and the Burra Scandium Deposit (Rio Tinto).

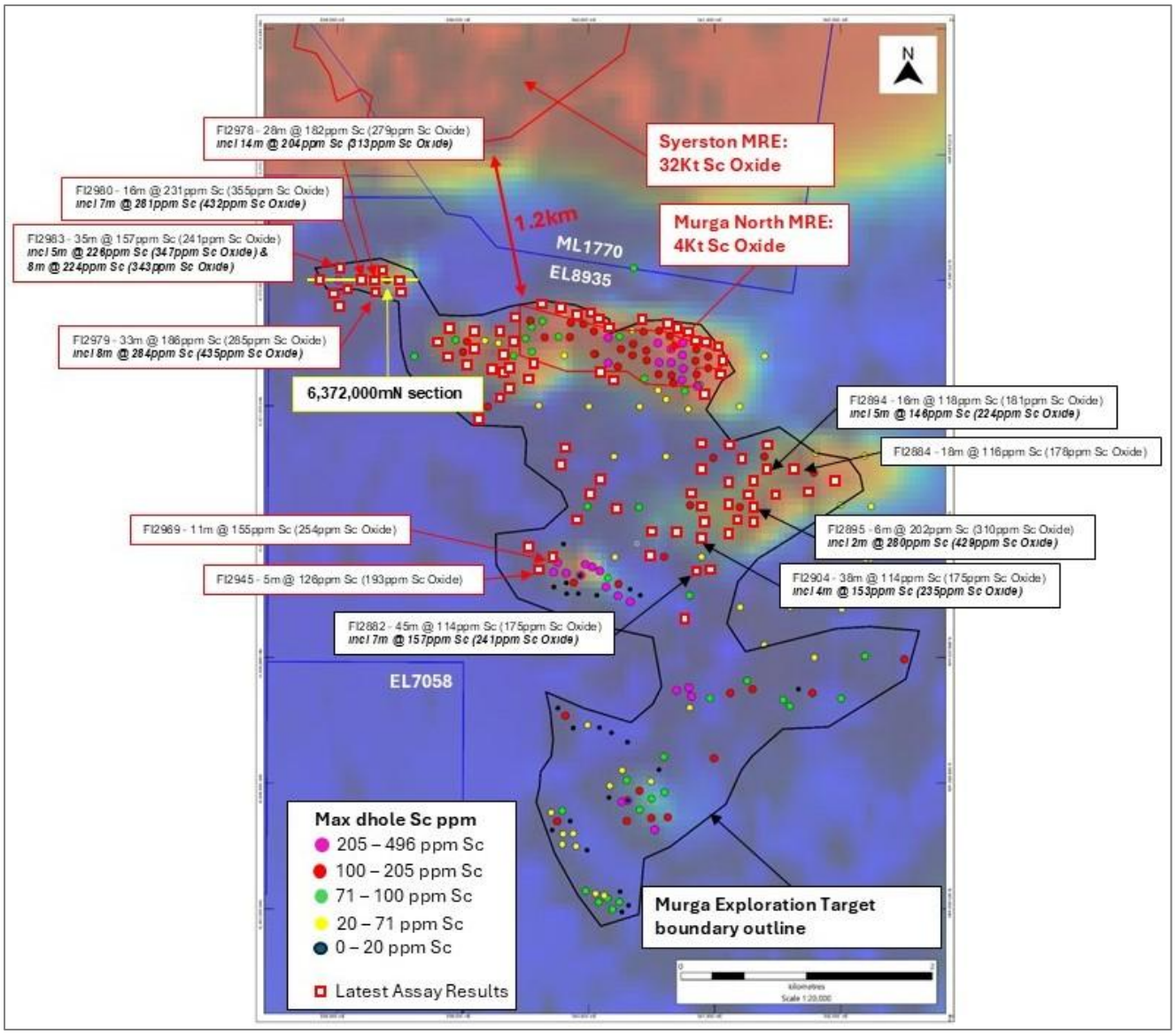

Figure 3: Murga Exploration Target showing drill holes on TMI magnetics background image. Latest intercepts shown with red text box outline. Southern boundary of the Syerston Scandium Deposit (MRE) shown. Horizontal scale bar is 2 kilometres in length.

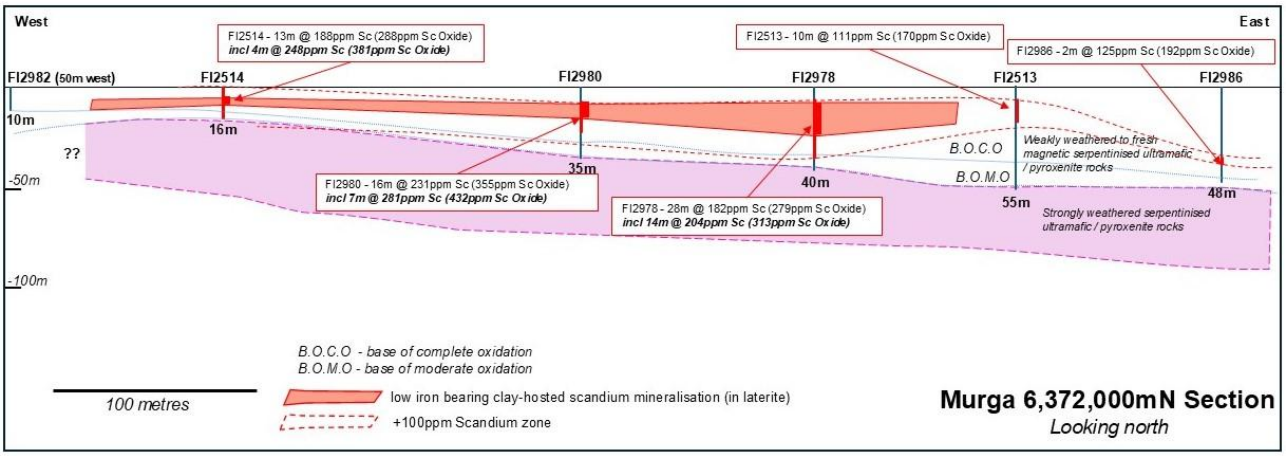

Figure 4: 6,372,000mN Section showing drill holes, scandium intercepts, weathering boundaries and underlying geology. Location of the section shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5: FI2980 chip trays with each interval representing 1 metre of drilling. Corresponding assay and geological data shown below.

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Sample	Sc_ppm	Sc Oxide_ppm	Min Unit
FI2980	0	1	1	FC38630	60	92	Gravel / clay
FI2980	1	2	1	FC38631	0	0	
FI2980	2	3	1	FC38632	0	0	
FI2980	3	4	1	FC38633	0	0	
FI2980	4	5	1	FC38634	50	77	Laterite / saprolite hosted
FI2980	5	6	1	FC38635	80	123	
FI2980	6	7	1	FC38636	160	245	
FI2980	7	8	1	FC38637	**250**	**383**	
FI2980	8	9	1	FC38638	**260**	**399**	
FI2980	9	10	1	FC38639	**240**	**368**	
FI2980	10	11	1	FC38641	**250**	**383**	
FI2980	11	12	1	FC38642	**310**	**475**	
FI2980	12	13	1	FC38643	**350**	**537**	
FI2980	13	14	1	FC38644	**310**	**475**	
FI2980	14	15	1	FC38645	**190**	**291**	
FI2980	15	16	1	FC38646	**220**	**337**	
FI2980	16	17	1	FC38647	**220**	**337**	
FI2980	17	18	1	FC38648	**280**	**429**	
FI2980	18	19	1	FC38649	**210**	**322**	
FI2980	19	20	1	FC38650	190	291	
FI2980	20	21	1	FC38651	140	215	
FI2980	21	22	1	FC38652	120	184	
FI2980	22	23	1	FC38653	70	107	
FI2980	23	24	1	FC38654	60	92	
FI2980	24	25	1	FC38655	60	92	
FI2980	25	26	1	FC38656	60	92	
FI2980	26	27	1	FC38657	60	92	
FI2980	27	28	1	FC38658	70	107	
FI2980	28	29	1	FC38659	90	138	
FI2980	29	30	1	FC38661	70	107	Saprock / wkly weath. Pyroxenite
FI2980	30	31	1	FC38662	60	92	
FI2980	31	32	1	FC38663	50	77	
FI2980	32	33	1	FC38664	30	46	
FI2980	33	34	1	FC38665	50	77	
FI2980	34	35	1	FC38666	70	107	

Table 2: Murga Exploration Target drilling specifications calculated using a 100ppm Sc lower cut off grade (intercepts referred to in this ASX Announcement shown in red). "Not assayed" means that drill samples from the hole were not submitted for assay because the hole failed to intersect prospective lithologies which was also confirmed by field pXRF measurements.

Hole_ID	EOH	Dip°	Easting	Northing	RL	From	Width	Sc_ppm	Sc Oxide_ppm
FI2880	19	-90	540,751	6,369,300	306	2	11	97	149
FI2881	41	-90	540,943	6,369,693	304	No Significant Intersection			
FI2882	50	-90	540,848	6,369,691	305	5	45	114	175
including						***7***	***7***	***157***	***241***
FI2883	36	-90	541,498	6,370,300	298	3	21	116	178
FI2884	21	-90	541,593	6,370,496	296	3	18	116	178
FI2885	22	-90	541,953	6,370,408	294	4	2	110	169
FI2886	31	-90	541,764	6,370,307	295	10	4	108	166
FI2887	53	-90	541,398	6,370,700	298	Not assayed			
FI2888	44	-90	541,100	6,370,704	298	No Significant Intersection			
FI2889	36	-90	540,894	6,370,705	299	Assays Awaited			
FI2890	49	-90	541,216	6,370,604	299	33	16	100	153
FI2891	40	-90	540,900	6,370,502	301	No Significant Intersection			
FI2892	27	-90	541,095	6,370,404	302	24	3	103	158
FI2893	31	-90	541,298	6,370,405	299	17	14	111	170
FI2894	23	-90	541,396	6,370,500	297	8	16	118	181
including						***8***	***5***	***146***	***224***
FI2895	36	-90	541,311	6,370,205	300	6	6	202	310
including						***6***	***2***	***280***	***429***
"	"	"	"	"	"	21	3	103	158
FI2896	37	-90	541,248	6,370,298	300	8	21	127	195
FI2897	36	-90	541,095	6,370,199	302	6	13	109	167
"	"	"	"	"	"	21	3	100	153
FI2898	36	-90	540,902	6,370,204	304	11	8	130	199
"	"	"	"	"	"	34	2	110	169
FI2899	42	-90	540,797	6,370,301	304	No Significant Intersection			
FI2900	36	-90	540,903	6,370,098	305	12	5	132	202
"	"	"	"	"	"	20	2	110	169
FI2901	38	-90	541,200	6,370,099	301	12	26	134	206
including						***12***	***4***	***243***	***373***
FI2902	41	-90	541,300	6,370,095	300	No Significant Intersection			
FI2903	42	-90	541,108	6,369,992	302	14	28	100	153
FI2904	48	-90	540,899	6,369,958	304	10	38	114	175
including						***10***	***4***	***153***	***235***
FI2905	54	-90	540,693	6,370,003	307	12	21	204	313
including						***12***	***5***	***280***	***429***
FI2906	48	-90	540,535	6,370,015	305	1	24	160	245
including						***3***	***6***	***270***	***414***
FI2907	36	-90	540,496	6,369,798	308	No Significant Intersection			
FI2908	50	-90	540,876	6,371,090	296	Not assayed			
FI2909	36	-90	541,054	6,371,244	298	Not assayed			
FI2910	36	-90	541,056	6,371,340	297	Not assayed			

FI2911	28	-90	541,057	6,371,445	295	Not assayed			
FI2912	36	-90	540,943	6,371,496	297	Not assayed			
FI2913	8	-90	540,840	6,371,527	296	Not assayed			
FI2914	4	-90	540,801	6,371,606	293	Not assayed			
FI2915	7	-90	540,706	6,371,598	291	Not assayed			
FI2916	9	-90	540,617	6,371,663	290	Not assayed			
FI2917	9	-90	540,421	6,371,700	291	Not assayed			
FI2918	20	-90	540,184	6,371,620	295	Not assayed			
FI2919	34	-90	540,100	6,371,698	298	No Significant Intersection			
FI2920	42	-90	539,999	6,371,733	298	No Significant Intersection			
FI2921	41	-90	539,902	6,371,732	299	No Significant Intersection			
FI2922	35	-90	539,809	6,371,737	301	29	3	103	158
FI2923	21	-90	539,602	6,371,800	308	Not assayed			
FI2924	10	-90	539,400	6,371,701	311	Not assayed			
FI2925	5	-90	539,306	6,371,591	313	No Significant Intersection			
FI2926	12	-90	539,081	6,371,473	320	No Significant Intersection			
FI2927	9	-90	539,296	6,371,401	315	1	8	100	153
FI2928	3	-90	539,229	6,371,311	316	No Significant Intersection			
FI2929	9	-90	539,299	6,371,259	314	No Significant Intersection			
FI2930	6	-90	539,352	6,371,164	309	No Significant Intersection			
FI2931	6	-90	539,268	6,371,071	309	No Significant Intersection			
FI2932	30	-90	539,129	6,370,925	310	Not assayed			
FI2933	3	-90	539,019	6,371,333	318	No Significant Intersection			
FI2934	7	-90	539,379	6,371,297	312	0	7	113	173
FI2935	8	-90	539,401	6,371,497	311	No Significant Intersection			
FI2936	30	-90	540,101	6,371,258	294	No Significant Intersection			
FI2937	21	-90	540,189	6,371,214	293	No Significant Intersection			
FI2938	21	-90	539,556	6,371,320	306	No Significant Intersection			
FI2939	5	-90	539,504	6,371,199	306	No Significant Intersection			
FI2940	10	-90	539,767	6,370,676	299	Not assayed			
FI2941	12	-90	539,781	6,370,556	298	Not assayed			
FI2942	14	-90	540,000	6,370,295	299	3	1	110	169
and						8	1	110	169
FI2943	13	-90	539,899	6,370,099	302	Not assayed			
FI2944	40	-90	539,493	6,369,845	304	3	8	101	155
FI2945	28	-90	539,593	6,369,693	306	2	5	126	193
FI2969	18	-90	539,700	6,369,805	304	4	11	165	254
FI2970	25	-90	540,392	6,369,922	304	11	11	104	159
FI2971	35	-90	540,204	6,370,199	300	2	12	132	203
FI2972	9	-90	540,092	6,370,422	298	No Significant Intersection			
FI2973	12	-90	539,104	6,371,591	318	No Significant Intersection			
FI2974	5	-90	538,903	6,371,596	320	No Significant Intersection			
FI2975	3	-90	538,903	6,371,395	319	No Significant Intersection			
FI2976	10	-90	538,795	6,371,512	317	No Significant Intersection			
FI2977	45	-90	538,367	6,372,065	308	19	20	153	235
Including						***23***	***7***	***216***	***331***
FI2978	40	-90	538,299	6,371,998	308	5	28	182	279

including						***7***	***14***	***204***	***313***
FI2979	35	-90	538,288	6,371,891	309	2	33	186	285
including						***15***	***8***	***284***	***435***
FI2980	35	-90	538,184	6,371,993	307	6	16	231	355
including						***7***	***7***	***281***	***432***
FI2981	53	-90	538,075	6,371,927	307	30	4	108	165
and						47	3	127	194
FI2982	10	-90	537,852	6,371,998	306	Not assayed			
FI2983	48	-90	538,004	6,372,092	306	4	35	157	241
including						***5***	***5***	***226***	***347***
and						***29***	***8***	***224***	***343***
FI2984	54	-90	537,991	6,371,899	309	23	2	100	153
FI2985	20	-90	537,979	6,371,797	310	3	5	120	184
FI2986	48	-90	538,501	6,371,998	311	34	2	125	192
FI2987	60	-90	538,552	6,371,934	312	No Significant Intersection			
FI2988	48	-90	538,406	6,371,898	310	No Significant Intersection			

ENDS

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

For further information please contact:

David Hutton - Managing Director / CEO (phone: +61 417 974 843)

JORC Reporting

Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Air core 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 assay results from air core drilling recently undertaken by Rimfire at the Murga Exploration Target. This ASX Announcement follows a previous update dated *27 January 2026*. Each drillhole will be geologically logged and samples will be submitted to ALS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis using ALS method MEXRF12n, which is described below; A prepared sample (0.66 g) is fused with a 12:22 lithium tetraborate – lithium metaborate flux which also includes an oxidizing agent (Lithium Nitrate) and then poured into a platinum mould. The resultant disk is in turn analysed by XRF spectrometry. The XRF analysis is determined in conjunction with a loss-on-ignition at 1000°C. The resulting data from both determinations are combined to produce a "total".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The nature of air core sampling means samples should be considered as an indictive rather than precise measure, aimed at defining areas of anomalism. 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.	The field collected samples were typically 1.0 to 2.0kg composite samples from a 3m interval from air core drilling. Industry standard preparation and assay conducted at ALS Pty Ltd in Orange, NSW, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample. 25 g of pulverized sample was utilized for multielement assay via ALS' ME-XRF12n technique.
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 air core holes, the specifications of which are included in Table 2.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	An approximate estimate of total sample quantity was recorded with each 1m interval by comparing volumes within each bucket of sample yielded from the cyclone. A visual estimate of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125% was recorded for each metre.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The drillers adjusted penetration and air pressure rates according to ground conditions to optimise recoveries. The cyclone was cleaned regularly,

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		and holes were reamed in between rod changes to reduce contamination.
	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.	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the air core drilling, it cannot be determined 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.
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.	Drill samples were geologically and geochemically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. All air core "chip trays" were 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.	Every intersection was logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all taken.	N/A as non-core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Air core drilling samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig.
	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 air 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 ALS to analyse the air core samples for precious and base metals are industry standard. The MEXRF12n 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.	N/A - 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 and acceptable levels of accuracy were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by the company's Managing Director and Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no twinned holes drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage	Sampling data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an

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	(physical and electronic) protocols.	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 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 adjustments have been applied.
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 2 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, if successful is 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 not been applied because each sample was of an equal 1 metre length.
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.	Due to the reconnaissance (early stage) nature of the air core drilling it cannot be determined whether relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
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 an Earn In Agreement with Rimfire's exploration partner Golden Plains Resources (GPR) whereby GPR can earn a 50.1% interest by completing $3.6M exploration expenditure and providing to Rimfire a fully committed, irrevocable and binding non-recourse mine development financing proposal to underpin the development of an economic mineral deposit within the Fifield Project (and other conditions having been satisfied). The financing proposal must be based on a detailed feasibility study. 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 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.

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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 was typically applied.
	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 – all aggregate intercepts contain samples of equal lengths
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A – no metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The flat lying geometry of the mineralisation is known with respect to the vertical drill hole angle as shown on Figure 5 of this ASX Announcement. As such the drill intercepts are regarded as being true 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 drill intercepts have been included in this ASX 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 is based on information compiled and 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 Resource 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".