Critical Minerals Explorer

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New base metal targets at Broken Hill to generate value for Rimfire

Highlights

- **Review of historic airborne EM geophysical (VTEM), drilling and surface geochemical data has defined 3 initial drill targets prospective for copper, cobalt, lead, silver and zinc**
- **Targets lie within 20 – 30 kilometres west of the prolific Broken Hill Line of Lode and compliment Rimfire's existing cobalt targets**
- **Rimfire is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from the Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"The latest drill targets reinforce the base metal prospectivity of our 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project. Given the abundance of previous exploration on the project because of its proximity to the Broken Hill Line of Lode, it is pleasing that we can still generate new drill targets from re-working historic data.*

The identification of these new targets comes at a good time as well, given the mining and exploration renaissance currently underway at Broken Hill and throughout the surrounding areas.

To ensure we keep focussed on our priority scandium assets, Rimfire is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from the project which include sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment.

Rimfire will approach third parties, including a number who have previously expressed an interest in the project, to determine the current commercial appetite for the project."

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM,** "**Rimfire**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that compelling base metal drill targets (copper, cobalt, silver, lead, and zinc) have been defined following a comprehensive review of historic airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical and associated geological and geochemical data at the Company's 100% - owned **Broken Hill Base Metal Project** which is located immediately west of Broken Hill, in far western New South Wales (*Figure 1*).

The Broken Hill District holds significant mineral potential, particularly for lead, zinc, and silver, with the Broken Hill orebody ("Line of Lode") being the largest of its kind. Beyond the Line of Lode there is also potential for other styles of mineralisation including, copper-cobalt, iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), and nickel copper PGE deposits.

At Broken Hill, base metal mineralisation, primarily zinc, lead, and silver, occurs within the Broken Hill Group equivalent units of the Proterozoic age Willyama Supergroup (~1,710 to 1,642 Ma) which is characterised locally by a highly deformed and metamorphosed sequence of intercalated gneiss, psammite, and minor amphibolite.

Given its proximity to Broken Hill and the similarities with the geology of the Broken Hill lead zinc silver deposits, Rimfire's **Broken Hill Base Metal Project** (~220km²) is prospective for the discovery of economic copper, cobalt, silver, lead and zinc, and Rare Earth Element [REE] deposits (see *Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 15 April 2024*).

In 2023 and 2024, Rimfire successfully drilled high-grade cobalt sulphide mineralisation (and associated copper) at the Bald Hill prospect (*see Rimfire's ASX Announcements dated 20 November 2024 and 4 October 2024*) and while further drilling of the cobalt is warranted, in light of recent softness in the cobalt commodity price, the Company has expanded its search at Broken Hill to include other base metals such as copper, silver, lead and zinc.

As the first step in pursuing the new broader commodity focus, Rimfire has been reviewing historic exploration data for the project which has culminated in the successful identification of multiple base metal drill targets.

Rimfire is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from the Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment.

New base metal drill targets

Kate Hine (Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd) was engaged by Rimfire to independently review historic airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical data that was acquired in 2012 by a previous operator of the Broken Hill tenements. At the time multiple conductivity anomalies were defined but never followed up (*Figure 2*).

Rimfire's current review revisited and enhanced multiple bedrock VTEM anomalies, the strongest of which were then considered in the context of their geological setting and any other available exploration data (i.e. surface geochemistry and historic drilling). VTEM anomalies were then modelled to determine their size, depth, orientation and conductance.

From this work, 3 initial targets have been identified as high priority for drill testing (*Figure 3*). Significantly two of the drill targets represent new opportunities for Rimfire in addition to the known high-grade cobalt sulphide (i.e. Bald Hill, Railway Extension and Staurolite Ridge) and Cerium & Lanthanum rare earth element (i.e. "Davidite Zone") occurrences (*see Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 15 April 2024*). A third target represents a potential extension to the Bald Hill Cobalt Copper Prospect ("Bald Hill").

It is worth noting that in addition to the 3 initial drill targets, there remain multiple VTEM anomalies from the 2012 survey about which little is known, and further investigation is required to determine their significance.

Target 1 – Black Hills East (FC_A_14 and FC_A_07 VTEM anomalies)

Located approximately 10 kilometres east of Rimfire's Bald Hill cobalt prospect, Black Hills East comprises two parallel NNE – trending VTEM responses (FC_A_14 and FC_A_17) that are developed parallel to stratigraphy (*Figures 3 - 5*).

The stronger eastern response (FC_A_14) is a high amplitude, clear strike extensive (900 metres) mid to late time response. Modelling the VTEM resulted in a 900m strike length by 300m depth extent (100 Siemens) conductor that lies down dip of a line of prospecting pits and surface gossans with copper and cobalt in rock chip values up to 1,370ppm and 1,500ppm respectively (i.e. sample BO0666 - *Table 1*). In 2013, the central portion of the VTEM response was followed up with 4 lines of 100m in-loop moving loop EM (MLEM) spaced at 100m. The aim of the MLEM was to better define the orientation, depth and location of maximum conductivity. The resultant MLEM model for the core of the VTEM anomaly is 200m x 250m and 450 Siemens and located at a very similar depth and orientation to the initial VTEM model, providing an excellent drill target.

Both modelled conductors [i.e. the VTEM and MLEM conductors] have not been previously drilled with only a line of shallow 1970's-era auger holes across the northern end of FC_A_07 also returning minor copper anomalism up to 205 ppm [i.e. sample GA68_3475 - *Table 2*]. The closest historical drill hole, BKH001, is ~500m north of the (FC_A_14) target but is much closer to the (FC_A_07) target. It missed the VTEM target and was not able to penetrate to the depth where fresh sulphides (as suggested by the VTEM conductors) could be present.

As an initial test the geophysicist has proposed one diamond drill hole into the strongest part of both FC_A_14 and FC_A_17 (2 holes for a total of 630 metres).

Target 2 – Windy Ridge (WR016 VTEM anomaly)

Located approximately 18 kilometres south of Bald Hill, Windy Ridge comprises an NNE – trending VTEM anomaly that is associated with a weak magnetic anomaly and a historic ground EM (SIROTEM) anomaly. The modelled VTEM conductor is 900m x 300m in size, dipping steeply towards the northwest with a 70 Siemens conductance with a depth to top of 150 – 200 metres (*Figures 3, 6 - 8*).

The level of conductance is consistent with massive pyrite or massive lead – zinc or disseminated pyrrhotite. The conductor sits in rock types like those found at the Pinnacles Deposit (*Mineral Resource Estimate of 5.97Mt @ 4.7% zinc, 3.3% lead, and 133g/t silver – Broken Hill Mines website*) to the northeast.

While historic RC (percussion) drilling in the area in 1983 has been shown to be too shallow to intersect the modelled VTEM conductor, one diamond hole (AK3) drilled by CRAE in (1975) reportedly intersected over 200 metres (presumed downhole width) of disseminated vuggy sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite) from 200 metres to 445 metres (end of hole) at the upper eastern edge of the VTEM conductor. From available records it is unclear whether this diamond hole was ever assayed.

A companion hole (AK2) drilled 260 metres southwest of AK3 also missed the VTEM conductor but still returned anomalous lead and zinc. Available records record one intercept of 28.7m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.16% Pb, and 0.39% Zn from 71.5 metres in AK3 ***incl 0.8m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.09% Pb, and 1.7% Zn*** (*Table* 3) but this is further west than the main EM source.

Further drilling is required to determine the significance of the VTEM conductor, and one diamond drill hole (400 metres) has been proposed by the geophysicist as an initial test.

Target 3 - Bald Hill (B_30 and B_C_31 VTEM anomalies)

Located immediately south of the Bald Hill prospect, the NNE – trending B_30 VTEM response highlights a potential extension to previously drilled cobalt – copper mineralisation at Bald Hill. The modelled B_30 VTEM conductor is 500m x 300m in area, dipping moderately towards the southeast with a 100 Siemens conductance with a depth to top of 100 metres (*Figures 3, 8 - 9*).

Significantly the B_30 VTEM conductor appears to lie directly above and parallel to a strong magnetic anomaly, drilling of which by Rimfire intersected strongly magnetic cobaltiferous pyrrhotite. This suggests that the B_30 VTEM conductor may indicate a separate zone of sulphides at Bald Hill and not the sulphides previously drilled by Rimfire.

The conductor extends for approximately 300 metres in a SSW direction from two previous Rimfire diamond drillholes which intersected substantial cobalt mineralisation and associated copper anomalism, i.e.; 63m @ 0.18% Co, 0.08% Cu from 118 metres in FI2614 ***including 11m @ 0.21 % Co, 0.1% Cu and 9m @ 0.22% Co, 0.09% Cu***, and 31m @ 0.12% Co, 0.07% Cu from 129 metres in FI2615 ***including 10m @ 0.14% Co, 0.08% Cu and 13m @ 0.14% Co, 0.08% Cu*** (*See Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 20 November 2024*).

One diamond drill hole (330 metres depth) 130 metres south of FI2614 and 2615, has been proposed by the geophysicist as an initial test of the target.

The B_C_31 VTEM response lies immediately east of Bald Hill and is interpreted to indicate another sulphide occurrence separate to the Bald Hill sulphides. The modelled B_C_31 VTEM conductor is 200m x 80m in area, dipping moderately towards the southeast with an 80 Siemens conductance with a depth to top of 200 metres.

A ground EM survey is proposed as an initial test to determine the significance and confirm the location of the VTEM conductor.

Mining and Exploration Renaissance at Broken Hill

Rimfire's Broken Hill Base Metal Project is strategically located within the richly endowed Broken Hill Mineral Province. Whilst mining and exploration activities over the last few decades have been largely focussed on the Broken Hill Silver Lead Zinc Deposits ("Line of Lode") several recent corporate transactions highlight a mining and exploration renaissance currently underway across the district, driven by rising silver prices and long-term demand for zinc and lead, i.e.

- South 32 Limited (S32.ASX) has entered into a Farm-in agreement with Bowyang Resources and Barrier Resources targeting base metals at the Thackaringa & Broken Hill

Projects (*South 32 website*). **Both South 32 projects directly adjoin the northern and eastern side of Rimfire's project tenements and share the same rock types.**

- Red Hill Minerals Limited (RHI.ASX) has entered a Earn In and JV Agreement with Peel Mining Limited (PEX.ASX) whereby Red Hill Minerals has the right to earn up to 75% Peel's Curnamona Project for an expenditure of $6.5 million over a five-year period with a minimum spend of $1.5 million (*see Red Hill Minerals ASX Announcement dated 1 October 2024*).

  Red Hill Minerals have expanded their tenement holdings in the Broken Hill with the grant of additional tenements immediately west of Rimfire's Bald Hill prospect.

  Red Hill's Curnamona Project lies directly adjacent to the western portion of Rimfire's Broken Hill project tenements.

- Havilah Resources Limited (HAV.ASX) has recently signed a binding Memorandum of Understanding signed with JX Advanced Metals Corporation (JXAM) of Japan for an exclusivity period and study program on the Mutooroo Copper Cobalt Gold Deposit (*see Havilah ASX Announcement dated 19 August 2024*).

  This will involve JXAM spending almost $3 million on resource expansion and resource upgrade drilling and other studies on a non-recourse basis to inform its decision on whether to acquire an interest in Mutooroo.

- Broken Hill Mines Limited (BHM.ASX *formerly Coolabah Metals Limited*) has acquired the operating Rasp Silver Lead Zinc Mine & 70% Joint Venture Interest Option in the Pinnacles Silver Lead Zinc Mine.

  The Rasp Mine has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 10.1Mt @ 9.4% ZnEq (5.7% Zn, 3.2% Pb and 49g/t Ag). Pinnacles has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 6.0Mt @ 10.9% ZnEq (4.7% Zn, 3.3% Pb, 133g/t Ag & 0.5g/t Au) as well as an Exploration Target of 6.0 - 15.0Mt @ 2.0 - 4.0% Zn, 3.0 - 6.0% Pb & 40 - 125g/t Ag (*see Coolabah ASX Announcement dated 17 September 2024*).

  The Pinnacles Mine, located 15km south-west of the Broken Hill township, is considered to contain one of the highest grade and shallowest known deposits in Broken Hill and has a Mineral Resource Estimate of 5.97Mt @ 4.7% zinc, 3.3% lead, and 133g/t silver (Broken Hill Mines website). The Pinnacles Deposit remains relatively undeveloped, with only small-scale historical mining targeting the rich Galena (lead ore) lodes occurring since it was originally opened in the 1880s as an underground lead-silver mine. Pinnacles has been privately owned since the 1950's and has been on care and maintenance since 2020.

  Broken Hill Mines has recently commenced a 4,000-metre diamond drilling program at the Pinnacles (*Broken Hill Mines' ASX Announcement dated 21 July 2025*).

  Reopening of the Pinnacles Mine is **significant for Rimfire given the Company's Staurolite Ridge Cobalt Copper target** lies 3 kilometres south of the Pinnacles Mine with access to Staurolite Ridge through the mine site.

Next Steps

Having defined the 3 initial drill targets, Rimfire is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from the Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration work, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment.

Rimfire will approach third parties, including a number who have previously expressed an interest in the project, to determine the current commercial appetite for the Broken Hill Base Metal Project.

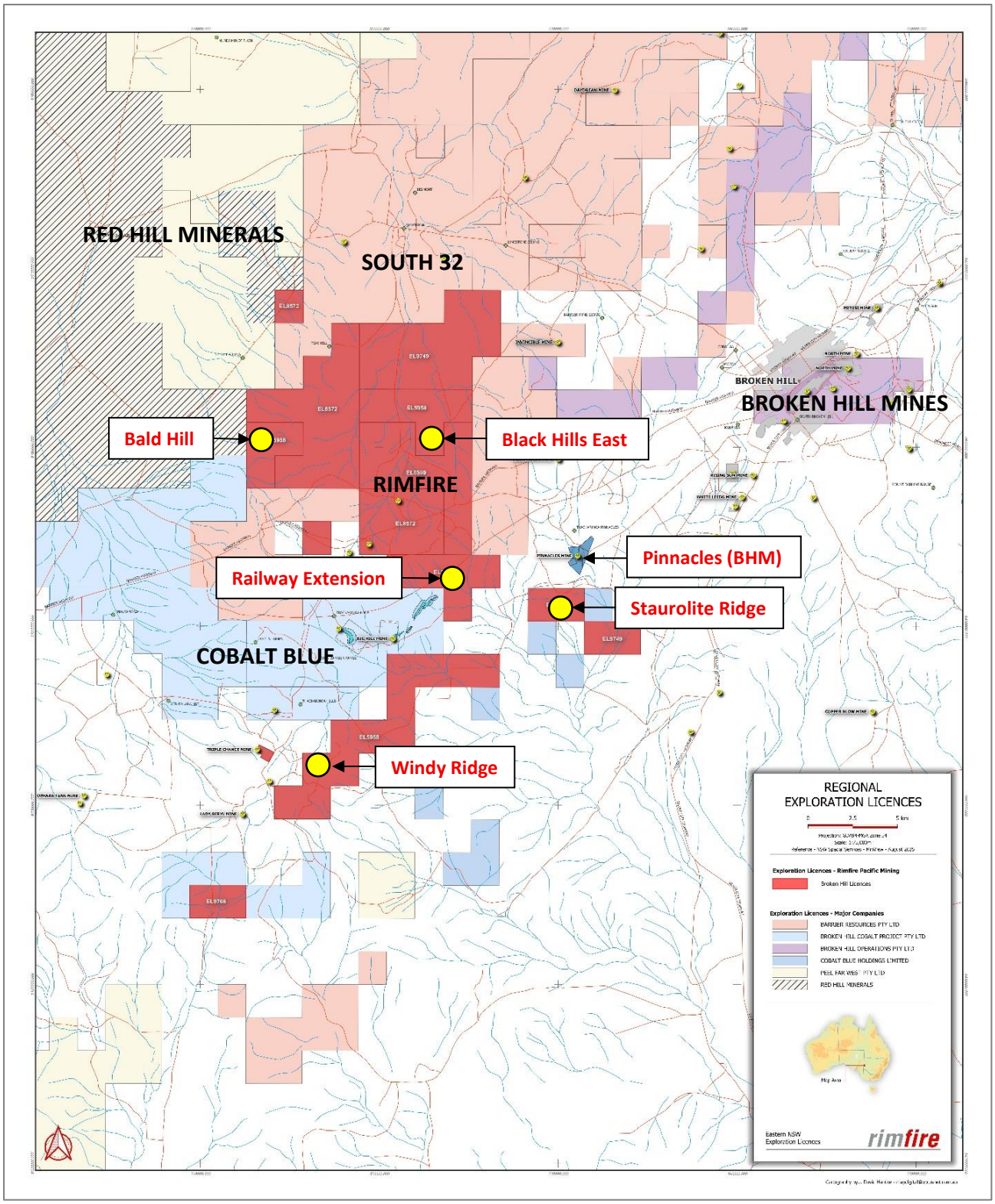

Figure 1: Rimfire's Broken Hill Project (red blocks), new drill targets and third-party competitors - (S32 – South 32 Limited JV with Barrier Resources and Bowyang Pty Ltd / BHM – Broken Hill Mines / RHI – Red Hill Minerals and Red Hill Minerals Earn In and JV with Peel Mining / COB – Cobalt Blue Broken Hill Cobalt Project).

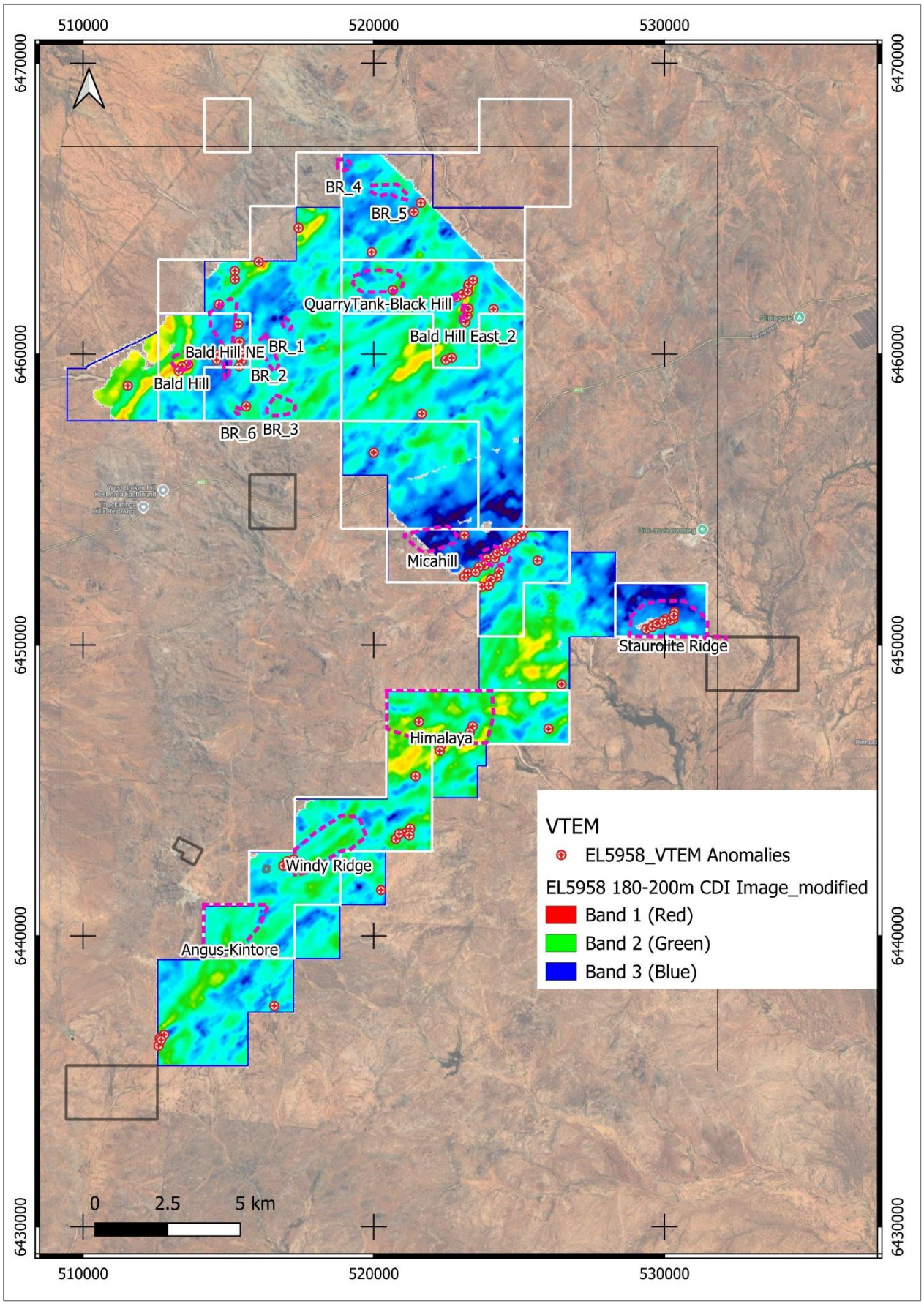

Figure 2: Rimfire's Broken Hill Base Metal Project showing VTEM image.

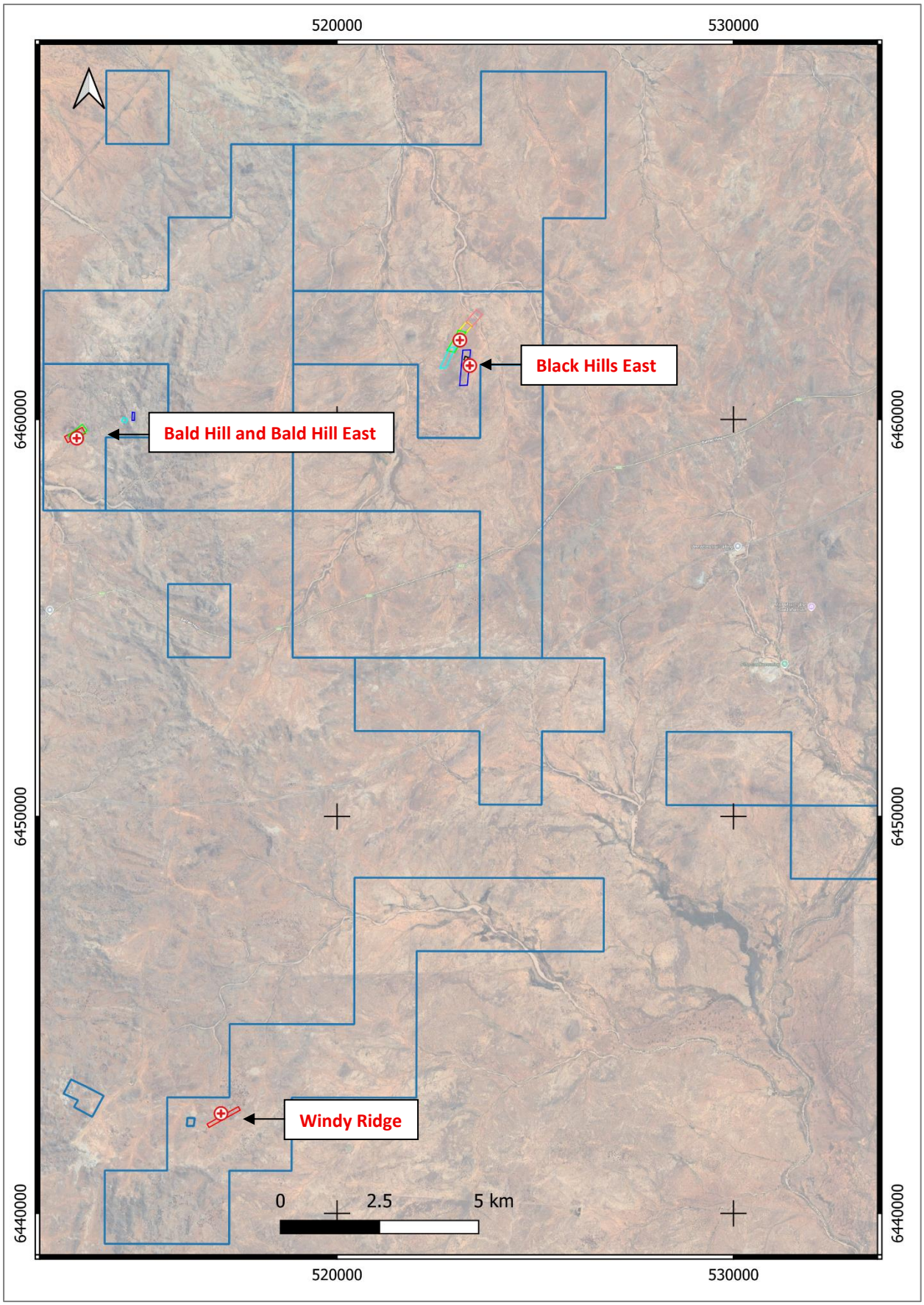

Figure 3: Location map of VTEM targets (coloured boxes) and proposed drill holes (red crosses) with Rimfire total tenement package (blue outline)

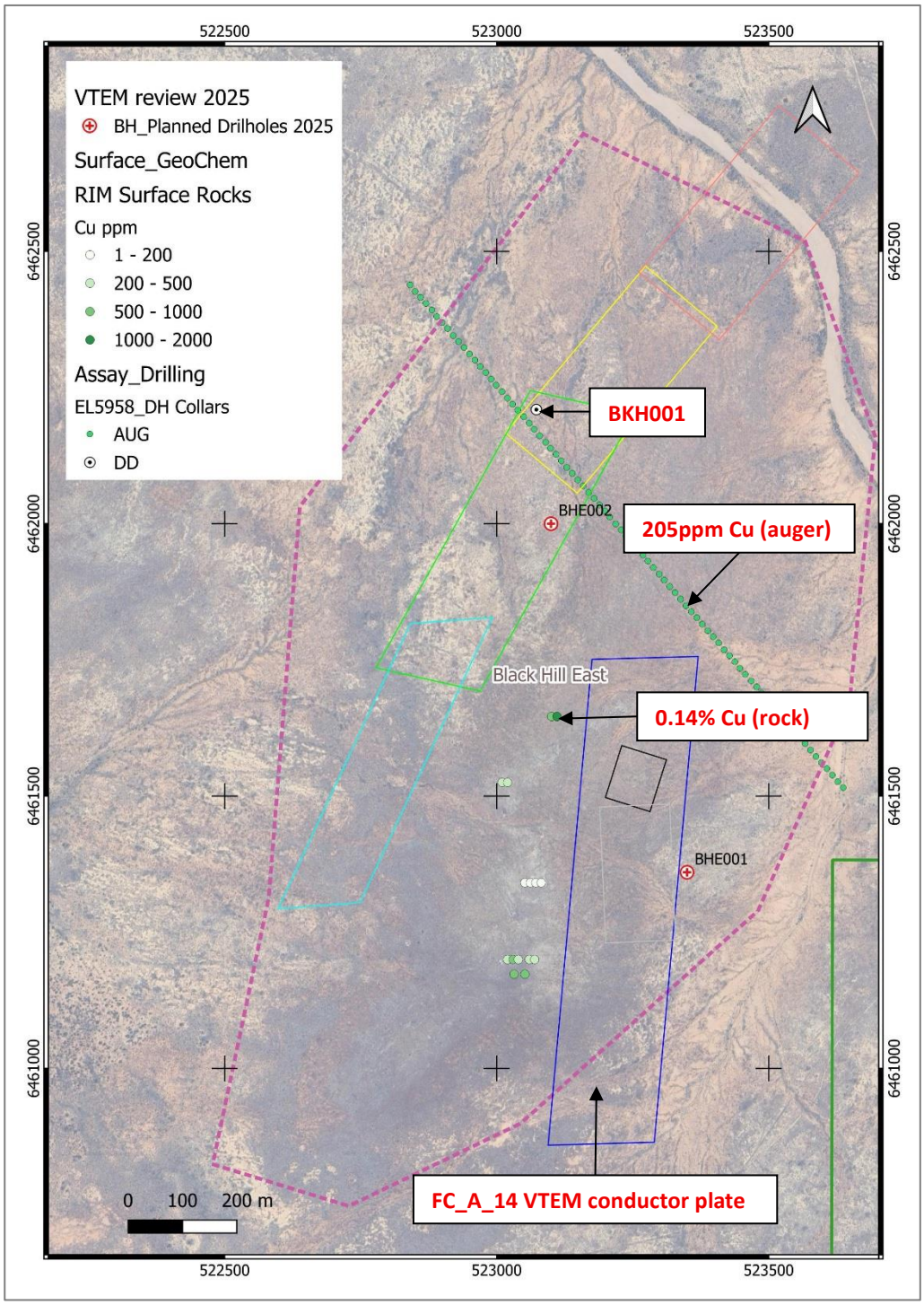

Figure 4. Plan view of Black Hill East Target EM plate models and proposed drill holes. The black dot in circle is the historic diamond drill hole - BKH001.

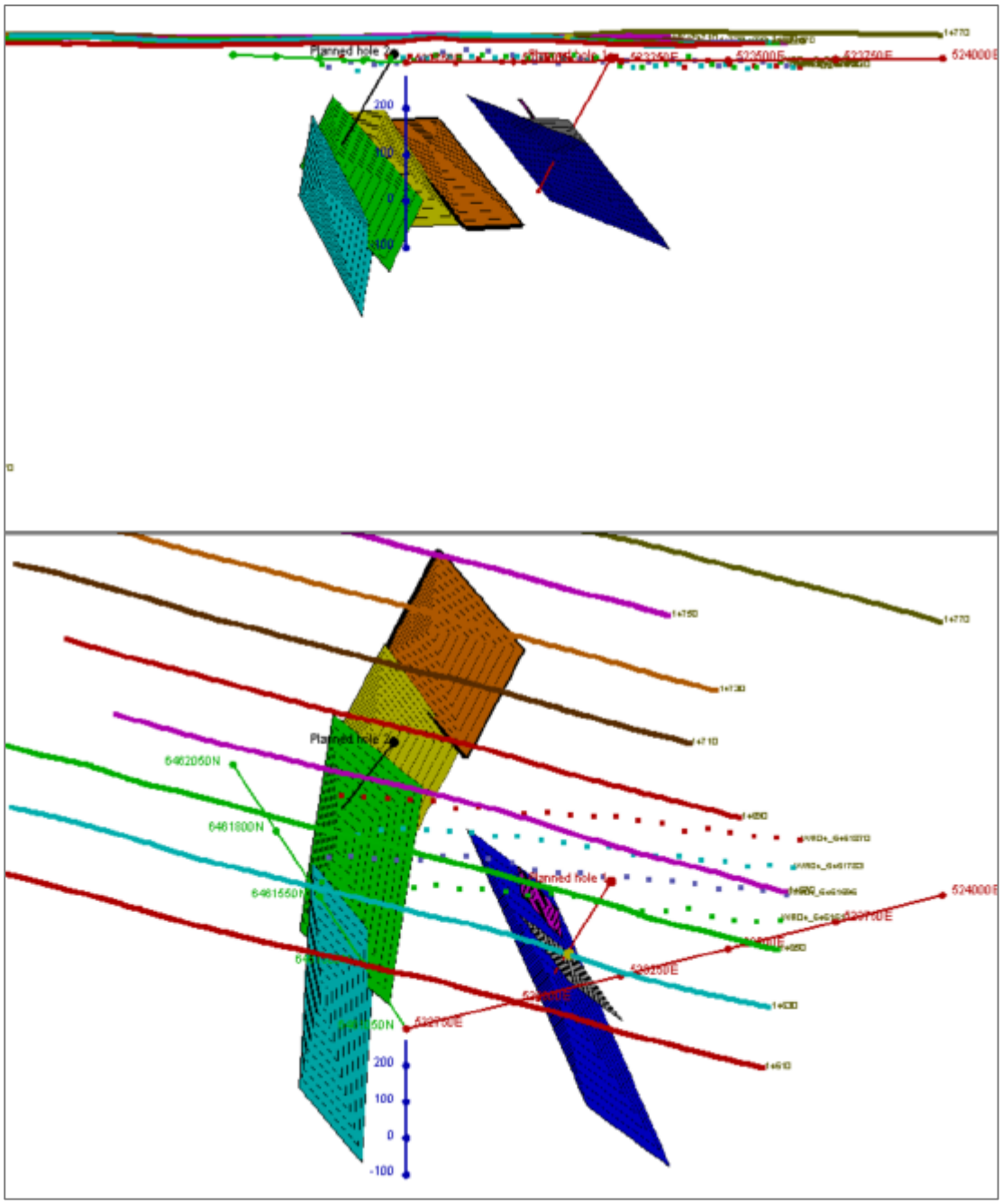

Figure 5. Black Hill East EM 3D model slices at 2 different angles to highlight conductor plates and location of planned holes into FC_A_14 (right side - blue plate) and FC_A_07 (left side -green plate)

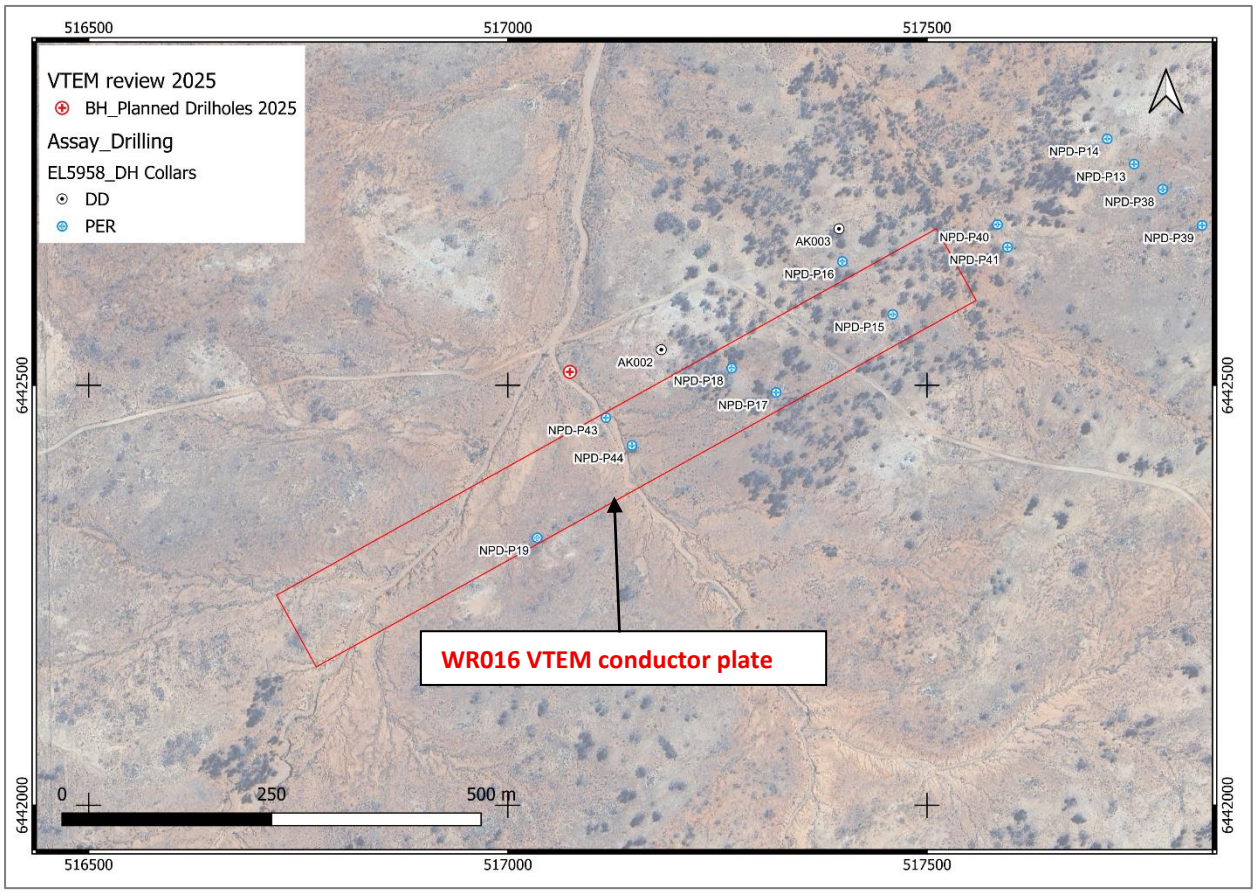

Figure 6. Windy Ridge plan view location map of VTEM anomaly target, drilling and proposed drill hole.

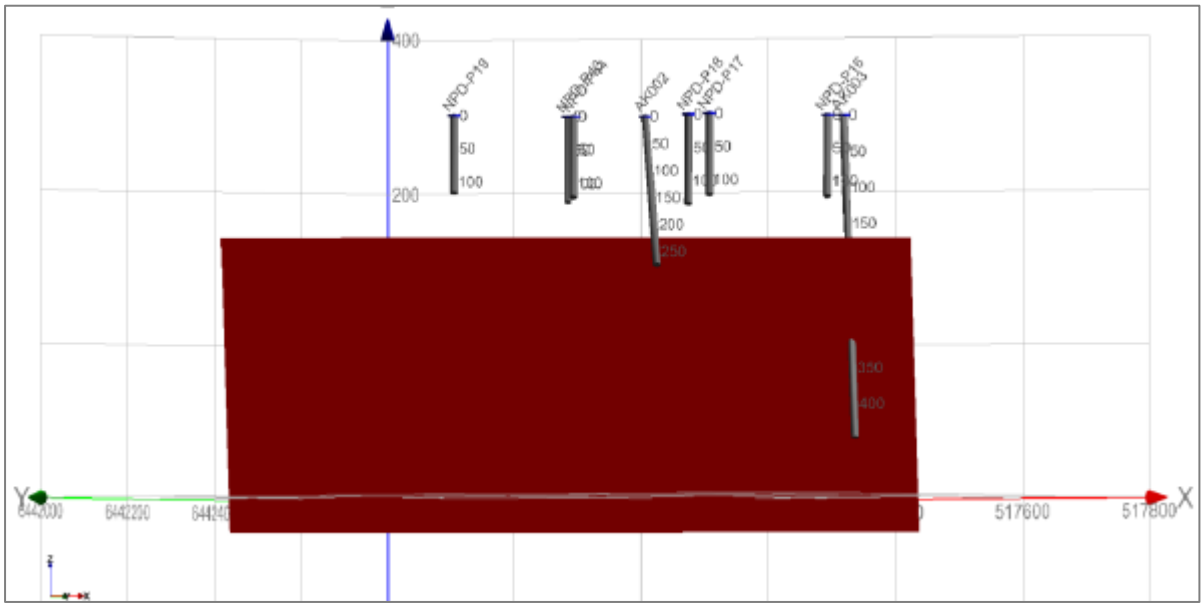

Figure 7. Long section looking north-northwest. Of the existing holes, it appears that only AK003 was a direct hit. AK002 passes about 10m above the top edge of the plate but in appears to almost certainly tests the fringes. Both AK003 and AK002 record significant visual sulphides. AK002 returned 28.7m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.16% Pb, and 0.39% Zn from 71.5 metres *incl 0.8m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.09% Pb, and 1.7% Zn*, but this is further west than the main EM source.

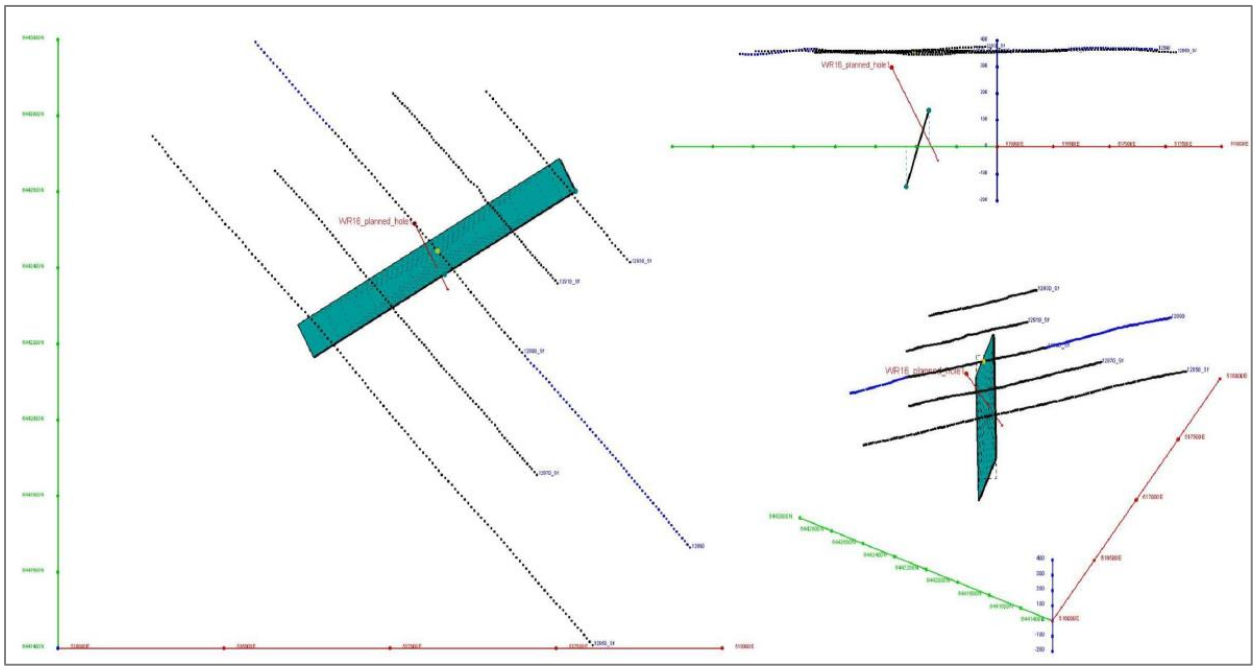

Figure 8. Windy Ridge slices of 3D EM model plate with proposed drill hole.

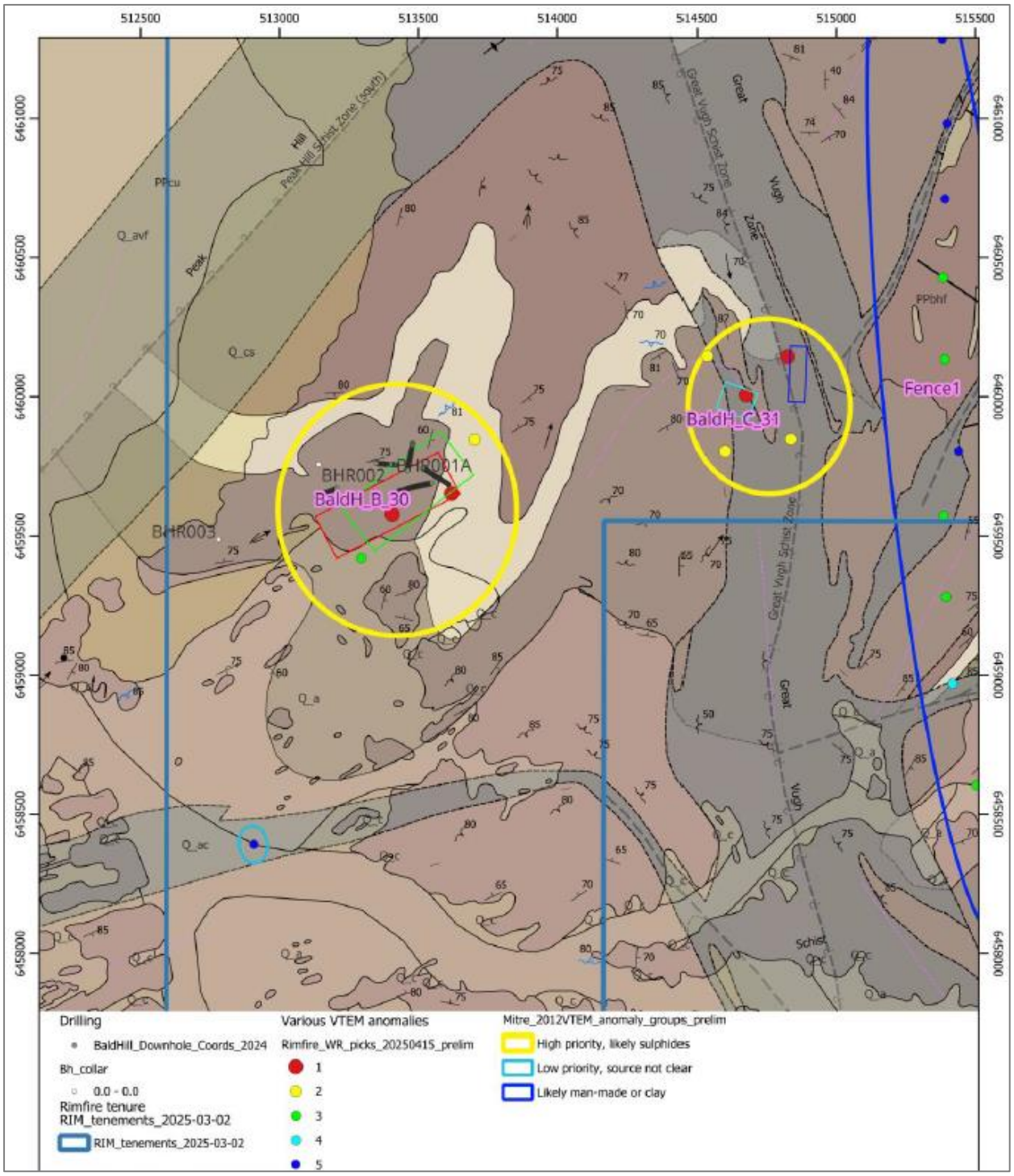

Figure 8. Plan view map of the Bald Hill VTEM anomalies (B_30 and B_C_31).

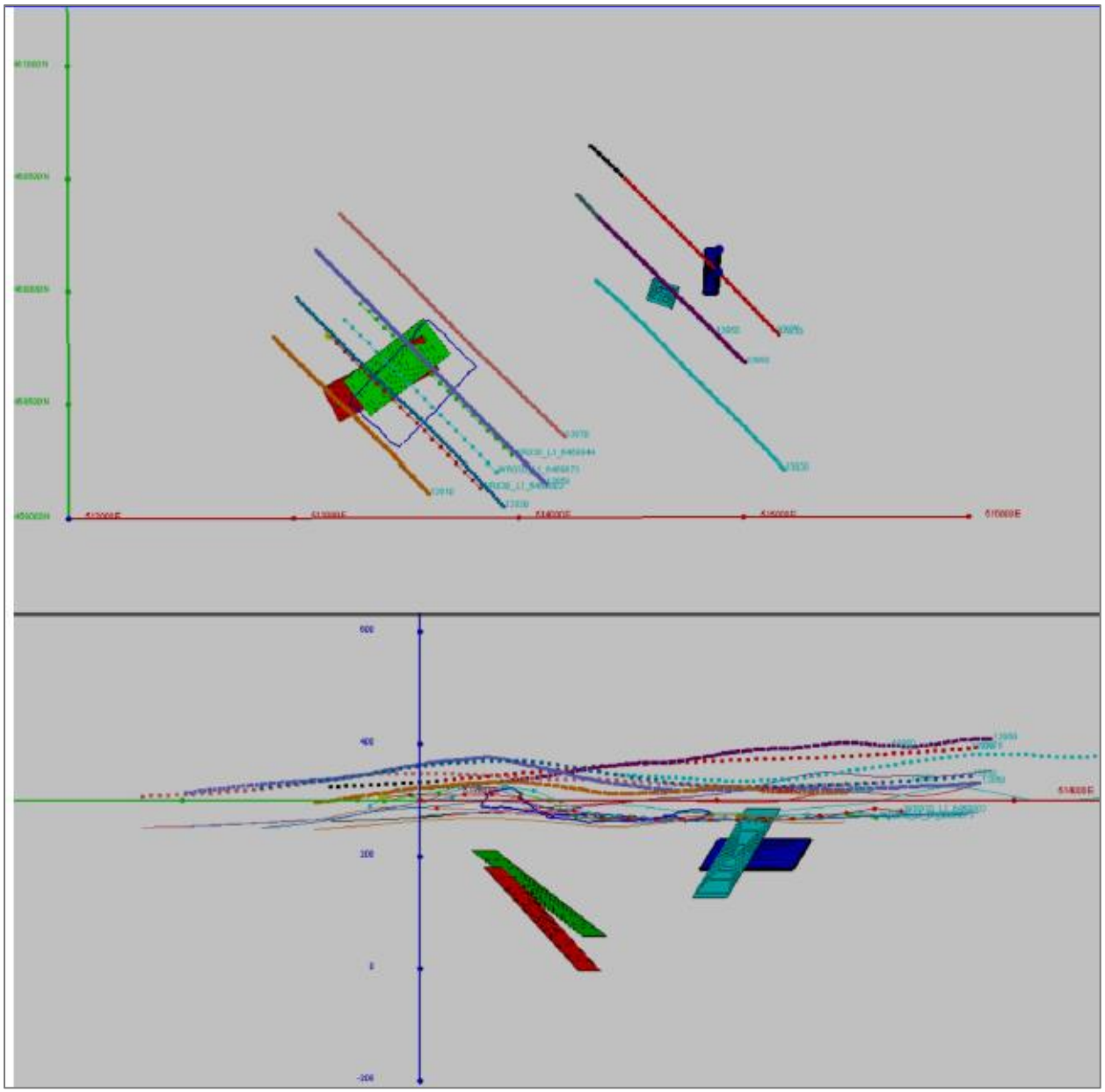

Figure 9. Bald Hill EM 3D model slices – advised to drill at angle to penetrate the red and green plates.

Table 1. Surface Geochemistry Black Hills East – Rock chips (2024)

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Ag_Oz	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
B00663	523,032	6,461,173	0.7	16	545	10.75	8	13	11
B00664	523,052	6,461,173	0.7	7	562	15.9	4	7	11
B00665	523,101	6,461,646	2.5	1,530	779	49.7	1,190	8	49
B00666	523,111	6,461,646	1.3	1,500	1,370	47.9	776	16	31
B00667	523,052	6,461,341	2.5	50	92	26.7	42	12	88
B00668	523,062	6,461,341	0.7	52	179	37.2	58	16	57
B00669	523,072	6,461,341	2.5	35	45	13.8	24	6	57
B00670	523,082	6,461,341	0.5	116	191	29.8	62	10	43
B00671	523,010	6,461,525	1.3	270	437	41.5	176	4	200
B00672	523,020	6,461,525	1.7	349	497	45.8	238	12	109
B00673	523,020	6,461,200	0.5	6	320	20.1	2	7	4
B00674	523,030	6,461,200	0.5	35	826	18.95	14	19	5
B00675	523,040	6,461,200	0.5	6	291	20.2	1	2	4
B00676	523,060	6,461,200	0.5	6	272	28.8	3	4	3
B00677	523,070	6,461,200	0.5	7	233	25.1	4	2	3

Table 2. Historic Surface Geochemistry – Auger (early 1970's)

HoleID	From	To	SampleID	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_ppm	Easting	Northing
DUMBHSA08866	4	5	GA68_3456	29	69	46	523,516	6,461,338
DUMBHSA08867	5	6	GA68_3457	37	90	30	523,506	6,461,349
DUMBHSA08868	5	6	GA68_3458	72	135	36	523,496	6,461,361
DUMBHSA08869	3	4	GA68_3459	29	94	21	523,486	6,461,373
DUMBHSA08870	1	2	GA68_3460	29	37	18	523,476	6,461,384
DUMBHSA08871	3	4	GA68_3461	29	97	30	523,466	6,461,395
DUMBHSA08872	3	4	GA68_3462	37	86	24	523,456	6,461,407
DUMBHSA08873	3	4	GA68_3463	29	97	18	523,446	6,461,419
DUMBHSA08874	5	6	GA68_3464	44	205	39	523,436	6,461,430
DUMBHSA08875	3	4	GA68_3465	29	135	30	523,426	6,461,442
DUMBHSA08876	3	4	GA68_3466	50	250	63	523,416	6,461,454
DUMBHSA08877	2	3	GA68_3467	23	105	9	523,406	6,461,465
DUMBHSA08878	1	2	GA68_3468	15	150	24	523,396	6,461,476
DUMBHSA08879	0	1	GA68_3469	29	83	36	523,387	6,461,488
DUMBHSA08880	1	2	GA68_3470	29	48	30	523,376	6,461,500
DUMBHSA08881	1	2	GA68_3471	23	45	24	523,366	6,461,511
DUMBHSA08882	1	2	GA68_3472	29	48	26	523,357	6,461,523
DUMBHSA08883	0	1	GA68_3473	44	76	24	523,347	6,461,534
DUMBHSA08884	1	2	GA68_3474	29	97	24	523,336	6,461,546
DUMBHSA08885	1	2	GA68_3475	23	125	205	523,326	6,461,557
DUMBHSA08886	1	2	GA68_3476	15	42	63	523,317	6,461,569
DUMBHSA08887	1	2	GA68_3477	29	37	36	523,307	6,461,580
DUMBHSA08888	1	2	GA68_3478	29	32	24	523,297	6,461,591

DUMBHSA08889	0	1	GA68_3479	15	32	12	523,287	6,461,604
DUMBHSA08890	1	2	GA68_3480	23	30	12	523,277	6,461,615
DUMBHSA08891	1	2	GA68_3481	29	48	12	523,267	6,461,626
DUMBHSA08892	0	1	GA68_3482	23	27	12	523,257	6,461,638
DUMBHSA08893	0	1	GA68_3483	23	27	9	523,247	6,461,650
DUMBHSA08894	0	1	GA68_3484	15	32	9	523,237	6,461,661
DUMBHSA08895	0	1	GA68_3485	210	210	12	523,227	6,461,672
DUMBHSA08896	0	1	GA68_3486	29	32	6	523,217	6,461,684
DUMBHSA08897	0	1	GA68_3487	23	37	12	523,207	6,461,696
DUMBHSA08898	0	1	GA68_3488	23	30	9	523,197	6,461,707
DUMBHSA08899	0	1	GA68_3489	29	62	12	523,187	6,461,719
DUMBHSA08900	0	1	GA68_3490	29	37	12	523,178	6,461,730
DUMBHSA08901	0	1	GA68_3491	29	37	12	523,167	6,461,742
DUMBHSA08902	1	2	GA68_3492	15	30	6	523,157	6,461,754
DUMBHSA08903	0	1	GA68_3493	15	37	12	523,148	6,461,765
DUMBHSA08904	0	1	GA68_3494	15	30	6	523,138	6,461,776
DUMBHSA08905	0	1	GA68_3495	15	37	9	523,127	6,461,788
DUMBHSA08906	1	2	GA68_3496	15	32	42	523,117	6,461,800
DUMBHSA08907	0	1	GA68_3497	23	37	12	523,108	6,461,811
DUMBHSA08908	1	2	GA68_3498	23	42	9	523,098	6,461,822
DUMBHSA08909	1	2	GA68_3499	15	37	12	523,087	6,461,835
DUMBHSA08911	1	2	GA68_3500	23	76	42	523,078	6,461,846
DUMBHSA08912	3	4	GA68_3501	15	42	12	523,068	6,461,857
DUMBHSA08913	3	4	GA68_3502	29	45	70	523,058	6,461,869
DUMBHSA08914	3	4	GA68_3503	23	45	12	523,048	6,461,880
DUMBHSA08915	3	4	GA68_3504	15	65	18	523,038	6,461,892
DUMBHSA08916	3	4	GA68_3505	15	59	30	523,028	6,461,903
DUMBHSA08917	3	4	GA68_3506	23	59	15	523,018	6,461,915
DUMBHSA08918	1	2	GA68_3507	23	97	9	523,008	6,461,926
DUMBHSA08919	3	4	GA68_3508	23	76	9	522,998	6,461,938
DUMBHSA08920	3	4	GA68_3509	23	54	9	522,988	6,461,950
DUMBHSA08921	3	4	GA68_3510	23	62	18	522,978	6,461,961
DUMBHSA08922	3	4	GA68_3511	15	50	12	522,969	6,461,972
DUMBHSA08923	3	4	GA68_3512	10	45	12	522,958	6,461,984
DUMBHSA08924	3	4	GA68_3513	23	62	9	522,948	6,461,996
DUMBHSA08925	3	4	GA68_3514	15	83	6	522,939	6,462,007
DUMBHSA08926	3	4	GA68_3515	15	69	36	522,929	6,462,019
DUMBHSA08927	3	4	GA68_3516	29	90	115	522,918	6,462,031
DUMBHSA08928	2	3	GA68_3517	23	30	70	522,908	6,462,042
DUMBHSA08929	2	3	GA68_3518	23	90	15	522,899	6,462,053
DUMBHSA08930	2	3	GA68_3519	29	62	15	522,889	6,462,065
DUMBHSA08931	3	4	GA68_3520	15	45	24	522,878	6,462,077
DUMBHSA08932	2	3	GA68_3521	23	69	15	522,869	6,462,088
DUMBHSA08933	3	4	GA68_3522	23	69	15	522,859	6,462,100
DUMBHSA08934	1	2	GA68_3523	23	54	18	522,849	6,462,111
DUMBHSA08935	2	3	GA68_3524	23	76	42	522,839	6,462,123

DUMBHSA08936	3	4	GA68_3525	23	69	12	522,829	6,462,134
DUMBHSA08937	2	3	GA68_3526	72	185	90	522,819	6,462,146
DUMBHSA08938	2	3	GA68_3527	44	69	24	522,809	6,462,157
DUMBHSA08939	1	2	GA68_3528	37	65	24	522,799	6,462,168
DUMBHSA08940	2	3	GA68_3529	23	76	30	522,789	6,462,181
DUMBHSA08941	0	1	GA68_3530	29	125	83	522,779	6,462,192
DUMBHSA08942	2	3	GA68_3531	29	105	24	522,769	6,462,203
DUMBHSA08943	1	2	GA68_3532	29	135	57	522,760	6,462,215
DUMBHSA08944	1	2	GA68_3533	44	42	76	522,749	6,462,227
DUMBHSA08945	1	2	GA68_3534	29	62	195	522,739	6,462,238
DUMBHSA08946	2	3	GA68_3535	29	83	21	522,729	6,462,249
DUMBHSA08947	3	4	GA68_3536	44	110	33	522,720	6,462,261

Table 3. Historic Diamond Drilling Specifications

HoleID	Year	Northing	Easting	EOH	Azi (mag)	Azi (TN)	Dip	From	Width	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
DDAK1	1971	6,439,291	515,383	244	353		-55	No Assay Data				
DDAK2	1971	6,442,524	517,234	275	133		-45	71.5	28.7	0.01	0.16	0.39
Including								***99.4***	***0.8***	***0.01***	***0.09***	***1.70***
DDAK3	1975	6,442,659	517,432	447		140	-70	No Assay Data				
DDAK4	1975	6,443,609	518,862	399		140	-75	No Assay Data				
BKH001	1965	6462209	523074	124	330		-60	No Assay Data				

ENDS

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

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JORC Reporting

Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – EM Geophysical Surveying, Diamond Drilling, Auger and rock chip geochemistry.

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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.	This ASX Announcement details the results of a review of historic exploration data undertaken by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited and its consultant geophysicist at the company's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project in western NSW. This ASX Announcement refers to historic Moving Loop EM geophysical surveying [**MLEM**], airborne EM geophysical surveying [**VTEM**], diamond drilling [**Diamond Drilling**], Auger geochemical sampling [**Auger**], and surface rock chip sampling [**Rock chips**]. **The diamond drilling was undertaken during the period from 1965 to 1971 and as such all details are unknown.** **The auger geochemical sampling was undertaken in the early 1970's and as such all details are unknown.** The rock chip sampling was undertaken by Rimfire in 2024, and details are provided below. The **moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey** was done on behalf of Perilya Ltd and recorded by a Fluxgate sensor. Survey was completed in January 2013. It followed up a VTEM anomaly (called WR004 which is referred to in this ASX Announcement as FC_A_14). Type: ground electromagnetic (EM) survey Transmitter-receiver geometry: moving-loop Transmitter: GeoPak EMTX-200 Receiver: EMIT Smartem24 Loop geometry: 100x100m Current: 100-120A Turnoff: 0.030-0.035msec Frequency: 1.0-4.1667Hz Channels: 29-36 Stacks:128-512Hz Measurements: 3-component (X, Y, Z) B-field EM receiver was moved each 50m along line. MLEM was acquired along four lines. Survey line spacing was 100-200m with orientation 120°. Lines were 1000m long. **[VTEM]** The helicopter borne Geotech's Versatile Time Domain EM system was used by Perilya Ltd. The survey was completed using an AS350-B3 helicopter. Type: Geotech Versatile Time-Domain EM System Transmitter-receiver geometry: in-loop, vertical dipole Transmitter coil: 34.6m diameter Base frequency: 25Hz Pulse width: 7.5ms Peak dipole moment: 880 071nIA

		Peak current: 234A Waveform: trapezoid Receiver Coil diameter: 1.2 m Time gate windows: 130µs – 7540µs Measurements: dB/dT EM bird terrain clearance was 54m above ground. Survey line spacing was 100-200m survey line spacing in northwest-southeast direction flying 91m above ground level. Magnetic data recorded as well. Survey completed in February 2012. **[Rock chips]** Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA for base metal analysis using ALS method ME-ICP61. Sample coordinates, geological descriptions and assay results are given in Table 2 of this ASX Announcement. Each rock chip sample comprised approximately 2 kilograms of outcropping material deemed prospective in the field. Samples were geologically described and placed in calcio bags at time of collection. Rock chip samples were collected of outcropping ironstone, gossanous material (ex-sulphide) or other rock types deemed prospective in the field. Industry standard preparation and assay is conducted at ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample.
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).	The historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1965 to 1971 and as such many of these details are unknown. The diamond drilling produces core. The auger geochemical sampling was undertaken in the early 1970's and as such all details are unknown. The auger geochemical sampling produces rock chips.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	The historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1965 to 1971 and as such many of these details are unknown.

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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**[Rock chips]** Rock chip samples were geologically logged but not to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. Geological logging rock chip samples is largely qualitative by nature. Relevant intersections have been geologically logged in full. With respect to **diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1965 to 1971and as such many of these details are unknown. With respect to **auger geochemical** sampling - the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split & whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	With respect to **diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1965 to 1971and as such many of these details are unknown. **[Rock chips]** The Sample Preparation technique employed by the laboratory is considered industry standard. Rock chip sampling is a largely prospecting type of activity and no addition quality control procedures other than placing samples in a sealed calico bag were adopted. The sample sizes (typically ~ 2kg) of half core are considered appropriate to the grainsize of material being sampled. With respect to **auger geochemical** sampling - the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy	**[MLEM]** Transmitter timing was internally controlled and used a GPS synchronisation. Data were supplied as SMARTem and Maxwell projects. A truncated grid system was utilised in the field to collect data, In the final data products, coordinates were shifted back to real-world coordinate system of GDA94 MGA54. The GPS height logged at each station by the SMARTem24 received was set as the elevation of each station. Due to inconsistencies in EMIT software, channel times were represented as centre and width of exported TEM Maxwell files and as start and end times in .dat files from SMARTem24 software. Transmitter GeoPak EMTX-200 Standard 3-phase generator Power rating: 10kW

	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Maximum voltage: 120V Fast switch off capability Receiver SMARTem24 GPS and crystal synchronisation Input channels: 16 Sampling: 120000 samples per second Recording: 24-bit time-series **[VTEM]** GPS Positioning Type: NovAtel's WAAS enable OEM4-G2-3151W Sampling: 0.2sec Magnetometer Type: caesium vapour magnetic field sensor Sensitivity: 0.02nanoTesla (nT) Sampling interval: 0.1sec Base station corrected Sampling: 0.1sec Radar Type: Terra TRA 3000/TRI 30 Mounted: beneath helicopter cockpit Sampling: 0.2sec Processing Software Platforms: Geosoft Oasis Montaj and Proprietary Software Navigation was assisted by a GPS receiver and data acquisition system, which reports GPS co-ordinates as latitude/longitude and directs the pilot over a pre-programmed survey grid. The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x,y positions from the navigation system. **[Rock chips]** The methods used by ALS to analyse the rock samples for base metals and REE's are industry standard. The 4 acid ME-ICP61 method is a near completion dissolution technique. Due to the nature of the samples being reconnaissance surface rock samples, no standards were added by Rimfire however ALS internal QA/QC samples were well within accepted tolerances. With respect to **auger geochemical** sampling - the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**[MLEM]** Measurements were stacked to ensure quality and accuracy. The operator was responsible for monitoring of the system integrity by checking the frequency and the decay associated. If data noisy, frequency was adjusted and measurements repeated. **[VTEM]** The operator was responsible for monitoring of the system integrity. He also maintained a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the times of the flight as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic feature. On return of the aircrew to the base camp the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>[Rock chips]

The significant results included in this ASX Announcement have been reviewed and verified by both Rimfire's Exploration Manager and Managing Director.

Geological descriptions and sample locations were written into field notebooks at the time of collection and later entered into a digital database.

Rock chip sample locations were collected using a handheld GPS with +/- 5 metre accuracy.

With respect to auger geochemical sampling - the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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
• Specification of the grid system used.
• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>[MLEM] Data were recorded in GDA94 MGA54 with a garmin hand-held GPS accurate within 3m. Location accuracy for those types of data is sufficient.

L6461610:
- X start: 522780
- Y start: 6461610
- X end: 523645
- Y end: 6461110

L6461696:
- X start: 522830
- Y start: 6461696
- X end: 523695
- Y end: 6461196

L6461783:
- X start: 522880
- Y start: 6461783
- X end: 523745
- Y end: 6461283

L6461870:
- X start: 522930
- Y start: 6461870
- X end: 523795
- Y end: 6461370

[VTEM] The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted into the WGS 84, UTM zone 54S in Oasis Montaj.

<table>
<tr><th>Survey block</th><th>Traverse Line spacing (m)</th><th>Area (Km²)</th><th>Planned[1] Line-km</th><th>Actual Line-km</th><th>Flight direction</th><th>Line numbers</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Pinnacles block</td><td>Traverse: 100</td><td rowspan="2">228</td><td rowspan="2">2,502</td><td>2,098.7</td><td>N 135° E / N 315° E</td><td>L14360 - L15860</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tie: 1000</td><td>183.1</td><td>N 45° E / N 225° E</td><td>T92020 - T92220</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Windy Ridge - Feldspar block</td><td>Traverse: 200</td><td rowspan="2">634</td><td rowspan="2">3,215</td><td>3,237.4</td><td>N 135° E / N 315° E</td><td>L10010 - L14810</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tie: 2000</td><td>333.5</td><td>N 45° E / N 225° E</td><td>T91000 - T91260</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">NLeases block</td><td>Traverse: 100</td><td rowspan="2">60</td><td rowspan="2">717</td><td>610.6</td><td>N 135° E / N 315° E</td><td>L40010 - L41130</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tie: 1000</td><td>70.4</td><td>N 45° E / N 225° E</td><td>T94000 - T94070</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">LBH block</td><td>Traverse: 100 and 200</td><td rowspan="2">68</td><td rowspan="2">552</td><td>565.1</td><td>N 160° E / N 340° E</td><td>L30010 - L31910</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tie: 1000 and 2000</td><td>62.6</td><td>N 70° E / N 250° E</td><td>T93040</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">TOTAL</td><td>990</td><td>6,986</td><td>7,161.4</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES
(WGS 84, UTM Zone 54 South)

Pinnacles block

X	Y
525956.346	6454254.330
532240.091	6447753.240
538025.957	6453525.390
539162.049	6452297.420
543944.087	6456987.080
538101.085	6462889.690
535976.667	6460776.140
534273.194	6462493.070
536747.360	6464948.170
529414.106	6472307.930
524403.897	6467320.490
527991.767	6463710.690
525641.882	6461375.110
529315.559	6457591.720

Windy Ridge - Feldspar block

X	Y
500999.647	6417810.150
498900.000	6419900.000
499879.107	6420900.000
499848.400	6426637.030
500277.416	6427056.490
498830.133	6428498.230
503263.255	6432832.840
504710.538	6431391.100
520817.666	6447199.070
519921.307	6448140.570
523554.151	6451835.540
519809.089	6455626.340
516406.239	6452402.320
510291.231	6458522.670
519407.539	6467570.530
529315.559	6457591.720
535893.176	6451349.450
532222.228	6447736.420
526361.788	6442219.030
529647.406	6438969.790
527048.694	6436365.590
513590.562	6423176.080
510234.111	6426677.910

NLeases block

X	Y
552257.380	6475637.220
556092.379	6471740.620
552571.795	6468292.040
553959.303	6466893.630
553959.303	6466893.630
553162.067	6466098.290
551824.372	6467482.190
548043.037	6463812.570
544168.160	6467747.690

LBH block

X	Y
537801.603	6447817.720
546698.415	6451283.740
546233.909	6452548.150
550231.096	6453984.960
549876.268	6454925.580
554730.000	6456820.000
555072.507	6455922.800
556380.614	6452584.890
538655.612	6445638.530

[Rock chips]

Sample locations are recorded using handheld Garmin GPS with a nominal accuracy +/- 5m.

GDA94 Zone 54.

Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**[MLEM]** This survey was conducted with a total of 4-line km. Line spacing was 100-200m in northwest-southeast direction. Stations were done every 50m. Loop would be moved for each station. **[VTEM]** This survey was conducted with a total of 6,986-line km covering an area of 990km^2. The survey was flown at nominal traverse line spacing of 100-200m in northwest-southeast direction. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines at nominal tie line spacing of 1000-2000m. The helicopter maintained a mean terrain clearance of 91m which translated into an average height of 54m above ground for the bird-mounted VTEM system. **[Diamond drilling and auger geochemical sampling]** The location and spacing of diamond drillholes and auger holes discussed in this Announcement are given in Table 3 and various figures of this Report. **[Rock chips]** The data spacing and distribution of rock chip sampling 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). Sample compositing has not been applied.
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. • 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.	**[MLEM]** The line spacing and orientation of the survey is considered adequate for this style of target and geologic interpretation. **[VTEM]** The line spacing and orientation of the survey is considered adequate for this style of target and geologic interpretation. **[Rock chips]** Rock chip sampling is a largely prospecting type of activity and as such no consideration as to whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type has been given. With respect to **diamond drilling and auger geochemical sampling,** the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**[Rock chips]** Samples were placed inside calico sample bags and delivered to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• 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
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.	This ASX Announcement details results undertaken on Rimfire's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project. All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land. The land is used primarily for grazing.
	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 tenements are in good standing, and all fieldwork is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience. Rimfire has also executed an access agreement with relevant landowners to undertake this work.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Broken Hill 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.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	As discussed in the body of this report, Rimfire is targeting base metal sulphide mineralisation within metamorphosed and structurally deformed metasediments of the Willyama Supergroup.
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, auger geochemistry and rock chip samples 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.
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.	No weighting or top cuts have been used.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Length weighting has not been applied because all samples were of equal length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill results included in this Report are considered to represent downhole widths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Included within the ASX Announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant intercepts are included in this Report.
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 work will comprise geological interpretation, ground magnetics surveying, heritage assessments and drilling.
	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.

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".