



31st October 2011

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QUARTERLY EXPLORATION AND ACTIVITIES REPORT

(For the period July 1st to September 30th 2011 and immediate post quarter)

New RC Drilling Extends the Gold Potential at Sorpresa into the Primary Zone with High Grade

Exploration activities in the period were predominantly within Sorpresa gold (Au) prospect and the adjacent locations within the 20km² prospective area identified at Fifield NSW for gold mineralisation.

In the previous quarter a first pass RC drill program focused on gold was completed on four major target areas at the Sorpresa prospect. The assay results announced were considered to be highly encouraging. Accordingly, the Company decided to proceed with a further modest RC drill program and duly completed an additional 1,192m in September.

The assay results have now been received and are shown as significant post quarter information within this reporting period. Whilst the total drilling completed at Sorpresa to date is still considered to be at a very early stage, the September RC drill program results at Sorpresa provide further evidence that the Au mineralisation at Sorpresa is growing and remains coherent, currently within a selected 4km² area from the wider 20km² prospective area. The overall geological setting and Au mineralised potential both show impressive scale and promise in the wider district.

Highlights in the Reporting Period at Fifield NSW

September RC Drill Program – 1,192m of extension drilling completed at Sorpresa

- **The highest Au grade seen was 2m at 14.4g/t Au (hole Fi 107) AND occurred in the primary zone**
 - This confirms the growing capacity for strong Au mineralisation at Sorpresa.
- **The Au mineralisation is disseminated with the new RC drilling giving values greater than 1g/t Au in intersections for 9 of 21 holes;**
 - It should also be noted that 17/21 holes had intersections for Au at a grade $\geq 0.3\text{g/t}$, indicative of a strong Au halo
 - In addition, 2/2 holes targeting Silver gave Silver (Ag) intersections above 35g/t.
- **The Au mineralization, whilst fine and disseminated, and well suited to RC drilling is still subtle in its structural controls**
 - Hole Fi 107 gave an intersection of 6m @ 6.51g/t Au, the third best result of the two RC drill program. This should be compared with the modest result seen previously in adjacent hole Fi 81
- **Each of the three areas drilled has given an increase in the strike length of mineralization to the current approx. values:**
 - Area 1 - a strike length of 275m and open
 - Area 2 - a strike length of 150m and open
 - Area 3 - a strike length of 100m and open (plus possible extension to Fi 94?)
- **The Au assays are likely testing the fine Au component only**
 - These assays understate Au in some holes due to the occasional presence of coarse Au
- **Pathfinder elements (trace As, Pb, Sb) continue to be associated with the Au and Ag mineralisation**
- **Important Chrome based geology has been seen in both RC drill programs on a consistent basis**
- **The near surface position of the Au and Ag seen to date at Sorpresa is particularly attractive as a commercial target.**
- **The Au mineralisation at Sorpresa is still open in many directions, with extensive follow up drilling well justified.**
 - An immediate area of 4km² is highly prospective for Au mineralisation at Sorpresa

In this report the September 2011 RC drilling is shown in a number of Appendices:

1. A plan view diagram of all hole locations is given in **Appendix 1**.
2. The Au halo with highlighted intersections in plan view for Au (Gold) and **Ag** (Silver) is shown in **Appendix 2**.
3. Assay Tables for all intersections of Au $\geq 0.3\text{g/t}$ and Ag $\geq 4\text{g/t}$ are shown in **Appendix 3**.
4. The Sorpresa area is shown in the wider Fifield district with potential for Au, in **Appendices 4 & 5**.

Sorpresa Gold and Silver Assay¹ Highlights for the RC Drill Program Conducted September 2011

The results achieved in the small extensional RC drilling (1,192m) in September are considered very consistent with the previous RC drilling in May. The drill rig used was not able to drill to the greater depths originally planned for some of the holes, but provided adequate testing as reflected in the drilling completed.

Hole Fi 107 represents another high grade Au intersection in Area 1, but even more importantly, **the intersection occurred in the primary zone**, which is the first such occurrence at Sorpresa to date. The subtlety of the Sorpresa Au mineralization is also reflected at this location, whereby the previous hole Fi 81 had only intersected a lower grade Au halo in May 2011, but the adjacent hole Fi107, with a different orientation, performed very strongly.

The extension of the strike length in each of the three areas drilled combined with the strong presence of an expanded Au halo throughout the two drill programs, gives strong support to the observation of the coherent nature of the Au and Ag at Sorpresa.

A highlight table is provided below for the September RC Drilling, with a full table of locations, results and combined intersections as diagrams in the **Appendices 1, 2, 3**.

| Hole | Intersection details | Including section | Area of Drilling at Sorpresa |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Fi107 | 6m @ 6.51g/t Au from 48m | 2m @ 14.4g/t Au | Area 1 |
| Fi114 | 20m @ 1.01g/t Au from 18m 2m @ 19.7g/t Ag from 30m | 2m @ 2.79g/t Au, 2m @ 3.65g/t Au | Area 1 |
| Fi116 | 8m @ 1.08g/t Au from 18m | 2m @ 3.2g/t Au | Area 1 |
| Fi119 | 10m @ 0.60g/t Au from 10m | | Area 2 |
| Fi123 | 26m @ 13.2g/t Ag from 2m | 2m @ 38.7g/t Ag | Area 3 |
| Fi124 | 6m @ 1.13g/t Au from 28m 32m @ 16g/t Ag from 2m | 2m @ 51.6g/t Ag, AND a further 2m @ 51.6g/t Ag | Area 3 |

The deeper understanding of the Sorpresa mineralised system now provides the basis for accelerated exploration in the full assessment of the Au system. The Company describes the geological setting in detail later in this report.

The Executive Chairman, John Kaminsky, commented:

“The September RC drill results when combined with the previous exploration, the historic perspective of the area and the rapidly growing geological insights leads to one conclusion, that this is a district of undeniable promise for Company Making mineralization. We have hardly missed a beat in the last 12 months and we are now at an exciting stage for the company.

The exploration work has been meticulous and the scale of the target areas has expanded substantially. The immediate Sorpresa area alone is now 4km² with a level of continuity and consistency in the Au mineralization being seen along the strike drilled to date.

We are well funded in the near term, so 2012 has the capacity to take the company to another level.”

¹ Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories

The Head of Exploration, Colin Plumridge, stated:

“It is extremely pleasing to see the geological basis for the Au mineralization at Sorpresa starting to come together, producing a story that represents a worthy prize to pursue.

The latest RC drill results again have produced important dimensions to the work being undertaken at Sorpresa. Encountering high grade Au in the primary zone is definitely a critical milestone as was the significant step out achieved in each of the three areas drilled in September.

Whilst it was a relatively small RC drill program, it has provided another major advance in our knowledge at Fifield and is showing relevance to the adjacent areas for exploration on further Au mineralization outside of Sorpresa”

Summary of RC Drilling results received, observations and formative thoughts – the larger context

The Company has now had time to consider the broader implications of the exploration to date at the Sorpresa area and its surrounds. This also includes important observations from both the May and September 2011 RC Drilling programs.

On 23rd August 2011 the Company reported its highly encouraging final assay results for the first pass RC drill program conducted in April/May 2011 at the Sorpresa area, in 4 locations over a distance of approx. 1.3km focused on gold mineralisation. The full results can be accessed at the [hyperlink](#) to the ASX release on 23rd August 2011: [RC Drill Program Starts within 14 days At Sorpresa Gold Project](#)

Sorpresa consists of disseminated gold and silver mineralisation with associated traces of arsenic (As), lead (Pb) and antimony (Sb) as reliable pathfinders. This was again consistently and clearly reflected in the latest round of RC drilling in September.

The mineralisation is largely hosted by special parts of a **30m thick black, carbonaceous shale horizon**. This horizon becomes replaced by pervasive silica during mineralisation to finally yield the distinct “black silica horizon”.



The extent of the black silica horizon is not yet fully defined, however, an area of 2km x 2km is already indicated. The gold mineralization appears disseminated, coherent and amenable to reliable assays with capacity for high grade.

Additions to this mineralized area are likely as exploration continues. It should be noted that the gold mineralization encountered continues to be located well outside of this indicated area, and not necessarily always within the proximal black silica.

The mineralisation has entered the black shale, black silica horizon via multiple, interacting shear zones. Hence, it is now concluded that the Sorpresa position is a large area of black shale that is receptive to mineralisation and pervasive silica replacement. The multiple interacting shear zones provide numerous locations where mineralisation hydrothermal fluids can access the receptive horizon.

This represents a highly promising geological context for large scale discoveries and confirms the Company’s earlier views that “Company Making” Au mineralization is likely to occur in this setting.

The delineation of the gold and silver mineralisation is underway, but the vast majority of the black silica horizon awaits the drilling intense exploration phase.

Whilst the full geological context at Sorpresa is still under examination, it now seems highly probable that **an area of much larger gold potential exists at Fifield (Appendices 4 and 5).**

RC Drilling Observation and Conclusions for the Sorpresa Gold-Silver Mineralisation

The black shale, black silica receptive horizon is a 30m thick shallow dipping and distinct geological feature that has proved to be reliable to intersect with drill holes. However, by contrast, **the gold and silver mineralisation is shear zone controlled and structurally complex therefore more difficult to intersect.**

It is emerging that drilling at 90 degrees to the black silica horizon can result in the drill hole not being ideally orientated to transect the shearing direction. The orientation of the shearing is being studied via 3D bore hole logging and 3D model construction to arrive at the most reliable drill hole orientation.

Area 1 (the Trench 31 lens locality) has an inter-play between two shear zones. The net effect means the better Au grade mineralisation has a curved plunge to the south east through hole Fi 107.

The possibility in general of being able to delineate the mineralisation at Sorpresa via vertical hole, rather than angled holes, is now being investigated.

UPDATED GEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE GOLD MINERALISATION AT SORPRESA

The understanding of the mineralisation associated with the Au and Ag is growing substantially and it is considered important to convey the larger potential of the mineralised system, including its target scale. Whilst the discussion is detailed and technical in content this is an important backdrop to the prospective commercial nature of the mineralisation.

The Black Shale, Black Silica Receptive Horizon for Au Mineralisation

This horizon was originally a black carbonaceous shale that was deposited in a Silurian-Devonian rift along with siltstone and volcanics (acid and basic volcanics). The rift sediments were never highly compressed, hence shallow undulating dips predominate. **This is important, as the structure is unlikely to take the horizon to great depth. The receptive horizon is continuous along the main north east Sorpresa gold zone and returns to the surface several times in the 2km going south east of the main Sorpresa gold zone.**

The carbonaceous horizon is strongly receptive to silica replacement. It is not yet known if a carbonate content was originally present.

The silica is chalcedony not quartz. Not all the carbonaceous shale is silica replaced, the upper part of the horizon is the most intensely replaced. There is no difference between the black silica at the surface and that below the base of oxidation. No input from secondary silica can be detected nor is there any indication that the horizon is partly chert.

The amount of silica replacement present is large and would require a big silica charged mineralising system to achieve the black silica horizon at Sorpresa.

The geometry and size of the black silica horizon is yet to be fully delineated but even **the 2km x 2km area** that is indicated, multiplied by the **thickness of around 30m** makes for something in the **order of 300 million tonnes of receptive horizon** that needs to be evaluated for its gold and silver content. **What fraction of this receptive horizon tonnage turns out to be a commercial grade is difficult to assess at this stage, however, it represents an extremely attractive target, particularly given the encouraging results to date.**

The Nature of the Gold Mineralisation

The disseminated gold deposited in the black carbonaceous shale before, during and after the pervasive silica introduction. **This results in several gold deposition styles.** The pre-silica gold deposits as fine native gold particles that can be layered. The gold is commonly 10 to 50 microns. Sulphides are rare or absent. This gold is preserved by the pervasive silica. Following the pervasive silica the gold is in brecciated pervasive silica or in veinlets with fine mica and gossan.

The gold can be sub-microscopic (80x) up to around 1mm. The gold assays cannot be expected to accurately represent the coarse end of the gold size spectrum.

The various gold deposition styles are all in the same location. This presumably reflects the shear zone control on the mineralisation.

Most gold deposits in the general literature, have a noted increase in grade near the surface due to surface weathering and secondary gold. **However, secondary gold is not obvious at Sorpresa, but likely to be present to some extent. The gold grades intersected in the original trench 31 samples have been replicated in hole Fi 107 which intersected its gold below the base of oxidation.**



The Nature of the Silver Mineralisation

Native silver is rarely seen in the RC drill chips. Hence, its styles of mineralisation are only known via the Silver assays. The silver will be part of the ultimate economic assessment of Sorpresa. The fact that silver persists into the highly weathered zone indicates it is partly preserved in the pervasive silica. The silver is mostly present with the gold but the higher grade silver areas tend to be in the northern part of Sorpresa.

The silver grade is not in a close relationship with the gold grade even though they mostly occur together. Silver has the capacity to deposit under different conditions to gold hence, their relationship can be variable. This variance is expected to be a primary feature not a secondary weathering effect.

The Shear Zone Control on Mineralisation

The gold and silver mineralisation have gained structural access (i.e. geological plumbing) into what is now the black silica horizon via shear zones and intersecting shear zones.

The geology below the black silica horizon (footwall geology) features siltstones that can be hydrothermally and structurally altered to quartz, sericite schist in shear zone corridors. These rocks can get so altered that it is not yet possible to accurately describe some of them. Some areas appear to have been quartz bearing volcanics or intrusives.

Cutting through the footwall geology are dykes of chromite bearing hydrothermally altered rock (presumably ultrabasic). These dykes are altered to chromite bearing orange clay. This is not weathering, as the dykes have been intersected at depth in fresh rocks in RC holes. The chromite is partly mobilised to yield green chromium minerals leaking away from chromite. No magnetite remains in the dykes.

The chromite bearing dykes cut the footwall, the black silica horizon and the hanging wall geology.

The location of the disseminated gold is associated with the chromite bearing dykes and can be orientated with the dykes. The distance between the dykes and the gold can be between less than 1m to 30m.

The shear zones controlling the gold in the black silica horizon are very important to evaluating Sorpresa.

There are two main shear orientations. Both orientations consist of multiple parallel shears that collectively cover widths of many kilometres. Both orientations feature focused shears of around 10m widths each, then a gap to the next parallel shear. Gaps can be as little as 30m or as much as 300m.

The intersection of the different shear zone orientations is important in the formation of gold lenses. The shear zones are true shears with only a little fault like movement on any shearing plane. Hence, the shears curve around into the collision point without producing vast areas of breccia. This is the pattern seen elsewhere in the district and it is the emerging pattern in the Area 1 at Sorpresa (i.e. the Trench 31 gold lens area).

The black silica horizon is cut by many shear zones on the two important orientations. This is expected to produce numerous shear zone intersection positions that cut the black silica horizon, **thus yielding excellent structural geological plumbing for Au mineralisation.**

The two most common shear zone orientations are:

1. The Platina-Gillenbine direction at 35 degrees from True North.

This is the main direction for the Platina-Gillenbine coarse Pt-Au bedrock mineralisation as well as the main strike direction for the Sorpresa Gold zone.

2. The Platina-Tresylva direction at 150 degrees from True North.

This is an important regional trend for Pt mineralisation and the orientation of the chromite bearing dykes associated with Trench 31.

The Exploration Methods for Locating Gold Lenses in a Four Square Kilometre Target Area at the Sorpresa Project

The ongoing exploration at Sorpresa can be divided into 3 approaches:

1. Gold lenses that have a cover of residual soil.

This has been the main exploration done by Rimfire to date and has incorporated exploration methods using soil geochemistry, bedrock geochemistry (auger drilling) and RC drilling the Au and Ag anomalies.

2. Gold lenses that are concealed below unrelated soil or alluvium.

Much of the eastern part of the target area within Sorpresa is of this style. The exploration methods would best involve bedrock geochemistry from air core drilling, then RC drilling the Au and Ag anomalies.

3. Gold lenses that are sub-horizontal and do not reach the land surface.

This type of exploration target means the bedrock does not show the normal semi-representative geochemistry. The style of exploration needed on these targets will become important to Rimfire in the near future and involves a combination as follows:

Exploration Methods Required

- i. Bedrock geochemistry for low level leakage of gold and associated elements from the black silica horizon below.
- ii. Chromite detection from the chromite bearing dykes that are specially associated with the gold. Note: the dykes penetrating the foot wall, the black silica horizon and the hanging wall.
- iii. Geophysical images including micro-gravity.
- iv. Extensive air core drilling to test at least the top of the black silica horizon.
- v. RC drilling Au and Ag anomalies. Note: RC drilling is needed to reliably penetrate the black silica.

SORPRESA GOLD GEOLOGY AWAY FROM SORPRESA ITSELF

In addition to the immediate Sorpresa area, as has been noted previously, a number of important prospective areas for Au mineralisation exist, particularly with geological character similar to the Sorpresa area. A few of these areas are provided with updated comments as follows:

Sorpresa South West Extension

The limits to the Sorpresa geology have not yet been defined. The south western extension goes below a broad valley of shallow alluvium. The black silica horizon continues for at least another kilometre past the known Sorpresa gold. This area has had virtually no exploration and is prospective for Au.

The Southern One-Third of the Platina Deep Lead (Coarse Pt & Au)

This area is located 3.5km south of Sorpresa and had previously been found to have elevated gold in the bedrock, high levels of fine gold and chromite in the gravel and some small areas of black silica. Many grains of chromite were found to have disseminated native gold in them. These were taken as important but not understood.

When the Sorpresa area was being RC drilled and chromite in dykes was being unexpectedly found close to the gold, the southern Platina Lead area came immediately to mind. A micro gravity survey has been completed over this important area. This area is prospective for Au.

The Northern Gold Area (Coarse Gold)

This area is located 1km north of Sorpresa and has bedrock gold plus some black silica, which is possibly the same horizon as Sorpresa mineralisation. The same Sorpresa like intersecting shear zones are also present.

Each of these areas demonstrates capacity for the Sorpresa mineralisation style to be more widely represented beyond the immediate 4km² area already identified and will be pursued accordingly.

The Historic Thread of the ASX releases related to the Sorpresa Greenfield Discovery

It is worthwhile to be mindful of past ASX releases on the Sorpresa gold area that contribute to the context of the work performed by the Company and the exploration process being undertaken.



Examining Rock chips Northern Gold

Previous details already announced to ASX on 13th October 2010², 28th October 2010³, 15th December 2010⁴ and 25th January 2011⁵, 21st February 2011⁶, 8th March 2011⁷, 12th April 2011⁸, 6th July 2011⁹ and 23rd August 2011¹⁰ provide important context to the ongoing programs for gold at Fifield, **with hyperlinks below**.

COMMODITY PRICING FOR THE SEPTEMBER 2011 QUARTER

The price of Platinum declined in the period, and was trading at a discount to Gold for the first time in a long while. The price of Gold whilst increasing in the quarter, also fell towards the end of the period (www.kitco.com).



As at 25th October 2011, the prices for metals in New York based on closing Ask in USD were as follows:

| | |
|----------|------------|
| Gold | \$1,706/oz |
| Platinum | \$1,573/oz |
| Silver | \$33/oz |

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Tenement Position

The Company tenements held remained unchanged.

Cash, Facilities and Investments

As at 30th September 2011 the Company had approximately \$2,825,000 in cash.

Issued Capital – Exercise of Options

The Company raised additional working capital in September through exercise of 26,830,093 Listed Options (RIMO) at 4.0 cents each to acquire 26,830,093 new fully paid ordinary shares. The net proceeds were \$1.073 million. This was achieved during difficult trading conditions in stock markets globally and was considered a good result and show of support for the Company.

The issued capital at the close of business at 30th September 2011 was 525,846,643 ordinary shares.

² ASX Announcement – [13th October 2010 Bedrock Assays Confirm Sorpresa Fine Gold Potential at Fifield](#)

³ ASX Announcement – [28th October 2010 Sorpresa Fine Gold Prospect Trench Produces Excellent Assay Results](#)

⁴ ASX Announcement – [15th December 2010 Sorpresa Fine Gold Prospect Further Examined at Fifield NSW](#)

⁵ ASX Announcement – [25th January 2011 Gold Mineralisation Examined in more detail at Sorpresa Prospect](#)

⁶ ASX Announcement – [21st February 2011 Positive Soil Line Assays At Sorpresa Gold Prospect](#)

⁷ ASX Announcement – [8th March 2011 Bedrock Auger Drill Program Completed Sorpresa Gold Project](#)

⁸ ASX Announcement – [12th April 2011 Sorpresa Bedrock Gold Zones Confirmed in Auger Drilling - RC Drill Program to Commence in April](#)

⁹ ASX Announcement – [6th July 2011 Assays confirm Significant Gold and Silver at Sorpresa](#)

¹⁰ ASX Announcement - [RC Drill Program Starts within 14 days At Sorpresa Gold Project](#)



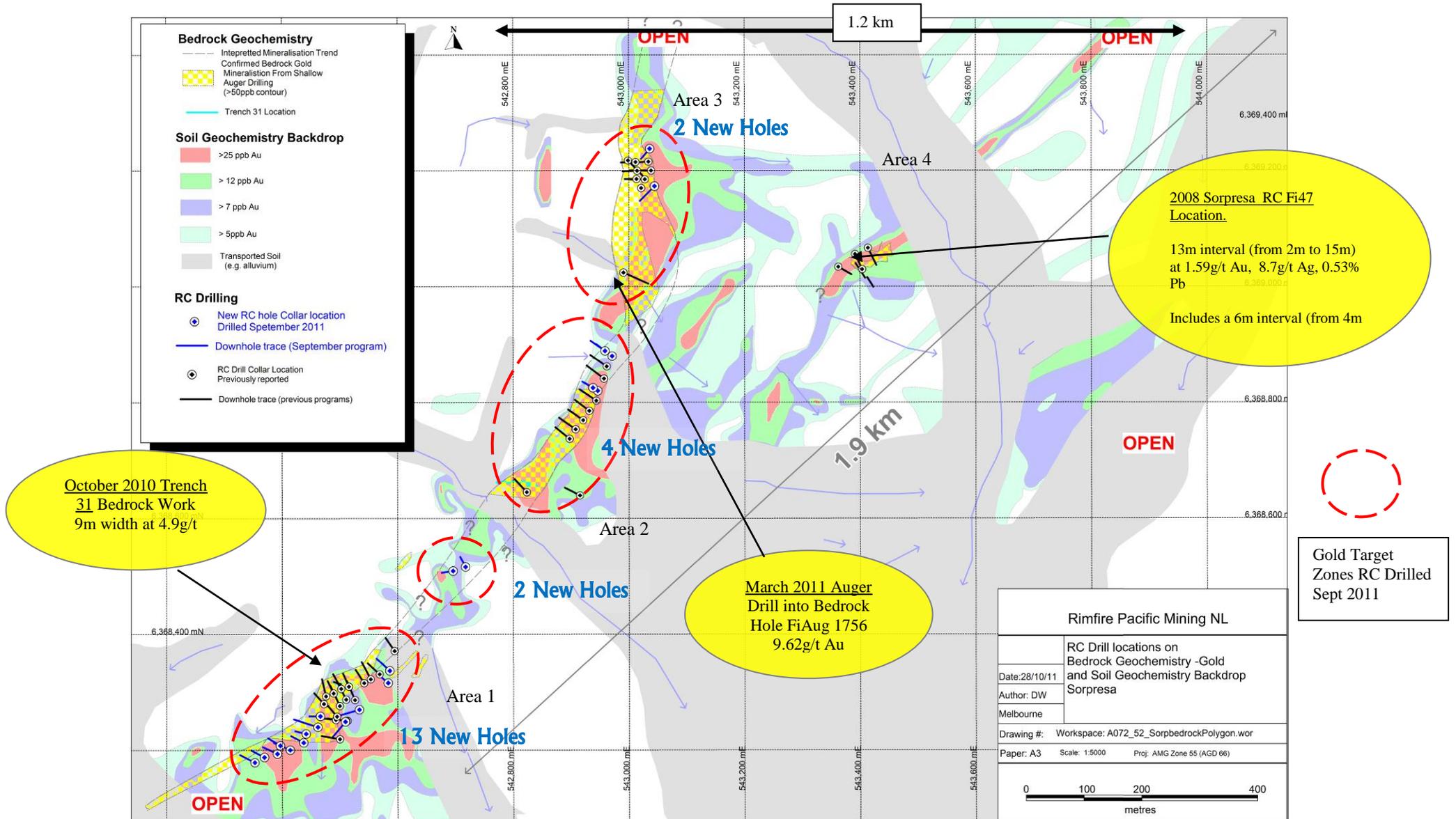
JOHN KAMINSKY
Executive Chairman

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is compiled by Mr Colin Plumridge, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with over 40 years experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry. Mr Plumridge is employed by Plumridge & Associates Pty. Ltd. and is a consulting geologist to the Company. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore reserves". Mr Plumridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

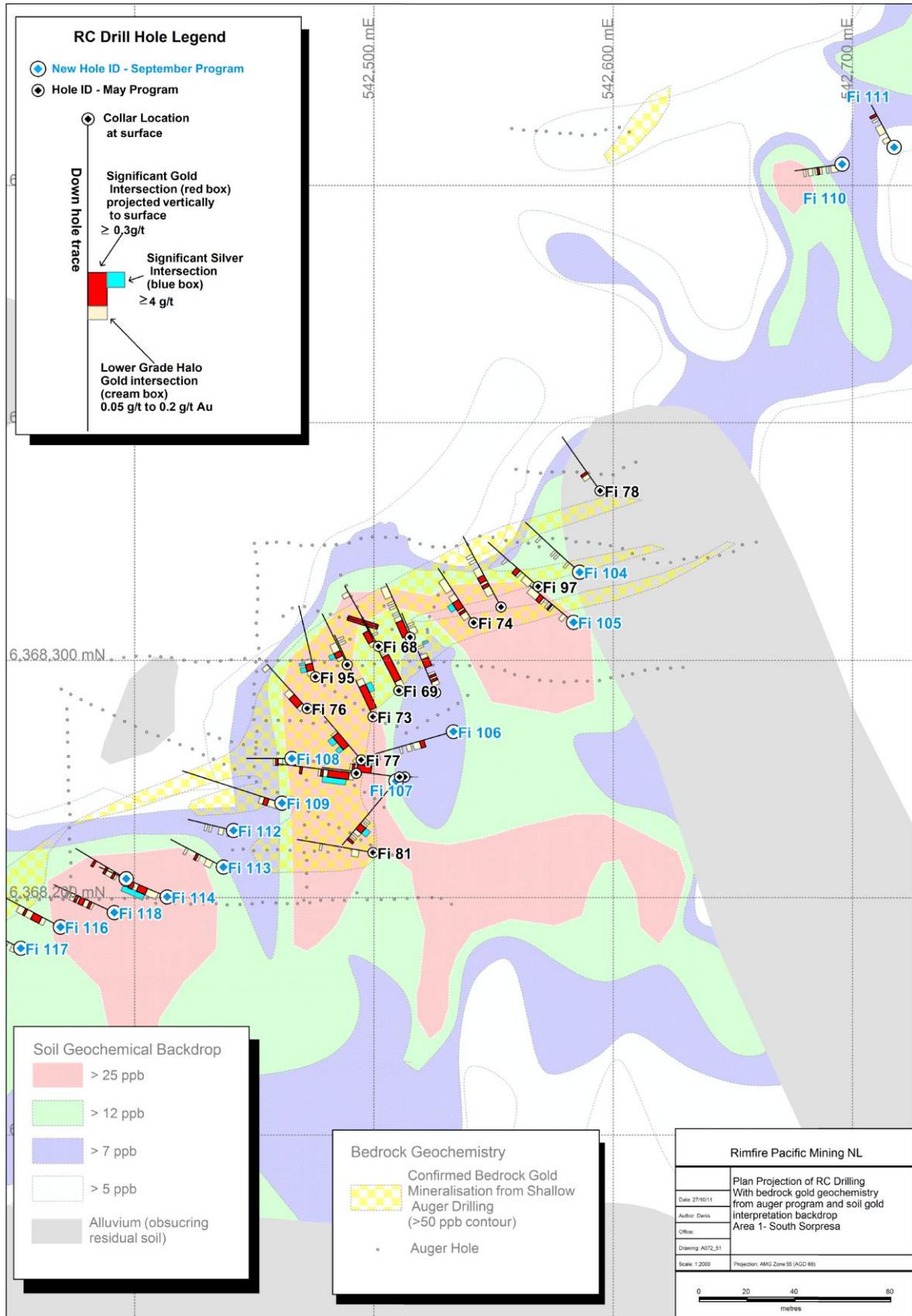
Completed RC Drilling Collar Hole Locations at Sorpresa April/May 2011

(Shown against Gold in Bedrock Auger Zones and Soils previously established. Locations of May 2011 RC drilling also shown)



Appendix 2

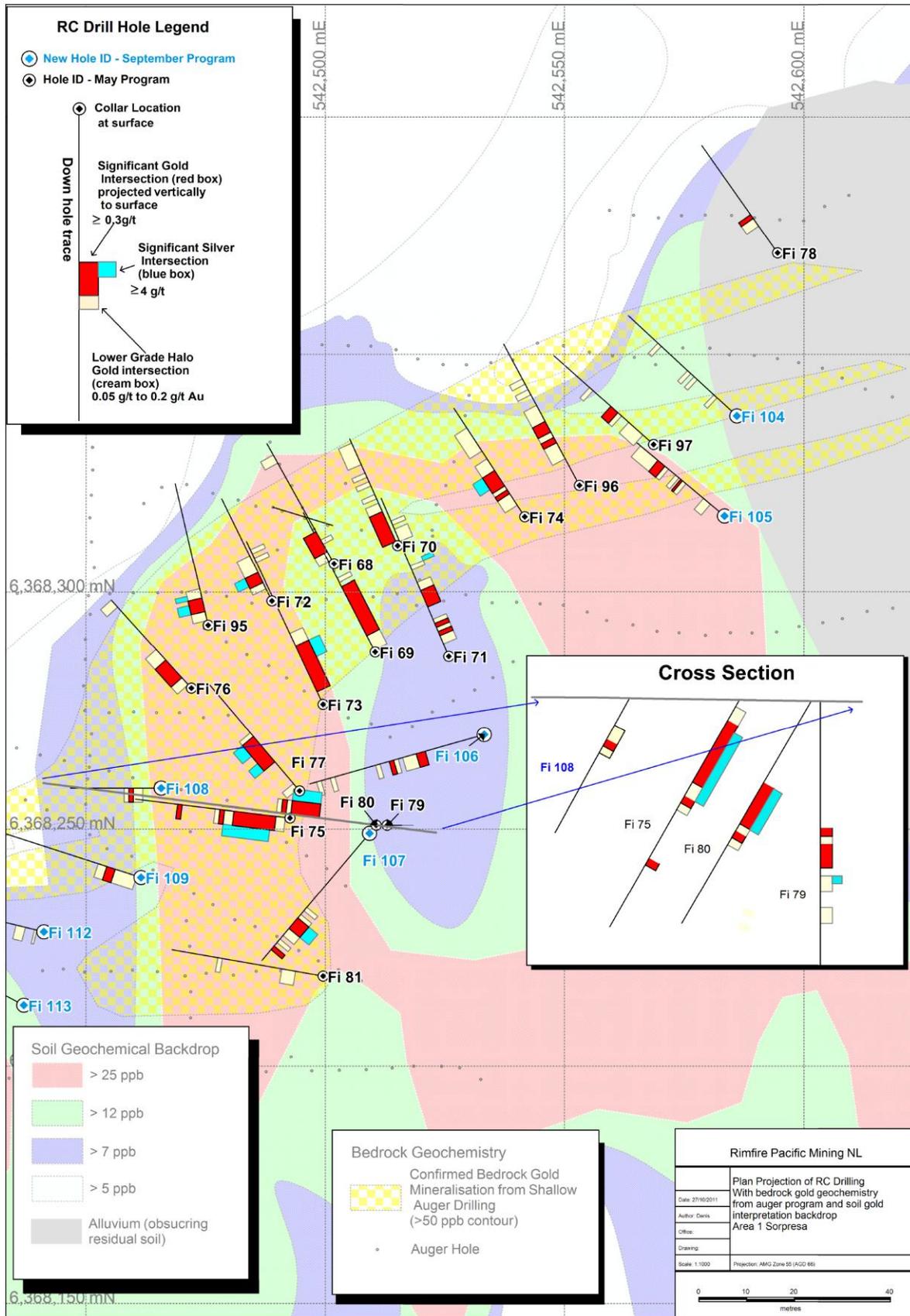
Area 1 “Full View” - September 2011 RC Drilling showing Au and Ag intersections in Plan View



All samples for Areas 1, 2 and 3 were hand rolled at 1m intervals, subsampled and then composited into 2m intervals for assay. Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories.

Appendix 2 (Continued)

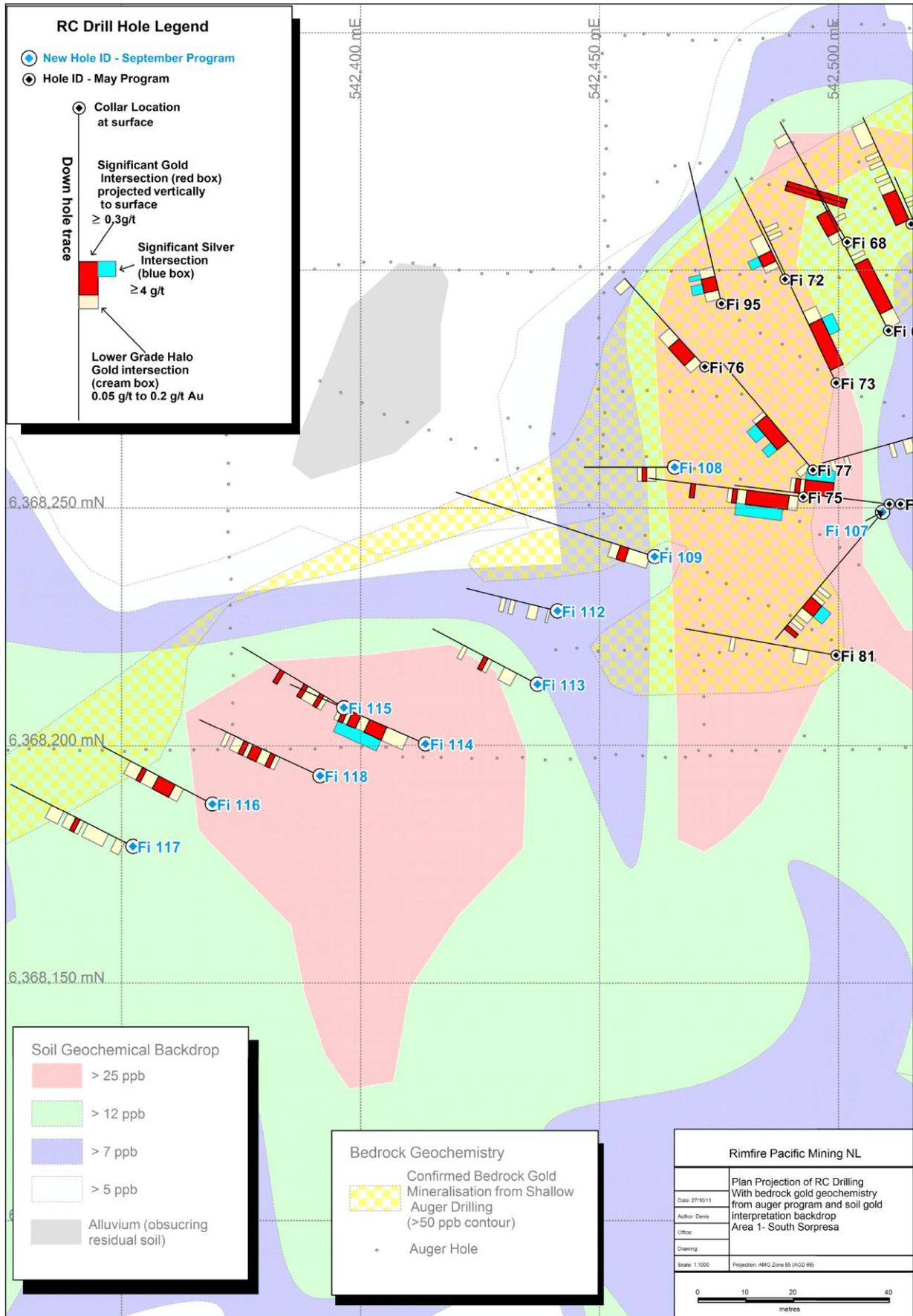
Area 1 (North) - September 2011 RC Drilling showing Au and Ag intersections in Plan View



All samples for Areas 1, 2 and 3 were hand rolled at 1m intervals, subsampled and then composited into 2m intervals for assay. Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories

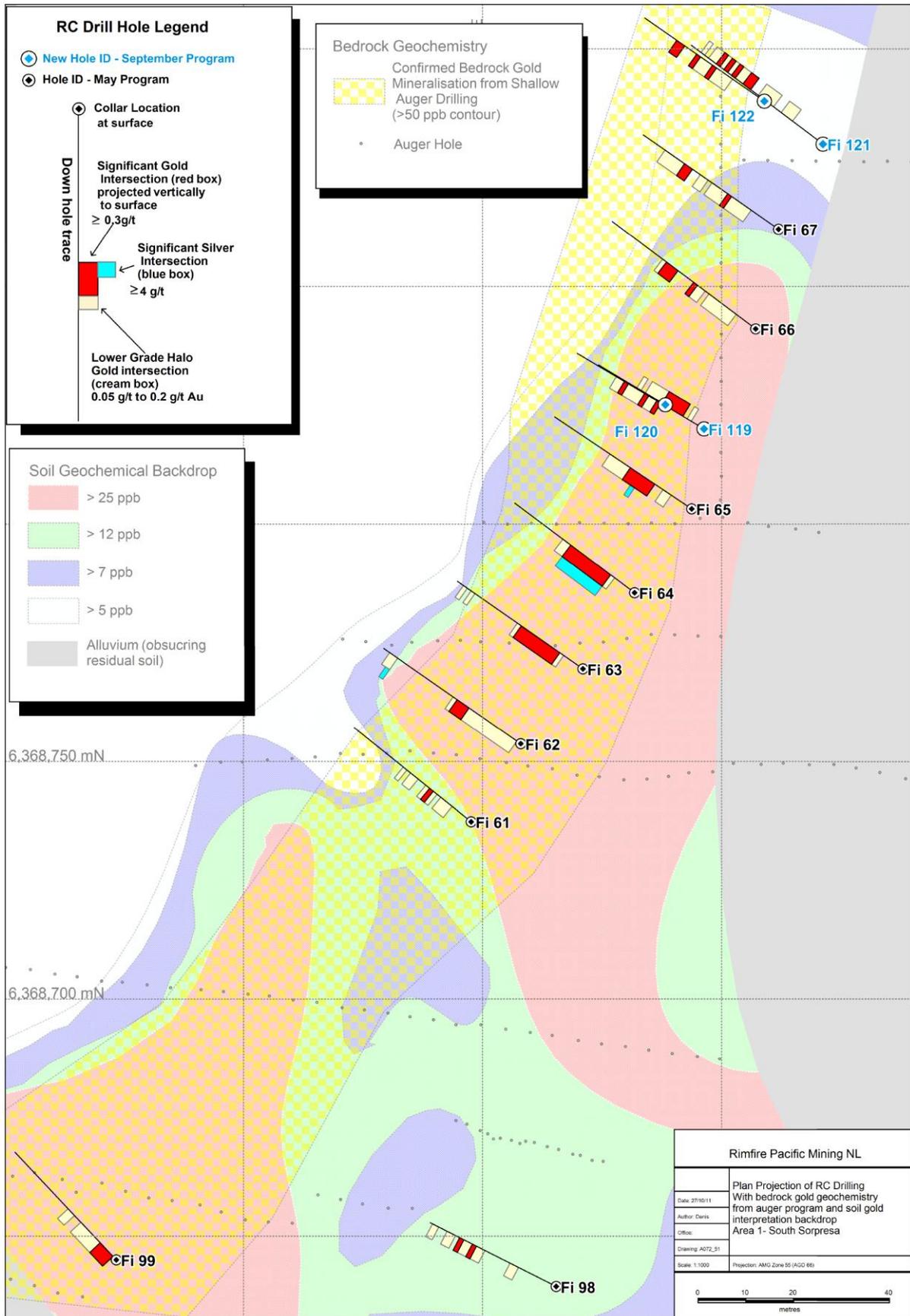
Appendix 2 (Continued)

Area 1 (South) - September 2011 RC Drilling showing Au and Ag intersections in Plan View



Appendix 2 (Continued)

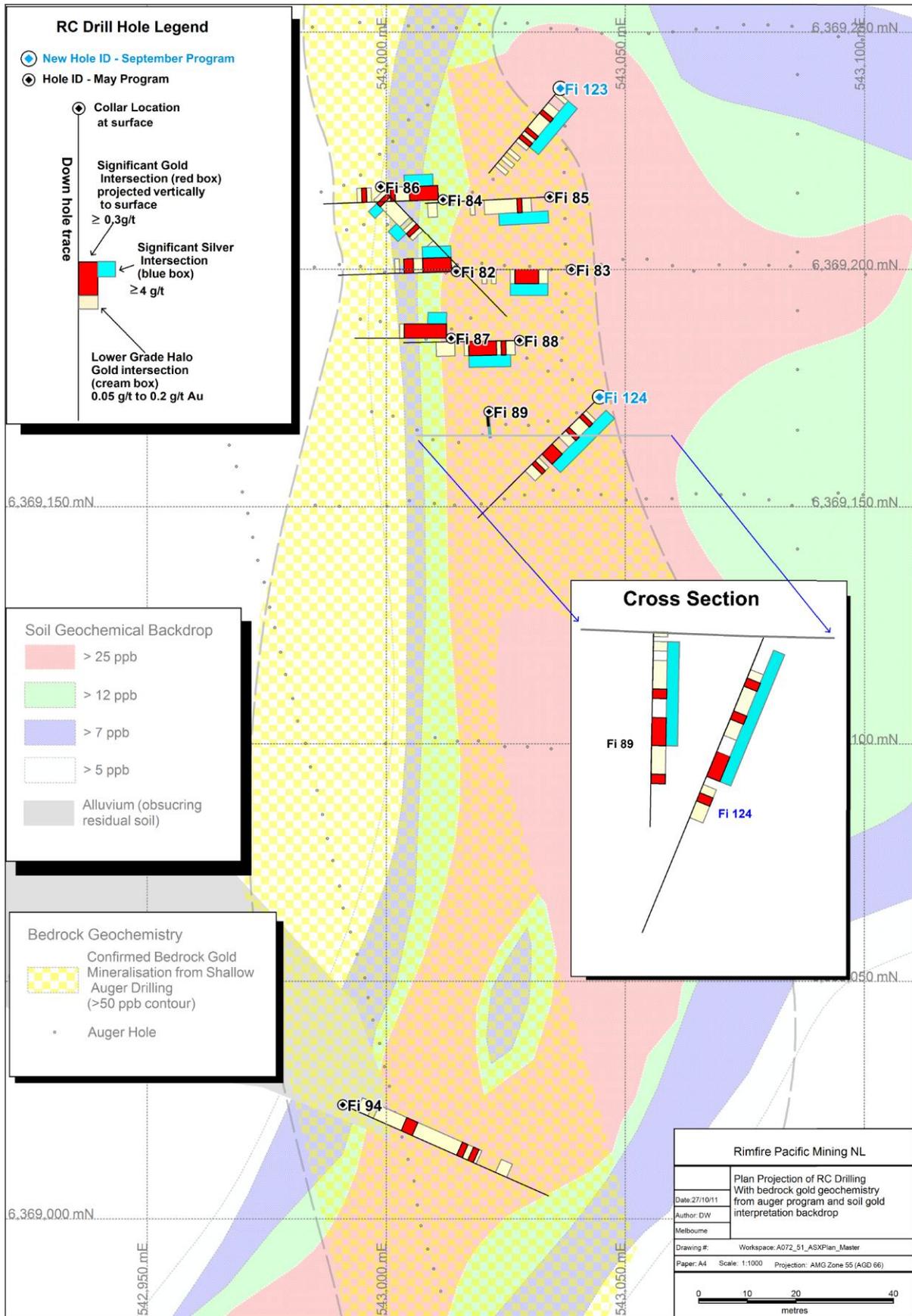
Area 2 - September 2011 RC Drilling showing Au and Ag intersections in Plan View



All samples for Areas 1, 2 and 3 were hand rolled at 1m intervals, subsampled and then composited into 2m intervals for assay. Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories

Appendix 2 (Continued)

Area 3 - September 2011 RC Drilling showing Au and Ag intersections in Plan View



All samples for Areas 1, 2 and 3 were hand rolled at 1m intervals, subsampled and then composited into 2m intervals for assay. Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories

Appendix 3

Completed RC Drilling Collar Hole Locations at Sorpresa with Assays undertaken for Gold and Silver

(Au values ≥ 0.3g/t shown only; Ag values ≥ 4g/t shown where assayed)

| Hole ID | Easting (AGD66) | Northing (AGD66) | RL (mAHD) | Dip (°) | Grid Azimuth (°) | Depth (m) | Area Number | Area Name | Gold Section Depth From | Gold Section Result | Silver Section Depth From | Silver Section Result |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fi 104 | 542586 | 6368337 | 291 | -62 | 313 | 66 | 1 | Trench 31 | | NS | | NA |
| Fi 105 | 542583 | 6368316 | 290 | -62 | 310 | 50 | 1 | Trench 31 | 24 | 1m @ 0.45g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 34 | 4m @ 0.33g/t | | |
| Fi 106 | 542533 | 6368270 | 291 | -61 | 254 | 77 | 1 | Trench 31 | 26 | 4m @ 0.35g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 40 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | | |
| Fi 107 | 542509 | 6368249 | 291 | -61 | 220 | 72 | 1 | Trench 31 | 48 | 6m @ 6.51g/t | 48 | 6m @ 8.1g/t |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 52 | 2m @ 14.4g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 64 | 2m @ 0.37g/t | | |
| Fi 108 | 542466 | 6368259 | 292 | -61 | 270 | 39 | 1 | Trench 31 | 12 | 2m @ 0.42g/t | | NA |
| Fi 109 | 542462 | 6368240 | 292 | -62 | 288 | 93 | 1 | Trench 31 | 12 | 4m @ 0.73g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 12 | 2m @ 1.19g/t | | |
| Fi 110 | 542696 | 6368509 | 292 | -61 | 262 | 41 | 1A | Twister | 20 | 2m @ 0.74g/t | | NA |
| Fi 111 | 542717 | 6368516 | 291 | -60 | 332 | 40 | 1A | Twister | 30 | 2m @ 0.43g/t | | NA |
| Fi 112 | 542441 | 6368228 | 292 | -60 | 284 | 39 | 1 | Trench 31 | | NS | | |
| Fi 113 | 542437 | 6368213 | 291 | -61 | 298 | 51 | 1 | Trench 31 | 24 | 2m @ 0.24g/t | | NA |
| Fi 114 | 542414 | 6368200 | 291 | -61 | 294 | 63 | 1 | Trench 31 | 18 | 20m @ 1.01g/t | 18 | 20m @ 6.56g/t |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 20 | 2m @ 2.79g/t | incl. from 30 | 2m @ 19.7g/t |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 36 | 2m @ 3.65g/t | | |
| Fi 115 | 542397 | 6368208 | 291 | -61 | 301 | 51 | 1 | Trench 31 | 10 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 18 | 2m @ 0.37g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 30 | 2m @ 0.41g/t | | |
| Fi 116 | 542369 | 6368188 | 290 | -61 | 298 | 54 | 1 | Trench 31 | 18 | 8m @ 1.08g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 22 | 2m @ 3.2g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 32 | 2m @ 0.71g/t | | NA |

Samples were hand rolled at 1m intervals, subsampled and then composited into 2m intervals for assay. Au was determined by fire assay method AA26 with AAS finish, and Ag used ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories

Appendix 3 (Continued)

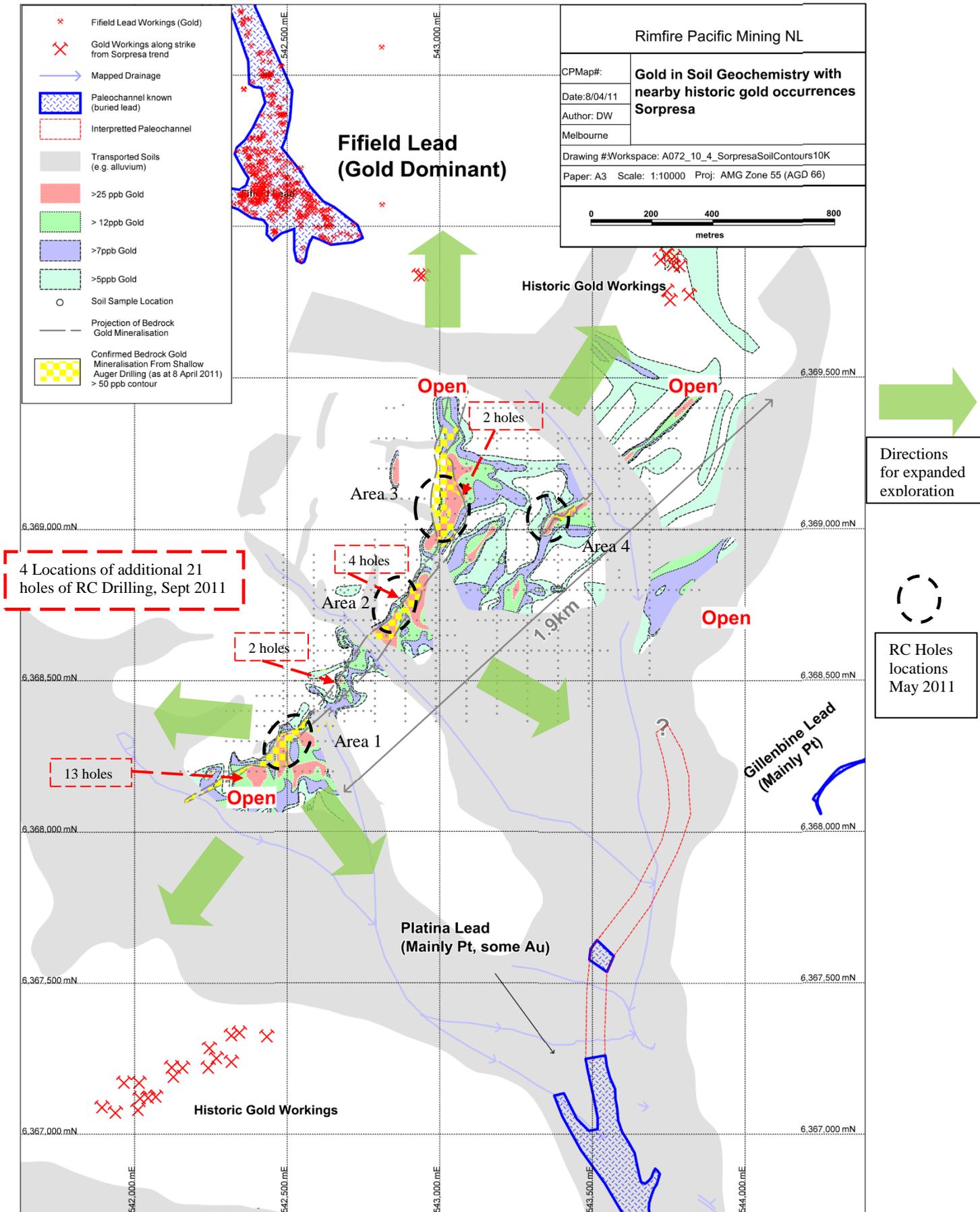
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| Hole ID | Easting (AGD66) | Northing (AGD66) | RL (mAHD) | Dip (°) | Grid Azimuth (°) | Depth (m) | Area Number | Area Name | Gold Section Depth From | Gold Section Result | Silver Section Depth From | Silver Section Result |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fi 117 | 542352 | 6368179 | 290 | -62 | 297 | 60 | 1 | Trench 31 | 26 | 2m @ 0.33g/t | | NA |
| Fi 118 | 542392 | 6368194 | 290 | -59 | 295 | 54 | 1 | Trench 31 | 20 | 2m @ 1.0g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 26 | 4m @ 0.49g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 32 | 2m @ 0.99g/t | | |
| Fi 119 | 542946 | 6368820 | 293 | -59 | 301 | 60 | 2 | Boundary Gate | 10 | 10m @ 0.60g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 14 | 2m @ 1.08g/t | | |
| Fi 120 | 542938 | 6368825 | 293 | -61 | 301 | 33 | 2 | Boundary Gate | 2 | 2m @ 0.54g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 8 | 2m @ 0.41g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 18 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | | |
| Fi 121 | 542971 | 6368880 | 293 | -60 | 307 | 69 | 2 | Boundary Gate | 38 | 4m @ 0.84g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | incl. | 38 | 2m @ 1.09g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 46 | 2m @ 0.73g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 50 | 2m @ 0.41g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 54 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | | |
| Fi 122 | 542959 | 6368889 | 293 | -60 | 305 | 60 | 2 | Boundary Gate | 24 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | | NA |
| | | | | | | | | and | 32 | 2m @ 1.16g/t | | |
| | | | | | | | | and | 40 | 4m @ 0.37g/t | | |
| Fi 123 | 543036 | 6369238 | 292 | -61 | 220 | 48 | 3 | Roadside | 12 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | 2 | 26m @ 13.2g/t |
| | | | | | | | | and | 22 | 2m @ 0.31g/t | incl. from 26 | 2m @ 38.7g/t |
| | | | | | | | | and | 26 | 2m @ 0.31g/t | | |
| Fi 124 | 543045 | 6369173 | 292 | -60 | 225 | 72 | 3 | Roadside | 10 | 2m @ 0.38g/t | 2 | 32m @ 16g/t |
| | | | | | | | | and | 18 | 2m @ 0.3g/t | incl. from 12 | 2m @ 51.6g/t |
| | | | | | | | | and | 28 | 6m @ 1.13g/t | incl. from 18 | 2m @ 51.6g/t |
| | | | | | | | | and | 38 | 2m @ 0.6g/t | | |
| | | | | | | Total metres | 1192 | | | | | |

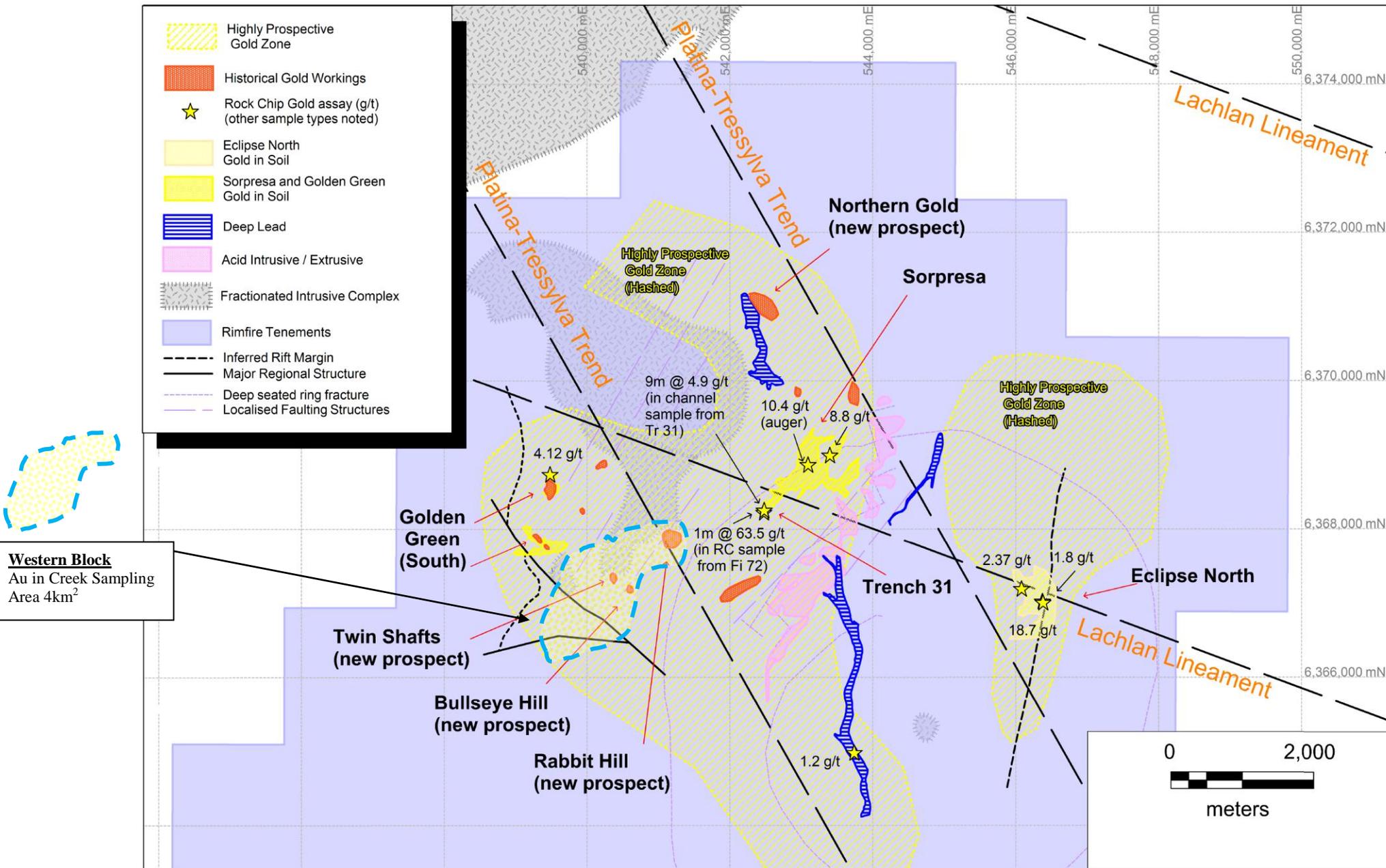
Appendix 4

Sorpresa Gold in Soil Anomaly Context – Untested Areas and Adjacent Historic Au Workings



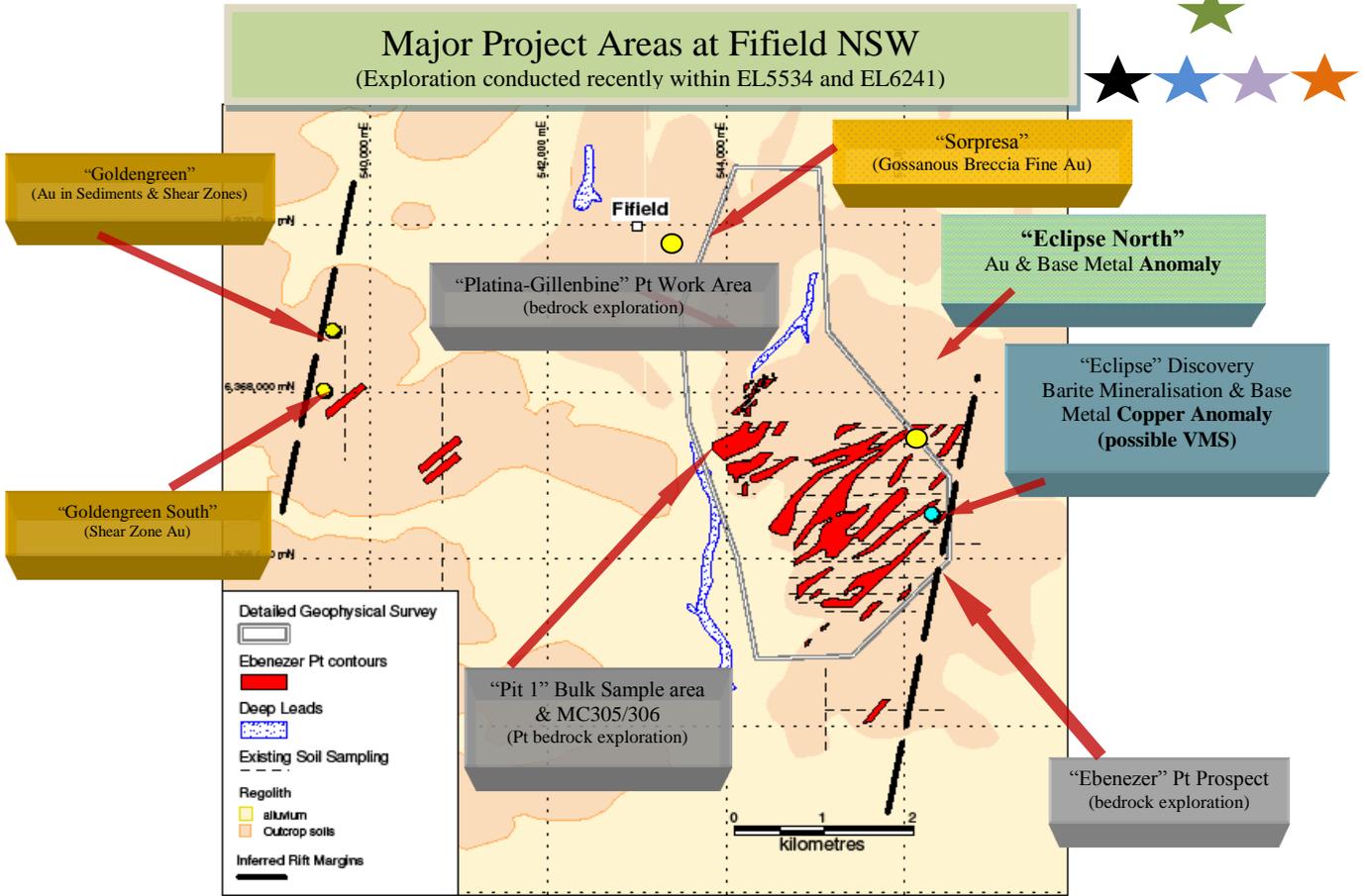
APPENDIX 5

The Sorpresa Area Anomalous Gold Zone – within the wider Fifield Gold Observations “Some” New Prospects Highlighted



Appendix 6

Project Locations at Fifield NSW and Metal Zoning Interpretations



- ★ Auger Drill
 ★ RC drilling Sept 2011
 ★ Trenching
 ★ Mapping
 ★ Assays

