

27 June 2022

Diamond drilling for PGE's underway at Avondale & Fifield

Highlights

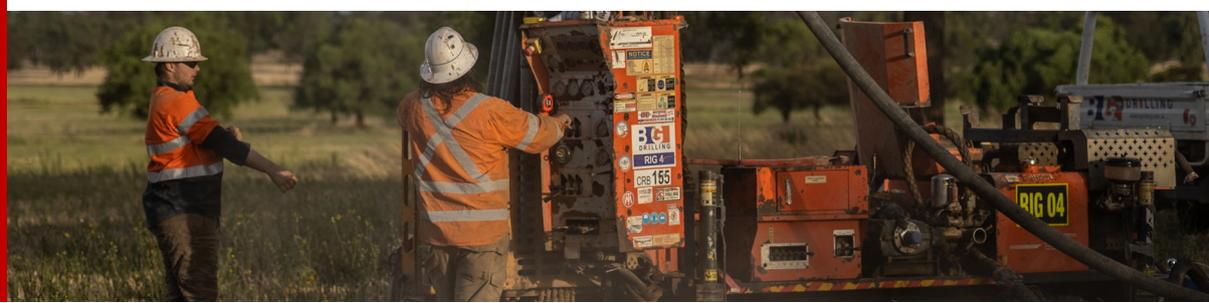
- 3,000 metres, 15 - hole diamond drill program targeting primary platinum + palladium (Pt + Pd - "PGE's") mineralisation within un-weathered ultramafic bedrock
- Six priority targets being tested including Currajong where previous drilling has intersected strongly anomalous PGE's including:
 - 44m @ 0.34g/t Pt + Pd from 8 metres including 8m @ 0.87g/t Pt + Pd from 10 metres and 2m @ 1.34g/t Pt + Pd from 12 metres,
- Drilling will also test ultramafic units directly underneath and adjacent to Australia's largest historical platinum mine - Platina Lead - which produced 17,000oz at grades up to 13g/t Pt via alluvial mining

Rimfire Pacific Mining (ASX: RIM, "Rimfire" or the "Company") advises that a 3,000-metre drilling program to test for primary platinum + palladium (PGE's) mineralisation within un-weathered (fresh) ultramafic bedrock has commenced at its Avondale and Fifield Projects, which are located 70 kilometres northwest of Parkes within the highly prospective Lachlan Orogen of central New South Wales (*Figures 1 and 2*).

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: "Testing for primary PGE mineralisation at the Avondale and Fifield Projects is a continuation of the Company's new critical minerals exploration strategy."

Despite being Australia's largest historical production area for platinum, the Fifield area remains largely unexplored, especially at depth with previous exploration largely focused on defining shallow alluvial mineralisation.

This is the first drill program dedicated to finding primary PGE mineralisation on Rimfire tenure in over 20 years and we look forward to providing further market updates as new information comes to hand."



RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING LTD

ASX: RIM

"Critical Minerals Explorer"

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Drilling Details

15 Diamond holes (3,000 metres) will be drilled to test for primary platinum + palladium (PGE's) mineralisation at 6 targets (Melrose, Jack's Lookout, Gillenbine, Platina Lead, Kara Kara and Currajong) that lie within Rimfire's Avondale and Fifield Projects at Fifield.

Regionally they lie within a 50-kilometre-long belt of underexplored intermediate volcanics, sediments and ultramafic intrusive units that make up a geologically significant regional – scale structure called the "Steeton Ultramafic Suture Zone" (*SUSZ – see Figure 3*).

The targets are prospective for the discovery of ultramafic - hosted PGE's, nickel, cobalt, scandium, and copper mineralisation and are characterised variously as having historic surface anomalism and / or historic drill intercepts (Currajong, Platina Lead, and Gillenbine), or a poorly tested magnetic anomaly interpreted to represent prospective ultramafic rock types (Melrose, Jacks Lookout and Kara Kara),

At Currajong, previous drilling (in the late 1990's and early 2000's) of an ultramafic intrusive sill – like body returned strongly anomalous platinum (Pt) +/- palladium (Pd) in both the weathered and fresh portions of the ultramafic host rock – none of which have been subsequently followed up. Historical results include:

- 44m @ 0.34g/t Pt + Pd from 8 metres including 8m @ 0.87g/t Pt + Pd from 10 metres and 2m @ 1.34g/t Pt + Pd from 12 metres
- 6m @ 0.72g/t Pt + Pd from 26 metres and 20m @ 0.80g/t Pt + Pd from 52 metres (Hole ended in mineralisation)
- 4m @ 0.61g/t Pt + Pd from 52 metres (Hole ended in mineralisation)

(see [RIM ASX Announcement: 8 June 2022 - Significant Ni, Co and Pt drilling results at Currajong](#)). The Currajong drilling will aim to confirm the geological setting and grade of the historic intercepts.

Jack's Lookout and Gillenbine lie immediately adjacent to the Platina Lead which was previously mined for coarse alluvial platinum and gold in the 1880's through to the early 1900's and together with other Leads in the area (all of which are on Rimfire tenure) remains Australia's largest dedicated area for platinum production with an estimated 20,000 ounces of platinum and 6,200 ounces of gold produced during this period.

Of the leads, Platina Lead was the most important with an estimated 17,000 ounces of platinum produced at a grade of 5 to 13g/t and 4,400 ounces of gold produced at a grade of 1.5 to 4.6g/t (*refer to Geology and Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea – AusIMM Monograph No. 14 published 1990*).

Drilling at Jack's Lookout and Gillenbine aims to confirm the presence of primary PGE mineralisation within the underlying ultramafic units. Several drillholes will also test directly

beneath surface workings at Platina Lead to determine the prospectivity of an interpreted ultramafic unit that may be the source of the shallow alluvial mineralisation.

At Melrose, recent wide spaced aircore drilling of a “bullseye” magnetic anomaly by Rimfire successfully confirmed the presence of an ultramafic intrusive unit, assaying of which returned strongly anomalous levels of nickel, cobalt, scandium, and copper from several holes (see [RIM ASX Announcement: 4 April 2022 - Strong nickel, cobalt and scandium drill results](#)).

Subsequent re-assaying of 8 composite aircore samples has returned anomalous PGE's up to 0.31g/t platinum + palladium (see *Table 1*) which suggests that the Melrose ultramafic is potentially platiniferous.

The current deep drilling will be the first test of the ultramafic beneath the base of weathering and aims to confirm whether the unit is prospective for primary PGE mineralisation.

Next Steps

The diamond drilling will take approximately three months to complete with drill samples to be submitted continuously throughout the program for analysis (subject to weather and landowner constraints).

In addition to assaying for platinum and palladium, Rimfire will also submit samples for analysis of other PGE's, including rhodium and osmiridium.

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

Why Critical Minerals?

Critical minerals are required for the manufacture of solar PV plants, wind farms, electric vehicles, and battery storage. Additionally advanced manufacturing, defence, renewable energy, and medical devices has increased demand for critical minerals as building blocks for new products. For further information, refer to the Australian Government's Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus 2021, ([December 2021: Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus](#)).

The Australian and United States Governments identify critical minerals as metals, non-metals and minerals that are considered vital for the economic well-being of the world's major and emerging economies, yet whose supply may be at risk due to geological scarcity, geopolitical issues, trade policy or other factors.

The critical minerals include Antimony, Beryllium, Bismuth, Chromium, Cobalt, Graphite, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel Niobium, Platinum Group Elements, Rare Earth Elements, Rhenium, Scandium, Titanium/Zirconium, Tungsten, Vanadium and Zirconium

The Platinum Group Elements (PGE's) comprise iridium, osmium, palladium, platinum, rhodium, and ruthenium.

Table 1. PGE assays for reanalysis of selected aircore samples from Melrose

Sample	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Interval	Au_ppb	Pt_g/t	Pd_g/t	Pt+Pd_g/t
FC25851	FI2174	548,843	6,371,576	0 - 3 metres	28	0.25	0.01	0.25
FC25852	FI2174	548,843	6,371,576	3 - 6 metres	2	0.19	0.00	0.20
FC25853	FI2174	548,843	6,371,576	6 - 9 metres	5	0.30	0.01	0.31
FC25854	FI2174	548,843	6,371,576	9 - 12 metres	7	0.15	0.01	0.15
FC25855	FI2174	548,843	6,371,576	12 - 15 metres	25	0.11	0.01	0.12
FC25891	FI2178	548,652	6,371,568	12 - 15 metres	7	0.26	0.03	0.29
FC25892	FI2178	548,652	6,371,568	15 - 18 metres	15	0.12	0.01	0.14
FC25893	FI2178	548,652	6,371,568	18 - 21 metres	12	0.10	0.04	0.14



Figure 1: Diamond drilling operations underway at the Melrose prospect. Note the drill rig has been positioned along a fence to avoid damage to fresh crops.

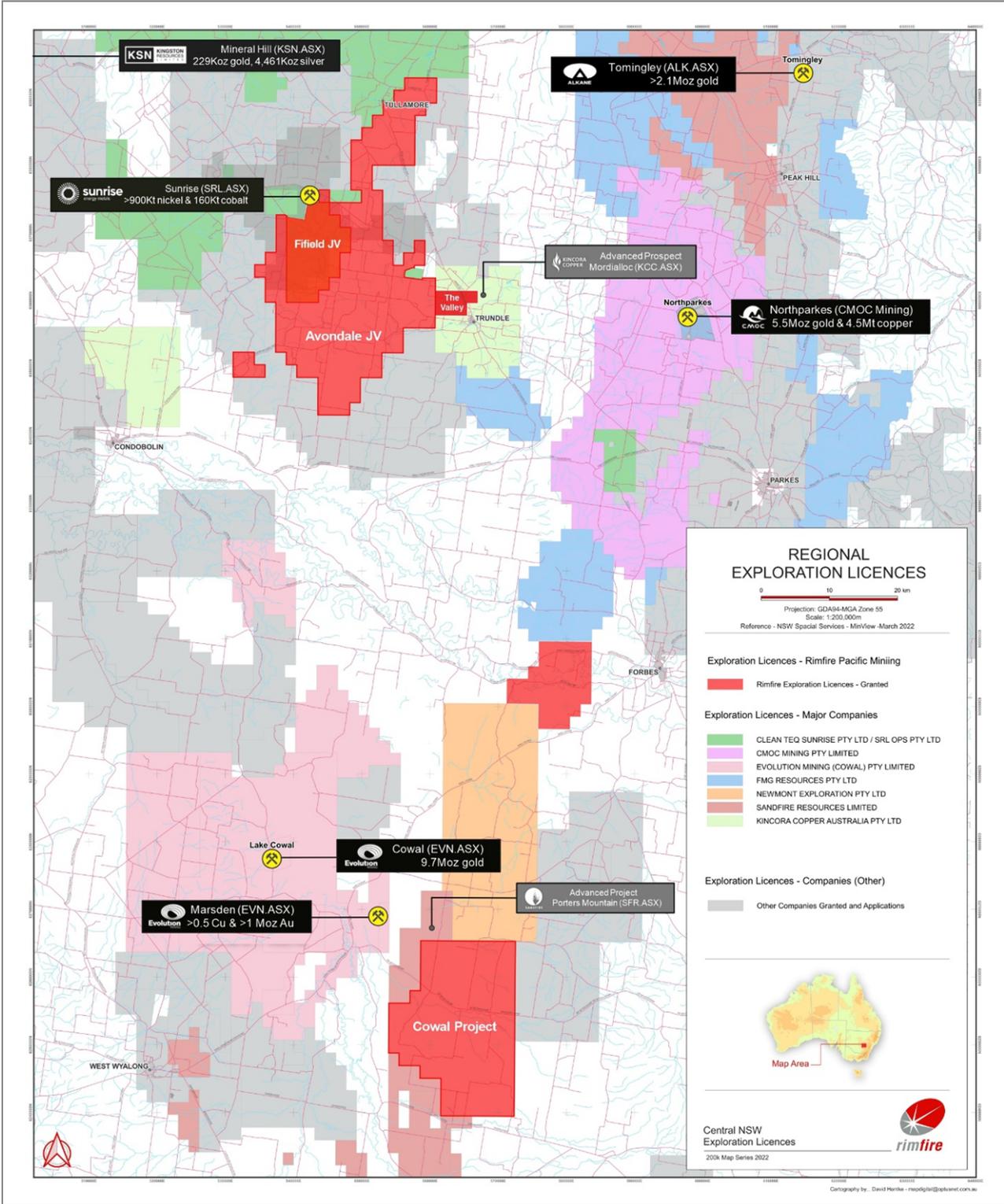


Figure 2: Rimfire Project Locations (in red) showing major competitors', active mines, and key prospects

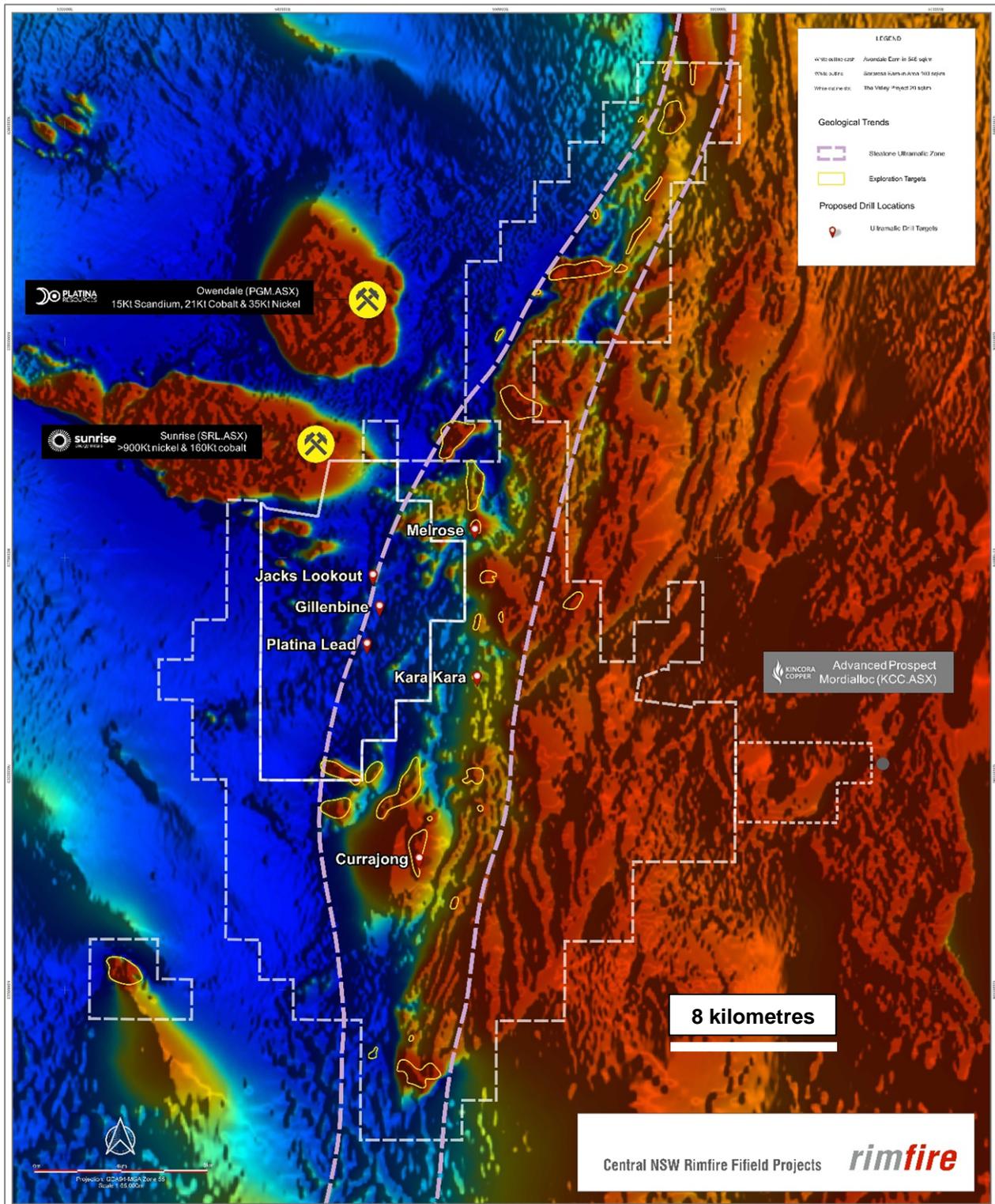


Figure 3: Rimfire's Avondale and Fifield Projects on RTP TMI background image showing Steaton Ultramafic Suture Zone, critical minerals targets (yellow polygons) and drill locations.

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

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About Rimfire

Rimfire Pacific Mining Ltd (ASX: RIM) is an ASX-listed exploration company focused on exploring for critical minerals within the Lachlan Orogen and Broken Hill districts of NSW.

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

- Avondale Project (GPR earning up to 75%) & Fifield Project (GPR earning up to 50.1%)
 - ✓ Both projects are prospective for Critical Materials (PGEs, Nickel, Copper & Cobalt) - which are essential for renewable energy, electrification, and green technologies.
 - ✓ The development ready Sunrise Energy Metals Ni-Co-Sc Project (ASX: SRL) is adjacent to both projects.
 - ✓ The Fifield Project hosts the historical Platina Lead mine, the largest producer of Platinum in Australia.

For more information on the JV's see:

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

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

Also located in the Lachlan Orogen are two copper – gold prospective projects that are 100% owned by Rimfire:

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

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

TABLE 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – applicable for the selected Melrose air core samples that were reanalysed for PGE’s and shown in Table 1 of this Report. The original Melrose aircore drilling results (including JORC details were previously released in an ASX Announcement dated 4 April 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 representivity 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 pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>PGE reanalysis of selected Melrose air core samples. 8 samples from the original Melrose aircore drilling undertaken by Rimfire in early 2022 were selected for PGE re-analysis.</p> <p>Each sample represents a scooped sample of cuttings generated via aircore drilling. Each sample is representative of 3m composites. The nature of the sample generation and collection process means the samples should be considered as indicative of grade rather than representative of a precise grade.</p> <p>The nature of aircore sampling means samples should be considered as an inductive rather than precise measure, aimed at defining areas of anomalism. Blank samples and reference standards were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.</p> <p>The field collected samples were typically 1.0 to 2.0kg composite samples from a 3m interval from aircore drilling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>25 g of pulverized sample was utilized for multi-element assay via aqua regia and ICP technique.</p> <p>Gold and PGE re-analysis was undertaken by ALS Pty Ltd in Orange by fire assay and ICP-MS finish. 30g nominal sample weight (PGM-MS23L)</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<p>All holes were drilled using aircore drill rig. All holes were vertical.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>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</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>estimate of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125% was recorded for each metre.</p> <p>The drillers adjusted penetration and air pressure rates according to ground conditions to optimise recoveries. The cyclone was cleaned regularly, and holes were reamed in between rod changes to reduce contamination.</p> <p>Due to the reconnaissance nature of the aircore 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.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sub-samples were collected for the purpose of geological logging, aimed primarily at assessing the lithological type and confirming sample represents insitu material.</p> <p>Geological logging of chips/rock samples is qualitative by nature.</p> <p>Logging was completed for every 3m section of each hole</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and 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. 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. 	<p>Not applicable as no core samples were collected.</p> <p>Aircore drilling samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig.</p> <p>Given the indicative nature of the sample medium (refer to sampling techniques section above) this process is considered appropriate.</p> <p>All sampling equipment was cleaned between samples.</p> <p>Blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.</p> <p>Sample sizes of between 1-2 kg are considered suitable for a qualitative assessment for indications of mineralisation.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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 (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Base metal elements were assayed via Aqua Regia which is considered a partial method.</p> <p>Precious metal elements were assayed via Fire Assay which is considered a total method.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools reported.</p> <p>A blank and a recognized Standard were inserted in the sample stream at a spacing of every 20 samples. The Reported results for these samples are as expected.</p>

<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>All reported significant intersections have been reviewed by the Company's Exploration Manager and Executive Director.</p> <p>No twinned holes were drilled.</p> <p>Sampling data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an 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 were reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a 3rd party expert consulting group.</p> <p>No adjustments to assay data have been made.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Drill hole locations are recorded using handheld Garmin GPS with a nominal accuracy +/- 3m.</p> <p>The grid system used is GDA94 Zone 55.</p> <p>A handheld GPS, which is considered suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Data spacing is controlled by the interpretation of the prospect and potential orientation of mineralisation. For data discussed in this Report spacing varies from 40 to 100 metres.</p> <p>Sampling is considered appropriate to identify 'broad' anomalous areas of potential mineralisation. Samples are not to be used in resource/reserve estimation.</p> <p>Samples were composited at 3m intervals for assay submission.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Given the early stage of exploration it is not yet known if sample spacing, and orientation achieves unbiased results.</p> <p>Due to the reconnaissance (early stage) nature of the aircore 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</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Samples were double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits or reviews completed.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>Reported results all from Exploration Licence EL8543 at Fifield NSW which is wholly - owned by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited. The tenement forms part of the Company's Avondale Project which is subject to an Earn In and Joint Venture Agreement with Golden Plains Resources Pty Ltd (GPR) whereby GPR can earn up to a 75% interest by completing expenditure of \$7.5M over 4 years.</p> <p>All samples were taken on Private Freehold Land.</p> <p>No Native Title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>For further details on exploration activities previously undertaken at Rimfire's Melrose prospect refer to the Company's ASX Announcement dated 4 April 2022.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>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 generally considered to be a flat lying ferruginous and laterised zone developed on top of ultramafic hosting anomalous Ni-Co-Sc.</p> <p>Platinum Group mineralisation is believed to occur in ultramafic bedrock as either disseminated and or massive sulphides.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information 	<p>All drillhole specifications including significant PGE intercepts are included within Table 1 of this Report. All collar locations are also shown on the figures included with this Report.</p> <p>Not applicable as no drill hole information has been excluded.</p>

	<p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>No data aggregation or weighting has been applied to the reported significant intercepts.</p> <p>The following low cut off grades have been used in determining the reported intercepts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nickel (1,000 ppm – 0.1%) Cobalt (500 ppm – 0.05%) Scandium (150 ppm – 0.015%) Copper (1,000 ppm – 0.1%) <p>No cut off grades have been used in reporting the PGE results.</p> <p>No data aggregation methods have been applied to the PGE results as all samples are the same.</p> <p>Metal equivalent values have not been reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 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'). 	<p>The drill results included in this Report occur within a flat (horizontal) lying zone and given all the aircore drill holes are vertical, the significant intercepts are considered to represent true widths.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<p>Included within the Report (or as appendices)</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>All results are included on the plans</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<p>There is currently no other substantive exploration data that is meaningful and material to report.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main 	<p>Planned further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.</p>

	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extensions are not applicable at this early stage of exploration.
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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.

Disclaimer - Forward Looking Statements

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 as the case may be, 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".