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Tuesday, 16th June 2015
Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

RC Drill Assays Confirm Copper Anomalism and Gold at Eclipse Trend

3m @ 6.7% Copper indicated by fpXRF in Hole Fi 0588 - Assays are Pending

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX:RIM) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") is pleased to report the first stage assay results from its RC drilling program at the Eclipse Trend area, approx. 3.5km East of the Sorpresa gold and silver resource, at Fifield NSW. The RC drilling was designed to investigate the known surface geochemistry in 3 locations along the 2.2km strike of the Eclipse Trend mineralisation. Field observations were also made with fpXRF. The total RC drilling program at other locations has been completed and assay results are expected over the next month.

Eclipse Trend Highlights

- **Gold and Copper assay highlights at Eclipse North from two traverses (10 holes, 614m) included the following (Table 3 and Figures 1 to 4 for complete details):**

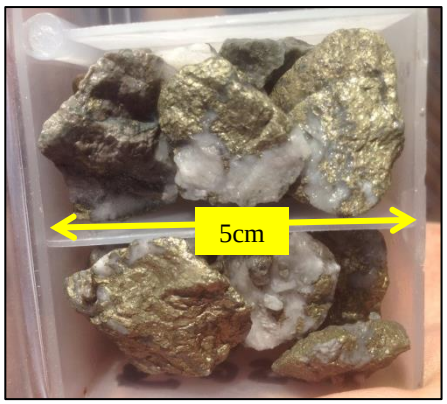
Hole	Main Interval	Including Interval
Fi 0568	2m @ 0.29g/t Au & 0.11% Cu from 8m AND 2m @ 0.88g/t Au & 0.15% Cu from 22m	
Fi 0569	10m @ 0.12g/t Au & 0.13% Cu from 0m AND 2m @ 0.98g/t Au & 0.35% Cu from 18m AND 20m @ 0.43g/t Au & 0.10% Cu from 28m	Incl. 1m @ 1.71g/t Au & 0.40% Cu from 19m Incl. 1m @ 3.50g/t Au & 0.29% Cu from 43m
Fi 0570	6m @ 0.12g/t Au & 0.10% Cu from 12m AND 14m @ 0.21g/t Au & 0.14% Cu from 28m	Incl. 2m @ 0.55g/t Au & 0.21% Cu from 34m Incl. 2m @ 0.44g/t Au & 0.28% Cu from 38m
Fi 0574	2m @ 0.80% Cu from 22m AND 2m @ 0.10% Cu from 50m AND 2m @ 0.16% Cu from 62m	1m @ 0.93% Cu from 22m
Fi 0575	4m @ 0.50g/t Au from 40m AND 1m @ 0.40% Cu from 53m	
Fi 0577	2m @ 0.31g/t Au & 0.12% Cu from 40m	

  - The results demonstrate significant low level copper (as chalcopyrite) and gold anomalism at Eclipse North. Further RC drilling has occurred at Eclipse North with assays pending.

- **At Eclipse South Field observations using fpXRF revealed high copper (chalcopyrite) from 120 to 123m registering 3m @ 6.7% Cu incl. 1m @ 10.7% Cu (Table 2, page 4). Assays are pending.**

- **The results and observations to date on the Eclipse Trend are seen as very encouraging and may represent the upper or outer parts of a much larger copper-gold system. This concept will require further examination.**

- **Previously reported results (20th May 2015) at Yoes provide further positive context for the copper potential at Fifield. The Company has submitted a new exploration license application to include additional areas deemed to be prospective for copper.**



Eclipse South – Chalcopyrite in Hole Fi 0588

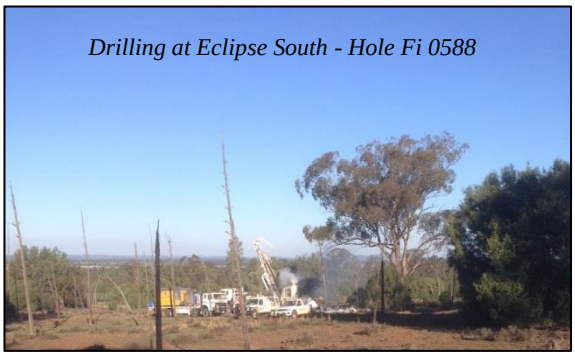
CEO and Managing Director, John Kaminsky stated:

"These drilling results at the Eclipse Trend area and the previous results at Yoes demonstrate that we have an important copper-gold anomalism on an extensive (km) scale. Whilst we have much to learn, this is an exciting development.

"The holes at Eclipse Trend were shallow traverses drilled on the gold and base metal mineralisation geochemistry previously defined in soil sampling and auger drilling. Drill targeting at Yoes was based on a geophysical and geochemistry association.

"We realise the copper levels are low level anomalism, but the context and results beginning to unfold are intriguing. The quartz/copper zone in hole Fi 0588 which returned a strong fpXRF result (3m @ 6.7%Cu) is in a geologically complex structural location. Further exploration work is required to put this interval into context with the surrounding anomalism. Once the final assays results have been received and confirm the fpXRF values, we will have produced a significant copper intersection at Fifield, and essentially achieved this on first pass drilling.

"The area bounded by Eclipse Trend to Yoes is approx. 4km^2. We have taken great strides in continuing the Fifield regional branding, now firmly adding a signature for copper-gold.



Drilling at Eclipse South - Hole Fi 0588

"This will further shape the future direction to take at Fifield, where the district continues to strengthen its mineralisation credentials. The Company has wisely applied for additional exploration areas with the knowledge we have now gained.

"Rimfire has made these advances following our committed regional prospect portfolio strategy accomplished with minimal funds, lean management and great persistence.

"We have an underlying belief that the mineralisation potential with its inherent complexity has needed careful consideration, time and effort others may not have been prepared to demonstrate in the past. Rimfire's work is all greenfields, so we are creating the roadmap.

"Similarly, we have resisted pressure to narrowly focus our efforts on the Sorpresa resource area alone. The dual strategy of parallel assessment of the regional opportunities is paying off. This emerging direction with copper-gold should gain attention.

"The complete set of assay results from the RC drill program should be reported in July. Once we have these results, and consider the implications further, it is likely that petrology and geophysics will play important roles in the next stages of the work assessment. It is possible that the Sorpresa resource is a peripheral mineralisation event to a much larger mineralising system operating at Fifield. We will be pursuing a number of key concepts over the coming months with this in mind."

"Eclipse North" Area Technical description, based on assay results to date and field observations.

Ten RC drill holes for 614m (external drilling contractor program) were completed and assayed at the Eclipse North Au-Cu target. The drilling targeted Au-Cu auger geochemical anomalies, with coincident epithermal quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein float & malachite bearing gossan with anomalous Au-Cu (up to 18.7g/t Au & 0.53% Cu) and aeromagnetic anomalies at the intersection of regional N-S & N-W structural corridors.

The drilling intersected a volcano-sedimentary package consisting of interbedded volcaniclastic siltstones, sandstones, polymictic breccia's & black shales, with minor jasper & chert horizons. The package is intruded by dolerite & quartz-feldspar porphyry sills and dykes. The drilling defined a significant zone of hydrothermal alteration, veining & brecciation characterised by pervasive chlorite-sericite-carbonate-silica-feldspar-barite-sulphide alteration with significant disseminated & veined pyrite ±chalcopyrite which appears to be increasing in intensity with depth to the north-east possibly towards an unexplained magnetic high anomaly.

Significant low level Au-Cu anomalism was defined in the drilling with Fi0569 returning values highlighted below:

- **8m @ 0.28g/t Au & 0.14% Cu from 14m, (Incl. 1m @ 1.77g/t Au & 0.40% Cu)**
- **20m @ 0.43g/t Au & 0.10% Cu from 28m, (Incl. 1m @ 3.5g/t Au & 0.29% Cu**)

The Cu-Au anomalism is associated with intense silica-limonite (after sulphide) altered zones & epithermal style, banded, quartz-carbonate-barite-sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite) or secondary oxide (limonite & malachite) vein breccia zones.

Comments on Copper Potential at Fifield

The drilling was successful in defining shallow Cu-Au anomalism from surface associated within significant zones of hydrothermal alteration, brecciation & epithermal style quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining. Potential remains to discover high grade Au-Cu shoots along strike and at shallow depths where the mineralisation remains open.

The veining, brecciation & hydrothermal alteration may represent the upper or outer parts of a much larger Cu-Au system concealed at depth. Geophysics (3DIP &/or EM) and deeper RC drilling (100m-300m deep holes) will be required to test developing concepts and will be considered in due course.

Additionally, the possibility remains that the Yoes stratigraphy – calcareous horizon may exist at depth and therefore the potential for skarn style hosted Cu-Au mineralisation may exist at depth. Some of the lithology and alteration drilled at Eclipse North in the shallow holes look similar to that occurring above the Yoes skarn style Cu anomaly.

Possible Mineralisation Models for Copper

Petrology is required to fully characterise the lithology, alteration & mineralisation seen at Eclipse and Yoes. Potential remains for a wide variety of mineralisation styles at this early stage, including epithermal Cu-Au vein zones, massive chalcopyrite epigenetic lodes or syngenetic horizons, breccia hosted Cu-Au & skarn style Cu, and other styles also.

Considerations for next phases of desirable programs

Whilst it is early stage in consideration, there are likely follow up programs worthy of examination in the search for the emerging Cu-Au mineralisation.

a) Additional Drilling and possibly deeper

Simplistically two targets exist at Eclipse North.

1. For Au-Cu epithermal style vein zones, follow up with shallow RC drilling
2. Target a larger deeper Cu-Au body associated with a 'hotter' part of the mineralising system below the possible epithermal vein zones which may represent the upper or outer part of the system. Geophysics (IP or EM) would assist the placement of additional RC holes with conceptual depths of 150m-300m to test this concept.

The sericites & chlorites in the existing RC drilling may help to vector to the 'hotter' part of the mineralising system.

b) Geophysics

A 3DIP survey or EM survey may be appropriate, depending on whether the mineralisation model could be seen to be a large disseminated body (high chargeability) or a massive sulphide body (high conductivity) from Eclipse South to Eclipse North, to map zones of sulphide accumulation before deeper drilling (100-300m deep holes).

Given the chalcopyrite encountered in hole Fi 0588 drilled at Eclipse South the mineralisation model may be a massive sulphide (chalcopyrite) body. Accordingly a trial down-hole EM survey may be deployed to see if the mineralisation has an EM response (conductive).

The Current RC Drilling Program Summary at Fifield NSW

Table 1

RC Drill Program Status (Contractor Drilling)			
Area	**Number of Holes**	**Total Metres**	**Assay Status**
Eclipse North (1)	10	614	Reported
Eclipse North (2)	4	316	Pending
Moonrise	3	232	Pending
Eclipse South	10	970	Pending
Eclipse Trend Total	**27**	**2132**	
Carlisle	4	382	Reported
Yoes	5	332	Pending
Sorpresa East	1	236	Pending
Sorpresa South (IP)	1	280	Pending
Grand Total	**38**	**3362**	

An approximate 3,700m RC drilling program was announced on 14th May 2014, with a focus on discovery opportunities in 7 locations for gold, silver and copper, including Sorpresa and regional prospects (Figure 1).

Drilling priorities were being pursued on the geochemical and geophysical targets as outlined in previous announcements.

The Company strategy continues to focus on building its discovery inventory in the regional work, predominantly within 6km radius of Sorpresa, whilst looking to enhance and evaluate the Sorpresa gold and silver resource.

JORC Table 6 - fpXRF explanation in detail- supplementary (refer to Table 6, page 14 for detailed report)

Field portable handheld X-ray Fluorescence (fpXRF) devices are used to determine the elemental composition of a material at a single point area of approximately 7-10mm in diameter. This method identifies elements in a substance and quantifies the amount present. However, as this method provides results for a single point location only, the most accurate results are obtained by preparing the sample to be analysed, so it is uniform and homogenous and thus is most representative of the sample as a whole.

The Innov-X Delta 50 fpXRF is used by the Company, with the latest firmware fitted. It is supplied with built in quality assurance energy calibration checks as well as blanks to verify that cross contamination has not occurred and elemental reference standards to confirm the calibration of the instrument. In addition to these checks Rimfire systematically uses Certified Reference Material with appropriate matrix components.

Rimfire generally uses the fpXRF in 3 beam soil mode and takes a reading through the plastic sample bag and uses a measurement time of 30-45 seconds for each sample. This analysis is used as a quantitative field guide to highlight anomalous intervals which require more detailed laboratory analysis.

fpXRF Cu Results from Drill Hole Fi 0588

Within RC drill hole Fi 0588 a significant zone of quartz, chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected from a down hole depth of 120 to 130m. The most significant results indicated by the Delta 50 fpXRF were read from a 700g homogenous sub-sample taken from the individually split sample from each drill metre. The subsamples were subjected to 3 readings taken from areas on the front and back of the thin plastic sample bag and were read for 30 seconds each. The results are tabled below, showing 3 readings per sample.

Table 2

Significant fpXRF results for Fi 0588					
From (m)	To (m)	Cu % (1)	Cu% (2)	Cu% (3)	Cu% Average
120	121	7.3	6.7	8.2	7.4
121	122	7.9	12.3	11.6	10.6
122	123	1.6	2.7	1.78	2.0
				3m @	6.7%

JOHN KAMINSKY
CEO and Managing Director

Figure 1: ***Fifield Prospect and Concept Map with location of the Sorpresa Resource and RC Drilling completed or planned to June 2015***

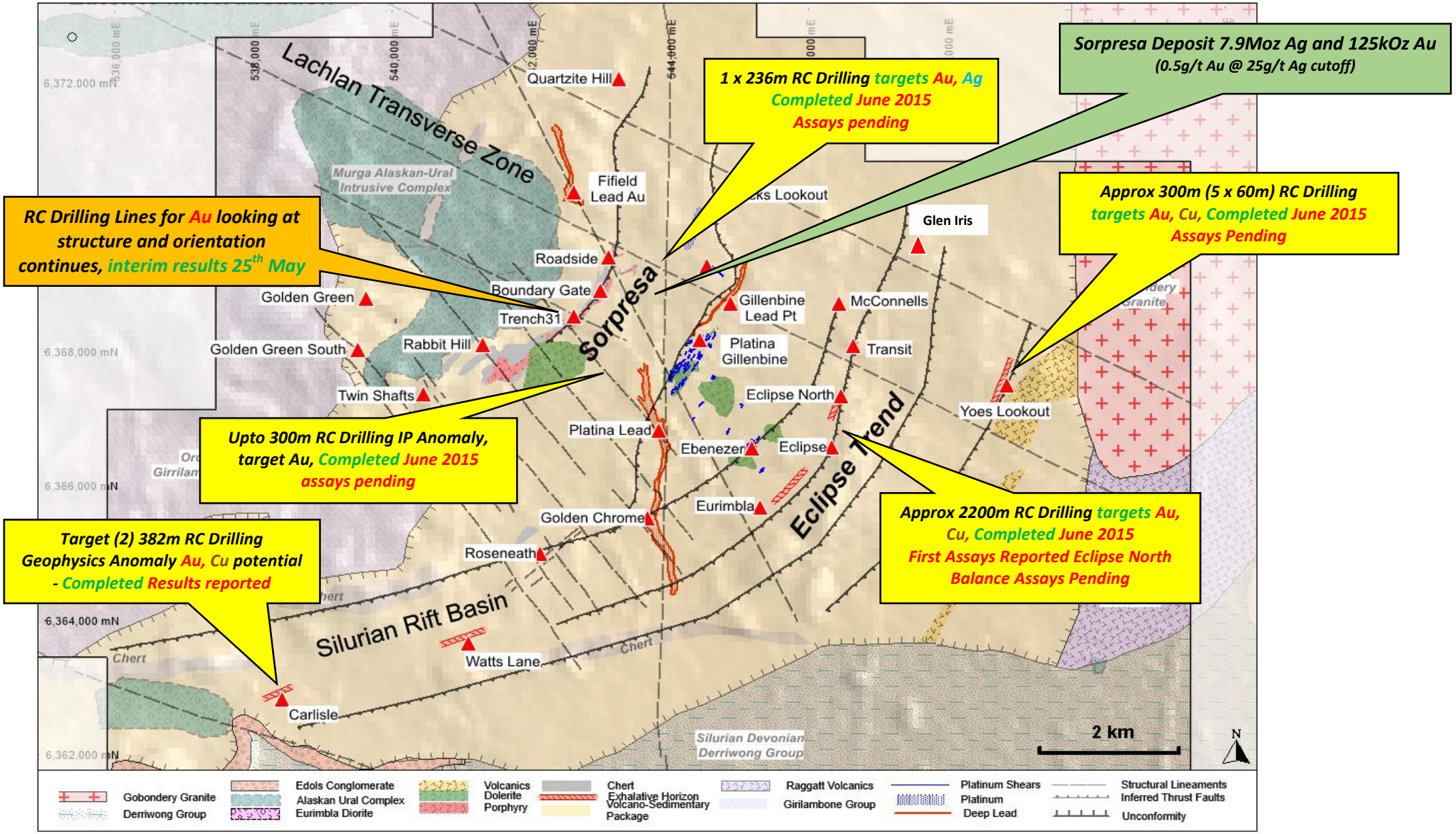


Figure 2: ***Eclipse Trend Plan View, locations of the recent RC drilling – Selected Assay and Field Information.***

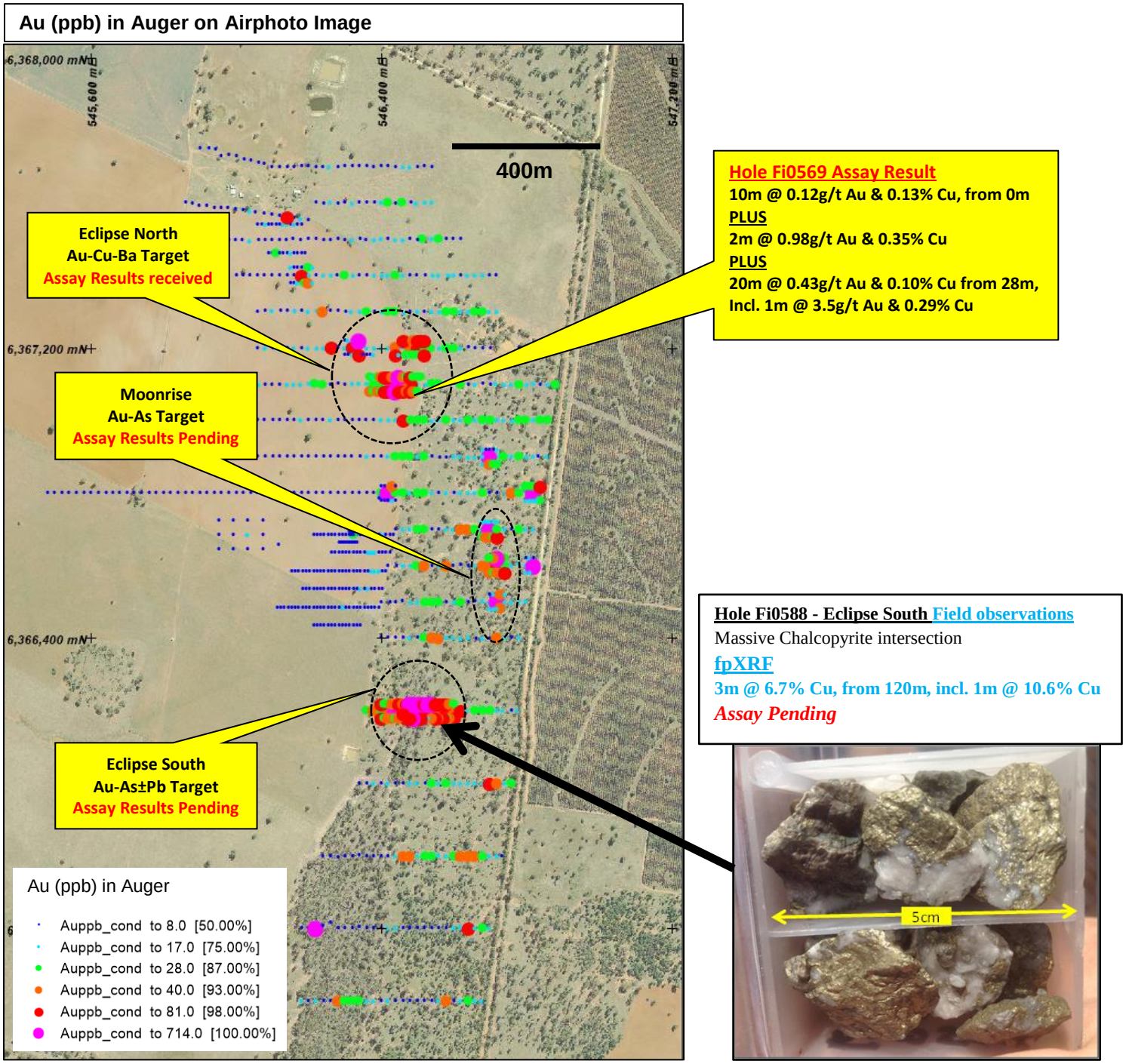


Figure 3: ***Eclipse North Au-Cu Prospect*** *- Hole Collar Locations and only highest assay interval shown*

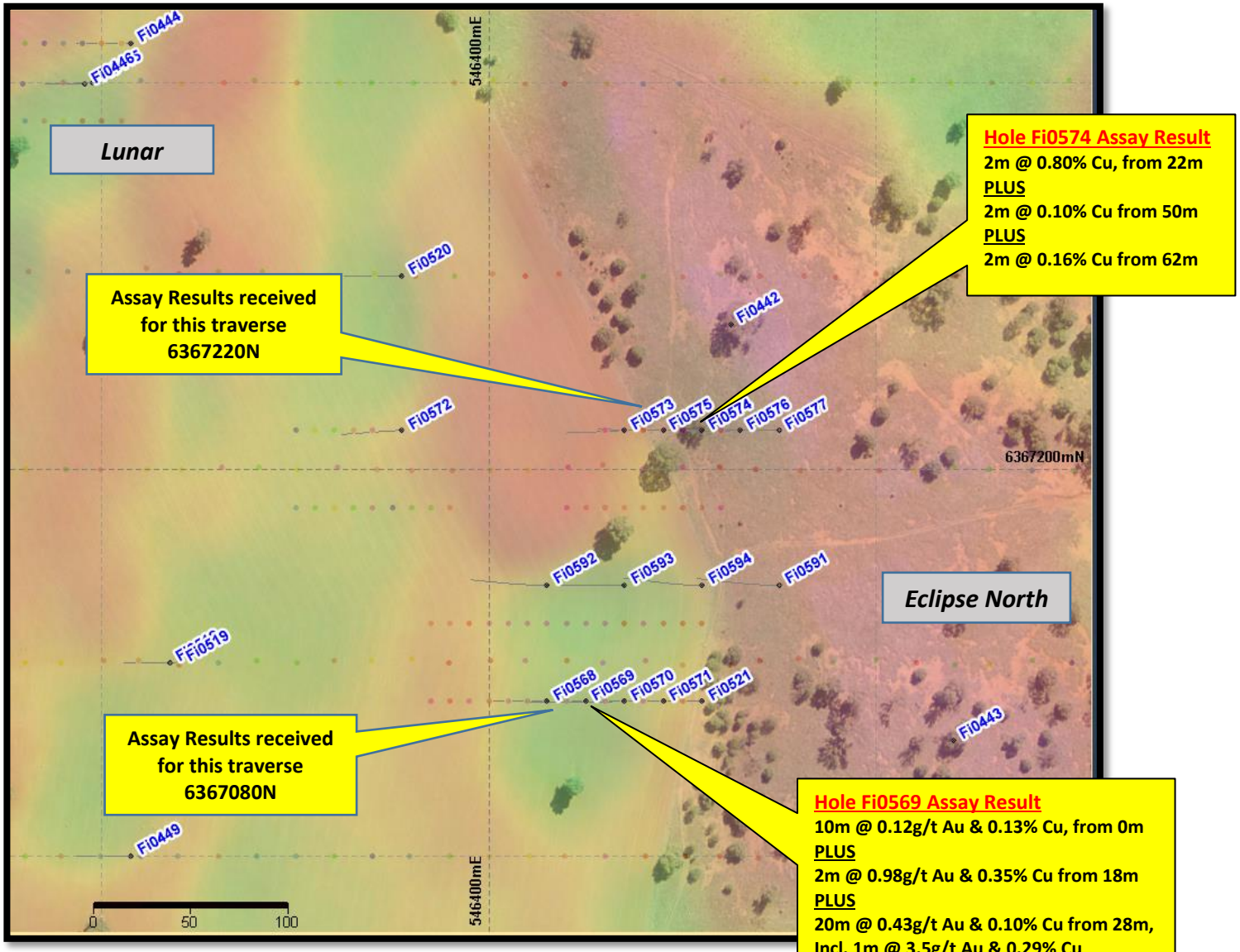


Figure 4: ***Eclipse North Au-Cu Prospect*** *- Cross Section 6367080mN (Holes Fi0568-571) Au-Cu Assays & Significant Intersections*

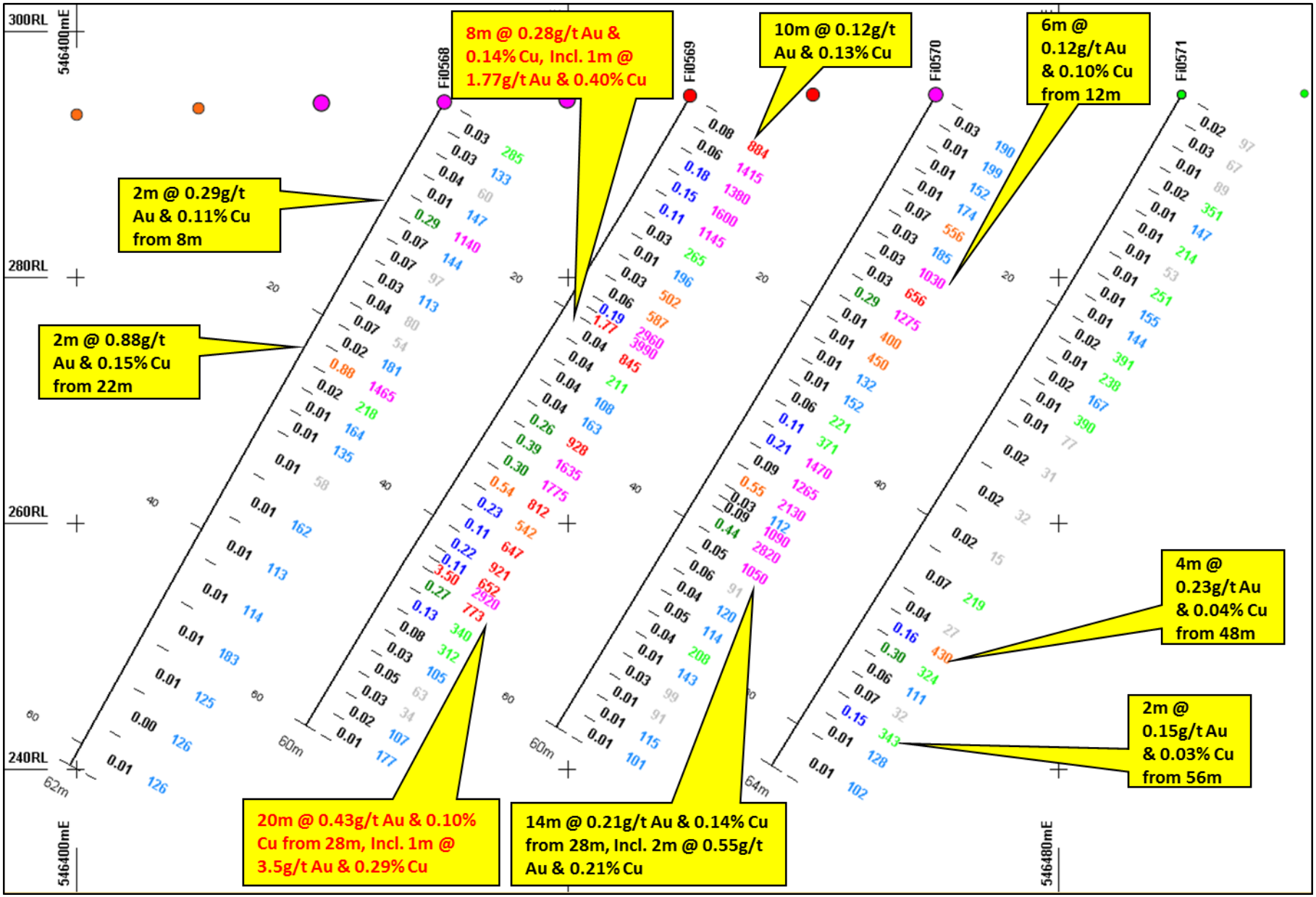


Table 3: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Eclipse North within the 2.2km Eclipse Trend***

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
Fi0568	546430	6367080	GPS	294.33	-60	270	62	RC	Eclipse North	**8**	**10**	**2**	0.29	**0.11**
										22	**24**	**2**	**0.88**	**0.15**
Fi0569	546450	6367080	GPS	295	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	**0**	**10**	**10**	0.12	**0.13**
										18	**20**	**2**	**0.98**	**0.35**
									incl.	**19**	**20**	**1**	**1.71**	**0.40**
										28	**48**	**20**	0.43	**0.10**
									incl.	**43**	**44**	**1**	**3.50**	**0.29**
Fi0570	546470	6367080	GPS	295	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	**12**	**18**	**6**	0.12	**0.10**
										28	**42**	**14**	0.21	**0.14**
									incl.	**34**	**36**	**2**	**0.55**	**0.21**
									incl.	**38**	**40**	**2**	**0.44**	**0.28**
Fi0571	546490	6367080	GPS	294.907	-60	270	64	RC	Eclipse North	48	52	4	0.23	0.04
										56	58	2	0.15	0.03
Fi0572	546355	6367220	GPS	292.687	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	14	16	2	0.10	<0.01
Fi0573	546470	6367220	GPS	294.943	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	42	44	2	0.10	0.01
Fi0574	546510	6367220	GPS	295.096	-60	270	64	RC	Eclipse North	**22**	**24**	**2**	0.08	**0.80**
									incl.	**22**	**23**	**1**	0.08	**0.93**
										50	**52**	**2**	0.07	**0.10**
										62	**EOH**	**2**	0.04	**0.16**
Fi0575	546490	6367220	GPS	295	-60	270	64	RC	Eclipse North	12	14	2	0.13	0.07
										40	44	4	0.50	0.05
										53	**54**	**1**	0.07	**0.40**
										54	58	4	0.18	0.03
Fi0576	546530	6367220	GPS	293.272	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	20	24	4	0.27	0.05
Fi0577	546550	6367220	GPS	291.999	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	**40**	**42**	**2**	0.31	**0.12**

Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Carlisle Target (2) – Magnetic Target was not reached due to excess water present***

Hole ID	Easting (m GDA94)	Northing (m GDA94)	Survey Base	RL (mAHD)	Dip (°)	GDA Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Fi0564	538770	6363030	GPS	296.424	-90	0	82	RC	Carlisle Magnetic Feature	52	56	4	0.30
Fi0565	538290	6362795	GPS	302.528	-60	270	100	RC	Carlisle Magnetic Feature	NS			
Fi0566	538290	6362675	GPS	302.404	-60	270	100	RC	Carlisle Magnetic Feature	not sampled			
Fi0567	538290	6362555	GPS	303.805	-60	270	100	RC	Carlisle Magnetic Feature	not sampled			

Considerable cover and water were both encountered unexpectedly, making drilling difficult. The magnetic response has not been tested as yet, and will require a deeper drill hole. Encouragingly, the drilling of two RC holes on the periphery of the magnetic high anomaly intersected intense chlorite (+/-carbonate-hematite-epidote-pyrite) altered, non-magnetic basement sediments, which is consistent with the mineralising model being pursued.

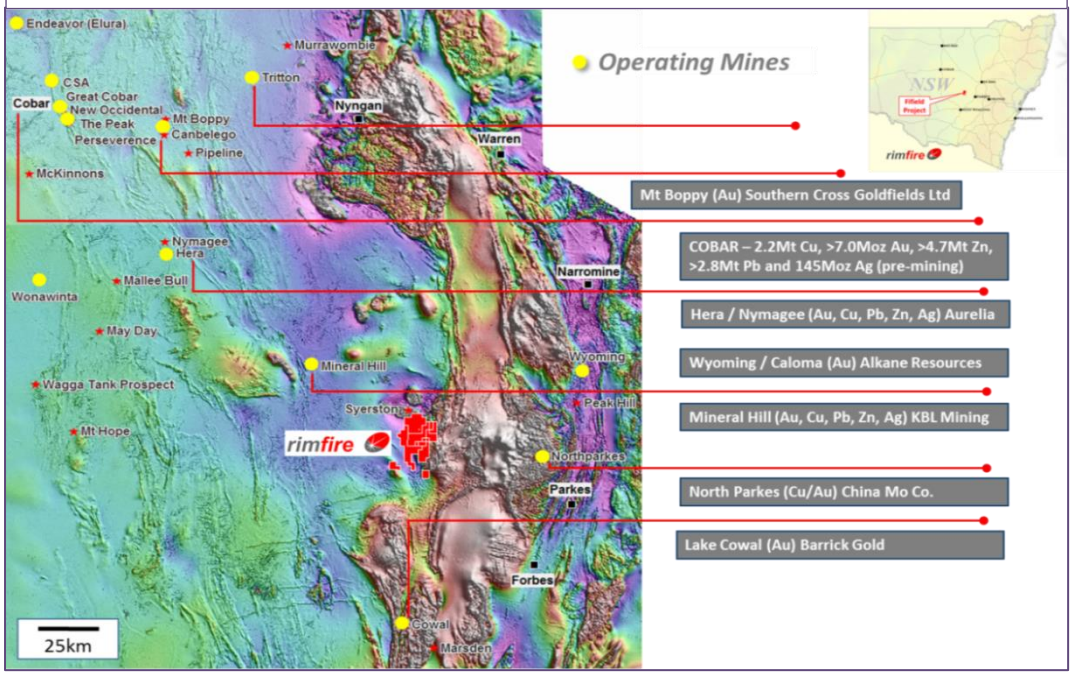
The Company will consider using RC drilling with a diamond tail, for a subsequent testing of the magnetic anomaly, at a later stage, but not within the current drill program.

ABOUT RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING AND COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION

Rimfire Pacific Mining is an ASX listed (code: RIM) resources exploration company that has its major emphasis focused at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). Rimfire interprets a rift basin setting at Fifield, Back Arc to the World Class Macquarie Arc, and traversed by the crustal scale Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ) which is host to multiple styles of significant mineralisation, with combined multimillion ounce gold equivalent potential.

In 2010 the Company delivered a greenfields gold and silver discovery, named "Sorpresa", in the Fifield district. Subsequent exploration has provided evidence that the "Wider Sorpresa Area" is now considered a significant gold mineralised system of some promise. The gold is predominantly native gold. There is additional potential for copper in the district.

Location map of Rimfire Tenements within the LTZ, showing proximal projects from others



The current main Sorpresa Strike line containing gold and silver mineralisation is approximately 1.5km in length and is at various stages of further discovery extension drilling. The Company announced a JORC 2012 Compliant Inferred & Indicated Maiden resource for Sorpresa in December 2014, which comprises 6.4Mt for 7.9Moz of silver and 125kOz of gold (at 0.5g/t Au & 25g/t Ag cutoff).

The Company has now established multiple project areas of importance involving hard rock Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Platinum (Pt) and Base Metals within a 6km radius of the Sorpresa discovery covering an extensive prospective 35km^2 area at Fifield, which is part of the contiguous 313km^2 tenement position held. Prioritized current prospects and targets are being systematically assessed with more than **25 targets** revealed to date.

The latest presentations on the Company are at hyperlinks*:*

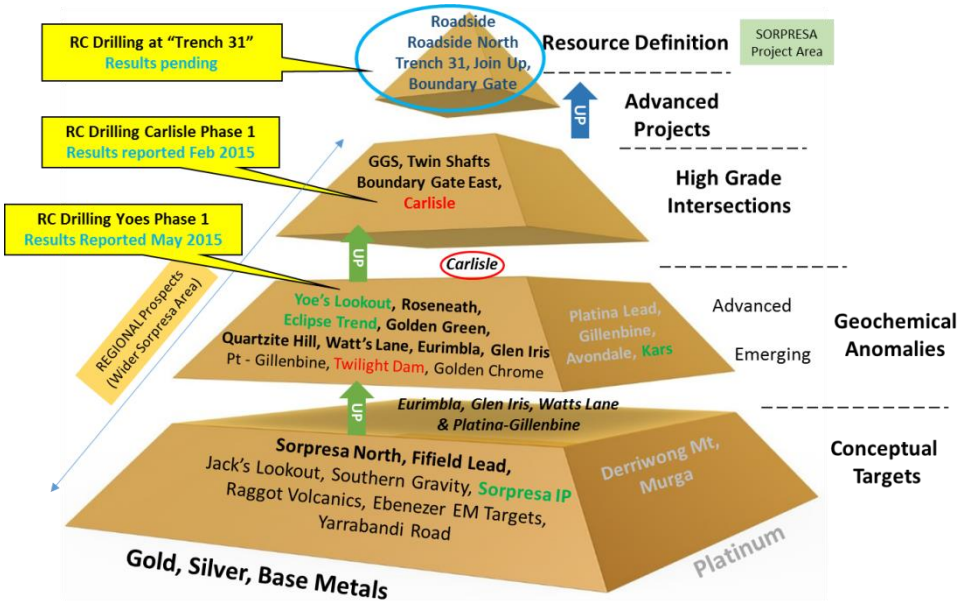
Rimfire Exploration Presentation – AGM 14 November 2014
Exploration Industry Presentation and Rimfire Benchmarking – AGM 14 November 2014

A 3D Exploration Model, as at May 2014, depicting gold mineralisation at Sorpresa with a description of the RC drill program goals at that time is available as a ***video by hyperlink: Click Here.***

Regional Prospects within 6km Radius of Sorpresa Project Area at Fifield

Prioritized current prospects and targets within 6kms of Sorpresa are being systematically assessed. Rimfire interprets a rift basin setting at Fifield, Back Arc to the World Class Macquarie Arc, and traversed by the crustal scale Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ) is host to multiple styles of significant mineralisation, with combined multimillion ounce gold equivalent potential. To date more than **25 targets are revealed**.

The prospect pyramid below ranks these prospects which are grouped into 7 manageable "Target Domains", for gold and base metals, in terms of their logistical, spatial, deposit style and exploration stage;



Rimfire Prospect Pyramid illustrated at increasing stages of advancement from Conceptual targets, Emerging and Advanced Geochemical Anomalies, Prospects with High Grade intersections, and Advanced Targets, and a Resource at Sorpresa.

1. **Sorpresa (Carbonate Base Metal Epithermal Au/Ag)** – Roadside North, Roadside, Original Sorpresa
2. **Sorpresa (Carbonate Base Metal Epithermal Au)** – Join-Up, Boundary Gate, Boundary Gate East, Trench 31
3. **Eclipse Trend (Au-VMS / Epithermal)** – McConnell's, Transit, Eclipse North, Eclipse, Eurimbla, Golden Chrome, Roseneath, Watt's Lane, Carlisle.
4. **Yoes Lookout (Skarn and Structurally controlled Greenstone and Sediment hosted Au, possible Porpyhry Cu-Au target style)**
5. **Orogenics (Structurally controlled Greenstone and Sediment hosted Au)-** Golden Green, Golden Green South, Twin Shafts, Rabbit Hill, Golden Green East.
6. **Sorpresa Extensions** – Sorpresa North, Quartzite Hill, Fifield Lead, Southern Gravity, Red Mist
7. **Conceptual** – Jack's Lookout, Gravity Gradient, Raggatt Volcanics, Glen Iris,

Work programs are at various stages of development on the prospects.

Company Strategy

The Company has been committed to pursue a ***prospect portfolio strategy*** of developing the regional prospects at Fifield to suitable stages, in parallel with the Sorpresa project area to achieve outcomes as follows:

- Enhance and highlight the Fifield district's appeal to deliver more discoveries within 6km radius of Sorpresa
- Metals being pursued include Gold, Silver, Platinum and Base Metals
- Ensure the Company has the opportunity to make the best discoveries possible in its prospect portfolio
- Continue discovery growth at Sorpresa, looking for important contributions in the next phases of drilling
- Grow the maiden resource at Sorpresa (23 Dec 2014), currently published as inferred and indicated comprising **6.4Mt for 7.9Moz of silver and 125kOz of gold (at 0.5g/t Au & 25g/t Ag cutoff)**
- Examine economic potential, as appropriate to the stage of the project area

Competent Persons Declarations

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration and Resource Results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Colin Plumridge who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Plumridge has over 45 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Plumridge is employed by Plumridge & Associates Pty. Ltd. and is a consulting geologist to the Company. Colin Plumridge has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Colin Plumridge has previously consented to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historic information and previously published material under 2004 JORC standard that is referenced in this report:

Historic information provided is extracted from the reports entitled and listed in the table below created on the dates shown and is available to view additionally on the Company Website at hyperlink: ASX Announcements. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The relevant JORC table to those results is published with each report.

In addition, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements which operated under the 2004 JORC reporting requirements. Mr Colin Plumridge as a Competent Person consented to the inclusion in the original reports in the form and context in which each appeared, please refer to the Competent Persons declaration above for additional information.

Table 5 Dates and Hyperlinks for previously referred to results in this report

ASX June 13th 2012 High Grade Gold Intersection Sorpresa Project – Fifield NSW
ASX July 26th 2012 Successful Intersections at Sorpresa Gold Project
ASX October 10th 2012 Highest Gold and Silver Grades seen to date at Sorpresa Project
ASX December 18th 2012 Sorpresa Project Produces More Encouraging Results
ASX March 27th 2013 Additional Assays at Sorpresa Gold Project
ASX June 13th 2013 Further Positive RC Drilling Results at Sorpresa Project
ASX July 17th 2013 Diamond Drilling Reveals Bonanza Grade of 1m @ 114g/t Au
ASX October 21st 2013 Results Confirm Extensions of Gold and Silver at Sorpresa Project
ASX December 20th 2013 High Grade Silver extensions continue at Roadside
ASX February 14th 2014 Gold Intersections Confirm New Intersections at Sorpresa
ASX May 16th May 2014 4,000m RC Drilling Program at Sorpresa Project – Regional Intersection 2m @ 9.11g/t Gold
ASX May 30th May 2014 Drilling Update and 3D Exploration Model for Sorpresa Project – 2m @ 7.49g/t Gold intersected
ASX July 23rd 2014 Encouraging Regional Rock Chip Results up to 13.7g/t Gold, Fifield NSW
ASX August 18th 2014 New High Grade Rock Chip Results up to 23g/t Au at Fifield NSW
ASX August 26th 2014 Sorpresa Gold and Silver Mineralisation Extended at Fifield, NSW
ASX November 28th 2014 Encouraging Gold Results Intersected in New Shallow Oxide Position at Sorpresa
ASX December 8th 2014 High Grades Intersected in Sorpresa Resource Definition Drilling
ASX December 23rd 2014 Sorpresa Maiden Resource Fifield NSW – 6.4Mt for 125kOz of gold and 7.9Moz of silver
ASX January 30th 2015 December Quarter Exploration Report
ASX February 20th 2015 Sorpresa RC Drilling Assays Finalised, New RC Drilling underway to extend mineralisation
ASX February 23rd 2015 Gold Intersections confirmed from Surface at Carlisle, Fifield NSW
ASX 23rd March 2015 Encouraging Results including 2m @ 10.09g/t Gold Intersected at Sorpresa
ASX 13th April 2015 Skarn style mineralisation intersected with Copper Anomalism at Yoes Lookout Prospect
ASX 14th May 2015 3,700m RC Drilling Program Commences Fifield NSW – discovery opportunities in 7 locations
ASX 20th May 2015 Yoes Area Assays confirm Copper Anomalism with Gold Present

Table 6: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	RC Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags. RAB Samples are collected at 1m intervals from the cyclone in plastic bags. 1 metre intervals are sampled from all Auger holes within in situ weathered basement geology. Nominal 2 kg samples are collected at the drill rig. Rock Chips samples are a mix of float, sub crop & outcrop (identified in results table).
	· Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 50, 51 and 52nd sample respectively.
	· 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.	RC Hole collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS, and Trimble DGPS. Downhole surveying in RC hole is conducted every 20m open hole, and where required every 50m in-rod using stainless steel rods. All other drill and sample locations are surveyed using Garmin GPS.
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).	Reverse Circulation conducted using face sampling hammer (119mm diameter). RAB drilling conducted using blade bit (100mm diameter). Auger drilling conducted by trailer mounted hydraulic driven auger rig with nominal hole diameter of 100mm.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Poor sample recoveries are noted during logging with percentage estimates. These are compared to results.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and riffle splitter (for RC) are used to provide a uniform sample and these are routinely cleaned. The hole is blown out at the beginning of each rod to remove excess water, plus auto-blow downs, to maintain dry sample. Auger and RAB samples are visually checked for recovery and up hole contamination. Auger and RAB drilling not conducted below the water table.
	· 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.	In RC drilling occasional poor sample recovery and also wet samples occur however close examination and comparison to results showed that there is no identifiable bias in the results associated with these samples.
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.	Geological logging of drill chips records colour, grainsize, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining including percentage estimates along with moisture content. Drill samples are sieved, logged and placed into chip trays.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips is qualitative by nature, drill chip trays are retained for future reference.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All metres drilled are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core reported in this release

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued.	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reported RC results have been riffle split. Lower priority RC intervals are speared samples and if found to be anomalous will be subsequently riffle split and re-assayed. Wet samples are not put through riffle splitter but homogenized and subsampled using small spear. Sample returned from 1 metre RAB interval is homogenized and speared and composited and maximum composite interval within significant intersection is provided with result. Sample returned from 1 metre auger interval is homogenized in collection tray and speared. All RAB and Auger samples were dry. Rock Chips are sawn in half with half submitted for analysis.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. .	Sub-samples obtained from riffle splitting are submitted as 1m intervals or composited to 2m (equal weights) to produce a bulk 2kg sample, subsamples of occasional wet metres are composited similarly. Lower priority zones are speared and composited on 4m intervals. The homogenization and spearing method is typical for sampling RAB and auger returns and QAQC results identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Industry standard QAQC protocols with insertion of certified reference samples, blank samples and field duplicates are included every 50, 51 and 52nd sample respectively. No wet samples are put through the riffle splitter which is checked between samples and cleaned (when necessary) between samples. Equal weights (estimated from equal volumes) are collected for composited intervals.
	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.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	QAQC results of field duplicate analysis identify that the methods used are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
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.	Reported RC samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by Au_AA26. RAB and Auger samples are dispatched to ALS Laboratories with Au determined by fire assay methods Au-AA22 (or PGM-ICP24) which returns Au to 2ppb (or 1 ppb) respectively, PGM-ICP24 includes Pt to 5 ppb and Pd to 1 ppb on a 50g charge. Selected auger samples were also submitted for full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61. Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories for Au via Fire Assay method Au-AA22 to 2 ppb and full suite multi-element analysis are via Four Acid Digest method ME-MS61. Fire Assay analysis for gold and Four Acid digest for multielement analysis are considered as total techniques in the absence of coarse metal. Screen Fire Assay for gold is considered as total technique when coarse gold is present.
	· For geophysical tools, spectrometers, **handheld XRF instruments (fpXRF)**, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	All significant results reported from NATA accredited laboratory. **Handheld XRF (fpXRF) (Olympus Delta50) is used** to determine sample character and type applied to 1m riffle split or composite. All data is collected using a 30 seconds reading time for each of the 3 beams in soil mode. XRF analysis is typically applied to a single point on the sample bag of interest. Results may be cross checked with additional XRF readings, including further subsamples. The known limitations of XRF, particularly element strengths and weaknesses, are considered. XRF is a scoping and order of magnitude tool, the Company is an expert user of XRF. Trends and comparisons in XRF readings are examined. Laboratory assays may be sought for further validation. XRF results are considered as guidance for subsequent laboratory assay
	· 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.	Reviews of internal QAQC results has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested. External laboratory analysis of "umpire" samples confirm results from the primary laboratory.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported intersections are independently reviewed by 2 company personnel
	· The use of twinned holes.	Hole Twinning when used, is reported.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is captured electronically using established templates. Assay data from laboratory is merged and loaded into Access based database after passing QAQC checks. Database audit of loaded batches is conducted on a monthly basis.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	"<" values are converted into "-" values and for geochemical analysis results returning less than detection are ascribed to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	· Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill collars are located using handheld Garmin GPS and are RC collars are picked up by a Trimble Differential GPS. Downhole digital multi-shot surveys are conducted every 20m, open hole where practical, or in stainless steel rods every 50m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar elevation data from digital terrain model derived from detailed ground gravity survey DGPS data used as an interim measure prior to DGPS pick up of collar location. Other elevation data sourced from handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC Exploration was on nominal 80 X 100m grid down to 40 X 40m grid and then down to 20 X 20m grid, or as described. RAB exploration conducted on traverses with coverage on 60 ° dipping holes. Auger exploration currently on a nominal 100 X 20m grid. Rock Chip samples not on a defined grid pattern.
Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*

Data spacing and distribution continued.	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The nominal RC exploration grid is deemed adequate to identify mineralisation envelopes which are infilled as appropriate. The RAB hole spacing and nominal auger exploration grid are deemed most suitable to identify mineralisation at a scale of interest to the company. This is adequate to establish continuity in this environment however closer spaced drilling may be warranted in certain locations for further definition.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing conducted at 2 and 4 meter intervals in RAB and RC samples. Equal weights from each 1 meter interval are used to ensure that the composite adequately represents the intervals sampled. The equal weights are estimated from equal volume measure used when subsampling. Auger samples are taken on 1 metre intervals.
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.	Current observations do not suggest a bias in sampling from the drilling orientation.
	· If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drilling orientation is designed to intercept the mineralisation orthogonally where known.
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample identification is independent of hole identification. Samples are stored in a secure on- site location, under supervision and transported to ALS Orange NSW via Rimfire personnel or licensed couriers.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of QAQC data has shown that the field sampling, riffle splitting and compositing methods used are appropriate to the mineralisation being tested.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from 100% Rimfire Pacific Mining NL tenements at Fifield NSW, which may include EL5534, EL6241, EL7058, EL7959, EL5565, MC(L)305, MC(L)306. All samples were taken on Private Freehold and / or Common Land (prescribed for mining). No native title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.
	·The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Recent systematic exploration (1980 onwards) has been conducted by Ausplat Minerals NL in JV with Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd and Mount Gipps Ltd, Titan Resources and also Helix Resources and Black Range Minerals NL. Prior to this Exploration for various metals in the Fifield area has been conducted by a number of companies since the late 1960's including Anaconda, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Platina Developments NL, Mines Search Pty Ltd, Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd, Mt Hope Minerals and Shell.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation currently being pursued at Sorpresa appears to have many similarities with typical carbonate base metal epithermal gold style, in a Siluro Devonian back arc basin setting. Other mineralisation styles include sediment and greenstone hosted orogenic gold and VMS.
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:	Plans showing location of drill holes and also location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report. Any new significant RC results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant RAB results are provided in tables in within the report.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Drill hole Information Continued.	dip and azimuth of the hole	Any new significant rock chip results are provided in tables within the report. Any new significant Auger results are provided in figures within the report.
	down hole length and interception depth	
	· 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.	Information is provided in significant results tables.
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 averaging or cut-off values are applied to auger or rock chip results. Only significant RAB results >0.1g/t Au are reported using thickness weighted average for intervals with < or = 2m internal dilution. For RC results thickness weighted averages are reported for all intervals. Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 0.1g/t Au and or ≥ 10g/t Ag cut off and ≤ 2m Internal Dilution.
	· 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.	High grade intervals within in larger intersections are reported as included intervals and noted in results table. Aggregation utilises thickness weighted mean calculations.
	· The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill holes are designed to intersect the plane of mineralisation (where this is known) at 90° so that reported intersections represent true thickness.
	· 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	All intersections are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
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.	Refer to Figures
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	This information is provided in results Table.
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).	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.
	· Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures