Fifield Exploration Drilling Update

Highlights

- ✓ Results from the Southern Area Phase 2 aircore drilling and bedrock sampling support the interpretation that the bedrock has an Ordovician Macquarie Arc geochemical signature. However, testing indicates that it is likely to be from Stage II volcanism rather than the Stage III and IV volcanism associated with mineralisation at Cowal (gold) and Northparkes (copper / gold).
- ✓ Northern Area Phase 1 aircore drilling indicates a peak copper anomaly value of 703ppm copper.
- ✓ The focus of Phase 3 Drilling Program will be the
    a) Northern Gold prospect which is an area with a surface footprint of 400m x 100m of historical gold workings that was partially tested with the Phase 1 drilling program, and
    b) Transit prospect where in 2017 Rimfire obtained promising intersections from RC hole Fi0808 (60 degrees inclined hole) of 20m @ 1.11g/t Au from 48m depth.

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL ("Rimfire", "Company"; ASX Code "RIM") advises that assays for the second phase of the drilling program for Southern Area have been received. These results provide further support that the Rimfire interpretation of these rocks as part of the Ordovician Macquarie Arc rather than younger Silurian or Devonian rocks is valid. However, based on scandium (Sc) versus zirconium (Zr) ratios, the area appears to be associated with Phase II volcanism rather than the Phase III and IV volcanism that is interpreted as being responsible for the nearby significant gold, and copper / gold mineralised systems of Cowal (Evolution Mining) and Northparkes (CMOC) respectively.

Phase 3 operational planning is in progress for the Northern Gold and Transit prospects including work to obtain the necessary NSW Government drilling approvals and local landholder access agreements. The Coronavirus will influence the scheduling of company activities in the short term.

Northern Gold

The Northern Gold prospect is 2km north of Sorpresa and drilling was designed to test the bedrock beneath a +400m long x 80m wide zone of historical mine pits (Figure 1). The Phase 1 RC drilling at the Northern Gold prospect consisted of 2 holes totaling 165.5m. The drilling generated anomalous gold (0.15 ppm), copper (0.17 %), lead (120 ppm) and zinc (0.13%) (ASX Announcement: Fifield Exploration Update 5Nov2019) although it did not intersect high copper or gold grades. These results are supportive of the IRGS model for mineralisation in the area (ASX Announcement: Sorpresa Basin IRGS Model 15July2019). The surface gold remains unexplained by the limited drilling to date and an aircore drilling program is the next step in understanding and locating the source of historical gold from this prospect. The size of the known footprint of Northern Gold historical gold workings supports the potential for a significant mineralised system, which could be either an independent mining operation or an incremental additional source of supply feed to any Sorpresa development.

Transit Prospect

The Transit prospect is located 3km to the east of Sorpresa and sits at the interpreted intersection of a north-northeast trending low angle thrust and a northwest trending structural corridor thought to be representative of the Lachlan Transverse Zone (Figure 2). The geology of the area consists of a series of highly deformed, quartz veined carbonaceous sediments and minor andesitic composition volcanics and volcanoclastics. In 2017 Rimfire obtained an

intersection at Transit of 20m @ 1.11g/t Au from 48m depth (ASX Announcement: Transit Area 44m at 0.61g/t Gold and Potential for Porphyry 19Sept2017). The focus of the next phase of work at Transit will be to better understand the geological structural setting that is thought to control zones of mineralisation and to test initially for further zones of shallow higher grade mineralisation that may support Rimfire's Dual Strategy (ASX Announcement: Dual Strategy - Sorpresa Appraisal and Regional Discovery 25Sept2018) of monetisation of Sorpresa.

Ordovician Macquarie Arc Characterisation Study

A component of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs in the Southern Area was to obtain bedrock samples for geochemical analysis to determine if the rocks have a similar geochemistry to the Ordovician Macquarie Arc volcanism. This is significant as historically the rocks in the Southern and Northern Areas have been considered younger Silurian / Devonian age rocks and consequently considered less prospective terrane for discovery of major copper / gold or gold mineralised systems. The older Ordovician Macquarie Arc age rocks host nearby major copper / gold and gold mineralised systems including Northparkes (CMOC) and Cowal (Evolution Mining) respectively.

Eight aircore or grab samples of either andesite lavas, associated volcaniclastic rocks or diorite from the Southern Area have been assayed for a suite of 48 elements by ALS (Australian Laboratory Services) (Figure 3).

A preliminary study of the data supports Rimfire's interpretation that the rocks are primarily intermediate in composition and are part of the Ordovician Macquarie Arc. All but one sample plots within or near the Mid to Late Ordovician Goonumbla Volcanic field on a Zirconium (Zr) versus Scandium (Sc) diagram (Figure 4). There are four identified volcanic events recognized within the Macquarie Arc volcanic sequence and they are defined as Phases I to IV. The most significant phases are the Stage III and IV events that are associated with mineralisation events at the Northparkes and Cowal mines respectively. The Stage II (Goonumbla) is not considered to be associated with significant large scale Northparkes or Cowal style mineralisation. The outlier is a quartz diorite (Fi1980) from within a geological feature referred to as the Murrambogie Dome that may be part of the same Ordovician ultramafic event which hosts the Syerston cobalt nickel deposit.

Southern Area

A total of 36 reconnaissance aircore holes totaling 1,423 metres were drilled in the Phase 1 (ASX Announcement: Fifield Exploration Update) and Phase 2 programs in the Southern Area (Figure 5, Table 1 and 2). The broad spaced drilling program was aimed at evaluating the Southern Area's potential to host large tonnage Lake Cowal or Northparkes style deposits. As expected, interpreted Ordovician intermediate lithologies were intersected in all holes with more proximal lavas located in the eastern third of the area.

The copper geochemistry for the region is generally subdued with all three metre samples assaying < 254ppm. Gold is also subdued assaying <0.3ppm. The only exception is a three metre interval of quartz diorite from the centre of the Murrambogie Dome, which assayed 0.29 ppm gold.

The optimal strategy for further work in this area is in development.

Northern Area

During the Phase 1 drilling program eleven aircore holes, totaling 408 metres, were drilled in September 2019 (ASX Announcement: Fifield Exploration Update). Three holes were intended to confirm the presence and obtain samples from the northern end of a 2.5km long by 800m maximum width anomaly defined by greater than 400ppm copper geochemistry identified by previous explorers. Six holes tested possible extensions to the north and east. While two holes were designed to locate the source of a 2.72% Copper assay from a grab sample located 900metres to the east of the main anomaly (Figure 6 and Table 3).

Diorite assaying up to 703ppm copper was intersected within the copper anomaly identified by previous explorers. This feature is interpreted as being marginal to a zone of anomalous copper in volcaniclastic rocks which are sometimes intruded by diorite dykes assaying less than 400ppm copper.

Rimfire and previous explorers drill holes were terminated at refusal immediately above the base of oxidation. Rimfire's drilling indicates that the 2.5km long copper anomaly is related to a line of discrete moderately copper anomalous (400 to 700ppm copper) diorite plugs. Minor secondary enrichment has resulted in occasional assays exceeding 1000ppm copper at several locations.

The two holes designed to locate the source of the 2.72% copper grab sample intersected un-mineralised Devonian sandstone.

The optimal strategy for further work in this area is in development.

Rimfire Managing Director Craig Riley states:

The results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs over the Northern and Southern Areas support the Rimfire interpretation that the basement rocks are older Ordovician rocks that also host the nearby significant Northparkes (copper / gold) and Cowal (gold) mines.

The focus of work for Phase 3 drilling will now transition to the Northern Gold and Transit prospects which both retain strong potential for economic gold mineralisation that could be independent significant discoveries or be accretive projects to any development of the Sorpresa Resource

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

For further information please contact:

Craig Riley
Managing Director
Phone: +61 3 9620 5866
Email: rimfire@rimfire.com.au

Figure 1: Location Plan of Northern Gold

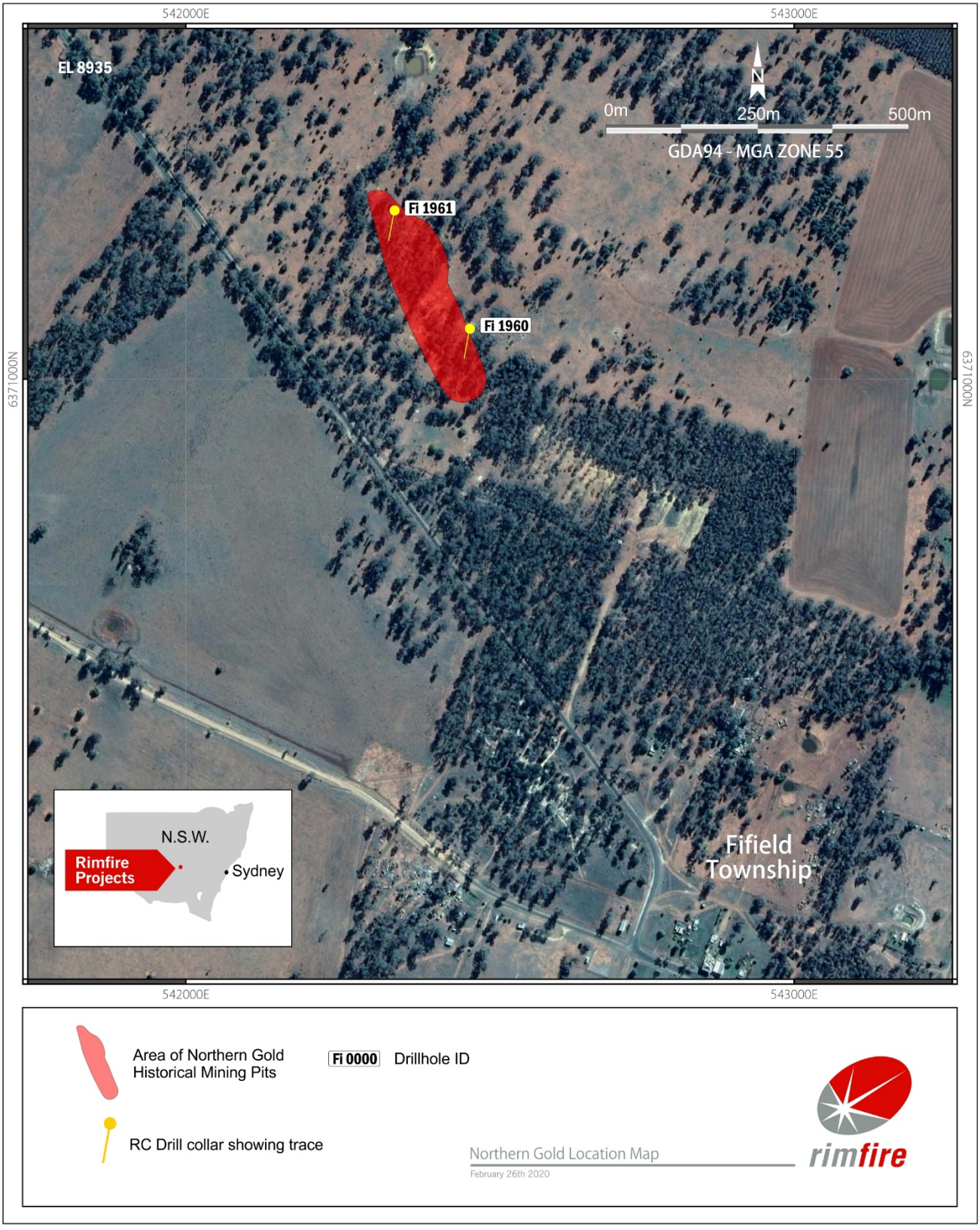


Figure 2: Location Plan of Transit in relation to Sorpresa and Various Local Prospects

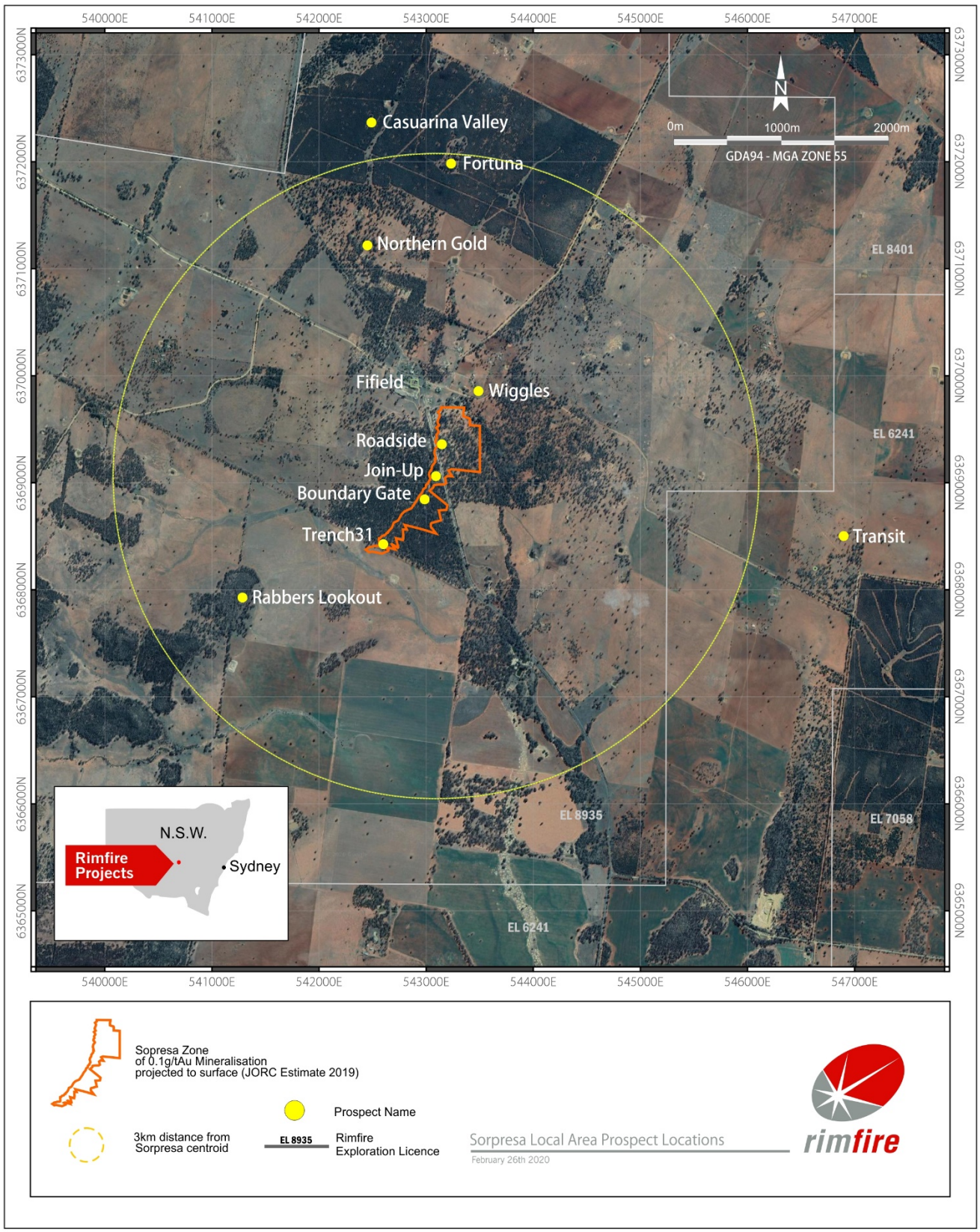


Figure 3: Southern Area Sample Locations for Macquarie Arc Characterisation Study

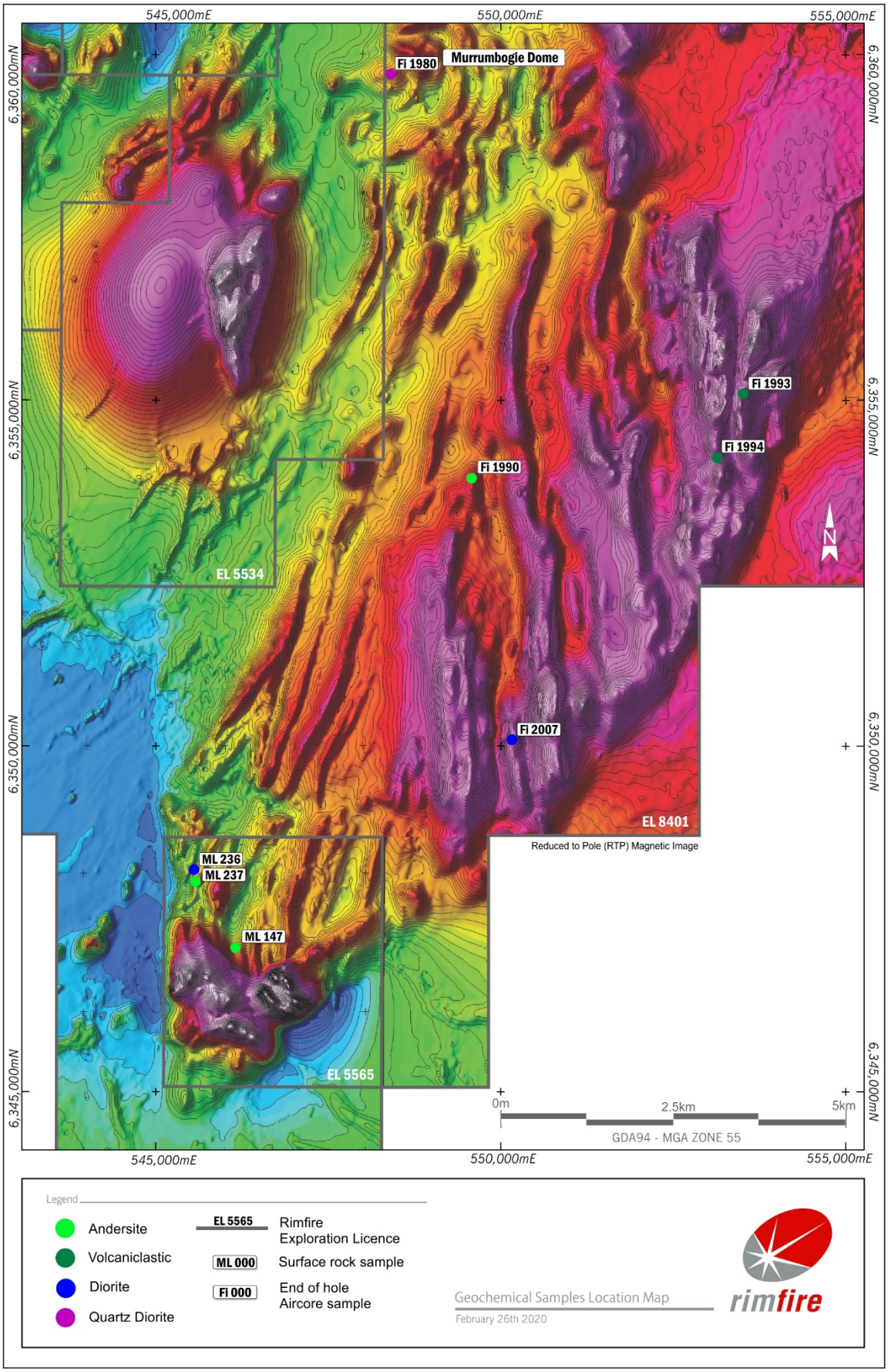
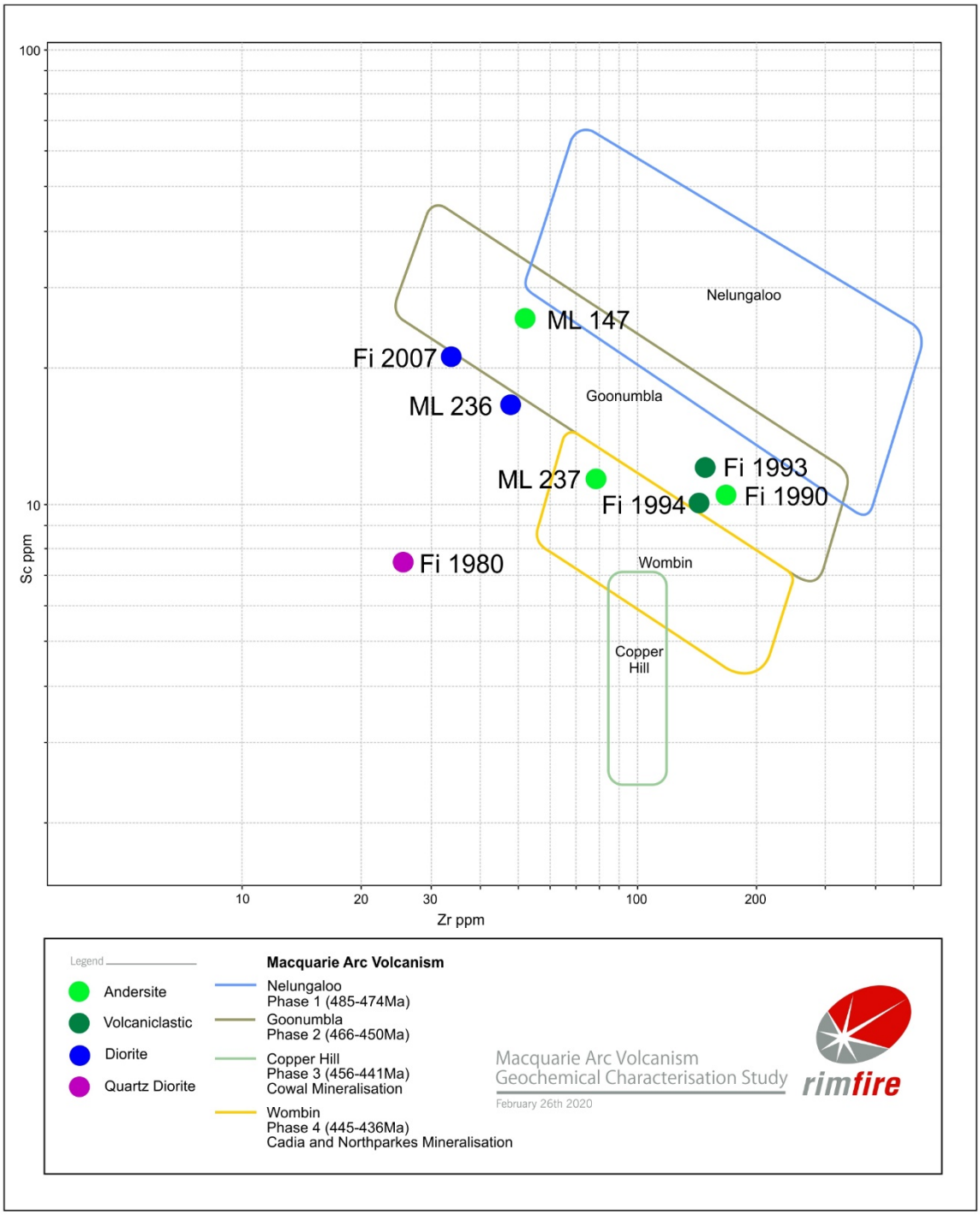


Figure 4: Zirconium versus Scandium Plot to Assess Similarities with other Macquarie Arc Volcanism



References:

1. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences; An International Geoscience Journal of the Geological Society of Australia, Volume 54, 2007 Issue 2-3: Geological evolution and metallogenesis of the Ordovician Macquarie Arc, Lachlan Orogen, New South Wales by A. J. Crawford, D. R. Cooke &C. M. Fanning
2. Episodes Vol. 35, no. 1 p177 to 186: The Macquarie Arc, Lachlan Orogen, New South Wales: its evolution, tectonic setting and mineral deposits by Richard A. Glen, C.D. Quinn and David R. Cooke
3. Quarterly Notes August 2015 No 144 © State of New South Wales through Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development, Geological Survey of New South Wales 2015. New lead isotopic and geochronologic constraints on mineralisation in the Macquarie Arc — insights from the Lake Cowal district, New South Wales, by David B. Forster, Paul McInnes, Peter M. Downes, Roland Maas, Marc Norman and Phillip L. Blevin.
4. Myall confirmed as a large mineralised system: analogous to Northparkes. Additional drill-ready porphyry Copper Gold targets identified. ASX Media Release, Magmatic Resources, 31 January 2019 p8.

Figure 5: Southern Area Phase 1 and 2 Aircore Drill Hole Locations and Geology

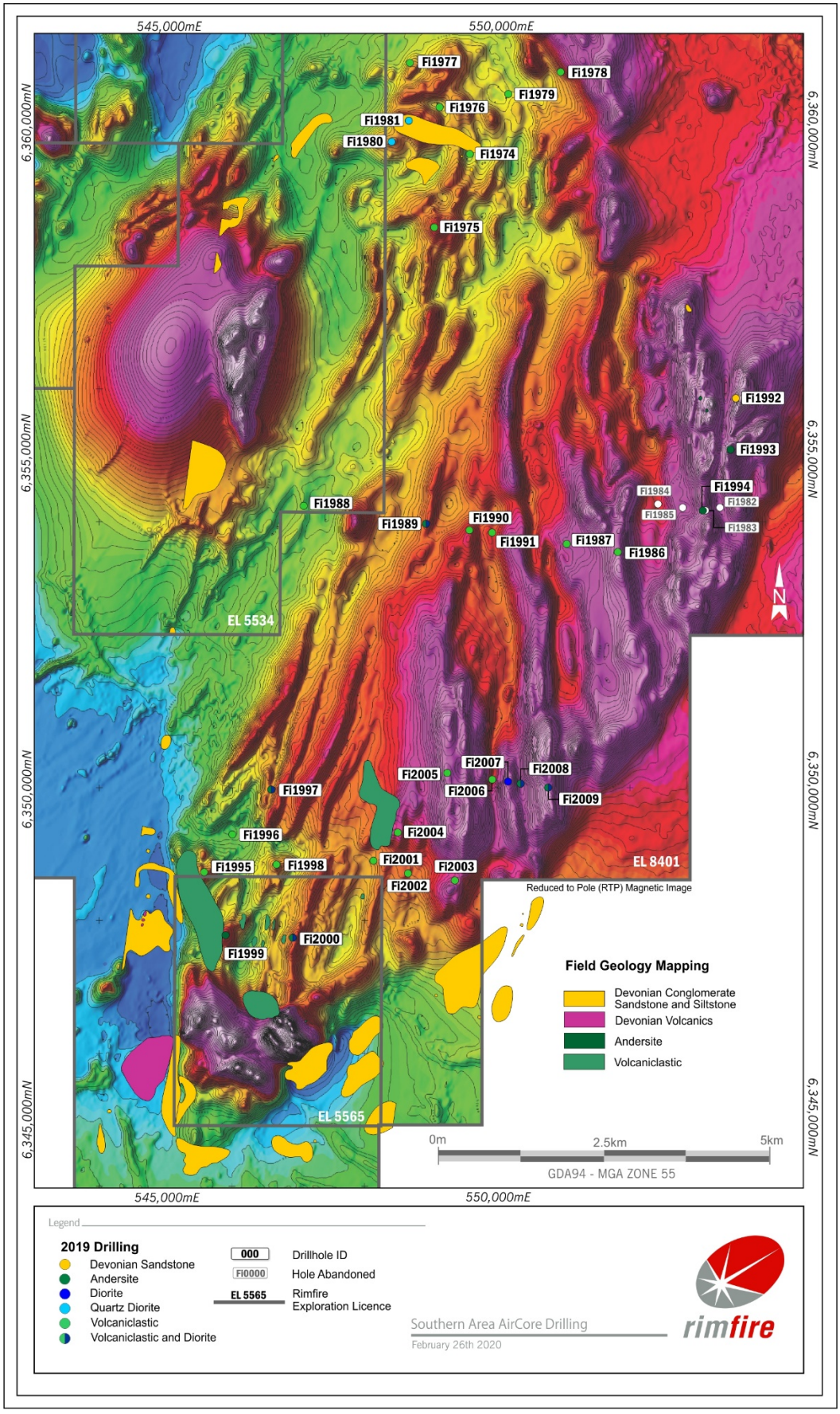


Figure 6: Northern Area Phase 1 Aircore drill hole locations and Geology

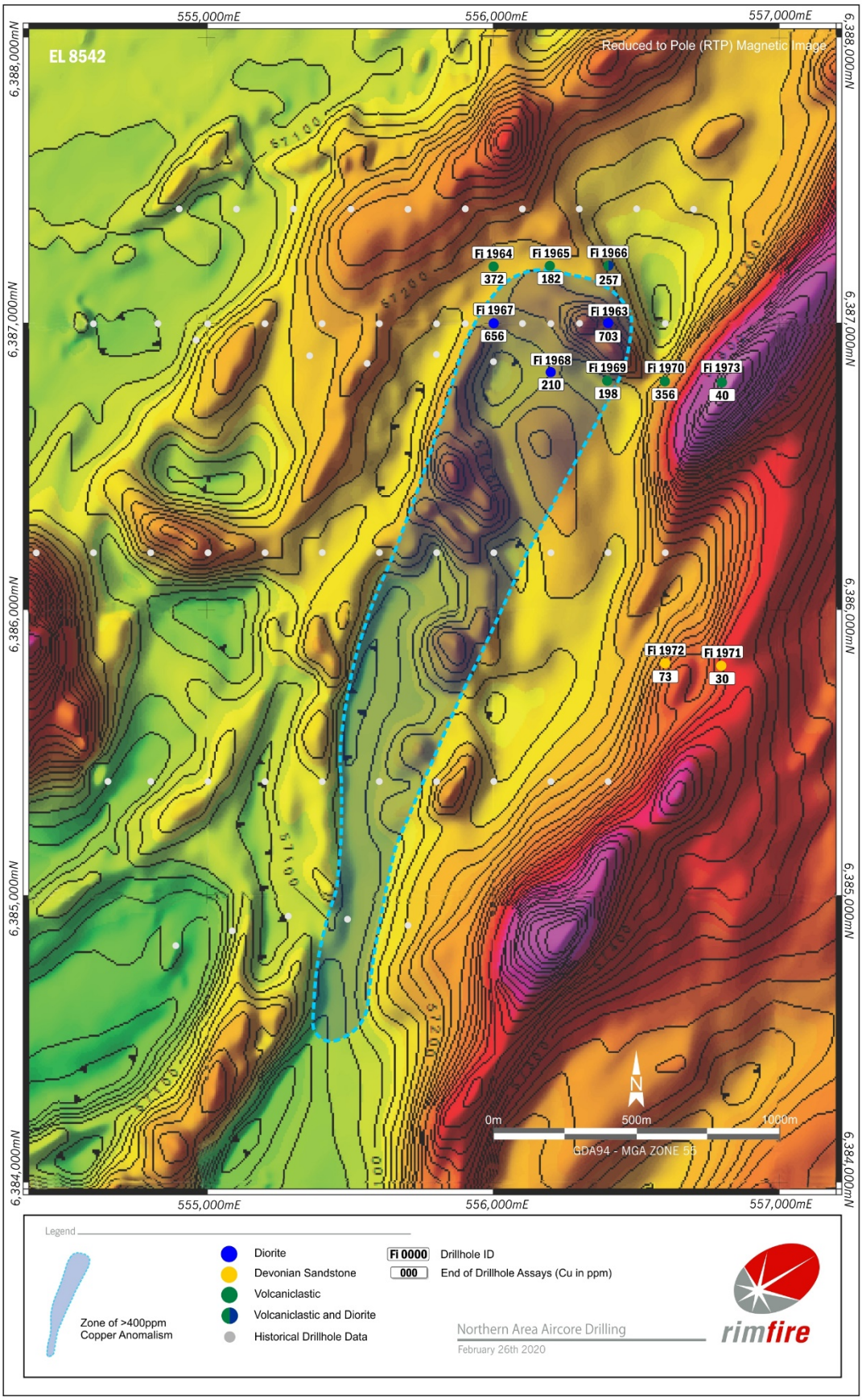


Table 1: Phase 1 Southern Area Aircore Assay Results for gold (Au) and copper (Cu)

Hole ID	mE	mN	From (m)	To (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip (deg)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
FI1974	549585	6359543	33	36		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1974			36	39		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1974			39	42		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1974			42	45		360	-90	<0.01	189
FI1974			45	48	48	360	-90	<0.01	175
FI1975	549049	6358429	33	36		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1975			36	39		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1975			39	42		360	-90	0.03	na
FI1975			42	45		360	-90	0.01	118
FI1975			45	48	48	360	-90	0.01	154
FI1976	549132	6360246	24	27		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1976			27	30		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1976			30	33		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1976			33	36		360	-90	0.01	147
FI1976			36	39	39	360	-90	0.01	145
FI1977	548681	6360906	30	33		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1977			33	36		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1977			36	39		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1977			39	42		360	-90	0.01	88
FI1977			42	44.5		360	-90	0.01	87
FI1978	551004	6360775	27	30	44.5	360	-90	0.01	na
FI1978			30	33		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1978			33	36		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1978			36	39		360	-90	<0.01	53
FI1978			39	42	42	360	-90	<0.01	40
FI1979	550170	6360440	18	21		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1979			21	24		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1979			24	27		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1979			27	30		360	-90	<0.01	182
FI1979			30	33	33	360	-90	<0.01	146
FI1980	548410	6359721	27	30		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1980			30	33		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1980			33	36		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1980			36	39		360	-90	<0.01	4
FI1980			39	41	41	360	-90	<0.01	6
FI1981	548671	6360034	39	42		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1981			42	45		360	-90	0.29	na
FI1981			45	48		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1981			48	51		360	-90	<0.01	3
FI1981			51	52.5	52.5	360	-90	<0.01	2
FI1982	553357	6354219	51	54		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1982			54	57		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1982			57	60		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1982			60	63		360	-90	0.01	18
FI1982			63	66	66	360	-90	0.01	42
FI1983	553124	6354175	18	21		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1983			21	24		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1983			24	27		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1983			27	30		360	-90	<0.01	38
FI1983			30	33	33	360	-90	<0.01	29
FI1984	552799	6354222	21	24		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1984			24	27		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1984			27	30		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1984			30	33		360	-90	<0.01	21
FI1984			33	35	35	360	-90	0.01	20
FI1985	552433	6354276	36	39		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1985			39	42		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1985			42	45		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1985			45	48		360	-90	0.01	40
FI1985			48	51	51	360	-90	<0.01	40
FI1986	551822	6353543	60	63		360	-90	0.03	na
FI1986			63	66		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1986			66	69		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1986			69	72		360	-90	0.01	81
FI1986			72	74	74	360	-90	0.01	82
FI1987	551047	6353667	12	15		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1987			15	18		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1987			18	21		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1987			21	24		360	-90	0.02	180
FI1987			24	26	26	360	-90	0.02	195

Analysis by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
Gold (Au) by method Au-AA26 and Copper (Cu) by ME-ICP61
na = no sample submitted for base metal assay analysis

Table 2: Phase 2 Southern Area Aircore Assay Results for gold (Au) and copper (Cu)

Hole ID	mE	mN	From (m)	To (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip (deg)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
FI1988	547082	6354240	33	36		360	-90	0.01	54
FI1988			36	39.5	39.5	360	-90	0.01	56
FI1989	548931	6353973	51	54		360	-90	0.01	55
FI1989			54	57	57	360	-90	0.01	109
FI1990	549584	6353881	60	63		360	-90	0.01	202
FI1990			63	65	65	360	-90	0.01	165
FI1991	549926	6353840	63	66		360	-90	0.01	109
FI1991			66	67	67	360	-90	0.01	55
FI1992	553600	6355861	0	2		360	-90	0.01	26
FI1992			2	5	5	360	-90	0.01	30
FI1993	553516	6355096	15	18		360	-90	0.01	84
FI1993			18	20	20	360	-90	0.01	154
FI1994	553138	6354175	69	72		360	-90	0.01	85
FI1994			72	74	74	360	-90	0.02	90
FI1995	545583	6348730	24	27		360	-90	0.01	88
FI1995			27	29	29	360	-90	0.02	248
FI1996	546011	6349302	0	2	2	360	-90	0.01	76
FI1997	546596	6349974	39	42		360	-90	0.01	76
FI1997			42	43	43	360	-90	0.01	49
FI1998	546670	6348842	9	12		360	-90	0.01	143
FI1998			12	14	14	360	-90	0.01	177
FI1999	545907	6347782	0	3	3	360	-90	0.01	107
FI2000	546918	6347741	3	6		360	-90	0.01	72
FI2000			6	7	7	360	-90	0.01	117
FI2001	548136	6348902	63	66		360	-90	0.01	84
FI2001			66	69	69	360	-90	0.01	92
FI2002	548655	6348711	39	42		360	-90	0.02	82
FI2002			42	44	44	360	-90	0.01	37
FI2003	549364	6348604	39	42		360	-90	0.01	64
FI2003			42	45	45	360	-90	0.01	73
FI2004	548470	6349310	1	2	2	360	-90	0.01	115
FI2005	549252	6350221	33	36		360	-90	0.01	182
FI2005			36	39	39	360	-90	0.01	198
FI2006	549930	6350124	6	9		360	-90	<0.01	41
FI2006			9	12	12	360	-90	<0.01	254
FI2007	550164	6350092	15	18		360	-90	<0.01	87
FI2007			18	21	21	360	-90	0.01	79
FI2008	550356	6350063	39	42		360	-90	<0.01	40
FI2008			42	43	43	360	-90	<0.01	36
FI2009	550771	6350005	78	81		360	-90	0.01	121
FI2009			81	83	83	360	-90	0.01	65

Analysis by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
Gold (Au) by method Au-AA26 and Copper (Cu) by ME-ICP61

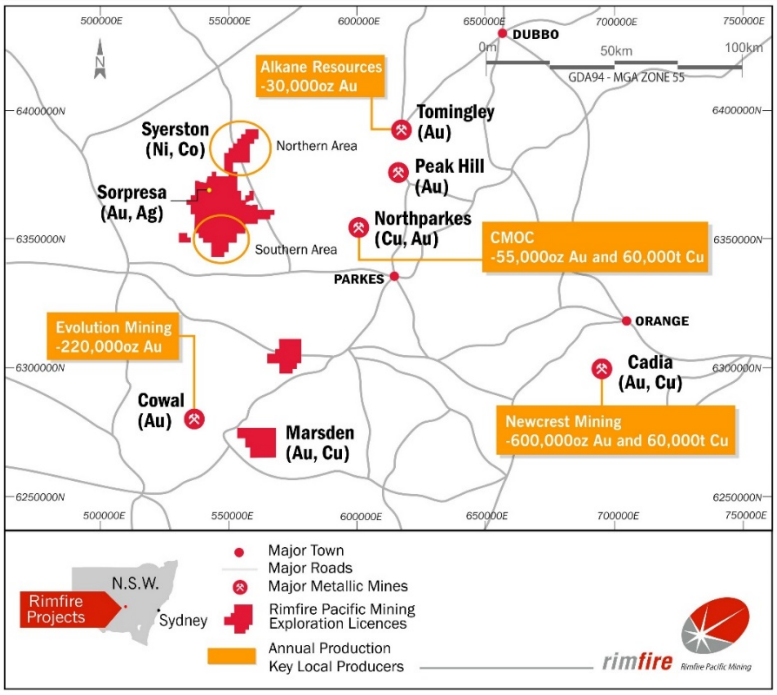
Table 3: Phase 1 Northern Area Aircore Assay Results for gold (Au) and copper (Cu)

Hole ID	mE	mN	From (m)	To (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip (deg)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
FI1963	556400	6387000	51	54		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1963			54	57		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1963			57	60		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1963			60	63		360	-90	0.01	687
FI1963			63	64	64	360	-90	0.01	703
FI1964	556000	6387200	30	33		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1964			33	36		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1964			36	39		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1964			39	42		360	-90	0.01	372
FI1964			42	45	45	360	-90	0.02	247
FI1965	556200	6387200	33	36		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1965			36	39		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1965			39	42		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1965			42	45		360	-90	0.02	147
FI1965			45	47	47	360	-90	0.01	182
FI1966	556400	6387200	30	33		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1966			33	36		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1966			36	39		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1966			39	42		360	-90	0.01	193
FI1966			42	45	45	360	-90	0.01	257
FI1967	556000	6387000	33	36		360	-90	0.03	na
FI1967			36	39		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1967			39	42		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1967			42	45		360	-90	0.02	561
FI1967			45	47	47	360	-90	0.03	656
FI1968	556200	6386800	15	18		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1968			18	21		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1968			21	24		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1968			24	27		360	-90	0.01	210
FI1968			27	28	28	360	-90	0.02	69
FI1969	556400	6386800	18	21		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1969			21	24		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1969			24	27		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1969			27	30		360	-90	0.01	198
FI1969			30	33	33	360	-90	0.02	142
FI1970	556600	6386800	39	42		360	-90	0.02	na
FI1970			42	45		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1970			45	48		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1970			48	51		360	-90	0.01	356
FI1970			51	52	52	360	-90	0.01	259
FI1971	556800	6385800	6	9		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1971			9	12		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1971			12	15		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1971			15	18		360	-90	0.01	30
FI1971			18	21	21	360	-90	<0.01	17
FI1972	556600	6385800	0	3		360	-90	<0.01	59
FI1972			3	6	6	360	-90	0.01	73
FI1973	556800	6386800	6	9		360	-90	0.01	na
FI1973			9	12		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1973			12	15		360	-90	<0.01	na
FI1973			15	18		360	-90	<0.01	40
FI1973			18	20	20	360	-90	<0.01	19

Analysis by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
Gold (Au) by method Au-AA26 and Copper (Cu) by ME-ICP61
na = no sample submitted for base metal assay analysis

ABOUT RIMFIRE

Rimfire Pacific Mining (RIM) is an ASX listed resources exploration company with its major focus at Fifield in central NSW, located within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (LTZ). In 2011 the Company made a greenfields discovery, named "Sorpresa", announcing a JORC Inferred and Indicated Maiden resource in 2014. The information provided in "About Rimfire" is available to view on the company's website: ASX Announcements.



Rimfire is exploring for a major copper / gold or gold mineralised system such as at Northparkes (Cu/Au) or Cowal (Au) on 915km^2 of Exploration Licences 100km west of Parkes in central NSW. Multiple prospects with potential for further gold discoveries exist in the area around Sorpresa which are part of Rimfire's 681km^2 contiguous tenements. Rimfire also holds two exploration licences covering 234km^2; located 40 to 60kms south of the Fifield Project, in a prospective area now part of a moratorium associated with the MinEx Cooperative Research Centre program (minexcrc.com.au)

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 Craig Riley who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Riley has over 25 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Riley is employed by Rimfire Pacific Mining (RIM) and is an employee of the Company. Craig Riley 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'. Craig Riley consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements Disclaimer:

This document contains "forward looking statements" as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals. Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives 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", or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 4: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Surface Rock Samples, Auger and Aircore Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Aircore sampling Each sample represents a scooped composite sample of cuttings generated via aircore drilling. Cuttings are collected in buckets from the cyclone for each metre drilled then tipped on a plastic sheet. A PVC spear is used to collect a sample from each pile of cuttings with three consecutive metres combined in a single calico sample bag. 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Blank sample and reference standards were inserted into the sample sequence.
	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.	Industry standard preparation, including full sample pulverising prior to subsampling for assay, was undertaken for samples up to 3.6kg. For samples over 3.6kg the sample was split in the laboratory to generate as sample prior to pulverising. The field collected samples were typically in the order of 2 to 4kg, average 2.8kg. 50 g of pulverized sample was utilized for gold determination via Fire assay, and a smaller sub-sample utilised for multi-element assay via Four Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish.
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.).	Aircore drilling was completed utilising a small 4WD mounted aircore drill rig utilising an aircore drill bit with an auxiliary trailer mounted air compressor.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	A visual comparison of sample size was made as drilling progressed. Observations were recorded by the sampler.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Any noted variability was discussed with the driller with an aim to ensure consistency.
	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.	No relationship evident in current data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 was completed on all holes drilled and is considered of appropriate detail to be utilised in future studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging of chips/rock samples is qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and if sampled wet or dry.	Sample was scooped from cuttings piles and there were no wet samples.
and sample preparation	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation followed industry standard practice and is considered appropriate (refer to sampling techniques section above).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment was cleaned between 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.	Field duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered suitable for a qualitative assessment for indications of mineralisation.
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 Gold was assayed via Fire Assay, which is considered a complete method. Reported multi-elements were assayed Four Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish, which is considered a complete method.
	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.	Not applicable
	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.	Field duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All reported mineralised results have been reviewed by 2 company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was digitized and loaded via Datashed into the site database. Assay results were reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into the database via Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 zone55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is controlled by the interpretation of the prospect and potential orientation of mineralisation. For data discussed in this report spacing varies from 50 to 500+ metres.
	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.	Sampling is considered appropriate to identify 'broad' anomalous areas of potential mineralisation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Aircore holes samples were composited from one metre to three metre intervals for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Given the early stage of exploration it is not yet known if sample spacing and orientation achieves unbiased results.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not known at this early stage.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews completed.

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 Exploration Licences (EL's) at Fifield NSW, which include EL8935, EL8565, EL8401 and EL8542. 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 EL's are in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning Environment and Infrastructure - Regions, Industry, Agriculture and Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No results are relied on from other parties in this report.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The prospect areas lack geological exposure, available information indicates the bedrock geology across the project is a package of interbedded volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, with local intrusives. Remnant surface rock in the sample areas is often resistive, highly silicified and variably gossanous and brecciated. The deposit type/style of mineralisation is not known at this early stage.
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:	The data for the drilling discussed is included in figures and tables within the report.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of drill hole collar	
	dip and azimuth of the hole	This data is included within the tables in 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.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 data aggregation
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported
Relationship between	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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').	Not applicable
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Included within the ASX Announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant results are included on the plans and cross-section. Were results are not specifically documented they are insignificant in terms of being below grades considered of value.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable at this stage