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Company Announcement Office
Australian Securities Exchange

4m @ 6.5% Cu and 2.3g/t Au, Massive Chalcopyrite at Eclipse Trend

RC Drill Assays Confirm Copper and Gold Potential at Fifield NSW

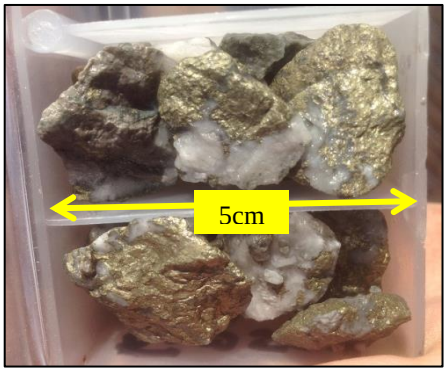
Highlights

- **Hole Fi0588 assayed 4m @ 6.5% Copper (Cu) & 2.3g/t Gold (Au) & 10 g/t Silver (Ag) from 119m**
  - **incl. 2m @ 10.95% Cu & 3.87g/t Au & 16.6g/t Ag from 120m**
  - **results exceed previously indicated fpXRF Cu (ASX, 16 June 2015) by 25%**
  - **there was an additional 5m @ 0.19% of anomalous Copper from 124m**
- **The high grade intersection (Fi0588) is structurally controlled massive chalcopyrite. This confirms a new style of mineralisation at Fifield and has positive economic parameters**
- **Gold and Copper anomalism is confirmed at multiple locations on the 2.2km Eclipse Trend.**
- **Down hole Geophysics (EM) is being undertaken to seek conductive responses in the intersected copper mineralisation (Chalcopyrite) at Eclipse South, to assist better follow up targeting**
- **Yoes North assays confirm gold anomalism is still operating 700m north of previous drilling**
- **The Eclipse Trend and Yoes area results are considered encouraging in aggregate and may represent the upper or outer parts of a much larger copper-gold system**
- **Broader deployment (km scale) geophysics programs (EM and 3DIP) will be considered to assist discovery of potential large scale copper-gold mineralisation at Eclipse Trend and Yoes areas**
- **The Company has submitted a new exploration license application to include additional areas deemed to be prospective for copper, east and south of Yoes.**

CEO and Managing Director, John Kaminsky commented:

"The completed Eclipse Trend results and the previous results at Yoes confirm that we have an important copper-gold anomalism on an extensive (km) scale (see Map [1], page 3), with potential for ore grades.

"This is an exciting position for the Company. Accordingly we are undertaking characterisation of the high grade copper intersection initially using down hole EM. Electrical geophysics methods such as EM have been successfully deployed in exploration to expand mineralisation knowledge and unlock discoveries involving copper sulphides (e.g. Chalcopyrite).



Eclipse South – Chalcopyrite in Hole Fi 0588 Assay 4m @ 6.5% Cu & 2.3g/t Au from 119m

"It is encouraging that the holes drilled at Eclipse Trend were essentially shallow traverses on modest surface expressions for gold and base metal mineralisation, yet still encountered significant copper-gold anomalism below surface.

"This was particularly evidenced at Eclipse South, whilst there was a modest gold expression at surface, there was virtually no hint of copper at surface at this location. We appear to have a hidden, probably deeper mineralisation system operating in this part of Fifield, providing occasional metal leakage anomalism, closer to surface. This is important context for potential discovery of a previously unrecognised copper system.

"We have now produced a significant copper intersection with a strong gold credit at Fifield, and essentially achieved this on first pass drilling. The high grade copper-gold zone in hole Fi 0588 (***4m @ 6.5%Cu & 2.3g/t Au, including 2m @ 10.95% Cu & 3.87g/t Au***) is in a geologically complex structural location. The intersection is on a large Nth-Sth fault that is part of the northern extension of the well mineralised Gilmore Suture. Our tenements cover the possible extensions to this intersection.

"Further exploration work is required to better understand this interval and the surrounding anomalism. The area bounded by Eclipse Trend to Yoes is approx. 4km^2 and a large mineralising system appears to be operating.

"The Fifield district continues to strengthen its mineralisation stature with the added signature for copper-gold. The Company has now applied for additional exploration areas, assessing copper opportunities, covering the areas to the East and South of Yoes.

Drilling at Eclipse South - Hole Fi 0588

"The dual company strategy to assess the Sorpresa gold-silver resource in parallel with the regional opportunities, which include Eclipse and Yoes is helping to advance the entire project area.

"The Sorpresa resource is a possible peripheral mineralisation event to a much larger mineralising system operating at Fifield. With this in mind, we will be pursuing a number of key concepts over the coming months, to seek the best areas containing the strongest mineralisation potential within the copper-gold footprint currently identified.

"As mentioned, petrology and geophysics are likely to play important roles in the next stages of the work assessment. The company receives a NSW grant payment (50% of direct drill costs) for the drilling at Eclipse and Yoes. Additional drilling (approx. 2000m) will be undertaken under the grant scheme prior to mid September."

Assay Highlights – RC Drilling

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (ASX:RIM) ("Rimfire" or "The Company") is pleased to report the completed assay results from its regional RC drilling program, at Eclipse Trend and Yoes areas at Fifield NSW. The RC drilling was designed to investigate surface geochemistry in multiple locations along the 2.2km strike of the Eclipse Trend mineralisation and at North of the Yoes area. The drilling can be considered first pass drilling in most instances.

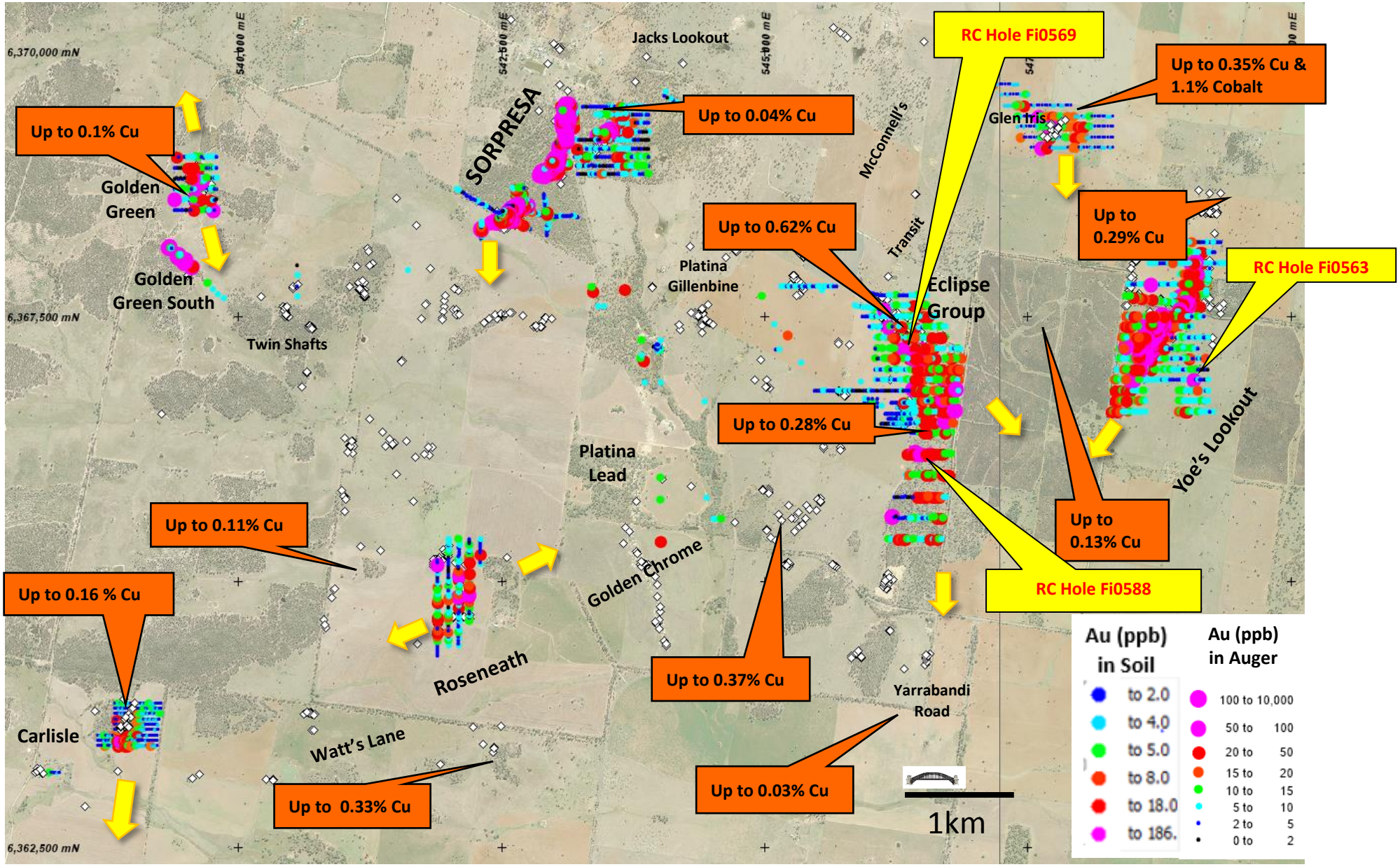
Copper and Gold assay highlights included: (Details – Tables 2 & 4, Figures 1 to 3)

Table 1

Hole	Main Interval	Including Interval
Fi 0588 Eclipse Sth	**4m @ 6.5% Cu & 2.3g/t Au & 10 g/t Ag from 119m**	**2m @ 10.95% Cu & 3.87g/t Au & 16.6g/t Ag from 120m**
Fi 0590 Eclipse Sth	**2m @ 0.3% Cu from 142m** **2m @ 0.58% Cu & 0.65g/t Au, from 156m**	
Fi 0594 Eclipse Nth	**1m @ 0.85% Cu & 0.11g/t Au, from 48m** **2m @ 0.34% Cu & 0.42g/t Au, from 60m**	
Fi 0593 Eclipse Nth	**6m @ 0.1% Cu from 16m** **8m @ 0.31g/t Au & 0.07% Cu from 22m** **16m @ 0.19g/t Au & 0.09% Cu from 36m**	**1m @ 0.67g/t Au & 0.22% Cu from 49m**
Fi 0569 * Eclipse Nth	**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 * Eclipse Nth	**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 0596 Yoes	**2m @ 2.23g/t Au from 17m**	
Fi 0597 Yoes	**1m @ 1.01g/t Au from 1m &** **1m @ 1.43g/t from 4m**	
Fi 0519 Lunar	**1m @ 2.74g/t Au from 27m**	

** Note Holes Fi 0569, Fi 0570 were reported previously 16th June 2015 are provided for context at Eclipse North.*

Map 1: The wider Sorpresa area Map, showing the underlying gold signature, with best Copper Rock Chips overlaid. Recent RC drilling has confirmed Copper (Chalcopyrite)



The Eclipse Trend is in a structurally complex area which is associated with a strong geochemical corridor which extends from Eclipse South for 2.2km through the Eclipse North drilling area and is open along strike to the north and south. Recent significant high grade Cu and Au drill intersections in both areas has indicated the potential for ore grade mineralisation relatively close to surface, open down dip and along strike. Ongoing surface geochemistry and ground geophysics (EM / 3D IP) will assist in focussing the exploration effort in this corridor as part of a larger regional exploration strategy.

"Eclipse South" Area - Technical description and details

The Eclipse South area represents the southern extension of the mineralised corridor which is the Eclipse Trend. In this southern area the mineralised zone is outlined by surface soil and auger geochemistry which has defined a corridor of low level gold (17-714 ppb Au) and anomalous arsenic (>50ppm As) values. In addition rock chip sampling of brecciated quartz rich float and outcrop with ferruginous veining and boxwork textures, indicating the presence of sulphide mineralisation, has returned values of 0.79 g/t Au and 112 ppm Cu. A shallow trench was placed across the peak gold auger values of 714ppb Au and 704ppb Au and enabled structure and geology to be mapped.

A recent RC drilling program comprising 3 lines of drilling was completed across the surface geochemistry targeting epithermal quartz sulphide mineralisation for a total of 13 holes for 1202m (Fi 0578-0590). This location is also interpreted to represent the intersection point of the main N-S and NW trending fault structures.

Significantly, these holes intersected a volcaniclastic sedimentary package interpreted to be the same as in the Eclipse North drilling.

Significant anomalous zones of gold and minor copper values were returned from RC drilling of this sedimentary horizon. However, within the volcaniclastic unit 4m wide zone of strong quartz chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected in hole Fi 0588 which returned:

- **4m @ 6.5% Cu & 2.3g/t Au from 119m, incl. 2m @ 10.95% Cu & 3.87g/t Au, from 120m**, with elevated levels of Ag, Zn, Bi. An additional 5m of Copper anomalous material was encountered from 123m.

This significant horizon is associated with a broader zone of brecciated volcaniclastics and quartz veined jaspilitic sediment with associated stringers of Py and Cpy. The orientation of this mineralised intersection is not yet clear. A possible steep to vertical orientation will be examined further.

The extent and orientation of this Cu rich sulphide zone appears to be structurally controlled and part of a much bigger system at depth and along strike beneath current drilling. Shallow drilling to date has indicated that the volcaniclastic unit may be the preferred host for Cu and Au mineralisation. However down hole EM is currently being deployed and is the next step to attempt to characterise the known mineralisation. If the massive chalcopyrite has an EM response, then this could provide a vector for identifying the orientation and extent of the sulphide zone and potentially provide a significant target for deeper strategic drill testing.

Table 2: Assay of Mineralised interval Hole Fi 0588

Hole Fi 0588		Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Au	Cu	Cu	Ag	Bi
Interval		ppm	ppm	%	Ppm	ppm
From m	To m					
118	119	0.01	425		0.3	<2
119	120	0.8	8690	0.873	2.2	11
120	121	4.92	>10000	9.84	17.9	134
121	122	2.81	>10000	12.05	15.3	98
122	123	0.66	>10000	3.26	5.4	35
123	124	0.04	716		0.4	3
124	125	0.04	925		0.5	3
125	126	0.02	1180		0.5	3
126	127	0.09	5140		1.3	<2
127	128	0.04	1370		0.4	<2

Eclipse North Area - Technical description

RC drill holes in 3 traverses from an external drilling contractor 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 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.

Initial drilling on 120m spaced drill fences was completed across these surface anomalies and returned significant downhole Au and Cu results hosted within a package of fine grained chlorite altered volcaniclastic sediments. These sediments appear to dip moderately to the east and host significant hydrothermal alteration, veining and brecciation, characterised by pervasive chlorite-silica and sericite-carbonate alteration with significant disseminated and veined pyrite ± chalcopyrite.

Several significant intersections of Au-Cu anomalism were previously reported in June 2015 and highlights included:

Fi0569

- 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**)

Fi 0570

- 6m @ 0.12g/t Au & **0.10% Cu** from 12m
- 14m @ 0.21g/t Au & **0.14% Cu** from 28m (Incl. 2m @ 0.55g/t Au & **0.21% Cu** from 34m)

In order to better understand the continuity and distribution of this mineralisation an infill line of drill holes was completed comprising 4 holes for 314m (Fi 0591-Fi 0594). These holes intersected the volcaniclastic package and returned significant mineralisation.

Fi0593

- 6m @ **0.1% Cu** from 10m
- 8m @ 0.31g/t Au & **0.07% Cu** from 22m
- 16m @ 0.19g/t Au & **0.09% Cu** from 36m (Incl. 1m @ 0.67g/t Au & **0.22% Cu**)

Fi 0594

- 1m @ 0.11g/t Au & **0.85% Cu** from 49m
- 2m @ 0.42g/t Au & **0.34% Cu** from 60m

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.

Yoes - Technical description

Recent drilling of a single line of 5 RC holes for 332m (Fi0595-Fi 599) was completed over an area previously outlined by gold in auger geochemistry which extends for 700m along a NE striking trend, beyond previous RC drilling. The single line of holes was designed to test the northern extension of this anomalous zone which in this location, was highlighted by peak Au in auger values of 1620ppb Au. This position also appears to be at the intersection point of a major N-S and NE-SW trending structure and separates ferruginous sediments in the west from more andesitic-mafic volcanics and sediments to the east.

Geological logging of the current drilling program intersected fine grained and strongly altered siliceous chlorite, carbonate andesitic volcanics with finely disseminated pyrite and minor quartz veining.

The best two gold intersections included;

Fi 0596

- 2m @ 2.23g/t Au from 17m, incl. 1m @ 4.19g/t Au
- 2m @ 0.36g/t Au from 28m

Fi 0597

- 7m @ 0.58g/t Au from 0m, incl. 1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 1m & 1m @ 1.43g/t from 4m

4 out of 5 holes intersected gold.

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 being undertaken currently, and is required to help 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 deeper drilling

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 (3DIP 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

Given the chalcopyrite (Copper mineralisation) 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 will be deployed, during July, to see if the mineralisation has an EM response (conductive). This could validate EM as a key tool for broader scoping across the Company tenement areas, to seek large copper mineralisation opportunities.

A 3DIP survey or EM survey may then 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).

RC Regional Drilling Status Summary at Fifield NSW

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).

In addition, the company used its inhouse RC rig to provide stratigraphic information and probe the Lunar anomaly on the Eclipse Trend.

Drilling priorities were 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.

Table 1

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

fpXRF Cu Results from Drill Hole Fi 0588 compared with Laboratory Assay

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. Comparative Laboratory assays are now provided, using ALS Method Cu-OG46 (Aqua Regia Digest).

Table 3

Significant fpXRF results for Fi 0588						Actual Lab Assays	% change from pfXRF to Lab assay
From (m)	To (m)	Cu % (1)	Cu% (2)	Cu% (3)	Cu% Average	Cu%	Cu%
120	121	7.3	6.7	8.2	7.4	9.84	+33%
121	122	7.9	12.3	11.6	10.6	12.05	+13.7%
122	123	1.6	2.7	1.78	2.0	3.26	+63%
				3m @	6.7%	8.38%	25%

JOHN KAMINSKY
CEO and Managing Director

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

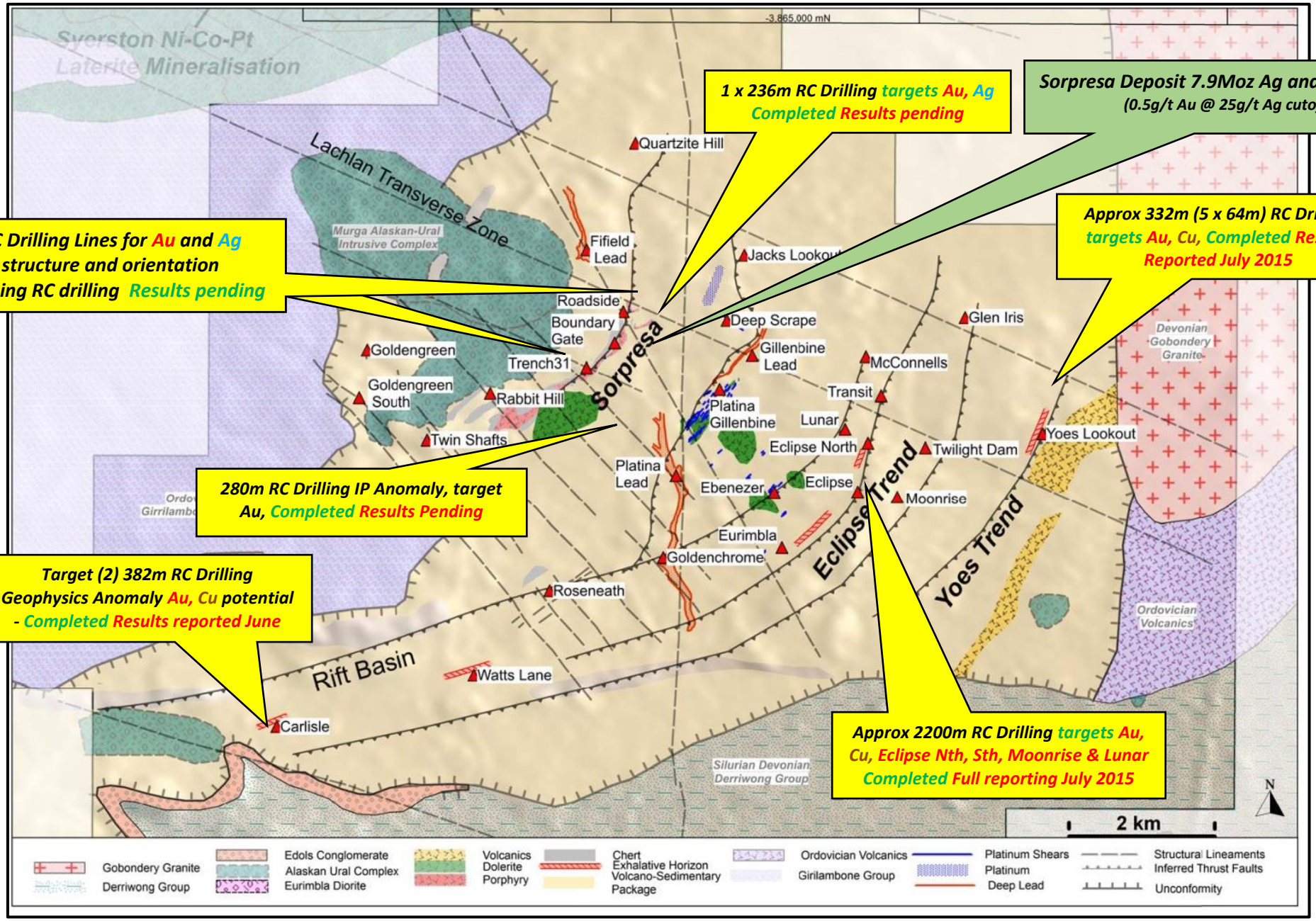
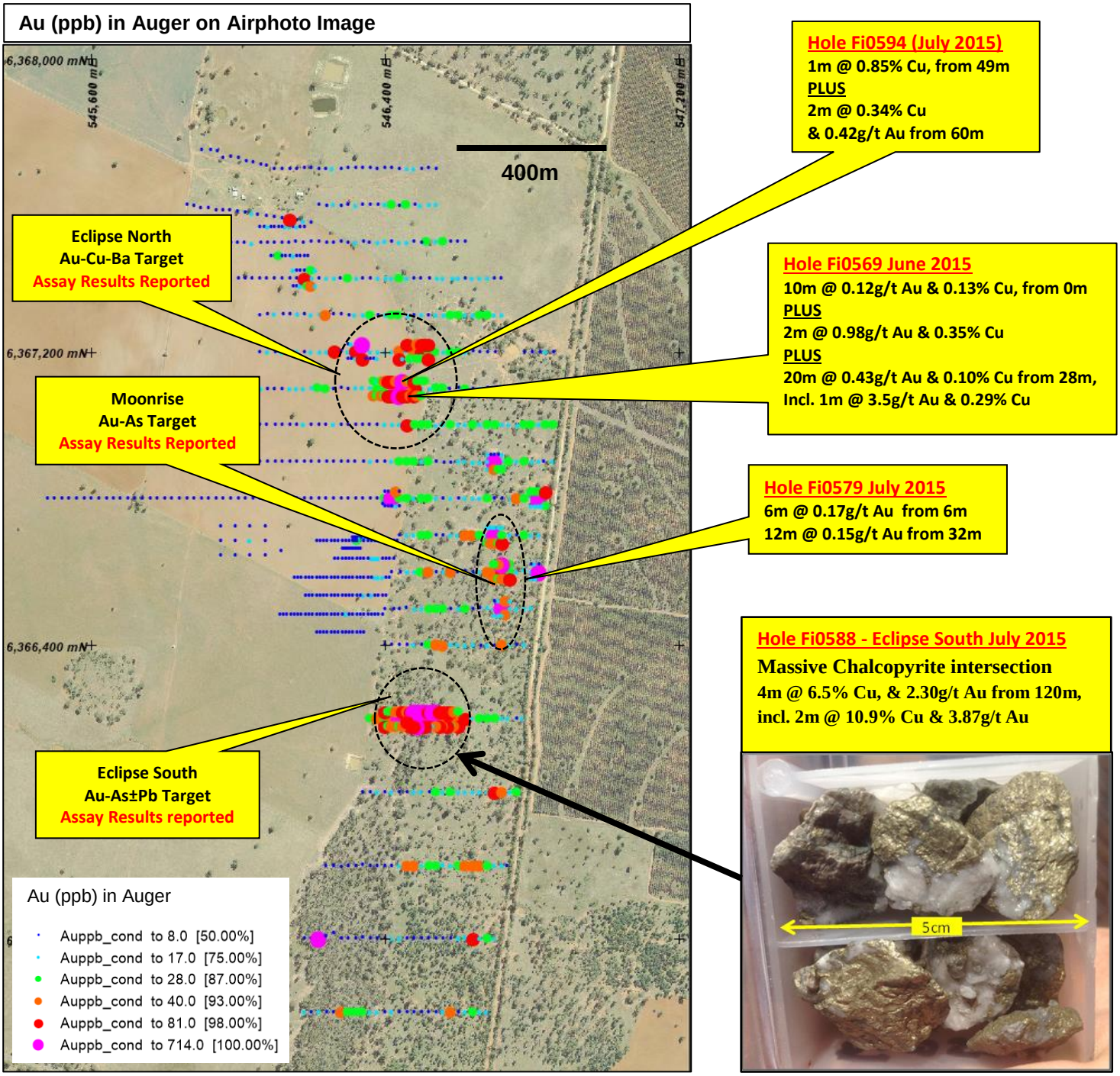


Figure 2: ***Eclipse Trend Plan View, locations of the recent RC drilling – Selected Assay and Field Information***



Mineralisation (gold or copper, or both) was encountered in each area of drilling

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

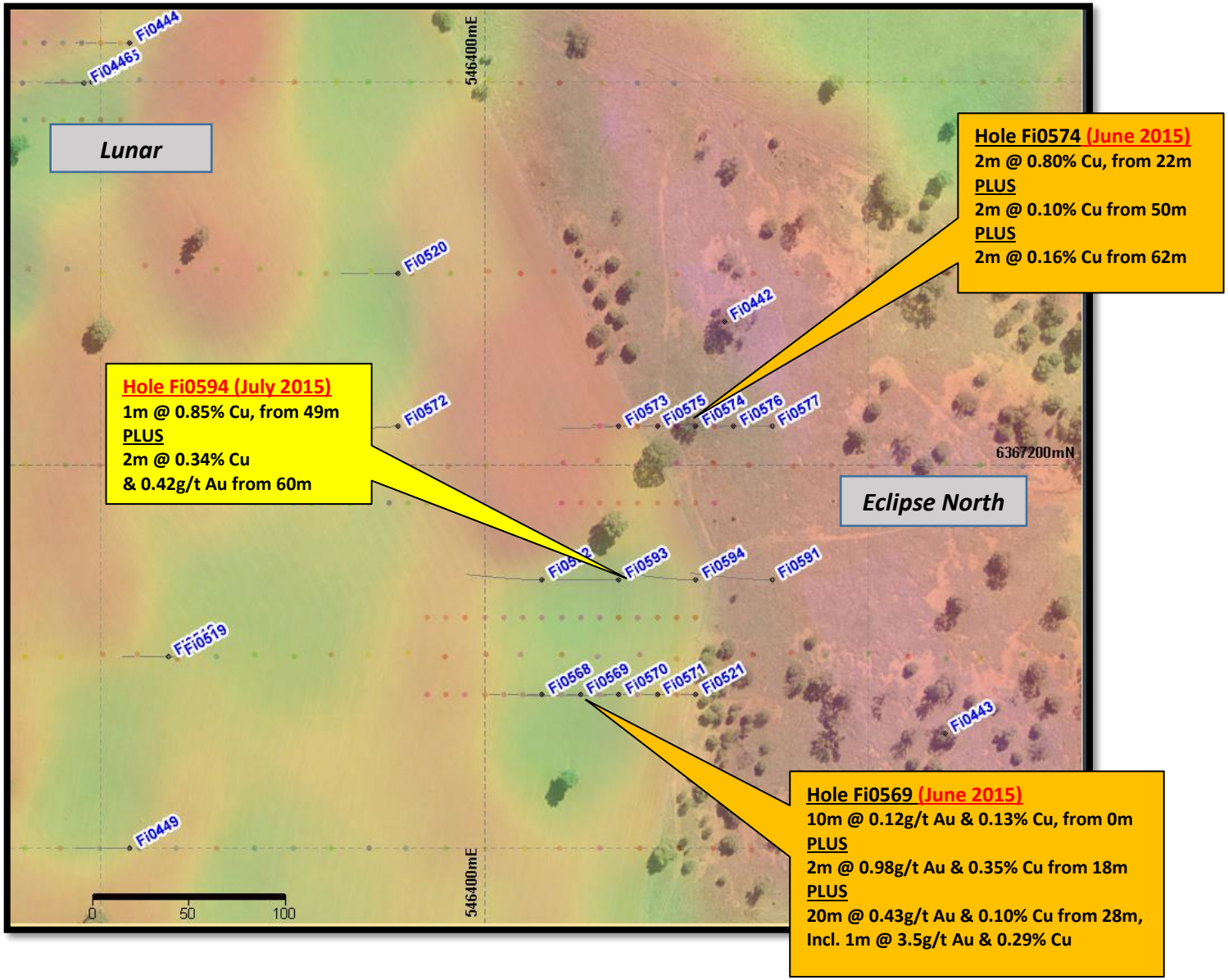


Figure 4: ***Yoes North Au Prospect*** *- Hole Collar Locations with best values shown*

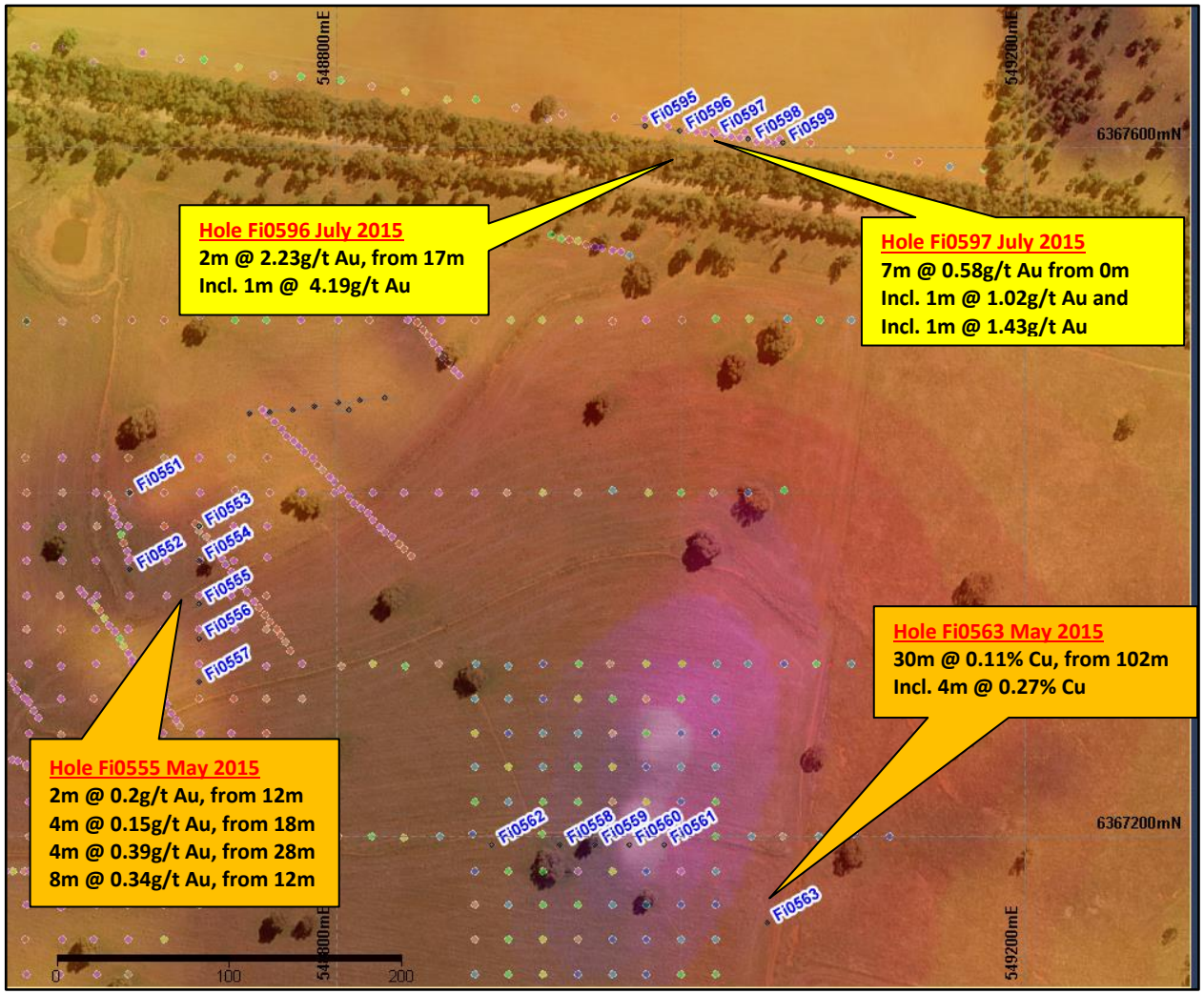


Figure 5: ***Eclipse South Prospect*** *- Hole Collar Locations with best values shown*

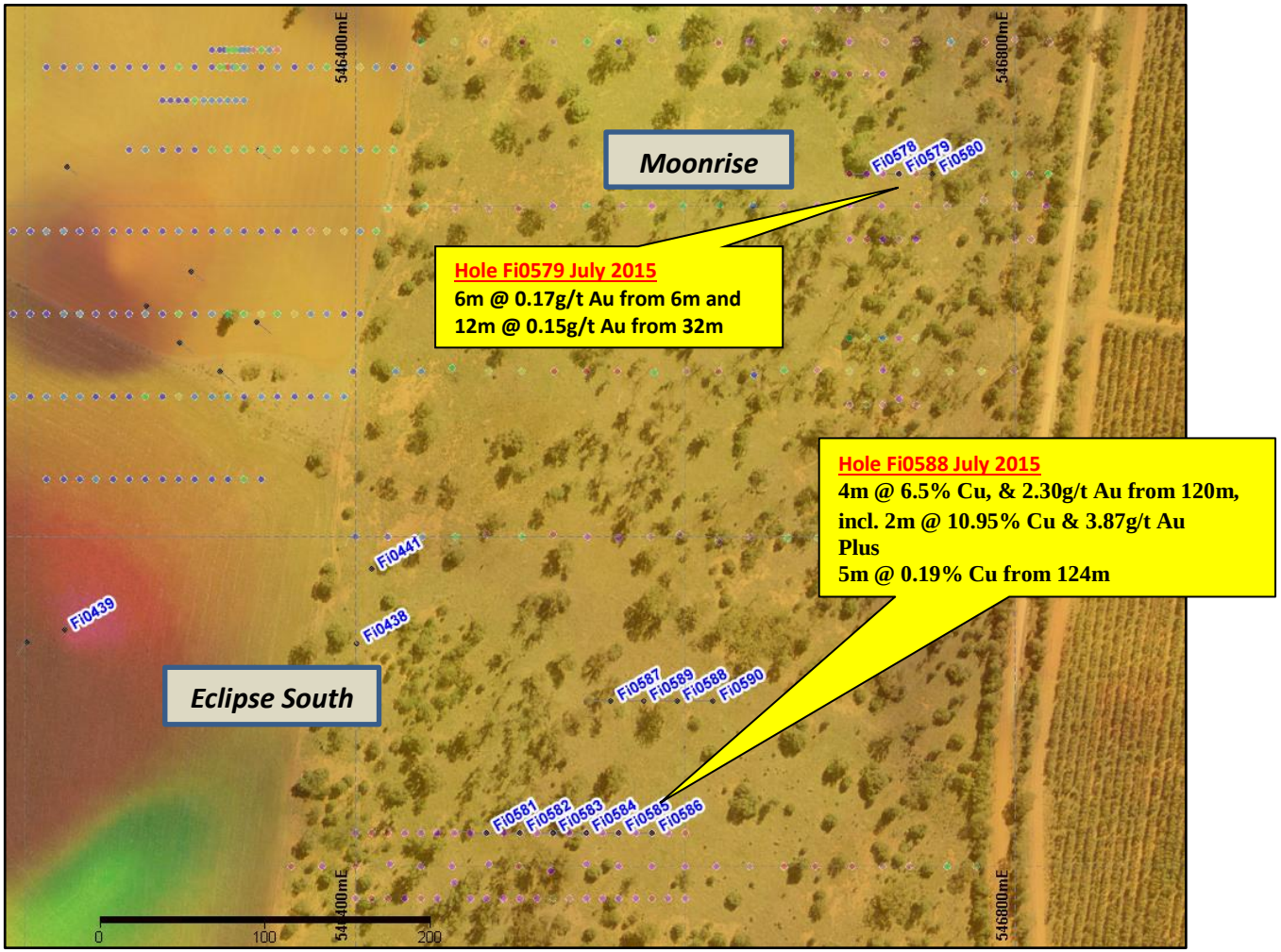


Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Eclipse North within the 2.2km Eclipse Trend – Reported previously 16th June 2015***

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**

Previously Reported 16th June 2015

Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Lunar – 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)
Fi0442	546525	6367275	GPS	294.156	-90	0	91	RC	Eclipse-stratigraphic	72	74	2	0.10
Fi0443	546640	6367060	GPS	292.165	-90	0	93	RC	Eclipse-stratigraphic	4	6	2	0.13
Fi0444	546215	6367420	GPS	292.445	-60	270	57	RC	Lunar	NS			
Fi0445	546195	6367400	GPS	293.636	-60	270	18	RC	Lunar	NS			
Fi0446	546191	6367399	GPS	293.6	-60	270	42	RC	Lunar	10	12	2	0.11
Fi0447	546155	6367540	GPS	292.286	-60	270	45	RC	Lunar	NS			
Fi0448	546185	6367540	GPS	292.061	-60	270	40	RC	Lunar	20	28	8	0.1*
Fi0449	546215	6367000	GPS	291.329	-60	270	57	RC	Lunar	56	57	1	0.10
Sequence Change													
Fi0518	546235	6367100	GPS	290.9	-60	270	24	RC	Lunar	NS			
Fi0519	546240	6367100	GPS	290.9	-60	270	58	RC	Lunar	**27**	**28**	**1**	**2.74**
Fi0520	546355	6367300	GPS	293.2	-60	270	60	RC	Lunar	NS			
Fi0521	546510	6367080	GPS	294.5	-60	270	60	RC	Eclipse North	NS			

** Using 4m composite sampling (all regular sampling is 1m or 2m otherwise)*

Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Eclipse South – 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)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Fi0581	546480	6366220	GPS	311.404	-60	270	60	RC	Eclispe South	NS					
Fi0582	546500	6366220	GPS	310.723	-60	270	60	RC	Eclispe South	NS					
Fi0583	546520	6366220	GPS	309.305	-60	270	60	RC	Eclispe South	3	4	1	0.93		
										4	20	16	0.12*		
										16	20	4	0.11*		0.01
										47	48	1	0.25		
Fi0584	546540	6366220	GPS	307.565	-60	270	64	RC	Eclispe South	48	52	4	0.1*		0.04
Fi0585	546560	6366220	GPS	305.999	-60	270	60	RC	Eclispe South	22	24	2	0.37		0.03
										33	**34**	**1**	**1.79**		
										52	58	6	0.13		
									incl.	55	58	3	0.44		
Fi0586	546580	6366220	GPS	304.073	-60	270	64	RC	Eclispe South	28	32	4	0.14*		0.02
										41	**42**	**1**	**1.79**		
										42	**43**	**1**	**0.64**		
										60	64	4	0.1*		0.03
Fi0587	546555	6366300	GPS	310.42	-60	270	120	RC	Eclispe South	0	32	32	0.21*		0.02
									incl.	2	4	2	0.46		
									incl.	19	25	6	0.35		
									which incl.	21	22	1	0.88		
										44	48	4	0.1*		0.01
Fi0588	546595	6366300	GPS	307.091	-60	270	148	RC	Eclispe South	30	32	2	0.10		0.01
										56	60	4	0.13*		0.01
										119	**123**	**4**	**2.30**	**10.2**	**6.50**
									incl.	**120**	**121**	**1**	**4.92**	**17.9**	**9.84**
									incl.	**121**	**122**	**1**	**2.81**	**15.3**	**12.05**
									incl.	**122**	**123**	**1**	**0.66**	**5.4**	**3.26**
										124	129	5	0.05		0.19
Fi0589	546575	6366300	GPS	309.14	-60	270	150	RC	Eclispe South	2	4	2	0.34		0.02
										18	20	2	0.14		0.02
Fi0590	546617	6366300	GPS	304.87	-60	270	184	RC	Eclispe South	142	144	2	0.02		0.30
										156	158	2	0.65		0.58
										165	166	1	0.28		0.12

** Using 4m composite sampling (all regular sampling is 1m or 2m otherwise)*

Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Eclipse North and Moonrise – 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)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Fi0578	546710	6366620	GPS	298.784	-60	270	80	RC	Moonrise	32	36	4	0.14		0.01
										65	66	1	0.67		<0.01
Fi0579	546730	6366620	GPS	297.255	-60	270	76	RC	Moonrise	6	12	6	0.17		0.01
										16	18	2	0.10		<0.01
										32	40	8	0.15		0.01
										48	50	2	0.12		0.02
Fi0580	546750	6366620	GPS	296.418	-60	270	76	RC	Moonrise	24	28	4	0.16*		0.01
										62	66	4	0.11*		0.01
Fi0591	546550	6367140	GPS	293.392	-60	270	82	RC	Eclipse North	64	68	4	0.12*		0.01
															0.00
Fi0592	546430	6367140	GPS	293.825	-60	270	82	RC	Eclipse North	12	22	10	0.07		0.16
Fi0593	546470	6367140	GPS	294.232	-60	270	70	RC	Eclipse North	10	16	6	0.04		0.10
										22	30	8	0.31		0.07
									incl.	22	24	1	0.53		0.12
										36	52	16	0.19*		0.09
									incl.	49	50	1	0.67		0.22
Fi0594	546510	6367140	GPS	293.961	-60	270	82	RC	Eclipse North	8	12	4	0.15*		0.03
										30	32	2	0.14		0.03
										48	49	1	0.11		0.85
										60	62	2	0.42		0.34
									incl.	61	62	1	0.61		0.45
										70	72	2	0.12		0.02

** Using 4m composite sampling (all regular sampling is 1m or 2m otherwise)*

Table 4: ***Assay Results from recent RC drilling at Yoes North - 700m North of previous RC Drilling***

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)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Fi0595	548979	6367613	GPS	290.951	-60	277	64	RC	Yoes Lookout (Nth)	NS					
Fi0596	548999	6367610	GPS	291.498	-60	277	64	RC	Yoes Lookout (Nth)	0	4	4	0.14		
										17	**19**	**2**	**2.23**		
									incl.	**18**	**19**	**1**	**4.19**		
										28	30	2	0.36		
										55	56	1	0.20		
Fi0597	549019	6367608	GPS	291.8	-60	277	70	RC	Yoes Lookout (Nth)	0	7	7	0.58		
									incl.	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1.02**		
									incl.	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1.43**		
										34	35	1	0.31		
										40	44	4	0.13*		0.01
										56	60	4	0.1*		<0.01
Fi0598	549039	6367605	GPS	293.1	-60	277	70	RC	Yoes Lookout (Nth)	4	8	4	0.1*		0.01
										20	28	8	0.13*		<0.01
										44	48	4	0.28*		<0.01
										68	70	2	0.10		0.01
Fi0599	549059	6367603	GPS	293.9	-60	277	64	RC	Yoes Lookout (Nth)	56	60	4	0.13*		<0.01

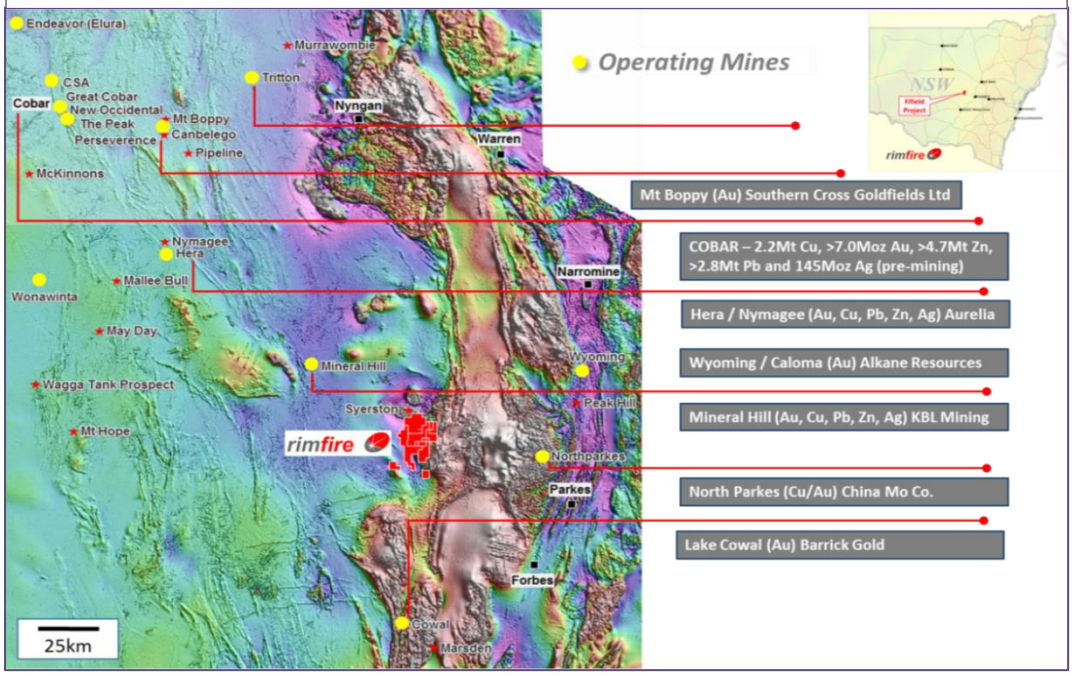
* Using 4m composite sampling (all regular sampling is 1m or 2m otherwise)

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*:*

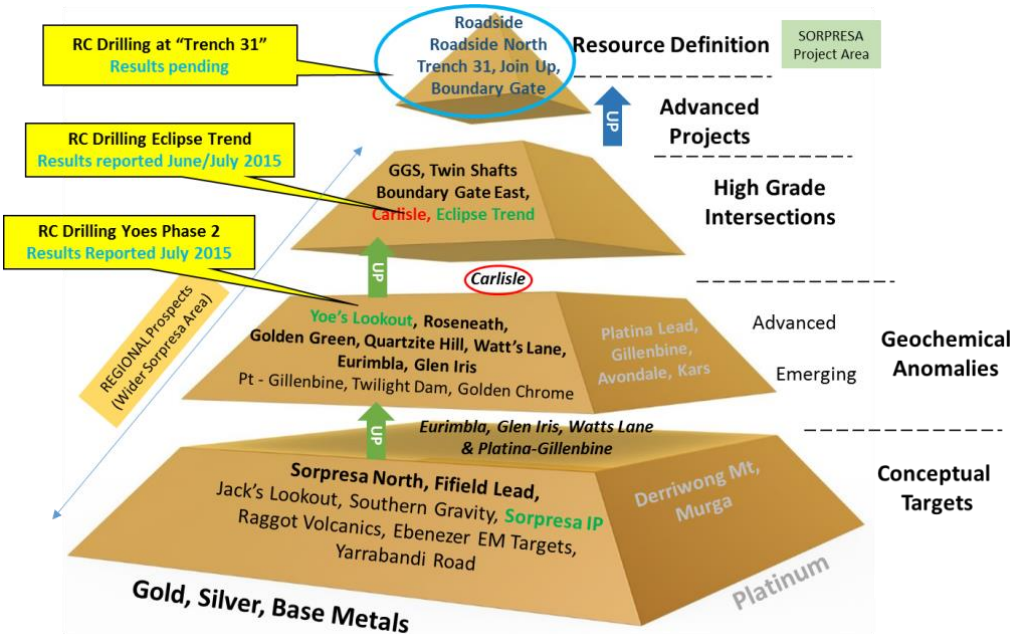
Rimfire Exploration Presentation – AGM 14 November 2014
Exploration Industry Presentation and Rimfire Benchmarking – AGM 14 November 2014

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
ASX 16th June 2015 RC Drill Assays Confirm Copper Anomalism and Gold at Eclipse Trend

Table 5: 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 upto 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 Drilling 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