Critical Minerals Explorer

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3 March 2026

Historic Windy Ridge gold antimony drill core located and resampled

Highlights

- **Resampling of original diamond drill core at the Windy Ridge prospect within the 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metals Project undertaken to confirm historic gold drill intercepts such as;**
  - **36m @ 0.93g/t gold, 0.46% antimony from 90m in NPD-P05 *incl 6m @ 1.53g/t gold, 0.74% antimony, and 2m @ 1.45g/t gold, 1.2% antimony,***
  - **52m @ 0.53g/t gold from 210m in AK4 *incl 11m @ 0.58g/t gold, 9m @ 1.08g/t gold, and 8m @ 1.03g/t gold, and***
  - **5.3m @ 1.20g/t gold from 189.40m in NPD-D1 *incl 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t gold***
- **Resampling will also confirm antimony levels within the gold zones which were not systematically assayed for antimony when originally drilled**
- **Windy Ridge is a 600-metre gold - antimony mineralised zone (which lies within broader 2.5km long prospective gold corridor) that remains open down dip and characterised by surface rock chip samples up to 37g/t gold**
- **Windy Ridge has not been explored since last drilled 40 years ago**
- **Resampling assay results expected by early April 2026**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"40 years after Windy Ridge was last drilled, we have been able to locate and resample two of the original diamond drill holes with the aim of confirming the historic gold drill intercepts and levels of antimony associated with the gold.*

Significantly we were also able to confirm the accuracy of the geological drill logs and the presence of sulphide mineralisation (arsenopyrite and pyrite) within prospective rocks

Recognising antimony at Windy Ridge strengthens the attractiveness of the Broken Hill Base Metals Project and comes at a great time as the Australian Federal Government's new $1.2 billion Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve has recently identified antimony as a priority mineral.

With our high value Fifield scandium assets and an emerging precious metals and critical minerals opportunity at Broken Hill, Rimfire is perfectly positioned to leverage the growing appetite for these in demand minerals."

Australian critical minerals explorer - Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM,** "**Rimfire**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that it has located and resampled historic diamond drill core for its **100% - owned Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect** which is located 30 kilometres southwest of Broken Hill on the Company's Broken Hill Base Metal Project, in far western New **South Wales** (*Figure 2*).

Windy Ridge occurs within the same rock sequence that hosts the Broken Hill Line of Lode silver lead zinc deposits, namely a north-east trending intercalated sequence of sillimanite facies metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, amphibolites and quartzo-feldspathic rocks which are locally disrupted by small scale cross-cutting shear zones that may influence the distribution of high-grade gold mineralisation.

Rock chip sampling, IP geophysics and drilling undertaken 40 years ago has defined a 2.5-kilometre-long gold prospective corridor at Windy Ridge with the strongest gold – antimony grades present within a 600-metre-long zone at the northern end of the prospect (*See Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 19 January 2026, and Figures 3 to 5*).

Mineralisation remains open down dip with multiple drill intercepts returned from the original drilling, including (*Table 1*);

- 36m @ 0.93g/t gold, 0.46% antimony from 90m in NPD-P05 ***incl 6m @ 1.53g/t gold, 0.74% antimony, and 2m @ 1.45g/t gold, 1.2% antimony***
- 52m @ 0.53g/t gold from 210m in AK4 ***incl 11m @ 0.58g/t gold, 9m @ 1.08g/t gold, and 8m @ 1.03g/t gold*** (with selected chip **samples up to 1.4% antimony**)
- 5.3m @ 1.20g/t gold from 189.40m in NPD-D1 ***incl 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t gold*** (hole not originally assayed for antimony)

Gold – antimony mineralisation occurs within sheared and brecciated chlorite – sericite - quartz schists, chlorite – rich quartzites and gahnite bearing quartzites which contain between 1% and 15% sulphides, i.e. pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and sphalerite.

Significantly there was **very little systematic assaying for antimony undertaken when the holes were originally drilled despite the antimony sulphide mineral - stibnite being observed in the drill core.**

After locating the original diamond drill core in Broken Hill, Rimfire has now resampled the mineralised intervals for AK4 (drilled by CRA Exploration in 1976) and NPD-D1 (drilled by Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd in 1983). As shown in *Table 2*, 42 quarter core samples (HQ and NQ) were collected and submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide for gold and antimony analysis.

Visual inspection of the historic core confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralisation (principally arsenopyrite and pyrite) within zones of sheared and brecciated chlorite – sericite - quartz schists (*Figure 2*).

The aim of the resampling is to validate the historic gold drill intercepts and confirm the levels of antimony associated with the gold mineralisation in AK4 and NPD-D1.

Assay results are expected by early April 2026.

Figure 1: Photographs of NQ diamond quarter core for 189.40 to 189.80 metres in NPD1 – D1 (which originally assayed 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold – Table 1) but was never assayed for antimony. Yellow box shows area of close-up photograph in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Close up photographs of NQ diamond quarter core for 189.40 metres in NPD1 – D1 showing strongly disseminated arsenopyrite (silver flecks) within a sheared and brecciated quartz - chlorite rock.

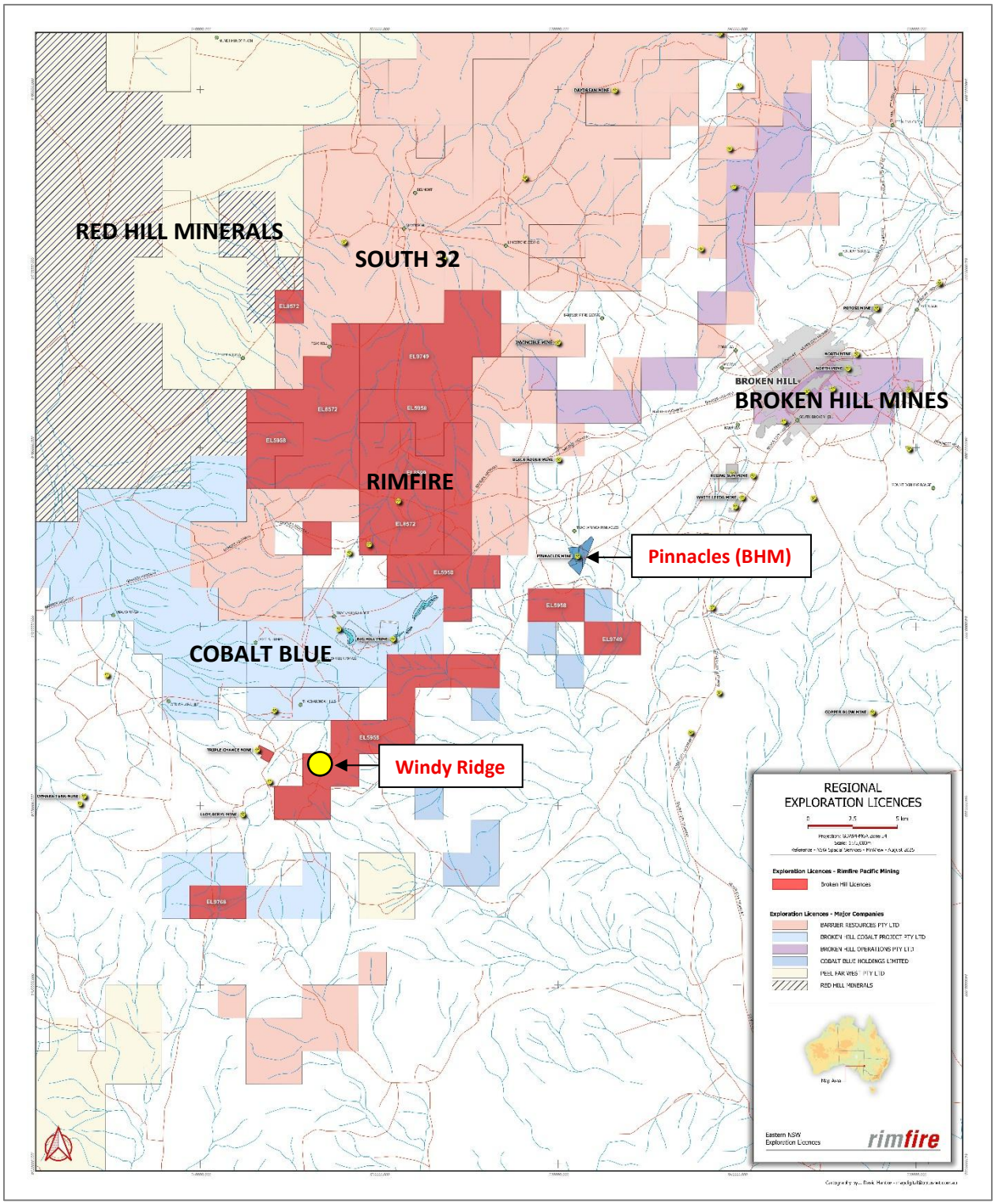

Figure 2: Rimfire's Broken Hill Project (red blocks), and third-party competitors - (S32 – South 32 Limited JV with Barrier Resources and Bowyang Pty Ltd / BHM – Broken Hill Mines / RHI – Red Hill Minerals and Red Hill Minerals Earn In and JV with Peel Mining / COB – Cobalt Blue Broken Hill Cobalt Project).

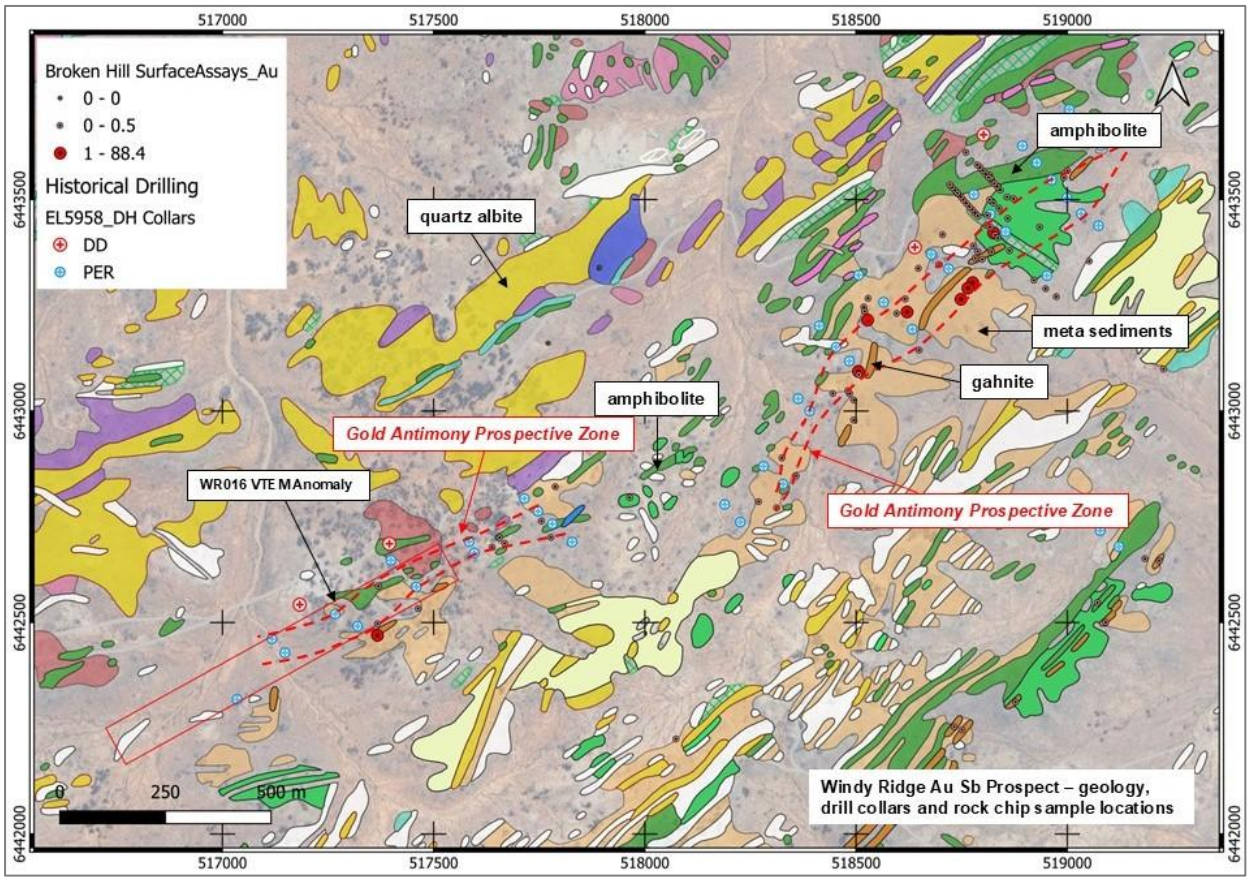

Figure 3: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect geology. (same scale as Figure 3).

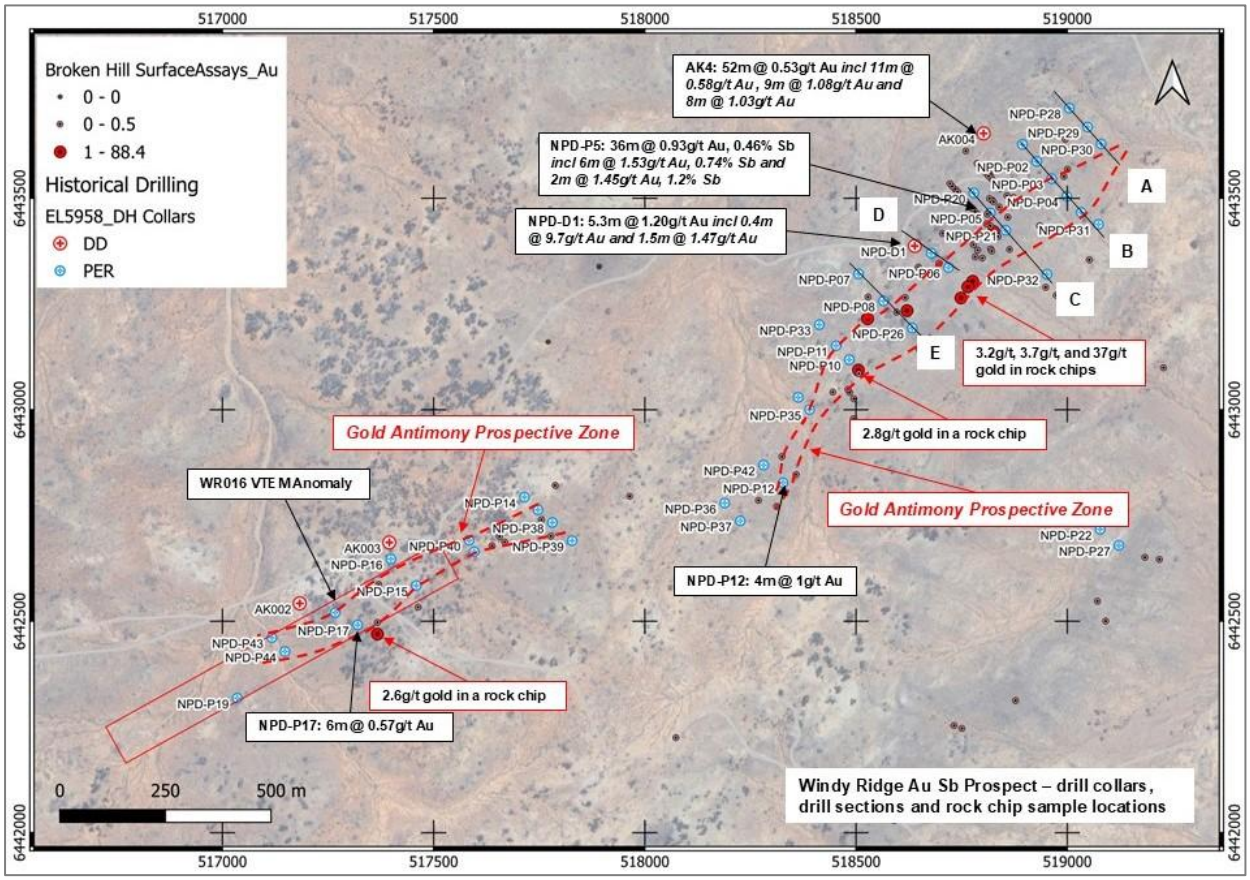

Figure 4: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect drill collars, drill section locations (A to E) and rock chip sample locations. (same scale as Figure 4).

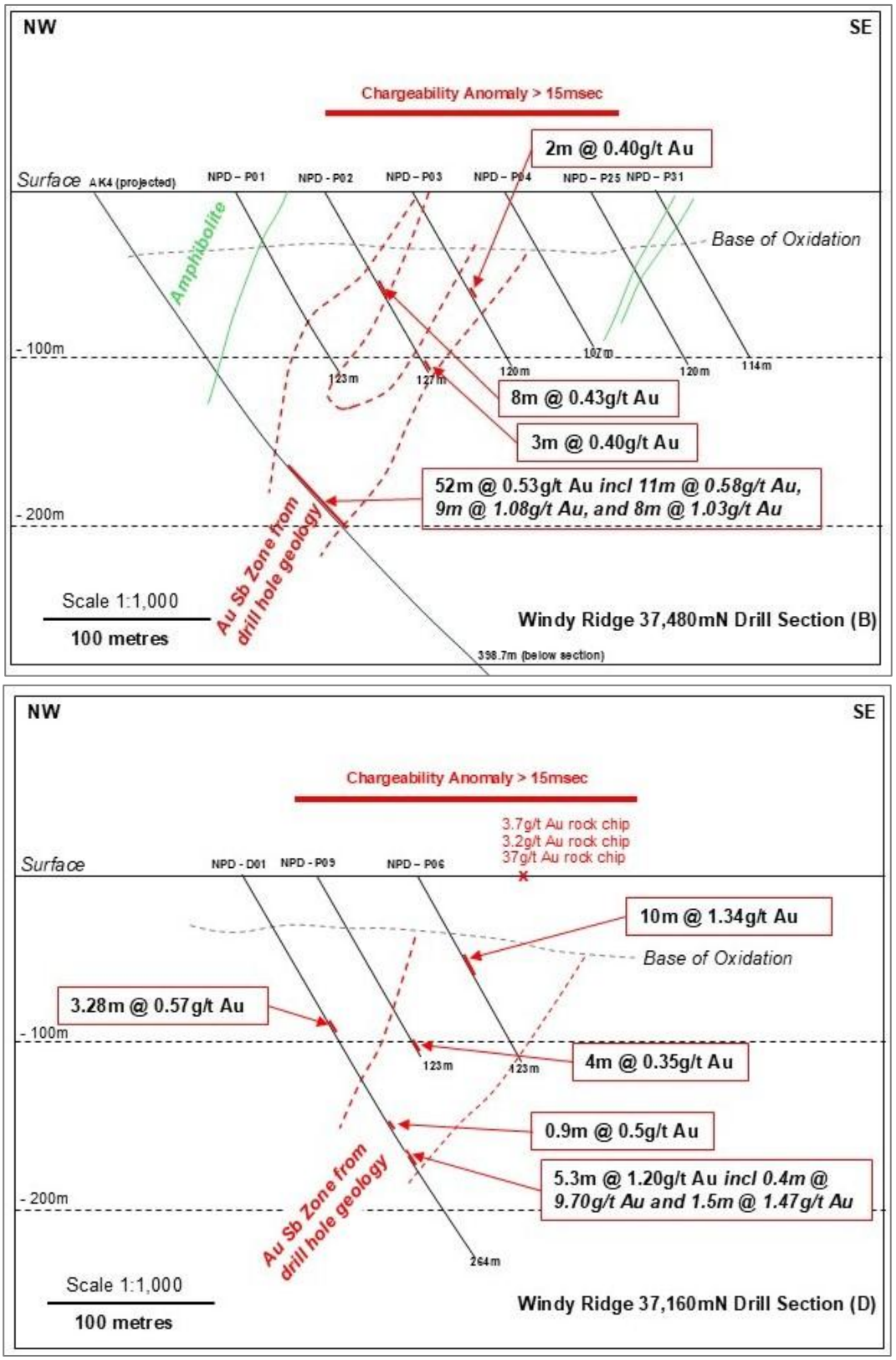

Figure 5: Drill sections for northern end of Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect – 37,480mN (AK4), and 37,160mN (NPD-D1) looking to the NE.

Table 1. Historic Drilling Specifications (Note that holes AK2 – 4, and NPD-D1 are diamond drill holes. All other holes are Reverse Circulation drill holes). "NA" – not assayed for.

Hole	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi° (mag)	Dip°	From	Width	Au_g/t	Sb%	Comments
AK2	517,062	6,442,365	275	140	-75	Drillhole not assayed				CRAE
AK3	517,274	6,442,509	447	140	-75	Drillhole not assayed				CRAE
AK4	518,862	6,443,609	399	140	-75	210.00	52	0.53	NA	Seltrust re-assay
including						***210.00***	***11***	***0.58***		
and						***235.00***	***9***	***1.08***		
and						***254.00***	***8***	***1.03***		
AK4	"	"	"	"	"	213.00	0.3	0.19	0.21	CRAE 1976 selective assay
						214.90	0.5	1.15	1.40	
						215.90	0.7	0.55	0.85	
						236.20	0.3	0.30	0.01	
						237.30	0.5	1.73	0.32	
						243.00	0.4	0.45	0.05	
NPD-D1	518,518	6,443,210	264	140	-60	83.97	3.28	0.57	NA	Seltrust
						167.00	0.9	0.50		
						189.40	5.3	1.20		
including						***189.40***	***0.4***	***9.70***	NA	
and						***193.20***	***1.5***	***1.47***		
NPD-P01	518,773	6,443,450	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P02	518,807.00	6,443,410.00	127.00	140.00	-60	66.00	8	0.43	NA	Seltrust
						124.00	3	0.40		
NPD-P03	518,842	6,443,369	120	140	-60	64.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P04	518,878	6,443,327	107	140	-60	8.00	2	0.30	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P05	518,697	6,443,288	126	140	-60	38.00	16	0.69	NA	Seltrust
						88.00	36	0.85		
						36.00	12	1.06	0.12	CRAE re-assay
						90.00	36	0.93	0.46	
including						***102.00***	***6***	***1.53***	***0.74***	
and						***118.00***	***2***	***1.45***	***1.20***	
NPD-P06	518,598	6,443,159	123	140	-60	56.00	10	1.34	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P07	518,385	6,443,144	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P08	518,444	6,443,080	123	140	-60	56.00	1	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P09	518,557	6,443,193	123	140	-60	40.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
						116.00	4	0.35		
NPD-P10	518,363	6,442,941	98	140	-60	64.00	2	0.30	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P11	518,332	6,442,974	123	140	-60	44.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						58.00	2	0.40		
						120.00	2	0.40		
NPD-P12	518,206	6,442,650	80	140	-60	32.00	4	1.00	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P13	517,626	6,442,586	123	140	-60	80.00	4	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P14	517,594	6,442,616	135	140	-60	122.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P15	517,338	6,442,407	135	140	-60	26.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						46.00	2	0.40		
NPD-P16	517,278	6,442,470	123	140	-60	114.00	6	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P17	517,199	6,442,314	123	140	-60	66.00	6	0.57	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P18	517,146	6,442,343	135	140	-60	122.00	4	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P19	516,914	6,442,141	117	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P20	518,658	6,443,335	128	140	-60	102.00	10	0.42	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P21	518,733	6,443,247	122	140	-60	24.00	32	0.81	NA	Seltrust
Including						***32.00***	***11***	***1.04***	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P22	518,957	6,442,540	132	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P23	518,444	6,441,934	135	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P24	517,856	6,441,401	134	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P25	518,912	6,443,289	120	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P26	518,512	6,443,016	135	140	-60	122.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P27	519,001	6,442,502	134	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P28	518,884	6,443,536	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust

NPD-P29	518,927	6,443,491	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P30	518,959	6,443,451	120	140	-60	36.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P31	518,953	6,443,261	114	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P32	518,831	6,443,143	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P33	518,292	6,443,024	123	140	-60	104.00	2	0.50	NA	Seltrust
						120.00	2	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P34	518,242	6,442,852	158	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P35	518,269	6,442,823	141	140	-60	102.00	2	0.60	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P36	518,068	6,442,602	135	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P37	518,105	6,442,560	123	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P38	517,660	6,442,556	123	140	-60	34.00	4	0.45	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P39	517,707	6,442,513	129	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P40	517,463	6,442,514	118	140	-60	82.00	2	0.55	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P41	517,475	6,442,487	123	140	-60	14.00	4	0.75	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P42	518,160	6,442,692	112	140	-60	NSI			NA	Seltrust
NPD-P43	516,996	6,442,284	130	140	-60	32.00	2	0.70	NA	Seltrust
						96.00	4	0.40	NA	Seltrust
NPD-P44	517,027	6,442,251	122	140	-60	56.00	2	0.70	NA	Seltrust

Table 2. Resampling intervals for AK4 and NPD-D1 for which assays are awaited.

Hole	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Sample type
AK4	B01238	210.0	211.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01239	211.0	212.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01240	212.0	213.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01241	213.0	214.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01242	214.0	215.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01243	215.0	216.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01244	216.0	217.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01245	217.0	218.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01246	218.0	219.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01247	219.0	220.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01248	220.0	221.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01249	235.0	236.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01250	236.0	237.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01251	237.0	238.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01252	238.0	239.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01253	239.0	240.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01254	240.0	241.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01255	241.0	242.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01256	242.0	243.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01257	243.0	244.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01258	254.0	255.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01259	255.0	256.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01260	256.0	257.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01261	257.0	258.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01262	258.0	259.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01263	259.0	260.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01264	260.0	261.0	1	HQ quarter core
AK4	B01265	261.0	262.0	1	HQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01266	81.0	82.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01267	82.0	83.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01268	83.0	84.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01269	84.0	85.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01270	85.0	86.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01271	86.0	87.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01272	87.0	87.4	0.4	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01273	167.2	167.9	0.7	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01274	188.2	189.0	0.8	NQ quarter core

NPD-D1	B01275	189.0	190.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01277	190.0	191.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01278	191.0	192.0	1	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01279	192.0	193.4	1.4	NQ quarter core
NPD-D1	B01280	193.4	194.4	1	NQ quarter core

JORC Statement.

Rimfire confirms that all drill hole intercepts quoted in this Announcement have been previously disclosed to the ASX on 19 January 2026 and that this Announcement contains no new information.

Assays are awaited for the resampling of historic diamond drill core.

ENDS

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

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JORC Reporting

Table 2: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – IP geophysical surveying, Diamond Drilling, RC drilling, RAB drilling, and rock chip geochemistry.

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple	This ASX Announcement details resampling of historic diamond drill holes AK4 and NPD-D1 at the Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect which lies within the company's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project in western NSW. Also refer to Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 19 January 2026 which also provides detail on the original drilling. Quarter core samples of historic diamond drill core were collected for assay, for which results are awaited. Sample coordinates, geological descriptions and assay results are given in the various Tables within this ASX Announcement.

	(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.	
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).	HQ and NQ diamond drill core was resampled.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	The historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	With respect to the **RC and diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown. It is believed that relevant intersections have been geologically logged but the level of detail is unknown.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split & whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	With respect to **diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985and as such many of these details are unknown.

	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Historic reports mention that the diamond drillholes were originally cut and sampled to geological boundaries and the rest of the core was chip sampled on 2 metre intervals. The samples were analysed using inhouse laboratory equipment for Au by AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP and for W by XRF. RC drill holes were sampled on 2 metre intervals and samples were analysed for Au by AAS, for 27 major and minor elements by ICP. CRAE recognised that Seltrust's use of the AAS technique for gold may not have been suitable and conducted check assaying using a Fire Assay method which typically increased the gold grade, i.e. NPD-P05 results referred to in this ASX Announcement. AAS is regarded as a partial technique. Fire Assay is regarded as a total technique.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The significant intersections included in this ASX Announcement are all based on historic exploration activities carried during the period 1973 to 1985 and previously reported to the ASX on 19 January 2026. They have been reviewed and verified by both Rimfire's Exploration Manager and Managing Director. It is believed that geological descriptions and sample locations were written into field sheets at the time of collection and later entered a digital database.
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 • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	With respect to exploration activities referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985 and as such many of these details are unknown. It is believed that all of the work was originally located on a local grid and subsequently converted into AMG coordinates. The data in this Announcement has been presented using GDA94 Zone 54.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	**[RC and Diamond drilling]** The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this

	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Announcement are given in various Tables and figures of this ASX Announcement. The data spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
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. • 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.	With respect to **diamond drilling,** the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Resamples were placed into calico bags and delivered directly to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and data received to date has been reviewed by senior company personnel including the Exploration Manager and Managing Director with no issues identified.

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.	This ASX Announcement details resampling of historic diamond drill core undertaken on Rimfire's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project. All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land which is used primarily for grazing.
	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 tenements are in good standing, and all fieldwork is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Department of Planning and Energy, Resources and Geoscience. Rimfire has also executed an access agreement with relevant landowners to undertake this work.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Broken Hill Project has a long history of base metal exploration given its proximity to the Broken Hill mining centre and the geological similarities between Rimfire's project area and the mines. Further details are provided in the body of this ASX Announcement.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	As discussed in the body of this Announcement, at Windy Ridge Rimfire is targeting gold and antimony mineralisation within metamorphosed and structurally deformed metasediments of the Willyama Supergroup.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth.	All drillhole specifications, previous drill intercepts are included within Figures and Tables of this ASX Announcement. All collar locations are shown on the figures included with this ASX Announcement.
	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 as no drill hole information has been excluded.
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 assay results have been received yet for the resampling.
	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.	No assay results have been received yet for the resampling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No assay results have been received yet for the resampling.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	No assay results have been received yet for the resampling.
	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').	

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.	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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	No assay results have been received yet for the resampling.
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).	Planned further work will comprise geological interpretation, ground magnetics surveying, heritage assessments and drilling.
	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

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration and Resource Results is based on information reviewed and/or compiled by David Hutton who is deemed to be a Competent Person and is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Hutton has over 30 years' experience in the minerals industry and is the Managing Director and CEO of Rimfire Pacific Mining. Mr Hutton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Hutton consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, 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".