5 March 2026

Rabbit Trap confirmed as a significant scandium opportunity

Highlights

- **Rimfire's December 2025 air core drilling program has successfully validated and built on historic drill intercepts at the Malamute Scandium Prospect with multiple new strong scandium intercepts;**
  - 30m @ 247ppm Sc (378ppm Sc Oxide) from 25m ***incl 16m @ 352ppm Sc (540ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 33m @ 177ppm Sc (271ppm Sc Oxide) from 14m ***incl 9m @ 326ppm Sc (499ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 44m @ 175ppm Sc (268ppm Sc Oxide) from 12m ***incl 12m @ 281ppm Sc (431ppm Sc Oxide)***,
  - 9m @ 204ppm Sc (314ppm Sc Oxide) from 49m ***incl 4m @ 248ppm Sc (380ppm Sc Oxide)***, *and*
  - 35m @ 119ppm Sc (183ppm Sc Oxide) from 34m ***incl 5m @ 167ppm Sc (256ppm Sc Oxide)***.
- **Malamute drilled over 600m x 400m area and remains open to the north and east – with excellent extensional potential**
- **Scandium mineralisation at Malamute lies within a flat lying laterite zone with thickness up to 44 metres**
- **Rimfire holds an exclusive option to acquire 100% of EL8666 which contains Malamute by paying $125K (in cash or shares) to Javelin Minerals (JAV.ASX) by 30 April 2026**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"The December 2025 drilling has successfully validated and built on previous scandium drill intercepts at the Malamute Prospect and in turn confirmed the broader Rabbit Trap Project as a significant scandium opportunity for Rimfire and its shareholders.*

Malamute is characterised by a thick zone of strong scandium mineralisation that remains open laterally and we're confident that with further drilling, we could easily increase the size of this zone with the intention of generating a mineral resource estimate.

Rimfire is building a globally significant resource inventory of high value scandium within the Fifield District and the Malamute Scandium Prospect together with the surrounding Rabbit Trap Project has real potential to add to our substantial current scandium resources.

With a decision due shortly on exercising our Option to acquire 100% of the tenement that contains Malamute, we look forward to providing further shareholder updates on this exciting opportunity soon."

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Rimfire Pacific Mining (**RIM:ASX**, "**Rimfire**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that the results of air core drilling undertaken in December 2025 have confirmed the Rabbit Trap Project as a significant scandium opportunity for Rimfire and that further work is warranted to build on the latest results.

Rabbit Trap comprises two granted explorations licences (EL8666 and EL9748) that lie 50km north of the company's Fifield and Avondale projects in central NSW (*Figures 1 and 2*).

Rimfire owns EL9748 outright and holds an exclusive option to acquire 100% of EL8666 (Malamute Scandium Prospect) by paying Javelin Minerals (JAV.ASX) $125K in cash or shares (at Rimfire's election).

The project covers a north trending belt of Ordovician to Silurian age mafic / ultramafic intrusive rocks (Alaskan – Ural style) and contains the Malamute Scandium Prospect and multiple magnetic anomalies that are prospective for a range of critical minerals including scandium, nickel, cobalt and the platinum group elements (PGEs).

23 air core holes (*FI2946 to FI2968 / 1,360 metres – Figure 2 and Table 1*) were drilled in December 2025 at Malamute and three regional magnetic anomalies that lie east / northeast of Malamute.

Malamute Scandium Prospect air core drilling

Previous wide spaced air core drilling undertaken in 2019 and 2023 by Javelin Minerals identified laterite – hosted scandium (Sc) overlying a weathered pyroxenite at Malamute (*See Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2024*).

To evaluate the significance of the historic results, Rimfire drilled 16 holes (*FI2953 to FI2968 – Figure 2*) in December 2025 on nominal 100 – metre spacings throughout and around the existing scandium drill intercepts.

As shown in *Figures 3 to 5*, Rimfire's drilling intersected a thick gentle – dipping to flat lying zone of black / purple laterite clays overlying a strongly weathered ultramafic pyroxenite, assaying of which returned strong scandium intercepts, including (*Figures 3 to 5, and Table 1*);

- 30m @ 247ppm Sc (378ppm Sc Oxide) from 25 metres in FI2963 ***including 16m @ 352ppm Sc (540ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 33m @ 177ppm Sc (271ppm Sc Oxide) from 14 metres in FI2961 ***including 9m @ 326ppm Sc (499ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 44m @ 175ppm Sc (268ppm Sc Oxide) from 12 metres in FI2956 ***including 12m @ 281ppm Sc (431ppm Sc Oxide)***,
- 9m @ 204ppm Sc (314ppm Sc Oxide) from 49 metres in FI2965 ***including 4m @ 248ppm Sc (380ppm Sc Oxide)***, *and*
- 35m @ 119ppm Sc (183ppm Sc Oxide) from 34 metres in FI2957 ***including 5m @ 167ppm Sc (256ppm Sc Oxide)***.

Note - Sc multiplied by 1.5338 to convert to Sc Oxide (Sc2O3).

The latest results add to those previously obtained by Javelin Minerals, i.e.;

- 18m @ 217ppm Sc (332ppm Sc Oxide) from 30m in MA07 ***including 6m @ 331ppm Sc (508ppm Sc Oxide)***
- 9m @ 197ppm Sc (302 ppm Sc Oxide) from 8m in MA08 ***including 3m @ 272ppm Sc (417ppm Sc Oxide)***

- 9m @ 242ppm Sc (371ppm Sc Oxide) from 34m in MA44 ***including 3m @ 373ppm Sc (572ppm Sc Oxide)***, and
- 10m @ 270ppm Sc (414ppm Sc Oxide) from 25m in MA48 ***including 4m @ 295ppm Sc (452ppm Sc Oxide).***

Scandium at the Malamute Prospect is present over a 600m x 400m area that partially overlies a prominent magnetic anomaly associated with underlying magnetic ultramafic (pyroxenite) rocks (*Figure 3*). Significantly mineralisation also extends beyond the boundaries of the magnetic anomaly.

The mineralised zone has an average thickness of ~15 metres (up to a maximum thickness of 44 metres) and a review of the drilling suggests that several of the **previous Javelin Minerals holes were too shallow to intersect the mineralised horizon and as such Malamute remains open laterally primarily to the north and east** of the drilled area.

Regional Magnetic Anomalies

Drilling also tested three previously undrilled magnetic anomalies that lie east and northeast of Malamute that were interpreted to indicate prospective ultramafic rock types.

5 holes drilled into the 2 northeastern anomalies (*FI2946 to FI2950 – Figure 2*) failed to penetrate basement rocks due to thick cover sequences of gravel and running sands with abundant ground water with the deepest hole going to 102 metres. As such the cause of the north-eastern magnetic anomalies remain unknown and there may be merit in employing a different drill technique (i.e. diamond drilling) to further investigate these anomalies later. The holes were not assayed.

2 holes drilled into the magnetic anomaly (*FI2951 and 2952 – Figure 2*) which lies immediately east of the Malamute Prospect intersected a deeply weathered possible sedimentary basement rock and assays are needed to understand the significance of this observation. Assaying the holes failed to return any anomalous scandium.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The air core drilling has successfully validated and built on historic drill intercepts at the Malamute Scandium Prospect and in turn confirmed the Rabbit Trap Project as a significant scandium opportunity for Rimfire.

Malamute remains open laterally and further air core drilling is warranted to define the full extent of scandium mineralisation which if successful, could lead to a mineral resource estimate.

The drilling also demonstrated that scandium mineralisation at Malamute extends beyond the boundary of the underlying magnetic anomaly. This is a significant observation because there are four other magnetic anomalies within a 1-kilometre radius of Malamute that have been tested by only one historic air core hole each (which confirmed ultramafic rocks) with no testing of the areas surrounding the magnetic anomalies (i.e. the scandium target zone - *Figure 3*).

Considering the latest results these magnetic anomalies need to be revisited and may warrant further drilling.

Confirmation of Rabbit Trap Project as a significant scandium opportunity is an important development for Rimfire as EL8666 (which forms part of the Rabbit Trap Project and contains Malamute) is subject to an Option Agreement with Javelin Minerals (JAV.ASX) whereby Rimfire

has until 30 April 2026 to exercise the Option by paying Javelin $125K (in cash or shares) and **acquire 100% of the tenement** (*See Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 31 October 2024*).

To determine whether to exercise its option, Rimfire is currently reviewing the technical and strategic merits of the Rabbit Trap Project in light of these highly encouraging drill results and will provide further updates as new information comes to hand.

Table 1. Rabbit Trap Drill Hole Specifications

Target	Hole_ID	EOH	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	From	Width	Sc_ppm	Sc Oxide_ppm
NE mag anomaly	FI2946	42	-90	553,890	6,426,800	205	Not assayed			
NE mag anomaly	FI2947	36	-90	553,705	6,426,951	205				
NE mag anomaly	FI2948	48	-90	553,702	6,427,015	205				
NE mag anomaly	FI2949	76	-90	552,907	6,428,655	205				
NE mag anomaly	FI2950	102	-90	553,202	6,428,205	205				
East mag anomaly	FI2951	74	-90	551,614	6,422,103	205	No Significant Intercepts			
East mag anomaly	FI2952	86	-90	551,622	6,421,981	211	No Significant Intercepts			
Malamute	FI2953	78	-90	550,293	6,420,835	211	Not assayed			
Malamute	FI2954	53	-90	550,205	6,420,944	215	10	6	105	161
and							33	11	104	159
Malamute	FI2955	29	-90	550,300	6,421,048	215	8	18	153	235
Malamute	FI2956	74	-90	550,407	6,420,954	215	12	44	175	268
Including							***20***	***12***	***281***	***431***
Malamute	FI2957	70	-90	550,412	6,420,850	215	34	35	119	183
Including							***37***	***5***	***167***	***256***
Malamute	FI2958	75	-90	550,553	6,421,031	215	Not assayed			
Malamute	FI2959	55	-90	550,653	6,420,955	215	Not assayed			
Malamute	FI2960	63	-90	550,536	6,420,868	215	46	16	132	202
Malamute	FI2961	47	-90	550,642	6,420,771	215	14	33	177	271
Including							***18***	***9***	***326***	***499***
Malamute	FI2962	25	-90	550,641	6,420,571	215	15	10	162	248
Malamute	FI2963	55	-90	550,555	6,420,645	215	25	30	247	378
Including							***25***	***16***	***352***	***540***
Malamute	FI2964	50	-90	550,463	6,420,735	215	25	4	213	326
and							42	7	105	162
Malamute	FI2965	58	-90	550,353	6,420,730	215	49	9	204	314
Including							***54***	***4***	***248***	***380***
Malamute	FI2966	56	-90	550,362	6,420,651	215	Not assayed			
Malamute	FI2967	66	-90	550,442	6,420,578	215	21	24	150	231
and							50	2	120	184
and							56	7	126	193
Malamute	FI2968	60	-90	550,491	6,420,495	215	38	4	148	226

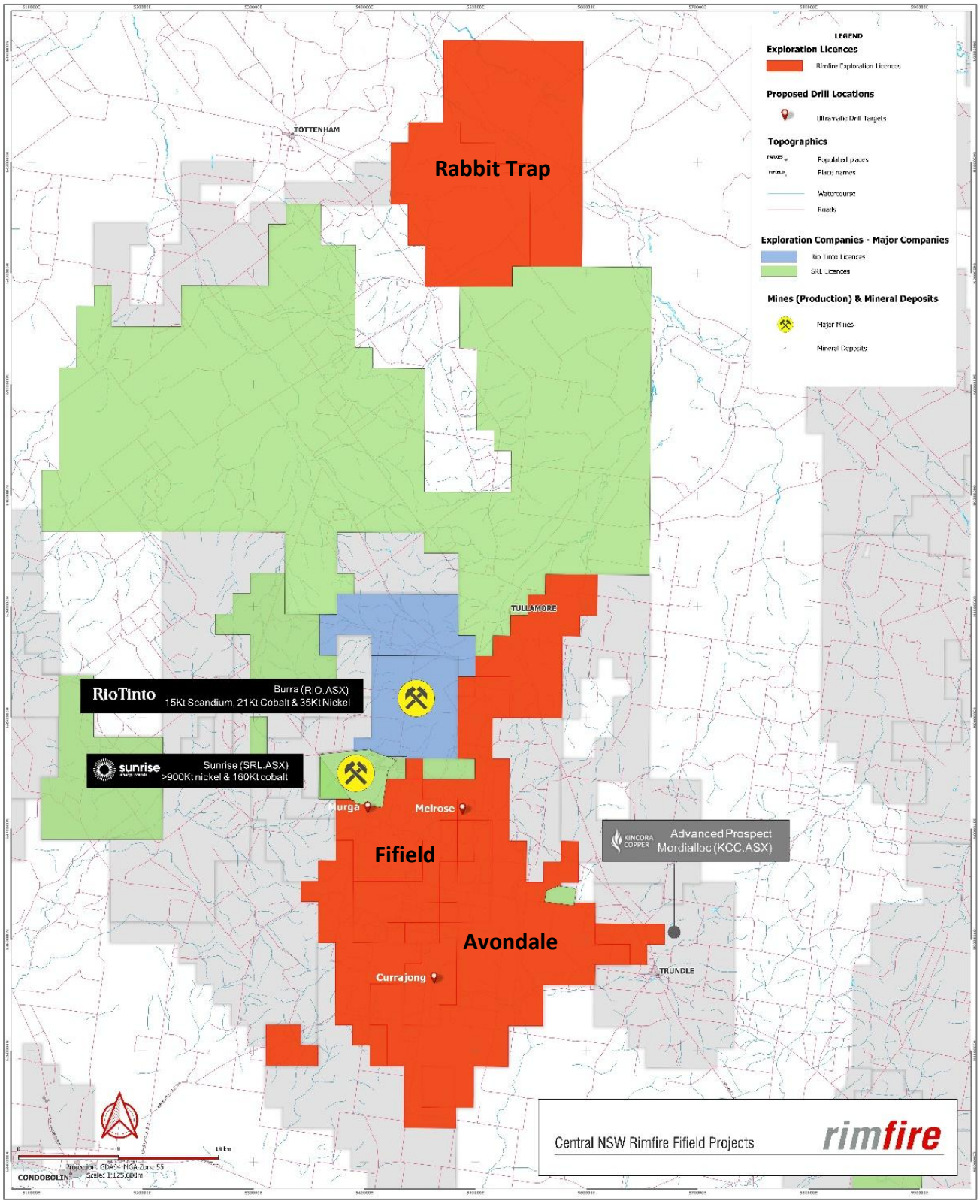

Figure 1: Rimfire Scandium Projects with regional tenement holders and target locations

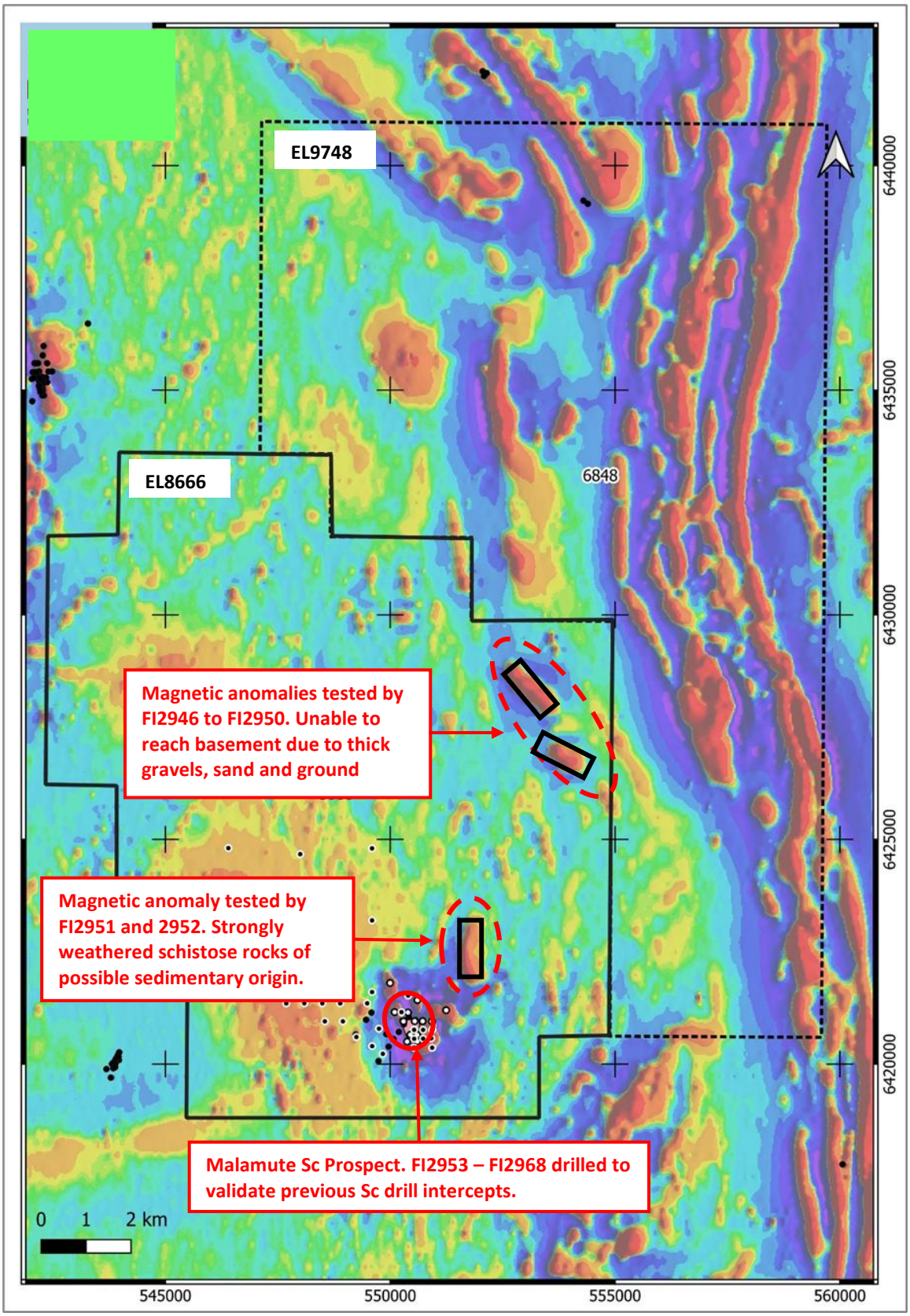

Figure 2: Rabbit Trap Scandium Project showing location of Malamute Scandium Prospect and magnetic anomalies drilled in December 2025. Historic drill holes shown as black dots.

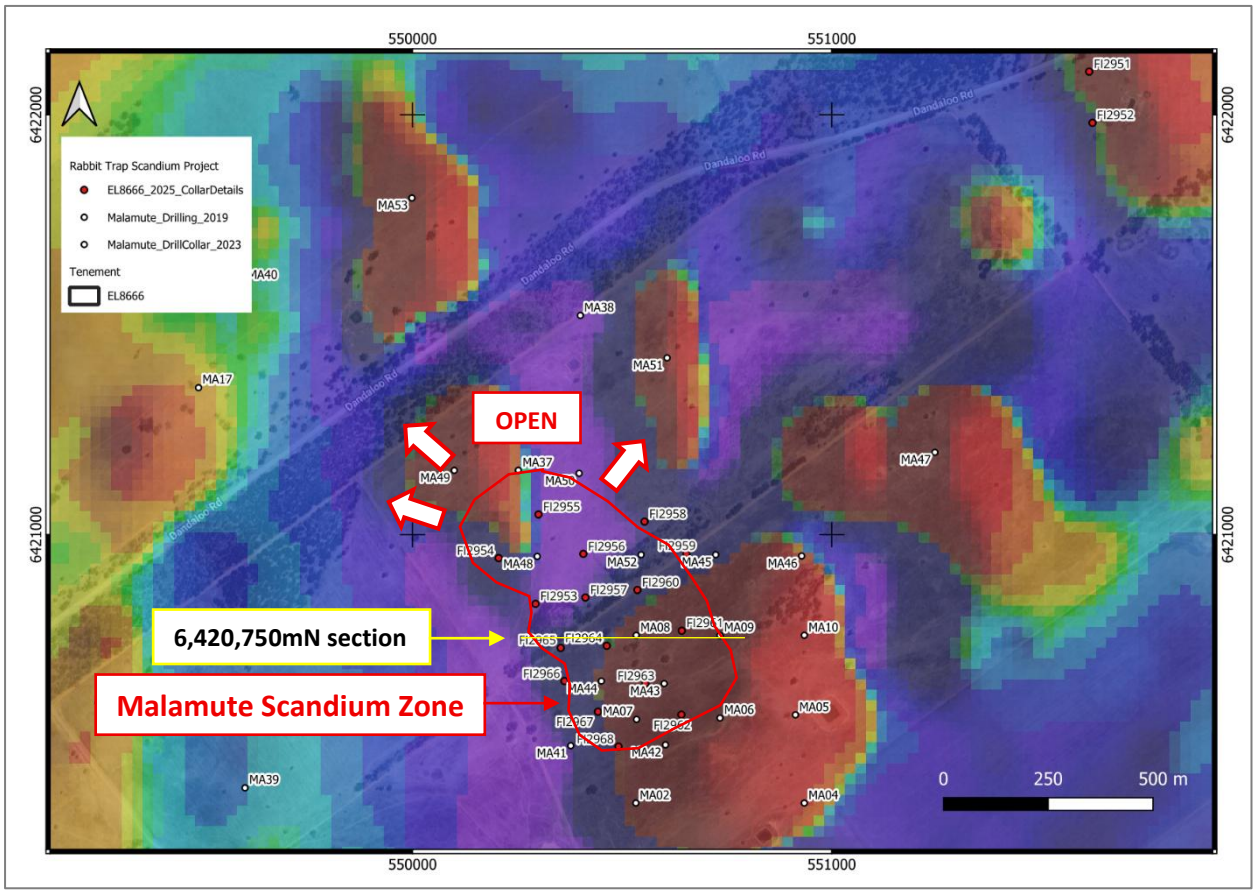

Figure 3: Malamute Scandium Prospect on TMI – 1VD background image. The scandium zone which is highlighted by the red polygon partially overlaps a prominent magnetic anomaly. Note the four other magnetic anomalies within a 1-kilometre radius of Malamute that not been effectively tested.

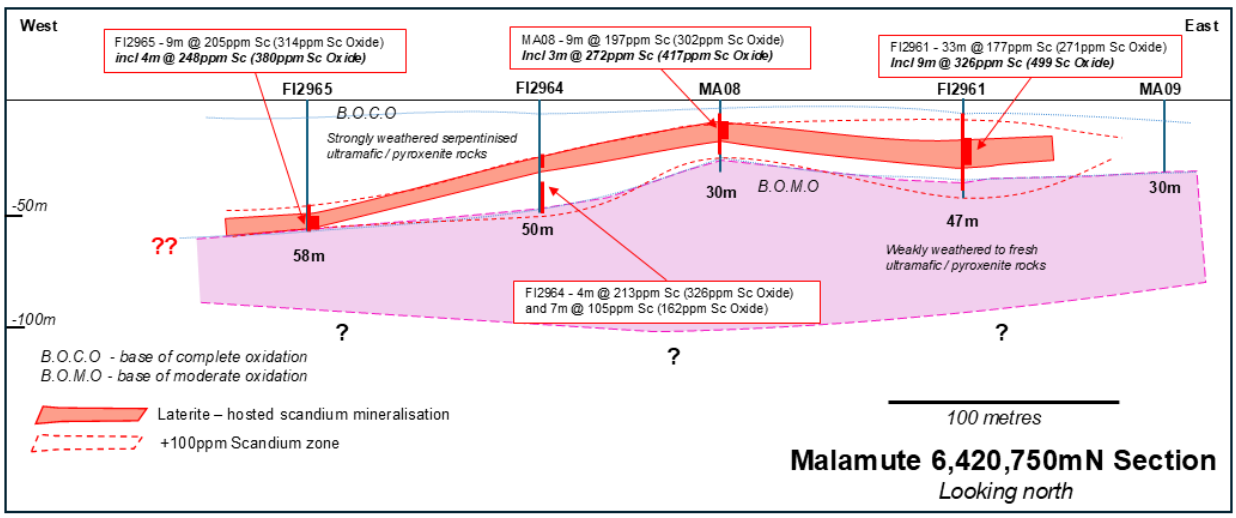

Figure 4: Malamute Scandium Prospect 6,420,750 cross section showing geology, weathering, and scandium mineralised zone. Section location shown on Figure 3 above.

Figure 5a: Photograph of chip trays from FI2956 that was drilled at the Malamute Scandium Prospect. Each interval represents 1 metre of drilling. Red highlighted portion denotes scandium intercept of - 44m @ 175ppm Sc (268ppm Sc Oxide) from 12 metres in FI2956 ***including 12m @ 281ppm Sc (431ppm Sc Oxide)***,

Summary geology description - 0-5m clayey soil / 5-8m quartz gravel / 8-12m red saprolite powder / 12-24m blk/brn/purp mottled saprolite clay (magnetic) / 24-36m same as previous interval but non-magnetic / 36-38m sticky green saprolite clay / 38-41m sticky blk/brn saprolite clay / 41-45m green/brn saprolite sticky clay / 45-58m green/blue/gry highly serpentinised ultramafic with manganese oxides and talc / 58-74m manganese oxides slightly sheared looking more bleached looking colour then above with possible grn chlorite along fracture faces. EOH 74m

Figure 5b: Photograph of chip trays from FI2963 that was drilled at the Malamute Scandium Prospect. Each interval represents 1 metre of drilling. Red highlighted portion denotes scandium intercept of - 30m @ 247ppm Sc (378ppm Sc Oxide) from 25 metres in FI2963 ***including 16m @ 352ppm Sc (540ppm Sc Oxide)***

Summary geology description - 0-1m soil / 1-2m clay / 2-11m quartz gravel / 11-18m red saprolite powder / 18-26m tan saprolite powder / 26-42m blk saprolite powder (magnetic) / 42-45m green sticky clay / 45-51m serpentinised ultramafic / 51-55m fresh ultramafic (pyroxenite). EOH 55m

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 – Air core 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.	This ASX Announcement provides assay results for air core drilling recently undertaken by Rimfire at the Rabbit Trap Scandium Project in central NSW. Each drillhole was geologically logged and samples submitted to ALS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis using ALS method MEXRF12n, which is described below; A prepared sample (0.66 g) is fused with a 12:22 lithium tetraborate – lithium metaborate flux which also includes an oxidizing agent (Lithium Nitrate) and then poured into a platinum mould. The resultant disk is in turn analysed by XRF spectrometry. The XRF analysis is determined in conjunction with a loss-on-ignition at 1000°C. The resulting data from both determinations are combined to produce a "total".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The nature of air core sampling means samples should be considered as an indictive rather than precise measure, aimed at defining areas of anomalism. Blank samples and reference standards were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.
	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.	The field collected (2.0kg) samples were collected every 1.0m from the rig cyclone and submitted for analysis. Industry standard preparation and assay conducted at ALS Pty Ltd in Orange, NSW, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample. 25 g of pulverized sample was utilized for multielement assay via ALS' ME-XRF12n technique.
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).	All drillholes reported in this ASX Announcement are air core holes, the specifications of which are included in Table 1.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	An approximate estimate of total sample quantity was recorded with each 1m interval by comparing volumes within each bucket of sample yielded from the cyclone. A visual estimate of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125% was recorded for each metre.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The drillers adjusted penetration and air pressure rates according to ground conditions to optimise recoveries. The cyclone was cleaned regularly, and holes were reamed in between rod changes to reduce contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the air core drilling, it cannot be determined whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.	Drill samples were geologically and geochemically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. All air core "chip trays" were photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of is largely qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Intersection lengths are given in Table 1 of this announcement. All of the intersections were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all taken.	N/A as non-core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Air core drilling samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Given the indicative nature of the sample medium (refer to sampling techniques section above) this process is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment etc were cleaned regularly during the sample preparation.
	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.	Blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size (typically ~ 2kg) of air core material is considered appropriate to the grainsize of 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.	The methods used by ALS to analyse the air core samples for precious and base metals are industry standard. The MEXRF12n method is a total technique.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments (pXRF), etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	N/A - no geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools were included in this Announcement.
	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.	Certified standards were submitted along half core samples to the laboratory. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections will be verified by the company's Managing Director and Exploration Manager once assay results are received.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no twinned holes drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sampling data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an excel spreadsheet and saved on Cloud server.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geological logging was recorded directly in LogChief program during drilling and backed up on Cloud server. Assay results once received are typically reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a 3rd party expert consulting group.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There were no adjustments to assay data and a lower cutoff grade of 100ppm Sc was used to determine the significant intercepts. Sc Oxide values were determined by multiplying Sc values by 1.5338.
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.	Sample locations are recorded using handheld Garmin GPS with a nominal accuracy +/- 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 Zone 55.
	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.	The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this Report are given in Table 1 and various figures of this ASX Announcement.
	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 data spacing and distribution of drilling referred to in this Announcement, if successful is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was applied. Each sample was of equal 1 metre length.
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.	Due to the reconnaissance (early stage) nature of the air core drilling it cannot be determined whether relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias
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.	The geological data discussed in this Announcement 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 air core drilling results at the Malamute prospect area which lies on EL8666 in central NSW. All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping. As discussed in previous Rimfire ASX Releases (dated 31 October 2024) the tenement is owned by Javelin Minerals and Rimfire has entered into an Option Agreement whereby it can exercise the option and acquire the tenement 100%.
	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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Malamute has been the subject to some historic work which prior to 2019 has been primarily focussed on exploration for platinum group elements (PGEs). Helix Resources was a significant explorer operating in the area at the time.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Scandium mineralisation occurs within flat – lying laterite horizons that have formed over Ordovician – age pyroxenite ultramafic units.
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 are included within Table 1 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.	A lower cut-off grade of 100ppm Sc was used to determine the significant intersections. Every sample was of an equal 1 metre length, so no weighted averages were required.
	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.	Each intersection comprises equal 1 metre sample lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The relationship between drillhole angle and geometry of mineralisation is still being studied and as such intercepts are regarded as being "down hole length, true width not known".
	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').	
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.	All significant intercepts determined using a 100ppm Sc lower cut-off grade have been reported.
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 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".