Critical Minerals Explorer

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Gold and Antimony confirmed in historic Windy Ridge diamond core

Highlights

- **Recent resampling of original diamond core (drilled 40 – 50 years ago) from Windy Ridge (Broken Hill Project; 100% RIM) confirms and validates original gold (Au) antimony (Sb) drill intercepts**
- **Gold – antimony mineralisation developed within a 600m long zone of sheared and brecciated chlorite sericite quartz schists, with original drill intercepts including;**
  - 36m @ 0.93g/t Au, 0.46% Sb from 90m ***incl 6m @ 1.53g/t Au, 0.74% Sb, and 2m @ 1.45g/t Au, 1.2% Sb***
  - 52m @ 0.53g/t Au from 210m ***incl 11m @ 0.58g/t Au, 9m @ 1.08g/t Au, and 8m @ 1.03g/t Au***
  - 5.3m @ 1.20g/t Au from 189.40m ***incl 0.4m @ 9.70g/t Au and 1.5m @ 1.47g/t Au***
- **Original drill intercepts remain open at depth and immediately beneath surface rock chip samples up to 37g/t gold**
- **Windy Ridge lies 30 km south of Broken Hill within the Broken Hill Line of Lode host rocks and was originally explored for its silver lead zinc potential**
- **Future work may involve further drilling to infill existing wide spaced (160 metres) drill traverses to test for high grade mineralisation within possible cross cutting shear zones**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"Our recent resampling work has successfully confirmed and validated gold antimony within original diamond holes, 40 to 50 years after they were drilled. Windy Ridge is a 600-metre-long zone mineralised zone that is characterised by multiple drill intercepts and surface rock chips up to 37g/t.*

The resampling has also highlighted anomalous silver, lead and zinc which is not surprising given the prospect is located only 30 kilometres south of Broken Hill within the same rocks that host the town's world class Line of Lode silver lead zinc deposits.

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.

Together 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 recent resampling and analysis of original diamond drill core (drilled 40 – 50 years ago) from its **Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect** has confirmed and validated original gold (Au) antimony (Sb) drill intercepts.

Windy Ridge is located approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the Broken Hill townsite on the Company's 100% - owned Broken Hill Base Metal Project, in far western New South Wales (*Figure 1*).

Two diamond holes - **AK4** (drilled by CRA Exploration in 1976) and **NPD-D1** (drilled by Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd in 1983) were located in a core yard in Broken Hill and 42 samples of (now strongly weathered and partly degraded) quarter core material corresponding to historic drill intercepts (*Tables 1 - 3*) were collected and analysed for a suite of precious and base metals.

CRA Exploration first drilled Windy Ridge in 1976 to investigate the base metal potential of numerous IP geophysical anomalies that had been previously defined in the area.

Inspection of the core showed that the historic intercepts typically occurred within strongly altered and sulphide – bearing (principally arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite) chlorite – sericite - quartz schists (*Figures 2 - 4*).

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 (*also refer to Rimfire ASX Announcements dated 19 January and 3 March 2026*).

Assay results now received for the resampling have confirmed the earlier intercepts and identified antimony where not previously assayed for (*Tables 1 - 3*).

For example, diamond hole AK4 recorded a historic drill intercept of;

- 52m @ 0.53g/t gold from 210 metres ***incl 11m @ 0.58g/t gold from 210 metres, 9m @ 1.08g/t gold from 235 metres,*** *and* ***8m @ 1.03g/t gold from 254 metres***

Apart from some selected chip samples collected at the time of drilling in 1976, which returned individual antimony values up to 1.4%, the hole was never systematically analysed for antimony. Rimfire's latest resampling of the three AK4 internal intervals returned;

- 6m @ 0.48g/t gold, 0.65% antimony from 214 metres *incl 1m @ 0.88g/t gold, 1.28% antimony,*
- 8m @ 0.58g/t gold, 0.13% antimony from 235 metres *incl 1m @ 1.07g/t gold, 0.09% antimony, and*
- 7m @ 0.68g/t gold, 0.35% antimony from 254 metres *incl 1m @ 1.03g/t gold, 0.86% antimony.*

Individual single metre silver, lead and zinc values up to 7.9g/t, 2.22%, and 0.62% respectively were recorded throughout the three intervals.

A second diamond hole NPD-D1 recorded two historic drill intercepts of;

- 3.28m @ 0.57g/t gold from 83.97 metres, and
- 5.3m @ 1.20g/t gold from 189.40 metres ***incl 0.4m @ 9.70g/t gold from 189.40 metres*** *and* ***1.5m @ 1.47g/t gold from 193.20 metres***

The hole was not originally assayed for antimony however the latest resampling has confirmed both gold and base metal mineralisation in the first interval and gold and antimony mineralisation in the second interval, i.e.

- 3m @ 0.61g/t gold, 0.01% antimony, 10.1g/t silver, 0.38% lead, and 1.06% zinc from 84 metres ***incl 1m @ 0.92g/t gold, 0.01% antimony, 17.2g/t silver, 0.52% lead, and 2.56% zinc,*** and
- 5.4m @ 0.86g/t gold, 0.30% antimony from 189.0 metres ***incl 1m @ 3.9g/t gold, 1.6% antimony from 189.0 metres***

Conclusions and Next Steps

Having confirmed gold and antimony at Windy Ridge, Rimfire is confident that the prospect represents a significant exploration opportunity and is considering a range of commercial options to generate shareholder value from both the prospect and surrounding Broken Hill Base Metal Project, including sole funding future exploration, introducing an exploration partner or outright divestment.

Further drilling is warranted at Windy Ridge given that existing drilling is on traverses spaced too far apart (i.e.; 160 – metre spacings) to test for potential internal high – grade gold and antimony within the 600metre-long mineralised zone, especially if high grade zones are hosted by cross cutting structures as suggested by geological mapping.

Drilling is also required to test for supergene gold mineralisation within weathered (oxide) rocks up dip of the historic intercepts and beneath surface rock chips which display up to a maximum value of 37g/t gold.

Rimfire looks forward to providing further updates as new information comes to hand.

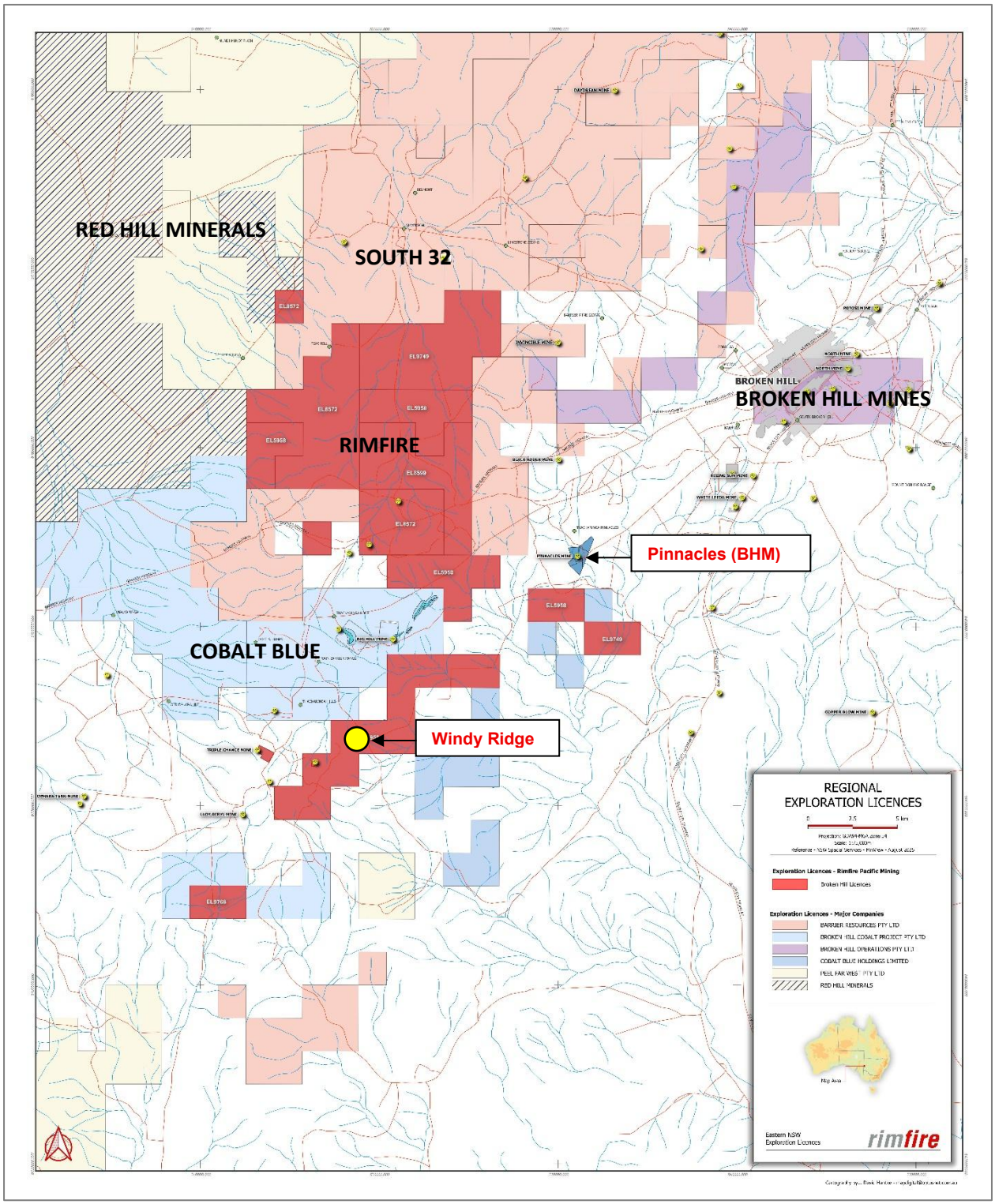

Figure 1: Rimfire's Broken Hill Project (red blocks), and third-party competitors - (S32 – South 32 Limited JV with Barrier Resources and Bowyang Pty Ltd / BHM – Broken Hill Mines / RHI – Red Hill Minerals and Red Hill Minerals Earn In and JV with Peel Mining / COB – Cobalt Blue Broken Hill Cobalt Project).

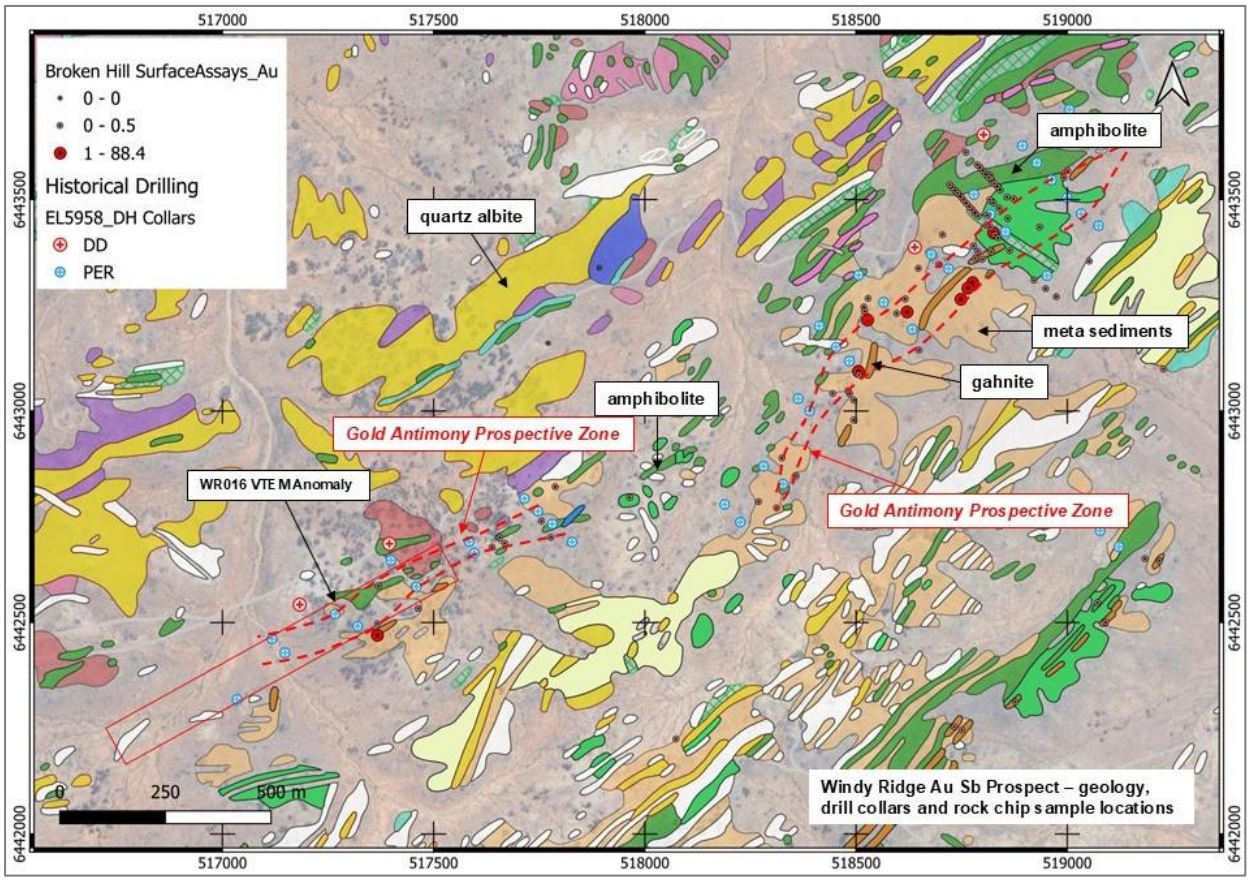

Figure 2: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect geology. (same scale as Figure 3).

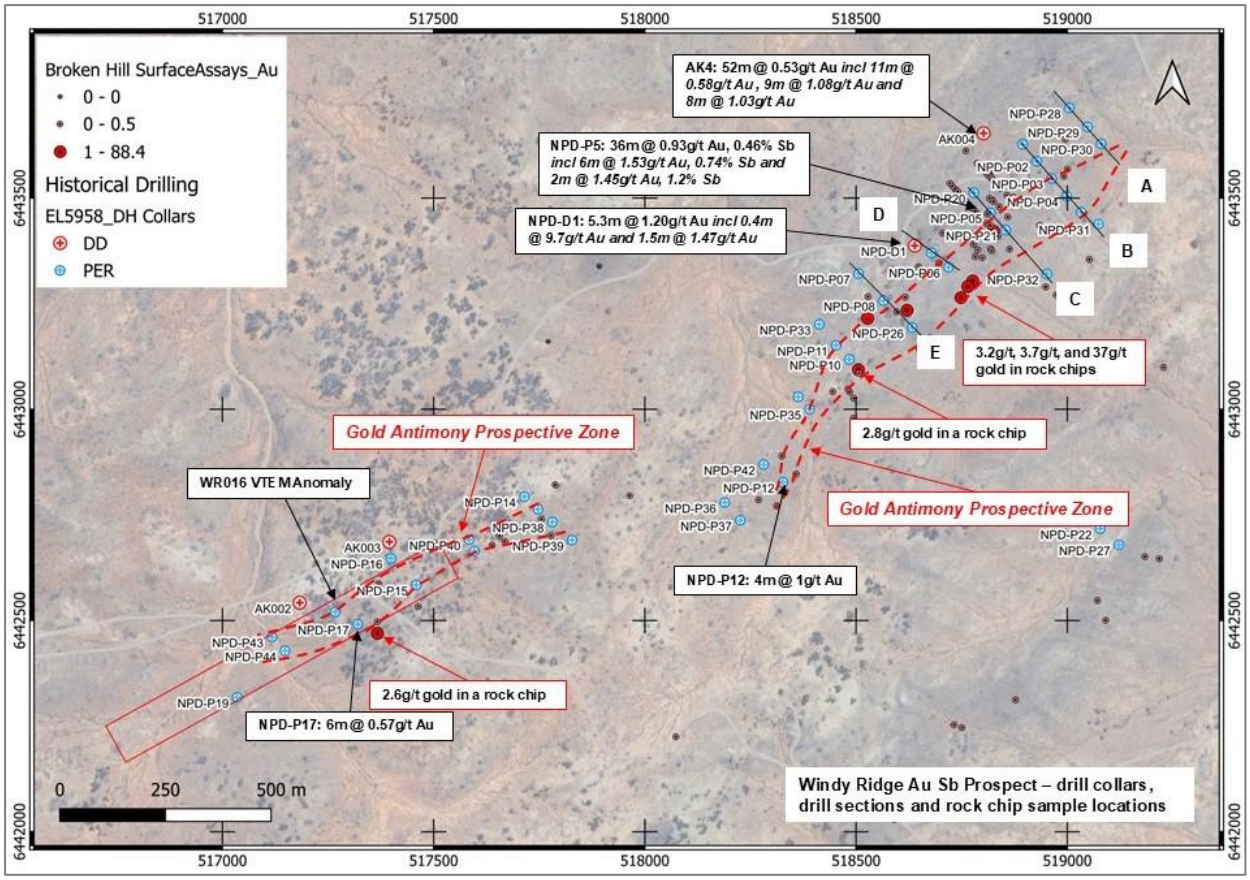

Figure 3: Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect drill collars, drill section locations (A to E) and rock chip sample locations. (same scale as Figure 4).

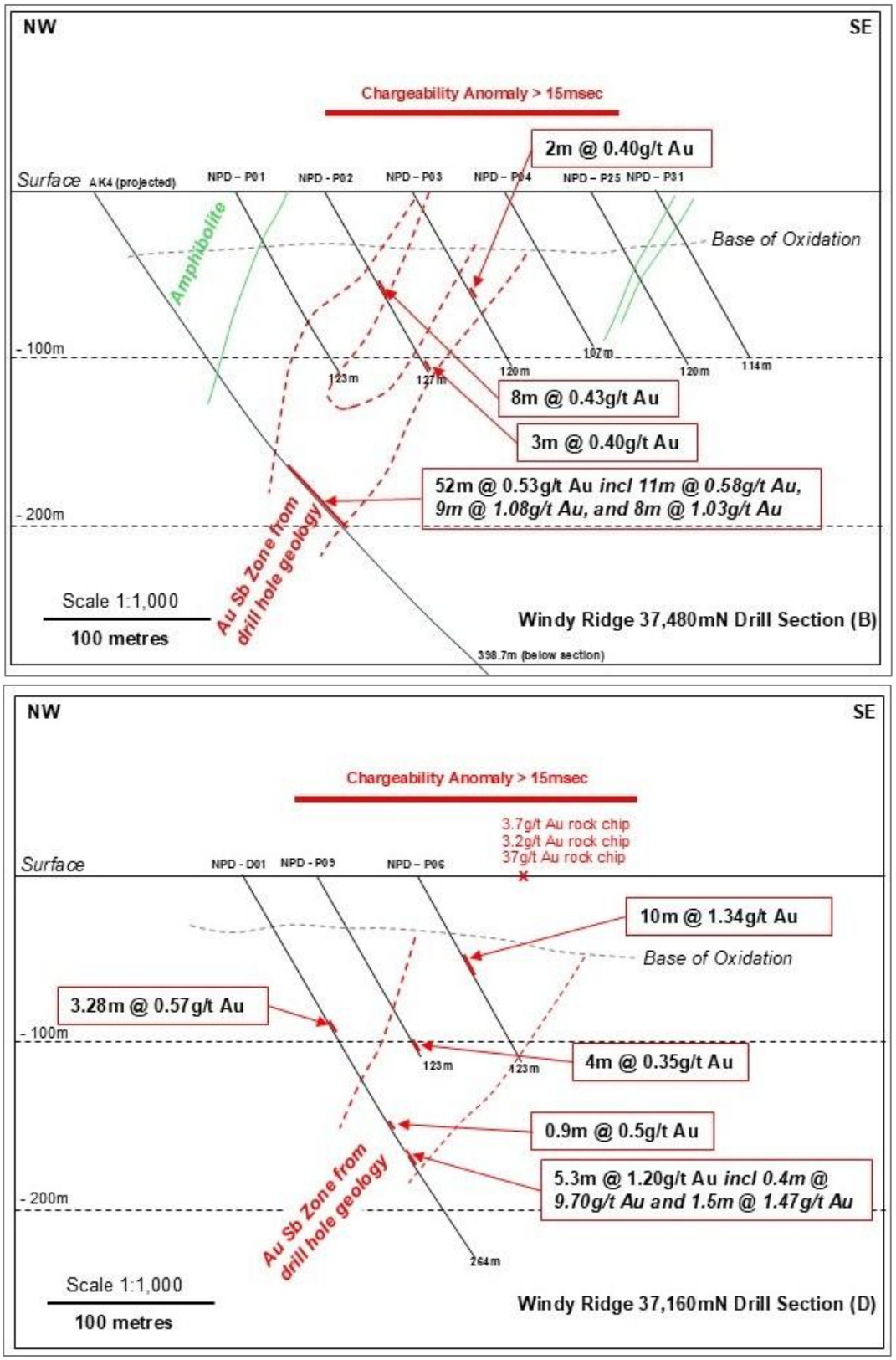

Figure 4: Drill sections for northern end of Windy Ridge Gold Antimony Prospect – 37,480mN (AK4), and 37,160mN (NPD-D1) looking to the NE.

Table 1. Historic Drilling Intercepts (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. Intercepts from recent resampling of historic quarter core samples from AK4 and NPD-D1

Hole	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi° (mag)	Dip°	From	Width	Au_g/t	Sb%	Ag%	Pb%	Zn%
AK4	518,862	6,443,609	399	140	-75	214	6	0.48	0.65	3.9	0.26	0.44
Including						***218***	***1***	***0.88***	***1.28***	***4.9***	***0.28***	***0.51***
"	"	"	"	"	"	235	8	0.58	0.13	4.9	0.50	0.38
Including						***235***	***1***	***1.07***	***0.09***	***7.9***	***2.22***	***0.31***
"	"	"	"	"	"	254	7	0.68	0.35	4.0	0.25	0.29
Including						***255***	***1***	***1.03***	***0.86***	***6.0***	***0.36***	***0.38***
NPD-D1	518,518	6,443,210	264	140	-60	84	3	0.61	0.01	10.1	0.38	1.06
Including						***84***	***1***	***0.92***	***0.01***	***17.2***	***0.52***	***2.56***
"	"	"	"	"	"	189	1	3.90	1.60	9.5	0.07	0.10

Table 3. Individual Silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), gold (Au) and antimony (Sb) assays for each resampled quarter core sample from AK4 and NPD-D1.

Hole	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Ag_g/t	Pb_%	Zn_%	Au_g/t	Sb_%
AK4	B01238	210.0	211.0	1.0	3.50	0.27	0.42	0.15	0.02
AK4	B01239	211.0	212.0	1.0	3.40	0.27	0.36	0.10	0.03
AK4	B01240	212.0	213.0	1.0	3.70	0.27	0.40	0.17	0.07
AK4	B01241	213.0	214.0	1.0	3.30	0.23	0.34	0.20	0.13
AK4	B01242	214.0	215.0	1.0	4.40	0.29	0.45	0.28	0.52
AK4	B01243	215.0	216.0	1.0	3.10	0.22	0.32	0.56	0.69
AK4	B01244	216.0	217.0	1.0	3.20	0.21	0.32	0.44	0.60
AK4	B01245	217.0	218.0	1.0	4.70	0.33	0.62	0.34	0.40
AK4	B01246	218.0	219.0	1.0	4.90	0.29	0.51	0.88	1.29
AK4	B01247	219.0	220.0	1.0	3.50	0.25	0.43	0.40	0.39
AK4	B01248	220.0	221.0	1.0	2.00	0.16	0.30	0.28	0.03
AK4	B01249	235.0	236.0	1.0	7.90	2.22	0.31	1.07	0.10
AK4	B01250	236.0	237.0	1.0	2.60	0.21	0.33	0.33	0.01
AK4	B01251	237.0	238.0	1.0	7.70	0.41	0.54	0.83	0.18
AK4	B01252	238.0	239.0	1.0	5.60	0.31	0.41	0.74	0.08
AK4	B01253	239.0	240.0	1.0	2.80	0.21	0.35	0.33	0.04
AK4	B01254	240.0	241.0	1.0	3.80	0.24	0.38	0.59	0.16
AK4	B01255	241.0	242.0	1.0	4.40	0.24	0.41	0.33	0.21
AK4	B01256	242.0	243.0	1.0	4.40	0.23	0.33	0.43	0.27
AK4	B01257	243.0	244.0	1.0	3.20	0.24	0.41	0.23	0.03
AK4	B01258	254.0	255.0	1.0	4.40	0.31	0.36	0.26	0.19
AK4	B01259	255.0	256.0	1.0	6.00	0.36	0.38	1.03	0.85
AK4	B01260	256.0	257.0	1.0	4.80	0.26	0.27	0.70	0.62
AK4	B01261	257.0	258.0	1.0	4.00	0.27	0.28	0.50	0.23
AK4	B01262	258.0	259.0	1.0	5.20	0.30	0.39	0.78	0.38
AK4	B01263	259.0	260.0	1.0	1.90	0.12	0.18	0.35	0.10
AK4	B01264	260.0	261.0	1.0	1.80	0.13	0.16	1.12	0.10
AK4	B01265	261.0	262.0	1.0	1.70	0.14	0.21	0.06	0.01
NPD-D1	B01266	81.0	82.0	1.0	2.90	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02
NPD-D1	B01267	82.0	83.0	1.0	<0.5	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.00
NPD-D1	B01268	83.0	84.0	1.0	2.40	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.00
NPD-D1	B01269	84.0	85.0	1.0	17.20	0.52	2.56	0.92	0.02
NPD-D1	B01270	85.0	86.0	1.0	6.40	0.21	0.35	0.45	0.01
NPD-D1	B01271	86.0	87.0	1.0	6.80	0.29	0.28	0.46	0.00
NPD-D1	B01272	87.0	87.4	0.4	4.30	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.01
NPD-D1	B01273	167.2	167.9	0.7	<0.5	0.01	0.02	0.52	0.01
NPD-D1	B01274	188.2	189.0	0.8	1.50	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.05
NPD-D1	B01275	189.0	190.0	1.0	9.50	0.08	0.10	3.90	1.61
NPD-D1	B01277	190.0	191.0	1.0	0.80	0.05	0.11	0.29	0.02
NPD-D1	B01278	191.0	192.0	1.0	0.90	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.01
NPD-D1	B01279	192.0	193.4	1.4	<0.5	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.00
NPD-D1	B01280	193.4	194.4	1.0	0.60	0.03	0.06	0.30	0.01

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 (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.	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 Announcements dated 19 January and 3 March 2026 which also provide further detail on the original drilling. Quarter core samples of historic diamond drill core were collected for assay. Sample coordinates, geological descriptions and assay results are given in the various Tables within this ASX Announcement.

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 1985 and 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. • 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.	With respect to **diamond drilling** - the historic diamond drilling referred to in this ASX Announcement was undertaken during the period from 1976 to 1985 and as such many of these details are unknown. With respect to the resampling of historic diamond core, quarter core samples were collected. Given the weathered and degraded nature of the core, much of the material was poorly lithified and was sampled with a knife and / or scoop. Lithified half core material was cut in half using a core saw before sampling. As per Table 3 of this Announcement, individual samples were typically collected on a single metre basis. Depending on quality and availability of core material, smaller intervals may have been used.
Quality of assay data	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying	Historic reports mention that the diamond drillholes were originally cut and sampled to geological

and laboratory tests	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.	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. 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. The resampled core was submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide for preparation using industry standard techniques, and analysis for gold using Fire Assay method Au - ICP22 and base metals using 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) method ME-ICP61. The techniques are regarded as "total tor near total techniques"
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 resampling of historic diamond core originally drilled during the period 1973 to 1985. 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. • 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.	**[RC and Diamond drilling]** The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this 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.	With respect to **diamond drilling,** the work is historic and as such many of these details are unknown.

	• 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.	
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.
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 cutoff grade of 0.25g/t gold was typically used. Most samples were equal 1 metre lengths and as such no weighting averaging techniques were used. Length weighted averaging was used to calculate intersections when sample intervals were not equal.
	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.	Length weighted averaging is determined by dividing the sum of (individual sample intervals x sample grade) by the total intersection length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in this ASX Announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known and as such, the intersections quoted in this ASX Announcement are regarded as '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.	Not applicable as all results have been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Refer to figures included within this ASX Announcement.

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".