RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING LTD

ASX: RIM

"Critical Minerals Explorer"

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4 October 2024

Step out drilling confirms high-grade cobalt & associated copper at Bald Hill

Highlights

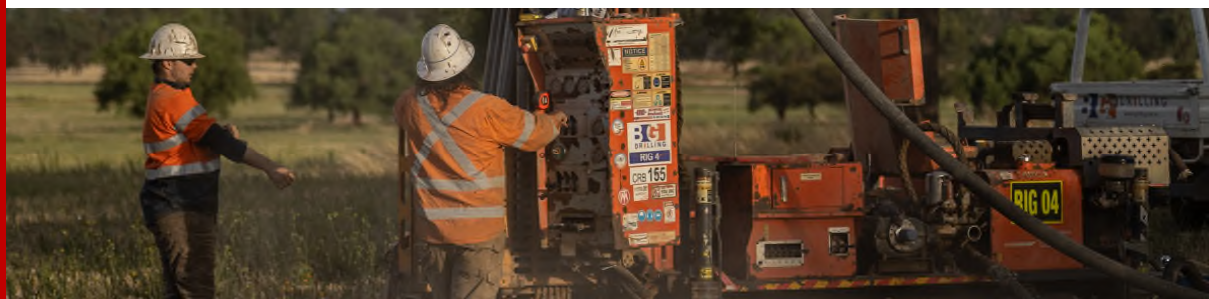
- **Hole FI2612 - the first of 5 diamond holes testing cobalt - copper mineralisation at Bald Hill returns high grade cobalt;**
  - **29m @ 0.12% cobalt from 66 metres, and**
  - **18m @ 0.16% cobalt, 0.16% copper from 110 metres *including 5m @ 0.21% cobalt, 0.23% copper***
- **All 5 drill holes have intersected sulphide mineralisation 100-300m away from the currently defined high-grade cobalt footprint - remaining assays due in 3-4 weeks.**
- **Rimfire's drilling to date indicates that Bald Hill hosts some of the highest-grade cobalt mineralisation in the Broken Hill district**
- **Strong copper anomalism associated with the cobalt upgrades the substantial copper prospectivity at Bald Hill**
- **South 32 (S32.ASX) and Red Hill Minerals (RHI.ASX) have recently farmed into leases immediately adjoining Rimfire's project tenements (*see Figure 1*)**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"This step-out diamond drill program has substantially expanded the known sulphide hosted mineralised footprint at Rimfire's 100%-owned Bald Hill cobalt-copper prospect which now extends over a 500m by 200m area.*

Assays from hole FI2612 have confirmed that Bald Hill hosts some of the highest cobalt grades in the Broken Hill district. We are encouraged by the presence of copper in these results which highlights the strong potential to find significant copper mineralisation at Bald Hill.

The Rimfire team eagerly awaits assay results from the remaining 4 holes in the program which have all intersected sulphide mineralisation visually similar to that observed in hole FI2612 with results of a similar tenor widely anticipated.

With exciting scandium focused exploration potential also at Rimfire's Lachlan Orogen assets, the company is eying outstanding upside across our portfolio of critical minerals projects."



Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM,** "**Rimfire**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that initial drill assay results have confirmed high-grade cobalt sulphide mineralisation (with strong associated copper anomalism) in the first diamond drill hole completed at the 100% - owned Bald Hill Cobalt Copper Prospect as part of a larger 5 hole (~1,000 metre) step out diamond drilling program.

Latest Bald Hill drilling results

Rimfire's 100% - owned Bald Hill Cobalt Copper Prospect is located approximately 30 kilometres west of Broken Hill, NSW – *Figure 1*).

Cobalt copper mineralisation at Bald Hill occurs within a folded and faulted sulphide-bearing quartz - albite psammopelitic composite gneiss unit which broadly dips to the east and is underlain by a barren quartz – potassium feldspar gneiss.

Cobalt and copper mineralisation is associated with disseminated to semi massive sulphides (pyrite – pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite) that are locally brecciated, and silica altered.

5 diamond holes (FI2612 – FI2616 / 974 metres) were drilled through August and September 2024 to test for extensions of previously drilled high-grade cobalt (Co) mineralisation at Bald Hill, e.g.; 33m @ 0.11% Co from 58 metres in FI2469 ***including 4m @ 0.23% Co and 2m @ 0.21% Co,*** and 125m @ 0.13% Co from 198 metres in FI2470 ***including 97m @ 0.15% Co*** (*see Rimfire's ASX Announcement dated 8 Augst 2024*).

Each of the new drillholes intersected multiple broad zones (downhole widths) of sulphides 100 – 300 metres away from Rimfire's previous high-grade drill intercepts (*see Table 2 for sulphide* descriptions) with assay results for the first hole, FI2612 returning (*Figures 2 and 3*);

- 2m @ 0.37% Cu from 63 metres,
- 29m @ 0.12% Co from 66 metres, and
- 18m @ 0.16% Co, 0.16% Cu from 110 metres ***including 5m @ 0.21% Co, 0.23% Cu***.

The assay results confirm that the sulphides intersected in the drilling are both cobalt and copper-rich and given the similarities between the sulphides interested in FI2612 and the remaining drill holes completed in the program, further drill intercepts of similar tenor are expected.

Significance of the drilling results

The FDI2612 assay results are significant for several reasons as outlined below.

Rimfire's Bald Hill Prospect represents one of, if not the **highest-grade cobalt sulphide occurrence in the Olary and Broken Hill domain** (as part of the mineralised Curnamona Province) with other examples typically showing equivalent and significantly lower grades, i.e.; Havilah Resources' (HAV.ASX) Mutooroo Copper Cobalt Gold Deposit and Cobalt Blue's (COB.ASX) Broken Hill Cobalt Project respectively (*Figure 4*).

Mutooroo has a total combined [sulphide] resource of 12.53Mt @ 1.53% copper, 0.16% cobalt and 0.20 g/t gold (191Kt copper, 20Kt cobalt and 86Koz gold - *see Havilah ASX Announcement dated 05 June 2020*).

The Broken Hill Cobalt Project has a global Mineral Resource estimate comprising 126.5Mt at 867 ppm (0.08%) cobalt equivalent (CoEq) [i.e., 690 ppm (0.07%) cobalt, 7.5% sulphur & 134 ppm nickel] for 87Kt contained cobalt using a 275 ppm CoEq cut-off (*see Cobalt Blue ASX Announcement dated 30 November 2023*).

Mutooroo lies 35 kilometres southwest of Bald Hill and the Broken Hill Cobalt Project lies 10 kilometres south of Bald Hill within the same geological domain.

It worth noting that Mutooroo also contains copper sulphide mineralisation with Havilah's latest ASX Announcement detailing new drilling results such as 12m @ 1.57% copper, 0.16% cobalt and 0.39g/t gold approximately 200 metres outside the Mutooroo JORC Measured resource envelope (*see Havilah ASX Announcement dated 13 September 2024*).

Given the broad geological similarities with Mutooroo, Rimfire believes there is **strong potential to find significant copper mineralisation at Bald Hill**.

This copper potential is reinforced by the broad zone of strong copper anomalism associated with lower zone of cobalt sulphide mineralisation in FI2612, i.e.; 18m @ 0.16% Co, 0.16% Cu from 110 metres including 5m @ 0.21% Co, 0.23% Cu.

This is the first time in drilling at Bald Hill that we have seen a direct association between copper and cobalt with previous copper intercepts typically restricted to narrow gossanous intervals within the overlying weathered rocks.

Bald Hill is growing in size with sulphides intersected in drilling over an area of 500 metres x 200 metres in size. Geological data collected during the recent program combined with all assay data once received will underpin the development of a 3D geological model for the prospect which will be used to identify potential opportunities to expand the area of existing cobalt mineralisation and, establish geochemical vectors to new copper targets.

Mining and Exploration Renaissance at Broken Hill

Rimfire's Broken Hill Project is strategically located within the richly endowed Broken Hill Mineral Province. Whilst mining and exploration activities over the last decade have been largely focussed on the Broken Hill Silver Lead Zinc Deposits ("Line of Lode") several recent corporate transactions are leading to a mining and exploration renaissance across the district.

Given that three of these transactions lie directly adjacent to Rimfire's Broken Hill Project, the Company is well placed to participate in the rebirth of the Broken Hill (*Figure 1*), i.e.;

- South 32 Limited (S32.ASX) has entered into a Farm-in agreement with Bowyang Resources and Barrier Resources targeting base metals at the Thackaringa & Broken Hill Projects (*South 32 website*). **Both South 32 projects directly adjoin Rimfire's project tenements and share the same rock types.**

- Red Hill Minerals Limited (RHI.ASX) has entered a Earn In and JV Agreement with Peel Mining Limited (PEX.ASX) whereby Red Hill Minerals has the right to earn up to 75% Peel's Curnamona Project for an expenditure of $6.5 million over a five-year period with a minimum spend of $1.5 million (*see Red Hill Minerals ASX Announcement dated 1 October 2024*).

  The Curnamona Project is a large (1,500 km²) area which is under-explored, mostly due to the thick cover sequences. Red Hill has completed a comprehensive review of existing exploration data and reprocessing of geophysical datasets is currently underway whilst heritage and access agreement negotiations have also commenced.

  Red Hill's Curnamona Project lies directly adjacent to Rimfire's Bald Hill prospect.

- Havilah Resources Limited (HAV.ASX) has recently signed a binding Memorandum of Understanding signed with JX Advanced Metals Corporation (JXAM) of Japan for an exclusivity period and study program on the Mutooroo Copper Cobalt Gold Deposit (*see Havilah ASX Announcement dated 19 August 2024*).

  This will involve JXAM spending almost $3 million on resource expansion and resource upgrade drilling and other studies on a non-recourse basis to inform its decision on whether to acquire an interest in Mutooroo.

- Coolabah Metals Limited (CBH.ASX) has entered into a binding agreement to acquire the Operating Rasp Silver Lead Zinc Mine & 70% Joint Venture Interest Option in the Pinnacles Silver Lead Zinc Mine.

  The Rasp Mine has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 10.1Mt @ 9.4% ZnEq (5.7% Zn, 3.2% Pb and 49g/t Ag). Pinnacles has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 6.0Mt @ 10.9% ZnEq (4.7% Zn, 3.3% Pb, 133g/t Ag & 0.5g/t Au) as well as an Exploration Target of 6.0 - 15.0Mt @ 2.0 - 4.0% Zn, 3.0 - 6.0% Pb & 40 - 125g/t Ag (*see Coolabah ASX Announcement dated 17 September 2024*).

  The Pinnacles Mine, located 15km south-west of the Broken Hill township, is considered to contain one of the highest grade and shallowest known deposits in Broken Hill. The Pinnacles Deposit remains relatively undeveloped, with only small-scale historical mining targeting the rich Galena (lead ore) lodes occurring since it was originally opened in the 1880s as an underground lead-silver mine. Pinnacles has been privately owned and has been on care and maintenance since 2020.

Reopening of the Pinnacles Mine is **significant for Rimfire given the Company's Staurolite Ridge Cobalt Copper target** lies 3 kilometres south of the Pinnacles Mine with access to Staurolite Ridge through the mine site.

Next Steps

At the time of writing this announcement, assay results for the remaining drill holes were awaited with final results expected within the next 3 – 4 weeks.

Upon receipt of all drill results Rimfire will develop a 3D geological model for the prospect which will be used to identify potential opportunities to expand the area of existing cobalt mineralisation and, establish geochemical vectors to new copper targets.

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

Table 1: Bald Hill Diamond drilling specifications (GDA94_Zone 54)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Azi°	Dip°	EOH (m)	From (m)	Width (m)	Cobalt_%	Copper_%
FI2612	513,422	6,459,755	240	-60	146.1	63	2	-	0.37
"	"	"	"	"	"	66	29	0.12	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	110	18	0.16	0.16
Including						*120*	*5*	*0.21*	*0.23*
FI2613	513,500	6,459,815	190	-60	204.3			Assays Awaited	
FI2614	513,435	6,459,655	066	-60	240.3			Assays Awaited	
FI2615	513,609	6,459,686	302	-60	214.8			Assays Awaited	
FI2616	513,132	6,459,639	073	-55	142.8			Assays Awaited	

Table 2: Summary geological log of sulphide mineralisation (description, sulphide type, and visual estimate %). NB – pyrite ("py"), pyrrhotite ("po"), marcasite ("mcs"), and chalcopyrite ("cpy").

Hole ID	from (m)	interval	sulphide %	Sulphide	Description
FI2612	70.10	8.1	2	py	diss band / veined py
FI2612	78.20	0.4	25	py	m.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2612	78.60	2.4	20	py	diss band / veined py
FI2612	82.60	1.3	10	py	f.g vein py
FI2612	83.90	6.5	20	py	diss band / veined py
FI2612	90.40	11.3	25	py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2612	101.70	8.3	10	py	v.f.g diss py
FI2612	110.00	7.7	50	py-po	semi-massive to massive breccia py / po
FI2612	117.70	2.3	20	py-po	diss band / veined py/po
FI2612	120.00	1.4	20	py-po	semi-massive breccia py / po
FI2612	121.40	1.0	50	py-po	massive breccia py / po
FI2612	122.40	2.8	40	py	massive breccia py / po

FI2612	128.20	1.1	25	py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2612	129.30	2.5	10	py	diss band / veined py
FI2612	138.40	2.8	5	py	diss band / veined py
FI2613	67.20	4.5	20	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2613	71.70	2.3	5	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2613	74.00	9.7	5	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2613	83.70	1.6	4	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g net vein fracture diss py
FI2613	85.30	1.5	20	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2613	86.80	4.6	1	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	91.35	4.7	4	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	96.05	3.5	2	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	99.50	2.8	30	py-mcs(?)	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	102.30	2.7	3	py-mcs(?)	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	105.00	1.0	10	py	v.f.g semi massive banded / veined py
FI2613	106.00	2.9	2	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	108.90	8.1	10	py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	117.00	7.8	0.5	py	v.f.g diss py
FI2613	124.75	3.8	5	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	128.50	9.3	0.2	py	
FI2613	137.75	1.9	5	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	139.65	6.7	0.2	py	
FI2613	146.35	2.0	1	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	148.35	1.0	0.2		
FI2613	149.30	2.2	5	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	151.50	6.3	50	py-mcs(?)	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	157.75	0.9	1	py-po	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	158.65	2.4	30	py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	161.05	9.2	4	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	170.25	2.6	1	py-po	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	172.80	3.0	5	py	v.f.g diss vein py
FI2613	175.76	5.0	40	po-py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	180.80	0.8	2	po-py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	181.55	2.3	35	po-py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	183.90	1.2	15	po-py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	185.10	3.8	2	po-py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	188.85	2.6	1	py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	191.40	2.1	0.5	py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	193.50	1.9	4	py-po	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	195.40	2.2	3	po-py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	197.55	4.3	2	po-py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2613	201.85	0.3	7	py	semi - massive breccia / vein py
FI2613	202.20	2.1	0.5	py	v.f.g diss vein
FI2614	0.00	42.9			Oxide zone pocking and Fe oxide

FI2614	42.90	33.6	5	py	Partial Oxidised mixed dissem & Fract fill Py
FI2614	76.50	40.5	5	py	Unoxidised fracture fill and dissem
FI2614	117.00	19.8	8	py	Unoxidised fracture fill and dissem
FI2614	136.80	14.4	25	py	semi massive py replacing Chlorite in Bxx matrix
FI2614	151.20	28.1	20	po-py	Po > Py 15-20% semi massive replacing Chl in bxx matrix
FI2614	179.30	19.7	5	py-po	Py > Py dissem blebby ex chlorite
FI2614	199.00	2.2	15	py	semi massive veins of Pyrite
FI2614	201.20	22.2	5	py	blebby replacement of Chlorite in bxx matrix
FI2614	223.40	5.1	40	py	massive pyrite replacing Chl? In bxx matrix
FI2614	228.50	1.1	20	po-py	massive py > Py replacing Chl? In bxx matrix
FI2614	229.55	7.9	2	py	pyrite replacing Chl in foliations
FI2614	237.50	0.7	7	py	Coarse grained Pyrite replacing fracture Chlorite
FI2614	238.20	2.1	1	py	Coarse grained Pyrite replacing fracture Chlorite
FI2615	0.00	91.0	0		No significant sulphide in Gneiss
FI2615	91.00	12.6	0.2	py	Trace py in gneiss/psammite
FI2615	103.60	15.1	2	py	Narrow py vns, minor coarse dissem py
FI2615	118.70	10.2	4	py-po	Py > Po in diss bands
FI2615	128.90	9.4	8	py-po-cpy	Py + Po in diss bands. Trace blebby cpy
FI2615	138.30	12.2	3	po-py	Po > Py, disseminated
FI2615	150.50	1.1	25	po-py-cpy	Po > Py, semi massive sulphides. Trace cpy
FI2615	151.60	5.4	15	po-py	Po > Py in wide dissem bands
FI2615	157.00	8.9	15	po-py	Diss Po + Py in narrow vns
FI2615	165.90	2.4	10	py-po	Blebby/bands of py > diss po
FI2615	168.30	0.7	2	py	Fine diss py in bxx matrix
FI2615	169.00	11.3	8	py-po	Py + Po in diss bands. Trace blebby cpy
FI2615	180.30	1.2	25	py-po	Py > po, semi-massive sulphide bands
FI2615	181.50	18.7	0.2	py	Trace diss py
FI2615	200.20	0.8	40	py-po	Py > po semi massive sulphide
FI2615	201.00	5.6	3	py-po	Fine diss py > po, fine py vns
FI2615	206.60	8.0	0		No significant sulphide in Gneiss
FI2616	0.00	27.8	0		No fresh sulphides in oxidised zone
FI2616	27.80	12.7	1	py	Py in diss bands with mt
FI2616	40.50	30.2	2	py	Py in diss bands, fine py vns
FI2616	70.70	16.2	3	py	Disseminated
FI2616	86.90	1.6	5	py	Py bands
FI2616	88.50	1.8	1	py	Disseminated py bands
FI2616	90.30	0.8	0.2	py	Fine diss py in contact bxx matrix
FI2616	91.10	51.7	0		No significant sulphide in Gneiss

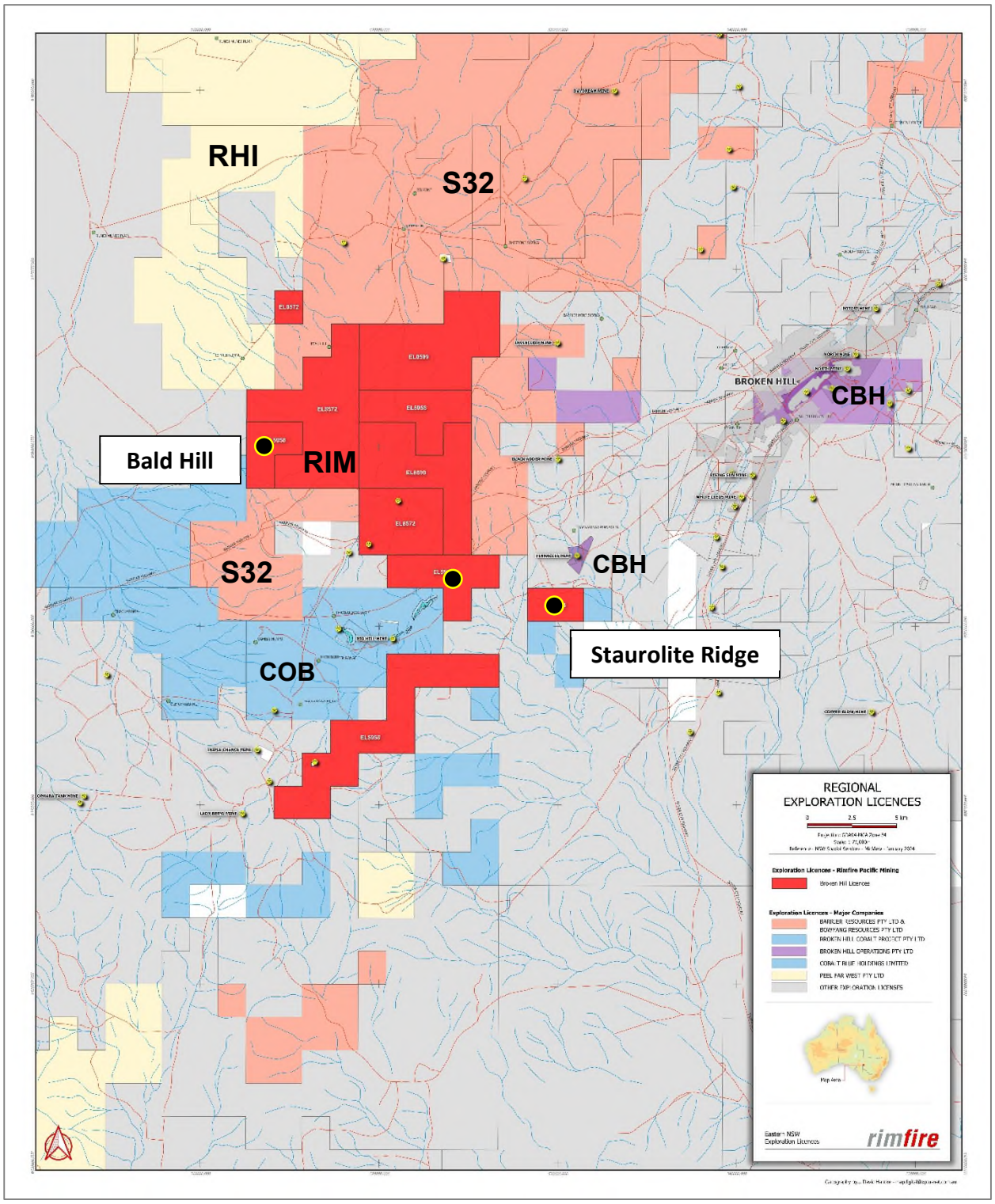


Figure 1: Rimfire's Broken Hill Project (red blocks), recent corporate transactions and location of Bald Hill and Staurolite Ridge. (S32 – South 32 Limited JV with Barrier Resources and Bowyang Pty Ltd / CBH – Coolabah Metals Pty / RHI – Red Hill Minerals Earn In and JV with Peel Mining / COB – Cobalt Blue Broken Hill Cobalt Project).

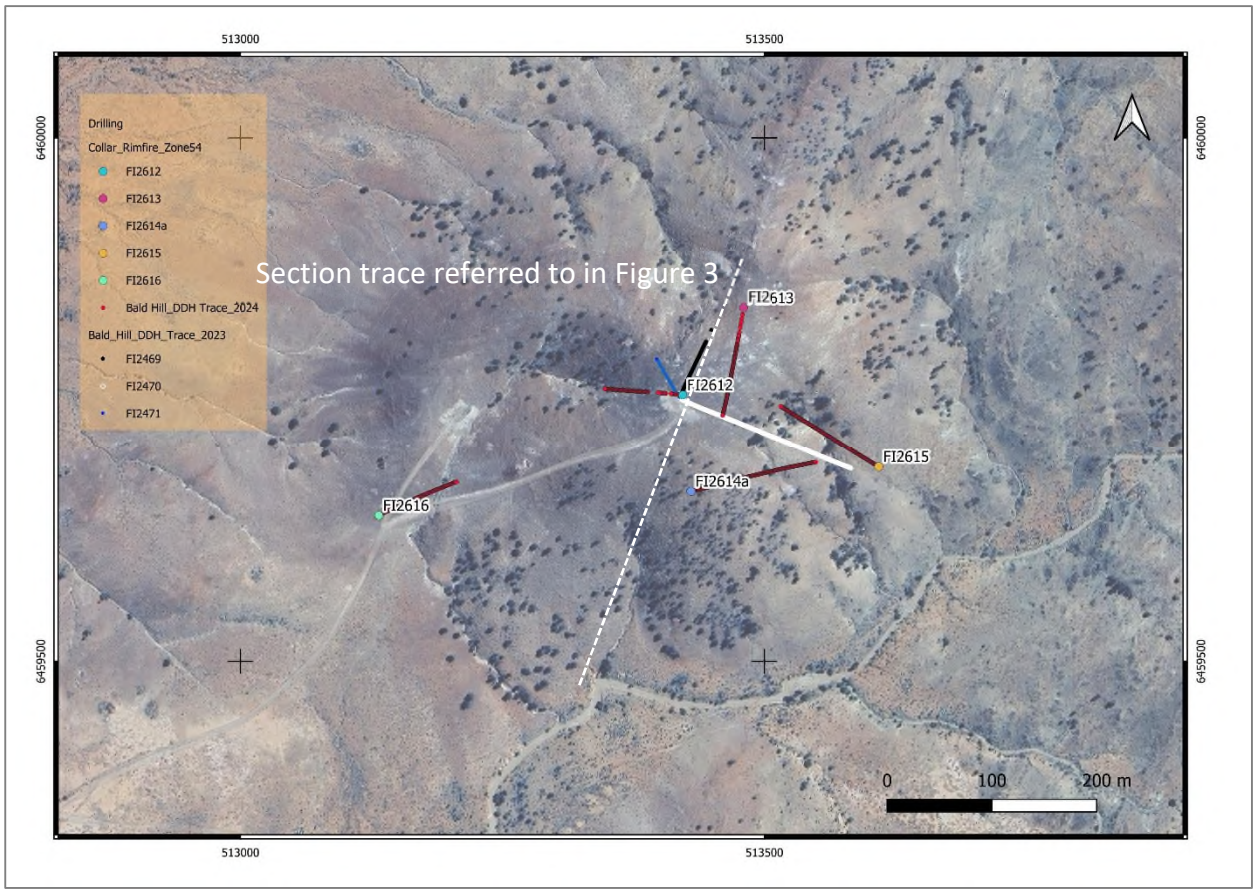


Figure 2: Bald Hill Prospect – ground magnetics image showing existing drill holes and newly identified magnetic body. Section trace referred to in Figure 3 shown in white.

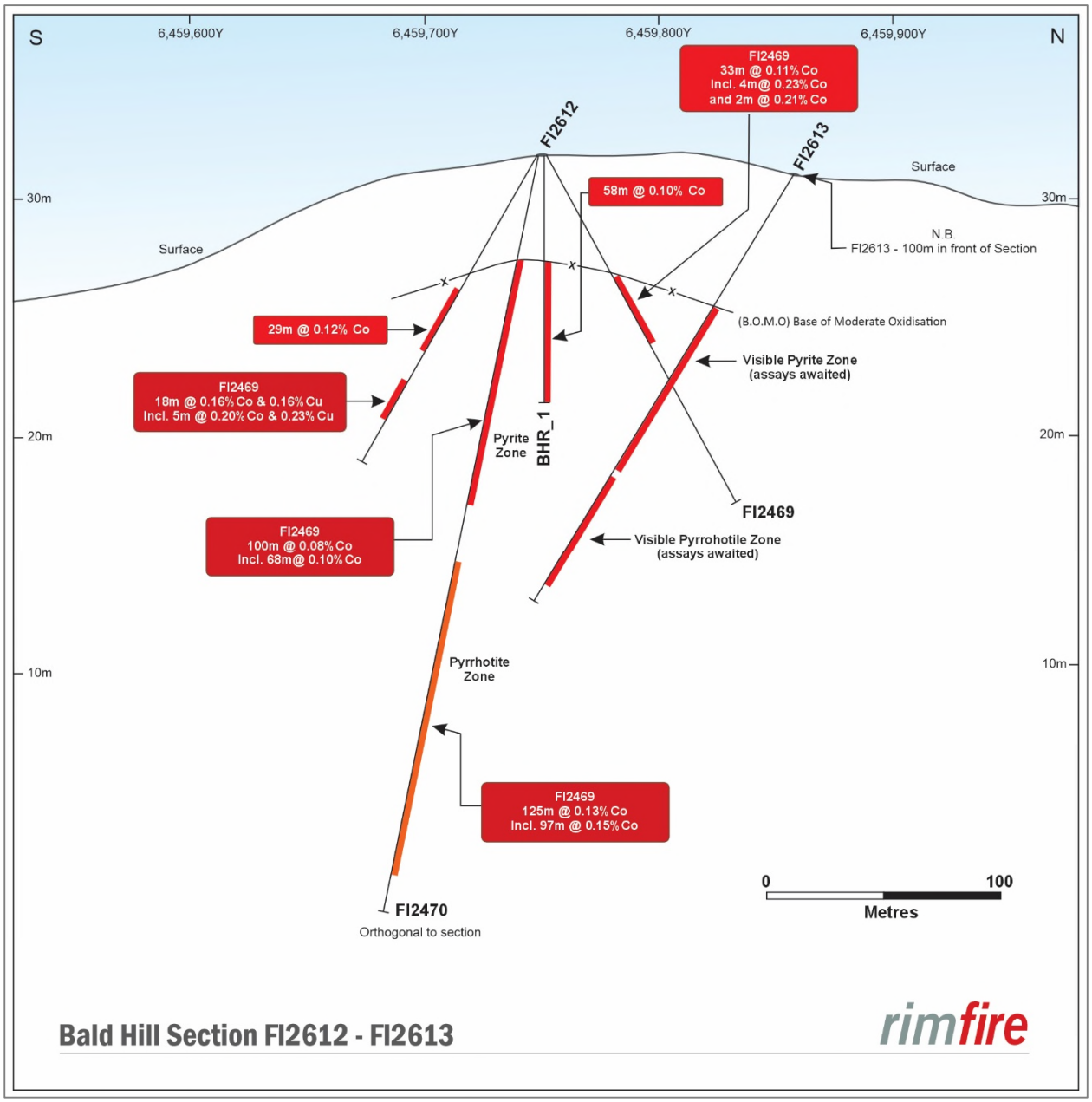


Figure 3: Bald Hill cross section looking west northwest. The section shows distribution of sulphides in FI2613 (for which assays awaited) and drill intercepts for all other holes.

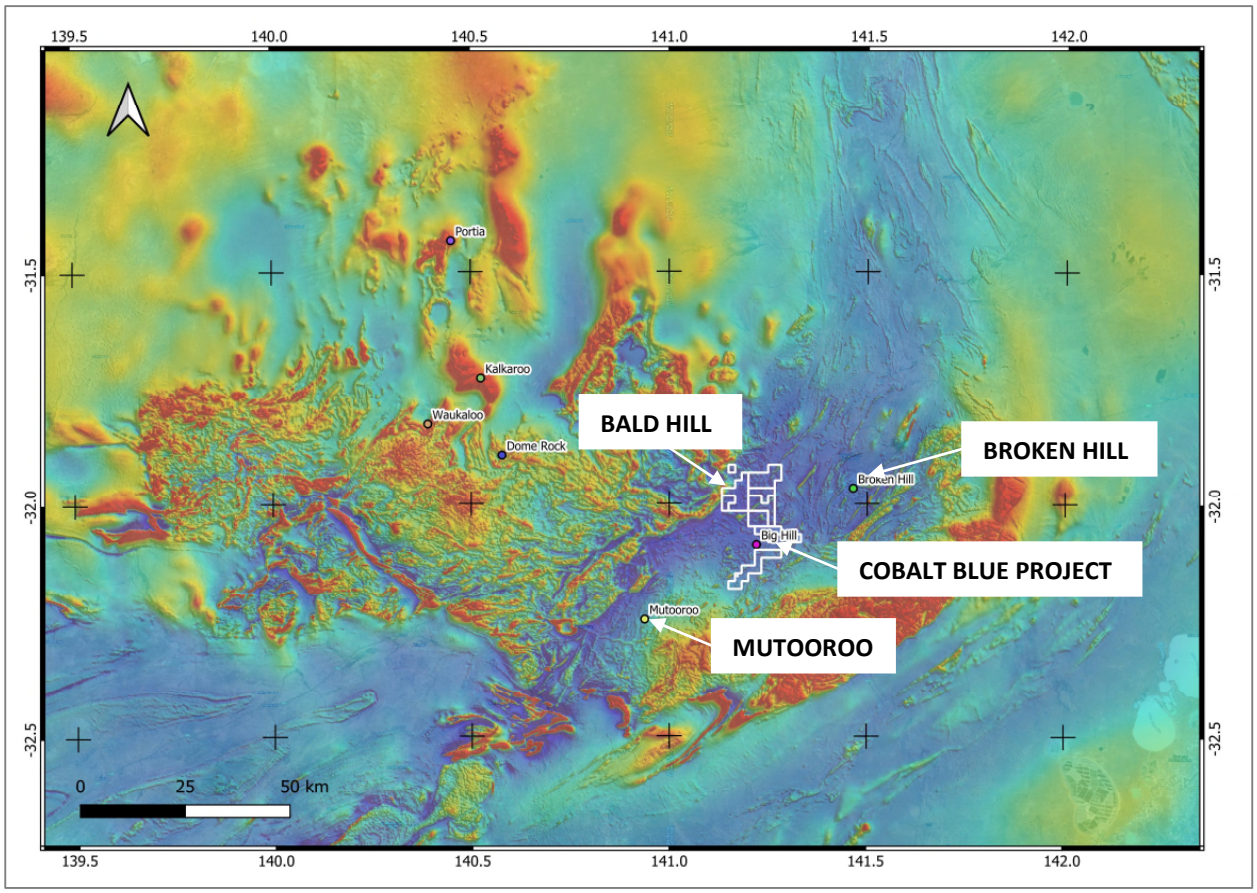


Figure 4: Compilation of publicly available aeromagnetic images of the Southern Curnamona Province showing the Olary and Broken Hill Domains.

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 – Diamond 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 details the results of diamond drilling undertaken by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited at the company's 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt prospect at Broken Hill, NSW. This ASX Announcement provides descriptions of geological rock types encountered by the drilling for FI2612 – FI2616 and significant intercepts for FI2612. Each drillhole has been geologically logged, and all diamond drill core was photographed. Drill samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA for base metal analysis using ALS method ME-ICP61.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	To ensure sample representivity each hole was cut and sampled from surface to EOH for analysis. 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 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.	To ensure sample representivity, and because the geology of each drilling location is unknown (due to high metamorphic grades and structural complexity), the entire drillhole has been cut and sampled for analysis. Industry standard preparation and assay is conducted at ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample.
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 new drillholes reported in this ASX Announcement are diamond drill 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.	For the diamond drilling reported in this ASX Announcement, rock quality and core recovery details will be included in the geological logging procedure. All diamond drill core will be photographed as well.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	To ensure sample representivity, and because the geology of each drilling location is unknown (due to no previous drilling beneath the base of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weathering), the entire drillhole has been cut and sampled for analysis.
	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.	It is not known whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Diamond drill core samples were geologically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, although that is not the objective of the diamond drilling outlined in this ASX Announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of diamond drill core is qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Relevant intersections have been geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Each diamond drillhole was geologically logged and photographed. Each diamond hole was cut, and half core samples were collected and submitted to ALS Adelaide for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split & whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A as no assay results from Reverse Circulation drilling are being reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For the diamond drilling, half core NQ samples were collected and submitted to ALS for sample preparation and analysis using industry standard and appropriate techniques.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	To maximise representativity of samples, individual half core samples were collected every metre throughout the entire length of the drillhole
	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.	To ensure that sampling is representative of the in-situ material, individual half core samples were collected every metre throughout the entire length of the drillhole. Additionally retained half core can be subsequently resampled (1/4 core) to verify initial results if needed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes (typically ~ 2kg) of half NQ core are 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 half core samples for base metals are industry standard. The ME-ICP61 method is a partial 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 as no geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools were included in this Report.
	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	Certified standards were submitted along half core samples to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The significant intersections including in this Report have been verified by both Rimfire's Exploration Manager and Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	FI2615 was drilled to twin FI2469 which was drilled by Rimfire last year.
	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. Geological logging was recorded directly in LogChief program during drilling and backed up on Cloud server. Assay results are typically reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a third-party expert consulting group.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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 54.
	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 diamond drillholes discussed in this Report are given in Table 1 and various figures of this Report
	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 diamond drilling referred to in this Report is not 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.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered not to have introduced a sampling bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not known at this stage and will be considered and reported once all assay data has been received. At this stage it is not known whether there is 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 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 assay results for the first of five diamond holes drilled at the Bald Hill cobalt prospect which lies within Rimfire's 100% - owned Broken Hill Project . All work was undertaken on Private Freehold Land. The land 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 tenement is 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 report.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	As discussed in the body of this report, Rimfire is targeting sulphide (pyrite) – hosted cobalt 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 and sulphide descriptions are included within Table 1 and 2 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 1,000 ppm cobalt has been used in determining the reported intercepts. No top cuts have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 weighting has not been applied because all samples were of equal length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill results included in this Report are considered to represent downhole widths.
	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 are included in this Report.
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 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".