

18 September 2023

## Broad zones of high-grade cobalt at Bald Hill

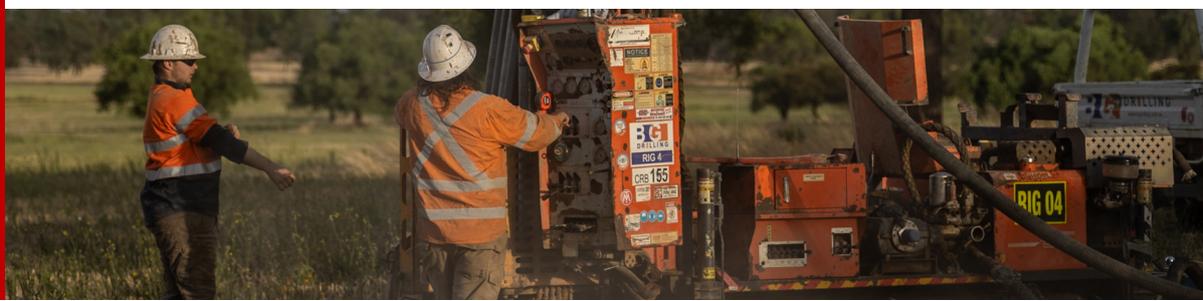
### Highlights

- **Further strong cobalt (Co) drill intercepts at Bald Hill;**
  - 125m @ 0.13% Co from 198m in FI2470 including 97m @ 0.15% Co from 226m
  - 58m @ 0.13% Co from 62m in FI2471 including 12m @ 0.24% Co and 17m @ 0.15% Co
  - 100m @ 0.08% Co from 71m in FI2470 including 68m @ 0.10% Co from 71m
- **Cobalt associated with fresh sulphides (pyrite and / or pyrrhotite) within highly deformed and metamorphosed host rocks**
- **Copper potential highlighted by newly recognised copper (Cu) gossan in FI2471**
  - 6m @ 0.51% Cu from 56m
- **Bald Hill lies 10 kilometres northwest of Cobalt Blue's (ASX: COB) advanced Broken Hill Cobalt Project**
- **Ground magnetic surveying & geological mapping to inform planning of follow up drill program commencing next week.**

Rimfire Pacific Mining (ASX: RIM, "Rimfire" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that assays for the remaining two diamond holes (FI2470 and FI2471) recently drilled at the 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt target have returned multiple thick zones of strong cobalt mineralisation.

**Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said:** "We are delighted with these outstanding results from the first drilling in over 40 years at Bald Hill. Having confirmed and expanded on the historic results, our focus now turns to undertaking a follow up drill program to scope out the size potential of Bald Hill.

To assist in locating the next phase of drillholes, high resolution ground magnetic surveying and geological mapping will start next week. **Bald Hill looks to be a game-changer and is the clear priority for us now. Rimfire looks forward to providing updates as information comes to hand."**



RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING LTD

ASX: RIM

"Critical Minerals Explorer"

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## Bald Hill discussion

Rimfire's 100% - owned Bald Hill cobalt target is located approximately 30 kilometres west of Broken Hill in NSW and 10 kilometres northwest of Cobalt Blue's (ASX: COB) advanced Broken Hill Cobalt Project – *Figures 1 and 2*).

The local geology is characterised by a highly deformed and metamorphosed sequence of intercalated gneiss, psammite, and minor amphibolite of the Proterozoic age Willyama Supergroup which was deposited between ~1,720 and ~1,640 million years ago and hosts the giant Broken Hill silver lead zinc orebody.

The area was last explored in 1981 when North Broken Hill Limited undertook geological mapping, IP geophysical surveys and a 5-hole (BHR1 to BHR 5 – 651 metres) reconnaissance drilling program at Bald Hill. One of the holes (BHR1/1A) intersected multiple high-grade drill intercepts (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 3 November 2022*);

- **58m @ 0.10% Co from 48 metres in BHR1/1A including 7m @ 0.17% Co from 63 metres, 6m @ 0.15% Co from 81 metres, and 6m @ 0.15% Co from 95 metres.**

At the time North Broken Hill **focused on silver lead zinc exploration** given Bald Hill's proximity to Broken Hill and the drill intercept was never followed up. As such, Rimfire's recent drilling represents the **first cobalt – focused exploration conducted at Bald Hill in over 40 years**.

Rimfire's recent 3 – hole diamond drilling program (**FI2469 – FI2471 / 635.6 metres**) was designed to confirm the BHR1A cobalt drill intercept.

FI2469 was drilled as an angled hole north of BHR1/1A, while FI2470 and FI2471 were drilled as angled holes either side of BHR1A. All three holes were drilled from the existing BHR1/1A drill pad to minimise environmental disturbance (*Figure 3*).

Each Rimfire drillhole intersected extensive zones of strongly disseminated to semi massive sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite + sphalerite) mineralisation hosted within a highly deformed and metamorphosed (amphibolite facies) sequence of intercalated quartz – albite – magnetite gneiss and psammopelitic composite gneiss.

The gneissic units are underlain in parts by a quartz – potassium feldspar (Kspar) – biotite gneiss unit and crosscut (in FI2470) by a fine-grained amphibolite unit which is interpreted to be a late-stage dyke. Both units are un-mineralised.

Assaying of half core samples from FI2469 returned strong cobalt (Co) mineralisation (*see Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2023*);

- **33m @ 0.11% Co from 58 metres including;**
  - **4m @ 0.23% Co from 70 metres and 2m @ 0.21% Co from 83 metres.**

Assay results have now been received for FI2470 and FI2471 with broad zones of strong cobalt mineralisation returned in both holes (see *Table 1 for drillhole specifications*);

- **100m @ 0.08% Co from 71 metres in FI2470 including;**
  - **68m @ 0.10% Co from 71 metres,**
- **125m @ 0.13% Co from 198 metres in FI2470 including;**
  - **97m @ 0.15% Co from 226 metres, and**
- **58m @ 0.13% Co from 62 metres in FI2471 including;**
  - **12m @ 0.24% Co from 67 metres and 17m @ 0.15% Co from 86 metres.**

FI2471 also intersected a ferruginous gossanous zone immediately up hole of the cobalt mineralisation, assaying of which returned strongly anomalous copper (Cu) - **6m @ 0.51% Cu from 56 metres.**

While the significance of the copper is unknown at this stage, the intercept adds to other examples of copper anomalism in surface rock chip samples at Bald Hill (see *Rimfire ASX Announcement dated 24 May 2023*) and suggests that there may be a copper rich component to the cobalt mineralised system.

Cobalt mineralisation is associated with strongly disseminated to semi massive sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite + sphalerite) mineralisation. Higher grade cobalt typically is associated with greater abundance of sulphides with zones of coarse-grained semi-massive pyrite / pyrrhotite hosting individual 1 – metre grades of up to 0.79% Co (FI2471 – 67 to 68 metres) (see *Figure 4 and Table 2*).

Within FI2470, the upper mineralised interval (from 71 metres) is hosted by pyrite - rich quartz – albite – magnetite gneiss unit whereas the lower mineralised interval (from 198 metres) is hosted by a pyrrhotite - rich psammopelitic composite gneiss. Whether this variation in sulphide type is significant is unknown at this stage and will be the subject of planned mineralogical and petrological examination.

The mineralised units are separated by a fine-grained amphibolite which due to its undeformed nature and sheared margins is interpreted to represent a mafic unit (dyke) that has intruded the gneissic host rocks.

### **Significance of the Bald Hill drilling results**

As well as confirming the historic Bald Hill drill results, Rimfire's drilling results have highlighted the potential for Bald Hill to host a significantly large cobalt mineral system at comparable or higher grades than other examples within the Broken Hill district.

Bald Hill displays some similarities to the cobalt mineralisation present at Cobalt Blue's (ASX: COB) Broken Hill Cobalt Project which is located 10 kilometres southeast of Bald Hill.

The Broken Hill Cobalt Project hosts a Total (Measured Indicated and Inferred) Resource inventory of 118Mt @ 0.086% (859ppm) cobalt equivalence (687ppm cobalt, 7.6% sulphur and 133 ppm nickel) for 81.1Kt contained cobalt (*Cobalt Blue Mineral Resource Estimate dated 16 September 2021*).

Cobalt deposits at the Broken Hill Cobalt Project are characterised by moderate to steep dipping stratabound zones of disseminated to semi-massive cobaltiferous pyrite mineralisation. This forms 3 distinct bodies known as Pyrite Hill, Big Hill, and Railway. The deposits extend over some 5 km of strike and vary in thickness from 10 to 300m. The cobalt occurs exclusively as a substitute within the pyrite crystal lattice, and consequently, there is a strong correlation between pyrite content and cobalt grade.

Cobalt Blue has developed a patented minerals processing technology for treating pyrite feedstocks targeting 85-90% recovery of cobalt from ore to product (as Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate or Cobalt Sulphate).

As recently announced, Cobalt Blue has completed trial mining of the Pyrite Hill deposit and is currently processing the ore through their Broken Hill demonstration processing plant (*Cobalt Blue ASX Announcement dated 6 October 2022*).

Cobalt Blue's development of new processing technology for pyrite – hosted cobalt mineralisation is a significant development for Broken Hill and will potentially enable the development of other cobalt deposits throughout the district that were previously viewed as being non-commercial due to their metallurgy.

## **Next Steps for Bald Hill**

Having confirmed and expanded on the historic results, Rimfire is planning a follow up drill program to scope out the size potential of Bald Hill during the December 2023 Quarter.

To assist with refining the Bald Hill geological model and locating the next phase of drillholes, a high-resolution (continuous readings on 50 metre spaced lines) ground magnetic survey will commence next week along with geological mapping. Rimfire has also engaged a specialist consultant to undertake a heritage assessment of the Bald Hill area before the next phase of drilling.

Separately selected samples of mineralised drill core will be submitted for mineralogical and petrological examination. The work will confirm whether the cobalt occurs as part of the pyrite and pyrrhotite or as a separate cobalt sulphide species, the outcome of which will have implications for metallurgical extraction.

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

**Table 1: Bald Hill – Rimfire Diamond drilling specifications (GDA94\_Zone 54)**

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Azi°	Dip°	EOH_metres	From	Width	Cobalt %	Cobalt ppm
FI2469	513,422	6,459,751	25	-61	169.9	58.0	33	0.11	1,148
<i>Including</i>						70.0	4	0.23	2,300
<i>and</i>						83.0	2	0.21	2,075
FI2470	513,425	6,459,749	110.5	-56	336.2	71.0	100	0.08	825
<i>Including</i>						71.0	68	0.10	971
“	“	“	“	“	“	198.0	125	0.13	1,334
<i>Including</i>						226.0	97	0.15	1,473
FI2471	513419	6459753	328.8	-71	129.5	62.0	58	0.13	1,315
<i>Including</i>						67.0	12	0.24	2,401
<i>and</i>						86.0	17	0.15	1,586
“	“	“	“	“	“	56.0	6	0.51% copper	

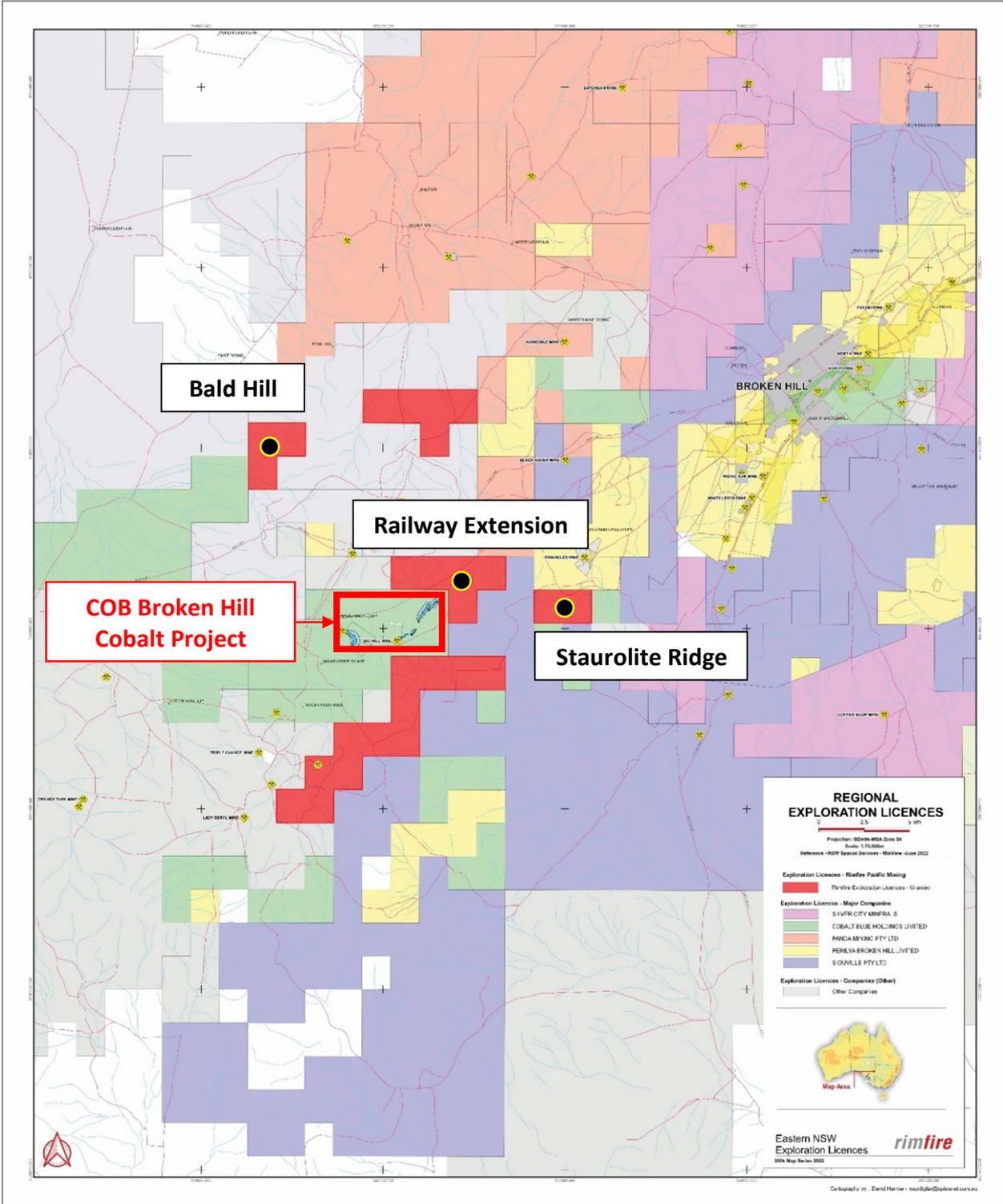


Figure 1: Rimfire Broken Hill tenement (red blocks), regional tenement holders and target locations

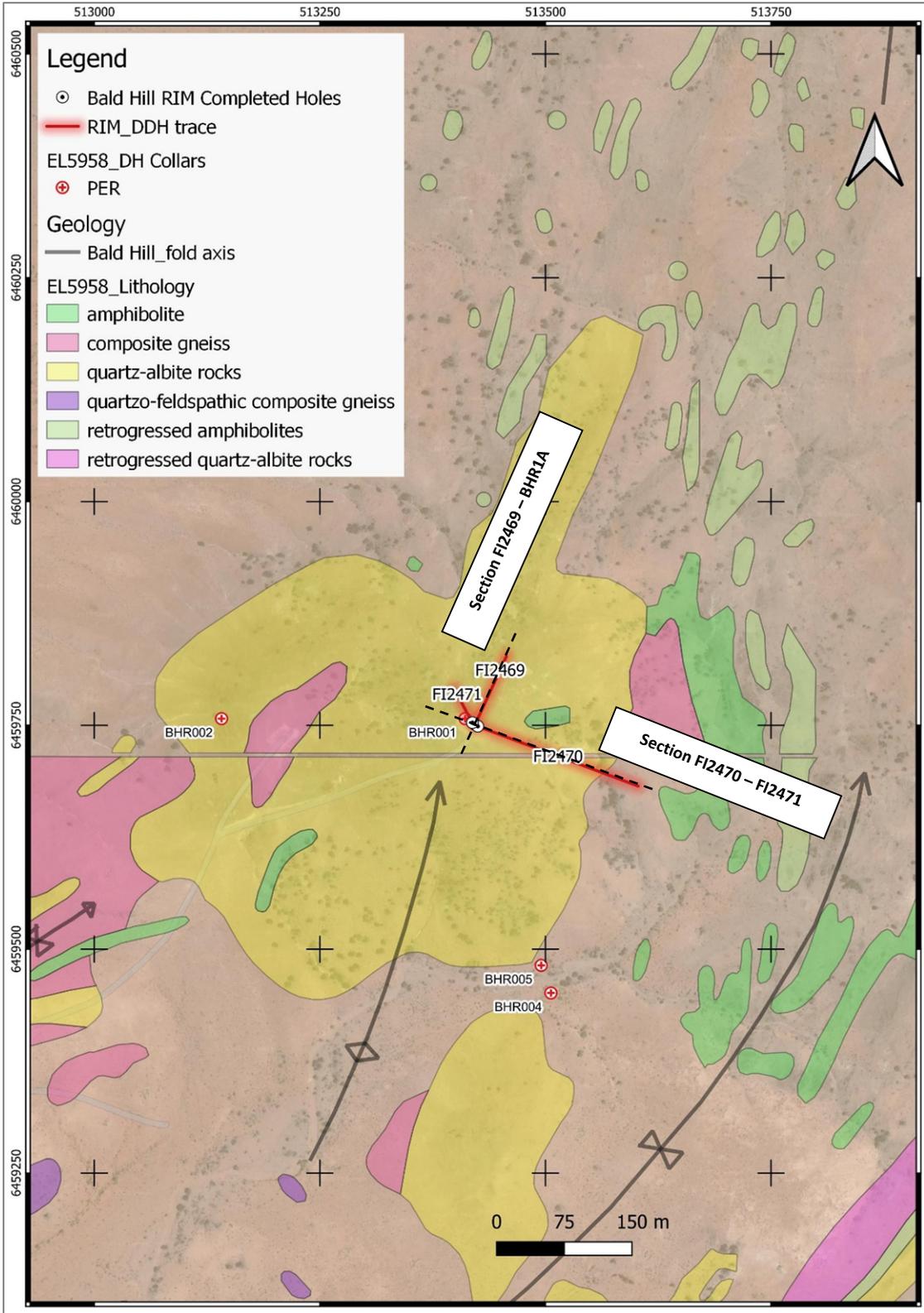


Figure 2: Bald Hill collar locations showing recent Rimfire holes (FI2469 to FI2471) in red

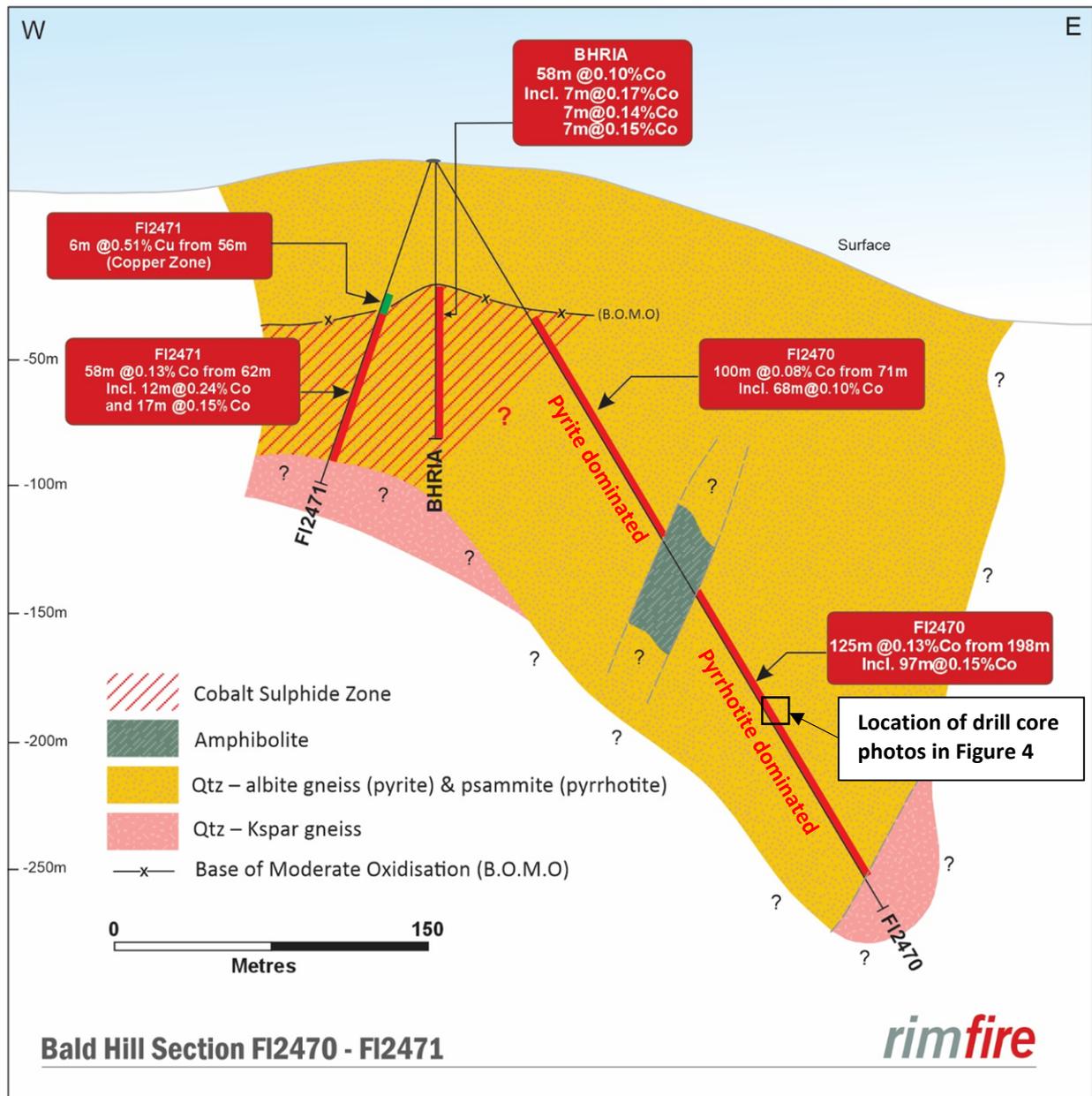


Figure 3: Bald Hill cross section looking to NNE. Note that the geological relationship between FI2470 and FI2471 and BHR1A is unknown at this stage. Refer to Figure 2 for section locations.



Figure 4: Sulphide rich diamond drill core from FI2470 289.9 – 296.9 metres. Red lines on the drill core show the start and finish of each 1-metre interval. Down hole depth is shown on the core tray edges, and Individual (1 metre) assay cobalt grades are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: Individual (1 metre) assay cobalt grades for diamond drill core shown in Figure 4.

Hole ID	From	To	Host Rock	Sulphide	Cobalt_%	Cobalt_ppm
FI2470	290	291	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.22	2,260
FI2470	291	292	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.20	2,000
FI2470	292	293	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.20	2,060
FI2470	293	294	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.21	2,120
FI2470	294	295	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.32	3,210
FI2470	295	296	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.23	2,290
FI2470	296	297	psammopelitic composite gneiss	pyrrhotite - pyrite	0.24	2,440

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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>This ASX Announcement provides descriptions of geological rock types encountered by the drilling and significant intercepts for FI2469 – FI2471. Each drillhole has been geologically logged, and all diamond drill core was photographed.</p> <p>Drill samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA for base metal analysis using ALS method ME-ICP61.</p>
	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,	All new drillholes reported in this ASX Announcement are diamond drill holes, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	specifications of which are included in Table 1.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	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 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.
<b>Logging</b>	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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	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 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 core are considered appropriate to the grainsize of material being sampled.
<b>Quality of assay data and</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used	The methods used by ALS to analyse the half core samples for base metals are industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>laboratory tests</b>	and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	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 precision have been established.	Certified standards were submitted along half core samples to the laboratory.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	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.	FI2469 and FI2471 were drilled adjacent to historic drillhole BHR1A to confirm the geological setting of the earlier hole.
	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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	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	The relationship between the drilling orientation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 three diamond holes drilled at the Bald Hill cobalt prospect which lies within Rimfire's 100% - owned Broken Hill (Green View) Cobalt 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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Broken Hill (Green View) Cobalt 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.
<b>Geology</b>	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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth.</li> </ul>	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.

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.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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 275 ppm cobalt has been used in determining the reported intercepts. No top cuts have been used.
	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.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	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').	
<b>Diagrams</b>	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
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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

## About Rimfire

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM**, “Rimfire” or the “Company”) is an ASX-listed Critical Minerals exploration company which is advancing a portfolio of projects within the highly prospective Lachlan Orogen and Broken Hill districts of New South Wales.

The Company has two 100% - owned copper – gold prospective projects that are located west of Parkes and Orange in central New South Wales:

- The Valley Project - located 5km west of Kincora Copper’s Mordialloc porphyry copper gold discovery (KCC.ASX), and
- The Cowal Project - located to the east of Evolution’s Lake Cowal Copper / Gold mine (EVN: ASX).

Rimfire also has the 100% - owned Broken Hill Cobalt (Green View) Project which is located immediately west and northwest of Broken Hill and covers several targets including the interpreted along strike extension to Cobalt Blue Holdings’ Railway Cobalt Deposit (COB: ASX).

Rimfire has two additional projects in the Lachlan Orogen which are being funded by Rimfire’s exploration partner - Golden Plains Resources (GPR):

- Avondale Project (GPR earning up to 75%) & Fifield Project (GPR earning up to 50.1%)
- ✓ Both projects are prospective for high-value critical minerals – nickel, cobalt, scandium, gold, and PGEs - which are essential for renewable energy, electrification, and green technologies.
- ✓ The development ready Sunrise Energy Metals Nickel Cobalt Scandium Project (ASX: SRL) is adjacent to both projects.
- ✓ The Fifield Project hosts the historical Platina Lead mine, the largest producer of Platinum in Australia.

For more information on the Avondale and Fifield Earn In and Joint Venture Agreements see:

[ASX Announcement: 4 May 2020 - Rimfire enters \\$4.5m Earn-in Agreement](#)

[ASX Announcement: 25 June 2021 - RIM Secures \\$7.5m Avondale Farm Out](#)

### **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.

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