Critical Minerals Explorer

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Strong Scandium grades in first assays from Currajong drilling

Highlights

- **200 air core holes (6,457m) drilled over 3km long ultramafic belt with assays now received for first 3 batches of samples (520 samples) with remaining assays expected by mid - June 2025**
- **Multiple strong scandium intercepts returned, i.e.;**
  - **12m @ 367 ppm Sc (563ppm Sc Oxide) from 12m in FI2684 *including 5m @ 464ppm Sc (712 ppm Sc Oxide)***
  - **16m @ 361 ppm Sc (554ppm Sc Oxide) from 15m in FI2689 *including 6m @ 454ppm Sc (697 ppm Sc Oxide)***
  - **5m @ 304 ppm Sc (466ppm Sc Oxide) from 17m in FI2682**
  - **5m @ 288 ppm Sc (442ppm Sc Oxide) from 22m in FI2691**
  - **7m @ 265 ppm Sc (406ppm Sc Oxide) from 18m in FI2690**
  - **5m @ 230 ppm Sc (353ppm Sc Oxide) from 17m in FI2713**
- **The scandium intercepts lie within a lower saprolite (weathered) zone developed over a range of rock types, including prospective ultramafic pyroxenite**
- **Assay results could underpin the estimate of a scandium mineral resource**
- **Strategic importance of Currajong and surrounding Fifield Scandium District highlighted recent Chinese export restrictions which constrain global scandium supply**

Commenting on the announcement, Rimfire's Managing Director Mr David Hutton said: *"These first assay results at Currajong represent some of the highest-grade scandium results Rimfire has produced in the Fifield region, and we look forward to receiving the rest of the results by mid-June.*

This work is taking place at a time when global supply of this strategically important critical mineral is being threatened by the recent Chinese restrictions on scandium exports. China is responsible for 67% of global primary scandium feed stocks and refines approximately 90% of scandium supply.

These export restrictions will hurt countries such as the USA which rely solely on scandium imports to meet their internal manufacturing and defence technology needs.

The Fifield Scandium District, in which Rimfire has one of the largest scandium – prospective landholdings including Currajong, has real potential to be a long term, low risk, secure supplier of this high valuable metal for the Western World.

At Fifield, Rimfire has developed a strong pipeline of scandium targets which are being tested with the aim of building a critical mass of scandium as efficiently and quickly as possible".

Rimfire Pacific Mining (**ASX: RIM**, "**Rimfire**" or "the **Company**") has received the first assay results from the recently completed air core drilling program at its wholly - owned Currajong Scandium Prospect, which is located within the Fifield Scandium District, Australia's scandium epicentre, approximately 70 km NW of Parkes in central NSW (*Figure 3*).

Currajong Scandium Prospect air core drilling

200 air core holes (FI2680 – FI2879 / 6,457 metres) were drilled on a regular grid pattern (25 - 50 metre centres) over magnetic anomalies that define the 3-kilometre-long length of the scandium – prospective Currajong Ultramafic Belt (*Figures 4 and 5*).

Drillholes intersected a range of weathered mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rock types including pyroxenite, which is known from Rimfire's work to be an important primary scandium source rock throughout the broader Fifield district (*see Rimfire ASX Announcements dated 28 March, 2 April and 16 April 2025*).

During the drilling, every hole was geologically logged in full and screened in the field with a portable XRF (pXRF) to prioritise drill samples for subsequent laboratory analysis. All assay data reported in this ASX Announcement has been generated from laboratory analysis.

Assay results for the first 520 samples (which represents 51 holes, i.e. FI2680 – FI2730) have now been received and multiple strong scandium intercepts have been defined, including;

- 12m @ 367 ppm Sc (563ppm Sc Oxide) from 12m in FI2684 ***including 5m @ 464ppm Sc (712 ppm Sc Oxide)***
- 16m @ 361 ppm Sc (554ppm Sc Oxide) from 15m in FI2689 ***including 6m @ 454ppm Sc (697 ppm Sc Oxide)***
- 5m @ 304 ppm Sc (466ppm Sc Oxide) from 17m in FI2682
- 5m @ 288 ppm Sc (442ppm Sc Oxide) from 22m in FI2691
- 6m @ 285 ppm Sc (437ppm Sc Oxide) from 22 metres in FI2692
- 7m @ 265 ppm Sc (406ppm Sc Oxide) from 18m in FI2690
- 5m @ 230 ppm Sc (353ppm Sc Oxide) from 17m in FI2713
- 5m @ 207 ppm Sc (318ppm Sc Oxide) from 21 metres in FI2685

Note: Sc oxide (Sc_2O_3) is calculated using a conversion factor of 1.5338, i.e. Sc grade x 1.5338 equals the Sc Oxide grade.

At the time of writing, all remaining drill samples for the program will be submitted to the laboratory by the end of this week, with results from the remaining samples expected by mid-June 2025. If successful, the results of the drilling could underpin the estimate a maiden scandium Mineral Resource for the prospect.

As shown in *Figures 1 and 2*, the scandium occurs within a flat lying zone within a weathered ferruginous zone (lower saprolite) that has been developed preferentially over ultramafic pyroxenite rocks which are that are known from Rimfire's work throughout the broader Fifield district to be an important primary scandium source rock (*see Rimfire ASX Announcements dated 28 March, 2 April and 16 April 2025*).

The majority of the latest assay results occur within or adjacent to a (1,000 x 300 metre) zone of scandium at the southern end of the Currajong Ultramafic ("Southern Scandium Zone") that has

been defined by historic drilling intercepts (*see Rimfire ASX Announcements dated 4 February 2025 and 17 March 2025 for drilling specifications and JORC Tables*), i.e.;

- 32m @ 287ppm Sc (440ppm Sc Oxide) from 16 metres in FI0904 ***including 8m*** @ ***404ppm Sc (620ppm Sc Oxide) from 16 metres***
- 12m @ 251ppm Sc (385ppm Sc Oxide) from 14 metres in FI2244 ***including 3m*** @ ***362ppm Sc (555ppm Sc Oxide) from 21 metres***
- 9m @ 265ppm Sc (406ppm Sc Oxide) from 6 metres in FI2260 ***including 5m @ 368ppm Sc (564ppm Sc Oxide) from 7 metres***
- 6m @ 227ppm Sc (348ppm Sc Oxide) from 9 metres in FI2279
- 42m @ 238ppm Sc (365ppm Sc Oxide) from 6 metres in AC03A49

Additionally, the latest drilling also intersected prospective ultramafic pyroxenite rock types associated with previously undrilled magnetic anomalies in the western and far northern portions of the Currajong Ultramafic (*see Figures 4 and 5*).

Assays for these two new areas are awaited but if positive, they have the potential to significantly increase the area of scandium mineralisation at Currajong.

China export restrictions severely constrain global scandium supply

The current drill program comes at a time when *global supply of this strategically important critical mineral is being threatened because of the recent Chinese restrictions on scandium exports*.

Rimfire notes that the Chinese Government has implemented export restrictions on rare earth elements, including scandium in response to recent United States of America. tariff increases on Chinese goods - from 34% to 54% on 2 April 2025, and further to 145% as of 10 April 2025.

This is significant as China currently accounts for approximately 67%[1] of global primary scandium feed stocks and refines approximately 90%[2] scandium supply. Rimfire anticipates that these new restrictions will severely constrain international availability of scandium and highlight China's dominance within the space.

It is also worth noting that the USA has been and continues to be a net importer of scandium[3] and these restrictions highlight the need for alternative sources of scandium be developed to meet future needs.

The Fifield Scandium District, in which Rimfire has one of the largest scandium – prospective landholdings, has real potential to be a long term, low risk, secure supplier of scandium for the Western World.

[1] European Commission: Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, Grohol, M. and Veeh, C., *Study on the critical raw materials for the EU 2023 – Final report*, Publications Office of the European Union, 2023.

[2] https://pmarketresearch.com/auto/drone-turbojet-engine-market

[3] USGS Mineral commodity summaries 2025 https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/mcs2025

Figure 1: FI2684 chip tray photo with scandium interval highlighted - 12m @ 367 ppm Sc (563ppm Sc Oxide) from 12m in FI2684 ***including 5m @ 464ppm Sc (712 ppm Sc Oxide) from 18m.*** Each compartment in chip tray represents a 1 – metre downhole interval.

Figure 2: **FI2689 chip tray photo with scandium interval highlighted** - 16m @ 361 ppm Sc (554ppm Sc Oxide) from 15m in FI2689 ***including 6m @ 454ppm Sc (712 ppm Sc Oxide) from 23m***. Each compartment in chip tray represents a 1 – metre downhole interval.

Table 1: Currajong air core drilling specifications – with intercepts to date. Note that assays for holes FI2731 to FI2879 are awaited.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH_Depth	Dip	From	Width	Sc_ppm	Sc2O3_ppm
FI2680	546,205	6,355,290	255	43	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2681	546,173	6,355,363	255	32	-90	18	9	183	281
FI2682	546,296	6,355,361	255	54	-90	17	5	304	466
FI2683	546,128	6,355,384	255	42	-90	11	18	185	283
and						35	4	168	258
FI2684	546,242	6,355,388	255	46	-90	12	12	367	563
including						***18***	***5***	***464***	***712***
FI2685	546,358	6,355,386	255	67	-90	21	5	207	318
FI2686	546,085	6,355,445	255	35	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2687	546,117	6,355,532	255	40	-90	13	27	145	223
FI2688	546,203	6,355,507	255	50	-90	19	3	215	330
FI2689	546,255	6,355,489	255	60	-90	15	16	361	554
including						***23***	***6***	***454***	***697***
FI2690	546,312	6,355,506	255	48	-90	18	7	265	406
FI2691	546,376	6,355,459	255	30	-90	22	5	288	442
FI2692	546,361	6,355,438	255	36	-90	22	6	285	437
FI2693	546,000	6,356,120	255	23	-90	8	13	112	172
FI2694	546,049	6,356,104	255	19	-90	17	1	110	171
FI2695	546,122	6,356,101	255	13	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2696	546,030	6,356,166	255	14	-90	13	1	110	171
FI2697	546,114	6,356,156	255	13	-90	10	1	110	171
FI2698	546,111	6,356,220	255	13	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2699	546,221	6,356,194	255	10	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2700	546,324	6,356,233	255	15	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2701	546,265	6,356,246	255	11	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2702	546,344	6,356,964	255	25	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2703	546,383	6,357,107	255	15	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2704	546,393	6,357,209	255	36	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2705	546,447	6,357,214	255	39	-90	32	1	150	230
FI2706	546,457	6,357,317	255	21	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2707	546,505	6,357,431	255	30	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2708	546,830	6,357,926	255	52	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2709	546,499	6,357,378	255	39	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2710	546,476	6,357,255	255	34	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2711	546,448	6,357,100	255	41	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2712	546,434	6,357,004	255	19	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2713	546,420	6,356,474	255	24	-90	17	5	230	353
FI2714	546,420	6,356,531	255	44	-90	30	14	170	261
FI2715	546,445	6,356,602	255	53	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2716	546,446	6,356,715	255	44	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2717	546,490	6,356,893	255	27	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2718	546,511	6,357,012	255	45	-90	26	13	148	228
FI2719	546,528	6,357,095	255	42	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2720	546,550	6,357,249	255	37	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2721	546,571	6,357,348	255	18	-90	11	5	124	190
FI2722	546,588	6,357,450	255	20	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2723	546,650	6,357,826	255	28	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2724	546,660	6,357,889	255	18	-90	12	2	105	161

FI2725	546,670	6,357,942	255	23	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2726	546,725	6,357,618	255	6	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2727	546,758	6,357,806	255	47	-90	13	16	136	208
FI2728	546,770	6,357,876	255	28	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2729	546,778	6,357,916	255	5	-90	Not Assayed			
FI2730	546,788	6,357,971	255	42	-90	No Significant Intercept			
FI2731	546,826	6,357,973	255	32	-90				
FI2732	546,825	6,357,997	255	45	-90				
FI2733	546,802	6,358,000	255	37	-90				
FI2734	546,776	6,358,001	255	45	-90				
FI2735	546,751	6,357,975	255	52	-90				
FI2736	546,725	6,357,998	255	48	-90				
FI2737	546,700	6,358,003	255	47	-90				
FI2738	546,647	6,357,790	255	41	-90				
FI2739	546,493	6,356,604	255	31	-90				
FI2740	546,500	6,356,678	255	50	-90				
FI2741	546,516	6,356,739	255	49	-90				
FI2742	546,531	6,356,801	255	49	-90				
FI2743	546,545	6,356,895	255	32	-90				
FI2744	546,555	6,356,978	255	42	-90				
FI2745	546,574	6,357,072	255	41	-90				
FI2746	546,616	6,357,352	255	40	-90				
FI2747	546,640	6,357,488	255	20	-90				
FI2748	546,653	6,357,553	255	18	-90				
FI2749	546,697	6,357,826	255	32	-90				
FI2750	546,706	6,357,877	255	40	-90				
FI2751	546,717	6,357,937	255	42	-90				
FI2752	546,820	6,357,870	255	46	-90				
FI2753	546,808	6,357,812	255	43	-90				
FI2754	546,799	6,357,755	255	36	-90				
FI2755	546,791	6,357,682	255	27	-90				
FI2756	546,551	6,356,576	255	52	-90				
FI2757	546,563	6,356,656	255	38	-90				
FI2758	546,171	6,356,303	255	24	-90				
FI2759	546,193	6,356,434	255	40	-90				
FI2760	546,144	6,356,782	255	36	-90				
FI2761	546,152	6,356,818	255	39	-90				
FI2762	546,166	6,356,878	255	42	-90				
FI2763	546,075	6,356,725	255	45	-90				
FI2764	546,102	6,356,850	255	42	-90				
FI2765	546,118	6,356,961	255	43	-90				
FI2766	546,021	6,356,735	255	40	-90				
FI2767	546,035	6,356,831	255	36	-90				
FI2768	546,049	6,356,910	255	41	-90				
FI2769	545,966	6,356,713	255	36	-90				
FI2770	545,988	6,356,816	255	39	-90				
FI2771	545,996	6,356,879	255	34	-90				
FI2772	545,892	6,356,634	255	26	-90				
FI2773	545,910	6,356,773	255	30	-90				
FI2774	545,928	6,356,855	255	35	-90				
FI2775	545,847	6,356,648	255	25	-90				
FI2776	545,860	6,356,741	255	30	-90				
FI2777	546,031	6,356,048	255	45	-90				

FI2778	546,010	6,355,994	255	39	-90				
FI2779	546,069	6,355,970	255	29	-90				
FI2780	546,099	6,355,862	255	39	-90				
FI2781	546,226	6,356,027	255	21	-90				
FI2782	546,188	6,355,930	255	30	-90				
FI2783	546,161	6,355,828	255	24	-90				
FI2784	546,162	6,355,759	255	8	-90				
FI2785	546,195	6,355,731	255	24	-90				
FI2786	546,205	6,355,681	255	35	-90				
FI2787	546,150	6,355,684	255	18	-90				
FI2788	546,161	6,355,506	255	34	-90				
FI2789	546,163	6,355,450	255	33	-90				
FI2790	546,144	6,355,420	255	35	-90				
FI2791	546,099	6,355,379	255	48	-90				
FI2792	546,137	6,355,339	255	39	-90				
FI2793	546,190	6,355,325	255	37	-90				
FI2794	546,230	6,355,341	255	29	-90				
FI2795	546,205	6,355,381	255	37	-90				
FI2796	546,204	6,355,429	255	15	-90				
FI2797	546,300	6,355,468	255	59	-90				
FI2798	546,401	6,355,439	255	31	-90				
FI2799	546,431	6,355,432	255	60	-90				
FI2800	546,440	6,355,451	255	48	-90				
FI2801	546,410	6,355,456	255	48	-90				
FI2802	546,350	6,355,394	255	40	-90				
FI2803	546,256	6,355,290	255	50	-90				
FI2804	546,251	6,355,239	255	42	-90				
FI2805	546,198	6,355,254	255	41	-90				
FI2806	546,204	6,355,202	255	47	-90				
FI2807	546,190	6,355,148	255	42	-90				
FI2808	546,166	6,355,115	255	60	-90				
FI2809	546,147	6,355,248	255	48	-90				
FI2810	545,979	6,356,118	255	21	-90				
FI2811	546,095	6,356,101	255	24	-90				
FI2812	546,007	6,356,169	255	24	-90				
FI2813	546,087	6,356,162	255	25	-90				
FI2814	546,139	6,356,151	255	20	-90				
FI2815	546,090	6,356,221	255	20	-90				
FI2816	546,181	6,356,189	255	24	-90				
FI2817	546,364	6,356,228	255	21	-90				
FI2818	546,003	6,356,230	255	18	-90				
FI2819	545,968	6,356,235	255	18	-90				
FI2820	545,940	6,356,237	255	22	-90				
FI2821	545,998	6,356,197	255	18	-90				
FI2822	545,975	6,356,215	255	18	-90				
FI2823	545,933	6,356,214	255	22	-90				
FI2824	545,835	6,356,609	255	17	-90				
FI2825	545,857	6,356,698	255	23	-90				
FI2826	545,869	6,356,782	255	28	-90				
FI2827	545,878	6,356,835	255	30	-90				
FI2828	545,878	6,356,593	255	22	-90				
FI2829	545,904	6,356,682	255	16	-90				
FI2830	545,919	6,356,802	255	24	-90				

FI2831	545,934	6,356,897	255	35	-90				
FI2832	545,942	6,356,935	255	13	-90				
FI2833	545,960	6,356,633	255	30	-90				
FI2834	545,959	6,356,541	255	36	-90				
FI2835	545,975	6,356,758	255	29	-90				
FI2836	545,987	6,356,827	255	35	-90				
FI2837	546,005	6,356,921	255	36	-90				
FI2838	546,011	6,356,971	255	18	-90				
FI2839	546,011	6,356,693	255	27	-90				
FI2840	546,024	6,356,773	255	30	-90				
FI2841	546,042	6,356,855	255	32	-90				
FI2842	546,054	6,356,949	255	18	-90				
FI2843	546,063	6,356,982	255	22	-90				
FI2844	546,072	6,356,682	255	26	-90				
FI2845	546,092	6,356,799	255	43	-90				
FI2846	546,139	6,356,722	255	20	-90				
FI2847	546,142	6,356,756	255	36	-90				
FI2848	546,173	6,356,909	255	16	-90				
FI2849	546,178	6,356,952	255	20	-90				
FI2850	546,348	6,356,930	255	11	-90				
FI2851	546,438	6,357,190	255	28	-90				
FI2852	546,832	6,358,069	255	36	-90				
FI2853	546,802	6,358,077	255	45	-90				
FI2854	546,779	6,358,073	255	42	-90				
FI2855	546,734	6,358,100	255	47	-90				
FI2856	546,752	6,357,771	255	36	-90				
FI2857	546,109	6,356,902	255	42	-90				
FI2858	546,513	6,356,979	255	24	-90				
FI2859	546,445	6,356,564	255	36	-90				
FI2860	546,432	6,356,509	255	32	-90				
FI2861	546,421	6,356,444	255	33	-90				
FI2862	546,583	6,356,603	255	54	-90				
FI2863	546,467	6,356,538	255	18	-90				
FI2864	546,463	6,356,472	255	16	-90				
FI2865	546,413	6,356,547	255	30	-90				
FI2866	546,400	6,356,477	255	25	-90				
FI2867	545,973	6,356,051	255	16	-90				
FI2868	545,996	6,356,048	255	18	-90				
FI2869	546,268	6,356,020	255	14	-90				
FI2870	545,981	6,355,997	255	22	-90				
FI2871	545,949	6,355,954	255	30	-90				
FI2872	546,004	6,355,925	255	14	-90				
FI2873	546,029	6,355,949	255	18	-90				
FI2874	546,167	6,355,202	255	46	-90				
FI2875	546,154	6,355,154	255	42	-90				
FI2876	546,138	6,355,116	255	24	-90				
FI2877	546,197	6,355,112	255	24	-90				
FI2878	546,220	6,355,151	255	24	-90				
FI2879	546,227	6,355,197	255	24	-90				

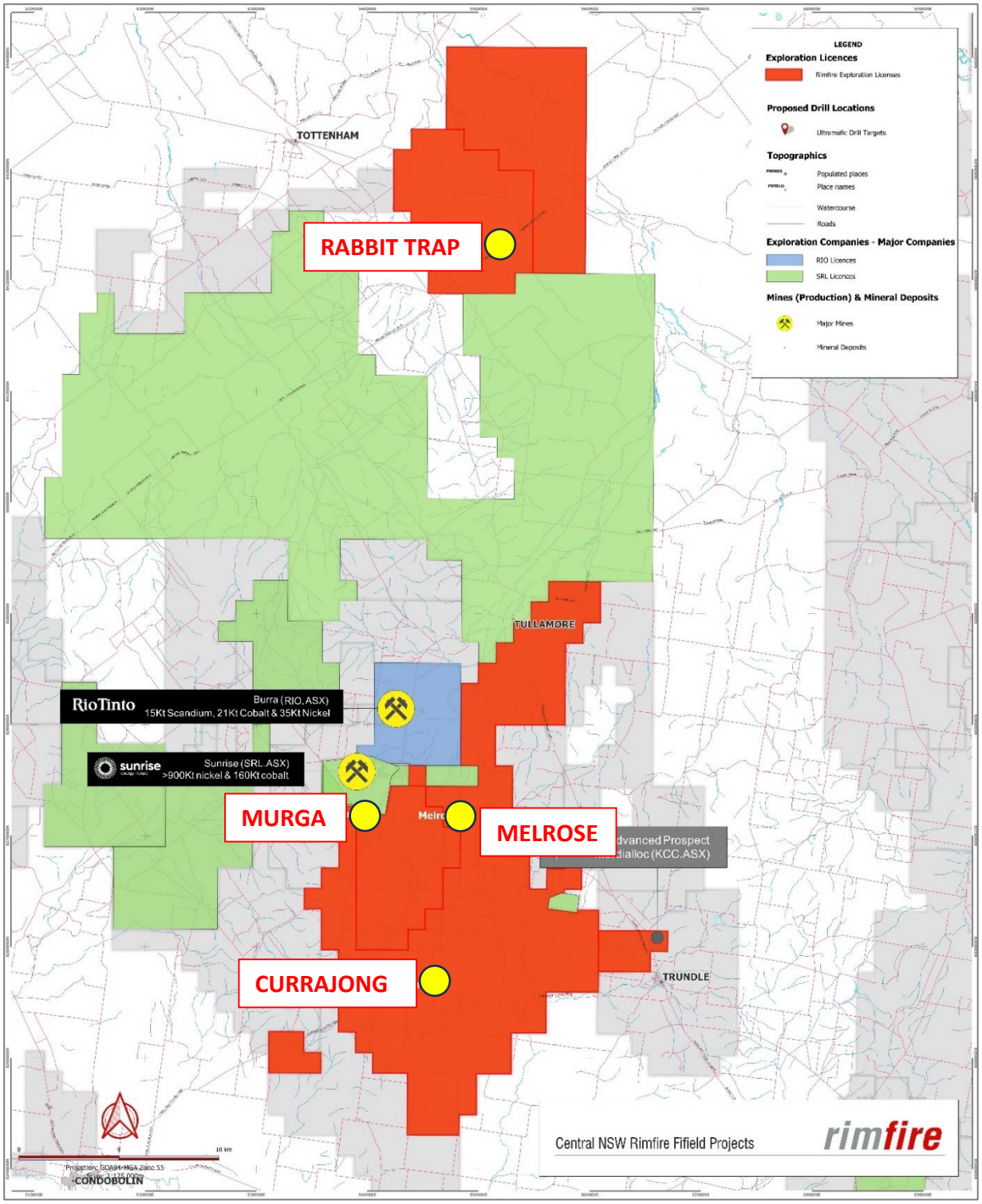

Figure 3: Fifield Scandium District project locations showing Rimfire (red) and competitors (Rio Tinto – blue and Sunrise Energy Metals – green).

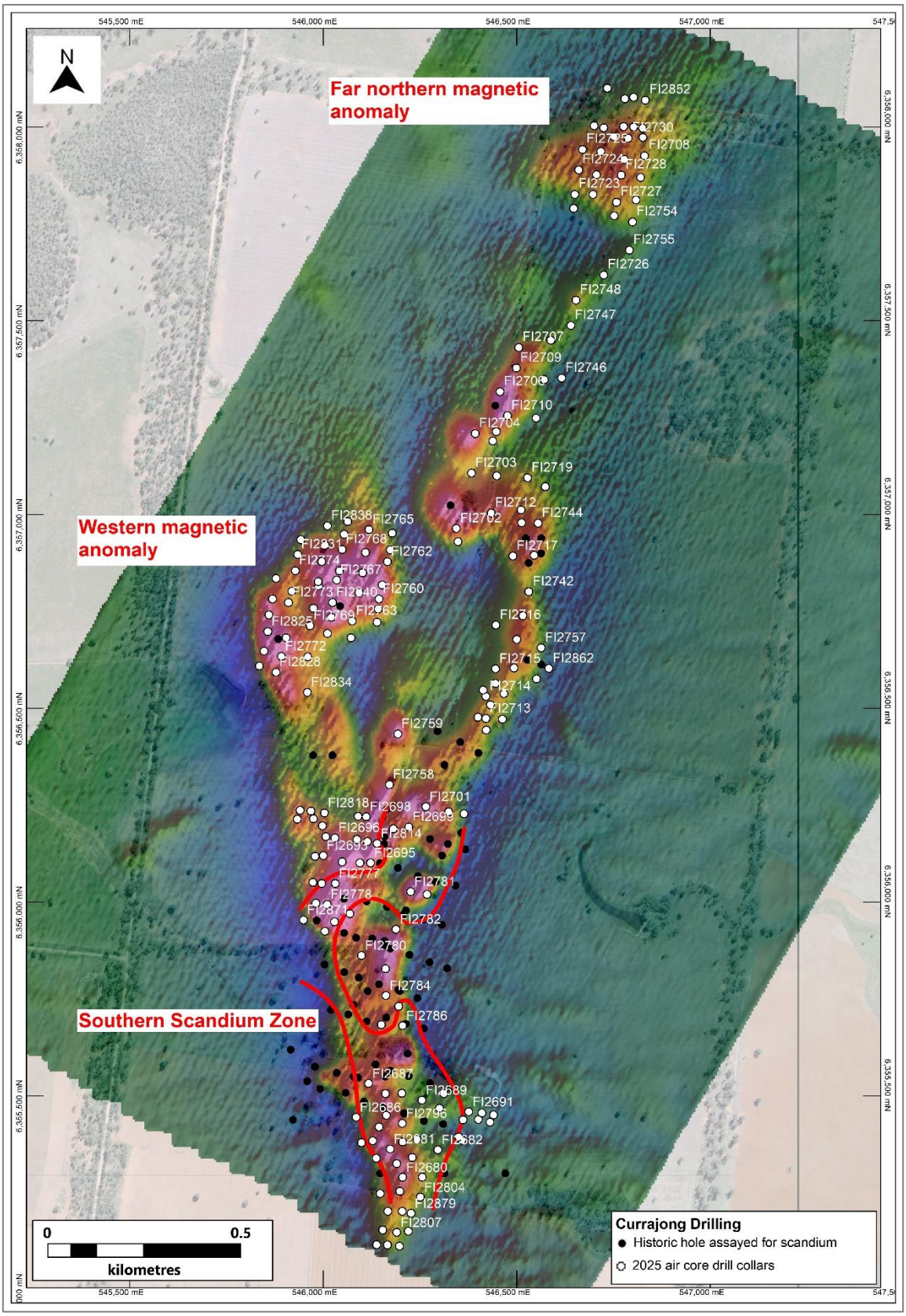

Figure 4: Currajong Prospect drill collar plan - 2025 air core holes (white dots) and historic holes assayed for scandium (black dots) displayed on a VD_RTP magnetic image and aerial photography background.

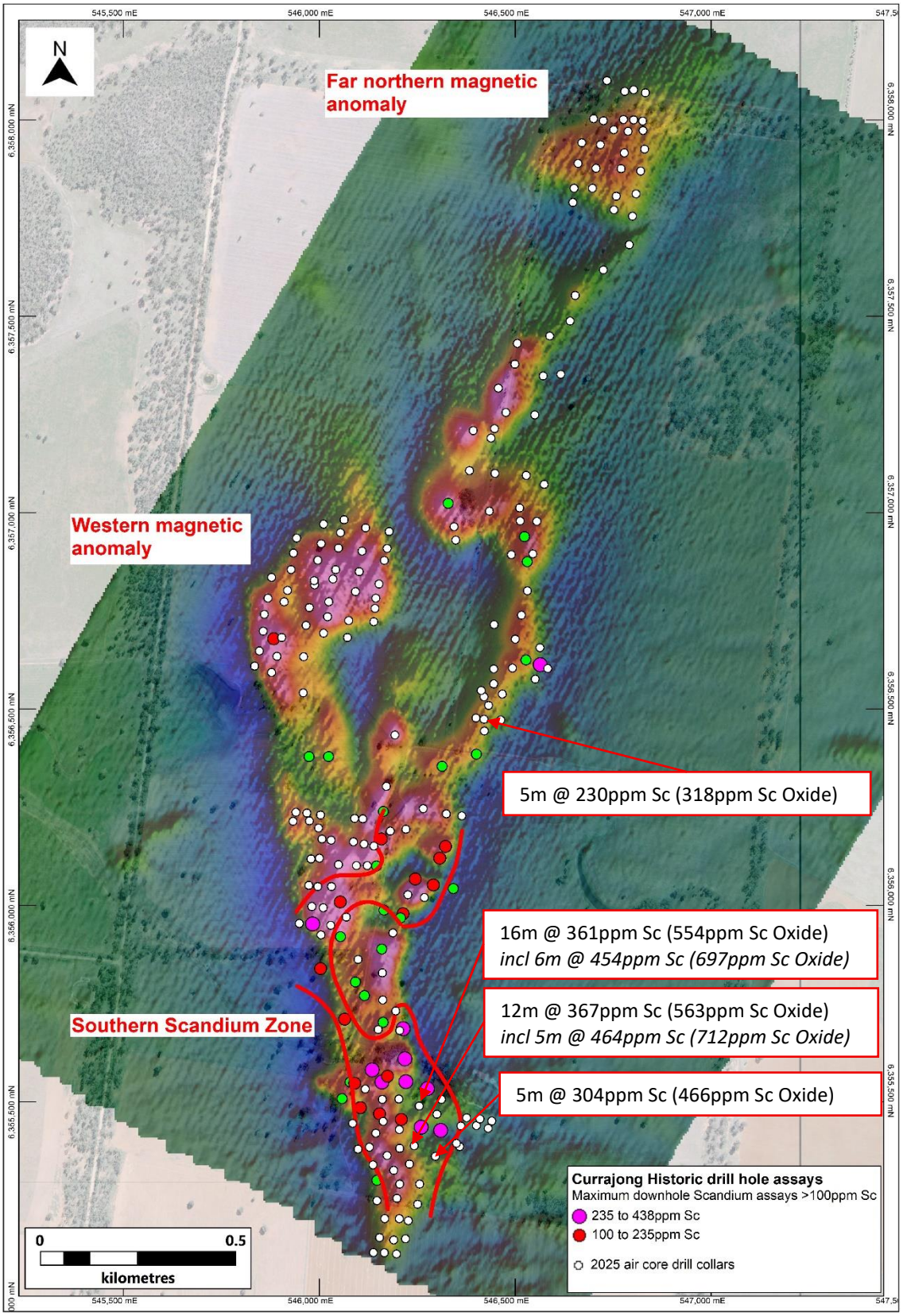

Figure 5: Currajong Prospect – 2025 air core drill intercepts (received to date) and historic holes assayed for scandium (colour-coded by max downhole Sc value) on a VD_RTP magnetic image and aerial photography background.

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 – 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 provides a further update on air core recently undertaken by Rimfire at the Currajong Scandium Prospect. This ASX Announcement follows a previous update dated 16 April 2025. This ASX Announcement details assay results for holes FI2680 to FI2730. Each drillhole was geologically logged and initially scanned with a handheld XRF (pXRF) to determine scandium anomalous zones (+50ppm Sc) for further laboratory analysis. **No pXRF data is reported in this ASX Announcement.** Samples from air core holes FI2680 to FI2690 were submitted to SGS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis using SGS method GO_XRF72C13 which is used to determine major and minor element oxides by Borate Fusion and WD X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry. Samples from air core holes FI2691 to FI2730 were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd Orange for analysis using ALS method MEXRF12n, which is an equivalent method to SGS' method GO_XRF72C13 and described below; A prepared sample (0.66 g) is fused with a 12:22 lithium tetraborate – lithium metaborate flux which also includes an oxidizing agent (Lithium Nitrate) and then poured into a platinum mould. The resultant disk is in turn analysed by XRF spectrometry. The XRF analysis is determined in conjunction with a loss-on-ignition at 1000°C. The resulting data from both determinations are combined to produce a "total".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The nature of air core sampling means samples should be considered as an indictive rather than precise measure, aimed at defining areas of anomalism. Blank samples and reference standards were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was	The field collected samples were typically 1.0 to 2.0kg composite samples from a 3m interval from air core drilling. Industry standard preparation and assay conducted at SGS Pty Ltd or ALS Pty Ltd in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Orange, NSW, including sample crushing and pulverising prior to subsampling for an assay sample. 25 g of pulverized sample was utilized for multielement assay via SGS' GO_XRF72C13 or ALS' ME-XRF12n technique.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	All drillholes reported in this ASX Announcement are air core holes, the specifications of which are included in Table 1.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	An approximate estimate of total sample quantity was recorded with each 1m interval by comparing volumes within each bucket of sample yielded from the cyclone. A visual estimate of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125% was recorded for each metre.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The drillers adjusted penetration and air pressure rates according to ground conditions to optimise recoveries. The cyclone was cleaned regularly, and holes were reamed in between rod changes to reduce contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the air core drilling, it cannot be determined whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Drill samples were geologically and geochemically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. All air core "chip trays" were photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of is largely qualitative by nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All relevant intersections were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all taken.	N/A as non-core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Air core drilling samples were scooped with PVC pipe from the total output of cuttings that passed through the cyclone on the rig.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Given the indicative nature of the sample medium (refer to sampling techniques section above) this process is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment etc were cleaned regularly during the sample preparation.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream before being submitted to the commercial laboratory. No issues have been identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size (typically ~ 2kg) of air core material is considered appropriate to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 to analyse the air core samples for precious and base metals are industry standard and are considered a total technique.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments (pXRF), etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	N/A - no geophysical tools were used or results of using geophysical tools were included in this Announcement.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified standards were submitted along half core samples to the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were verified by the company's Managing Director and Exploration Manager once assay results are received.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no twinned holes drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sampling data was recorded on field sheets at the sample site. Field data was entered into an excel spreadsheet and saved on Cloud server. Geological logging was recorded directly in LogChief program during drilling and backed up on Cloud server. Assay results once received are typically reported in a digital format suitable for direct loading into a Datashed database with a 3rd party expert consulting group.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There 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 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS, which is suitable for the early stage and broad spacing of this exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The location and spacing of drillholes discussed in this Report are given in Table 1 and various figures of this ASX Announcement.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution of drilling referred to in this Announcement, if successful is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied with each intercept made up of 1 metre samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Given the early stage of exploration, it is not yet known if sample spacing, and orientation achieves unbiased results.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	Due to the reconnaissance (early stage) nature of the air core drilling it cannot be determined whether relationship between the drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples double bagged and delivered directly to the laboratory by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The geological data discussed in this Announcement has been reviewed by senior company personnel including the Exploration Manager and Managing Director with no issues identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Reported results all from Exploration Licence EL EL8935 at Fifield NSW which is wholly - owned by Rimfire Pacific Mining Limited. The tenement forms part of the Company's Avondale Project which is subject to a dispute with the company's former Earn In and Joint Venture partner - Golden Plains Resources Pty Ltd (GPR). *Refer to Rimfire's ASX Release dated 26 November 2024*. All samples were taken on Private Freehold Land. No Native Title exists. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.
	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 work 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 Currajong area (also referred to as "Avondale" in historic reports) has been explored as a nickel cobalt PGE opportunity by previous explorers with Helix Resources first undertaking platinum focussed exploration in the late 1980's. Rimfire has explored the locality since early 2000's with an initial focus on platinum and then nickel and cobalt.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The target area lacks geological exposure; available information indicates the bedrock geology across the project is a dominated by a central body of ultramafic intrusive and stepping out to more felsic units on the margins. The deposit type/style of mineralisation is a flat lying weathered zone developed on top of ultramafic [pyroxenite] rocks hosting anomalous Scandium.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth.	All drillhole specifications are included within 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.	Each significant intercept reported in this ASX Announcement comprises equal 1 metre length individual samples. A lower cutoff grade of 100ppm Scandium has been applied.
	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.	All samples were equal 1 metre lengths.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the Reporting of Exploration Results.	Significant intercepts are considered down hole lengths.
	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 included in this ASX Announcement have been calculated using a 100ppm scandium lower cut-off grade.
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 is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not applicable at this stage

Competent Persons Declaration

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

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

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

Forward looking statements Disclaimer

This document contains "forward looking statements" as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals.

Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives, believe to have a reasonable basis for implying such an expectation or belief.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuation, currency fluctuation, political and operational risks, governmental regulations and judicial outcomes, financial markets, and availability of key personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any "forward looking statement".