

RIMFIRE

MINERALS CORPORATION

CDNX: RFM

Suite 700

700 West Pender St.

Vancouver, B.C.

Canada V6C 1G8

Tel: (604)669-6660

Fax: (604)669-0898

E-mail: info@rimfire.bc.ca

Web Site:

www.rimfireminerals.com

Contact:

David Caulfield

Jason Weber

Corporate Structure

Shares issued:

7,936,288

Fully diluted:

11,534,121

Management controls:

37%

Revised: November 2000

The Company

886810

VOS → RDN, Mar '01

Rimfire Minerals Corporation is a mineral exploration company, which commenced trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange on June 28, 1999, and now trades under the symbol "RFM" on the Canadian Venture Exchange.

The Strategy

- ◇ to focus on the northwestern Cordillera: Alaska, Yukon and British Columbia
- ◇ to generate exploration models and to search out under-explored or dormant properties which demonstrate potential for large, economic mineral deposits
- ◇ to utilize the consulting and contracting strengths of Equity Engineering to efficiently explore and develop these properties and models
- ◇ to assemble a portfolio of properties which may be developed and enhanced to prefeasibility or beyond, ultimately leading to the sale of the company or assets

The People

David A. Caulfield P.Geo. *President and Director*

Henry J. Awmack P.Eng. *Chairman and Director*

Mark E. Baknes P.Geo. *Vice-President of Exploration and Director*

- ◇ more than 50 years cumulative experience in mineral exploration, both in the Canadian/American Cordillera and internationally
- ◇ principals and senior technical staff of Equity Engineering Ltd., a highly-regarded Vancouver-based consulting firm which has offered mineral exploration services to major mining companies and junior explorers since 1987
- ◇ credited with discovery of the Wolverine VMS deposit, Yukon
- ◇ Equity's client list includes Newmont, Cyprus Amax, Atna, Westmin and Copper Ridge

Jack H. L. Miller P.Eng. *Director*

- ◇ Vice-President Operations with Imperial Metals; responsible for the operation of the Huckleberry open-pit copper-molybdenum mine in northwestern British Columbia
- ◇ extensive experience in mine development and operations (Huckleberry, Lomas Bayas, Castle Mountain)

Gary Paulson *Director*

- ◇ founder and driving force of Falcon Drilling Ltd., one of North America's premier diamond drilling contractors with operations world-wide
- ◇ extensive business experience and contacts

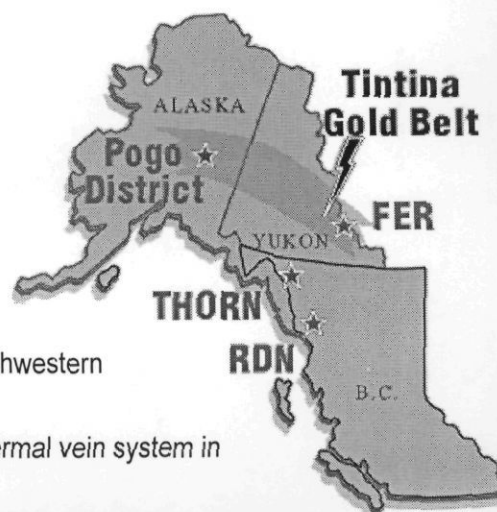
The Projects

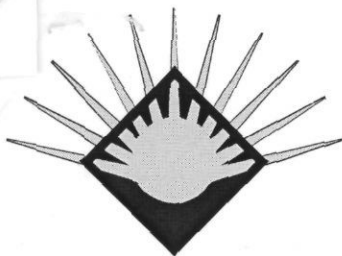
Pogo District: adjacent to the Pogo gold deposit in Alaska and along its regional trend

FER: sediment-hosted (intrusive-related) gold target in southeastern Yukon

RDN: an Eskay Creek, gold-rich VMS target in northwestern British Columbia.

Thorn: high sulphidation, copper-gold-silver epithermal vein system in northwestern British Columbia.





RIMFIRE

MINERALS CORPORATION

CDNX: RFM

Pogo District

East Central Alaska

Gold mineralization intersected at California-Surf, Eagle properties

What Are We Looking For ?

High grade gold veins analogous to the 5.6 million ounce Pogo Deposit

The Pogo gold deposit of Teck/Sumitomo has a published geological reserve of 9.7 million tonnes (10.6 million tons) grading 18.0 g/t (0.53 oz/ton) for a total of 5.6 million contained ounces of gold. The deposit is comprised of two discordant, shallowly dipping quartz bodies that lie near the margin of a 107 million year old granitic intrusion. Rimfire selected claims based on regional similarities to Pogo.

Property Status

Rimfire retains an interest in over 1600 State mining claims (280 km²)

After Teck/Sumitomo, Rimfire has interests in the largest land package in the immediate Pogo area. Rimfire is the underlying vendor for claims and prospecting sites that cover over 280 km² (100 mi²).

Location and Access

Claims adjacent and on trend with Teck/Sumitomo's Pogo Deposit

The Rimfire properties lie adjacent to and in the vicinity of the Pogo deposit, which is located 55 km (34 mi) northeast of Delta Junction in east-central Alaska. Access is currently by helicopter from Delta Junction.

A Concept Put Into Action

Data Compilation - Exploration Model - Target Selection - Exploration

In 1998, Rimfire acquired an extensive land position in the immediate Pogo area, which was optioned out later that year. Specific geological/geophysical targets were identified from a comprehensive compilation of all publicly available data for a vast area centred on the Pogo deposit. First pass surveys identified targets for follow-up programs in September 1999 that focused on extensive soil anomalies with rock samples up to 22.5 g/t (0.66 oz/ton) gold. Joint venture partners Western Keltic and Hyder Gold spent \$580,000 CDN and \$200,000 CDN, respectively, on follow-up soil geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling.

The Deals

Carried in Exploration for over \$6,000,000 CDN with a highly regarded land position

Rimfire has active agreements on most of its lands and these deals have been structured so that Rimfire is carried in exploration for over \$6,000,000 CDN.

2000 Exploration Highlights

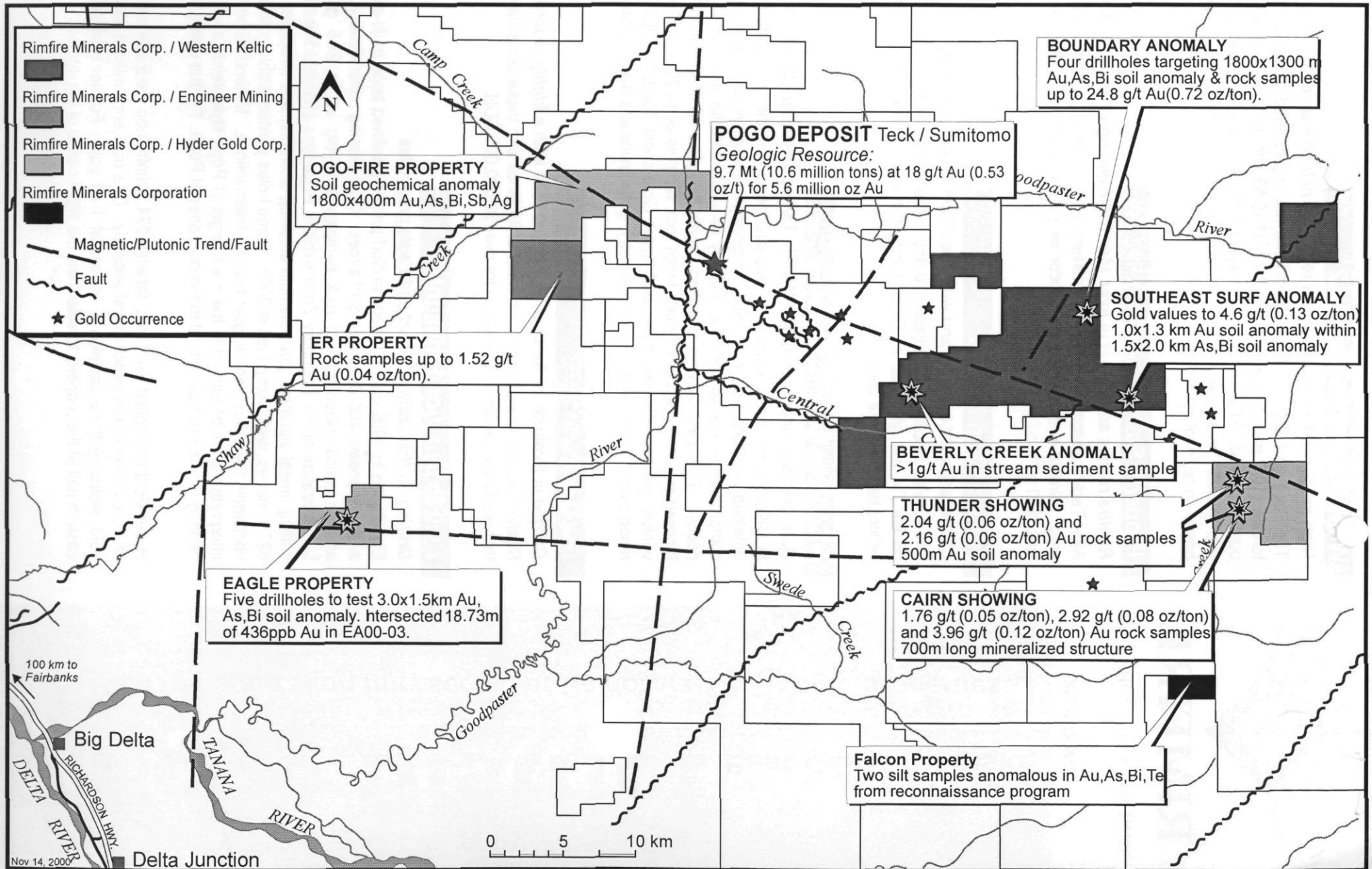
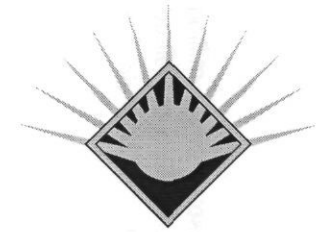
Drilling on the California-Surf and Eagle properties

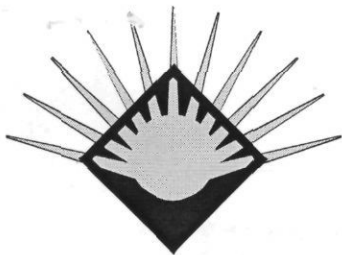
Exploration in 1999 on the California-Surf property defined large multi-element soil anomalies at the Boundary and Southeast Surf zones. Gold-bearing mineralization has also been found at both areas including float rock samples assaying up to 24.8 g/t (0.72 oz/ton) gold. Mineralization at the Boundary Zone exhibits Pogo-type characteristics in terms of host rock setting, metal signature (gold-bismuth-arsenic), alteration and structure. Four holes, totalling 827.1 metres, were completed in 2000. Three holes yielded visible gold in quartz veinlets, and contained numerous narrow, gold-bearing intersections. Mineralization intersected to date is interpreted to be peripheral to the main target of Pogo style veins: analogous to narrow gold-bearing quartz veins peripheral to the ore zones at Pogo. Further drilling is planned for 2001.

Hyder Gold Inc. drilled five holes, totalling 274.3 metres on the Eagle property to test a portion of a 3.0x1.5 gold soil geochemical anomaly. One hole encountered 18.73 metres of 436 ppb gold, including three samples in excess of 1 g/t gold. Further work will concentrate on the eastern half of the property to determine the significance of the intersection in EA00-03.

Pogo District

Joint Venture Properties





RIMFIRE

MINERALS CORPORATION

CDNX: RFM

RDN Property Northwestern B.C.

Newmont option-JV: Rimfire carried to feasibility

Revised: November 2000

What Are We Looking For ?

Eskay Creek-style gold and silver-rich stratiform sulphides

Homestake's Eskay Creek mine is Canada's highest-grade gold mine and the world's fifth largest silver producer. Production and reserves total 3.7 million oz gold and 168 million oz silver at a grade of 47.0 g/t (1.4 oz/ton) gold and 2135 g/t (62 oz/ton) silver. Most of the ore lies within stratiform lenses of precious metal-rich sulphides and sulphosalts overlying rhyolite domes in a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) setting.

Property Status

RDN property optioned to Newmont

The RDN property consists of 68 km², located 40 kilometres north of Eskay Creek. Rimfire owns 100% of the RDN property, subject to a 1.33% NSR. Rimfire has signed a letter of intent granting Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited an option to earn a 51% interest by carrying out \$3.5 million in property expenditures by December 31, 2003 and making cash payments totalling \$140,000. Newmont may elect to earn an additional 24% interest by completing a positive feasibility study by December 31, 2009 and paying Rimfire \$450,000.

Geology

Correlative to Eskay Creek

The RDN property covers a felsic centre which lies near the top of the Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Variably altered dacitic to trachytic volcanics and subvolcanic intrusives, with lesser rhyolite, are overlain by carbonaceous, pyritic argillite and pillow basalt. This stratigraphy is correlative to that of the Eskay Creek deposit, which is hosted by a carbonaceous, pyritic, argillite horizon above a rhyolite dome and beneath pillow basalt.

Mineralization

High-grade "footwall" veins and clastic massive sulphides

Initial exploration (1989-92) of the RDN claims focused on gold-rich quartz sulphide veins, including drill intersections of **1.95 metres @ 101 g/tonne (2.95 oz/ton) gold and 0.85 metres @ 138 g/t (4.0 oz/ton) gold**. These high-grade intersections are hosted by altered dacitic tuffs, the "footwall" in the Eskay Creek model. At Eskay Creek, high-grade footwall veins were the focus of exploration for fifty years prior to the discovery of the stratiform orebodies.

The discovery of clastic massive pyrite float at the **Marcasite Gossan** and our work indicates that this hydrothermal system vented to the sea floor in a shallow marine setting and accumulated as stratiform sulphides. The Eskay Creek stratiform orebodies are at this same stratigraphic level in the Hazelton Group and were also emplaced at shallow depths. In 1999, drilling confirmed that the stratigraphic section through the stacked felsic domes is upright and conformable. A thick section of mudstone, equivalent to that hosting the Eskay Creek's 21 Zone orebodies, lies between the upper felsic dome and hanging wall basalt. A low titanium rhyolite (geochemically equivalent to Eskay rhyolite) was intersected near the base of mudstone.

Two 1999 holes drilled at the **Jungle Anomaly** intersected elevated gold values throughout the lower mudstone package including 1.1 metres of 5.19 g/t (0.15 oz/ton) gold. Unfortunately, both holes were abandoned before reaching target depth.

2000 Exploration Program




Newmont Exploration, in fulfillment of their first year option requirements, completed 26.8 kilometres of UTEM geophysical surveying in the search for sulphide concentrations along the target mudstone horizon. Results are being compiled and will be reported on shortly.



RDN Property Geology

Upper Hazelton Group

Early to Middle Jurassic

-  Clastic sediments
-  Pillow basalt
-  Felsic volcanics




Texas Creek Plutonic Suite

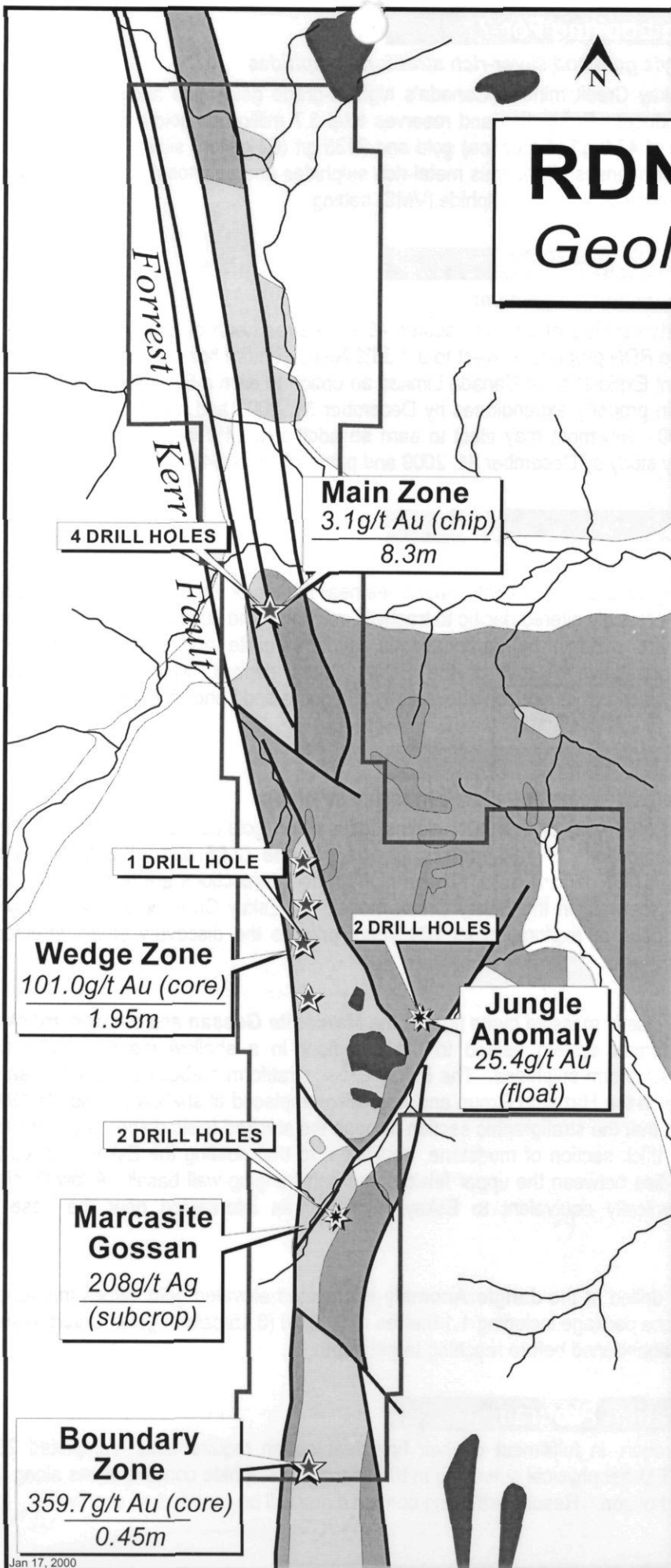
Early Jurassic

-  Monzonite porphyry

Stuhini / Lower Hazelton Groups

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

-  Andesitic volcanics and sediments
-  Footwall Vein Targets
-  Stratiform Targets



0 1 2 3 km