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**RIMFIRE**MINERALS
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RFM - THORN PROPERTY

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What Are We Looking For ?

High-sulphidation, copper-gold-silver epithermal vein system

The exploration target at the Thorn property is a large epithermal alteration system containing massive pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins.

In general, these deposits consist of a series of structurally-controlled pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins that vary in width from a few centimetres to 20 metres wide. Alteration consists of strong clay and sericite often surrounding a zone of vuggy silica or strong alunite alteration. A well known example of this type of deposit is the El Indio Deposit in Chile. Production and reserves at El Indio total 23.2 million tonnes averaging 4% copper, 6.6 g/t (0.19 oz/ton) gold and 50 g/t (1.4 oz/ton) silver. El Indio also produced 191,000 tonnes of direct shipping ore that averaged 209 g/t (6.1 oz/ton) gold. Rimfire has no direct or indirect interest in the El Indio Deposit.

The Thorn Target

Vein-hosted high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralization

The Thorn target mineralization consists of copper-gold-silver mineralization dominantly hosted within, but not limited to, a strongly sericite and clay altered feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry. Alteration occurs over an area of 1,400 by 2,000 metres. This alteration is consistent with that of high-sulphidation epithermal deposits throughout the world.

Previous workers had recognized the high grade copper-gold-silver veins at the Thorn as early as 1963. Impressive areas of strong clay and sericite alteration characterized by bright yellow, orange and buff-coloured rock exposed in creek canyons drew them into the area. Subsequently, numerous vein occurrences were identified and sampled. Since that time sporadic work was done on the property, culminating in an eight hole, 688 metre diamond drill program in 1986. Little work was done from 1986 until 1997 when Kohima Pacific Gold Corp. acquired the property. In early 2000, Rimfire obtained an option on the Thorn, and completed a work program this summer.

Rimfire geologists identified three main types of mineralization within the altered porphyry, as well as one style that occurs in the surrounding sediments and volcanics.

Within the altered porphyry:

- 1. High-grade copper-gold-silver bearing massive pyrite, enargite and tetrahedrite veins.** Examples of this type of veining include the Tamdhu and Catto veins and float boulders found in the vicinity of these veins. The Catto Vein assayed 3.05% copper, 1.1 g/t gold and 132 g/t silver over a true width of the 2.25 metres exposed (full width could not be determined due to overburden cover). Float boulders collected from the area averaged 19.3% copper, 7.6 g/t gold and 1285 g/t silver from three samples in 1999.

- 2. High-grade gold-silver mineralization hosted in quartz veins and**

breccias with pyrite and minor enargite and tetrahedrite. Mineralization at the B and F Zones are examples of this mineralization style. One 1986 drillhole, testing B Zone mineralization, intersected 7.8 metres of 0.08% Cu, 3.6 g/t gold, and 44 g/t silver.

3. High-grade gold-silver in quartz-pyrite-tetrahedrite sheeted veins. Zone I consists of numerous 10-70 centimetre quartz-pyrite-tetrahedrite veins across a true width of approximately 25-30 metres. Samples of this mineralization returned 0.7 metres of 0.3% copper, 9.3 g/t gold and 760 g/t silver.



Massive pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite boulder from Tamdhu showing area - 12.05 % copper, 22.1 g/t gold and 2413 g/t silver

Mineralization hosted within volcanic/ sediment package:

1. High-grade gold-silver hosted in quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. Zone G, located a few hundred metres north of the porphyry contact exemplifies this style, with a 2.0 metre grab sample assaying 0.29% copper, 57.4 g/t gold, and 90 g/t silver.

2000 Exploration Program

Identifying drill targets for the 2001 field season

During the 2000 field season, Rimfire conducted a comprehensive program of airborne magnetics and EM geophysics, mapping, prospecting, and soil geochemical sampling. In addition, diamond drill core from a drilling program in 1986 was relogged and unsampled sections were split and sampled. Based on results of this program, Rimfire staked an additional 135 claims, bringing the total holdings at the Thorn to 207 units.

The airborne geophysical survey was successful in identifying 39 electromagnetic conductors, some of which



Strong clay-sericite altered (bright yellow and buff coloured) feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry. Looking NE up Camp Creek.

are coincident with known veining, suggesting the possibility that others may indicate buried mineralization.

Mapping and prospecting in the core of the claim package was successful in identifying two new zones of mineralization. The Catto and Tamdhu veins are near the junction of Camp and La Jaune Creeks.

Soil geochemical sampling has highlighted many of the known massive sulphide-bearing vein structures, but also indicates good potential to find new mineralization. Sampling on the northeast portion of the grid, in an area where no mineralization has been discovered to date, is anomalous in gold and silver, possibly indicating additional mineralization in the area. Values up to 1117 ppm (0.1%) copper, 13477 ppb gold (13.5 g/t), and 611 ppm silver (611 g/t) have been collected from the soil grid, which was located on the core of the altered porphyry.

Sampling of the core from the 1986 drill program (8 holes totalling 688 metres) filled in gaps between the selective sampling carried out by previous workers. This has led to the recognition of wider mineralized zones than previously reported. For example, hole 86-5 previously reported three narrow intercepts whereas the infill sampling indicates a larger mineralized interval of 42.7 metres grading 0.11% copper, 0.8 g/t gold and 22 g/t silver. The 1986 drilling was targeted at the B Zone and its strike extensions, although one hole was drilled in the direction of the new Catto Vein. The hole intersected 2.8 metres grading 3.96% copper, 1.99 g/t gold and 156 g/t silver, approximately 50 metres along strike and 80 metres down dip from the surface exposure of the Catto Vein.

Significant Results ([link to map](#))

A significant copper-gold-silver bearing system

- Catto Vein:** Discovered in 2000, the recessive Catto Vein consists of massive pyrite, enargite and tetrahedrite in a fault paralleling the nearby contact between the porphyry and older andesites. A chip sample assayed 3.05% copper, 1.1 g/t gold and 132 g/t silver across a true width of 2.25 metres. The full width of this zone could not be determined due to overburden cover. The Catto Vein is in the same area where three cobbles collected in 1999 averaged 19.3% copper, 7.6 g/t gold and 1285 g/t silver. ([link to photo - 55k, 29 secs @ 28.8 kbps](#))

- **Tamdhu Vein:** Newly discovered in 2000, the Tamdhu Vein consists of chalcedonic quartz, pyrite, enargite and tetrahedrite; a chip sample assayed 1.26% copper, 4.2 g/t gold and 320 g/t silver across a true width of 2.1 metres. The vein has been traced for 30 metres on surface. A sample from a massive sulphide float boulder thought to be derived from the Tamdhu structure returned 12.05 % copper, 22.1 g/t gold and 2413 g/t silver.
- **MP Vein:** The MP Vein, which may form part of a wider system covered by boulders, is a 50 centimetre vein of massive pyrite and enargite exposed in Camp Creek. A grab sample across the vein contained 8.73% copper, 0.8 g/t gold and 224 g/t silver. A float boulder, in a side drainage 260 metres up Camp Creek, assayed 9.19% copper, 24.2 g/t gold and 1067 g/t silver.
- **B Zone:** The B Zone is a 1-5 metre wide zone of vuggy silica, chalcedonic veining and quartz breccia with relatively minor pyrite, enargite and tetrahedrite, which has been traced for about 300 metres along strike. Five 1986 drill holes tested the B Zone, with the best intersection grading 0.08% copper, 3.6 g/t gold and 44 g/t silver across 7.8 metres.
- **F Zone:** F Zone is a broad zone of intense alteration with quartz-sulphide veining that can be traced for 200 metres. A sample from this structure has returned 0.31% copper, 4.6 g/t gold and 389 g/t silver across 1.2 metres.
- **I Zone:** The I Zone comprises numerous parallel 10-70 centimetre quartz-pyrite-tetrahedrite veins in sericitized porphyry, across a true width estimated at 25-30 metres. A 70 centimetre quartz vein sample assayed 0.30% copper, 9.3 g/t gold and 760 g/t silver.
- **G Zone:** The G Zone is an argillite-hosted quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein, located a few hundred metres north of the porphyry contact. A 2.0 metre grab sample across the vein assayed 0.29% copper, 57.4 g/t gold and 90 g/t silver.

Property Status

Rimfire can earn a 100% interest in 5,175 hectares

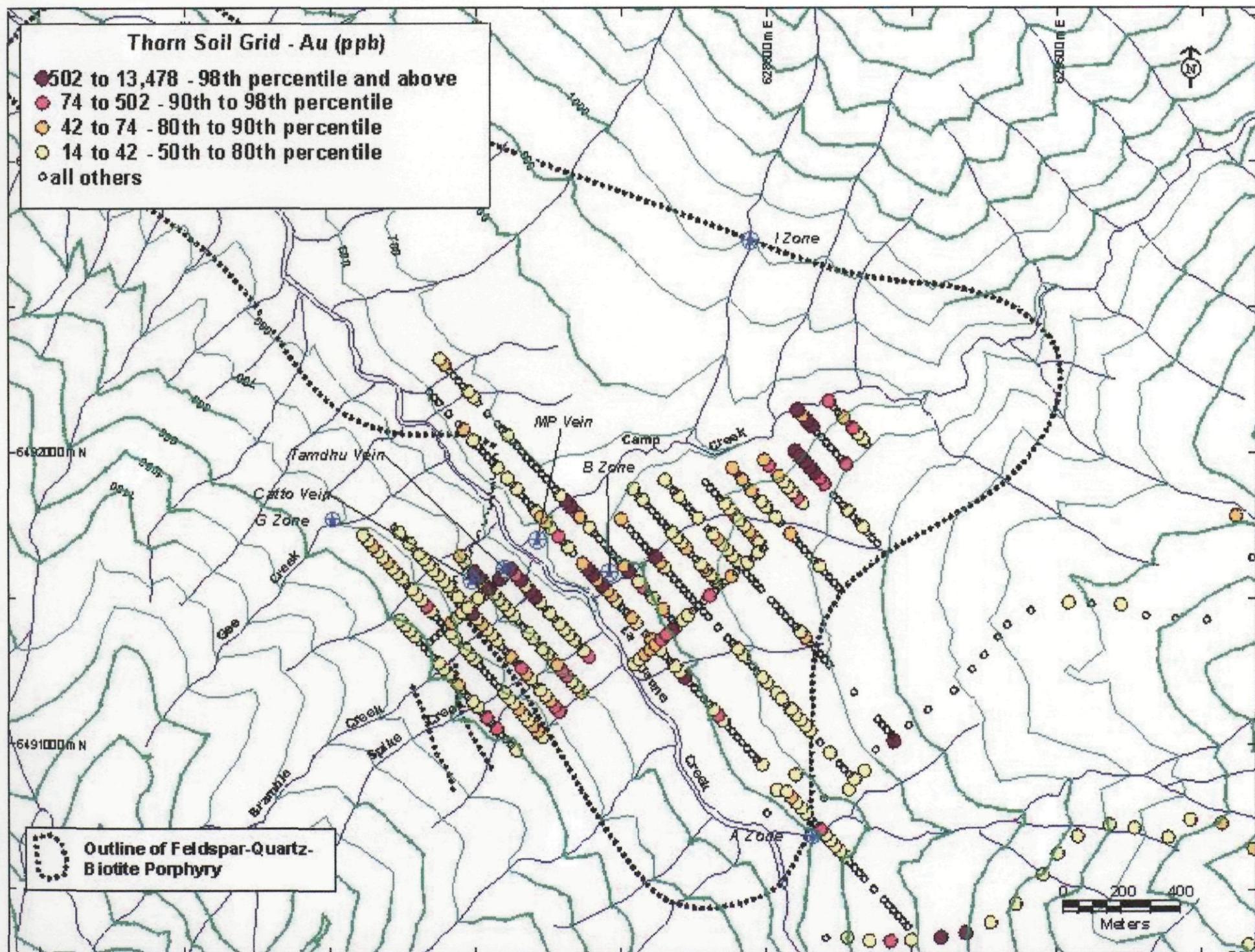
The Thorn property consists of 207 contiguous claim units (5,175 hectares). Rimfire has an option to earn 100% of the property from Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation by making staged payments of \$230,000 cash and 200,000 shares by 2005. The vendor maintains a 3.5% NSR, of which Rimfire can purchase 2% for \$3 million.

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*last updated:
September 10, 2001*

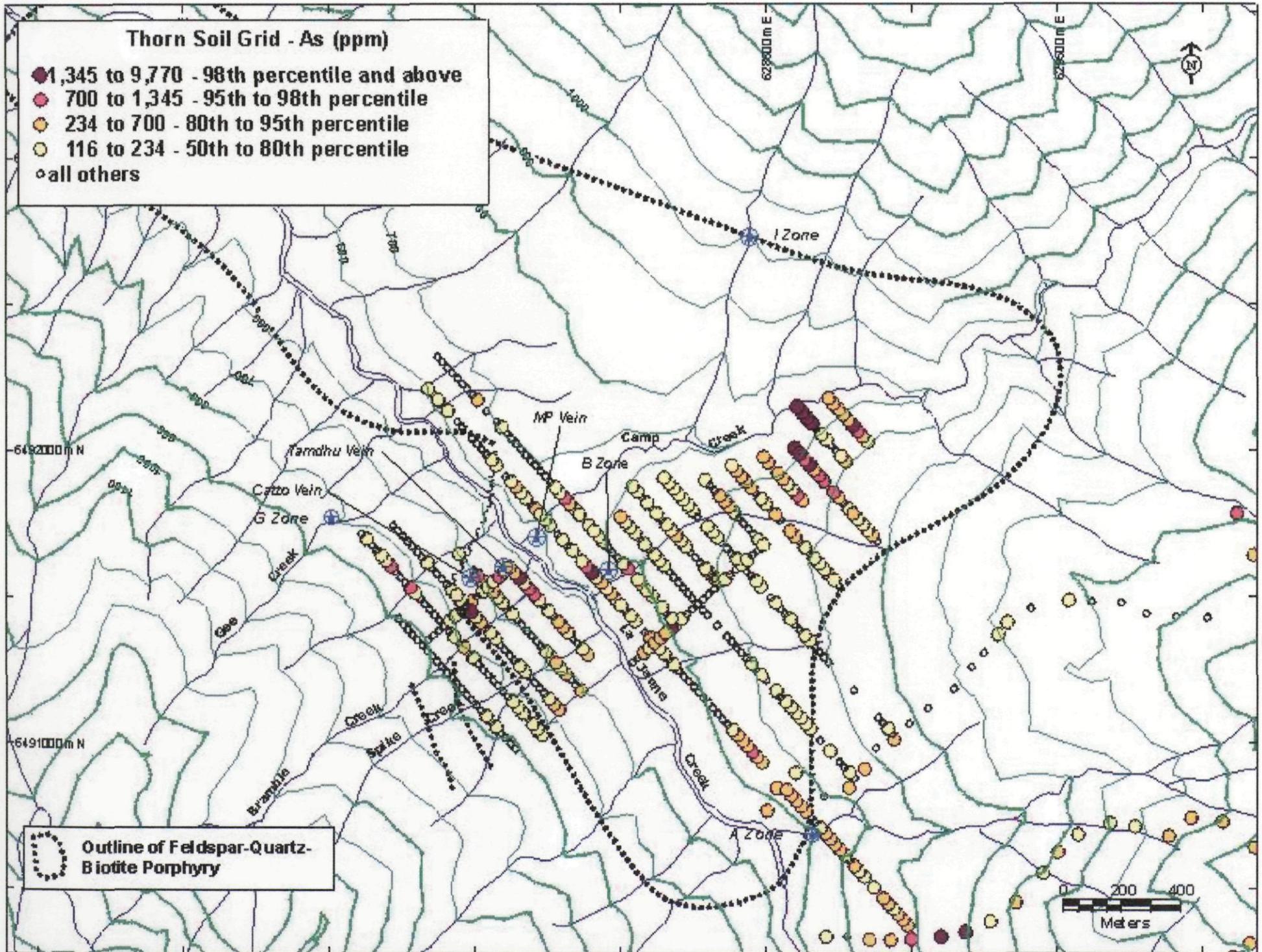
Thorn Soil Grid - Au (ppb)

- 502 to 13,478 - 98th percentile and above
- 74 to 502 - 90th to 98th percentile
- 42 to 74 - 80th to 90th percentile
- 14 to 42 - 50th to 80th percentile
- all others



Thorn Soil Grid - As (ppm)

- 1,345 to 9,770 - 98th percentile and above
- 700 to 1,345 - 95th to 98th percentile
- 234 to 700 - 80th to 95th percentile
- 116 to 234 - 50th to 80th percentile
- all others



○ Outline of Feldspar-Quartz-Biotite Porphyry

