

# THORN PROJECT

Northwest British Columbia

## High Grade Silver-Gold-Copper

888702

TGS -> THORN



**RIMFIRE**  
MINERALS CORPORATION

London, UK  
Sep. 03

### WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR ? - High sulphidation copper-gold-silver epithermal vein system

The exploration targets at the Thorn property are massive pyrite-energite-tetrahedrite veins hosted within a large epithermal alteration system. This target type is comparable to the El Indio (6.2 million oz gold, 2.0 billion lbs copper) gold-copper deposit in Chile. Total production and reserves at El Indio are 23.2 million tonnes averaging 4% copper, 6.6 g/t (0.19oz/ton) gold and 50 g/t silver.

### PROPERTY STATUS - CANGOLD earning 51% interest by spending \$1.2 million

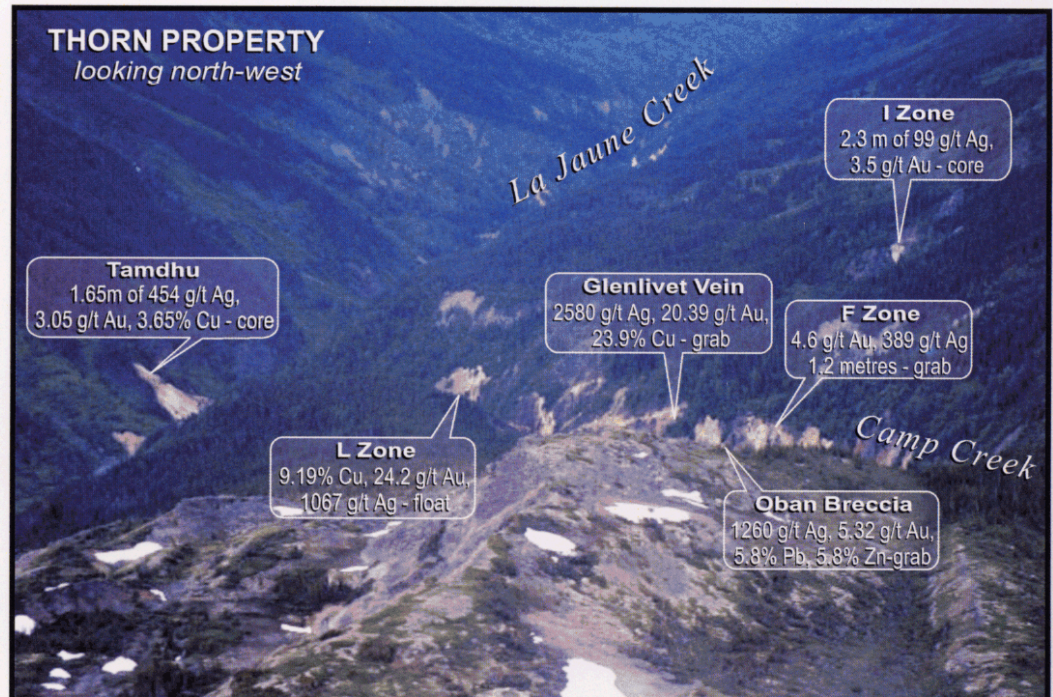
The Thorn property consists of 207 contiguous claim units (52 km<sup>2</sup>). CANGOLD LIMITED has an option to earn 51% by spending \$1.2 million over 3 years, making payments totalling \$190,000 and issuing 250,000 shares to Rimfire.

### EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS - New Bonanza-grade silver discovery

The Thorn property covers a Late Cretaceous aged quartz-feldspar porphyry stock which hosts a series of structurally-controlled pyrite-tetrahedrite-energite-quartz veins over an area of 1600 metres by 1900 metres. These veins range from 0.5 to 5.5 metres in width, and are flanked by intense clay-sericite -pyrite altered porphyry. The veins found on the Thorn show many of the mineralogical and structural characteristics of veins documented at El Indio. Veining sampled at the Thorn has assayed up to 22.1 g/t Au and 2414 g/t Ag (Tamdhu).

A 500 metre, seven hole drill program in 2002 tested 3 of the 17 known gold-silver-copper occurrences on the property. Highlights of the surface results from these showings are indicated on below. Drill results from both the I Zone and Tamdhu Zone confirmed in both cases that the veins and structural zones persist to depth. In the case of the Tamdhu a 1.65 metre drill intercept (32 metres down dip from surface) assayed 454 g/t silver, 3.05 g/t gold and 3.65% copper.

The discovery, in 2002, of the Oban breccia, which has returned spectacular surface results of up to 6148 g/t silver and 43.0% lead, represents a new and very significant development. Mineralization within the breccia pipe has been located in outcrop over a 160 metre width, in a largely overburden covered area. Three holes testing the Oban intersected mineralized breccia, but did not locate the source of the high grade surface samples. The discovery of the Oban silver-lead-zinc breccia mineralization presents a second type of exploration target with excellent potential on the Thorn Property.



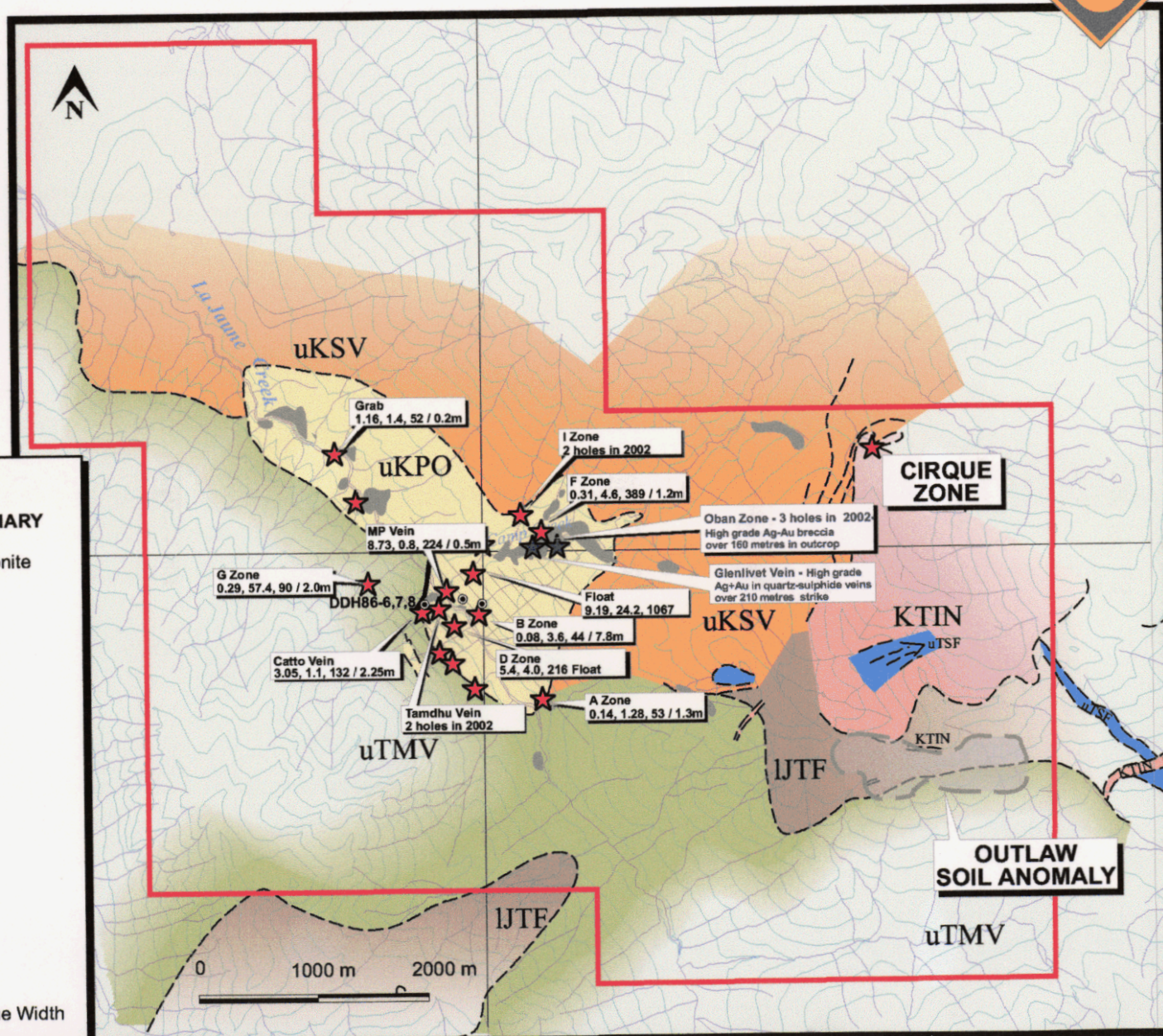
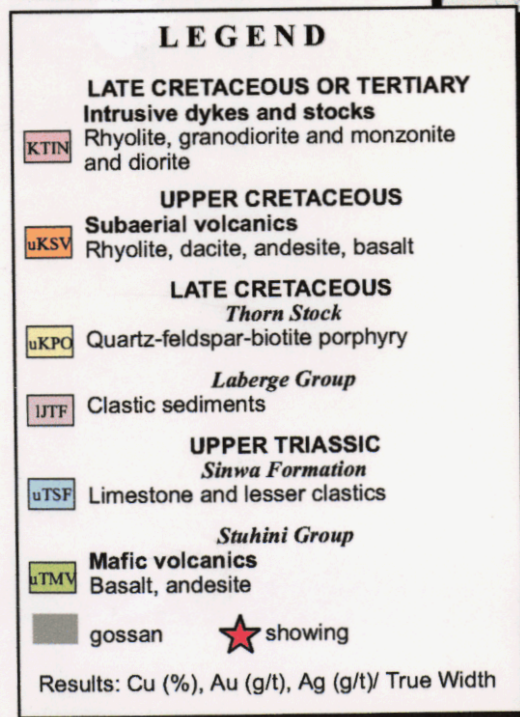
### 2003 PROGRAM - CANGOLD LIMITED to drill

CANGOLD LIMITED is planning to spend \$380,000 in 2003 on exploration. Drilling will target numerous other vein targets on the property and follow up on the successful results from the Tamdhu vein in 2002. Identifying ore control and the extent of the newly discovered high grade Oban Breccia Zone mineralization will be a priority.



# Thorn Cu-Au-Ag Property

## Geology







# THORN PROJECT

Northwest British Columbia

## Silver-Gold Discovery



### WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR ?

**Au-Ag-Cu epithermal vein system and Ag-Au breccias**

PPDAC 043

The exploration targets at the Thorn property are massive pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins hosted within a large epithermal alteration system. This target type is comparable to the El Indio (6.2 million oz gold, 2.0 billion lbs copper) gold-copper deposit in Chile. Total production and reserves at El Indio are 23.2 million tonnes averaging 4% copper, 6.6 g/t (0.19oz/ton) gold and 50 g/t silver. Breccia-hosted silver-gold mineralization is also a focus of exploration on the property.

### PROPERTY STATUS

**CANGOLD earning 51% interest by spending \$1.2 million**

The Thorn property consists of 534 contiguous claim units (133.5 km<sup>2</sup>). CANGOLD LIMITED is in the final year of an option to earn 51% by spending \$1.2 million over 3 years, making payments totalling \$190,000 and issuing 250,000 shares to Rimfire.

### EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

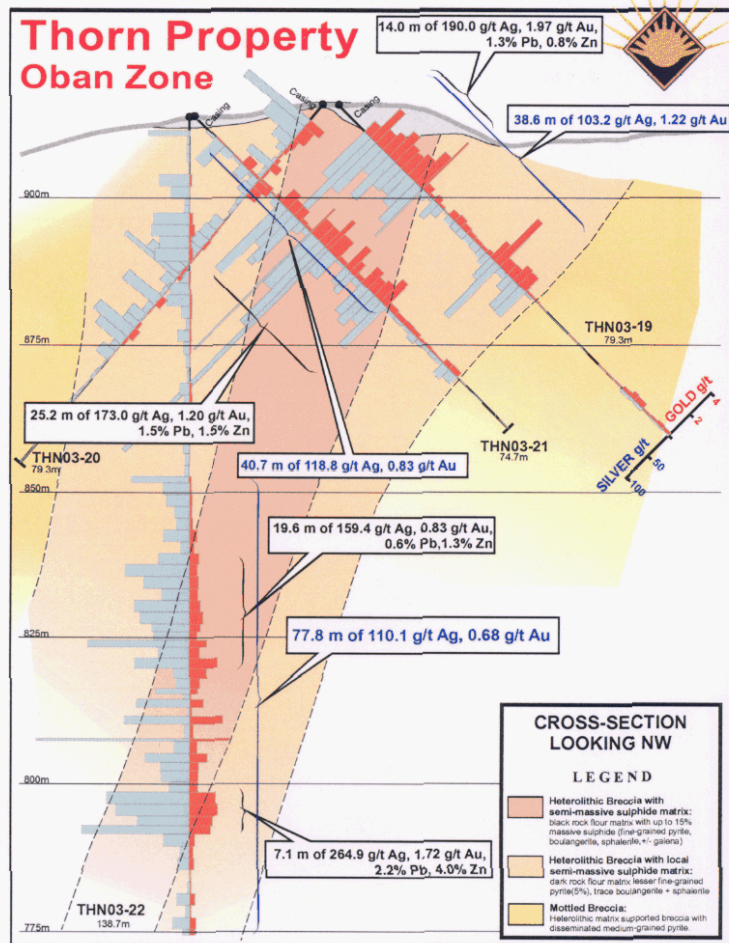
**Wide silver-gold zone intersected in five holes**

Rimfire and partner, Cangold Limited, discovered the Oban Breccia silver-gold zone in the fall of 2003, intersecting a wide mineralized body in 5 diamond drill holes. This program has outlined a silver-gold-lead-zinc mineralized breccia 60 metres thick and traced it to a depth of 100 metres from surface.

The final hole of the program tested the lateral continuity of the zone, intersecting it 20 metres to the northwest. A higher grade core, roughly 20-25 metres wide, is contained within the zone. Mineralization is hosted within the matrix of the breccia, where it occurs as semi-massive and massive sulphide. Fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite and boulangerite are often seen rimming fragments. Within the mineralized portion of the breccia, sulphide concentrations in the matrix average 5% pyrite with lesser sphalerite and boulangerite (lead-antimony sulphosalt), but may exceed 15% total sulphide in the higher grade core of the zone.

Work at the Thorn focussed on the Oban after the discovery, in 2002, of a spectacular boulder of massive sulphide that assayed 6148 g/t (179 oz/ton) silver and 43.0% lead. Mineralization within the breccia pipe was traced in outcrop over a 160 metre width, in a largely overburden covered area, highlighted by an intense multi-element (Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Sb-As) soil anomaly. The 100 x 300 metre core of this soil anomaly was the focus of the 2003 drill program.

Classic El Indio-style gold-silver-copper veins also represent a significant target, and were the primary focus of exploration prior to the Oban discovery. Prominent gossans highlight the numerous vein targets on the property, two of which were tested by drilling in 2002. The Tamdhu vein returned 1.65 m of 454 g/t Ag, 3.05 g/t Au, and 3.65% Cu. Drilling proved that the vein structures are continuous with depth. A number of veins remain high priority targets for future drilling programs.



### 2004 PROGRAMS

**Expanding the Oban Zone**

Work in 2004 will focus on expanding the Oban Breccia Zone along strike, both to the northwest and southeast. The tenor of soil values and outcrop samples to the northwest strongly suggests that the zone may continue in that direction. Drilling has yet to intersect mineralization to explain these values. To the southeast, glacial till deposits blanket outcrop and render soil sampling ineffective. Geophysical methods will be employed to trace the zone prior to drilling.