## RIMFIRE MINERALS CORP.

[RFM-CDNX] 7,936,288 SHS. HIGH-GRADE MINERALIZATION - David Caulfield, president, DISCOVERED AT THORN PROJECT Rimfire Minerals Corp., reports analytical results

from the exploration program have been received, showing high grade copper, silver and gold values in a number of zones on the Thorn property located 125 km northwest of Telegraph Creek and 30 km north of the Golden Bear Mine which is 160 km south of Atlin, northwest BC. The property is partly 100% optioned and partly

100% owned. The field program consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, prospecting, mapping and sampling drill core from a 1986 drill program. An airborne geophysical survey was flown earlier in the summer. (SEE MAP OVERLEAF P.5)

A number of pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite-quartz veins are hosted by sericitized and argillized feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry over an area of 1,400 by 2,000 metres. Some of the more significant veins include:

• 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 grams gold/tonne and 132 grams silver/tonne 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 grams gold/tonne and 1,285 grams silver/tonne.

• 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 grams gold/tonne and 320 grams silver/tonne 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 grams gold/tonne and 2,413 grams silver/tonne.

• MP Vein: The MP Vein, which may form part of a wider system covered by boulders, is a 50 cm vein of massive pyrite and enargite exposed in Camp Creek. A grab sample across the vein contained 8.73% copper, 0.8 grams gold/tonne and 224 grams silver/tonne. A float boulder, in a side drainage 260 metres up Camp Creek, assayed 9.19% copper, 24.2 grams gold/tonne and 1,067 grams silver/tonne.

• B Zone: The B Zone is a 1 to 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 grams gold/tonne and 44 grams silver/tonne 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 grams gold/tonne and 389 grams silver/tonne across 1.2 metres.

• I Zone: The I Zone comprises numerous parallel 10 to 70 cm quartz-pyrite-tetrahedrite veins in sericitized porphyry, across a true width estimated at 25 to 30 metres. A 70-cm quartz vein sample assayed 0.30% copper, 9.3 grams gold/tonne and 760 grams silver/tonne.

• 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 grams gold/tonne and 90 grams silver/tonne.

A soil geochemical grid, measuring about 1,600 by 1,600 metres, was established over the core of the porphyry-hosted mineralization. The sample results not only highlight many of the vein structures noted above but indicate good potential for finding additional mineralization. The 80th percentile soil values for the 553 soil samples taken were very high at 140 ppm copper (max.=1117), 234 ppm arsenic (max.=9770), 1.4 ppm silver (max.=611) and 42 ppb gold (max.=13477).

Drill core from a 1986 drill program (eight holes totalling 688 metres) was re-logged and unsampled sections of the core were split and submitted for assay. The new sampling filled in gaps between 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 grams gold/tonne and 22 grams silver/tonne. 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 grams gold/tonne and 156 grams silver/tonne, about 50 metres along strike and 80 metres down dip from the surface exposure of the Catto Vein.

The 385 km airborne geophysical survey identified 39 discrete EM conductors within the porphyry and along its projected northwesterly extension. Some of these conductors indicate known veins of massive sulphide, suggesting the possibility the remainder will lead to the identification of further sulphide veining.

The Thorn high-sulphidation, pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite vein system is comparable in extent and style of mineralization to the Lepanto (3,700,000 oz. gold, 1.6 billion lbs. copper) copper, gold deposit in the Philippines and the El Indio (6,200,000 oz. gold, 2.0 billion lbs. copper) gold, copper deposit in Chile.

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Mr. Caulfield states, "The high sample grades, multiple vein showings, alteration signature, EM conductors, areal extent of the mineralization and anomalous soil geochemistry are consistent with the target type we are searching for. We are pleased with the progress to date as we were successful in identifying new mineralized showings and our soil data indicates the potential for additional mineralization. Our goal of identifying drill targets for the next phase of exploration has been met." (SEE GCNL NO.174, 12Sept2000, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS THORN PROJECT INFORMATION)



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