ASX Announcement & Media Release

Monday, 21 July 2014

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 306.6 million
Market Cap: ~$21 million
Cash: $2.9 million (Mar 14 Quarterly)

Board & Management

Alan Campbell, Non-Exec Chairman
Dave Kelly, Non-Exec Director
Justin Tremain, Managing Director
Nick Franey, Head of Exploration
Craig Barker, Exploration Manager
Brett Dunnachie, CFO & Co. Sec.
Vireak Nouch, Country Manager

Company Highlights

- Targeting multi-million ounce gold systems in a new Intrusive Related Gold province in Cambodia
- First mover advantage in a new frontier
- Okvau Deposit (100% owned): Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 15.6Mt @ 2.4g/t Au for 1.2 Million ounces[1]
- Mineralisation is from surface, amenable to open pit mining and remains 'open'
- Multiple high priority, untested targets

[1] Refer Table One
[2] Refer Table Two

Registered Office
288 Churchill Avenue
SUBIACO WA 6008

T: +61 8 9286 6300
F: +61 8 9286 6333
W: www.renaissanceminerals.com.au
E: admin@renaissanceminerals.com.au

Renaissance minerals limited

High Grade Drilling Results, Okvau, Cambodia
Incl. 8m @ 10.7g/t and 15m @ 5.7g/t Gold

- **High grade results from drilling at Okvau and at a separate target area to the north east of Okvau**
- **Drilling at Okvau targeting 'gaps' in previous resource drilling on the western margin of the Okvau Deposit has defined multiple zones of high grade gold mineralisation including (refer Table Two):**
  - **11m @ 3.6g/t gold from 196m**
  - **8m @ 10.7g/t gold from 237m**
  - **15m @ 2.7g/t gold from 252m**
  - **15m @ 5.7g/t gold from 290m (incl 6m @ 12.9g/t gold from 299m)**
  - **10m @ 3.0g/t gold from 95m**
  - **20m @ 2.4g/t gold from 159m**
- **Results confirm the validity of recent geological modelling that identified areas for potential high grade mineralisation**
- **Results from a series of holes drilled into a zone of mineralisation immediately north east of the Okvau Deposit include (refer Table Two):**
  - **3m @ 6.1g/t gold from 89m**
  - **3m @ 4.2g/t gold from 59m**
  - **2.3m @ 12.5g/t gold from 112m**
- **A north south striking fault hosts the Okvau north east mineralised zone which has been drilled along 200m of strike and remains open along strike and is supported by a 600m long gold-in-soil anomaly**
- **Results confirm the potential to expand the current 1.2Moz (refer Table One) resource estimate at Okvau through increased grade and tonnes**

Renaissance Minerals Limited (ASX: RNS) ("Renaissance" or the "Company") is pleased to announce further positive results from its most recent diamond drilling program at the Company's 100% owned 1.2Moz (refer Table One) Okvau Deposit in Cambodia. Drilling was undertaken outside of the current resource envelope, where a zone of high grade mineralisation has been well defined. Drilling also targeted high grade zones within the existing resource envelope, to test the geological model in areas that lacked previous drilling.

Renaissance's Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"The results support the Company's geological model of the Okvau Deposit and demonstrate the predictability of high grade shoots. The grade of the intercepts on the western margin of Okvau and validity of the geological model indicate potential to enhance the current resource grade of the Okvau Deposit. Furthermore, drilling outside of the Okvau resource has defined additional shallow mineralisation with excellent grade."

Recent Drilling Program

The latest drilling results are from 1,443m of diamond drilling completed at the Okvau Deposit. Drilling was undertaken north east of the Okvau Deposit, outside of the current resource envelope, and also along the western margin of the Okvau Deposit.

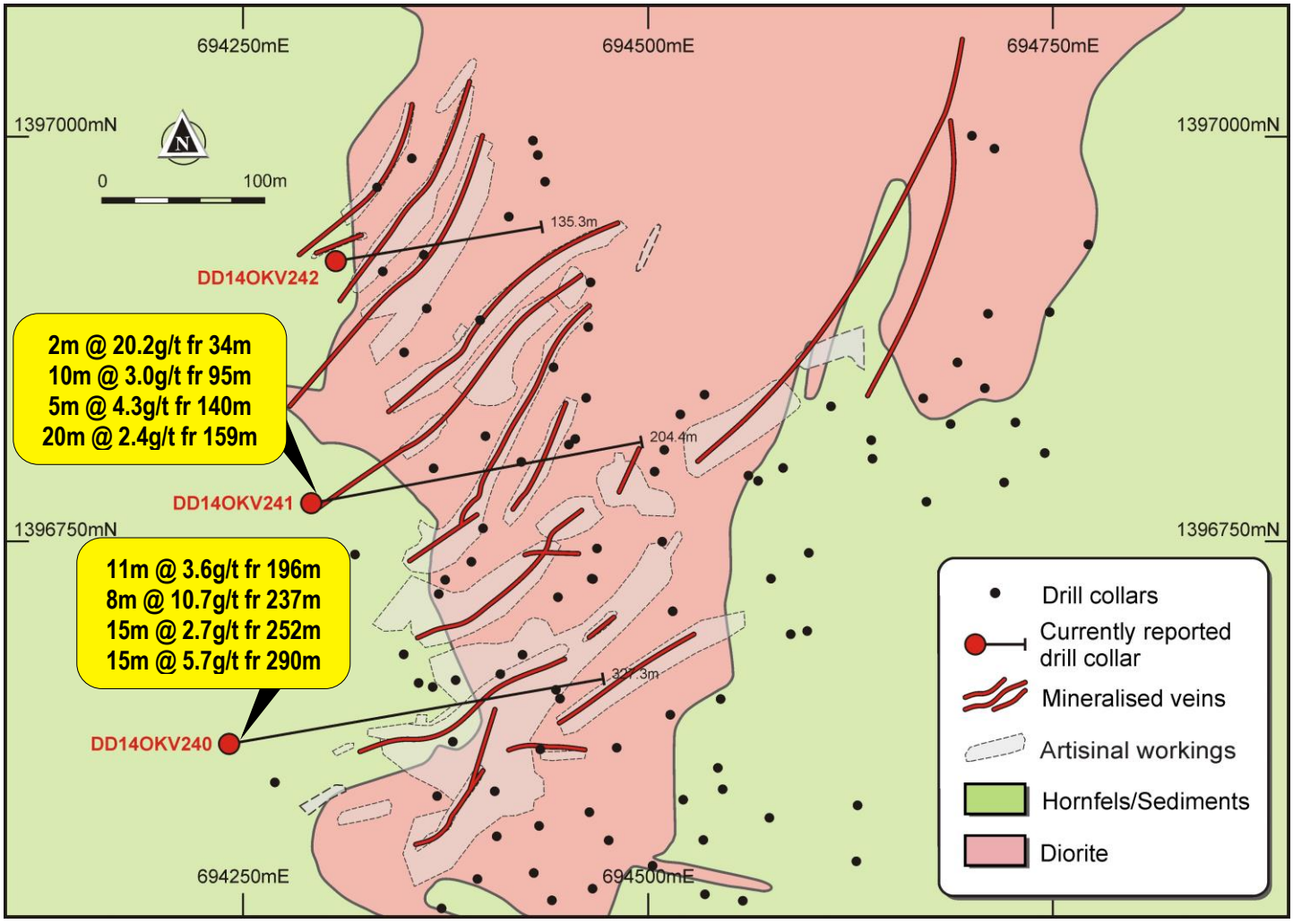
Western Margin of the Okvau Deposit

Recent geological modelling of the Okvau Deposit has defined the controls on gold mineralisation. This work has highlighted that the north south trending western margin of the Okvau diorite intrusive and its intersection with moderately dipping and steeply dipping structures (both of which strike north east) controls the location of high grade zones.

Three diamond holes (for 667m) were drilled to test this model by targeting predicted high grade zones that had not been properly tested by previous drilling (refer Figure One). Furthermore, these holes were drilled from the west, in contrast to most previous drilling at Okvau, to test the actual diorite contact itself (which strikes north south and dips at ±80° to the west). Significant (+10 gram metre) results from this latest round of drilling include (refer Table Two for complete results):

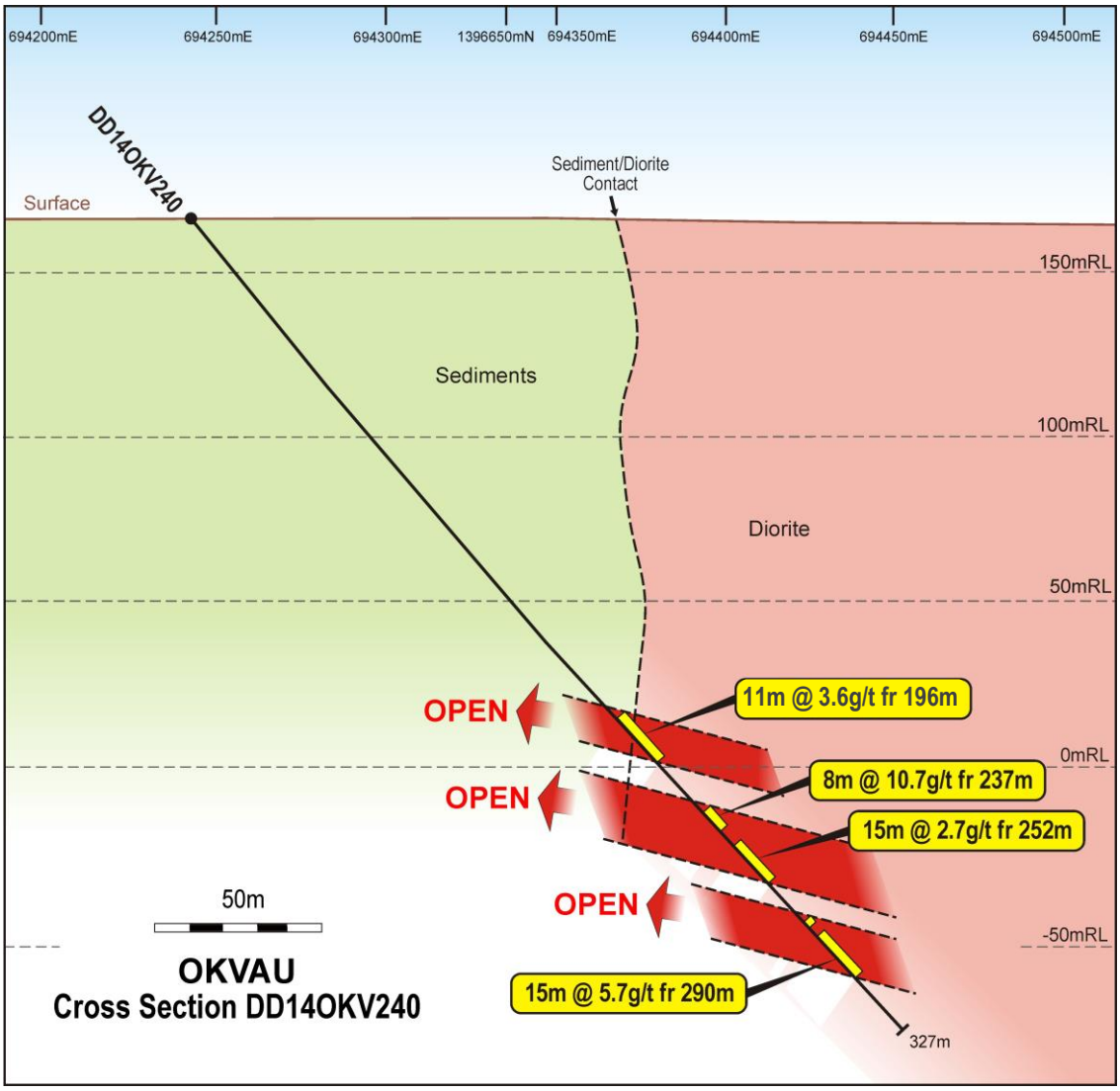
- DD14OKV240 11m @ 3.6g/t gold from 196m
  8m @ 10.7g/t gold from 237m
  15m @ 2.7g/t gold from 252m
  15m @ 5.7g/t gold from 290m (including 6m @ 12.9g/t from 299m)
- DD14OKV241 2m @ 20.2g/t gold from 34m
  10m @ 3.0g/t gold from 95m
  5m @ 4.3g/t gold from 140m
  20m @ 2.4g/t gold from 159m

Figure One | Okvau Deposit Drill Collar Location



As the holes were drilled from the west, the true widths of the diorite contact intercepts are estimated to be ±85% of the drilled intercept thickness, whereas those of the north east striking mineralized zones are estimated at ±50% of the drilled intercept thickness.

Figure Two| Cross Section of DD14OKV240



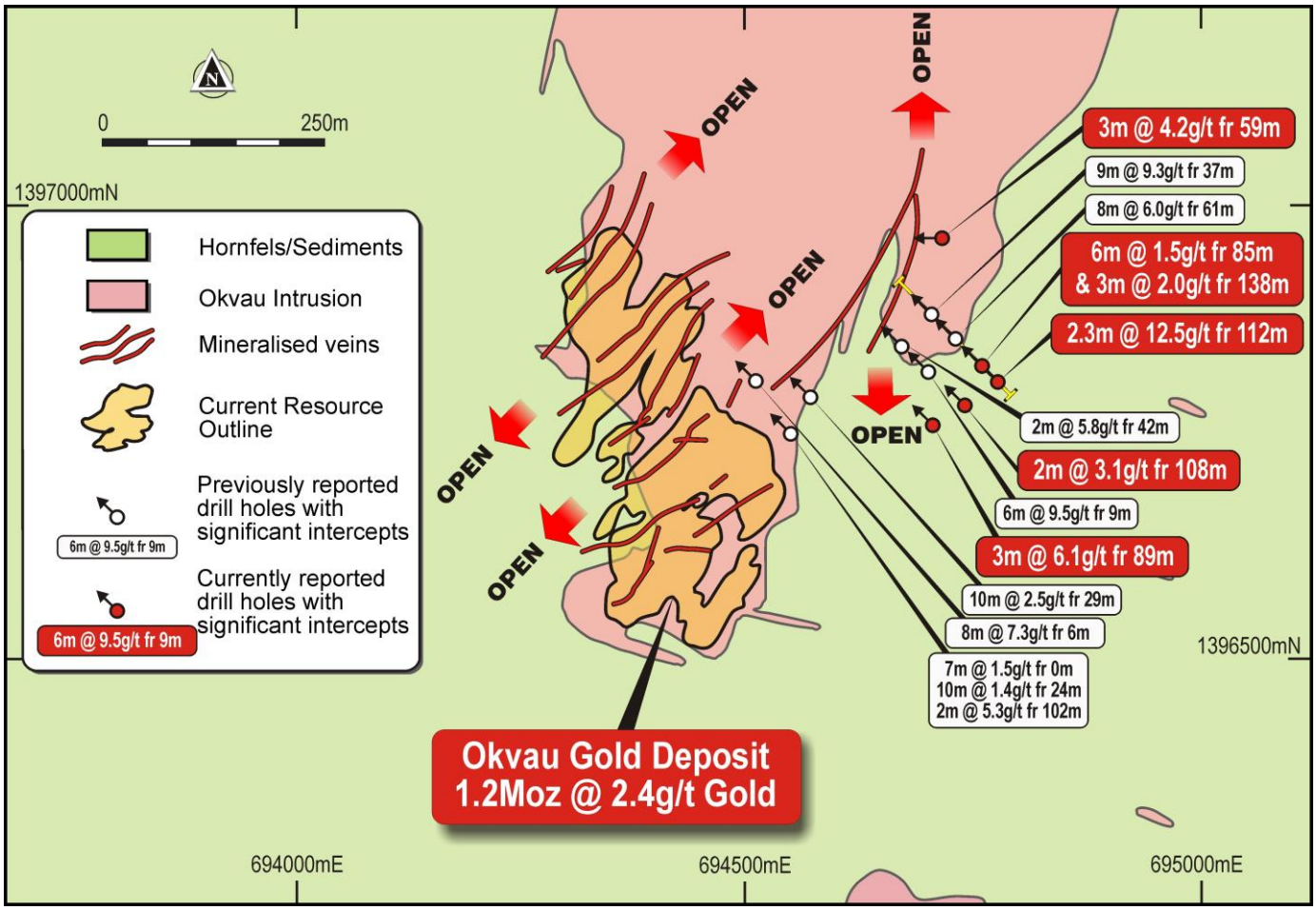
These impressive results support the interpretation of the controls on mineralization for Okvau, and this model can now be applied beyond the Okvau District, where the focus is on discovering new deposits. Applying this model to other exploration targets within the Okvau Trend is generating positive results as previously reported at Area 1 where recent trenching returned; 17m @ 3.0g/t gold, 5m @ 3.6g/t gold and 4m @ 3.9g/t gold (refer ASX Announcement dated 23 June 2014).

Okvau North East

Five diamond holes (for 776m) were drilled at Okvau North East following up on previous encouraging drill results. This drilling has continued to identify additional gold mineralisation from surface, outside the existing Okvau resource estimate (refer Figure Three). The additional drilling has demonstrated that mineralisation is hosted by a north south trending fault (east dipping), which offsets the broadly north east trending Okvau diorite contact zone. Significant (+5 gram metre) results from this latest round of drilling include (refer Table Two for complete results):

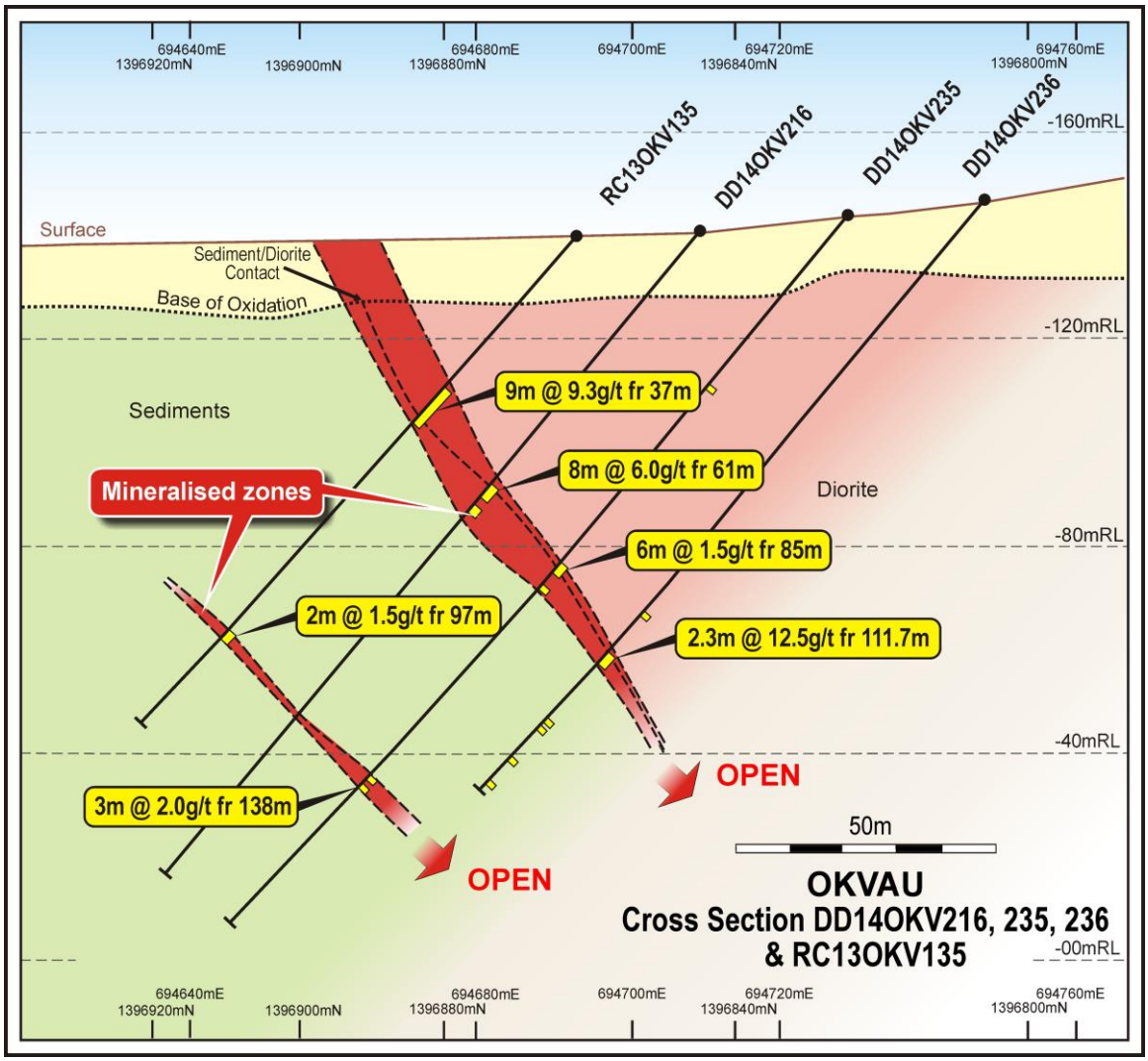
- DD14OKV238 3m @ 6.1g/t gold from 89m
- DD14OKV239 3m @ 4.2g/t gold from 59m
  1m @ 8.1g/t gold from 113m
- DD14OKV236 2.3m @ 12.5g/t gold from 111.7m
- DD14OKV235 6m @ 1.5g/t gold from 85m
  3m @ 2.0g/t gold from 138m
- DD14OKV237 2m @ 3.1g/t gold from 108m

Figure Three| Okvau North East Drill Collar Location



Gold mineralisation is associated with massive sulphide veining (pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite) and carbonate-sericite alteration; is typically 2-10m wide and remains open to the north and south, as well as at depth along a currently defined strike length of 200m (refer Figure Three and Four). There remains potential for further mineralization at Okvau North East, along the fault in both directions: to the north, within the diorite, where anomalous soil geochemistry (40-200ppb gold) remains untested over 600m, and to the south, within sediments. Moreover, geological mapping along the diorite contact beyond this area indicates that there may be other similar fault offsets of the contact even further to the north east.

Figure Four| Okvau North East Cross Section



True widths of mineralisation at Okvau North East are estimated to be ±85% of the drilled intercept thickness.

Okvau Forward Program

As previously outlined (refer ASX Announcement dated 23 June 2014), the Company has worked up a number of exploration targets within close proximity to the Okvau Deposit to a stage that they are ready for drill testing. The Company plans to commence drill testing these exploration targets in the coming months.

In addition to exploration activities at Okvau, the Company continues to advance studies on the potential development of the Okvau Deposit. Recent development activities include ongoing metallurgical test work, commencement of environmental and social baseline data collection programs and scoping level capital and processing cost estimation.

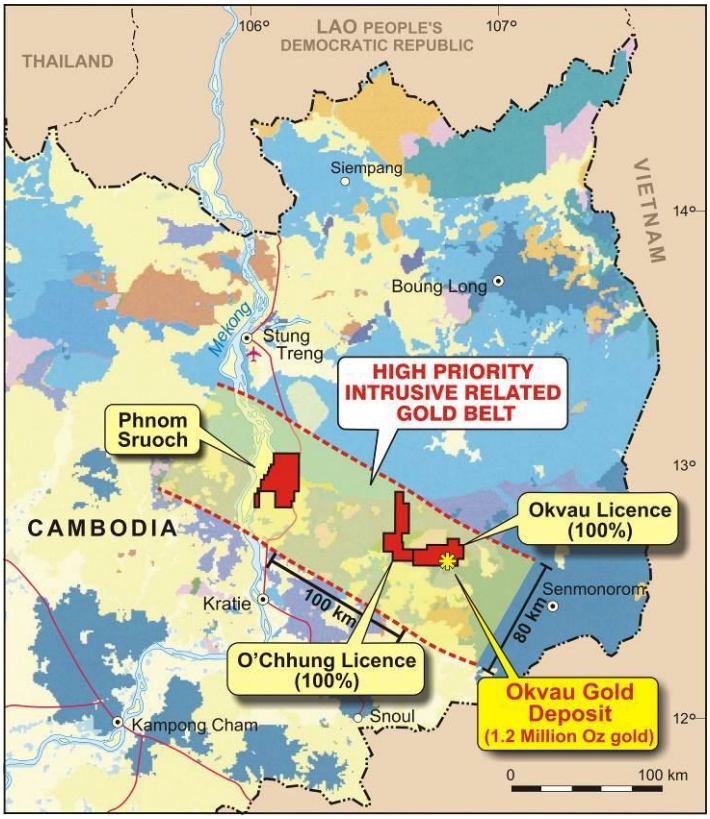
Cambodian Gold Project | Background

The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung Exploration Licences cover approximately 400km^2 of the total project area and are located in the eastern plains of Cambodia in the Mondulkiri Province approximately 265km north east of the capital Phnom Penh. The topography is undulating with low relief 80m to 200m above sea level. There are isolated scattered hills rising to around 400m. The area is sparsely populated with some artisanal mining activity. Existing dirt roads and tracks provide for sufficient access for the exploration.

In March 2013, Renaissance announced an independent JORC-compliant indicated and inferred resource estimate at the Okvau Deposit of 15.6Mt @ 2.4g/t gold for 1.2Moz (Refer Table One). The Okvau Deposit is from surface and remains 'open' with potential for further resource growth. The current Okvau resource has a strike extent of 500m and covers approximately 250m of width of the mineralised vein system. The current resource estimate is underpinned by approximately 28,000m of diamond drill core.

The Okvau Deposit and other gold occurrences within the Okvau and O'Chhung exploration licences are directly associated with diorite and granodiorite intrusions and are best classed as 'Intrusive Related Gold' systems.

Figure Five | Project Location



Within the Okvau and O'Chhung licences are a number of high priority exploration prospects based upon anomalous geochemistry, geology and geophysics which remain untested with drilling. These targets are all located within close proximity to the Okvau Deposit.

About Cambodia

Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a constitution providing for a multi-party democracy. The population of Cambodia is approximately 14 million. The Royal Government of Cambodia, formed on the basis of elections internationally recognised as free and fair, was established in 1993. Elections are held every 5 years with the last election held in July 2013. Cambodia has a relatively open trading regime and joined the World Trade Organisation in 2004. The government's adherence to the global market, freedom from exchange controls and unrestricted capital movement makes Cambodia one of the most business friendly countries in the region.

The Cambodian Government has implemented a strategy to create an appropriate investment environment to attract foreign companies, particularly in the mining industry. Cambodia has a modern and transparent mining code and the government is supportive of foreign investment particularly in mining and exploration to help realise the value of its potential mineral value.

Detailed information on all aspects of Renaissance Minerals projects can be found on the Company's website: www.renaissanceminerals.com.au.

For further information please contact
Renaissance Minerals Limited
Justin Tremain, Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Nick Franey, a full time employee of the company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Nick Franey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Nick Franey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table One | Okvau Deposit Resource Estimate

Resource Classification	Cut-Off[1] (g/t)	Tonnage[2] (Mt)	Grade Au[2] (g/t)	Contained Gold[2] (Moz)
Indicated (-150mRL and above)	0.65	15.2	2.3	1.11
Inferred (below -150mRL)	0	0.5	5.9	0.09
Total		**15.6**	**2.4**	**1.20**

Notes

1 The Inferred resources are reported at a 0g/t gold cut-off as volumes are already restricted by a 2.0 g/t gold threshold

2 Tonnes are rounded to nearest 0.1 Mt, grade to 0.01 g/t, and contained gold to 10,000 oz. Totals may appear different from the sum of their components because of rounding

This Mineral Resource estimate for the Okvau Gold project was prepared by Robin Simpson of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Ltd. Mr Simpson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity with which he was involved to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Simpson consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Table Two | Okvau Diamond Drilling Results

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DD14OKV235	694727	1396823	147	315	-50	175	**85**	**91**	**6**	**1.49**
							138	141	3	1.96
DD14OKV236	694745	1396804	150	315	-50	147	101	102	1	2.27
							111.7	**114**	**2.3**	**12.52**
							128	131	3	1.06
							138	139	1	1.44
							144	145	1	2.12
DD14OKV237	694720	1396786	149	315	-50	144	**108**	**110**	**2**	**3.12**
							118	120	2	1.16
							127	128	1	1.27
DD14OKV238	694672	1396774	146	315	-50	153	60	61	1	2.39
							74	76	2	2.39
							89	**92**	**3**	**6.08**
DD14OKV239	694714	1396992	159	270	-50	156	**59**	**62**	**3**	**4.23**
							89	90	1	3.30
							113	**114**	**1**	**8.13**
DD14OKV240	694243	1396625	164	80	-50	327	**196**	**207**	**11**	**3.60**
							237	**245**	**8**	**10.65**
							252	**267**	**15**	**2.73**
							290	**305**	**15**	**5.65**
					including		***299***	***305***	***6***	***12.88***
DD14OKV241	694291	1396759	152	80	-50	204	**34**	**36**	**2**	**20.20**
							41	42	1	1.21
							70	71	1	4.65
							95	**105**	**10**	**2.97**
							140	**145**	**5**	**4.34**
							159	**179**	**20**	**2.40**
DD12OKV242	694307	1396923	145	80	-50	135	40	41	1	2.65
							105	106	1	1.28

Notes

1 All assays >1g/t gold are listed above

Appendix One | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All drill holes reported in this release are from diamond drilling • Diamond drilling is used to recover a continuous core sample of bedrock. Standard 1m length half-core samples were submitted for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• A truck-mounted Boart Longyear LF70 M/P drill rig is used to drill diamond core holes (HQ size collar, then NQ to EOH) with a standard core tube. All diamond core is routinely oriented by means of a REFLEX ACT orientation tool, following a standard operating procedure.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• Diamond core recovery is routinely monitored by comparing recovered core vs drill run lengths – recovery is consistently high
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, mineralization and/or veining, and alteration. In addition, the magnetic susceptibility of all samples is routinely measured. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features. • A geotechnical log is produced for all diamond core • Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all trench samples and soil sampling sites.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Diamond drill core is sawn in half; one half is preserved as a geological record, the other is sent for assay. • All types of samples are prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample prep facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility was audited, at the request of Renaissance, by SRK in February 2013. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 100°C; crushed with a Boyd Crusher, to -2mm, with a rotary splitter attached, to deliver a 1.0-1.2kg split; which in turn is pulverized to -75µm by an Essa LM2 or LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >90% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed on every fifteenth sample as a check). • Coarse crush duplicates of diamond core are generated at the sample prep stage (because of the need to preserve drill core) to monitor sampling precision.
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for fire assay (Au-AA25: 30g ore grade method, total extraction by fusion, with an AA finish); and most samples are also sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest (ME-ICP41: ICP-AES for As, Fe, Mn & Zn; and ME-MS42: ICP-MS for Ag, Bi, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te & W). • All magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill samples are made with a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available CRMs and blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Some blanks used are home-made from barren basalt or quarry granite. QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation, and any problems are investigated before results are released to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		market - no issues were raised with the results reported here. • Results reported here have not yet been subject to any checks by an umpire laboratory as yet – routine umpire checks are submitted every quarter and always prior to an update of a Mineral Resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collar locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), but the locations of all holes used in Mineral Resource estimates are verified or amended by proper survey using a differential GPS (with excellent accuracy in all dimensions). All locations are surveyed to the WGS84 UTM grid. Collar coordinates are routinely converted to a local grid (local N is approx. equivalent to UTM 045˚), with an appropriate transformation about a common point - to simplify the interpretation of drill cross sections. • Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 25-30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No samples within a "zone of interest" are ever composited. • The drill spacing of both the Okvau Deposit and the Okvau North East area is considered sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation, but this will not be done until further drilling is undertaken.
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. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • The three drill holes reported in the this release on the western margin (DDOKV14240-242) of the Okvau Deposit where designed to be orthogonal to the north south trending diorite-sediment contact and are oblique to the strike of structures hosting mineralisation. • In general, veining in the Okvau District is complex and the geometry of some intercepts may be less than ideal – but sampling bias is considered to be minimal and there is no problem in terms of resource estimation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for all drill samples from the drill rig to the ALS Sample Prep facility in Phnom Penh is managed by Renaissance personnel. RC drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Okvau field camp, where core is logged and all samples are batched up for shipment to Phnom Penh. • Sample submission forms are sent to the ALS Sample Prep facility in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane and Brisbane, and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Comprehensive QAQC audits have been conducted on this project by Duncan Hackman (August 2009, February 2010 & November 2011), SRK (February 2013) and Nola Hackman (January 2014). Most of these were timed to precede the preparation of Mineral Resource estimates for the Okvau Deposit, the latest of which was prepared by SRK (April 2013).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	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. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Okvau Project is comprised of two tenements: the Okvau Exploration Licence (No. 424 MIME MR EL) and the O Chhung Exploration Licence (No. 423 MIME MR EL), both of which are held (100%) in the name of Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Ltd, a wholly owned Cambodian subsidiary of Renaissance Minerals Ltd. • The core of the Phnom Prich Wilderness Sanctuary is located immediately north of the Okvau EL tenement boundary. • The tenure is considered to be completely secure. • The government of Cambodia (via the Ministry of Mines and Energy) is very supportive of the Project and has given assurances that mining will be allowed to proceed at Okvau.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Ltd was formerly named OZ Minerals (Cambodia) Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of OZ Minerals Ltd. OZ Minerals was formed in 2009 by the merger of Oxiana Ltd (who initiated the Okvau Project) and Zinifex. • Oxiana and OZ Minerals completed the following work at Okvau between 2006 and 2011: a resource drill-out of the Okvau deposit; PLUS a regional geological interpretation of Landsat imagery; stream sediment geochemistry, with some soil sampling follow-up; airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys over both ELs, and various ground geophysical surveys (including gradient array IP); geological mapping and trenching; and the initial drill testing of various exploration targets.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Okvau deposit is interpreted as an "intrusion-related gold system". It is hosted mostly in diorite and, to a lesser extent, in surrounding hornfels (metamorphosed, fine-grained clastic sediments). Gold mineralization is hosted within a complex array of sulphide veins, which strike northeast to east-west, and dip at shallow to moderately steep angles, to the south and southeast. • The host diorite at Okvau is one of numerous similar Cretaceous-aged intrusions in eastern Cambodia, which are believed to be related to an ancient subduction zone that was located to the east, off the coast of current Vietnam.
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 - hole length. • 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.	• A summary of all exploration results and details are shown in Tables Two. • Only intercepts with a minimum width of 3 metres at a 0.5g/t gold cut-off and intercepts with a width of less than 3 metres at 1.0g/t gold cut-off are considered significant and reported in Table Two
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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 gold values over 0.5g/t with a minimum width of 3 metres or gold values over 1.0g/t where the width is less than 3 metres from drilling are reported (Tables Two). • Significant drill intercepts are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, with a maximum internal dilution of 4m (in a single zone of waste). A weighted average grade is calculated as the sum of the products of sample length and

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	grade for each sample in the relevant interval, divided by the total length of the interval. • No high grade top cuts have been applied. • All results reported are gold only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Estimated true widths of mineralisation intersected in the drill holes is stated in the body of this release
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.	• Appropriate maps are included in the body of this release.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum width of 3 metres at a cut-off of 0.5g/t gold or gold values over 1.0g/t where the width is less than 3 metres are reported in Table Two.
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.	• Refer ASX announcement dated 15 April 2014 for metallurgical results. • No geotechnical work has been undertaken at Okvau, to date.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further RC and diamond drilling will be undertaken to test new targets, as potential is recognized.