ASX Announcement & Media Release

Friday, 31 July 2015

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 398.9 million
Market Cap: A$16 million
Cash: A$1.6 million (30 June 2015)

Board & Management

Alan Campbell, Non-Exec Chairman
Dave Kelly, Non-Exec Director
Justin Tremain, Managing Director
Brett Dunnachie, CFO & Co. Sec.
Vireak Nouch, Country Manager

Company Highlights

- Targeting large gold systems in an emerging Intrusive Related Gold province in Cambodia
- First mover in a new frontier
- Okvau Deposit (100% owned): Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.13Moz at 2.2g/t Au (refer Table Three)
- PFS completed and demonstrates high grade, low cost, compelling development economics:
  - 830,000 ounces in single pit
  - Production to 100,000 ounces pa over 8 year mine life (average 91,500oz pa LOM)
  - AISC US$611/oz first 5 years (US$735/ounce LOM)
  - $NPV_{(5\%)}$ US$174M
  - IRR 35% pa
  - Payback ~2.6 years
- Clear pathway to development
- Significant resource growth potential. Okvau Deposit remains 'open' and multiple nearby high priority, untested targets

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Renaissance minerals limited

Quarterly Report for the period ended 30 June 2015

Quarter Highlights

- Outstanding Pre-Feasibility Study ('Study') for Okvau Project completed, confirms low cost gold project with robust cash flow particularly in early years
- Annual production target of up to 100,000oz gold over an initial 8 year mine life (Life of Mine ('LOM') average of 91,500oz pa) from a single open pit mined in 3 stages
- C1 Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs ('AISC') of US$561/oz and US$611/oz respectively for the first two stages of the pit providing +5 years mill feed at a strip ratio (waste:ore) of 4.7:1
- LOM C1 Cash Costs and AISC of US$684/oz and US$735/oz respectively
- Defined and low cost pathway to DFS and development decision with minimal additional drilling required

During the quarter ended 30 June 2015 ("Quarter"), **Renaissance Minerals Limited (ASX: RNS)** ("Renaissance" or "Company") progressed the Pre-Feasibility Study ("Study") for the development of the 100% owned Okvau Deposit in Cambodia. The results of the Study were delivered shortly after the end of the Quarter which demonstrated Okvau as a low cost gold project with robust cash flows (refer ASX Announcement dated 27 July 2015).

Key LOM highlights of the Study based on a gold price of US$1,250/oz include[1]:

In Pit Gold Resource	11.6Mt @ 2.22g/t for 830, 000oz
Life of Mine ('LOM')	8 years
Average Annual LOM Production	91,500ozs
LOM C1 Cash Costs	US$684/oz
LOM AISC[2]	US$735/oz
Gross Revenue	US$886M
Operating Cash Flow	US$376M
Pre-production Capital Costs[3]	US$120M
$NPV_{(5\%)}$[4]	US$174M
Payback	2.6 years
IRR[4]	35% pa

[1] All economics are 100% attributable to Renaissance. Refer Table One for further details
[2] Includes C1 Cash Costs, Royalties, Refining and Sustaining Capital and Closure Costs
[3] Includes working capital and 10% contingency
[4] After royalties but before corporate tax

- The Company's cash position at 30 June 2015 was approximately $1.6 million

Reference is made to the Company's ASX release dated 27 July 2015 titled 'Okvau PFS Demonstrates Compelling Project Economics'. All material assumptions underpinning the production target or the forecast financial information continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Cambodian Gold Project

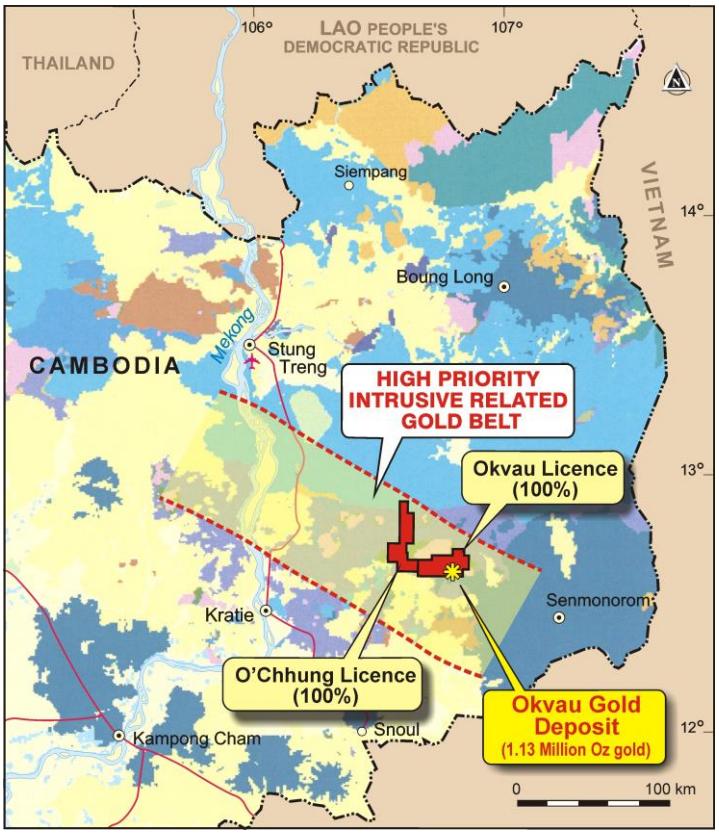
Background

The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung Exploration Licences cover approximately 400km^2 of project area and are located within the core of a prospective recently discovered Intrusive Related Gold ('IRG') province in the eastern plains of Cambodia. The Project is located in the Mondulkiri Province of Cambodia approximately 265km north-east of the capital Phnom Penh (refer Figure One).

The topography is relatively flat with low relief of 80m to 200m above sea level. There are isolated scattered hills rising to around 400m. The area is sparsely populated with some limited historical artisanal mining activity. An all-weather gravel haulage road servicing logging operations in area provides good access to within 30 kilometres of the Okvau exploration camp site. The current access over the remaining 30 kilometres is sufficient for exploration activities but is planned to be upgraded to an all-weather road as part of the project development.

A revised independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of 15.8Mt at 2.2g/t for 1.13Moz of gold was completed for the Okvau Deposit in July 2015 as part of the Study. Importantly, over 85% the resource estimate is in the Indicated category. The resource estimate comprises 13.2Mt at 2.3g/t gold for 0.96Moz of gold in the Indicated resource category plus 2.7Mt at 2.0g/t gold for 0.17Moz of gold in the Inferred resource category (refer Table Three).

Figure One | Cambodian Gold Project Location



The mineralised vein system of the Okvau Deposit has a current strike extent of 500m across a width of 400m. The depth and geometry of the resource make it amenable to open pit mining with 73%, or 830,000 ounces of the total resource estimate within the open pit mine design.

The Okvau Deposit remains open. There is significant potential to define additional ounces. The current resource estimate is underpinned by 132 drill holes for 33,351 metres, of which 100 holes or 30,046 metres is diamond core drilling with the remainder being reverse circulation drilling. Drill hole spacing is nominally 30 metres by 30 metres.

The Okvau Deposit and other gold occurrences within the exploration licences are directly associated with diorite and granodiorite intrusions and are best classed as Intrusive Related Gold mineralisation. Exploration to date has demonstrated the potential for large scale gold deposits with the geology and geochemistry analogous to other world class Intrusive Related Gold districts, in particular the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska (Donlin Creek 38Moz, Pogo 6Moz, Fort Knox 10Moz, Livengood 20Moz).

There are numerous 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.

Okvau Deposit | Pre-Feasibility Study

The Company completed a Pre-Feasibility Study ('Study') for the development of a 1.5Mtpa operation at its 100% owned Okvau Deposit located in the Mondulkiri province of eastern Cambodia ('Project'). The Study has been completed to +/-20% level of accuracy and follows a positive Scoping Study completed in October 2014.

The Study demonstrates the potential for a robust, low cost development with an initial Life of Mine ('LOM') of 8 years, producing on average 91,500 ounces of gold per annum from a single open pit mine to be mined in three stages, using conventional processing and mining methods.

Key results of the Study are presented in Table One.

Table One | Study Results[1]

In Pit Mineral Resource	11.6Mt @ 2.2g/t gold for 829,000 ounces contained		
LOM Strip Ratio (waste:ore)	7.7:1		
Throughput	1.5Mtpa		
Life of Mine	8 years		
Processing Recovery	85%		
Recovered Ounces	708,500 ounces		
Average Annual Production Target	91,500 ounces		
Pre-production Capital Costs[2]	US$120M		
Sustaining Capital Costs	US$10M		
Gold Price	**US$1,100/oz**	**US$1,250/oz**	**US$1,400/oz**
LOM Net Revenue (net of royalties[3] and refining)	US$756M	US$860M	US$964M
Operating Cash Flow	US$272M	US$376M	US$479M
Project Cash Flow	US$142M	US$245M	US$349M
NPV[4] (5%)	US$90M	US$174M	US$257M
Payback	3.2 years	2.6 years	1.9 years
IRR pre-tax	21%	35% pa	47%
IRR post-tax (30% corporate tax with no incentives)	19%	29% pa	38%
LOM C1 Cash Costs[5]	US684/oz	US$684/oz	US$684/oz
LOM All-In Sustaining Costs ('AISC')[6]	US$731/oz	US$735/oz	US$738/oz

[1] All Renaissance has 100% ownership with no third party of Government equity interests and therefore economics are 100% attributable to Renaissance
[2] Capital Costs include working capital and 10% contingency
[3] Government royalty fixed at 2.5% of gross revenue
[4] After royalties but before corporate tax
[5] C1 Cash Costs include all mining, processing and general & administration costs
[6] AISC include C1 Cash Costs plus royalties, refining costs, sustaining capital and closure costs

Material is sourced from a single open pit with a simple mine design providing scope for scheduling optimisation and mining cost reduction. The pit has been designed and scheduled in three distinct stages to allow for reduced waste stripping in the initial years and operational flexibility. Stages 1 & 2 provide 70% of the LOM mill feed, equivalent to the initial 5 years of operation, at a strip ratio of 4.7:1. As a result, production costs for this period are highly competitive with C1 Cash Costs and AISC of US$561/oz and US$611/oz, respectively.

Study Consultants

The Study was managed by Renaissance with a number of experienced and highly qualified specialist consultants engaged to cover each of the key disciplines of the Study (refer Table Two).

Table Two | Study Consultants

Consultant	Input
GR Engineering Services	Plant Design, Infrastructure, Capital and Processing Costs
International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd (Mr Brian Wolfe)	Mineral Resource Estimate
MineGeoTech Pty Ltd	Geotechnical, Optimisations, Mine Design and Scheduling
Earth Systems Environmental	Environmental
Metpro Consultants (Mr Ian Thomas) & Bureau Veritas	Metallurgical Test Work
GHD	Tailings Storage Facility
Groundwater Resource Management	Hydrology and Hydrogeology
RP Mining Pty Ltd	Mining Cost Study
Optimum Capital	Financial Modelling

Forward Program

The Study has advanced Renaissance's strategy of moving the Project towards a development decision, based on a robust and detailed Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS'). Many facets of the current Study are already well advanced towards DFS status.

Further studies will include:

- Shallow resource infill drilling program to upgrade overall resource categories. This is expected to require only a modest amount of drilling, given the relatively small dimensions of the current resource envelope (500m by 400m) and existing drill density (additional further infill drilling estimated to comprise 6,000 to 7,000 metres of RC/DD drilling)
- Completion of the full ESIA to allow for environmental permitting and the granting of a Mining License
- Further confirmatory metallurgical test work and compilation of data for process and engineering design
- Water monitoring bores for hydrogeological modelling
- Small program of additional geotechnical drilling
- Further tailings and waste characterisation studies
- Consideration to underground potential beneath final pit design

Importantly, Renaissance remains committed to further growing the Project and will continue its strategy of prioritising and testing numerous exploration targets within close proximity to the Okvau Deposit.

Graph One | Key Development Study Components - Estimated Status

Activities during the June Quarter

Pre-Feasibility Study

Resource Modelling

During the Quarter, a revised independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of 15.8Mt at 2.2g/t for 1.13Moz of gold was completed for the Okvau Deposit as part of the Study (refer Table Three).

The Okvau mineral resource estimate used for the Study was prepared by independent resource consultants International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd (Principal Geologist, Brian Wolfe) of Perth, Australia in July 2015 and is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines.

The mineral resource estimate for the Okvau Deposit, reported above selected cut-offs is summarised in Table Three. Indicated and Inferred Resources at the preferred reporting cut-off of 0.6g/t are estimated at 15.8Mt grading 2.2g/t gold containing 1.131Moz which is broken down to 13.2Mt grading 2.3g/t gold containing 962Koz as Indicated and 2.7Mt grading 2.0g/t gold containing 169Koz as Inferred.

Table Three | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate - July 2015

Okvau July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate									
	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
Cut-off (Au g/t)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
0.5	14.09	2.16	978	2.88	1.87	173	**16.96**	**2.11**	**1,151**
0.6	13.18	2.27	962	2.66	1.98	169	**15.84**	**2.22**	**1,131**
1.0	10.17	2.71	886	1.93	2.43	151	**12.10**	**2.66**	**1,036**
1.5	7.32	3.28	773	1.29	3.02	126	**8.61**	**3.24**	**898**
2.0	5.58	3.78	678	0.95	3.50	107	**6.53**	**3.74**	**785**

The Okvau Deposit is largely hosted in a Cretaceous diorite intrusion emplaced within a Triassic metasedimentary host rock package. Gold mineralisation is localised within the diorite however extends beyond the diorite contact into the metasediments. The principal controls on the mineralisation are interpreted to be parallel to the western diorite contact with the metasediments however the low angle dipping planar shears (metasediment bedding parallel) also exert influence on the 3D distribution of the mineralisation. Gold grade continuity is therefore best defined as parallel to low dipping shears within the diorite which have an orientation in a shallow to moderate dipping plane to the south-east (refer Figures Two and Three).

The Okvau resource estimate covers approximately 500m of strike and 400m width of the mineralised vein system. The Okvau resource has been estimated from a database consisting of 132 drill holes for 33,351m. The database can be further broken down into diamond drilling (100 holes for 30,046m) and reverse circulation drilling (32 holes for 3,305m). For the purposes of grade estimation, the drill hole database was composited as a means of achieving a uniform sample support. After consideration of relevant factors relating to geological setting and mining, including likely mining selectivity and bench/flitch height, a regular 3m run length (down hole) composite was selected as the most appropriate composite. The upper cut for the grade dataset was determined at 26g/t gold.

A 3-D block model was created with a parent block size (elected on the basis of the average drill spacing) of dimensions 30mE by 20mN by 10m RL. Grade estimation for the Okvau Deposit was completed using Ordinary Kriging and Uniform Conditioning within a defined indicator mineralisation shell. The application of Uniform Conditioning calculates the recoverable resources for selective mining unit's (SMU's) within the given block. An SMU dimension of 5mE by 5mN by 5mRL was selected for this change of support process.

An extensive bulk density database exists for the project containing 8,781 measurements. The measurements have been taken across representative lithologies. For the purposes of grade tonnage reporting, a tonnage factor has been applied to the block model of 2.84t/m^3 below the top of the fresh rock. This is lower than the 2.9 t/m^3 to 3.02 t/m^3 applied in the historical resource estimates.

Blocks were classified as follows:

- Indicated Mineral Resources based upon regions which had well established geological continuity and a nominal data spacing of 40m by 25m to 40m by 40m. Consideration was also given to areas of better quality of kriging estimate.
- Blocks not classified as Indicated Mineral Resources and which demonstrated reasonable geological continuity were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

Figure Two | Okvau Cross Section

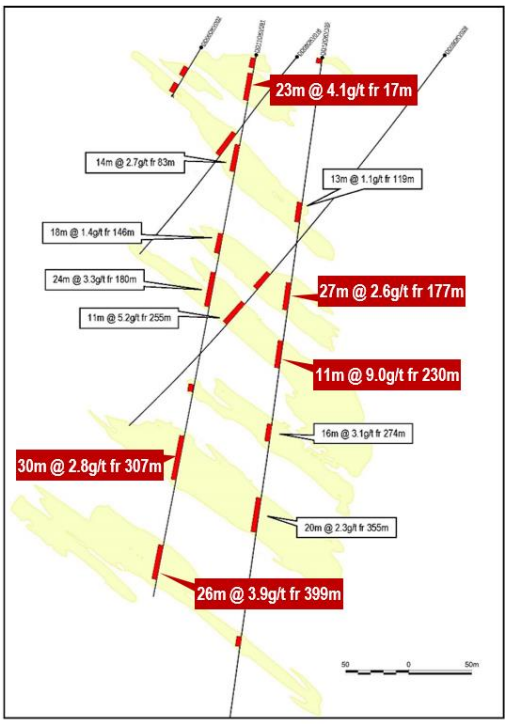
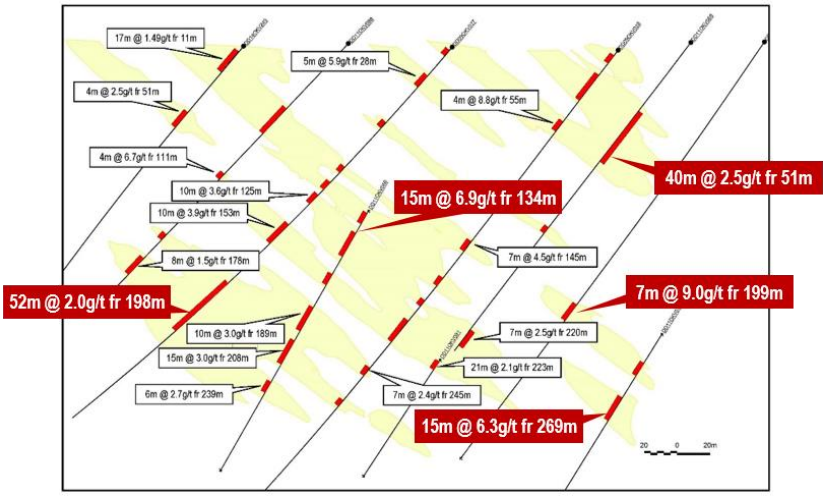


Figure Three | Okvau Cross Section



Growth Potential

Further drilling around the Okvau Deposit and exploration targets within close proximity to the Okvau Deposit offer excellent opportunity to significantly expand the current resource estimate defined at the Okvau Deposit and add to the current production target, both in terms of annual production and mine life.

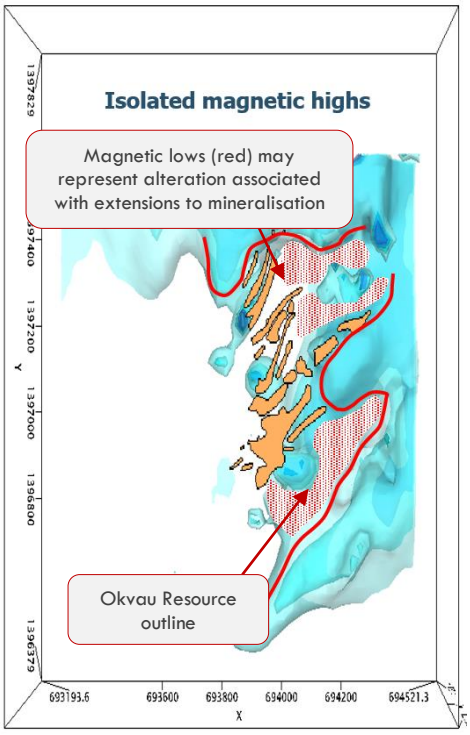
The Okvau Deposit remains open to the north and north-east where anomalous gold-in-soils and geophysics indicate the potential for additional mineralisation (refer Figure Four).

This Study has only considered an open pit mining operation. The Okvau Deposit remains 'open' at depth with high grade shoots providing longer term underground opportunities. High grade resources are already defined immediately below the floor of the final pit design (refer Figure Five).

Drilling results beneath the final pit design include (refer ASX announcement 17 September 2012):

- 17m @ 4.5g/t gold from 320m (DD11OKV091)
- 11m @ 8.4g/t gold from 399m (DD11OKV091)
- 10m @ 9.7g/t gold from 411m (DD12OKV108)

Figure Four | Okvau Ground Magnetics



Processing & Metallurgical Optimisation Test Work

During the Quarter, extensive metallurgical testwork was performed on the Okvau primary ore. Gold extraction proved to be predictable with the key determinants being grind size, gold grade, arsenic grade and sulphur grade. The testwork undertaken demonstrates that a gold recovery of approximately 85% is achievable based on LOM head grade of 2.22 g/t gold, 0.37 % arsenic and 1.05 % sulphur. This gold recovery was achieved by coarse grinding and flotation, fine grinding of a low mass (5.5%) concentrate and conventional cyanide leaching of concentrate and flotation tails. The results confirm the Okvau primary gold mineralisation may be extracted through a conventional cyanide leach process circuit without any requirement for intensive oxidation. Total consumption of sodium cyanide averages 1.25kg/t of ore.

Renaissance previously announced results of an initial phase of metallurgical test work on samples from the Okvau Deposit in April 2014 (refer ASX announcement dated 15 April 2014). The 2014 testwork was undertaken across twelve variability composites and master composites of those variability samples.

A second phase of testwork was completed during the Quarter as part of the Study. A further 1,231kg of diamond drill core was provided to BV Minerals for testing at their laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. The drill core was supplied from 10 holes, ranging in down-hole depth from 11m to 253m and providing representative core across separate drill hole sections. The drill core was also selected to provide a reasonable spread of head grade (Au, As, S, Te and Bi). The samples from the ten additional drill holes provided for a further eight variability composites for flotation and leach testwork and ten composites for comminution testing. Results of comminution testing have confirmed the appropriateness of the conventional crushing and grind configuration in the Pre-Feasibility Study conceptual flow sheet.

The average Bond ball mill work index ('BWi') at a closing screen size of 150µm (reflecting the proposed primary grind size P_{80} of 106µm) was moderate at an average value of 17.5 kWh/t, indicating a moderately hard ore. The maximum value from testing was 18.6 kWh/t. The average Bond abrasion index tests (Ai) was moderate with a value of 0.286g. The testwork was characterised by low variability between composites, indicating a relatively homogeneous ore.

All test work was undertaken at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of the Company's metallurgical consultant, Metpro Consultants Pty Ltd.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Renaissance has appointed Earth Systems to assist it with the execution of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ('ESIA') studies. Earth Systems has previous experience in Cambodia and the region and will utilise the services of local consultancy E&A Consultants in undertaking many of the studies and the preparation of the documents required for the Project's approval.

The Okvau project area is sparsely populated, with only a small village inhabited by local artisanal miners and their families. There is no agriculture use or farming in the area. Renaissance undertakes regular (6 monthly) census surveys to monitor the activity of these artisanal miners. The last survey undertaken in June 2015 estimated total population of 166 (adult male 82; adult female 46; children <2yo 20; 2-18yo 18), accommodated in approximately 44 houses with approximately 20 people undertaking artisanal mining.

The Okvau Deposit is located outside the Core Zone of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary but within the outer boundaries of that sanctuary. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the need to undertake a rigorous ESIA before any mining activities can commence. Local surface artisanal mining activity at Okvau has caused significant disturbance to the area and the development of a modern mining operation, undertaken to the highest environmental standards, will provide the opportunity to remediate some of this disturbance.

During the Quarter, an Initial Environmental Impact Assessment ('IEIA') was prepared by Earth Systems. This IEIA has determined that the proposed Project has the potential to result in significant socioeconomic benefits at the national, regional and local community levels. As with any large mining project, the Project may also lead to a range of environmental and social impacts if it is not appropriately designed and managed. Minimisation of potential impacts on the water quality of the Prek Te River, biodiversity values and livelihoods for local villages are expected to be important management issues for the Project.

In addition to the IEIA, a proposed Terms of Reference for an ESIA ('TOR') was prepared for review by the Royal Government of Cambodia which outlines the proposed requirements for the Project EIA to address these potential impacts in line with relevant Cambodian legislation and international guidelines. A proposed consultation program and EIA schedule are also provided in the TOR.

It is expected that the EIA can be completed and approved by mid-2016.

Mining, Geotechnical & Hydrology

The Study proposes the development of the Okvau Deposit via conventional open pit mining methods from a single pit in three stages to minimize waste stripping in the early years and enhance early cash flow. Mining will be undertaken by drilling and blasting ore and waste with load and haul using mining contractors.

A geotechnical assessment of open pit mining was undertaken during the Quarter to provide pit design parameters including wall angle, berm width, bench height and haul road widths. This assessment was based on logging of diamond core exploration drilling, drilling of additional geotechnical holes and fault mapping. Mining activities will be undertaken by an experienced contractor already operating in the region. Allowance has been made for an owner's team retaining responsibility for technical services including mine planning, scheduling, grade control, surveying and management of the mining contract.

A number of Whittle optimisations were completed on the mineral resource estimate. The pit shell selection process considered sensitivity analysis and the ability to stage the mine design and schedule to mitigate risk. The Whittle optimisations were based on the July 2015 resource model and included all resource categories. The results from the optimisations were used to determine an appropriate processing throughput and to select an optimal pit to develop a mine design and mine schedule.

The open pit mine design comprises a single pit (with final dimensions of approximately 680m by 720m to a depth of 280m) to be mined in three stages with a minimum cutback of 40m between each Stage (refer Figure Five). The maximum annual vertical advance rate was limited to 70m. The staging of the pit allows for the deferral of waste movement and provides operational flexibility before committing to a cutback for each Stage (i.e. possible deferral of cutbacks with the introduction of new mill feed sources). The same overall pit wall angles were used in each Stage of the mine design. The Stage physicals are shown in Table Four.

Table Four | Cumulative Open Pit Stage Physicals

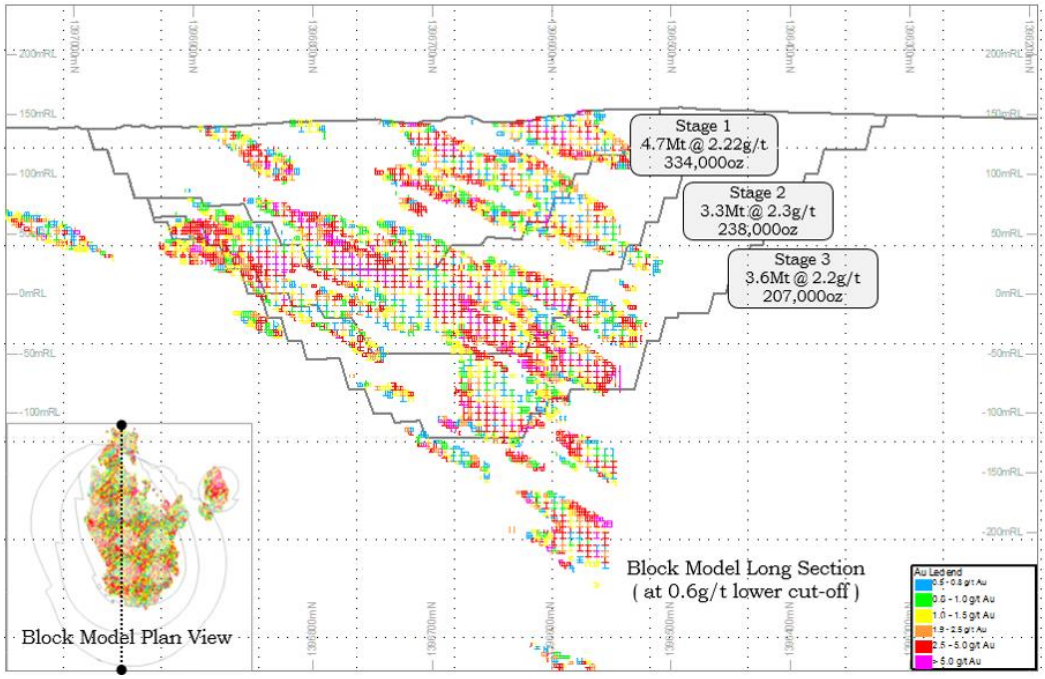
	Stage 1	Stage 2	LOM
Vertical Depth	120m	200m	280m
Waste Material	14.9Mt	37.9Mt	89.5Mt
In Pit Mineral Resource[1]	4.7Mt	8.0Mt	11.6Mt
Total Material	19.7Mt	45.9Mt	101.1Mt
Strip Ratio	3.2:1	4.7:1	7.7:1
Average Head Grade[1]	2.2g/t	2.3g/t	2.2g/t
Contained Gold[1]	334,000oz	572,000oz	829,000oz

[1] The LOM pit includes Indicated resource material of 10.5Mt grading 2.25g/t gold for 760Koz and Inferred resource material of 1.1Mt grading 1.95g/t gold for 69Koz (8% of contained ounces).

Stages 2 and 3 of the pit are introduced as late as possible whilst maintaining sufficient ROM stockpiles to constantly feed the 1.5Mtpa processing plant. This results in the final cut back not commencing until the fifth year of mining.

There remains further potential to optimise the processing schedule as the Study did not contemplate any stockpiling of lower grade material or blending of ROM stockpiles to maximise mill grade in earlier periods.

Figure Five | Plan View: Open Pit Design and Staging



Groundwater Resource Management was contracted to undertake hydrogeological and hydrology studies during the Quarter. Raw water for the process plant will be supplied from a water harvesting and storage dam which will be supplied from rain water run-off and the Prek Te River which is located approximately 1km to the north of the Project. Hydrogeological and hydrology studies have been completed and demonstrate adequate water sources.

Infrastructure

The Project will require investment in a 75km 66Kv transmission line from site to the National Electricity Grid which is currently being extended to the town of Kratie (refer Figure Six). Approximately 30 kilometres of access tracks will need to be upgraded to a suitable all weather road to site. Site infrastructure requirements include the processing plant, tailings storage facility (TSF), waste rock storage facility, accommodation village, water storage facility, fuel storage facility, administrative offices and maintenance workshops (refer Figure Seven).

Figure Six | Project Location and Access

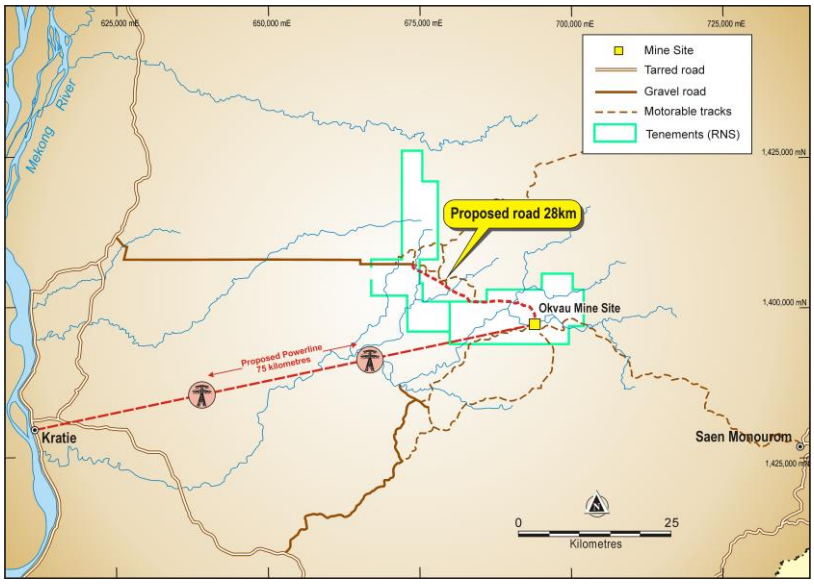
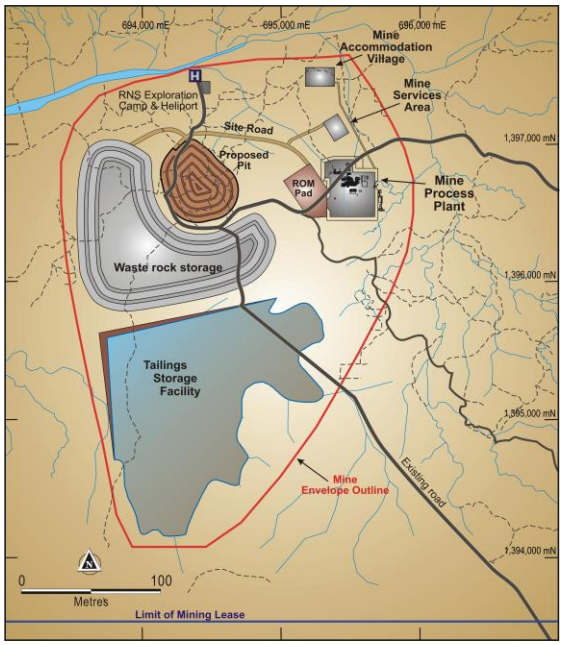


Figure Seven | Site Layout



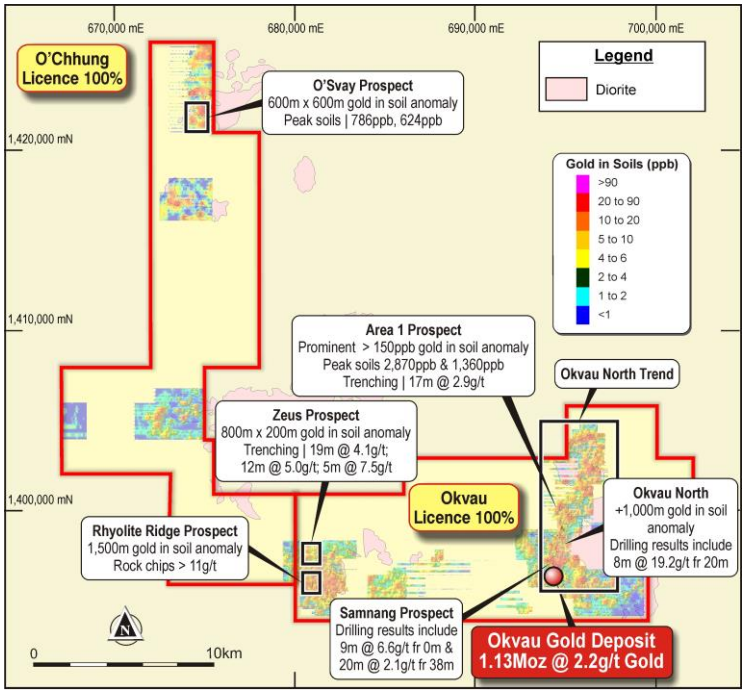
Exploration Program

Throughout the year, the Company has been undertaking a large geochemical soil sampling program within the Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung exploration licenses which cover approximately 400km². The sampling program targeted areas of anomalous gold as defined by earlier ultra-fine BLEG stream sampling. This extensive program provided the Company with a detailed geochemical coverage, predominantly on 100m by 50m spacings of the licence areas (refer Figure Eight).

The focus area for exploration drilling during the Quarter was at Rhyolite Ridge Prospect, within Area 6 located approximately 12 kilometres to the west of the Okvau Deposit.

Substantial opportunities remain untested for new gold discoveries across the broader Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung project areas covering approximately 400km². The Company has ceased exploration drilling for the wet season which is expected to recommence in the December Quarter. Renaissance remains committed to further growing the Project and will continue its strategy of prioritising and testing numerous exploration targets within close proximity to the Okvau Deposit.

Figure Eight | Okvau & O'Chhung Exploration Licence Area



Drilling | Rhyolite Ridge Prospect

First pass exploration drilling was undertaken during the Quarter at the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect and results received.

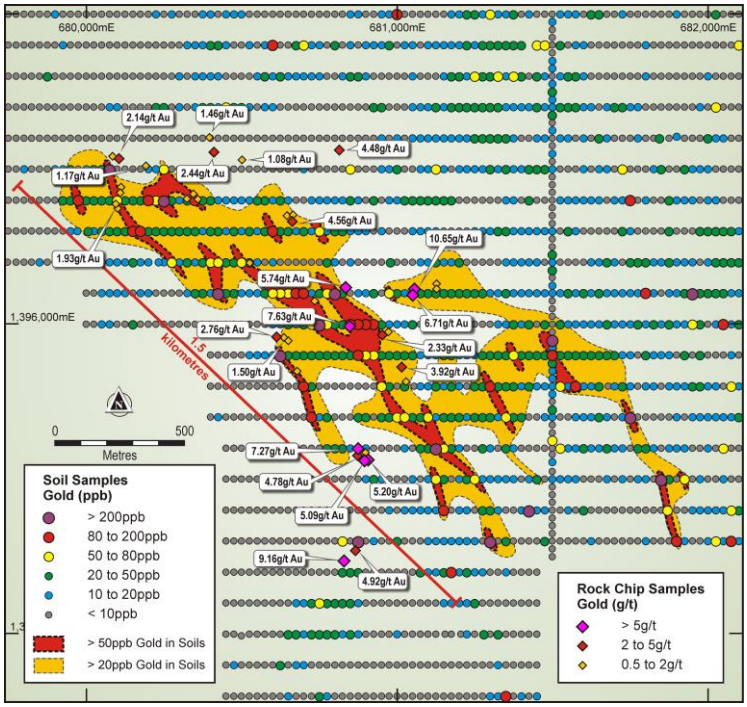
Thirty two (32) holes for 1,959m was drilled at the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect during the Quarter which returned (refer Appendix Two):

- 1m @ 1.05g/t gold from 17m (RC15RRI020)

Further assessment of the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect is ongoing on the basis of gold in soils anomaly trending over 1,500 metres is coincident with bismuth, arsenic and tellurium metal assemblages, consistent with typical intrusive related gold deposits around the world. Artisanal pit mapping and airborne magnetics suggest northwest-striking, southwest-dipping faults are key controls on the location of gold mineralisation in the area.

Figure Nine shows the extent of anomalous gold in soils geochemistry at Rhyolite Ridge, and the location of anomalous rock chip samples which returned up to 11g/t gold. The average tenor of over 200 rock chip samples taken at the prospect area is 1.5g/t gold.

Figure Nine | Rhyolite Ridge Prospect, Area 6



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 five (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.

Figure Ten | Regional Cambodia

Eastern Goldfields Project, Western Australia

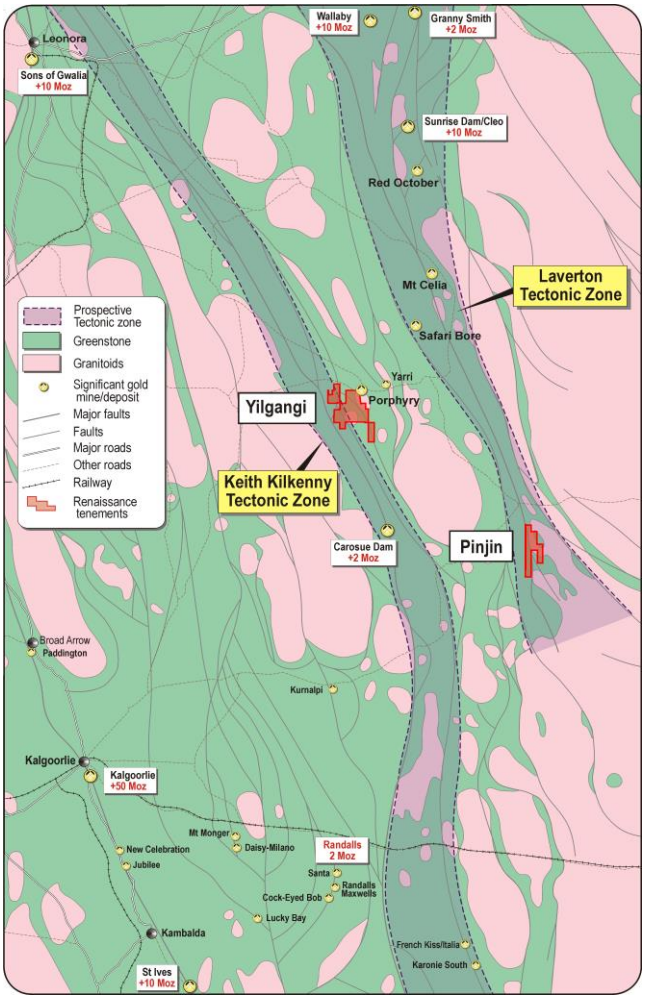
Background

The Eastern Goldfields Project covers two tenement areas located north-east of Kalgoorlie (refer Figure Eleven) known as the 'Pinjin Project' and the 'Yilgangi Project'. The projects cover Archaean greenstones within the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The tenements cover positions within the two major NW-SE trending regional structural domains known as the Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone and the Laverton Tectonic Zone. The Laverton Tectonic Zone alone hosts over 20 individual gold deposits which cumulatively contain in excess of 27 million ounces of gold. The two largest gold deposits on this structure being the 10+ million ounce Sunrise Dam deposit and the 5+ million ounce Wallaby deposit.

Pinjin Project

The Company acquired an 80% joint venture interest in the highly prospective Pinjin Project in September 2010 which lies within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The other 20% joint venture interest is held by Gel Resources Pty Ltd and is free carried to completion of a bankable feasibility study. The Pinjin Project covers the Pinjin and Rebecca Palaeochannel systems that are host to numerous palaeochannel gold intersections of up to 30g/t gold. The Company acquired its interest in the Pinjin Project with an objective of discovering the primary source of the palaeochannel gold. Drilling has intersected significant insitu gold mineralisation within a complex geological package beneath and adjacent to the Palaeochannel over a length of 5 kilometres. Drilling results to date from this structure include; 5.9 metres @ 7.2g/t Au from 89.7 metres, 33 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 51 metres, 2 metres @ 9.98g/t Au from 72 metres, 2 metres @ 8.47g/t Au from 93 metres and 12 metres @ 2.96g/t Au from 73 metres. Both the style and geological setting are comparable to the initial discovery of Sunrise Dam, which is approximately 100 kilometres to the north, in the same structural domain.

Figure Eleven | Eastern Goldfields Project Area



Yilgangi Project

In June 2012, the Company also acquired an 80% joint venture interest in a prospective 88km^2 tenement package in the Eastern Goldfields known as the "Yilgangi Project". The other 20% interest in the Yilgangi Joint Venture is held by Jindalee Resources Limited ("Jindalee"). Under the Yilgangi Joint Venture agreement Jindalee's interest is 'carried' via a limited recourse loan up to a decision to mine date.

The Yilgangi Project straddles the Keith-Kilkenny Fault within the Edjudina Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Edjudina Greenstone Belt within the vicinity of the project area consists of basalt, dolerite, felsic volcaniclastics and volcanics and minor ultramafic units. Within the Yilgangi project area the Edjudina Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous monzonite, syenite and felsic porphyries. The Yilgangi Project area appears to be situated on a major dilational jog and the intrusives are focussed within this zone. At the Hobbes prospect, a +3 kilometre long saprolite gold anomaly (+50ppb gold) has been identified. Drilling undertaken to date has been predominately focussed on the southern portion of the Hobbes anomaly. Significant intersections (+20g/m) include; 32 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 69 metres, 20 metre @ 1.9g/t Au from 58 metres, 17 metres @ 1.8g/t Au from 53 metres, 21 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 58 metres, 18 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 87 metres and 10 metres @ 6.9g/t Au from 128 metres.

Activities during the June Quarter

During the Quarter no field activity was undertaken on the Eastern Goldfields Project with work limited to low cost data review, interpretation and tenement reporting obligations.

Quicksilver Gold Project, Alaska

Introduction

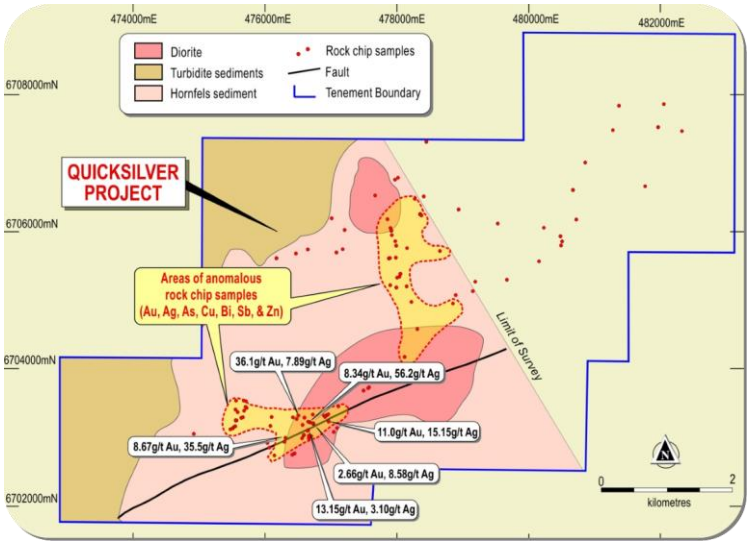
The Quicksilver Gold Project is located within the highly prospective Tintina Gold Belt in south-west Alaska, which hosts a number of large scale igneous related gold deposits including the Fort Knox (7Moz), Pogo (5Moz) and Donlin Creek (32Moz) deposits.

The project area has been subject to preliminary geological mapping and rock chip sampling. The sampling was focussed on quartz veins, breccias, shears as well as zones of alteration and gossans. The rock chip sampling returned up to 36g/t gold assays (refer Figure Twelve). A detailed aeromagnetic survey has recently been flown over the Quicksilver prospect area. The data has been processed and the preliminary interpretation defines a structure that coincides with previous rock chip samples with elevated gold assays.

Activities during the June Quarter

No field activity was undertaken at Quicksilver during the Quarter.

Figure Twelve | Quicksilver Project



Corporate

As at 30 June 2014, the Company held approximately $1.6 million cash. Renaissance remains committed to ongoing cost management processes and as a result has significantly reduced expenditure.

The Company presented at the Noosa Mining & Exploration conference in Queensland. This event was well attended and Renaissance subsequently undertook a number of presentations to institutional investors on the East Coast of Australia. Renaissance will be attending the annual Diggers & Dealers conference in Kalgoorlie during the September Quarter.

Project Generation

The Company is continuously seeking to identify and review prospective opportunities and additional mineral exploration projects to satisfy the Company's objectives and offer value enhancing opportunities to its shareholders.

For further information in relation to the Company's activities please visit our website www.renaissanceminerals.com.au.

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

Cautionary Statement

The Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) referred to in this announcement is based on Measured and Indicated Minerals Resources, plus a small proportion of Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

The Company advises that the indicated resources provides 92% of the total recovered gold underpinning the forecast production target and financial projections, and that the additional life of mine plan material included in the PFS comprises less than 8% of the total recovered gold. As such, the dependence of the outcomes of the PFS and the guidance provided in this announcement on the lower confidence inferred mineral resource material contained in the life of mine plan is minimal.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains certain forward looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Renaissance Minerals operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks"' "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Renaissance Minerals only as of the date of this announcement. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Renaissance Minerals will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this announcement except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Craig Barker, who is a consultant to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Craig Barker 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 Craig Barker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Okvau Gold Deposit was prepared by International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd (Brian Wolfe), who is a consultant to the Company, who 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 which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wolfe consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.	• Reverse circulation drilling is used to collect 1m samples from all zones of interest; these are riffle split at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. • Sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh) and assays are conducted at the ALS Vientiane assay laboratory • Standards, duplicates and blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance
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 4" RC holes.
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.	• All RC 1m samples and sub-samples (pre- and post-split) are weighed at the rig, to check that there is adequate sample material for assay. Any wet or damp samples are noted and that information is recorded in the database –samples are usually dry.
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 RC chips are 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. • 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.	• Most RC samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • 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). Soil samples do not require crushing, but they are milled when necessary. • At least three field duplicate samples are collected at an RC drill rig 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. • Current drill spacing on exploration targets is inadequate to establish geological and grade continuity required for the estimate of resources
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.	• All drill holes are designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • 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 samples from the project site 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. Grab rock samples, and all soil samples, are collected by Renaissance personnel and they deliver the samples to the ALS Sample Prep facility. • 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 Appendix 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 Appendix 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 gold with a minimum width of 3 metres and gold values over 1.0g/t gold with a width of less than 3 metres from drilling are reported (Appendix 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').	• Drill intercepts are all close to true widths (estimated to be >85% of the sampled length).
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 and intercepts with a width of less than 3 metres at 1.0g/t gold cut-off are reported in Appendix 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 27 July 2015 for the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study on the Okvau Deposit.
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.

Appendix Two | RC Drilling Results - Rhyolite Ridge Prospect

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC15RRI020	680600	1396306	140	309	-50	60	17	18	1	1.05

Appendix Three | Tenements

Exploration tenements held at the end of June 2015 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at 30 June 2015
Cambodian Gold Project	Cambodia Cambodia	Okvau O'Chhung	100% 100%
Yilganji, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E31/597	80%
Pinjin, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%
Quicksilver[1]	Alaska	ADL660282 to ADL660351	100%

[1] The Quicksilver project encompasses leases ADL660282 to ADL660351 (inclusive) (a total of 70 blocks).

Mining and exploration tenements and licenses acquired and disposed during the June 2015 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Tenements Disposed Nil Tenements Acquired Nil				

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements at the end of the June 2015 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of quarter
Yilganji, Eastern Goldfields Pinjin, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia Western Australia	E31/597 E28/1634	80% 80%

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements acquired or disposed of during the June 2015 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement / Licence	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Joint Venture Interests Disposed Nil Joint Venture Interests Acquired Nil				