



ASX Announcement & Media Release

Friday, 29 July 2016

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 574.4 million
Market Cap: A\$36 million
Cash: A\$3.7 million (30 June 2016)

Board & Management

Hamish Halliday, Non-Exec Chairman
Dave Kelly, Non-Exec Director
Ross Williams, Non-Exec Director
Justin Tremain, Managing Director
Craig Johnson, Exploration Manager
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 Appendix One)
- PFS completed and demonstrates high grade, low cost, compelling development economics⁵:
 - 830,000ozs in single pit
 - Production to 100,000ozs pa over 8yr mine life (average 91,500oz pa LOM)
 - AISC US\$611/oz first 5 years (average US\$735/oz 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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Quarterly Report for the period ended 30 June 2016

Highlights

Proposed Merger with Emerald

- Renaissance and Emerald jointly announced that they had entered into a Bid Implementation Agreement in relation to a proposal to merge the two companies
- Proposed merger to be implemented via an off-market takeover offer from Emerald for all of the shares of Renaissance that it does not already own by offering 1.55 new Emerald shares for every 1 Renaissance share
- The merged entity will create a well-funded gold development company which is well placed to develop its assets and pursue value enhancing opportunities as they arise
- Subject to completion, the merged entity will have a pro-forma market capitalisation of approximately A\$95 million¹ and approximately A\$18 million of cash²
- The merged entity will have a strong board and management team that can deliver the proposed strategy and growth going forward

Joint Venture Activities

- All conditions precedent to the Joint Venture with Emerald on the Cambodian Gold Project were satisfied on 17 May 2016 (refer ASX announcement dated 3 February 2016 for details of Joint Venture) and feasibility and exploration work commenced
- Approximately 4,200 metres of drilling has been completed, comprising of:
 - 23 RC holes for approximately 1,700 metres completed to date of a 67 hole (7,200 metres) resource infill program on the Okvau Deposit
 - Diamond core drilling for approximately 624 metres completed for metallurgical samples. Results from first two holes include (awaiting assays on remaining three); 16.9 metres @ 10.87g/t gold from 78 metres
 - 3 diamond core holes for approximately 613 metres at Samnang Prospect completed (awaiting assays) to be followed up with RC drilling
 - 8 RC holes for 679 metres drilled at the Prey Sror Lao Prospect (refer Appendix Two)
 - Hydrogeology bore hole and sterilization drilling program of 566 metres completed

Corporate

- The Company's cash position at 30 June 2016 was approximately A\$3.7 million

Cambodian Gold Project

Background

The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung licences cover approximately 400km² of project area and are located within the core of a prospective Intrusive Related Gold ("IRG") province in the eastern plains of Cambodia. The Project is located in the Mondulkiri Province of Cambodia approximately 265 kilometres north-east of the capital Phnom Penh (refer Figure One).

The topography is relatively flat with low relief of 80 metres to 200 metres above sea level. There are isolated scattered hills rising to around 400 metres. The area is sparsely populated with some limited historical small scale mining activity. An all-weather gravel haulage road servicing logging operations in the area provides good access to within 25 kilometres of the Okvau exploration camp site. The current access over the remaining 25 kilometres is sufficient for exploration activities but is planned to be upgraded to an all-weather road as part of any 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. Importantly, approximately 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 Appendix One).

The mineralised vein system of the Okvau Deposit has a current strike extent of 500 metres across a width of 400 metres. 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 single open pit mine design.

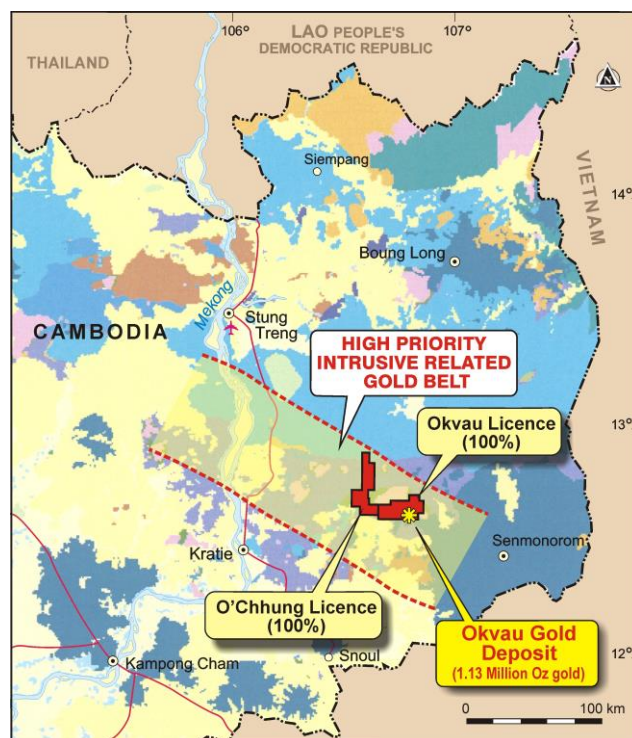
The Okvau Deposit remains open. There is significant potential to define additional ounces from both shallow extensions along strike to the north-east and at depth. The current resource estimate is underpinned by 132 drill holes for 33,351 metres, of which 100 holes or 30,046 metres is diamond core drilling 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.

Renaissance completed a Pre-Feasibility Study ('Study') in July 2015 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 July 2015) for the development of a 1.5Mtpa operation based only on the Okvau Deposit via an open pit mining operation. The Study demonstrated the potential for a robust, low cost development with an initial Life of Mine of 8 years, producing on average 91,500 ounces of gold per annum via conventional open pit mining methods from a single pit⁵.

Figure One | Cambodian Gold Project Location



Activities during the June Quarter

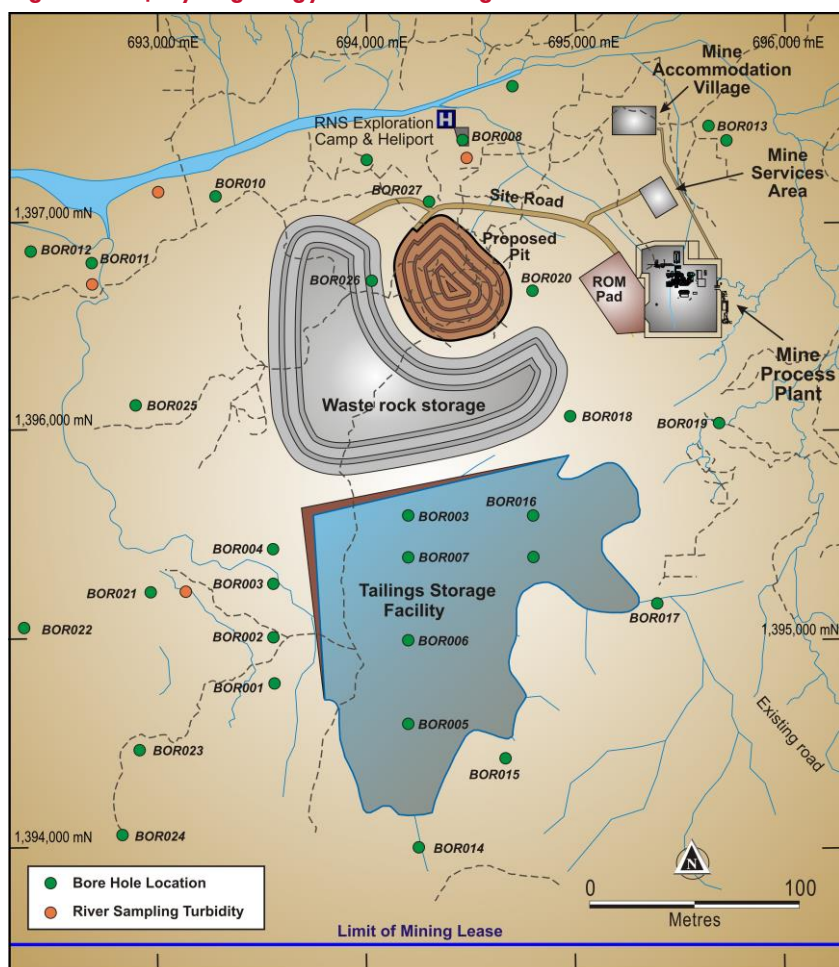
Feasibility Activities

A diamond drilling program comprising five holes (624 metres) was completed to target various zones of mineralization within the existing Okvau resource to provide representative samples for metallurgical test work. Samples will be exported to Perth, Western Australia for test work. Assays still to be received for the final three holes. Results from the first two holes included (refer Appendix Two for full details):

- DD16MET002: 7m at 1.19/t gold from 0m (drilled for oxide material)
- DD16MET003: 16.9m (EOH) @ 10.87g/t gold from 78m (drilled down dip to previous hole DD11OKV086: 32m @ 2.7g/t gold from 59m)

Water monitoring holes have been drilled at 27 sites (for 47 holes or 566 metres) over the Okvau project area including the resource area and proposed TSF location. This will allow for completion of a detailed hydrogeology study and site layout planning.

Figure Two | Hydrogeology Bore Hole Program



Holes drilled within the proposed location of the TSF were assayed for gold to serve the dual purpose of sterilization drilling. No significant results were returned from this area.

The resource infill drilling program comprising of 67 holes for 7,200 metres remains on schedule with 23 holes or 1,700 metres completed to date. The infill program will reduce the drill spacing on the Okvau Deposit to 20 by 20 metres for the top 120 metres of the resource. Drilling is currently being undertaken on a double shift to accelerate the program. No assay results have been received to date from the infill program and will be reported progressively as received.

Other feasibility aspects including geotechnical, process design and the environmental & social impact assessment (ESIA) continue to progress as planned. A number of waste samples from historical drill core have been exported to Melbourne, Victoria for waste characterisation analysis as part of the final ESIA.

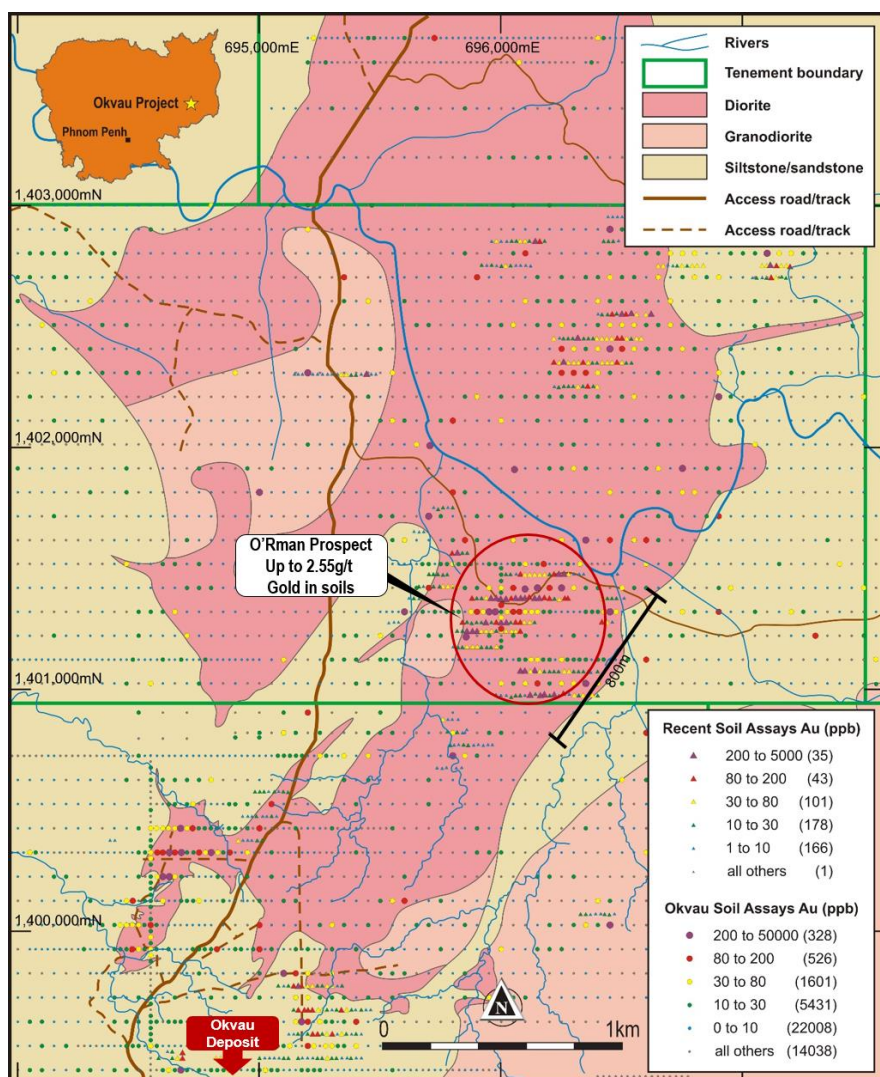
Exploration Activities

Approximately 1,000 geochemical auger samples have been collected from regional target areas prior to heavy rainfall. A total of 320 samples were collected over the O'Rman Prospect with 8 samples returning +1g/t gold-in-soils and up to 2.55g/t gold-in-soils.

O'Rman is located approximately 6 kilometres north of the Okvau Deposit. A strong, coherent geochemical anomaly extending over an area of 800 metres by 600 metres has now been defined at O'Rman by the recent sampling and provides an exciting regional drill target. No historical drilling has been undertaken at O'Rman.

First pass drill testing of O'Rman will depend on access during the wet season and may need to wait under immediately after the wet season (November).

Figure Three | O'Rman Prospect - Soil Geochemistry

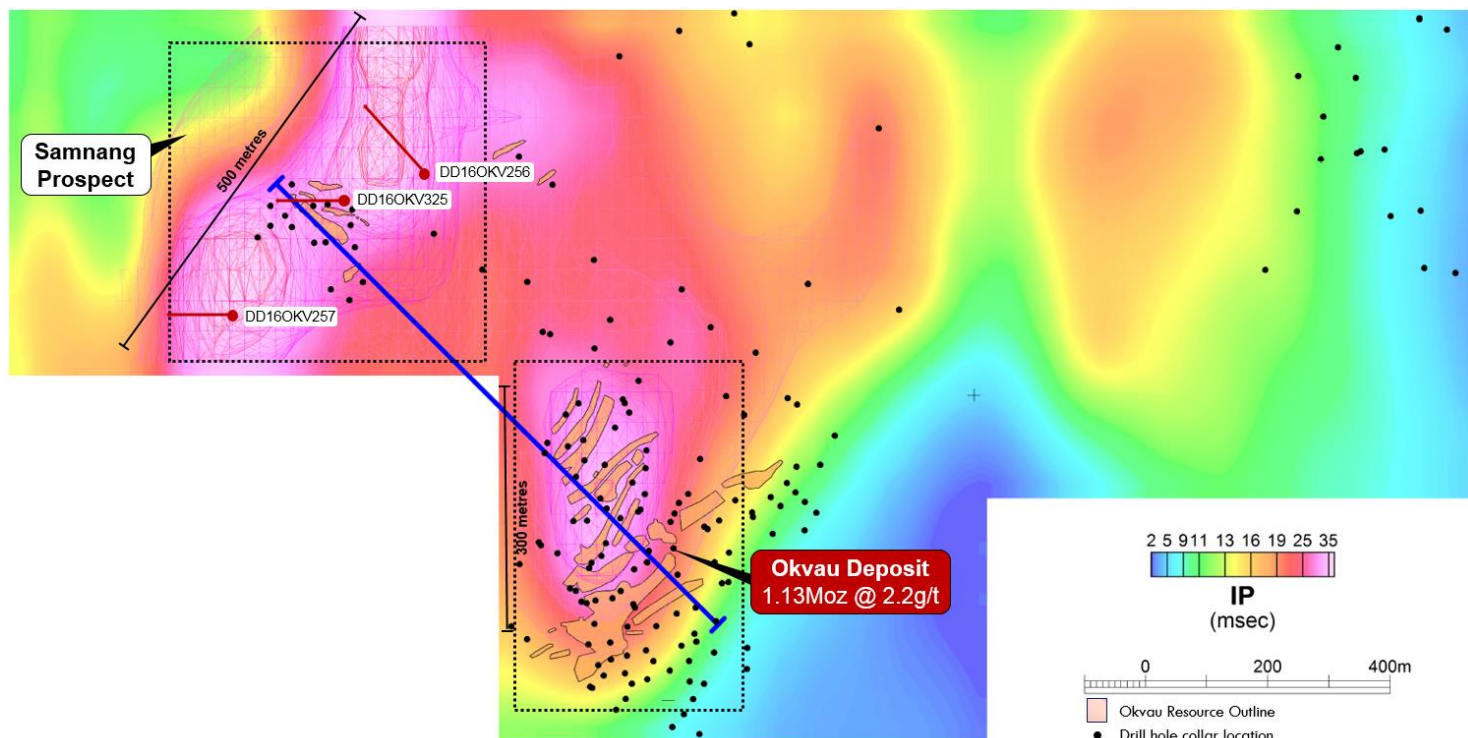


Prior to the onset of heavy rains associated with the wet season in Cambodia, limited exploration drilling has been completed at the Prey Sror Lao Prospect located 4 kilometres to the north of Okvau and the Samnang Prospect located adjacent to the Okvau Deposit.

Three diamond holes for a total of 613 metres were completed at Samnang testing the main northern and southern IP anomalies previously identified. Pyrrhotite-chlorite skarn alteration has been logged on diorite contacts with some zones of arsenopyrite rich mineralization.

Assay results are expected in the coming weeks and will be reported at the earliest possible opportunity. It is likely further RC drilling will be undertaken at Samnang once assays from the initial diamond holes are received.

Figure Four | Samnang Diamond Drill Hole Collar Location



Prey Srar Lao drilling of 8 RC holes for 679 metres was undertaken. The most significant result returned was 1 metre @ 4.84g/t gold from 3 metres (refer Appendix Two for full details).

Community and Government Relations

The Company continues to maintain regular and co-operative stakeholder consultations and initiatives with local, provincial and central level government and community representatives.

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 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 Five | Regional Cambodia



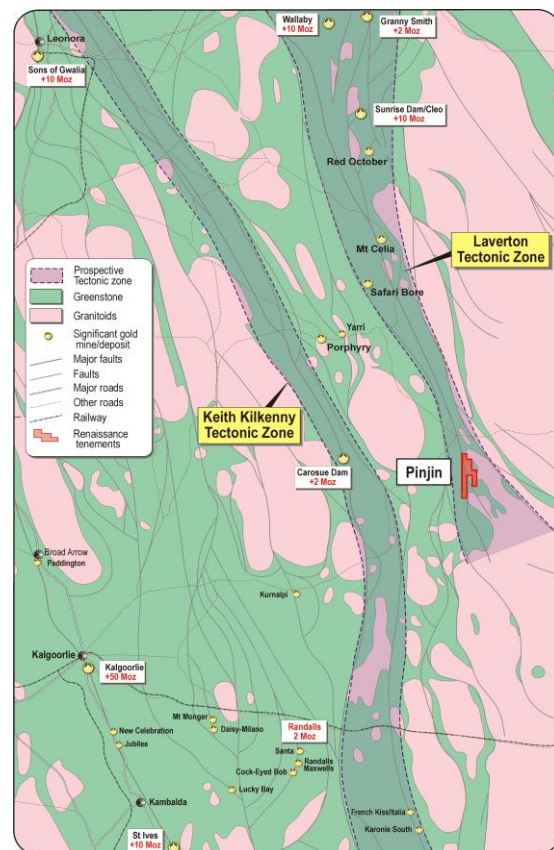
Pinjin Gold Project, Eastern Goldfields Project, Western Australia

Background

The Pinjin Gold Project is located north-east of Kalgoorlie (refer Figure Six) with the project area covering Archaean greenstones within the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The tenement covers positions within the major NW-SE trending regional structural domain known as the Laverton Tectonic Zone. The Laverton Tectonic Zone 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.

The Company acquired an 80% joint venture interest in Pinjin Gold Project in September 2010. 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 project area 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 Six | Pinjin Gold Project Area - Update



Activities during the June Quarter

During the Quarter no field activity was undertaken on the Pinjin Gold Project. The Company is currently undertaking a review of historical data to plan for a small exploration program to be undertaken during the September Quarter.

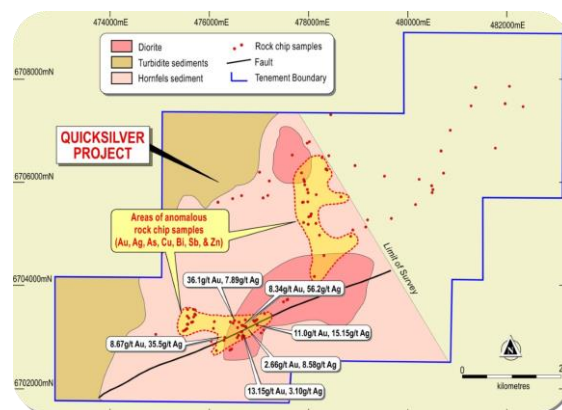
Quicksilver Gold Project, Alaska

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 Seven). 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.

Figure Seven | Quicksilver Project



Activities during the June Quarter

No field activity was undertaken at the Quicksilver Gold Project during the Quarter. Renaissance has entered into an agreement with Afranex Gold Limited ("Afranex"), an unlisted public company, to dispose of its 90% interest in the Quicksilver Gold Project for 10 million shares in Afranex.

Corporate

During the Quarter, Emerald and Renaissance jointly announced they have entered into a definitive Bid Implementation Agreement (Implementation Agreement) in relation to a proposal to merge the two companies. It is proposed that Emerald will acquire all of the issued shares of Renaissance that it does not already own in a share based transaction by way of an off-market takeover offer (Offer).

Under the Offer, Renaissance shareholders will receive 1.55 new Emerald shares for every 1 Renaissance share held, which represents a 27% premium to the 30-day volume weighted average price (VWAP)⁴. Based on Emerald's closing share price of 4.5 cents on the ASX on 15 July 2016 (being the last day Emerald and Renaissance shares traded before the announcement made on 19 July 2016), the Offer values Renaissance at approximately A\$40 million or 7.0 cents per share³.

In the absence of a superior proposal, the Emerald proposal has been unanimously recommended by all of the Directors of Renaissance with Mr Ross Williams, who is also a Director of Emerald abstaining from making the recommendation (Recommending Directors). All Renaissance Directors have accepted Emerald's Offer in respect of all shares they own or control.

BDO Corporate Finance has been engaged by Renaissance to prepare an independent expert's report on whether the Offer is fair and reasonable to shareholders (IER). The IER will be provided to Renaissance shareholders with the Target's Statement.

Strategic Rationale for the Transaction

The merged entity will create a mid-tier gold company which will be well positioned for continued project expansion, development and further opportunities.

Key features of the merged entity include:

- 100% owned Cambodian Gold Project:
 - Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung exploration licences covering approximately 400km² of project area in the core prospective Intrusive Related Gold district in the eastern plains of Cambodia
 - 1.13Moz resource estimate at the Okvau Gold Deposit
 - PFS completed for single open pit containing 829,000oz at 2.2g/t gold⁵ with the DFS underway
 - Substantial exploration and project generation potential
- Simplified single ownership structure and operational management of assets allowing for acceleration of exploration and development
- Synergies through removal of duplicated corporate and head office administrative functions
- Pro forma market capitalisation of merged entity of approximately A\$95 million¹
- Strong balance sheet with A\$18 million of cash² and no debt
- Well positioned for continued project expansion and development
- Highly credentialed and experienced Emerald Board to be expanded with the appointment of Mr Justin Tremain as Executive Director
- Enhanced financing options and broader equity market appeal from scale, improved liquidity and ability to source development financing

¹ The pro forma indicative market capitalisation of the merged entity is calculated based on the last traded share price of Emerald prior to the announcement made on 19 July 2016 multiplied by the number of Emerald shares which would be on issue assuming it acquires all of the issued shares in Renaissance under the Offer, and does not take into account any options. There is no guarantee of the price at which Emerald's shares will trade on completion of the Offer.

² Based on cash position of Emerald and Renaissance of approximately A\$14.5 million and A\$3.7 million respectively at 30 June 2016.

³ Based on the last traded price of Emerald shares of 4.5 cents, the Offer of 1.55 Emerald shares for 1 Renaissance share and 574,444,444 Renaissance shares on issue

⁴ Based on the 30 day VWAP of Emerald and Renaissance of 4.64 cents and 5.66 cents respectively to 15 July 2016

⁵ Reference is made to Renaissance'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.

Transaction Details

The Offer is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions in Schedule 2 of the Implementation Agreement, which is summarised below:

- a 90% minimum acceptance condition;
- no prescribed occurrence (as defined in the Implementation Agreement) occurring in relation to Renaissance during the Offer period;
- no material adverse change (as defined in the Implementation Agreement) occurs in relation to the affairs of Renaissance during the Offer period;
- no material acquisitions, disposals or new commitments being undertaken by Renaissance during the Offer period; and
- no material litigation being threatened or commenced against Renaissance during the Offer period.

Each of the conditions can be waived in Emerald's sole discretion.

Renaissance has agreed to customary exclusivity arrangements including "no shop", "no talk" and no due diligence restrictions, and notification rights, subject to a customary fiduciary exception to allow it to consider competing proposals.

The Implementation Agreement sets out the terms of the Offer in full. Further details of the Offer will also be included in the Bidder's Statement and Target's Statement that will be despatched to Renaissance shareholders shortly.

Under the indicative timetable, the Offer is expected to close late in the third quarter of 2016 (unless extended in accordance with the Corporations Act).

Emerald will remain headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and will maintain its listing on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Pre-bid Acceptances and Shareholder Intention Statements

Renaissance shareholders representing 9.4% of Renaissance shares have entered into binding pre-bid acceptance agreements to accept the Offer in respect of their Renaissance shares. The obligation of Renaissance shareholders to accept the Offer will cease in limited circumstances, including if a superior proposal is made and recommended by the Recommending Directors. The effect of the pre-bid acceptance agreements combined with Emerald's existing holding of 10% of Renaissance shares means Emerald currently has a relevant interest in 19.4% of Renaissance shares on issue.

In addition, certain Renaissance shareholders, holding in the aggregate 86,381,625 shares equating to 15% of Renaissance shares, have indicated their intention to accept the Offer in full no earlier than 21 days after commencement of the Offer period in the absence of a superior proposal.

Indicative Timetable

The indicative timetable for the Offer is set out below:

Event	Target Date
Expected date of lodgment of Bidder's Statement and Target's Statement with ASIC and ASX	16 August 2016
Expected date of despatch of Bidder's Statement and Target's Statement to Renaissance shareholders	23 August 2016
Expected Offer open date	23 August 2016
Expected Offer close date (unless extended in accordance with the Corporations Act)	23 September 2016

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 Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Craig Johnson, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Craig Johnson 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 Johnson 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 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 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate - July 2015

July 2015 JORC Resource (0.6g/t gold cut-off)			
	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (Koz)
Indicated	13.2	2.3	962
Inferred	2.7	2.0	169
Total	15.8Mt	2.2g/t	1,131

Appendix Two | Drilling Results

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	
DD16MET002	694466	1396727	139	295	-58.5	16.5	0	7	7	1.19
							14	15	1	9.61
DD16MET003	694544	1396608	145	314	-53	94.9	0	1	1	2.94
							52	54	2	4.33
							60	61	1	2.73
							78	94.9	16.9	10.87
RC16PSL004	695170	1399750	163	359	-50	82				NSR
RC16PSL005	695170	1399700	164	359	-50	84				NSR
RC16PSL006	695170	1399650	168	359	-50	85	3	4	1	4.84
RC16PSL007	695170	1399600	169	359	-50	80	7	8	1	1.36
RC16PSL008	695170	1399550	170	359	-50	80				NSR
RC16PSL009	694660	1400325	154	359	-50	80	45	46	1	1.15
							54	57	3	1.42
RC16PSL010	694660	1400225	159	359	-50	108	36	37	1	1.02
							40	42	2	1.10
							50	51	1	1.15
RC16PSL011	694660	1400375	151	359	-50	80	35	36	1	1.90

Appendix Three | Tenements

Exploration tenements held at the end of June 2016 Quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at 30 June 2016
Cambodian Gold Project	Cambodia	Okvau	100%
	Cambodia	O'Chhung	100%
Pinjin Gold Project, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%
Quicksilver Gold Project	Alaska	ADL660282 to ADL660351	90% ¹

- ¹ The Quicksilver project encompasses leases ADL660282 to ADL660351 (inclusive) (a total of 70 blocks). Renaissance has entered into an agreement to dispose of its interest in the Quicksilver Gold Project. Renaissance has entered into an agreement with Afranex Gold Limited ("Afranex"), an unlisted public company, to dispose of its 90% interest in the Quicksilver Gold Project for 10 million shares in Afranex.

Mining and exploration tenements and licenses acquired and disposed during the June 2016 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
<u>Tenements Disposed</u>				
Nil				
<u>Tenements Acquired</u>				
Nil				

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements at the end of the June 2016 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of quarter
Cambodian Gold Project	Cambodia	Okvau	100% ¹
		O'Chhung	100% ¹
Pinjin, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%

- ¹ Under a Joint Venture agreement announced on 2 February 2016, Emerald Resources NL has the right to earn a 51% interest in the Cambodian Gold Project.

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements acquired or disposed of during the June 2016 quarter

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

Appendix Four | 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling is used to recover a continuous core sample of bedrock. Standard 1m length half-core samples are submitted for assay. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect 1m samples these are riffle split at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. Soil samples (approx. 100g) are collected from shallow (+/- 20-30cm deep) augers, to avoid any surface contamination and used to define areas of interest and/or drill targets. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A track-mounted Boart Longyear LF70 M/P drill rig is used to drill HQ3 and NQ2 diamond core. A track mounted Boart Longyear DB540 M/P drill rig is used to drill 5.25 inch RC holes. Core diameter reported for holes in this release was HQ3 in oxidized zones and NQ2 in fresh rock. Core was oriented by means of a REFLEX ACE orientation tool, following a standard operating procedure.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Diamond core recovery is routinely monitored by comparing recovered core vs drill run lengths – recovery is consistently high. Recovery data are recorded on drill run lengths There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, 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 Core has been logged to an appropriate level of detail by a geologist to support mineral resource estimation 100% of core is logged, with the mineralised intersections logged to greater detail In addition to the geological logging, other features recorded are: location of bulk density samples; downhole camera survey calibration, intervals confidently oriented; and core condition. Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all soil sampling sites.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most RC samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. Diamond drill core is sawn in half with core split using a core saw; usually one half is preserved as a geological record, the other is sent for assay. For diamond drill holes reported in this release, the half core was sawn to quarter core, with one quarter core sent for assay, one quarter core preserved as a geological record and half core to be exported for metallurgical test work. All types of samples are prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample prep facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility has been inspected, at the request of Renaissance, numerous times and most recently by Mr Brian Wolfe in July 2015. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 100°C;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core samples are crushed with a Boyd Crusher, to -2mm, with a rotary splitter attached, to deliver a 1.0 to 1.2kg split; which in turn is pulverized to -75µm by an Essa LM2 or LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >85% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed after every tenth sample as a check). RC samples are split to <3kg and pulverized in an Essa LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >85% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed on every tenth sample as a check). At least three field duplicate samples are collected at an RC drill rig to monitor sampling precision; while coarse crush duplicates of diamond core are generated at the sample prep stage (because of the need to preserve drill core). Field duplicates of soil samples are also collected routinely (approx. 1 every 20 samples) This sample technique is industry norm, and is deemed appropriate for the material
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for fire assay (Au-AA26: 50g ore grade method, total extraction by fusion, with an AA finish). Samples reporting >100ppm upper detection limit are repeated by Au-AAGRA22 method, Graphite furnace with gravimetric finish. Resource and Metallurgy samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest ME-MS42: ICP-MS for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Sb, Te, Hg All Exploration 1m RC samples and soil samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia, for gold and multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction of a 25g sample by aqua regia digest (TL43-MEPKG, ICP MS/AES for Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. Fire assay is considered a total gold assay This method has a lower detection limit of 0.01g/t gold All magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill samples are made with a Terraplug KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. An appropriate sample preparation and analytical quality control programme confirms that the gold fire assay values are of acceptable quality to underpin mineral resource estimation. Industry-standard QA/QC 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. QA/QC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation, and any problems are investigated before results are released to the market - no issues were raised with the results reported here. All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 by and external contractor (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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 25-30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot or multi-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources No samples within a "zone of interest" are ever composited
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. Drilling has been done at various orientations Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. All bulk residues are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Vientiane, except for samples from the first 9 drill holes, which were submitted to Mineral Assay and Services Co in Thailand
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Mr Brian Wolfe reviewed the data for the Renaissance drilling up to July 2015 and concluded that there are no concerns about data quality.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Okvau Project is comprised of two tenements: the Okvau Exploration Licence (No. 0187 MME MR EL) and the O Chhung Exploration Licence (No. 0185 MME 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 tenure is considered to be completely secure. The Okvau Exploration Licence is located within the broader Phnom Prich Wilderness Sanctuary area but located outside of the 'core zone'. The Royal 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Okvau deposit is interpreted as an "intrusion-related gold system". It is hosted mostly in Cretaceous age 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. Mineralisation is structurally controlled and mostly confined to the diorite. The highest grade intersections generally occur at the diorite-hornfels contact. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all drilling 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 less than 3 metres at 1.0g/t gold cut-off are considered significant and reported in Appendix Two.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 grade for each sample in the relevant interval, divided by the total length of the interval. No high grade top cuts have been applied. No rounding has been applied. All results reported are gold only

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of drill holes intersect the mineralisation at a sufficient angle for the risk of sampling orientation bias to be low
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Soil geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points colored by gold levels.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface geological mapping and detailed structural studies have helped inform the geological model of the Okvau Deposit. References to IP geophysics refer to chargeability and resistivity results from various induced polarization geophysics methodologies. Renaissance has completed a Pre-Feasibility Study, the results of which are reported the release dated 27 July 2015. The PFS study included metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrological studies.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A definitive feasibility study (DFS) is currently being completed. Further drilling is being undertaken at the Okvau Deposit, including infill drilling and extensional drilling to test lateral and depth extensions of the known mineralisation Further drilling will be undertaken to test new targets, as potential is recognized.