ASX Announcement & Media Release

Friday 25 July 2014

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 306.6 million
Market Cap: ~$22 million
Cash: ~$1.5 million

Board & Management

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

Company Highlights

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

[1] Refer Table One

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Renaissance minerals limited

Quarterly Report for the period ended 30 June 2014

Quarter Highlights

- **Results from drilling during the Quarter confirmed the potential to expand the current 1.2Moz[1] resource estimate at Okvau (100% owned by Renaissance) through increased grade and tonnes**
- **Significant high grade results from drilling at Okvau targeting 'gaps' in previous resource drilling included (refer Table Two):**
  - **11m @ 3.6g/t gold from 196m**
  - **8m @ 10.7g/t gold from 237m**
  - **15m @ 2.7g/t gold from 252m**
  - **15m @ 5.7g/t gold from 290m (incl 6m @ 12.9g/t gold from 299m)**
  - **10m @ 3.0g/t gold from 95m**
  - **20m @ 2.4g/t gold from 159m**
- **Results from holes drilled into a zone of mineralisation immediately north east of the Okvau Deposit included (refer Table Two):**
  - **3m @ 6.1g/t gold from 89m**
  - **3m @ 4.2g/t gold from 59m**
  - **2.3m @ 12.5g/t gold from 112m**
- **Results from trenching undertaken at the Area 1 Prospect included (refer Table Three):**
  - **17 metres @ 2.9g/t gold (incl. 9m @ 4.8g/t gold)**
  - **5 metres @ 3.6g/t gold**
  - **4 metres @ 3.9g/t gold**
- **Geological mapping and rock chipping on new target areas returned 14.9g/t, 10.9g/t and 6.8g/t gold and 4 metres @ 6.2g/t gold from channel sampling of outcrop (refer Table Five)**

Introduction

The focus for Renaissance Minerals Ltd ("Renaissance" or "Company") during the quarter ended 30 June 2014 ("June Quarter") included:

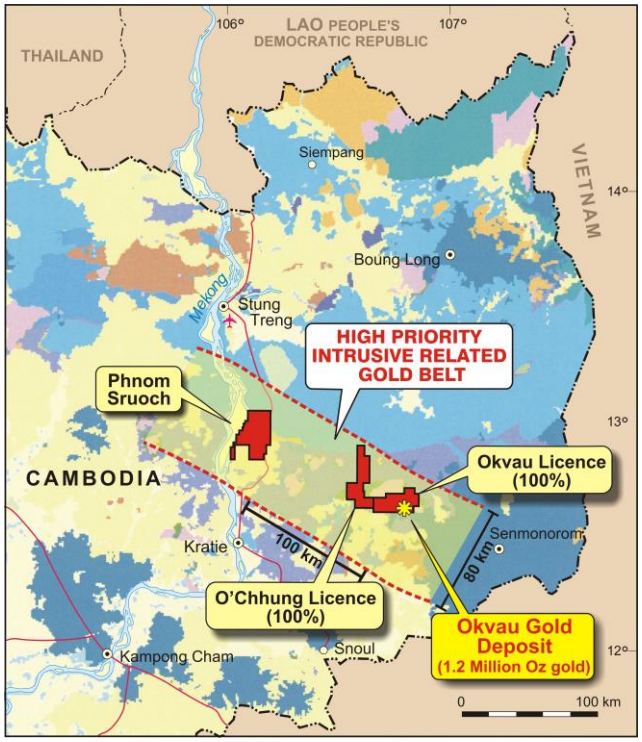
- Drilling to confirm the potential to expand the current 1.2Moz[1] Okvau Deposit by testing a zone of mineralisation outside the current resource to the north east, along with drilling to test potential high grade gold zones within the current resource;
- Soil sampling, trenching and mapping of high priority exploration targets along the "Okvau Trend" to the north of the Okvau Deposit, in preparation for drill testing; and
- Advancing studies on the potential development of the Okvau Deposit including ongoing metallurgical test work, commencement of environmental and social baseline data collection programs and scoping level capital and processing cost estimation.

Cambodian Gold Project

Background

The Company acquired the Cambodian Gold Project in May 2012. The project area is located in the eastern region of Cambodia and covers an extensive area of approximately 800km^2 within the core of a prospective recently discovered Intrusive Related Gold ("IRG") province.

Figure One | Cambodia Gold Project Location



The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung Exploration Licences cover approximately 400km^2 of the total project area and are located in the eastern plains of Cambodia in the Mondulkiri Province approximately 265 kilometres north-east of the capital Phnom Penh (refer Figure One). The topography is undulating 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 artisanal mining activity. Existing roads and tracks provide for sufficient access for the exploration activities.

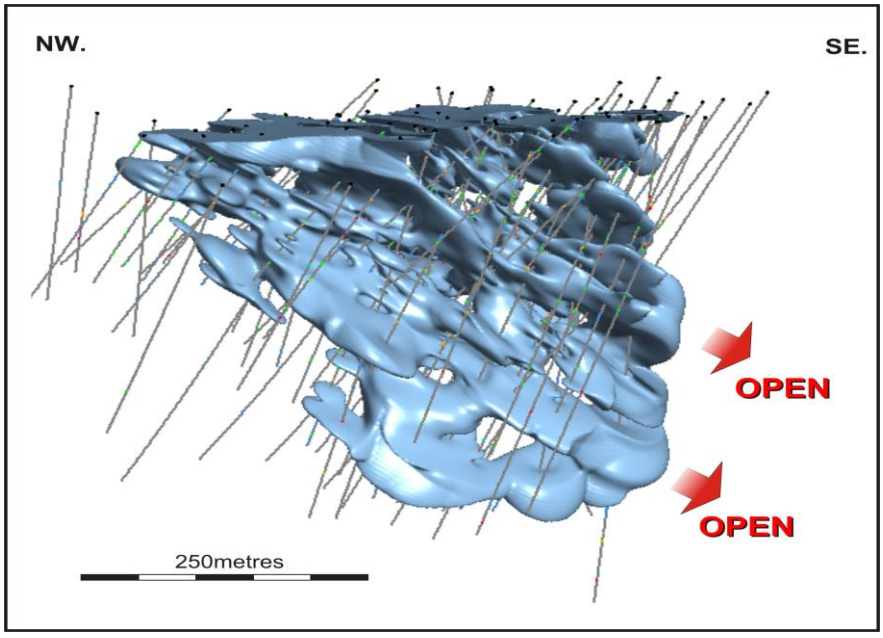
An independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of 15.6Mt at 2.4g/t for 1.2Moz of gold has recently been defined at the Okvau Deposit (refer Table One). Importantly, over 90% the resource estimate is in the Indicated category. The resource estimate comprises 15.2Mt at 2.3g/t gold for 1.11Moz of gold in the Indicated resource category plus 0.5Mt at 5.9g/t gold for 0.1Moz of gold in the Inferred resource category.

The mineralised vein system of the Okvau Deposit has a current strike extent of 500m and width of 250m. The Indicated component of the resource estimate is from surface to less than 300m. The depth and geometry of this component of the resource is potentially amenable to open pit mining (refer Figure Two).

The Okvau Deposit remains open. There is significant potential to define additional ounces. The current resource estimate is underpinned by +28,000m of diamond drill core.

The Okvau Deposit and other gold occurrences within the exploration licences are directly associated with diorite and granodiorite intrusions and are best classed as an 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).

Figure Two | Okvau Gold Deposit: Resource Wireframe



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

Activities during the June Quarter

Drilling

During the June Quarter a drilling program was undertaken at the Okvau Deposit, targeting a zone of high grade mineralisation outside the current resource envelope to the north east. Drilling was also undertaken to test for high grade zones within the existing resource envelope along the western margin of the deposit, in areas that lacked previous drilling.

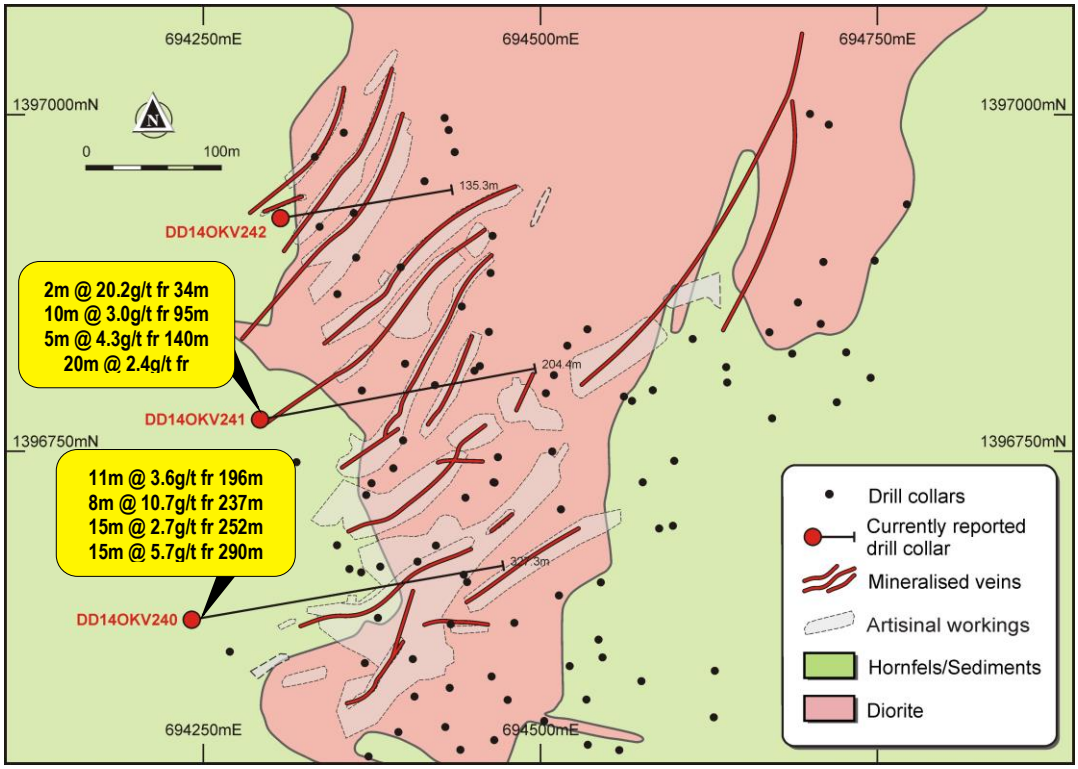
Resource Drilling

Three diamond drill holes for 667m were drilled to test the geological model by targeting predicted high grade zones that had not been properly tested by previous drilling (refer Figure Three). These holes were drilled from the west, in contrast to most previous drilling at Okvau, to test the actual diorite contact itself (which strikes north south and dips at ±80° to the west).

Significant (+10 gram metre) results from this drilling included (refer ASX Announcement dated 21 July 2014 and Table Two):

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

Figure Three | Okvau Deposit Drill Collar Location



Step Out Drilling

Following up on earlier encouraging drilling results, the Company drilled five diamond holes for a total of 776m at Okvau North East. This drilling continued to identify additional gold mineralisation from surface, outside of the existing Okvau resource estimate (refer Figure Four). The Okvau North East mineralisation is hosted by a north-south trending fault (east dipping), which offsets the broadly north east trending Okvau diorite contact zone. Gold mineralisation is associated with massive sulphide veining (pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite) and carbonate-sericite alteration; is typically 2-10m wide and remains open to the north and south, as well as at depth along a currently defined strike length of 200m (refer Figure Four and Five).

Significant (+5 gram metre) results from this drilling included (refer ASX Announcement dated 21 July 2014 and Table Two):

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

There remains potential for further mineralization at Okvau North East, along the fault in both directions: to the north, within the diorite, where anomalous soil geochemistry (40-200ppb gold) remains untested over 600m, and to the south, within sediments. Moreover, geological mapping along the diorite contact beyond this area indicates that there may be other similar fault offsets of the contact even further to the north east.

Figure Four| Okvau North East Drill Collar Location

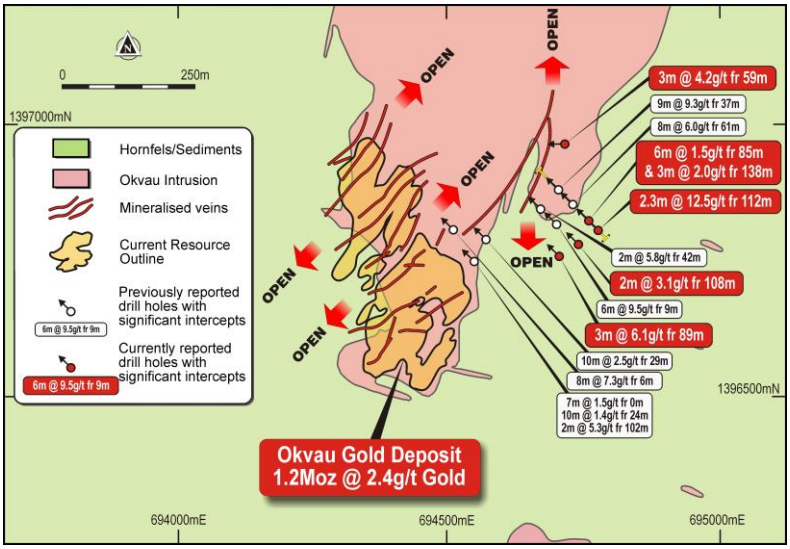
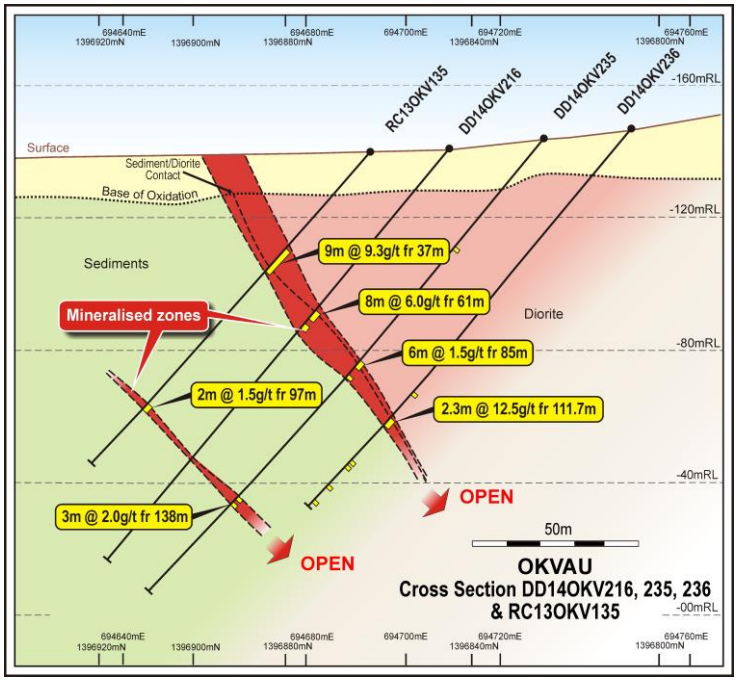


Figure Five | Okvau North East Cross Section



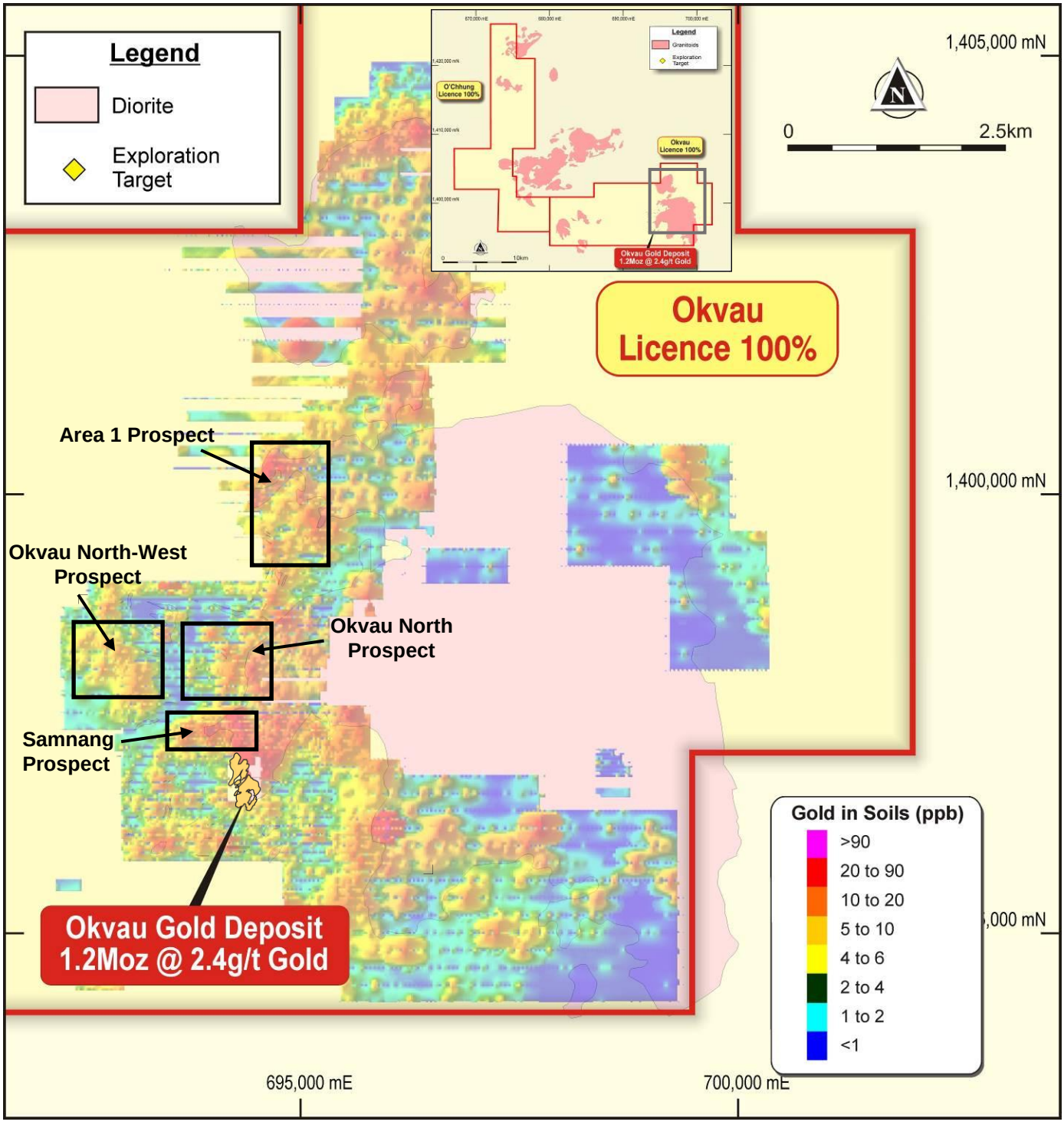
Exploration along the 'Okvau Trend'

The Company's regional exploration program during the June Quarter focused on the highly prospective Okvau Trend, a +5 kilometre corridor to the north of the Okvau Deposit.

The objective of recent exploration activities along this trend has been to undertake soil sampling, rock chip sampling, mapping and trenching to define the highest priority targets that have the potential for significant new gold discoveries and advance those prospects to a stage that they are ready for drill testing.

Following work undertaken during the June Quarter, the Company has identified four such targets along this trend for priority drill testing, that the Company consider have the most significant discovery potential. These targets are the; Area 1, Okvau North, Okvau North-West and Samnang Prospects (refer Figure Six).

Figure Six | Okvau Trend



Area 1 Prospect (100% owned by Renaissance)

The Area 1 Prospect is located 3 kilometres north of the Okvau Deposit and is situated on the western margin of the Okvau diorite intrusion (refer Figure Seven).

Soil sampling was completed over the entire prospect area at 25-50 metre intervals along 100 metre spaced grid lines. The sampling defined three prominent robust geochemical soil anomalies, with elevated levels of gold, arsenic, bismuth and tellurium over extensive areas. Numerous samples returned +100ppb gold, with peak values of 2,870ppb, 1,360ppb, 739ppb and 595ppb gold.

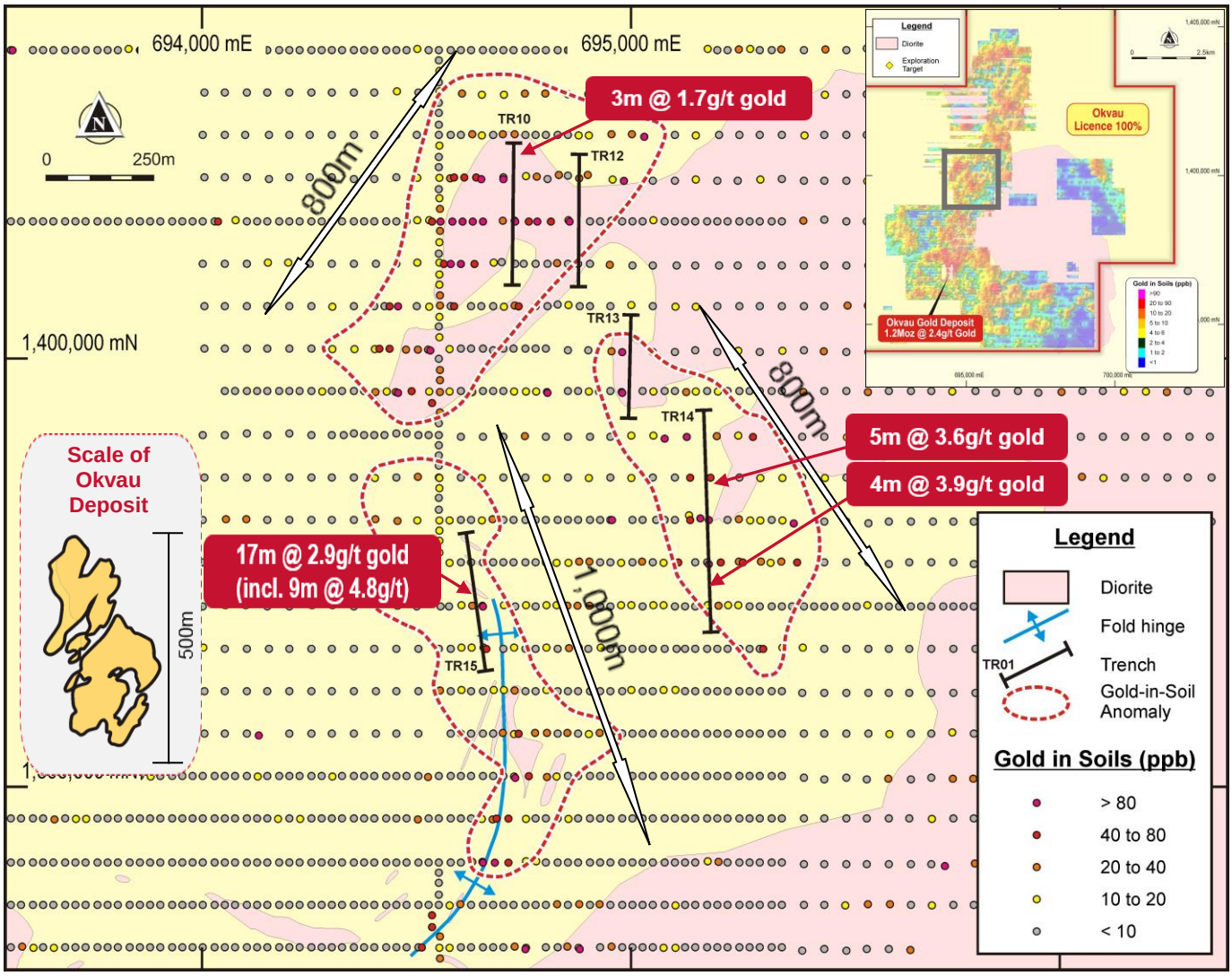
The Company undertook 2,055 metres of trenching at Area 1 during the June Quarter. The trenching, along with limited drilling undertaken in the March Quarter, provided further geological information to supplement surface mapping, allowing for a revised geological interpretation of the prospect area. The revised interpretation shows the diorite to be much more extensive than originally interpreted. The first pass drill program undertaken in the March Quarter did not properly test the reinterpreted diorite-sediment contact with which the geochemical anomaly appears to be associated.

Significant results (+10 gram metres) from the trenching included (refer ASX Announcement dated 23 June 2014 and Table Three):

- 17 metres @ 2.9g/t gold; including 9 metres @ 4.8g/t gold
- 5 metres @ 3.6g/t gold and 4 metres @ 3.9g/t gold

Mineralization within the trenches is associated with quartz-sulphide veins and calcite-silicate-carbonate alteration.

Figure Seven | Area 1 Prospect - Surface Geochemistry



The Company is planning to undertake further drilling at the Area 1 Prospect in the coming months with a particular focus on testing the interpreted diorite-sediment contact zones and the broad zones of high grade mineralization delineated in the trenches.

Okvau North and North-West Prospects (100% owned by Renaissance)

Okvau North Prospect

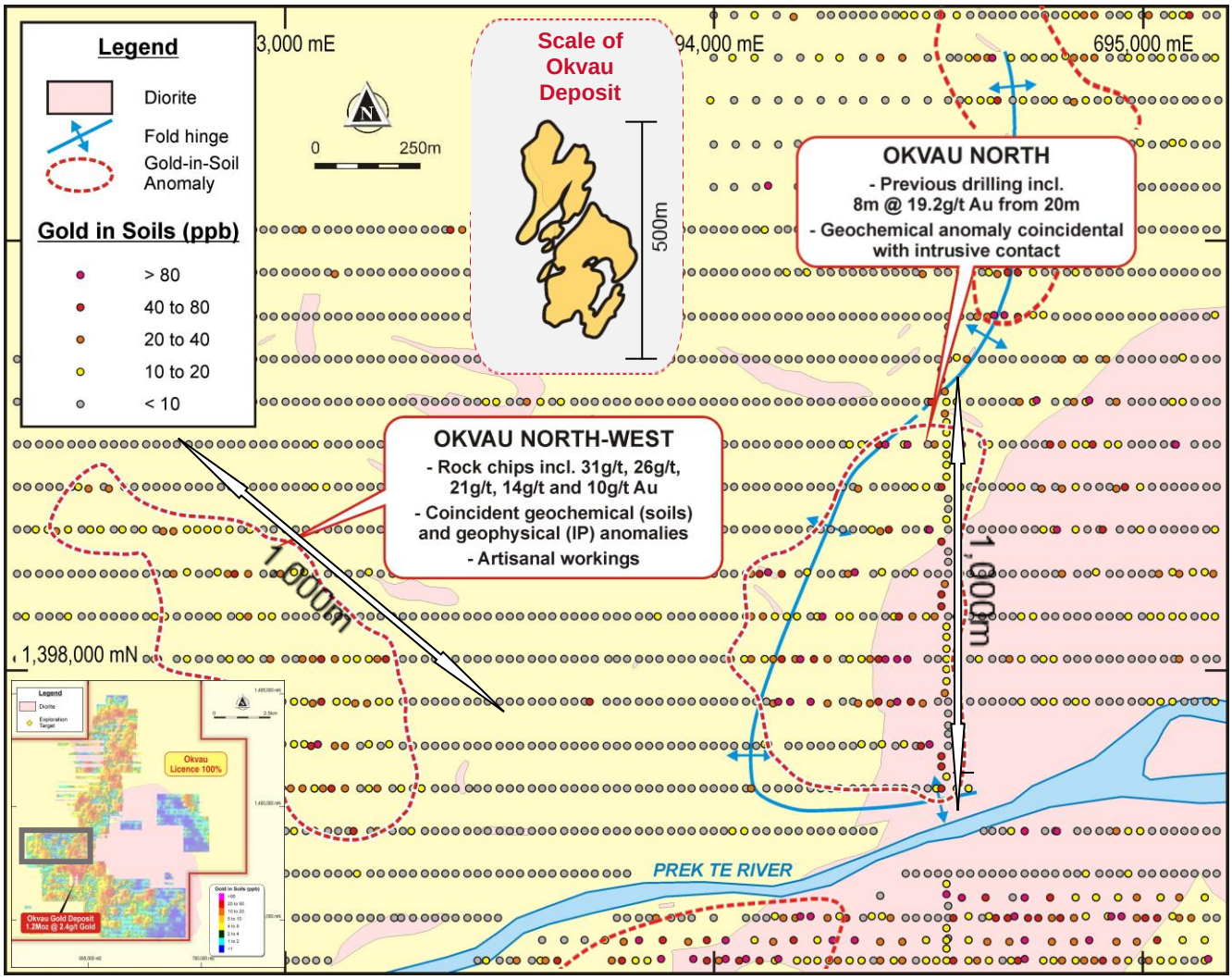
The Okvau North Prospect is located immediately north of the Prek Te River, within 1 kilometre of the Okvau Deposit and just south of the Area 1 Prospect (refer Figure Eight).

The Prospect is a +1,000 metre long north-north-easterly trending structural corridor defined by geophysics, geochemistry and mapping. The western margin of the Okvau diorite intrusion traverses the area north to south. Auger sampling has been completed over the entire prospect area at 25 metre intervals along 100 metre spaced grid lines. A coherent gold-in-soil anomaly exists over the entire prospect area with key pathfinder anomalies (bismuth and arsenic). Peak values include 460ppb, 266ppb, 292ppb and 212ppb gold.

No systematic drilling has been conducted to test the Okvau North Prospect with previous exploration limited to drill testing isolated geochemical anomalies. Significant results (+1g/t gold) from this drilling include (refer Table Four):

- RC10OKV048 8m @ 19.2/t gold from 20 metres;
- RC10OKV047 4m @ 1.6g/t gold from 110 metres; and
- DD12OKV107 4m @ 1.7g/t gold from 37 metres.

Figure Eight | Okvau North and Okvau North-West Prospects - Surface Geochemistry



The Company is undertaking further trenching and mapping at Okvau North to allow for a targeted, systematic drill program to be undertaken in the coming months following the current wet season.

Okvau North West Prospect (100% owned by Renaissance)

Located just to the west of Okvau North, and within 2 kilometres of the Okvau Deposit (refer Figure Eight), the Okvau North West Prospect is defined by a north-north-west trending coincident geochemical soil anomaly and geophysical (IP - chargeability) anomaly, within a folded sedimentary sequence and adjacent to interpreted north-east trending faults.

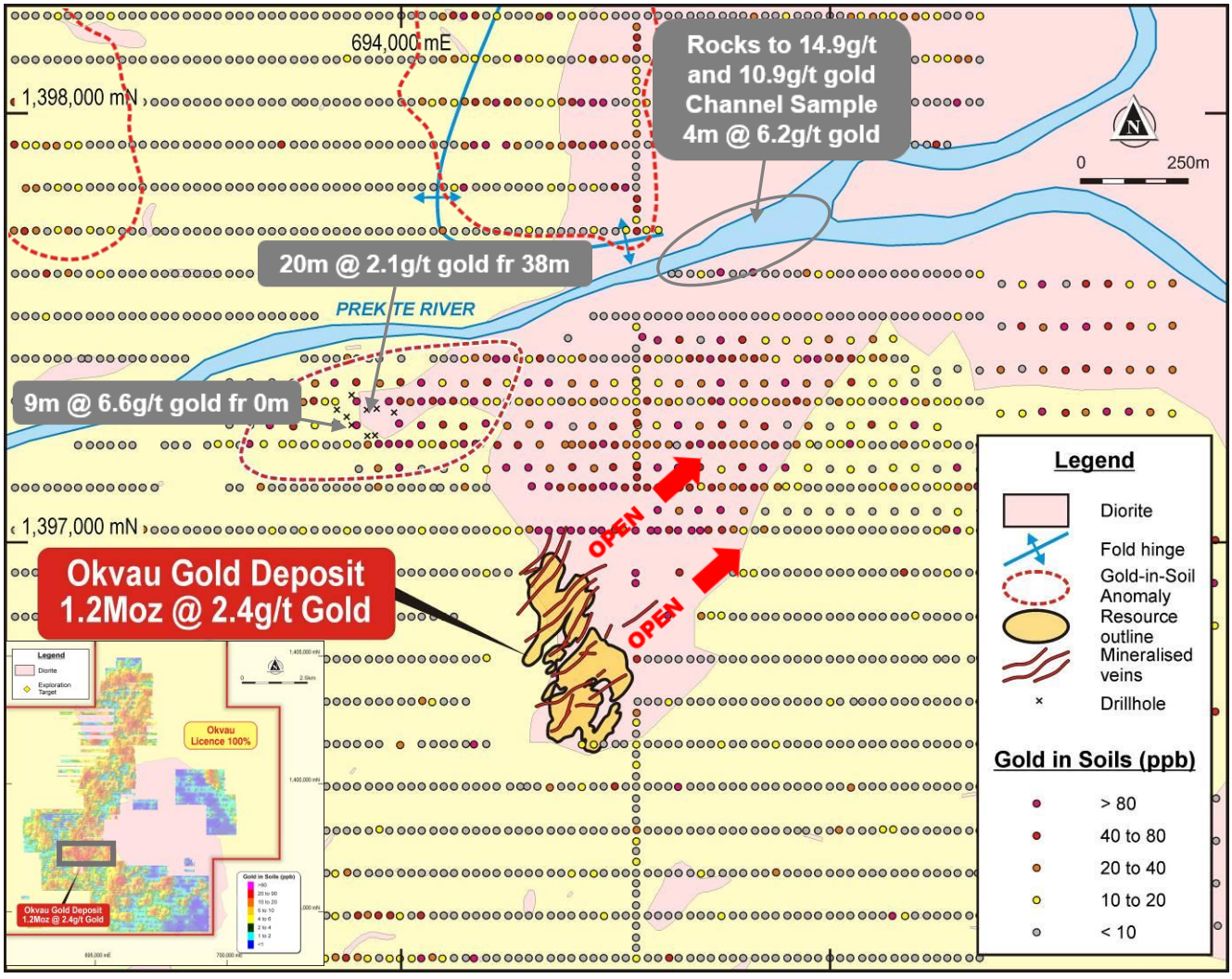
The geochemical and geophysical anomaly has a strike extent of over 1 kilometre. Current artisanal workings are exploiting multiple gold-bearing veins within the Prospect area. During the June Quarter high grade rock chip samples reported from these veins and associated dump material, including 31g/t, 26g/t, 21g/t, 14g/t and 10g/t gold (refer ASX announcement dated 10 April 2014).

Samnang Prospect (100% owned by Renaissance)

The Samnang Prospect is located just 500 metres to the north-west of the Okvau Deposit (refer Figure Nine) and is hosted by an east-west orientated apophysis, or 'tongue', of the Okvau diorite intrusion, immediately south of the Prek Te River which follows an interpreted east-north-east trending fault.

During the June Quarter, mapping, rock chip and channel sampling was carried out along the Prek Te River, to the north-east of the Samnang Prospect and returned multiple high grade assays including 14.9g/t, 10.9g/t and 6.8g/t from grab samples and 4m @ 6.2g/t from channel samples (refer Table Five for complete results).

Figure Nine | Samnang Prospect - Surface Geochemistry



The Samnang Prospect is characterised by highly anomalous surface geochemistry, complex geology, and significant artisanal workings with limited drill testing returning highly encouraging results. The Prospect is analogous with, and is positioned immediately adjacent to, the Okvau Deposit.

Cambodia

Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a constitution providing for a multi-party democracy. The population of Cambodia is approximately 14 million. The Royal Government of Cambodia, formed on the basis of elections internationally recognised as free and fair, was established in 1993. Elections are held every 5 years with the last election held in July 2013.

Cambodia has a relatively open trading regime and joined the World Trade Organisation in 2004. The government's adherence to the global market, freedom from exchange controls and unrestricted capital movement makes Cambodia one of the most business friendly countries in the region.

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

Figure Eleven | Regional Cambodia

Eastern Goldfields Project, Western Australia

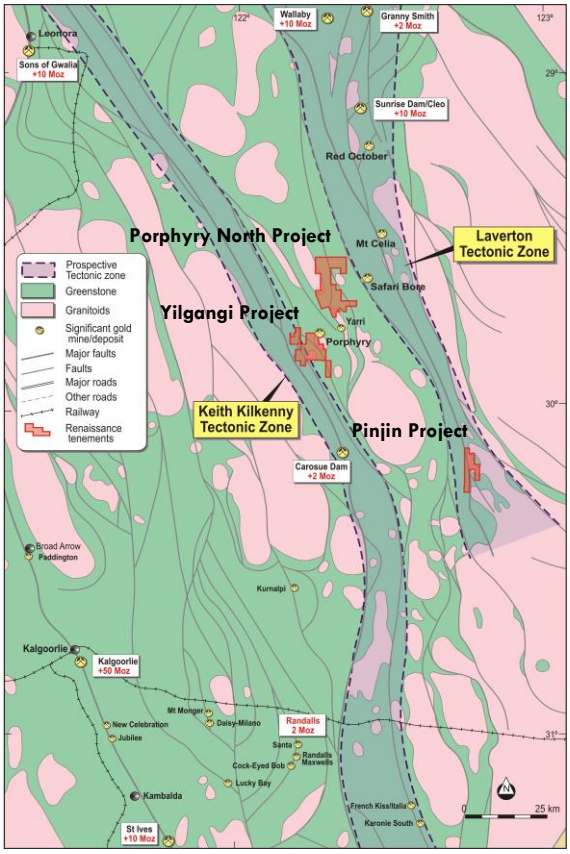
Background

The Eastern Goldfields Project covers three tenement areas located north-east of Kalgoorlie with a combined area of approximately 260km^2. The tenement package covers 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 from the northern T12 prospect to the T15 prospect to the south. 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 Twelve | Eastern Goldfields Project Area



Yilgangi Project

In June 2012, the Company also acquired an 80% joint venture interest in a prospective 94km^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.

Porphyry North Project

The Porphyry North Project is 100% owned and is located approximately 10 kilometres to the north of Saracen Minerals' Porphyry Gold Mine and has a similar geological setting. Historical shallow drill results at Porphyry North targeting anomalous soil geochemistry include 12m @ 6.8g/t gold from 8 metres, 11m @ 7.83g/t gold from 9 metres, 14m @ 3.72g/t gold from 1 metre and 12 metres @ 3.33g/t from 6 metres.

Activities during the June Quarter

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

The Company is considering its options for the Eastern Goldfields Project including the possibility of divesting and/or joint venturing the tenements. This approach is consistent with the Company's focus on the Cambodian Gold Project.

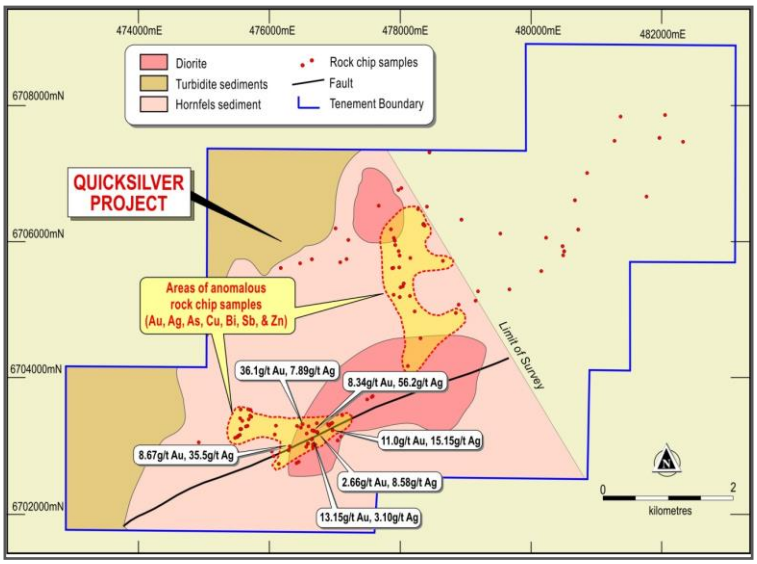
Quicksilver Gold Project, Alaska

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 (7m oz), Pogo (5m oz) and Donlin Creek (32m oz) 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. 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 Thirteen | Quicksilver Project



Activities during the June Quarter

No field activities were undertaken during the June Quarter.

The Company has entered into a binding term sheet for the disposal of the Quicksilver Project. The term sheet remains conditional upon the purchaser completing an equity raising. Upon completion, Renaissance is to receive approximately $0.75m of fully paid ordinary shares in the purchaser plus additional share options. During the March Quarter, the date for satisfaction of the conditions of the term sheet was extended to 30 September 2014. In consideration for the extension, the purchaser agreed to meet the statutory rental payments and minimum expenditure commitments for the year to 30 September 2014.

Corporate

As at 30 June 2014, the Company had cash of approximately $1.5 million. Total expenditure for the June Quarter was slightly above budget as disclosed in the March Quarterly report due to timing of payment of drilling and assaying costs and metallurgical test work (i.e. costs incurred in the March Quarter paid in the June Quarter).

Renaissance attended and presented at the Precious Metals Conference in Hong Kong and RIU Resources Round-Up Conference in Sydney. In addition, during the June Quarter the Company undertook a roadshow presenting the Company to brokers and institutional investors in Hong Kong, Melbourne and Sydney.

Project Generation

The Company is continuously seeking to identify and review additional mineral exploration projects which may offer value enhancing opportunities to its Shareholders. A number of such opportunities within Cambodia were reviewed during the June Quarter.

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Nick Franey, a full time employee of the company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Nick Franey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Nick Franey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table One | Okvau Deposit Resource Estimate

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

Notes

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

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

This Mineral Resource estimate for the Okvau Gold project was prepared by Robin Simpson of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Ltd. Mr Simpson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Simpson consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table Two | Okvau Diamond Drilling Results

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

Table Three | Area 1 Prospect - Trenching Results

TR_ID	Interval	Gold (g/t)
TR10	3	1.68
TR14	5	3.57
and	4	3.88
TR15	17	2.93
Including	9	4.80

Table Four | Okvau North Prospect - Historical Drill Results

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC10OKV048	694230	1397925	143	269	-55	84	20	28	8	19.20
RC14OKV047	694500	1397025	140	269	-55	126	110	114	4	1.62
DD12OKV107	694266	1397938	144	284	-50	102	37	41	4	1.68

Table Five | Prek Te River - Rock Chip and Channel Sampling Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Channel Length	Gold (g/t)
R098849	694413.68	1397594	channel	1	8.28
R013977	695186	1397821	chip		10.85
R013978	695186	1397820	chip		3.62
R013979	695081	1397774	chip		2.39
R013980	695076	1397773	chip		1.08
R013981	695582	1397881	chip		14.90
R013982	695720	1398095	chip		6.84
R013986	695600	1398121	dump		1.89
R013987	694757	1397751	chip		1.30
R100463 - 64	694503.2	1397615	channel	2	2.42
R100468	694513.3	1397624	channel	1	1.20
R100536	694554.3	1397688	channel	4	6.20
R100579	694748.3	1397751	channel	1	1.35

Appendix One | Tenements

Exploration tenements held at the end of June 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at 30 June 2014
Cambodian Gold Project	Cambodia Cambodia	Okvau O'Chhung	100% 100%
Porphyry North	Western Australia	E31/921	100%
Yilganji	Western Australia	E31/597	80%
Pinjin	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%
Quicksilver[1&2]	Alaska	ADL660282 to ADL660351	100%

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

2 The Company has entered into a conditional agreement to dispose of its interest in the Quicksilver Project. The conditions to the agreement are required to be satisfied by 30 September 2014.

Mining and exploration tenements and licenses acquired and disposed during the June 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Tenements Disposed				
Radio	Western Australia	M77/633	100%	0%
Radio	Western Australia	L77/81	100%	0%
Tenements Acquired				
Nil				

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements at the end of the June 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at 30 June 2014
Yilganji, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E31/597	80%
Pinjin, Eastern Goldfields	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%

Beneficial percentage interests in joint venture agreements acquired or disposed of during the June 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement / Licence	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Joint Venture Interests Disposed				
Cambodian Gold Project	Cambodia	Phnom Peam Louk	85%	0%
Joint Venture Interests Acquired				
Nil				