



ASX Announcement & Media Release

Thursday, 24 April 2014

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 306.6 million
Market Cap: ~\$25 million
Cash: ~\$3 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

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 ounces¹
- Mineralisation is from surface, amenable to open pit mining and remains 'open'
- Multiple high priority, untested targets
- Strong shareholder base

¹ Refer Table Two

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Quarterly Report for the period ended 31 March 2014

Quarter Highlights

- Metallurgical results indicate overall gold recoveries of 88% to 90%
- Drilling successfully targeted a shallow strike extension of over 200 metres beyond the 1.2Moz Okvau resource estimate (refer Table Two)
- Significant results from Okvau extensional drilling included (refer Table Three):
 - 6m @ 9.5g/t gold from 9 metres (RC13OKV213)
 - 8m @ 6.0g/t gold from 61 metres (DD13OKV216)
 - 2m @ 5.3g/t gold from 102 metres (DD14OKV217)
- High grade rock chips reported from a new target including: 31g/t, 26g/t, 21g/t, 14g/t and 10 g/t gold
- Completion of a comprehensive BLEG stream survey
- Unconditional sale of Radio Gold Mine
- Cash position at 31 March 2014 of approximately \$3 million

Introduction

The main focus for Renaissance Minerals Ltd ("Renaissance" or "Company") during the quarter ended 31 March 2014 ("March Quarter") included:

- Resource extension and exploration drilling at the Okvau Gold Project;
- Metallurgical test work on representative samples from the Okvau Deposit;
- Stream sediment BLEG sampling program over the entire 400km² covered by the Okvau and O'Chhung Exploration Licences; and
- Mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching to generate new exploration prospects with a particular focus within a 5 kilometre radius of the Okvau Deposit.

Initial drilling undertaken during the March Quarter tested for north-east strike extensions beyond the current 1.2Moz Okvau resource estimate (refer Table Two). Outstanding results were reported with shallow, high grade intersections highlighting the growth potential of the Okvau Deposit. Further follow up extensional drilling is being planned and will be undertaken during the June quarter.

The Company received excellent results from metallurgical test work on samples from the Okvau Deposit. Total gold extraction of between 88% and 90% was achieved by coarse grinding and flotation, fine grinding of a low mass concentrate and conventional cyanide leaching of concentrate and flotation tails. The results confirm the primary gold mineralisation at Okvau may be extracted through a conventional cyanide leach process circuit without any requirement for intensive oxidation. Given the positive metallurgical results the Company will commence a Scoping Study during the June Quarter to assess the potential development of the Okvau Deposit.

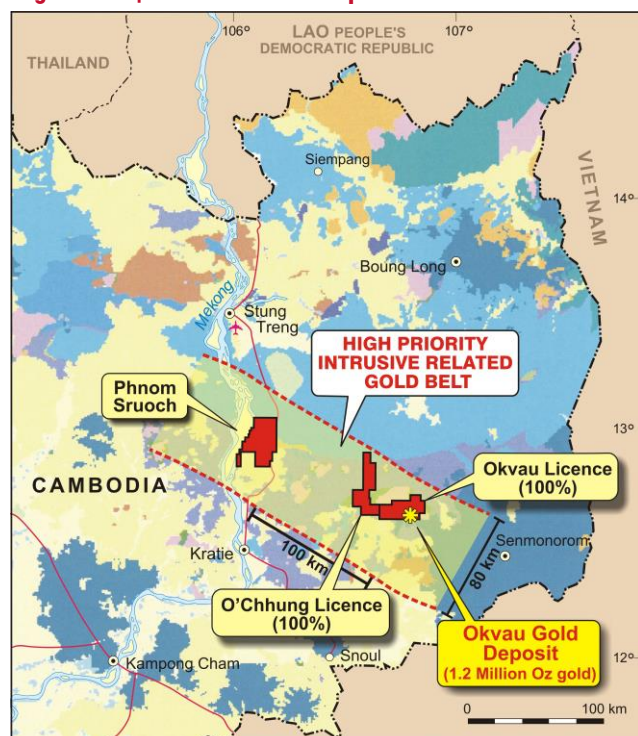
A detailed BLEG stream survey was completed over the entire 100% owned Okvau and O'Chhung Exploration Licences (~400km²) comprising of over 600 sample sites. The samples have been submitted for analysis and results are expected in the June Quarter.

Cambodian Gold Project

Background

The Company acquired the Cambodian Gold Project in May 2012. The project area is predominately located in the eastern region of Cambodia and covers an extensive area of approximately 1,000km² within the core of a prospective recently discovered Intrusive Related Gold ("IRG") province in the eastern region of the country.

Figure One | Cambodia Gold Project Location



The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung Exploration Licences cover approximately 400km² of the total project area and are located in the eastern plains of Cambodia in the Monduliri Province approximately 265 kilometres north-east of the capital Phnom Penh (refer Figure One). The topography is undulating with low relief 80 to 200 metres above sea level. There are isolated scattered hills rising to around 400 metres. The area is sparsely populated with some artisanal mining activity. Existing roads and tracks provide for sufficient access for the exploration activities.

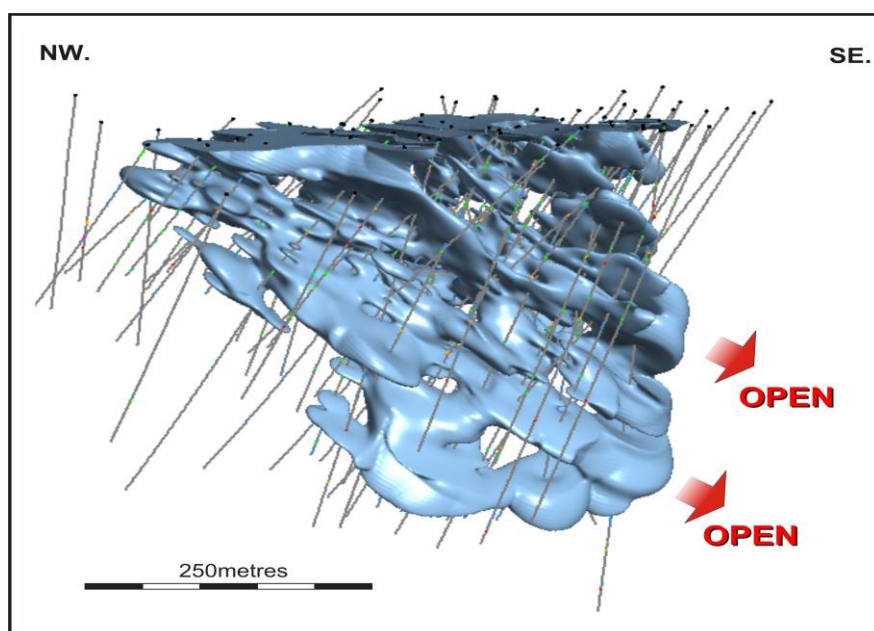
An independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of 15.6Mt at 2.4g/t for 1.2 million ounces of gold has recently been defined at the Okvau Deposit (refer Table Two). Importantly, over 90% the resource estimate is in the Indicated category. The resource estimate comprises 15.2Mt at 2.3g/t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

The mineralised vein system of the Okvau Deposit has a current strike extent of 500 metres and width of 250 metres. The Indicated component of resource estimate is from surface to less than 300 metres. 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 +28,000 metres of diamond drill core.

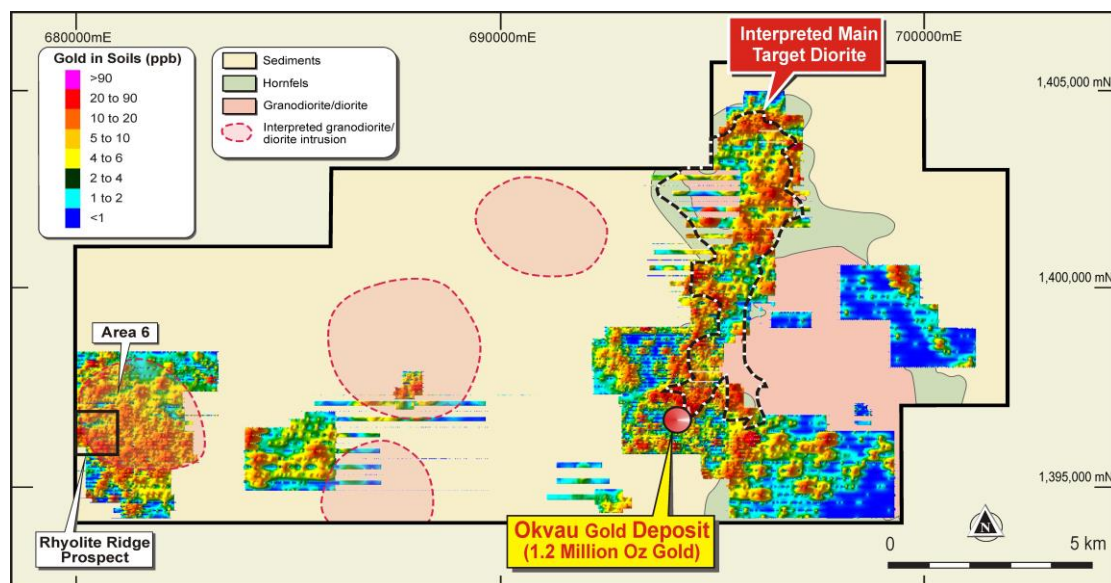
The Okvau Deposit and other gold occurrences within the exploration licences are directly associated with diorite and granodiorite intrusions and are best classed as an Intrusive Related Gold mineralisation. Exploration to date has demonstrated the potential for large scale gold deposits with the geology 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 (refer Figure Three).

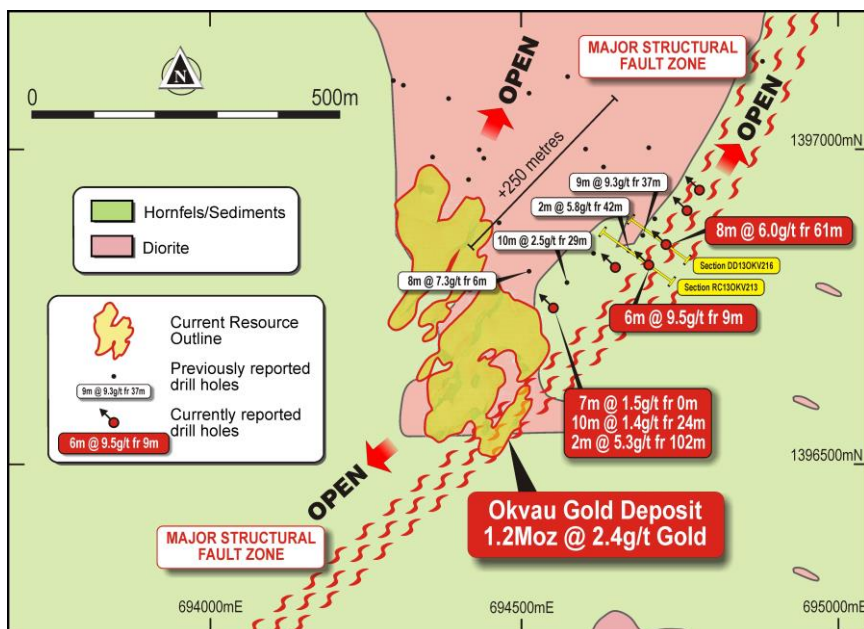
Figure Three | Okvau Exploration License Area (200km²): Soil Geochemistry



A corridor of over 10 kilometres to the north of the Okvau Deposit has now been soil sampled (on a nominal grid of 200m x 50m) returning highly anomalous gold in soils (supported by critical pathfinder multi-elements). This 10 kilometre corridor is positioned in a favourable geological setting along the western margin of the large diorite intrusion that hosts the Okvau Deposit. The size of this anomalous area indicates the potential for very large mineralised systems.

Activities during the March Quarter

Figure Four | Okvau Deposit - Extensional Drilling



Drilling

Drilling was undertaken at the Okvau Deposit targeting shallow north-east strike extensions beyond the current 1.2Moz Okvau resource estimate (refer Table Two).

Significant (+10 gram metres) results include (refer Table Three for complete results):

- **6m @ 9.49 g/t gold from 9 metres (RC13OKV213)**
- **8m @ 5.95g/t gold from 61 metres (DD13OKV216)**
- **2m @ 5.32g/t gold from 102 metres (DD14OKV217)**
- **10m @ 1.36g/t gold from 24 metres (DD14OKV217)**
- **7m @ 1.51g/t gold from 0 metres (DD14OKV217)**

Drilling was testing the continuity of previous intersections outside the resource envelope along the interpreted north-east trending structure. Results confirm high grade gold zones exist over 200 metres beyond the current Okvau resource envelope (refer Figure Four).

Following these highly encouraging results the Company is planning a new round of follow-up extensional drilling at the Okvau Deposit to test a number of areas with potential that have not previously been drill tested.

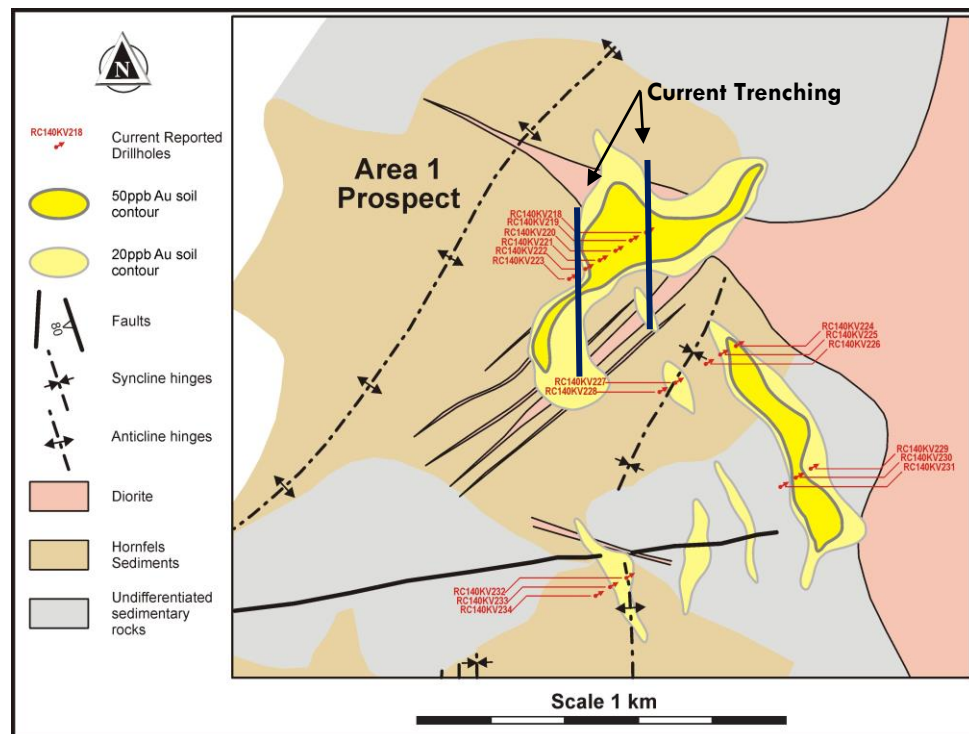
During the March Quarter, the Company also completed a first pass drilling program at the Area 1 Prospect. This initial drill program was designed to check the geological interpretation and test for shallow mineralisation beneath anomalous surface geochemistry (refer Figure Five).

Results included (refer Table Four for complete results):

- 2m @ 2.5g/t gold from 2 metres
- 1m @ 2.9g/t gold from 14 metres
- 2m @ 1.5g/t gold from 89 metres
- 2m @ 1.0g/t gold from 75 metres

These results do not fully explain the widespread anomalous soil geochemistry (gold, arsenic, bismuth and tellurium) and further work is required. Following this drilling, the Company commenced additional trenching at Area 1 Prospect to provide more detailed geological information to improve the interpretation. This trenching is designed to better define the contact between the diorite and hornfelsed sediments, which is considered to be a key control of mineralisation at the Okvau Deposit.

Figure Five | Area 1 Drill Collar Location



Geochemical Sampling - Reconnaissance Exploration

In line with the Company's focus on low cost exploration to enhance and build a strong pipeline of exploration targets, the Company has undertaken further mapping and surface sampling with particular focus within a 5 kilometre radius of the Okvau Deposit.

High grade rock chips were reported from a new target area ("Okvau North-West Prospect") in the vicinity of active artisanal workings. The Okvau North-West Prospect is located less than 2 kilometres from the Okvau Deposit (refer Figure Six). The area is defined by coincident geochemical (soils) and geophysical (gradient array IP - chargeability) anomalies, with current artisanal workings exploiting multiple gold-bearing veins. High grade rock chip samples were reported during the March Quarter from these veins and associated dump material including 31g/t, 26g/t, 21g/t, 14g/t and 10g/t gold (refer Figure Seven and ASX announcement dated 10 April 2014). Mineralisation appears to be associated with north-east trending geological structures, similar to those that host mineralisation at the Okvau Deposit. Further prospect mapping and surface sampling is being undertaken to improve the geological interpretation of this area before drill testing.

Figure Six | Prospect Location

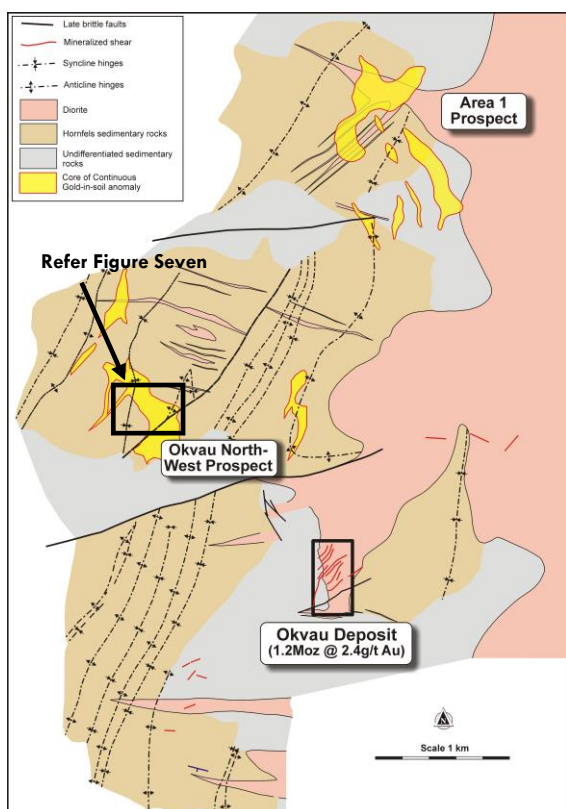
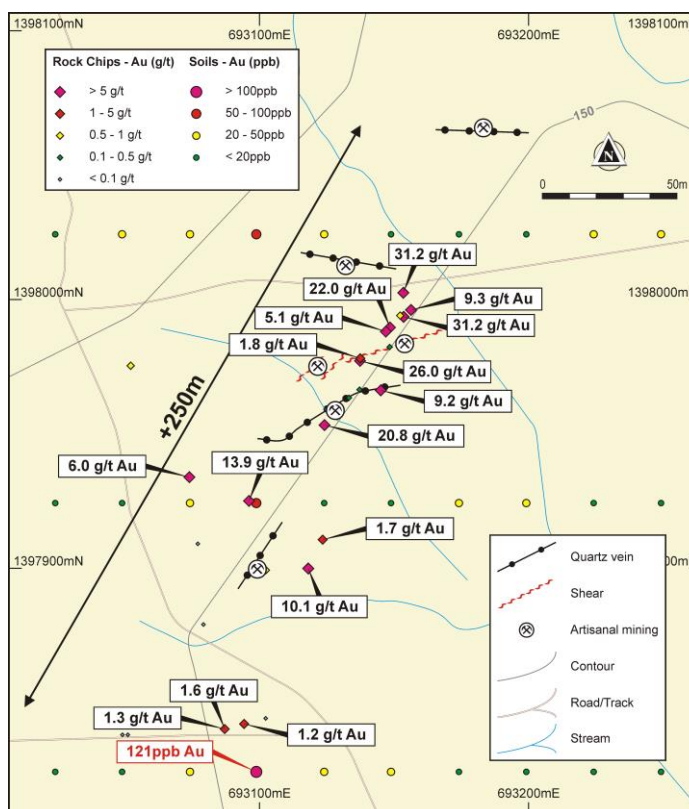


Figure Seven | Okvau North-West Rock Chips








A large stream sediment sampling program was completed during the March Quarter. The detailed BLEG stream survey comprised of over 600 sample sites and was completed over the entire ~400km² covered by the 100% owned Okvau and O'Chhung Exploration Licences. The purpose of the survey was to improve the sampling density to better define new gold targets. The samples have been submitted for multi element geochemical analysis and results are expected in the June Quarter. Areas of anomalism will be followed up with more detailed exploration including soil sampling and geophysics.

Metallurgical Test Work

During the March Quarter the Company announced that it had received excellent results from metallurgical test work on drill core samples from the Okvau Deposit. Total gold extraction of between 88% and 90% was achieved by coarse grinding and flotation, fine grinding of a low mass concentrate and conventional cyanide leaching of concentrate and flotation tails.

A master composite was composed of 12 variability composite samples representative of the Okvau Deposit. These samples were selected from across the main geological domains of the Okvau Deposit at varying depths. All samples were from diamond core in primary mineralisation. All drilling samples at the Okvau Deposit have been subject to multi-element analysis providing useful geochemical data to assist in selecting samples for metallurgical test work that are representative of the Okvau Deposit.

Metallurgical test work undertaken during the March Quarter included:

-  Whole ore leaching of samples
-  Rougher sulphide flotation
-  Fine grinding of concentrate
-  Leaching of flotation concentrate
-  Leaching of flotation tailings

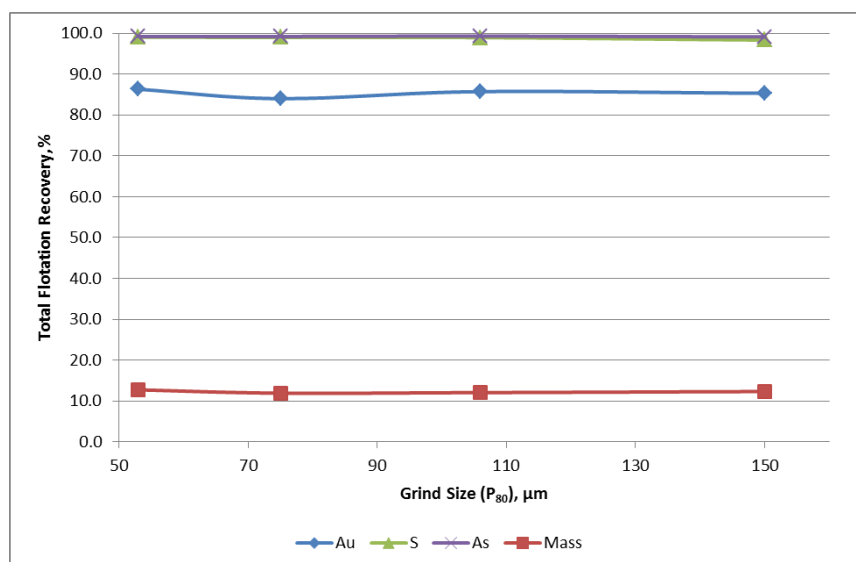
Gold extraction from leaching of both the flotation tails and concentrate, along with the overall gold extraction, are shown below in Table One:

Table One | Overall and Stage Gold Extraction

Type	Grind Size (P ₈₀ , µm)		Gold Extraction % (by stage)		Overall Gold Extraction, %		
	Whole Ore	Concentrate	Concentrate	Flotation Tail	Concentrate	Flotation Tail	Total Gold
Whole Ore Leach	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.1
Concentrate Leach	75	'as is'	75.4	67.1	64.0	10.1	74.2
UFG	75	13.1	91.6	67.1	78.8	9.4	88.2
UFG	75	9.5	93.6	67.1	79.6	10.0	89.7

Bulk flotation was undertaken at a primary grind size (P₈₀) of 75 µm to produce a concentrate for fine grinding and cyanide leaching. However, flotation testing was also carried out at varying primary grind sizes (P₈₀) between 53 µm and 150 µm. Results from the 150 µm and 75 µm primary grind were very similar indicating a cost effective coarse grind could be selected for whole ore indicating with little difference in the recovery of sulphide minerals (refer Figure Eight | Flotation Performance by Grind Size).

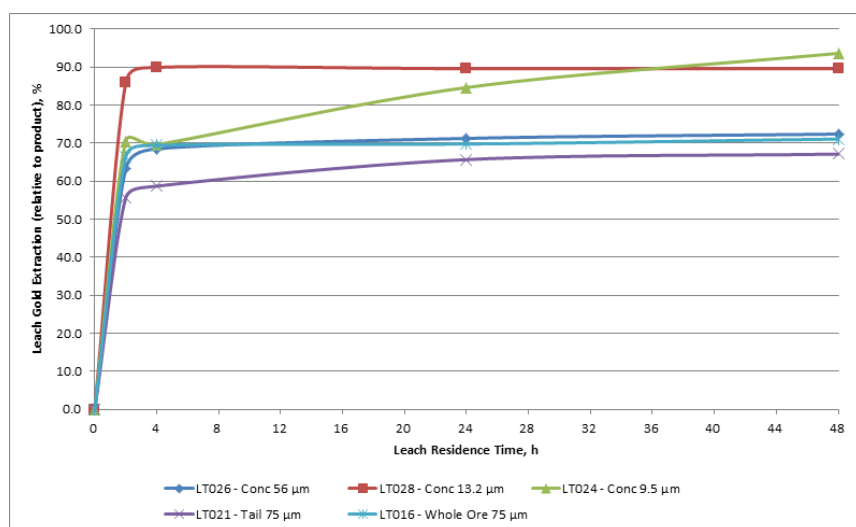
Figure Eight | Flotation Performance by Grind Size



Sulphur and arsenic recovery were consistently greater than 98% whilst gold ranged between 85% and 90%. Mass recovery, which is dependent of sulphur feed grade, was approximately 12% to 13%, however, there is scope to reduce this to below 10% by producing a higher grade rougher concentrate following further test work. The laboratory residence time for the flotation tests was 12 minutes, although the last 7 minutes contributed less than 1% sulphur recovery indicating rapid flotation kinetics

Gold extraction rates during cyanide leaching of the flotation tails and the concentrate were extremely rapid and largely complete within 3-4 hours (refer Figure Nine | Leach Kinetics).

Figure Nine | Leach Kinetics



These results indicate the Okvau primary gold mineralization may be extracted through a conventional cyanide leach process circuit without any requirement for intensive oxidation. These positive metallurgical results will now allow the Company to commence a Scoping Study to assess the potential development of the Okvau Deposit.

The Company believes there is considerable scope to further improve overall metallurgical performance, particularly with regard to:

- Coarse primary grind within minimal impact on flotation performance
- Reagent usage and leach and flotation residence time

Ongoing metallurgical test work will be undertaken during the June quarter.

Environmental Studies

The Company has appointed an environmental consultant to commence environmental studies on the Okvau Project Area. Following this appointment the Company has begun the collection of appropriate baseline data to assist in further environmental studies.



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 Ten | 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 260km². 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.

Yilgangi Project

In June 2012, the Company also acquired an 80% joint venture interest in a prospective 94km² 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 volcanics 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

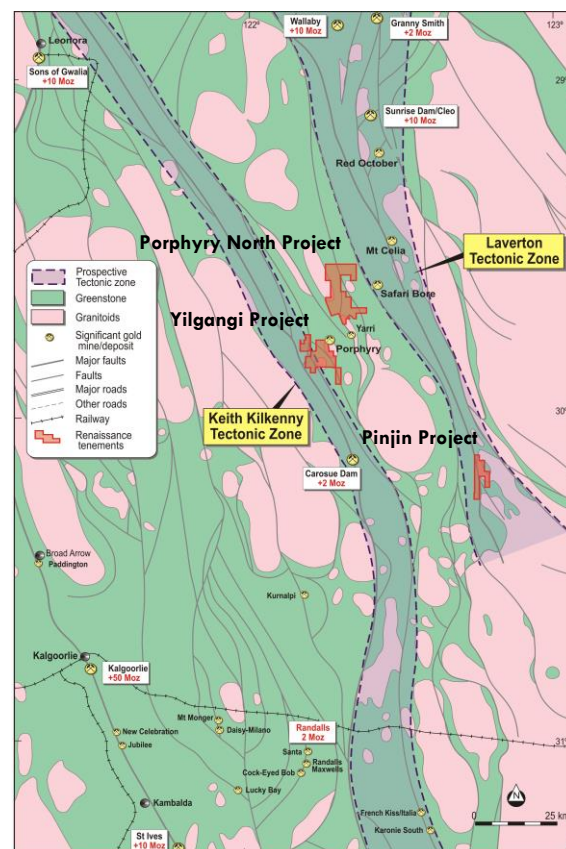
The Porphyry North Project is 100% owned and is located approximately 10 kilometres to the north of Saracen Minerals' Porphyry Gold Mine and has a similar geological setting. Historical shallow drill results at Porphyry North targeting anomalous soil geochemistry include 12m @ 6.8g/t gold from 8 metres,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

During the March 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 has appointed PCF Capital to seek expressions of interest for the divestment and/or joint venturing of these tenements. This approach is consistent with the Company's focus on the Cambodian Gold Project.

Figure Eleven | Eastern Goldfields Project Area



Radio Gold Project, Southern Cross

Background

The Radio Project area encompasses the historic Radio Gold Mine, located 40 kilometres north of Southern Cross near the town of Bullfinch. In its day, the Radio Gold Mine was the highest grade gold mine in Western Australia. It produced approximately 71,050 ounces of gold at an average grade of 38.5g/t Au until it ceased production in 1974.

Historical workings at the mine extend to just 105 metres below surface and relatively recent drilling has identified additional mineralisation that extends in all directions from the mine. While the underground workings extend along strike for 150 metres, drilling indicates the Radio gold mineralisation extends for a minimum strike length of 420 metres and remains open.

Activities during the March Quarter

During the March Quarter the Company entered into a binding, unconditional Sale & Purchase Agreement for the outright disposal of the Radio Gold Project. The agreement provides for an upfront cash payment of \$300,000 as consideration and the assumption of \$85,000 of environmental bonding currently provided by the Company. The upfront cash consideration was received by the Company during the March Quarter and has been finalised subsequent to Quarter end.

The Company also disposed of its shareholding in Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd ("SXG") during the March Quarter which it had received under the terms of a previous joint venture agreement with SXG.

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.

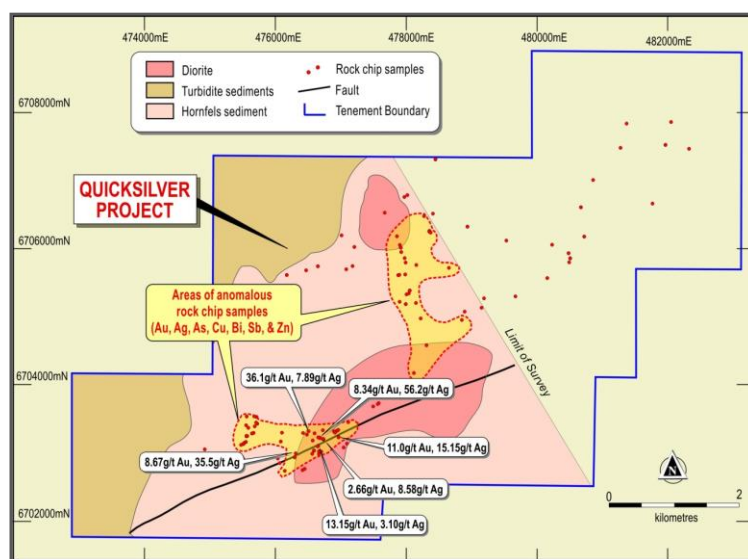
The project area has been subject to preliminary geological mapping and rock chip sampling. The sampling was focussed on quartz veins, breccias, shears as well as zones of alteration and gossans. The rock chip sampling returned up to 36g/t gold assays. A detailed aeromagnetic survey has recently been 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.

Activities during the March Quarter

No field activities were undertaken during the March 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.

Figure Twelve | Quicksilver Project



Corporate

As at 31 March 2014, the Company had cash of approximately \$2.9 million. Total expenditure for the March Quarter was below budget as disclosed in the December Quarterly report due to lower than budgeted drill metres completed as a result of additional lower cost reconnaissance exploration activity including trenching, soil sampling and stream sampling.

During the March Quarter, Gryphon Minerals Limited ("Gryphon") sold its holding of 22.3 million shares, or approximately 7%, in the Company to predominately existing North American and Australian institutional shareholders. As a result of Gryphon no longer being a shareholder, Mr Mel Ashton resigned as a Non-Executive Director of the Company. The Company believes the current structure of the Board, comprising two Independent Non-Executive Directors (including the Non-Executive Chairman) and the Managing Director, is suitable for the Company's current position.

Renaissance attended and presented at the RIU Explorers Conference in Fremantle, Western Australia during February 2014 and at the Mines & Money Conference in Hong Kong in March 2014. In addition, during the March Quarter the Company undertook a roadshow presenting the Company to brokers and institutional investors in Sydney and Melbourne. The Company will be presenting at the RIU Resources Round-Up Conference in Sydney in May 2014 and in conjunction with this undertake further promotional activities.

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 March Quarter and are being considered by the Company.

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 Two | 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 Three | Okvau North-East Drill Hole Location and Results Summary (refer ASX Announcement 10 February 2014)

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC13OKV212	694638	1396812	315	-50				NSR
RC13OKV213	694687	1396822	315	-50	9 25 65	15 33 67	6 8 2	9.49 0.97 1.52
RC13OKV214	694748	1396891	315	-50				NSR
RC13OKV215	694772	1396933	315	-50				NSR
DD13OKV216	694708	1396844	315	-50	39 61	40 69	1 8	1.72 5.95
DD14OKV217	694561	1396778	315	-50	0 14 24 102	7 15 34 104	7 1 10 2	1.51 1.63 1.36 5.32

Table Four | Area 1 Drill Hole Location and Results Summary (refer ASX Announcement 10 April 2014)

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC14OKV218	694738	1400340	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV219	694695	1400328	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV220	694652	1400299	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV221	694608	1400272	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV222	694567	1400248	315	-50	14	15	1	2.92
RC14OKV223	694522	1400220	315	-50	89	91	2	1.53
RC14OKV224	694990	1400030	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV225	694945	1400005	315	-50	75	77	2	1.04
RC14OKV226	694905	1399980	315	-50	85	86	1	1.00
RC14OKV227	694820	1399928	315	-50	12	13	1	1.37
RC14OKV228	694775	1399902	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV229	695200	1399683	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV230	695146	1399656	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV231	695118	1399632	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV232	694676	1399381	315	-50	2	4	2	2.49
RC14OKV233	694634	1399354	315	-50				NSR
RC14OKV234	694590	1399331	315	-50				NSR

Appendix One | Tenements

Exploration tenements held at the end of March 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at March 2014
Cambodia Gold Project	Cambodia	Okvau	100%
	Cambodia	O Chhung	100%
	Cambodia	O Khlek Khlok	85%
	Cambodia	Phnom Peam Louk	85%
Porphyry North	Western Australia	E31/921	100%
Radio ^A	Western Australia	M77/633	100%
	Western Australia	L77/81	100%
Yilganji	Western Australia	E31/597	80%
Pinjin	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%
Quicksilver ^{B,C}	Alaska	ADL660282 to ADL660351	100%

- A: During the Quarter, the Company entered into an agreement to dispose of its 100% interest in the Radio Project which is expected to settle in the June 2014 Quarter.
- B: The Quicksilver project encompasses leases ADL660282 to ADL660351 (inclusive) (a total of 70 blocks).
- C: 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.

Exploration tenements acquired and disposed during the March 2014 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Mining tenements relinquished				
Nil				
Mining tenements acquired				
Nil				

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

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at March 2014
Cambodia Gold Project	Cambodia	O Khlek Khlok	85%
	Cambodia	Phnom Peam Louk	85%
Yilganji	Western Australia	E31/597	80%
Pinjin	Western Australia	E28/1634	80%

Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the March 2014 quarter

Nil