



ASX Announcement & Media Release

Friday, 8 March 2013

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 213 million
Market Cap: ~\$34 million
Available Cash: ~\$6 million (31 Dec 2012)

Board & Management

Rick Hart, Non-Executive Chairman
Justin Tremain, Managing Director
Mel Ashton, Non-Executive Director
Dave Kelly, Non-Executive Director
Brett Dunnachie, Company Secretary

Company Highlights

- Targeting multi million ounce gold systems in a new Intrusive Related Gold province in Cambodia
- Okvau Deposit (100% owned): Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 15.6Mt @ 2.4g/t Au for 1.2 Million ounces at Okvau deposit
- Resource remains 'open'
- Multiple high priority, untested targets
- Strong shareholder base

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Renaissance Announces 1.2 Million Ounce Gold Resource at 2.4g/t Gold for Okvau Deposit, Cambodia

- Independent JORC resource estimate at the 100% owned Okvau deposit of 15.6Mt at 2.4g/t gold for 1.2 million ounces gold
- 93% of resource estimate classified as 'Indicated'
- Indicated component of resource estimate is from surface to less than 300 metres. Depth and geometry is amenable to open pit mining
- Okvau remains open to the north-east, south-east and at depth with scope for further resource expansion (refer Figure One and Two)
- 25,000 metre regional Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program continuing

Renaissance Minerals Limited (ASX code: RNS) announces a significant milestone with a new independent JORC compliant gold Indicated and Inferred resource estimate for its flagship 100% owned Okvau gold deposit in Cambodia, of **15.6Mt at 2.4g/t gold for 1.2 million ounces**.

The resource estimate comprises **15.2Mt at 2.3g/t gold for 1.11 million ounces of gold classified into the Indicated resource category** plus 0.5Mt at 5.9g/t gold for 0.1 million ounces of gold classified into the Inferred resource category.

Managing Director, Justin Tremain, commented: **"This is a significant achievement for the Company. Renaissance acquired the Project less than 12 months ago and its initial drilling program completed in 2012 has already resulted in a major resource increase of 65% and a 33% improved gold grade to 2.4g/t.**

"The Project is proving to be a very attractive high grade project with significant scale. The Okvau deposit covers only a small part of the Project area and demonstrates the prospectivity of this unexplored region of Cambodia.

"Results achieved to date vindicate our belief that the eastern region of Cambodia will evolve into a major new gold province in an emerging country with a stable democratic Government."

The resource estimate includes the drilling completed by the Company on the Okvau gold deposit during 2012, which was a combination of infill and extensional drilling. This drilling provided better delineation of high grade gold zones.

Renaissance engaged SRK Consulting ("SRK") of Perth, Australia to complete an independent estimation of the mineral resources for the Okvau gold deposit. The SRK March 2013 Resource estimate for the Okvau gold deposit is shown below:

Resource Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gold (Moz)	Percentage of Gold
Indicated (300m and above)	15.2	2.3	1.11	93%
Inferred (below 300m)	0.5	5.9	0.09	7%
Total	15.6	2.4	1.20	100%

Notes:

1. The resource to approximately 300 metres vertical depth (-150mRL and above) is reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.65g/t gold
2. The resource beneath 300 metres vertical depth (below -150mRL) is reported at a zero lower cut-off within a 2.0g/t gold grade shell as this material is considered more likely to be extracted by underground mining
3. Totals may appear different from the sum of their components because of rounding
4. Further details and estimation parameters contained in Appendix A

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.

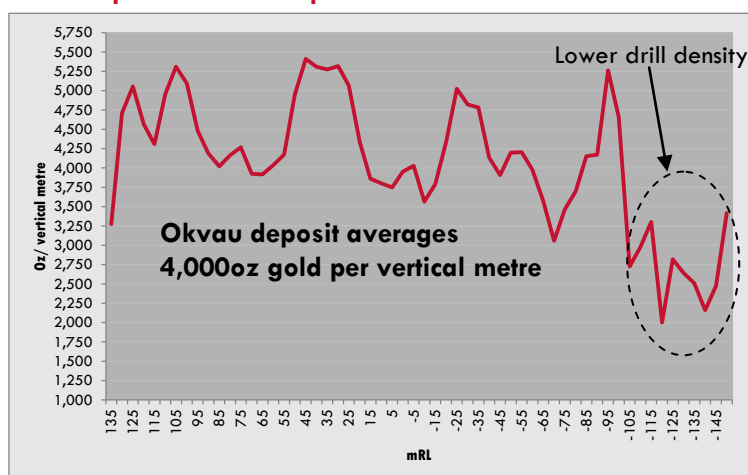
Mineralisation remains open to the north-east, south-east and at depth (refer Figure One - Okvau Deposit: Resource Wireframes and Figure Two - Okvau Deposit: Resource Block Model). Accordingly, the reported resource estimate is considered as an interim resource and potential exists to further expand the resource base.

The resource estimate covers approximately 500 metres strike and 250 metres width of the mineralised vein system. The resource estimate utilised 90 diamond drill holes totalling 28,156 metres. Given historical local mining activity, the resource estimate has excluded any mineralisation from surface to 10 metres vertical depth.

For the component potentially amenable to open pit mining, a lower cut-off grade of 0.65g/t gold is considered appropriate based on preliminary cost benchmarking undertaken by the Company.

As shown below, the Okvau deposit has a consistently high gold endowment per vertical metre.

Okvau Gold Deposit - Gold ounces per vertical metre



Note: Surface is 140mRL-145mRL. Mineralisation in the first 10 vertical metres has been excluded from the resource estimate

Renaissance aims to establish a multi-million ounce gold project at Okvau in Cambodia and is currently undertaking a 25,000 metre RC drilling program targeting high priority prospects within close proximity of the Okvau gold deposit.

The Company currently has two RC rigs drilling and has recently completed a highly successful surface geochemical sampling program that generated multiple targets to drill test over the current exploration field season. All of these targets are situated within 15 kilometres of the Okvau gold deposit (refer Figure Three - Okvau Exploration License Area and Figure Four - Okvau North Prospective Corridor).

The Company believes this new resource estimate for the Okvau gold deposit and the results from recent exploration undertaken confirm the potential for the Company to establish a new gold district.

The current drilling program is targeting further resource growth at the Okvau deposit and through new discoveries, prior to the commencement of economic studies into the potential development of a large scale gold project in Cambodia.

This announcement effectively lifts the trading halt that the Company requested on Wednesday 6 March 2013. The Company is not aware of any reason why the ASX would not allow trading to recommence immediately.

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Figure One | Okvau Gold Deposit: Resource Wireframe

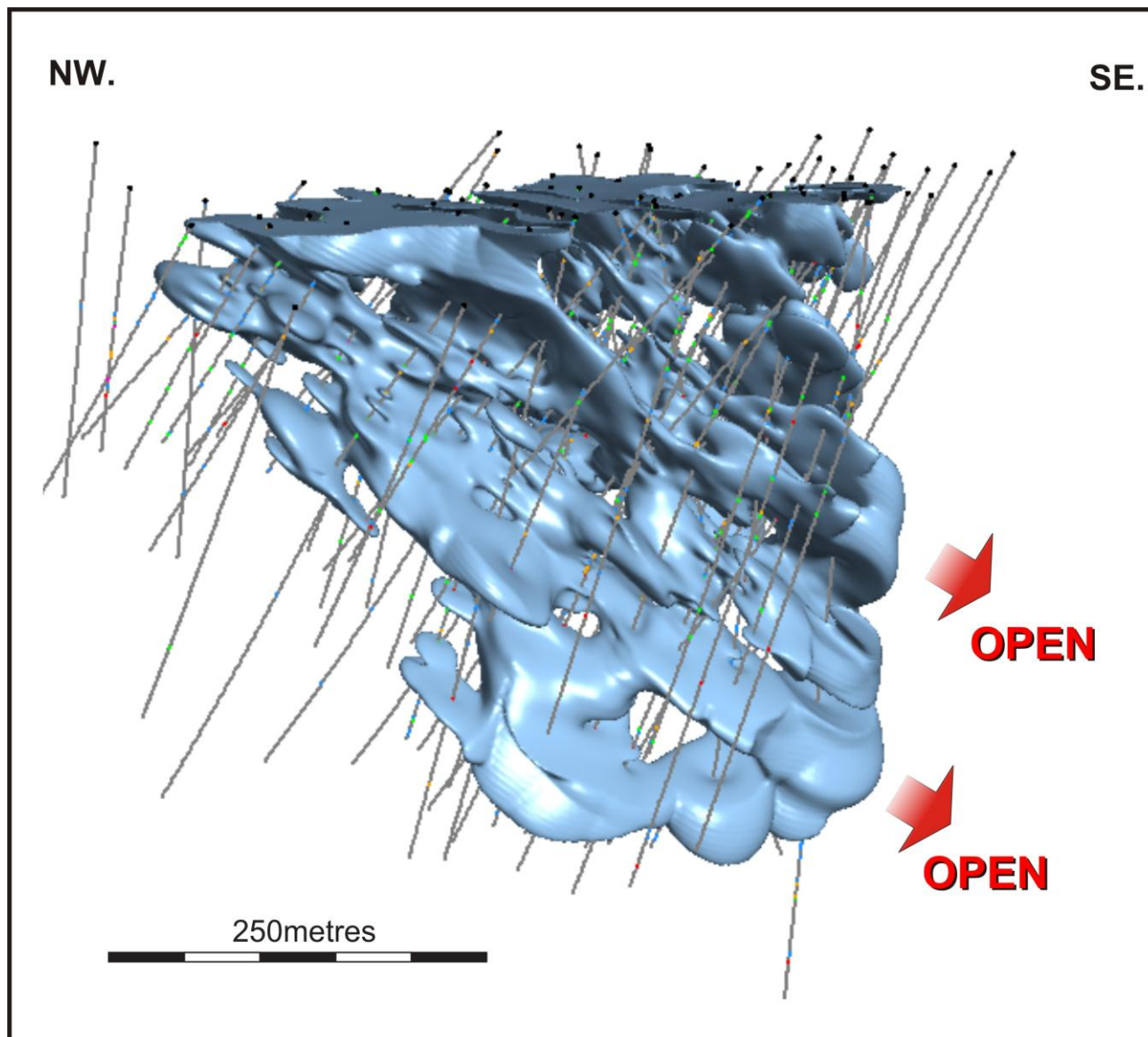


Figure Two | Okvau Gold Deposit: Resource Block Model (looking South West)

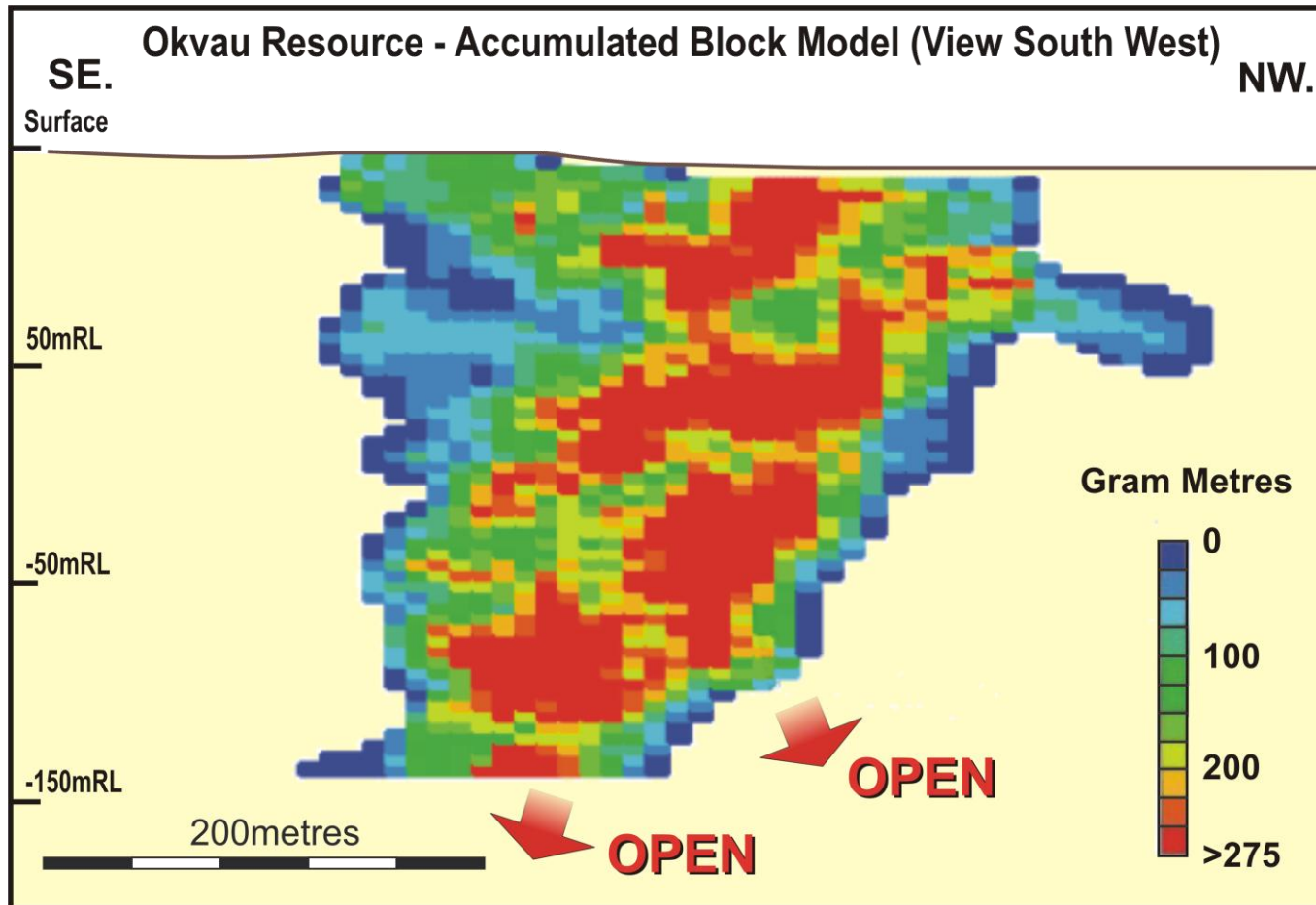


Figure Three | Okvau Exploration License Area

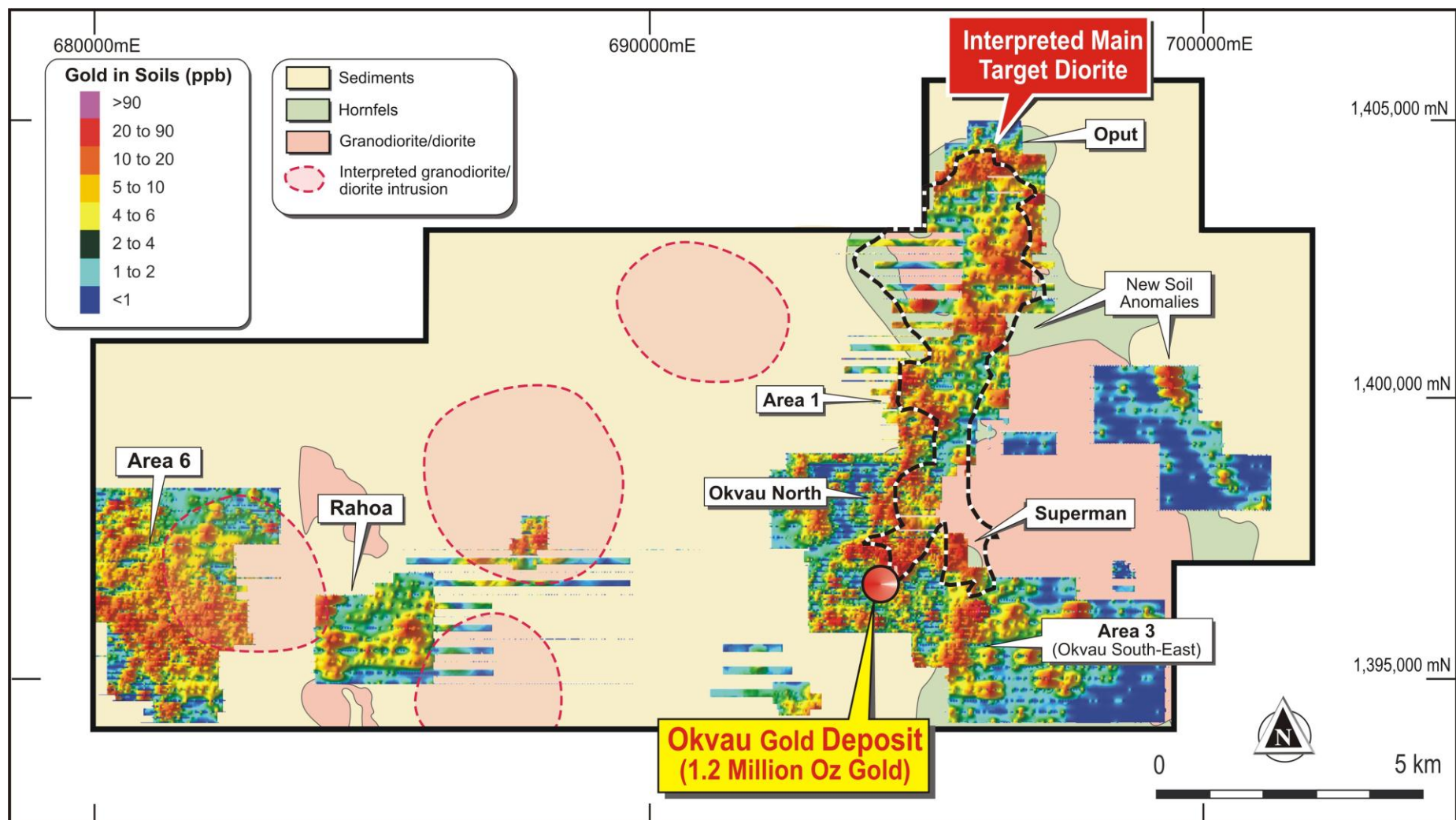
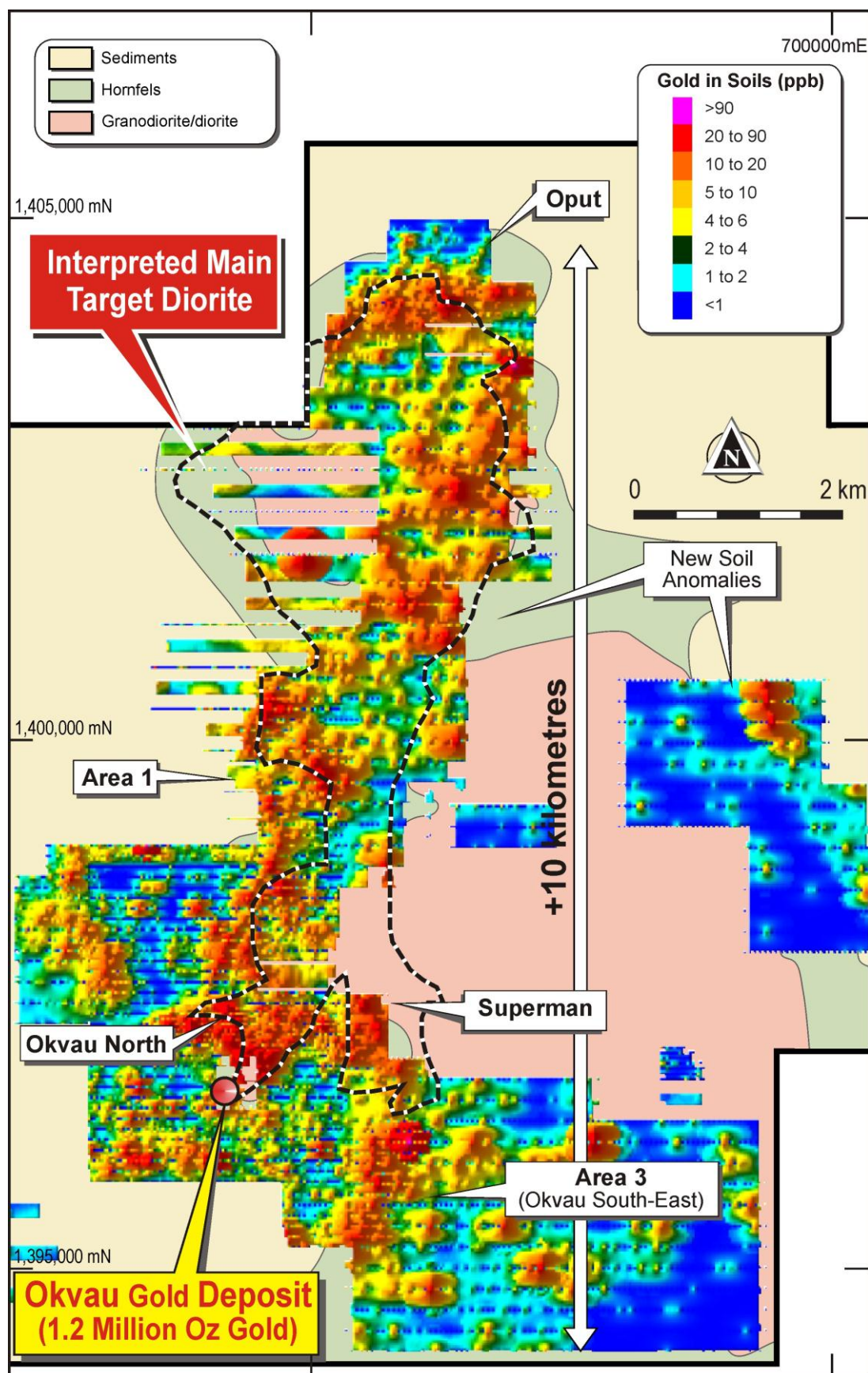


Figure Four | Okvau North Prospective Corridor



Cambodian Gold Project

The Cambodian Gold Projects cover an extensive area of approximately **1,100 square kilometres** within the core of a prospective new Intrusive Related Gold ("IRG") province in the eastern region of the country. An independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of **15.6Mt @ 2.4g/t for 1.2 million ounces of gold** has recently been defined at the **100% owned Okvau Gold Deposit**. The Okvau Gold Deposit is located in the Mondulkiri Province approximately 265 kilometres north-east of the capital Phnom Penh. The topography is undulating with low relief 80 to 200 metres above sea level. The area is sparsely populated with some artisanal mining activity. Existing dirt roads and tracks provide for sufficient access for the exploration activities.

The current Okvau resource has a strike extent of 500 metres and covers approximately 250 metres of width of the mineralised vein system. **The 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 Gold Deposit and other gold occurrences within the exploration licences are directly associated with diorite intrusions and are classed as an **Intrusive Related Gold** deposits. 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.

There are a **number of high magnitude 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 Gold Deposit. Renaissance is planning an aggressive exploration program over the next 12 months to test the expansion potential of the Okvau Gold Deposit and test a number of these additional prospects.

About Cambodia

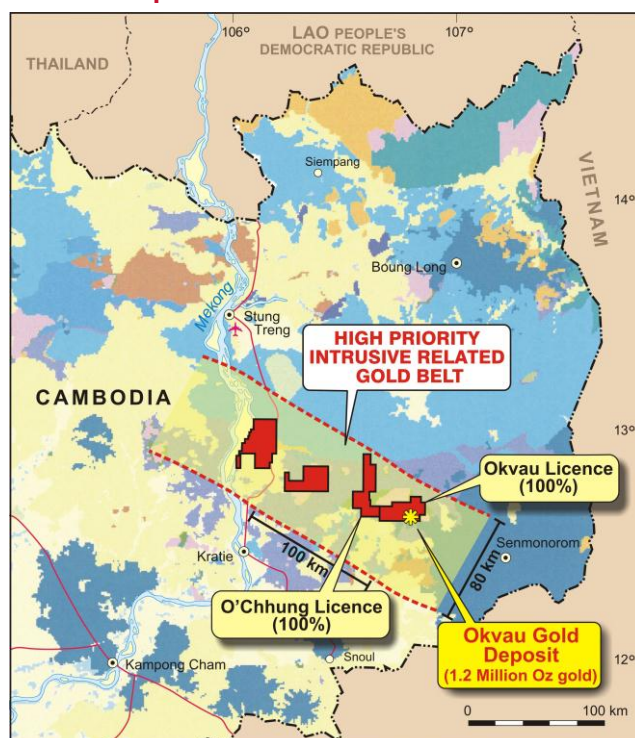
Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a constitution providing for a multi-party democracy. The population of Cambodia is approximately 14 million. The Royal Government of Cambodia, formed on the basis of elections internationally recognised as free and fair, was established in 1993. Cambodia has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

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

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibbird is a full time employee of the company. Mr Hibbird 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Shane Hibbird consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cambodia Project Location



Appendix One | JORC Compliant Resource Estimate Parameters

The gold resource estimate completed at Okvau has been undertaken by SRK Consulting based in Perth, Western Australia. The SRK March 2013 Resource estimate for the Okvau gold deposit is shown below:

Resource Classification	Cut-Off (g/t)	Tonnage* (Mt)	Grade Au* (g/t)	Contained Gold* (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

* 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

** 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

Based on the confidence in geological continuity, confidence in data quality, and the sampling density, SRK classified the component of the estimation above -150 mRL as Indicated. Below -150 mRL, the estimate of the higher grade Okvau Deeps component was based on fewer samples and more widely spaced intersections, so SRK classified this component as Inferred.

Gold mineralization at Okvau is associated with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite veining within a fault zone system that transgresses diorite and hornfelsed lithologies. Moderate to high grade gold mineralization is located within both the main shears and secondary linking faults and splays.

All samples in the database used for resource estimation are from diamond drilling. There are 90 holes in the Okvau drill hole database, for a total of 28,156 m. Intersection spacing is typically 25m by 25m. Sampling is generally on 1m or 2m intervals, for a total of 21,026 samples. All sampling has been conducted on sawn half core (NQ2). Blind QA/QC inserted every 25 drill samples, including blanks and certified standard. The samples from the first 9 drill holes (DD06OKV001 - DD06OKV009) were assayed by Mineral Assay and Services Co, Thailand. The remaining samples were all assayed by Australian Laboratory Services in Vientiane, Laos. All laboratory rejects have been retained and are in storage. All gold assaying done by 30g fire assay.

As part of the data quality review, in February 2013 SRK visited the Okvau site, the sample preparation laboratory in Phnom Penh, and the primary assay laboratory in Vientiane (Laos). SRK also reviewed previous reports, and the QA/QC results for Okvau. SRK's conclusion from these assessments is that there are no concerns about data quality that would be serious enough to downgrade the majority Indicated classification, which was assigned according to the sampling density and confidence in geological continuity.

The methods and parameters used for the estimation are summarised below:

- The mineralisation domain to constrain estimation was modelled using Leapfrog software, and based on a 0.4 g/t grade shell. Anisotropy for constructing the grade shell was set up to follow the orientation of key structural controls interpreted by Dr Stephen King of Solid Geology Pty Ltd in previous studies of the Okvau deposit. Restrictions were added to prevent the grade shell projecting too far beyond the limits of the diorite (the main lithological control on mineralisation).
- Composite length of 2m.
- Variogram model fitted via a Gaussian transform of the composite grades.
- Block size 10m x 10m x 5m
- Block grades estimated by Ordinary Kriging.
- Composite grades were capped at 50 g/t if a composite used for estimation was more than 10 m from the block being estimated. Composites within 10m were uncapped.
- A constant density factor of 2.9 was used to convert volumes to tonnes.
- Following guidance from Renaissance, SRK depleted block grades in the first 10m below topography to 0, to account for intensive near-surface artisanal mining.
- Uniform Conditioning, based on an assumed Selective Mining Unit of 5m x 5m x 5m, was applied to the Ordinary Kriging model, to give a better quality prediction of the grade tonnage curve.
- Based on preliminary pit optimisation work done by Renaissance, reporting of the model was restricted to blocks from -150 mRL and above (i.e. about 300m below surface).
- Also from the preliminary optimisation work, a cut-off grade of 0.65g/t was chosen as the base case for reporting the resource estimation results.
- Below the floor set at -150 mRL, SRK identified three zones where high grade intersections could be correlated between several drill holes. SRK modelled these zones using a 2.0 g/t grade shell, and added this "Okvau Deeps" component to the resource model.
- Block grades for the Okvau Deeps were estimated by Ordinary Kriging. No Uniform Conditioning was applied. Within the grade shells, the Okvau Deeps are reported at a zero cut-off, because the volumes are already quite restricted by the 2.0 g/t threshold, and because this material is more likely to be extracted by underground mining methods.