



ASX Announcement & Media Release

Tuesday, 17 September 2013

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 306.6 million
Market Cap: ~\$20 million
Cash: ~\$5 million

Board & Management

Dave Kelly, Non-Executive Chairman
Justin Tremain, Managing Director
Mel Ashton, Non-Executive Director
Brett Dunnachie, CFO & Comp. Sec.

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

Registered Office

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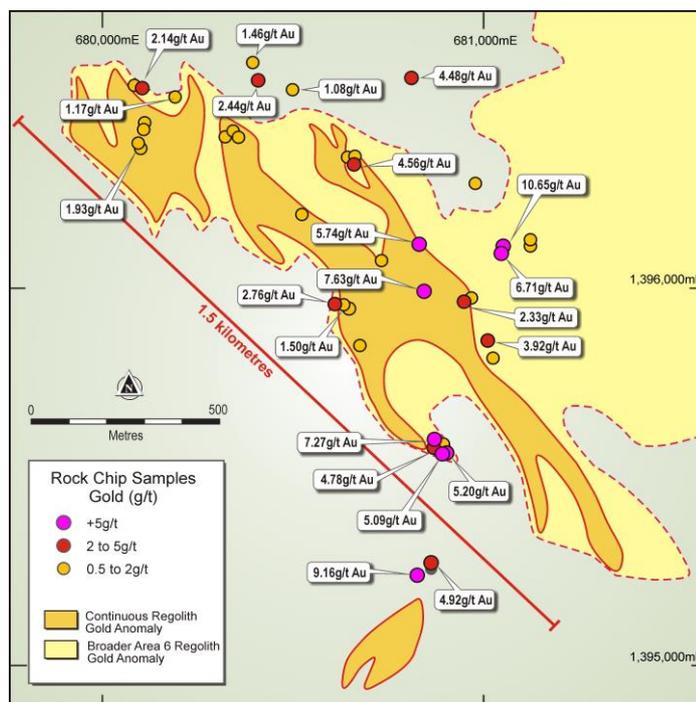
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New High Priority Drill Target, Rhyolite Ridge Prospect, Okvau

- **Continuous high grade gold regolith anomaly defined at the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect**
- **Anomaly extends over 1,500 metres in length by 200 metres in width and is supported by critical multi element anomalism (Bi & Te)**
- **High grade rock chips including 10.7g/t Au, 9.2g/t Au and 7.3g/t Au have also been recorded at Rhyolite Ridge**
- **Regolith anomaly runs parallel with north-west trending fault structures that have elevated gradient array (IP) chargeability**
- **Located within the broader 10km² Area 6 regolith anomaly and less than 12 kilometres from the Company's 1.2Moz Okvau Gold Deposit**
- **No previous drilling undertaken with first pass drilling to test Rhyolite Ridge to commence shortly**

Renaissance Minerals Limited (ASX code: RNS) ("Renaissance" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that ongoing mapping, surface sampling and data review has defined a highly promising zone of surface gold (Au) anomalism at the 'Rhyolite Ridge Prospect'. The Rhyolite Ridge Prospect is situated on the western margin of the much broader 10km² anomaly known as Area 6. It is located only 12 kilometres from the 1.2 million ounce Okvau Gold Deposit.

Whilst gold anomalism occurs throughout Area 6 it appears to be most extensive and continuous to the west and north-west and in particular at the Rhyolite Ridge prospect. A coherent and continuous regolith anomaly at Rhyolite Ridge extends over an area of approximately 1,500 metres long and 200 metres wide and trends north-west.



Auger sampling over Rhyolite Ridge has been carried out on lines at 100 metre intervals and sample points at 25 metre intervals. Within the 1,500 metre continuous regolith anomaly, there are several areas of +100ppb Au anomalism including results of 741ppb Au, 706ppb Au, 646ppb Au, 624ppb Au and 584ppb Au.

A total of 81 rock chips have been taken from the Rhyolite Ridge prospect and they average approximately 1.4g/t Au, with several rock chips returning +5g/t Au and up to 10.7g/t Au.

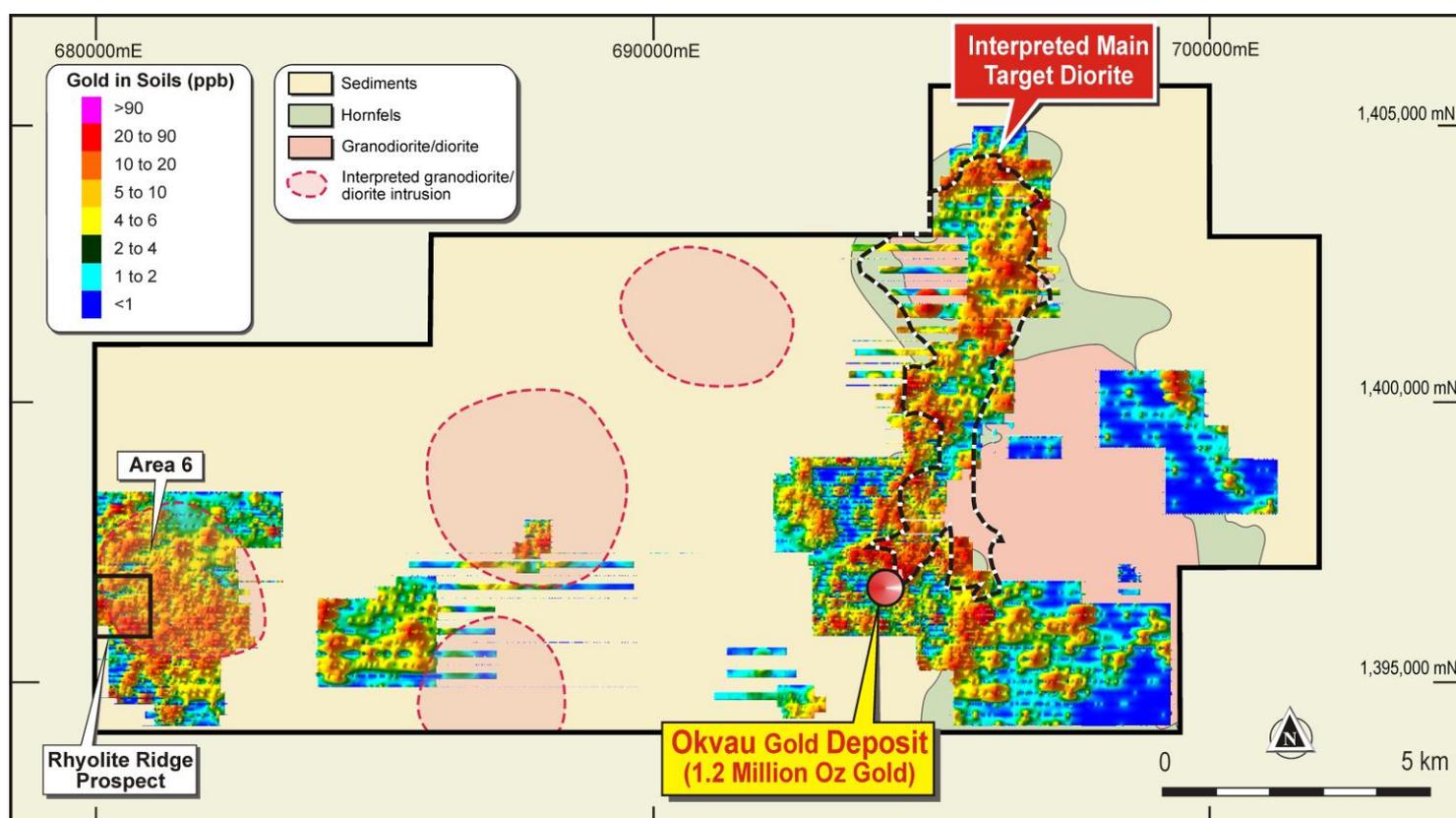


It is commonly accepted that the best potential for large scale intrusion related hydrothermal systems occurs where both bismuth (Bi) and arsenic (As) are present together with gold and to a lesser extent tellurium (Te) and tungsten (W). This favorable metal assemblage is most widely developed and prevalent at Rhyolite Ridge. Coincidental Te-Bi-Au-As anomalism characterizes the prospect area.

Mapping of artisanal workings, coupled with analysis of the gradient array (IP) chargeability data suggests northwest striking faults are key controls to the regolith anomaly at Rhyolite Ridge. The anomalous Te-Bi-Au-As zone at Rhyolite Ridge runs parallel with these north-west striking faults. Zones of elevated chargeability coincide with these structures.

The Rhyolite Ridge Prospect is hosted by a gently south-dipping package of locally metamorphosed sandstones and siltstones. Aeromagnetic data shows an apparent large circular feature at Area 6 interpreted to be a major buried diorite-granitoid pluton. The northern part of the prospect is intruded by an east-west trending swarm of quartz porphyritic rhyolite dikes.

It is likely the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect and other prospects within Area 6 form part of a much larger mineralizing intrusion related hydrothermal system.



Next Steps

Exploration to date at Area 6 has included extensive regolith geochemical sampling, acquisition of gradient array IP and aeromagnetic data, geological mapping of regolith sampling lines and examination of artisanal workings. A reconnaissance reverse circulation drilling program was undertaken in March/April 2013 at an area of recent artisanal mining activity located in south-eastern portion of Area 6. There has been no drilling undertaken at or near the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect. **The Company will undertake some drilling on the Rhyolite Ridge Prospect in the upcoming drill program to commence at the end of the wet season (expected late October/early November).**

Cambodian Gold Project: Background

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. 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 dirt roads and tracks provide for sufficient access for the exploration.



In March 2013 Renaissance announced an independent JORC-compliant indicated and inferred resource estimate at the Okvau Gold Deposit of 15.6Mt @ 2.4g/t for 1,200,000 ounces (Refer Table One). The Okvau Gold Deposit is from surface and remains 'open' with potential for further resource growth. The current Okvau resource has a strike extent of 500 metres and covers approximately 250 metres of width of the mineralised vein system. The current resource estimate is underpinned by approximately 28,000 metres of diamond drill core.

The Okvau Deposit and other gold occurrences within the Okvau and O'Chhung exploration licences are directly associated with diorite and granodiorite intrusions and are best classed as 'Intrusive Related Gold' systems.

Within the Okvau and O'Chhung licences 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 Gold Deposit.

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 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.

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

For further information please contact:
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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Shane Hibbird is a full time employee of the company. Mr Shane 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.



Table One | Okvau Gold Deposit Resource Estimate

Resource Classification	Cut-Off¹ (g/t)	Tonnage² (Mt)	Grade Au² (g/t)	Contained Gold² (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.