ASX Announcement & Media Release

Thursday, 10 April 2014

Fast Facts

ASX Code: RNS
Shares on issue: 306.6 million
Market Cap: ~$25 million
Cash: $3.8 million (31 Dec 2013)

Board & Management

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

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, amendable to open pit mining and remains 'open'
- Multiple high priority, untested targets
- Strong shareholder base

[1] Refer Table One

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Renaissance minerals limited

High Grade Rock Chips of +20g/t Gold at Okvau, Cambodia

- **High grade rock chips reported from a new target area in vicinity of active artisanal workings including: 31g/t, 26g/t, 21g/t, 14g/t and 10 g/t gold**
- **Further trenching underway at the Area 1 Prospect following completion of first pass drill testing**
- **Preparation for further drilling at the 1.2Moz Okvau Deposit (refer Table One) targeting high grade strike extension outside resource envelope**
- **Completion of a comprehensive BLEG stream survey from over 600 sample sites across ~400km²**
- **Results from Okvau metallurgical test work imminent**

Renaissance Minerals Limited (ASX code: RNS) ("Renaissance" or the "Company") provides an update on its exploration activities at the Okvau Gold Project in Cambodia. 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 100% owned 1.2Moz Okvau Deposit (refer Table One).

High Grade Rock Chips | Okvau North-West Prospect

The Okvau North-West Prospect is a new target area located less than 2 kilometres from the Okvau Deposit (refer Figure One). 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 have recently been reported from these veins and associated dump material including 31g/t, 26g/t, 21g/t, 14g/t and 10g/t gold (refer Figure Two for location map and Table Three for complete results). 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 will be undertaken to improve the geological interpretation of this area before drill testing.

Figure One | Prospect Location

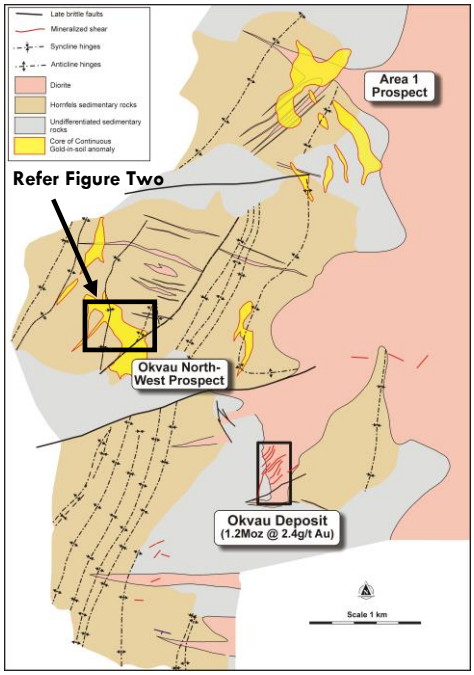
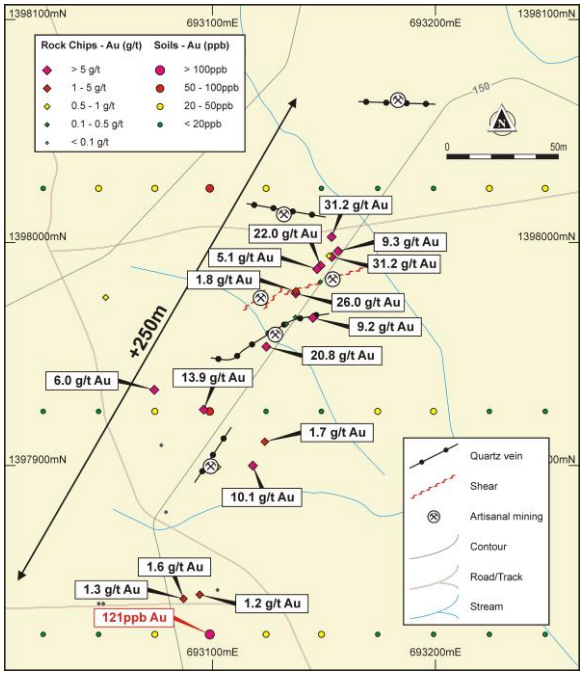


Figure Two | Okvau North-West Rock Chips




Okvau North-West Workings

Drilling | Area 1 Prospect

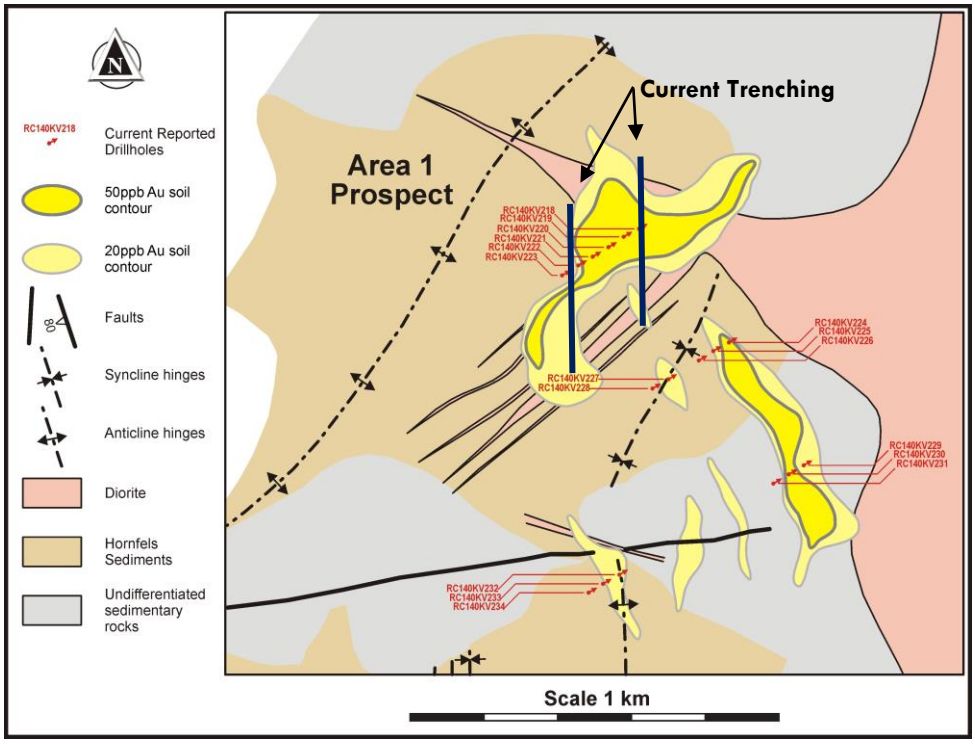
The Company completed a first pass Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program of 17 holes (for 1,790 metres) at the Area 1 Prospect. This initial drill program was designed to check the geological interpretation and test for shallow mineralisation beneath anomalous surface geochemistry (refer Figure Three).

Results included (refer Table Two 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

Results from this drilling does not fully explain the widespread anomalous soil geochemistry (gold, arsenic, bismuth and tellurium) and further work is required. The Company is undertaking additional trenching to provide more detailed geological information to improve the interpretation. In particular, the 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 Three | Area 1 Drill Collar Location




Current Area 1 Trenching

Further Drilling | Okvau Deposit

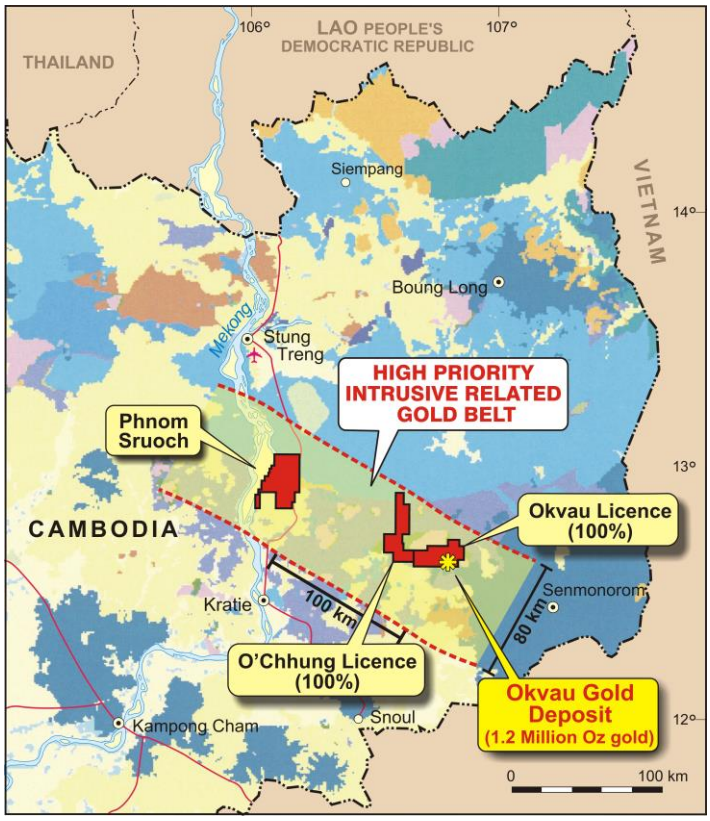
The Company is currently planning a new round of extensional drilling at the Okvau Deposit where a number of areas with potential have not been drill tested. In particular, this next program will follow up the recently reported results from the last drill program which returned high grade north-east strike extension (refer ASX Announcement 10 February 2014 and 3 April 2013) including:

- 6m @ 9.5 g/t gold from 9 metres
- 8m @ 6.0g/t gold from 61 metres
- 8m @ 7.3g/t gold from 6 metres
- 2m @ 5.8g/t gold from 42 metres
- 9m @ 9.3g/t gold from 37 metres
- 10m @ 2.5g/t gold from 29 metres

Regional Exploration

A detailed BLEG stream survey has recently been completed over the entire 100% owned Okvau and O'Chhung Exploration Licences (~400km^2) which included over 600 sample sites. The purpose of the survey was to improve the sampling density to better define new gold targets. The samples have been submitted for analysis and results are expected in the current quarter.

Figure Four| Okvau Deposit Regional Location



Cambodian Gold Project | Background

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. 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 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 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
Renaissance Minerals Limited
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. The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Table Two | Area 1 Drill Hole Location and Results Summary

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

Table Three | Okvau North-West Rock Chip Location and Results Summary

Sample Name	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Gold (g/t)
R006927	693102	1397900	Grab	0.80
R006929	693074	1397935	Grab	6.00
R006935	693124	1397954	Grab	20.80
R006936	693145	1397967	Grab	9.18
R013427	693094	1397843	Grab	1.15
R013428	693087	1397841	Grab	1.64
R013429	693087	1397841	Grab	1.31
R013434	693118	1397901	Grab	10.10
R013438	693156	1397997	Grab	9.28
R013442	693096	1397926	Grab	13.50
R100076	693153	1398003	Grab	31.20
R500013	693123	1397911	Grab	1.74
R500014	693137	1397978	Grab	1.82
R500015	693137	1397978	Grab	26.00
R012080	693153	1397994	Grab	31.20
R012081	693152	1397995	Grab	0.81
R012082	693148	1397990	Grab	22.00
R012083	693147	1397989	Grab	5.10

Appendix One | 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	• 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.	• Reverse circulation drilling is used to collect 1m samples from all zones of interest; these are riffle split at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. 1m sub-samples beyond a zone of interest were combined to generate a 4m composite sample for assay. • Trench samples (approx. 3kg) are standard channel samples collected from the side wall of a trench – used to define drill target. • Soil samples (approx. 100g) are collected from shallow (±20-30cm deep) pits, to avoid any surface contamination – used to define areas of interest and/or drill targets. • Rock chip samples are grab samples collected from specific geological features of interest, including veins and zones of visible mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• A truck-mounted Boart Longyear LF70 M/P drill rig is used to drill 4" RC holes.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• 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 Geochem Database – samples are usually dry.
Logging	• 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.	• All RC chips are routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, 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 drill core. • Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all trench samples and soil sampling sites.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• Most RC samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • All types of samples are prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample prep facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility was audited, at the request of Renaissance, by SRK in February 2013. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 100°C; crushed with a Boyd Crusher, to -2mm, with a rotary splitter attached, to deliver a 1.0-1.2kg split; which in turn is pulverized to -75µm by an Essa LM2 or LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >90% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed on every fifteenth sample as a check). Soil samples do not require crushing, but they are milled when necessary. • 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 trench and soil samples are also collected routinely (approx. 1 every 20 samples). No field duplicates are collected for rock chip samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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.	• All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for fire assay (Au-AA25: 30g ore grade method, total extraction by fusion, with an AA finish); and most samples are also sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest (ME-ICP41: ICP-AES for As, Fe, Mn & Zn; and ME-MS42: ICP-MS for Ag, Bi, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te & W). • All magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill samples are made with a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. QAQC 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. • Results reported here have not yet been subject to any checks by an umpire laboratory as yet – routine umpire checks are submitted every quarter and always prior to an update of a Mineral Resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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.	• 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	• 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.	• Drill hole collar and rock chip sample 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 (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. • Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 25-30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.	• At Area 1, RC drilling has been completed at 50m intervals along 400m spaced fence lines. • No samples within a "zone of interest" are ever composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.	• All drill holes are designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • In general, veining in the Okvau District is complex and the geometry of some intercepts may be less than ideal – but sampling bias is considered to be minimal and there is no problem in terms of resource estimation. • Rock chip samples are from visually mineralized material, sampling method is biased to the detection of mineralization and provides no indication of the potential average grade of the sampled structures.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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. Grab rock samples, and all 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.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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). Most of these were timed to precede the preparation of Mineral Resource estimates for the Okvau Deposit, the latest of which was prepared by SRK (April 2013).

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	• 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.	• The Okvau Project is comprised of two tenements: the Okvau Exploration Licence (No. 424 MIME MR EL) and the O Chhung Exploration Licence (No. 423 MIME 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 core of the Phnom Prich Wilderness Sanctuary is located immediately north of the Okvau EL tenement boundary. • The tenure is considered to be completely secure. • The 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	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• 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	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Okvau deposit is interpreted as an "intrusion-related gold system". It is hosted mostly in 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. • 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 west, off the coast of current Malaysia.
Drill hole Information	• 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: - 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. • 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.	• Refer Table Two.
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• All gold values over 1g/t from drilling are reported (Table 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. • All gold values over 0.5g/t from rock chip samples are reported (Table Three). • No high grade top cuts have been applied. • All results reported are gold only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	• Drill intercepts at the Area 1 Prospect are all close to true widths (estimated to be >85% of the sampled length).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• 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.	• An appropriate diagram is included in the body of this release, including a plan view of the Area 1 drill holes and rock chip samples at Okvau North West.
Balanced reporting	• 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.	• All significant drilling results are reported in Table 2. Drill holes with no significant intercepts and samples with gold grades all less than 1g/t are reported as "NSR" (no significant result)Soil geochemical anomalies are depicted by contours on the attached map (with an anomaly-background threshold = 20ppb Au). • Rock chips are used to detect for presence or absence of mineralization. Samples with gold grades less than 0.5g/t are not considered relevant to reporting
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.	• A third phase of metallurgical test work on drill core from Okvau is currently underway; results of the previous testwork have been reported. • No geotechnical work has been undertaken at Okvau, to date.
Further work	• 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.	• Further RC and diamond drilling will be undertaken to test new target extensions at Okvau, as potential is recognized. The current geological model of Okvau is being reviewed, in an attempt to identify the controls on high grade zones of mineralization. • New targets (defined by surface geochemistry and/or geophysics), beyond the immediate environs of Okvau, will also be tested.