ASX Announcement **18 October 2016**

Okvau Gold Project Update and Drilling Results

- **Definitive Feasibility Study progressing as planned with anticipated completion early 2017**

  Successful completion of shallow resource infill drilling program of 77 holes for 7,424m to infill the top 120 vertical metres of the 1.13Moz Okvau Deposit (refer Table Three) **to approximately 25 metres x 25 metres**

  Assays from the initial 46 holes received with numerous +50 gram metre intersections including (refer Table One and Four for complete results)**:**

  - **16m @ 3.90g/t gold from 19m** (RC16OKV258)
  - **5m @ 13.16g/t gold from 74m** (RC16OKV272)
  - **31m @ 3.11g/t gold from 81m** (RC16OKV275)
  - **9m @ 5.69g/t gold from 34m** (RC16OKV279)
  - **3m @ 17.99g/t gold from 81m** (RC16OKV279)
  - **8m @ 10.25g/t gold from 81m** (RC16OKV285)
  - **2m @ 33.91g/t gold from 14m** (RC16OKC286)
  - **2m @ 25.38g/t gold from 109m** (RC16OKV287)
  - **9m @ 15.09g/t gold from 35m** (DD16OKV294)

- **Results for remaining resource holes due within the next few weeks**
- **Okvau remains 'open' and step-out drilling has now commenced to test for strike and dip extensions with a ~4,000m program**
- **Geotechnical and hydrogeology studies nearing completion with positive outcomes**
- **Final metallurgical test work underway to be completed by year end to optimize proposed process flowsheet**
- **Community and provincial consultation completed as part of Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which is expected to be completed for submission in coming weeks**

Emerald Resources Limited (ASX: EMR) ('Emerald') is pleased to provide an update on its Cambodian Gold Project, including the status of the Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') and results received to date from shallow resource drilling at the 1.13Moz Okvau Deposit (refer Table Three). Emerald is in the process of completing its merger with Renaissance Minerals Ltd ('Renaissance') where shareholders representing 96% of the Renaissance shares outstanding accepted Emerald's offer. Emerald is in the process of compulsorily acquiring the remainder. Following this merger, Emerald will have 100% ownership of the Cambodian Gold Project which includes the Okvau Deposit.

Emerald is completing a DFS on the development of the Okvau Deposit following on from Renaissance's positive PFS completed in August 2015. A resource infill program has recently been completed with assay results received for approximately two thirds of the program. Drilling attention is now focused on step-out drilling to test for strike and dip extensions outside the current Okvau resource envelope. All other aspects of the DFS are progressing on schedule for completion in early 2017. In particular a final metallurgical test work program is underway to optimize the flowsheet proposed in the Renaissance PFS which is expected to be completed by end of the year.

The ESIA is expected to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment in the next few weeks which follows from extensive community consultation at both local and provincial levels.

Emerald's Managing Director, Morgan Hart, commented:
"Whilst the drilling progress has been slower than we would have liked, partly due to the Cambodian wet season which is coming to an end, the results have been encouraging.

The progress of the remaining components of the Definitive Feasibility Study have progressed as scheduled and are showing areas for improvement on the 2015 PFS completed by Renaissance. In particular, the work is confirming scope for capital cost reductions. We look forward to reporting the final DFS in early 2017."

Resource Drilling Program

A 7,424 metre resource infill drilling program was designed to improve the confidence in the resource estimate of the top 120 vertical metres of the Okvau Deposit by closing the drill spacing to approximately 25 metres by 25 metres. This area will represent the initial ~3 years of mill feed for the project. The program was designed to upgrade this area of mineralization from Indicated to Measured. Drilling progress was hampered by the Cambodian wet season and contractor mechanical issues but has now been completed. Step-out drilling is ongoing (refer below).

Assays results have now been received for 46 holes or approximately two thirds of the program. Results are confirming the existing geological and resource model.

A summary of results from these holes are shown below in Table One (refer Table Four for complete results).

Table One | Summary (+10 gram metre) Resource Drilling Results

Hole Name	Intersection			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC16OKV258	**19**	**35**	**16**	**3.90**
	51	54	3	4.06
RC16OKV260	9	12	3	3.48
	25	30	5	8.32
RC16OKV261	45	52	7	3.12
RC16OKV263	2	5	3	3.41
	20	33	13	2.48
	39	42	3	3.91
RC16OKV266	27	29	2	6.63
RC16OKV269	18	26	8	3.36
	46	59	13	1.74
RC16OKV271	63	67	4	2.69
RC16OKV272	12	18	6	3.47
	74	**79**	**5**	**13.16**
	91	94	3	4.92
RC16OKV273	2	7	5	2.08
	65	78	13	2.25
RC16OKV274	53	58	5	5.43
	104	113	9	1.84
RC16OKV275	32	40	8	1.84
	81	**112**	**31**	**3.11**
RC16OKV279	**34**	**43**	**9**	**5.69**
	55	62	7	3.85
	81	**84**	**3**	**17.99**
	96	105	9	2.88
RC16OKV280	64	67	3	3.32
	94	97	3	4.56
RC16OKV281	32	36	4	4.67
RC16OKV284	29	39	10	1.90
RC16OKV285	**81**	**89**	**8**	**10.25**
	119	127	8	5.94
RC16OKV286	**14**	**16**	**2**	**33.91**
	33	45	12	1.89
RC16OKV287	50	59	9	3.09
	95	103	8	1.59
	109	**111**	**2**	**25.38**
	119	131	12	2.89
RC16OKV288	126	131	5	5.77
RC16OKV289	36	45	9	2.44
RC16OKV290	13	16	3	4.39
	52	55	3	3.77

Hole Name	Intersection			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
	127	131	4	2.77
RC16OKV291	91	96	5	2.32
	101	109	8	4.01
RC16OKV292	30	37	7	1.57
DD16OKV294	**35**	**44**	**9**	**15.09**
	60	70	10	3.89
	99	101	2	16.76
	112	115	3	7.24
RC16OKV296	75	76	1	10.00
RC16OKV298	39	51	12	2.91
	68	72	4	5.63
	78	84	6	1.63
	117	123	6	4.00
RC16OKV302	9	10	1	12.90
	21	29	8	3.09
	61	64	3	14.32
RC16OKV303	111	115	4	2.55
RC16OKV305	27	37	10	1.72
	47	72	25	1.39
RC16OKV306	48	55	7	2.36
	132	134	2	7.78
RC16OKV307	67	77	10	3.29
RC16OKV309	30	38	8	4.07
	87	92	5	2.31
	133	140	7	1.46
RC16OKV310	14	18	4	5.23
	123	129	6	5.07

The Okvau Deposit is hosted predominately in Cretaceous age diorite and, to a lesser extent, surrounding hornfels (metamorphosed, fine-grained clastic sediments). Gold mineralization is hosted within an array of sulphide veins, which strike northeast to southwest, and dip at shallow to moderately steep angles, to the south and south-east. Mineralisation is structurally controlled and mostly confined to the diorite. The highest grade intersections generally occur at the diorite-hornfels contact. The current reported Okvau resource estimate at 0.5g/t lower cut is 15.8Mt @ 2.2g/t for 1.13Moz (including 13.2Mt @ 2.3g/t for 0.96Moz of Indicated and 2.7Mt @ 2.0g/t for 0.17Moz of Inferred, refer Table Three for details).

A plan showing the collar locations of the resource drilling, along with historical exploration drill hole collars, is shown below in Figure One.

Typical cross sections showing the new resource drilling are shown below in Figures Two and Three.

The drilling will be incorporated into a new resource estimate and a maiden reserve which will accompany the DFS in early 2017.

Figure One| Okvau Resource Drilling Collar Location

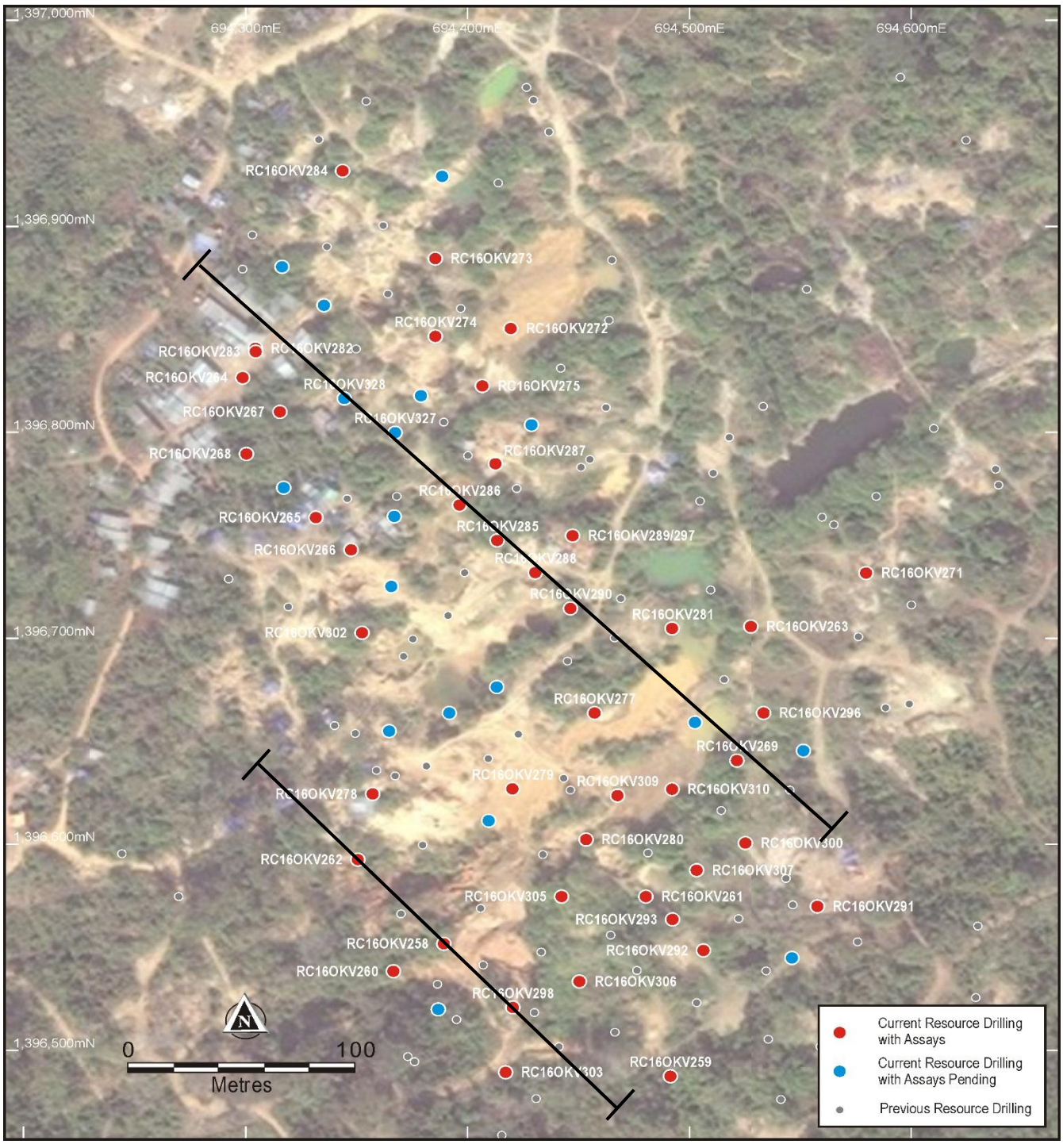


Figure Two | Cross Section RC16OKV269, 282, 283, 286, 288 & 290

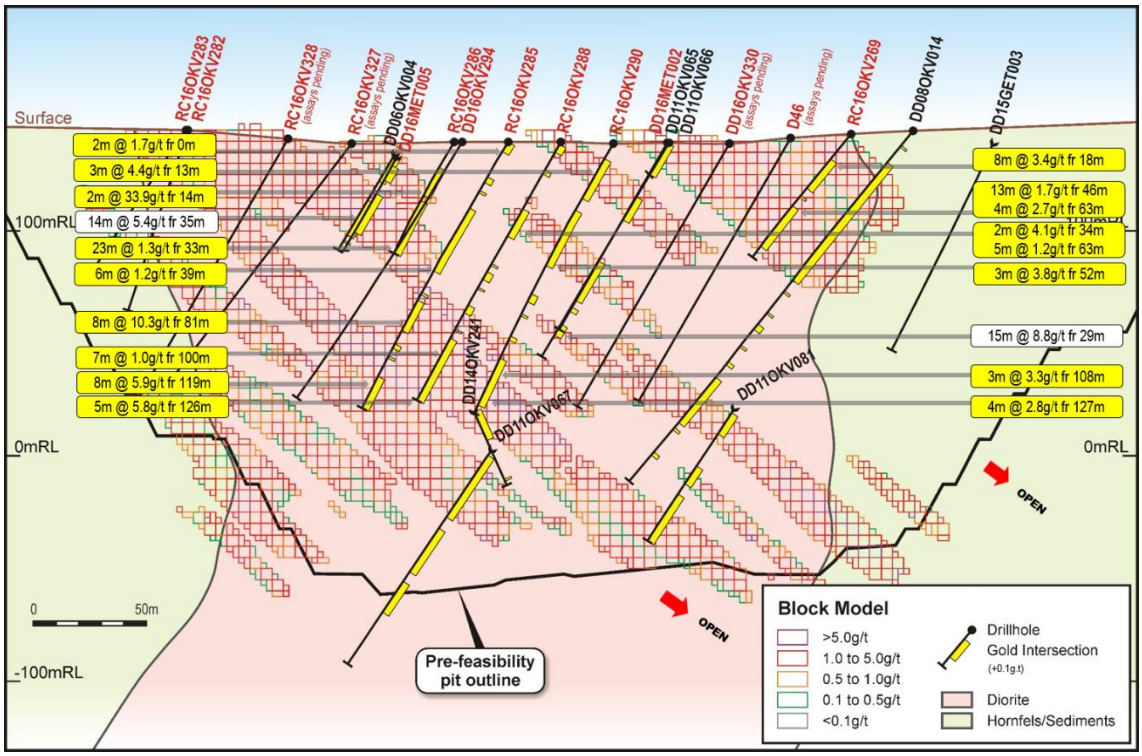
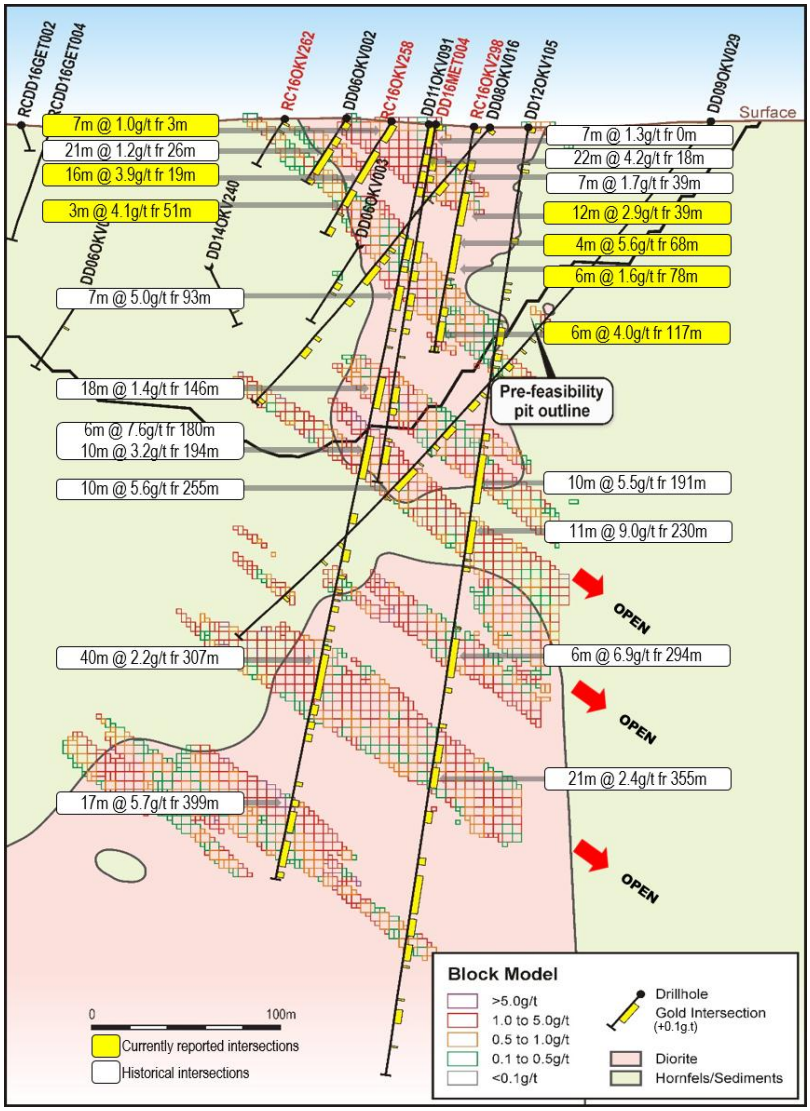


Figure Three | Cross Section RC16OKV258, 262, 298



Exploration Drilling

Emerald drilled three holes on the Samnang Prospect located adjacent to the Okvau Deposit to test the stratigraphy of the main northern and southern IP anomalies previously identified. Previous drilling by Renaissance only tested the upper margins of the IP anomaly and returned highly encouraging results such as (refer Renaissance ASX announcement dated 4 February 2013):

- 9 metres @ 6.6g/t gold from 0 metres
- 3 metres @ 4.0g/t gold from 21 metres
- 2 metres @ 4.7g/t gold from 33 metres
- 20 metres @ 2.1g/t gold from 38 metres

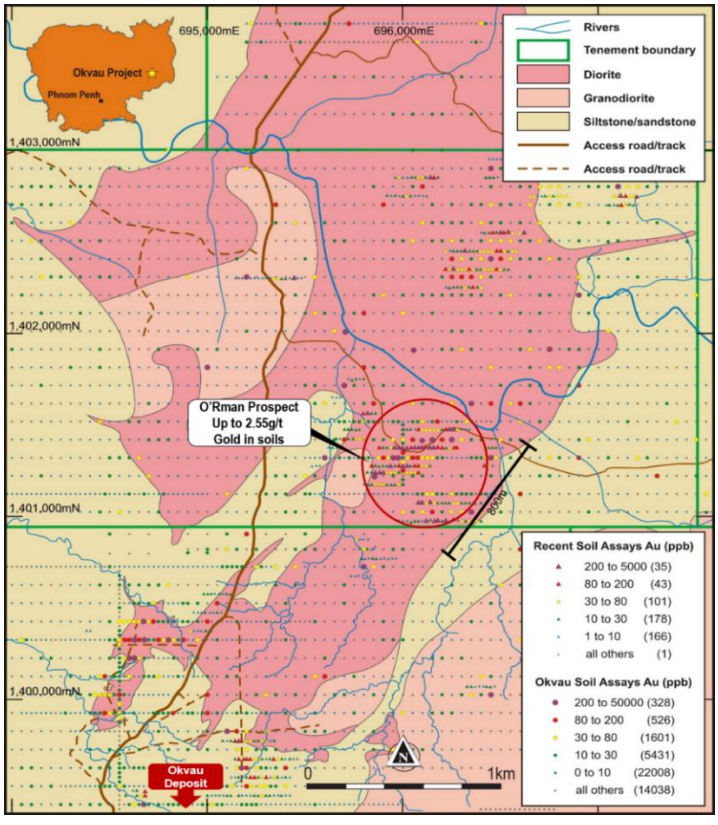
Of the three latest holes drilled to test for favorable stratigraphy in the +500 metre IP anomaly at Samnang, two northern holes (DD16OKV256 and DD16OKV325) intersected 50-100 metre zones of pyrrhotite-chlorite skarn alteration within diorite. Hole DD16OKV325 returned 2 metres @ 1.90g/t from 7 metres, 1 metre @ 3.32g/t from 22 metres and 1 metre @ 1.01g/t from 99 metres (refer Table Four for full details). Further drilling is warranted and is being planned by Emerald given the stratigraphy and broad alteration in the central and northern part of this large IP anomaly is analogous with the Okvau Deposit. The third hole (DD16OKV257) drilled into the southern IP anomaly intersected black shales which downgraded the southern end of the IP anomaly.

Two multipurpose rigs remain on site operating on double shift and have now commenced, following completion of the resource drilling, a step-out program to test for both strike extensions and down dip extensions of mineralisation outside the current resource model. A program of approximately 4,000 metres of drilling has been planned. This drilling will focus predominately to the north and north-east of the defined resources where soil geochemistry, local artisanal workings and limited shallow drilling has indicated the potential for continuation of the mineralisation.

Emerald is also planning to drill a limited number of deep diamond core holes to test for high grade mineralisation beneath the current limit of resource drilling at the Okvau Deposit. A number of high grade intersections including; 10 metres @ 5.5 g/t from 194 metres, 11 metres @ 9.0g/t from 230 metres (DD12OKV105), 6 metres @ 6.85g/t from 294 metres (DD12OKV105) and 17 metres @ 5.7g/t from 399 metres (DD12OKV091), remain 'open' beneath the bottom of the proposed open pit remain as shown in Figure Three.

Following the wet season (expected to abate during November), the Company is planning on initial RC drill testing a number of regional exploration targets including the O'Rman Prospect located ~6 kilometres north of the Okvau Deposit which has not been subject to any previous drilling. A strong, coherent geochemical anomaly extending over an area of 800 metres by 600 metres has been defined at O'Rman by recent sampling with up to 2.55g/t gold in soils and provides an encouraging regional drill target.

Figure Four | O'Rman Prospect - Soil Geochemistry



Definitive Feasibility Study

The DFS is progressing as scheduled with anticipated completion in early 2017. Status of key components is shown below:

Metallurgy

Over 600 metres of diamond drilling was completed to provide additional representative samples from five holes for metallurgical test work. Results for the first two holes were included in the June 2016 Quarterly report (ASX release 29 July 2016).

Significant results from the final three holes included (refer Table Four for full details):

Table Two | Summary (+10 gram metre) Metallurgical Drilling Results

Hole Name	Intersection			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DD16OKVMET004	19	26	7	3.09
	97	102	5	2.63
	156	164	8	2.18
	189	195	6	3.88
DD16OKVMET005	46	47	1	33.60
	87	90	3	6.63
	95	**131**	**36**	**4.57**
DD16OKVMET006	50	66	16	1.22
	74	79	5	2.34
	116	122	6	3.48
	127	132	5	3.52
	140	143	3	3.60
	155	165	10	4.56

These samples have been exported and received in Perth, Western Australia and test work has commenced. This test work program is designed to optimize the process flow sheet. The work is expected to be completed by late December 2016.

Geotechnical

Additional geotechnical holes have been drilled and reviewed by Emerald's geotechnical consultant, in addition to the geotechnical drilling previous undertaken by Renaissance. Updated geotechnical parameters are expected to be finalised in the next few weeks. There are not expected to be any adverse changes from the Renaissance PFS parameters with the possibility of improved parameters which would potentially allow for both a deeper pit and lower the strip ratio.

Engineering & Costings

Mining studies remain in progress which will incorporate an updated resource estimate based on the additional resource drilling, updated geotechnical design criteria, revised mining and processing assumptions and updated processing and mining cost inputs in the optimisation and mine design. Discussion have been held with experienced international mining contractors that would be willing to establish a presence in country.

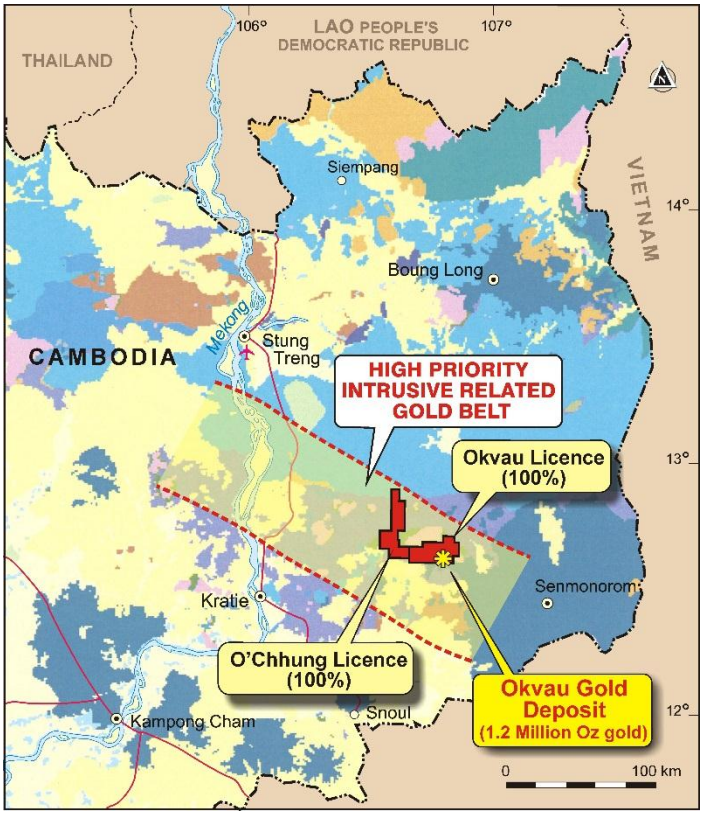
ESIA

The final draft ESIA is expected to be completed by early November 2016 for submission to the Ministry of Environment. Public consultation at local district and provincial levels have been conducted over the past few months. The feedback from Government and key stakeholders has all been very positive and the ESIA is being updated to address matters raised during these consultations.

Cambodian Gold Project | Background

The 100% owned Okvau and adjoining O'Chhung licences cover approximately 400km^2 of project area and are located within the core of a prospective Intrusive Related Gold ("IRG") province in the eastern plains of Cambodia. The Project is located in the Mondulkiri Province of Cambodia approximately 265 kilometres north-east of the capital Phnom Penh (refer Figure Five).

Figure Five | Project Location



The topography is relatively flat with low relief of 80 metres to 200 metres above sea level. There are isolated scattered hills rising to around 400 metres. The area is sparsely populated with some limited historical small scale mining activity. An all-weather gravel haulage road servicing logging operations in the area provides good access to within 25 kilometres of the Okvau exploration camp site. The current access over the remaining 25 kilometres is sufficient for exploration activities but is planned to be upgraded to an all-weather road as part of any project development.

A revised independent JORC Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate of 15.8Mt at 2.2g/t for 1.13Moz of gold was completed for the Okvau Deposit in July 2015. Importantly, approximately 85% the resource estimate is in the Indicated category. The resource estimate comprises 13.2Mt at 2.3g/t gold for 0.96Moz of gold in the Indicated resource category plus 2.7Mt at 2.0g/t gold for 0.17Moz of gold in the Inferred resource category (refer Table Three).

The mineralised vein system of the Okvau Deposit has a current strike extent of 500 metres across a width of 400 metres. The depth and geometry of the resource make it amenable to open pit mining with 73%, or 830,000 ounces of the total resource estimate within the single open pit mine design.

The Okvau Deposit remains open. There is significant potential to define additional ounces from both shallow extensions along strike to the north-east and at depth. The current resource estimate is underpinned by 132 drill holes for 33,351 metres, of which 100 holes or 30,046 metres is diamond core drilling with the remainder being reverse circulation drilling. Drill hole spacing is nominally 30 metres by 30 metres.

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

There are numerous 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.

Renaissance completed a Pre-Feasibility Study ('PFS') in July 2015 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 July 2015) for the development of a 1.5Mtpa operation based only on the Okvau Deposit via an open pit mining operation. The Study demonstrated the potential for a robust, low cost development with an initial Life of Mine of 8 years, producing on average 91,500 ounces of gold per annum via conventional open pit mining methods from a single pit.

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 five (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.

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL
Morgan Hart, Managing Director or Justin Tremain, Executive Director

Cautionary Statement

The Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) referred to in this announcement is based on Measured and Indicated Minerals Resources, plus a small proportion of Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

The Company advises that the indicated resources provides 92% of the total recovered gold underpinning the forecast production target and financial projections, and that the additional life of mine plan material included in the PFS comprises less than 8% of the total recovered gold. As such, the dependence of the outcomes of the PFS and the guidance provided in this announcement on the lower confidence inferred mineral resource material contained in the life of mine plan is minimal.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains certain forward looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Renaissance Minerals operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks"' "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Renaissance Minerals only as of the date of this announcement. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Renaissance Minerals will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this announcement except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Craig Johnson, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Craig Johnson 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 Craig Johnson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Okvau deposit was prepared by International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd (Brian Wolfe), who is a consultant to the Company, who 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 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wolfe consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table Three | Okvau Deposit Resource Estimate - July 2015

July 2015 JORC Resource (0.6g/t gold cut-off)			
	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (Koz)
Indicated	13.2	2.3	962
Inferred	2.7	2.0	169
Total	**15.8Mt**	**2.2g/t**	**1,131**

Table Four | Complete Drilling Results

							Intersection			
Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC16OKV258	694389	1396578	153	314	-60	73	3	10	7	1.00
							19	**35**	**16**	**3.90**
							45	46	1	1.58
							51	**54**	**3**	**4.06**
							70	72	2	1.10
RC16OKV259	694491	1396514	150	314	-60	135	100	105	5	0.89
							118	120	2	1.87
RC16OKV260	694366	1396565	156	314	-60	55	**9**	**12**	**3**	**3.48**
							25	**30**	**5**	**8.32**
RC16OKV261	694480	1396601	145	314	-60	60	17	18	1	1.18
							27	29	2	1.70
							45	**52**	**7**	**3.13**
RC16OKV262	694350	1396619	148	314	-60	30				NSR
RC16OKV263	694527	1396732	142	314	-60	50	**2**	**5**	**3**	**3.41**
							20	**33**	**13**	**2.48**
							39	**42**	**3**	**3.91**
RC16OKV264	694298	1396853	146	314	-50	60				NSR
RC16OKV265	694331	1396785	144	314	-50	70	10	11	1	1.09
							28	29	1	1.53
							59	63	4	0.65
RC16OKV266	694347	1396769	142	314	-50	80	**27**	**29**	**2**	**6.63**
							41	45	4	0.87
RC16OKV267	694315	1396836	146	314	-50	70				NSR
RC16OKV268	694300	1396816	147	314	-50	50				NSR
RC16OKV269	694521	1396667	143	314	-50	70	**18**	**26**	**8**	**3.36**
							46	**59**	**13**	**1.74**
RC16OKV271	694579	1396758	145	314	-60	90	**63**	**67**	**4**	**2.69**
RC16OKV272	694419	1396877	142	314	-50	119	**12**	**18**	**6**	**3.47**
							23	24	1	2.70
							30	36	6	1.65
							43	58	15	0.62
							64	65	1	1.51
							74	**79**	**5**	**13.16**
							91	**94**	**3**	**4.92**
							98	107	9	0.61
RC16OKV273	694385	1396911	143	314	-60	90	**2**	**7**	**5**	**2.08**
							52	56	4	1.13
							65	**78**	**13**	**2.26**
							83	84	1	2.98
RC16OKV274	694385	1396873	140	314	-60	120	15	18	3	1.16
							40	41	1	1.45
							46	47	1	2.23
							53	**58**	**5**	**5.44**
							80	81	1	5.58

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
							85	86	1	2.67
							104	**113**	**9**	**1.84**
RC16OKV275	694406	1396845	142	314	-60	120	**32**	**40**	**8**	**1.85**
							49	50	1	2.77
							73	75	2	3.45
							81	**112**	**31**	**3.11**
RC16OKV277	694457	1396690	144	314	-50	66	30	41	11	0.86
RC16OKV278	694357	1396651	155	314	-65	70	32	36	4	0.64
							43	47	4	1.31
							51	52	1	1.19
							67	68	1	1.07
RC16OKV279	694420	1396653	144	314	-80	125	29	30	1	1.51
							34	**43**	**9**	**5.70**
							55	**62**	**7**	**3.85**
							81	**84**	**3**	**17.99**
							96	**105**	**9**	**2.88**
							111	112	1	1.55
RC16OKV280	694453	1396629	142	314	-60	110	39	42	3	0.89
							64	**67**	**3**	**3.32**
							94	**97**	**3**	**4.56**
RC16OKV281	694492	1396731	141	314	-60	60	19	21	2	1.54
							32	**36**	**4**	**4.68**
							42	44	2	2.63
RC16OKV282	694304	1396867	145	329	-55	80				NSR
RC16OKV283	694304	1396866	145	337	-70	85				NSR
RC16OKV284	694343	1396953	143	314	-60	70	22	23	1	1.16
							29	**39**	**10**	**1.90**
RC16OKV285	694413	1396774	142	314	-60	135	0	2	2	1.65
							34	35	1	2.98
							39	45	6	1.21
							58	60	2	2.16
							64	65	1	1.85
							81	**89**	**8**	**10.25**
							119	**127**	**8**	**5.94**
RC16OKV286	694396	1396791	144	314	-60	56	**14**	**16**	**2**	**33.91**
							33	**56**	**23**	**1.31**
RC16OKV287	694412	1396811	143	314	-60	135	**50**	**59**	**9**	**3.09**
							95	**103**	**8**	**1.60**
							109	**111**	**2**	**25.38**
							119	**131**	**12**	**2.89**
RC16OKV288	694430	1396758	144	314	-60	131	1	5	4	0.57
							15	16	1	1.06
							34	36	2	4.05
							42	47	5	1.24
							95	96	1	1.18
							100	107	7	0.99
							118	119	1	1.17
							126	**131**	**5**	**5.77**
RC16OKV289	694447	1396776	143	314	-60	87	**36**	**45**	**9**	**2.45**
							56	57	1	1.03
							65	66	1	1.13
RC16OKV290	694446	1396741	144	314	-60	135	**13**	**16**	**3**	**4.40**
							52	**55**	**3**	**3.78**
							108	111	3	3.27
							117	118	1	3.24
							127	**131**	**4**	**2.77**

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RC16OKV291	694557	1396596	146	314	-50	120	**91**	**96**	**5**	**2.32**
							101	**109**	**8**	**4.01**
RC16OKV292	694506	1396575	144	314	-60	80	22	23	1	1.49
							30	**37**	**7**	**1.57**
RC16OKV293	694492	1396590	144	314	-60	135	61	65	4	1.49
							93	95	2	1.40
							104	105	1	1.04
							126	127	1	1.11
DD16OKV294	694398	1396788	144	314	-59	135	0	4	4	1.25
							35	**44**	**9**	**15.09**
							60	**70**	**10**	**3.90**
							99	**101**	**2**	**16.77**
							112	**115**	**3**	**7.25**
RC16OKV296	694533	1396690	141	314	-60	90	26	33	7	1.40
							50	55	5	1.66
							60	63	3	1.09
							75	**76**	**1**	**10.00**
RC16OKV297	694449	1396774	143	314	-60	135	0	2	2	1.95
							20	21	1	2.89
							35	39	4	0.95
							103	104	1	1.29
							121	123	2	1.29
							129	130	1	2.78
RC16OKV298	694420	1396547	152	314	-80	130	20	22	2	2.27
							39	**51**	**12**	**2.92**
							62	64	2	1.01
							68	**72**	**4**	**5.64**
							78	**84**	**6**	**1.63**
							104	108	4	2.20
							112	113	1	1.39
							117	**123**	**6**	**4.01**
RC16OKV300	694525	1396627	143	314	-60	80	6	7	1	1.82
							12	14	2	1.71
							27	37	10	0.63
							54	55	1	4.31
							59	60	1	3.35
							65	67	2	1.28
							73	74	1	1.19
RC16OKV302	694352	1396792	147	314	-60	70	**9**	**10**	**1**	**12.90**
							14	16	2	1.04
							21	**29**	**8**	**3.10**
							61	**64**	**3**	**14.32**
RC16OKV303	694417	1396516	155	314	-60	135	89	90	1	1.40
							102	103	1	1.10
							111	**115**	**4**	**2.55**
							134	135	1	1.16
RC16OKV305	694442	1396601	151	314	-59	120	1	4	3	0.71
							15	18	3	0.80
							27	**37**	**10**	**1.73**
							47	**72**	**25**	**1.40**
							98	101	3	0.73
RC16OKV306	694450	1396560	150	314	-60	135	3	8	5	1.12
							14	20	6	1.33
							26	29	3	3.03
							48	**55**	**7**	**2.37**
							67	68	1	3.72
							80	86	6	1.18

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
							98	99	1	3.41
							103	107	4	1.05
							112	113	1	2.49
							127	128	1	3.12
							132	**134**	**2**	**7.78**
RC16OKV307	694503	1396614	143	314	-50	140	19	20	1	2.76
							46	51	5	1.63
							67	**77**	**10**	**3.29**
							89	90	1	1.16
							99	100	1	1.70
RC16OKV309	694467	1396650	142	314	-50	140	17	20	3	0.70
							30	**38**	**8**	**4.08**
							87	**92**	**5**	**2.32**
							133	**140**	**7**	**1.46**
RC16OKV310	694492	1396653	142	314	-50	140	**14**	**18**	**4**	**5.23**
							42	47	5	1.47
							55	56	1	2.54
							67	68	1	1.03
							97	101	4	1.13
							111	120	9	0.81
							129	**135**	**6**	**5.07**
DD16OKV256	694100	1397318	133	313	-80	246				NSR
DD16OKV257	693780	1397150	145	269	-60	162				NSR
DD16OKV325	693980	1397300	134	269	-50	194	7	9	2	1.90
							22	23	1	3.32
							99	100	1	1.01
DD16MET004	694408	1396564	148	313	-80	206	**19**	**26**	**7**	**3.09**
							31	33	2	1.21
							41	43	2	1.26
							97	**102**	**5**	**2.63**
							108	109	1	1.43
							156	**164**	**8**	**2.18**
							189	**195**	**6**	**3.88**
DD16MET005	694368	1396793	140	358	-50	140	0	2	2	1.16
							8	9	1	2.34
							14	20	6	1.21
							30	33	3	2.18
							38	39	1	1.06
							46	**47**	**1**	**33.60**
							51	52	1	3.07
							87	**90**	**3**	**6.63**
							95	**131**	**36**	**4.57**
							139	140	1	1.86
DD16MET006	694394	1396730	142	148	-73	167	0	7	7	0.78
							50	**66**	**16**	**1.22**
							74	**79**	**5**	**2.34**
							116	**122**	**6**	**3.48**
							127	**132**	**5**	**3.52**
							140	**143**	**3**	**3.60**
							155	**165**	**10**	**4.56**

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.	• Diamond drilling is used to recover a continuous core sample of bedrock. Standard 1m length half-core samples are submitted for assay. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect 1m samples these are riffle split at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. • Soil samples (approx. 100g) are collected from shallow (+/-20-30cm deep) augers, to avoid any surface contamination and used to define areas of interest and/or drill targets. • Sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh) and gold assays are conducted at the ALS Vientiane assay laboratory • Standards, duplicates and blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance
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 track-mounted Boart Longyear LF70 M/P drill rig is used to drill HQ3 and NQ2 diamond core. • A track mounted Boart Longyear DB540 M/P drill rig is used to drill 5.25 inch RC holes. • Core diameter reported for diamond holes in this release was HQ3 in oxidized zones and NQ2 in fresh rock. • Core was oriented by means of a REFLEX ACE orientation tool, following a standard operating procedure.
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 database; samples are usually dry. • Diamond core recovery is routinely monitored by comparing recovered core vs drill run lengths – recovery is consistently high. Recovery data are recorded on drill run lengths • There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade
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 and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, 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 core • Core has been logged to an appropriate level of detail by a geologist to support mineral resource estimation • 100% of core is logged, with the mineralised intersections logged to greater detail • In addition to the geological logging, other features recorded are: location of bulk density samples; downhole camera survey calibration, intervals confidently oriented; and core condition. • Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all 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. • Diamond drill core is sawn in half with core split using a core saw; one half is preserved as a geological record, the other is sent for assay. • All types of samples are prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample preparation facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility has been inspected, at the request of Renaissance, numerous times and most recently by Mr Brian Wolfe in July 2015. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 100°C; • Diamond Core samples are crushed with a Boyd Crusher, to -2mm, with a rotary splitter attached, to deliver a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		maximum 3kg split; which is in turn is pulverized to -75µm by an Essa LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >85% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed after every tenth sample as a check). • RC samples are split to <3kg and pulverized in an Essa LM5 Ring Mill. A standard >85% pass rate is achieved (with particle size analysis performed on every tenth sample as a check). • 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 soil samples are also collected routinely (approx. 1 every 20 samples) • This sample technique is industry norm, and is deemed appropriate for the material
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 drill samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for fire assay (Au-AA26: 50g ore grade method, total extraction by fusion, with an AA finish). Samples reporting >100ppm upper detection limit are repeated by Au-AAGRA22 method, Graphite furnace with gravimetric finish. • Resource and Metallurgy samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest ME-MS42: ICP-MS for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Sb, Te, Hg • All Exploration 1m samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for fire assay (Au-AA26: 50g ore grade method, total extraction by fusion, with an AA finish). Samples reporting >100ppm upper detection limit are repeated by Au-AAGRA22 method, Graphite furnace with gravimetric finish • All Exploration 1m RC samples and soil samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia, for gold and multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction of a 50g sample by aqua regia digest (TL44-MEPKG, ICP MS/AES for Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • Fire assay is considered a total gold assay • The Au-AA26 method has a lower detection limit of 0.01g/t gold • All magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill samples are made with a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • An appropriate sample preparation and analytical quality control programme confirms that the gold fire assay values are of acceptable quality to underpin mineral resource estimation. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs and pulp blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Additional blanks used are home-made from barren quarry basalt. 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. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically
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.	• Drill hole collar 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	proper survey using a differential GPS by and external contractor (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 or multi-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.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources • 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.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Drilling has been done at various orientations • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
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. Soil samples are collected by Renaissance personnel and they deliver the samples to the ASL 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. • All bulk residues are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Vientiane, except for samples from the first 9 drill holes, which were submitted to Mineral Assay and Services Co in Thailand
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). • Mr Brian Wolfe reviewed the data for the Renaissance drilling up to July 2015 and concluded that there are no concerns about data quality.

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. 0187 MME MR EL) and the O Chhung Exploration Licence (No. 0185 MME 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. Emerald Resources NL owns 96% of Renaissance Minerals Ltd and is in the process of compulsorily acquiring 100% interest. • The tenure is considered to be completely secure. • The Okvau Exploration Licence is located within the broader Phnom Prich Wilderness Sanctuary area but located outside of the 'core zone'. • The Royal 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 Cretaceous age 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. • Mineralisation is structurally controlled and mostly confined to the diorite. The highest grade intersections generally occur at the diorite-hornfels contact. • 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 east, off the coast of current Vietnam.
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.	• A summary of all drilling results and details are show in Table Four • Only intercepts with a minimum width of 3 metres at a 0.5g/t gold cut-off and intercepts with a width less than 3 metres at 1.0g/t gold cut-off are considered significant and reported in Table Four.
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 0.5g/t gold with a minimum width of 3 metres and gold values over 1.0g/t gold with a width of less than 3 metres from drilling are reported (Table Four). • 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• No high grade top cuts have been applied. • No rounding has 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').	• The majority of drill holes intersect the mineralisation at a sufficient angle for the risk of sampling orientation bias to be low
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.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
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 being intersections with a minimum width of 3 metres at a cut-off of 0.5g/t gold and intercepts with a width of less than 3 metres at 1.0g/t gold cut-off are reported in Table Two. • Soil geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points colored by gold levels.
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.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural studies have helped inform the geological model of the Okvau Deposit. • Renaissance has completed a Pre-Feasibility Study, the results of which are reported the release dated 27 July 2015. The PFS study included metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrological studies.
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.	• A definitive feasibility study (DFS) is currently being completed. • Further drilling is being undertaken at the Okvau Deposit, including infill drilling and extensional drilling to test lateral and depth extensions of the known mineralisation • Further drilling will be undertaken to test new targets, as potential is recognized.