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JUNE 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

30 JULY 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Successful implementation of the schemes of arrangement and acquisition by RTG of all of the outstanding shares of Sierra Mining Limited ("Sierra")
- Cash and liquid assets on hand as at 30 June 2014 of US$10.687M
- Step out drilling of the Southern Mineralised Zone extended mineralization to the south-east by 150m
- Down dip drilling of the Southern Mineralised Zone has extended depth by 125m
- Drilling on the north-eastern end of the Southern Mineralised Zones has intersected broad widths of supergene Copper
- Drilling of the North Mineralised Zone has extended mineralization in the southern direction
- Summary of significant step out and in fill intercepts for the quarter

Hole ID	Intercept width	Grade (g/t Au)	Downhole Depth From
MDH-053	47.05m	1.64 g/t Au, 1.40 % Cu and 55.76% Fe	108m
MDH-057	24.7m	3.41 g/t Au, 2.98 % Cu and 51.56% Fe	129m
MDH-046	40.45m	1.81 g/t Au, 1.38 % Cu and 41.26 % Fe	237.3m
MDH-048	104.6m	1.78 g/t Au, 1.79% Cu and 43.41% Fe	43m

MABILO PROJECT

Background

The Mabilo Project is located in Camarines Norte Province, Eastern Luzon, Philippines. It is comprised of one granted Exploration Permit (EP-014-2013-V) of approximately 498 ha and one Exploration Permit Application (EXPA-000188-V) of 2,820 ha. The Project area is relatively flat and is easily accessed by 15 km of all-weather road from the highway at the nearby town of Labo.

Massive magnetite mineralisation containing significant copper and gold grades occurs as replacement bodies together with mineralized garnet skarn and calc-silicate altered rocks within a sequence of hornfelsed sediments of the Eocene aged Tumbaga Formation. The garnet and magnetite skarn rocks were extensively altered by argillic retrograde alteration and weathering prior to being covered by 25-60 metres of post mineralisation Quaternary volcaniclastics (tuff and lahar deposits) of the Mt Labo Volcanic Complex. The deposits are localised along the margins of a diorite stock which does not outcrop within the Exploration Permit.

The primary copper mineralisation (predominantly chalcopyrite with lesser bornite) occurs as disseminated blebs and aggregates interstitial to magnetite grains and in voids within the magnetite. A strong correlation between gold and copper values in the un-weathered magnetite skarn indicates the gold is hosted by the chalcopyrite. A late stage phase of sulphide mineralisation (predominantly pyrite) veins and locally brecciates the magnetite mineralisation.

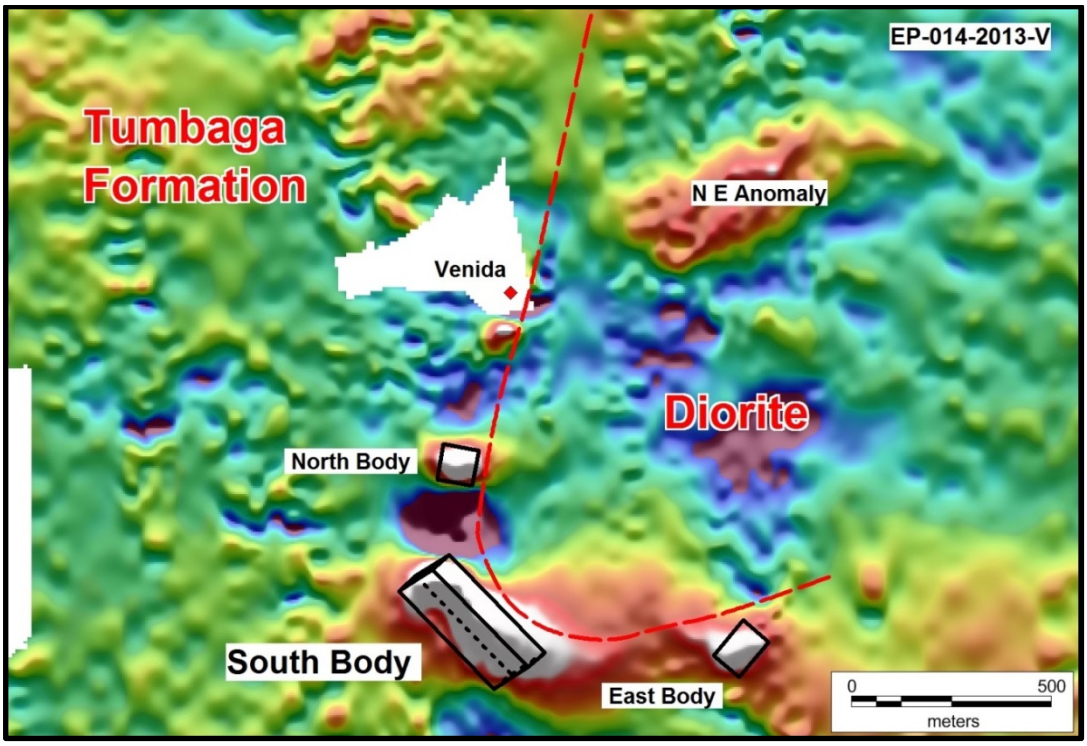

Figure 1. RTP ground magnetic image with modelled South, North and East magnetic bodies.

In places the more shallow upper parts of the magnetite skarn bodies were weathered to form hematite skarn. Copper in the weathered zone was remobilised forming high-grade supergene copper zones (chalcocite and native copper) at the base of the weathering profile. The gold was more variable, remobilised throughout the hematite skarn and is domained within garnet skarn and calc-silicate altered

country rocks in places. The average iron grade of the hematite skarn is consistent with the magnetite skarn.

Sierra discovered the mineralisation in 2012 during a reconnaissance drilling program targeted on magnetic anomalies from a ground magnetic survey conducted by a former explorer. Sierra subsequently conducted a new ground magnetic survey in early 2013, remodeled the data and commenced a second phase of drilling in mid 2013.

The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource. Drilling is ongoing and fifty seven holes had been completed at the end of the Quarter with further drilling ongoing.

South Body

Drilling has been concentrated on the South Mineralised Zone extending strike towards the South East and down dip. Recent advances in 3D modeling indicate the previously termed South A and South B Bodies are offset by a late fault with mineralization extending across the zone, with the South A body being uplifted relative to the South B body facilitating oxidation and supergene development.

Drilling in the June quarter focused on extending the strike length to the limits of the magnetic model. Recent drilling, returning high grade copper and gold, has extended the continuation of mineralised strike beyond the current magnetic model extents. Further drilling down dip and 3D modeling also confirms the potential of a large tabular shaped body which strikes NW and dips variably to the SW at approximately 50-60 degrees (Figure).

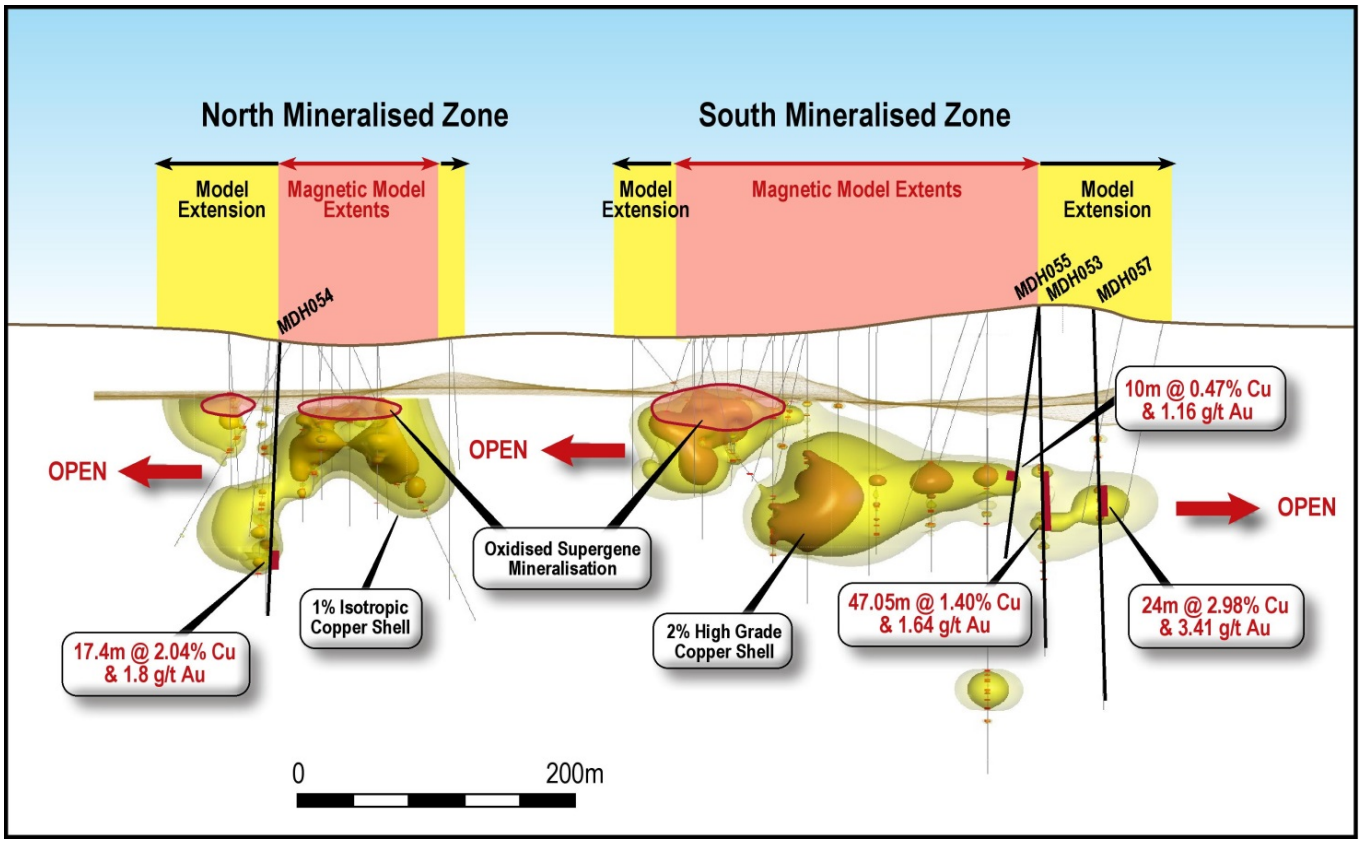

Figure 2. Magnetic model and Isotropic Copper grade shell model

The magnetic modeled body is approximately 340 meters long. Recent drilling has extended the strike length by 120m to the South East (Figure). The total strike length of the South mineralized zone is now approximately 360m and remains open in both the southern and northern directions. Recent drilling has confirmed the mineral system extends down dip by more than 125m in the SW direction. Assay results of down dip drill holes MDH-65 and MDH-60 have not been received, limited geology observations from these to recent holes indicate the true width of the magnetite skarn is approximately 30m. The system remains open at this depth and is beyond the reliable penetration depth of the magnetic modeling.

Significant intersections returned from the South Body during the Quarter are listed below and the hole locations are shown in figure 4. A full list of drilling undertaken during the quarter is reported in Appendix 1.

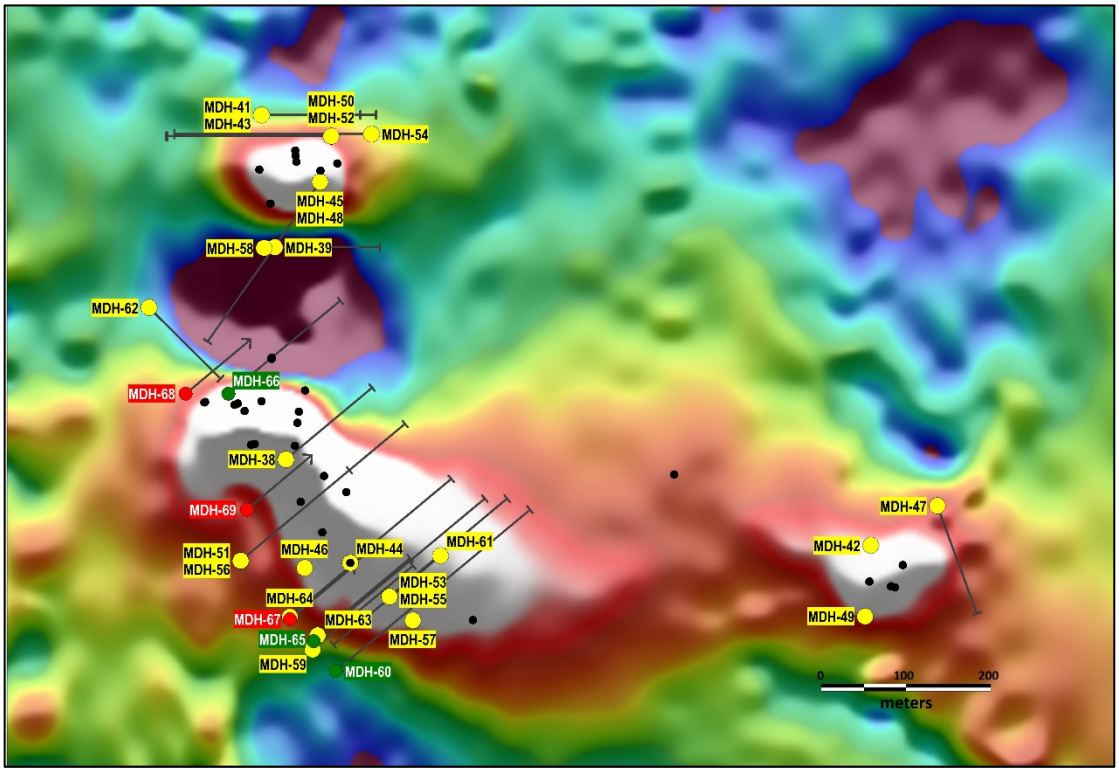

Figure 3. RTP ground magnetic image with completed drill holes and ongoing drilling. Drill hole locations during the June Quarter (yellow), Drill hole results awaited (green), previously reported drill holes (black) and current drilling (red).

MDH-038 and MDH-044 both targeted up dip extension of mineralization in a position drilled towards the North East, proximal to intrusive diorite. Both drill holes were weakly mineralized. New insights into the system with 3D modeling reveal lateral lithological variation in this part of the system resulted in poorly developed magnetite skarn. Lithology is predominately garnet skarn and calc silicates.

MDH-046

A vertical hole drilled to test the down dip extent of the high grade mineralisation intersected in MDH-016 and MDH-040. Mineralised magnetite skarn was intersected in two intervals between the marble as shown in the table below.

MDH-046	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	237.30	277.75	40.45	1.81	1.38	25.00	41.26
and	284.25	288.45	4.20	2.13	1.96	16.50	50.55

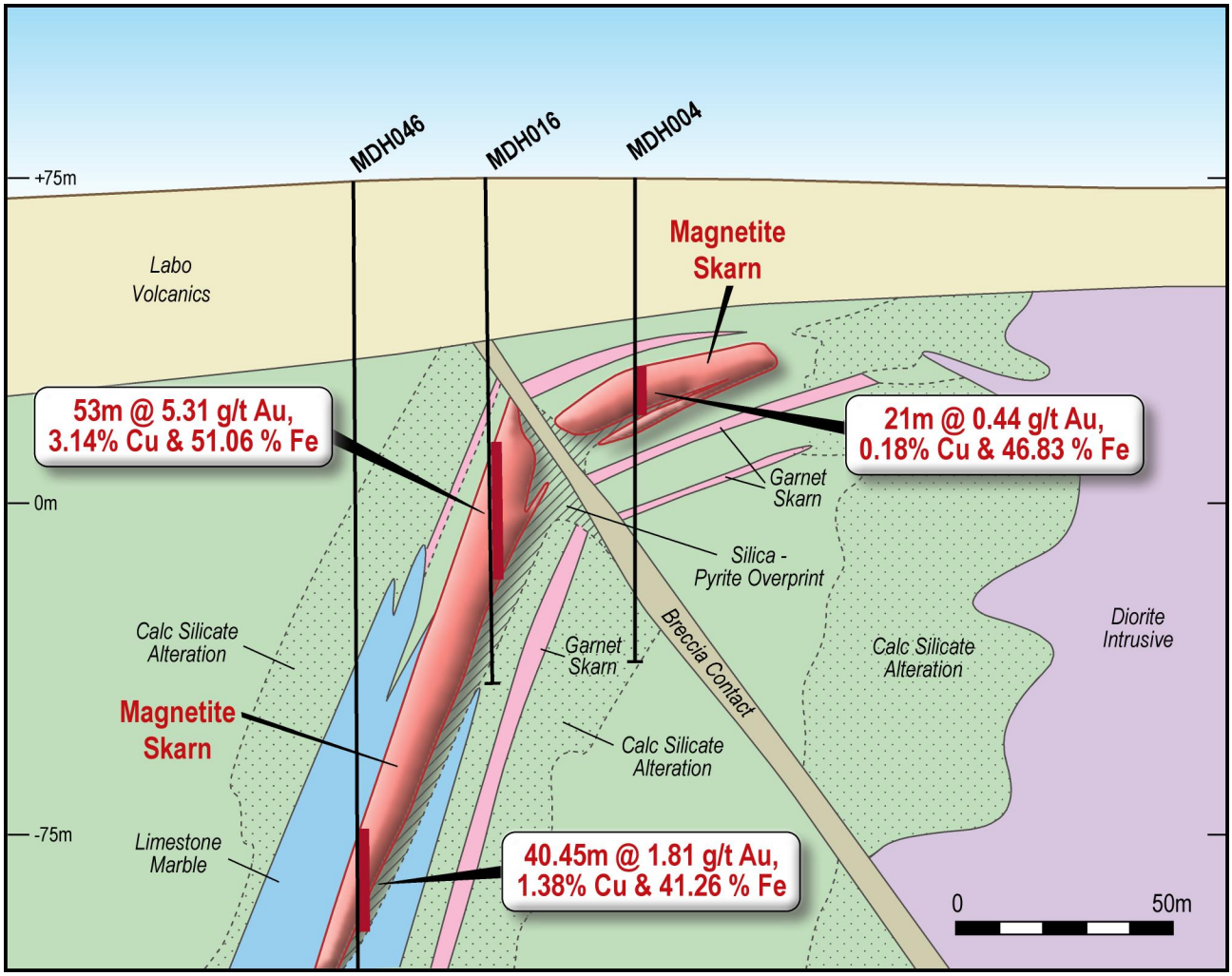

Figure 4. Geology interpretation of MDH046

MDH-053

A vertical hole drilled to test the strike continuation of the high grade mineralisation in MDH-040 and MDH-016. The hole intersected magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralisation from 108 to 182.8 metres, visually consistent with the results from MDH-040 and MDH-016. Significantly the hole also intersected an extensive zone of mixed magnetite-garnet skarn from 187.8m to 221.1m overlying a zone of garnet skarn/hornfelsed sediments containing chalcopyrite along fractures to the EOH at 243.9m.

MDH-053	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	108.00	155.05	47.05	1.64	1.40	5.06	55.76
including	108.00	116.30	8.30	2.31	2.06	3.55	61.61
including	118.50	122.90	4.40	1.68	1.28	2.56	55.57
including	125.00	132.00	7.00	1.04	0.88	2.11	55.14
including	136.00	155.05	19.05	1.98	1.65	8.77	54.82
And	160.00	178.00	18.00	3.12	1.25	7.51	42.16
And	183.40	185.00	1.60	5.79	2.25	28.85	4.63
And	187.85	206.00	18.15	3.29	0.80	5.82	41.73

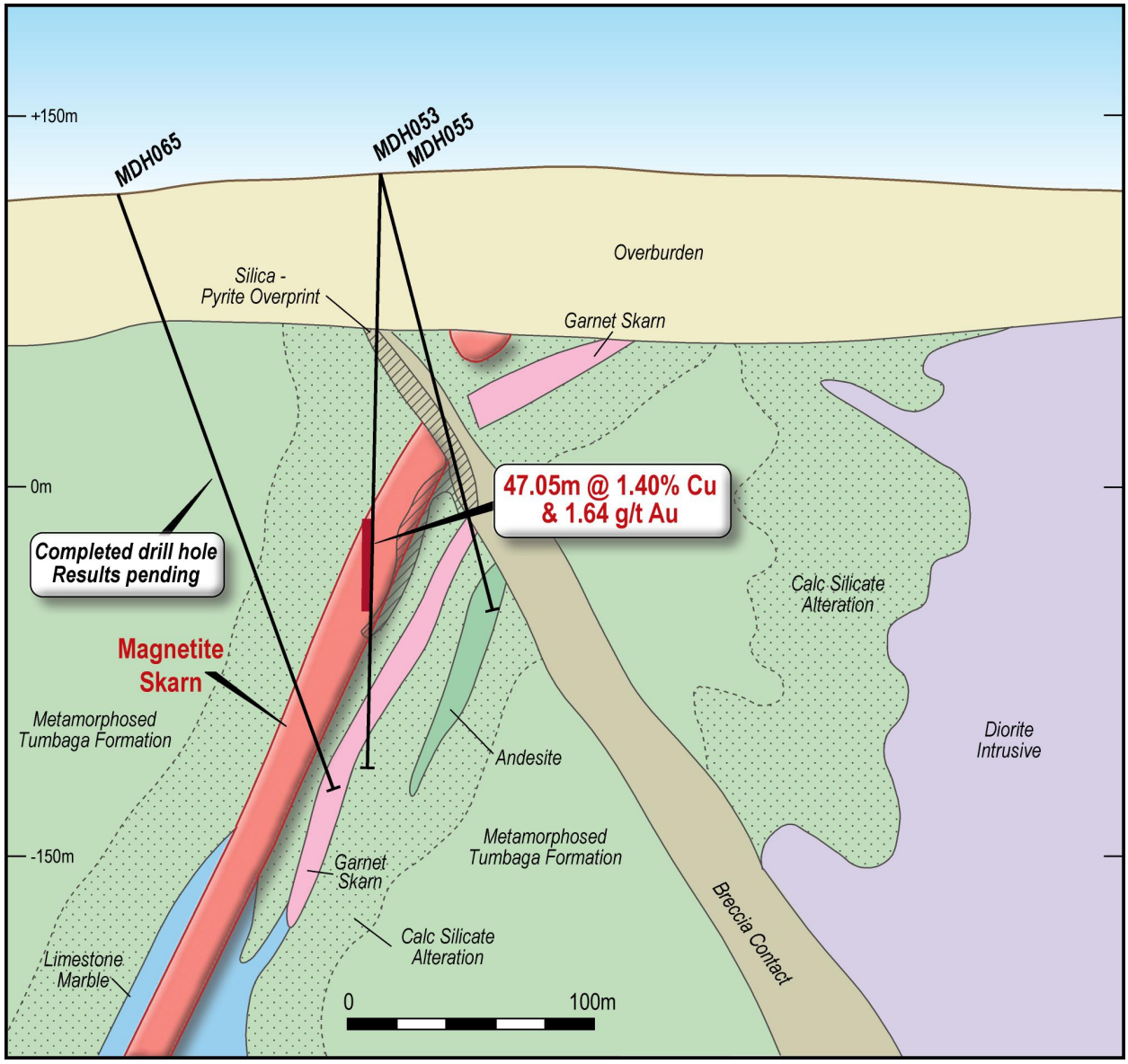

Figure 5. Geological interpretation of MDH-053 and recently completed drill hole MDH-065

MDH-055

An angled hole drilled from the same collar as MDH-053 to test the up dip continuity of the mineralisation in MDH-053. The hole intersected a zone of mixed magnetite-chalcopyrite, pyrite and garnet skarn over 30.75 metres consistent with the intersection in MDH-44 along strike to the NW.

MDH-055	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	112.00	122.00	10.00	1.16	0.47	1.72	43.64
and	126.00	137.00	11.00	0.76	0.30	0.49	50.62
and	148.00	157.90	9.90	2.12	0.54	1.63	10.33

MDH-056

An angled hole to test the down dip extent of the mineralisation in holes MDH-018 and MDH-019. Initial attempt to drill the target was abandoned (MDH-051) at 166 meters due to drilling difficulties. The hole was re-drilled (as MDH-56) and intersected weak mineralisation. Geology consists of brecciated magnetite skarn strongly

overprinted by argilic alteration. The hole ended in sediments with strong calc-silicate alteration. The target will be revisited in the next quarter.

MDH-056	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	148.70	158.00	9.30	0.13	1.08	5.25	9.55
and	190.00	199.00	9.00	1.00	1.08	3.70	20.87
and	231.40	236.30	4.90	1.51	1.53	8.54	24.24

MDH-057

A vertical hole to further test the strike extent of mineralisation in hole MDH-053. The hole encountered magnetite skarn with significant chalcopyrite mineralisation consistent with drill holes along strike MDH-053 and MDH-040. The hole is the south eastern most drill hole within the South Mineralized Zone and is just outside the magnetic model. The system remains open to the south east.

MDH-057	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	129.00	153.70	24.70	3.41	2.98	8.91	51.56
including	129.40	134.00	4.60	3.99	3.60	4.81	51.59
including	137.90	140.00	2.10	6.99	5.25	9.55	54.42
including	149.20	153.70	4.50	7.22	6.42	24.44	51.56

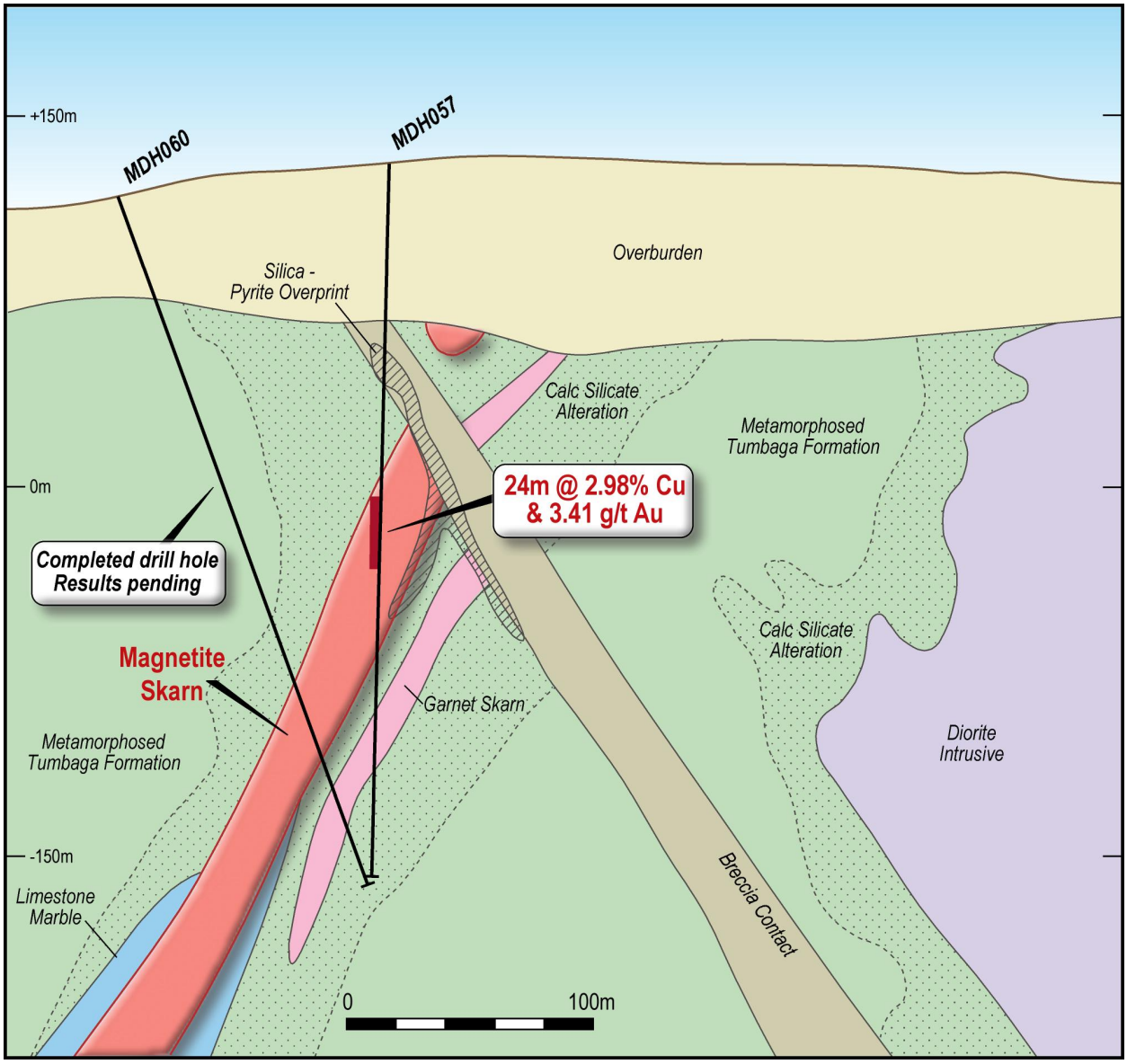

Figure 6. Geological interpretation of MDH-057

MDH-060, MDH-065 and MDH-066

Drilling was also completed on these holes in the Southern Mineralised Zone.

MDH-060, figure 6, intersected targeted magnetite skarn from 193m-235m. Magnetite skarn is partly brecciated with silica-pyrite overprinting. Mineralization is visually similar to MDH-057, assays pending.

MDH-065

MDH-065 intersected magnetite skarn from 175m to 217m. Magnetite skarn is brecciated in places with silica pyrite overprinting. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations within magnetite clasts and as patchy coarse grained chalcopyrite intergrowths with magnetite, assays pending.

MDH-066

MDH-066 has successfully intersected supergne copper mineralisation from 48.2m to 89.5m. The result highlights the potential of the system outside the magnetic model between the south and north mineralized zones, the area has been prioritized for further drilling, assay pending.

NORTH MINERALISED ZONE

The North Mineralised Zone is a discrete body of massive magnetite-Cu-Au mineralisation located approximately 200 metres to the north of the South Body. Reconnaissance drilling in 2012 returned extensive intervals of magnetite-copper-gold mineralisation. MDH-020, the first hole in the second phase of drilling, intersected a very high grade supergene copper zone overlying the magnetite skarn. Drilling has not yet been sufficient to determine down dip extents, no true width has been determined all results are therefore reported as down hole results. The results of three holes completed during the Quarter are reported below.

MDH-039

An angled hole designed to investigate the southern strike extent of the North Mineralised Zone. The hole intersected andesite, hornfelsed sediment and minor garnet skarn interpreted to represent the contact zone between the sediment host sequence and the diorite body. Variably elevated Cu, Au and Fe values were recorded but no significant mineralisation was intersected.

MDH-041

An angled hole drilled to test the zone of mineralisation intersected in hole MDH-011 to the north of the magnetite body. The hole intersected argillic altered and weathered hornfelsed sediment and retrograde altered garnet skarn with disseminated chalcocite and chalcopyrite.

MDH-041	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	56.20	87.50	31.30	1.54	3.94	23.50	17.93
including	71.00	75.00	4.00	1.59	13.85	76.30	23.08
and	87.80	111.00	23.20	0.30	0.36	2.00	23.04
total intercept	56.20	111.00	54.80	1.01	2.40	14.30	19.99

The hole was drilled sub-parallel to and approximately 40 m north of the modeled magnetite body thus confirming the northern strike extent of the North Mineralised Zone.

MDH-043

A steeply angled hole drilled from the same collar as MDH-041 was abandoned on the interpreted edge of mineralisation due to drilling difficulties. The hole intersected a supergene enriched zone (disseminated chalcocite) up hole and a bottom of hole intercept grading 1.70% copper on the edge of the interpreted magnetite skarn mineralisation.

MDH-043	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	48.00	51.40	3.40	0.81	2.68	18.50	9.17
and	76.00	115.90	39.90	0.07	0.16	1.10	14.33
including	115.40	115.90	0.50	0.38	1.70	3.50	13.51

MDH-045

A vertical hole to test the east edge of the North Mineralised Zone and a potential extension of the high grade supergene zone in MDH-020. The hole intersected magnetite skarn with an upper oxidized hematite zone containing a zone of chalcocite enrichment. The magnetite skarn is underlain by andesite and garnet skarn containing widespread chalcopyrite along fractures.

MDH-045	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	44.00	61.60	17.60	2.16	6.52	10.10	44.29
including	45.80	52.40	6.60	2.05	13.77	16.90	37.30
and	61.60	84.40	22.80	0.48	0.66	3.80	4.78
total intercept	44.00	84.40	40.40	1.21	3.22	6.60	21.99

MDH-048

An angled hole drilled to the SW from the same collar as MDH-045 to test the southern margin of the modeled magnetite body. The hole intersected magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralisation extending 20m south of the boundary of the modeled body, before passing through the base of the magnetite into a mineralised silica-pyrite matrix breccia.

MDH-048	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	43.00	147.60	104.60	1.78	1.79	11.90	43.41
No core recovery	147.60	147.80	0.20				
	147.80	209.2	61.40	0.46	0.38	2.10	13.91
total intercept	43.00	209.20	166.20	1.29	1.27	8.30	32.46

MDH-050

A -50 degree angled hole to test the mineralisation immediately north of the North Mineralised Zone magnetic model boundary. The hole appears to have intersected the possible upper western edge of the magnetite skarn, intersecting hematitic oxidized magnetite and garnet skarn from 71 - 90.05 metres, and a mineralised breccia zone from 138.6 to 151.4 metres.

MDH-050	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	71.00	90.05	19.05	1.07	0.58	1.80	25.93
and	138.60	151.40	12.80	0.62	0.79	7.00	16.28

MDH-052

A -65 degree angled hole drilled from the same collar as MDH-050. The hole intersected a hematite rich zone from 70 to 75 metres and a zone intercalated magnetite/hematite skarn and clay altered garnet skarn from 91 m to 185.2 metres where it passed into marble. Chalcopyrite is abundant in places within the magnetite skarn. However poor core recoveries through mineral zones mean the assays are not reportable.

MDH-054

An angled hole to further test the mineralisation in MDH-052. The hole intersected a hematite zone between 116 and 131.5 metres and massive magnetite-chalcopyrite from 171 - 190 metres.

MDH-054	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %
	171.00	188.4	17.40	1.80	2.04	10.99	48.69
including	172.00	180.70	9.70	2.38	2.89	11.03	50.07

MDH-058

A vertical hole to test southward continuation of the North Mineralized Zone. The hole encountered a breccia zone with strong argilic overprinting with minor instances of weakly mineralized magnetite clasts. Further drilling is planned to investigate south of the fault breccia zone. No significant assay returned.

EAST MINERALISED ZONE

The East Mineralised Zone is a magnetic anomaly (SE anomaly) located approximately 550m East of the South Mineralized Zone (figure 3). Three drill holes previously reported by Sierra on 3rd April highlighted the potential of the East Mineralized Zone to host high grade magnetite mineralization although copper and gold mineralization is relatively lower. In the June quarter three more drill holes continued to target the magnetic model in addition to investigate the system's lateral extents. The orientation of the mineralisation to date has not been determined, as such no true width has been assigned and all intercepts are down hole.

MDH-047 tested the north eastern limits of the system, intersecting calc silicate altered sediments. A zone of collapse breccia with magnetite clasts contained moderate mineralization:

9.75m at 0.42g/t Au, 0.93% Cu and 46.61% Fe.

MDH-042 investigated the northern part of the system and intercepted non-mineralized intrusive diorite. MDH-049 tested the south western part of the system intercepting marble cut by thin zones of magnetite skarn without significant copper and gold assays.

The East Mineralized Zone remains significant for high grade magnetite, the system remains open along strike to the East and West. The magnetic survey suggests a connection regionally with the South Mineralized Zone, however this connection has not been investigated and remains the subject of further investigation.

OTHER PROJECTS

No significant work was conducted on RTG's other projects in the Philippines during the Quarter.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Mabilo Project is based on information compiled by Robert Ayres BSc (Hons), a Competent Person who is Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Ayres is a full-time employee of Mt Labo Exploration and Development Company, a Philippine mining company, wholly owned by RTG Mining Limited. Mr Ayres has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, 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" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr Ayres consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

CORPORATE

As at 30 June 2014, RTG held cash and liquid assets of US$10.687M (March quarter: US$12.434M). On 4 June 2014, RTG completed the implementation of the schemes of arrangement (the "Schemes") in accordance with the terms of the previously announced Scheme Implementation Deed dated February 24, 2014 (the "Deed") between RTG and Sierra Mining Limited ("Sierra").

Pursuant to the Schemes, RTG acquired all of the outstanding shares of Sierra ("Sierra Shares") and all of the outstanding listed options of Sierra ("Sierra Options"), and issued as consideration:

(a) to eligible shareholders of Sierra, 3 new ordinary shares of RTG ("RTG Shares") for every 10 Sierra Shares held and 1 new share purchase option of the Company ("RTG Option") for every 30 Sierra Shares held; and

(b) to eligible optionholders of Sierra, 2 RTG Shares for every 10 Sierra Options held and 2 RTG Options for every 90 Sierra Options held.

The Company also acquired all unlisted Sierra Options ("Sierra Unlisted Options"), and issued as consideration to such holders of Sierra Unlisted Options:

(a) 1 RTG Share for every 10 Sierra Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.20 each on or before July 1, 2014, together with 1 RTG Option for every 90 Sierra Unlisted Options held; and

(b) 1 RTG Share for every 20 Sierra Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.25 each on or before July 1, 2015, together with 1 RTG Option for every 180 Sierra Unlisted Options held.

The TSX approved the listing of the RTG Options and the additional listing of RTG Shares. In addition, RTG Shares and RTG Options (in the form of CDIs) began trading on the ASX as of June 5, 2014, under the trading symbols, "RTG" and "RTGO", respectively. In total, the Company issued 79,063,206 RTG Shares and 8,784,854 RTG Options. As at 30 June 2014, the Company had 8,784,854 options on issue, exercisable at C$1.50 and expiring 4 June 2017, and the total issued capital was 111,717,070 fully paid ordinary shares. Subsequent to 30 June 2014, RTG has also issued 256,000 RTG Shares in connection with the Haywood Fee, as defined in the Circular dated April 8, 2014, and has issued 167 CDIs upon the exercise of options.

Pursuant to the Schemes, RTG has acquired an interest in a number of associate entities by way of a direct 40% interest in each of Mt Labo Exploration & Development Corporation, St Ignatius Exploration and Mineral Resources Corporation, Bunawan Mining Corporation and Oz Metals Exploration and Development Corporation and a further indirect 24% interest in Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation.

ABOUT RTG MINING INC

RTG Mining Inc. is a mining and exploration company listed on the main board of the Toronto Stock Exchange and Australian Securities Exchange Limited. RTG is focused on developing the high grade copper/gold/magnetite Mabilo Project and advancing exploration on the highly prospective Bunawan Project, both in the Philippines, while also identifying major new projects which will allow the company to move quickly and safely to production.

RTG has an experienced management team (previously responsible for the development of the Masbate Gold Mine in the Philippines through CGA Mining Limited), and has B2Gold as one of its major shareholders in the Company. B2Gold is a member of both the S&P/TSX Global Gold and Global Mining Indices.

ENQUIRIES

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. Statement regarding interpretation of exploration results, plans for further exploration and accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and related assumptions and inherent operating risks, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and are based on certain factors and assumptions. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from RTG's expectations include uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, recovery rates, production estimates and estimated economic return; the need for cooperation of government agencies in the development of RTG's mineral projects; the need to obtain additional financing to develop RTG's mineral projects; the possibility of delay in development programs or in construction projects and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones for RTG's mineral projects and other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors" in RTG's Annual Information Form for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the Scheme Booklet dated 10 April 2014 filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities on the SEDAR website at sedar.com.

Appendix 1: Location of Reported Drill Holes

HOLE ID	Location		GPS Coordinates (UTM WGS84)			Orientation True Nth		Depth
	Prospect		East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	E.O.H (m)
MDH-38	South A	Resource	476094	1559915	118	-60	50	132
MDH-39	North	Resource	476081	1560164	120	-60	90	124
MDH-40	South B	Resource	476169	1559793	124	-90	0	185
MDH-41	North	Resource	476065	1560320	114	-60	90	135
MDH-42	East	Exploratory	476782	1559813	114	-90	0	120
MDH-43*	North	Resource	476065	1560320	114	-80	90	116
MDH-44	South B	Resource	476169	1559793	124	-60	50	155
MDH-45	North	Resource	476134	1560242	105	-90	0	132
MDH-46	South B	Resource	476116	1559787	120	-90	0	325
MDH-47	East	Exploratory	476860	1559860	127	-80	160	136
MDH-48	North	Resource	476134	1560242	105	-60	215	231
MDH-49	East	Exploratory	476775	1559730	128	-90	0	214
MDH-50	North	Resource	476147	1560295	110	-50	270	192
MDH-51*	South B	Resource	476040	1559795	110	-60	50	167
MDH-52	North	Resource	476147	1560295	110	-65	270	194
MDH-53	South B	Resource	476215	1559753	125	-90	0	244
MDH-54	North	Resource	476194	1560298	112	-60	270	232
MDH-55	South B	Resource	476215	1559753	125	-75	50	181
MDH-56	South B	Resource	476040	1559795	110	-65	50	252
MDH-57	South B	Resource	476243	1559725	131	-90	0	287
MDH-58	North	Resource	476068	1560164	120	-90	0	201
MDH-59*	South B	Resource	476125	1559691	120	-70	50	154
MDH-60**	South B	Geotechnical	476152	1559665	118	-70	50	298
MDH-61	South B	Geotechnical	476275	1559801	130	-60	230	164
MDH-62	South A	Geotechnical	475932	1560093	135	-60	135	119
MDH-63*	South B	Resource	476131	1559707	120	-70	50	142
MDH-64*	South B	Metallurgy	476098	1559729	117	-65	50	130
MDH-65**	South B	Resource	476126	1559700	120	-70	50	263
MDH-66**	South A	Metallurgy	476026	1559992	113	-60	50	172
MDH-67	South B	Metallurgy	476098	1559726	117	-65	50	in progress
MDH-68	South A	Resource	475975	1559992	110	-60	50	in progress
MDH-69	South A	Metallurgy	476047	1559856	132	-60	50	in progress

- Abandoned drill holes failed to reach target depth, no significant mineralisation.
- Assay Results pending for MDH-60, MDH-65, MDH-66
- Results for MDH-52 are not reported because of poor core recovery.
- Geotechnical Drill Hole MDH-62 reported no significant mineralization.
- MDH-40 was reported in the previous quarterly report.

All co-ordinates in UTM-WGS84 (51 N). All collars apart from MDH-38 only surveyed by digital GPS at this stage.

The intersections reported are in a dipping body and therefore are not true widths and no intervals reported herein can be assumed to be a true width of the mineralisation.

Appendix 2: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The assay data reported herein is based on sampling of diamond drill core of PQ and HQ diameter which was cut with a diamond core saw. Samples are generally of 1 metre length although occasionally slightly longer or shorter where changes in lithology, core size or core recovery required adjustments; samples are not more than 2 metres length. Half core samples were cut and sent for analysis by an independent ISO-certified laboratory (Intertek McPhar Laboratory) in Manila. Samples were crushed and pulverised (95% <75 μm). Gold was analysed by 50 gram fire assay and the other elements including copper and iron by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) or ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry) following a four-acid digest. The length of each drill run is recorded and the recovery for each run calculated on site and checked again at the core shed. Certified reference standards and blank samples were submitted to assess the accuracy and precision of the results and every 20th sample was sawn into two and the two quarter core samples submitted for analysis separately as a duplicate sample.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. 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).*	Drilling was by PQ and HQ diameter, triple tube diamond coring. Down-hole surveying was completed with a Reflex gyro down-hole instrument due to the highly magnetic mineralisation. The core was not orientated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Core recovery is initially measured on site by trained technicians and again in the core shed by the core shed geologist. Any core loss is measured, the percentage is calculated and both are recorded in the geotechnical log for reference when assessing assay results. In instances where core breaks off before the bottom of the hole leading to "apparent poor recovery" followed by a core run of >100% recovery, an adjustment is made in the records The majority of the mineralisation is in fresh rock where recoveries are greater than 90%. Most mineralisation occurs in wide intersections of massive magnetite skarn with relatively uniform copper and gold grades. Core loss occurs in fracture zones but is usually not a significant problem i.e. the core lost in fracture zones is unlikely to have been significantly higher or lower grade than the surrounding material. In the weathered hematitic oxidised zones some core loss is unavoidable, but overall recovery is generally >90% and the core loss is volumetrically minor in the mineralised zones. In areas of poor recovery, the sample intervals are arranged to coincide with drill runs, thus areas of different core loss percentage are specific to individual samples which can be assessed when interpreting analytical results and modelled in future resource estimation studies. Where an area of 100% core loss is identified the sample intervals are marked to each side of the zone and the zone is designated "No core" and assigned zero value in the various log sheets and geochemical database. All care is taken to ensure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		maximum recovery of diamond core and drillers are informed of the importance of core recovery. Any areas of poor core recovery are sampled separately thus assay results can be directly related to core recovery. There is no discernible relationship between core recovery and grade. The skarn bodies are relatively uniform over significant lengths and the copper and gold grades are not related to clay and fracture zones which are the main causes of core loss.
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.*	Diamond drill core for each entire drill hole was logged in significant detail in a number of logging sheets including a geological log, a structural log, a geotechnical log and a magnetic susceptibility log for the entire drill hole. Mineralised and sampled intervals are logged individually in a separate quantitative mineral log with percentages of the different copper minerals being recorded. The logging is appropriate for mineral resource estimates and mining studies, neither of which are reported herein Most of the geological logging is a mixture of qualitative (descriptions of the various geological features) and quantitative (numbers and angles of veins and fracture zones, mineral percentages etc.). The quantitative mineralisation log and the magnetic susceptibility log are quantitative. Photographs are taken of all core (both wet and dry) prior to the core being cut. All core, including barren overburden is logged in the various logging sheets noted above apart from the quantitative mineralisation log in which only the mineralised intervals sent for geochemical analysis are logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in greater detail.
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.*	All sampling data reported is from diamond drill core. Samples are of sawn half core except for duplicate samples which are quarter core. Half core is bagged and sent to an ISO-certified independent laboratory for analysis. The other half retained for reference and/or further testwork. All core samples were dried, crushed to 95% <10 mm and a 1.5 kg sub-sample is separated using a riffle splitter and pulverised to 95% <75 µm. A 50 g sub-sample is utilised as a fire-assay charge for gold analysis. The sample preparation technique and sub-sampling is appropriate for the mineralisation. Blank samples and duplicate samples are submitted routinely to monitor the sampling and analytical process and to ensure that samples are representative of in situ material. One in every 20 samples of half core is sawn again to produce two quarter core duplicate samples which are submitted to the laboratory separately with different sample numbers. A blank sample was inserted into sample batches every 20th samples. The magnetite skarn mineralisation occurs in extensive zones of magnetite skarn with disseminated chalcopyrite, containing gold. The sample size of approximately one metre core length is suitable in respect to the grain size of the mineralisation
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*	All core samples were analysed at an ISO-certified independent laboratory. Gold was analysed by 50 g fire assay and the other elements including copper and iron were analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES following a four acid digest. The sample preparation and assay techniques used for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	the assay results reported herein are of international industry standard and can be considered total. No geophysical tools were used for any analysis reported herein. Magnetic susceptibility readings are used in magnetic modelling but are not used to estimate magnetite or Fe content. Quality control completed by RTG included analysis of standards, blanks, and duplicates. Commercial Certified Reference Materials (OREAS 901, 503, 15d, 504, 503b, 502, 501b, 401, 40, 22c, 15d & 112) were inserted into sample batches every 40th sample. A blank sample was inserted every 20th sample; the blank sample material has been sourced and prepared from a local quarry. One in every 20 core samples is cut into 2 quarter core samples which were submitted independently with their own sample numbers. In addition, Intertek conducted their own extensive check sampling as part of their own internal QAQC processes which is reported in the assay sheets. A record of results from all duplicates, blanks and standards is maintained for ongoing QA/QC assessment. Examination of all the QAQC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and the assay laboratory.
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 geochemical results reported herein and the calculated averages for different lithology types were checked and calculated by two company personnel. No twinned holes have been drilled. Data documentation, verification and storage is conducted in accordance with RTG's Standard Operating Procedures Manual for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Mabilo Project. The diamond drill core is manually logged in significant detail in a number of separate excel template logging sheets including: 1) a geological log of all core, recording mineralogy, lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation and mineralisation; 2) a structural log of all core, recording alpha angles, structure and vein types and quantity and vein infill minerals; 3) a geotechnical log of all core recording RQD, defects, fabrics; 4) a quantitative mineralisation log of all intervals sampled. 5) a magnetic susceptibility log of all core; 6) bulk density data for selected samples representing domains identified by the project geologist Logging is recorded manually on logging sheets and transcribed into protected Excel spreadsheet templates or entered directly into the Excel templates. The data are validated by both the Project Geologist and the company Database Manager and uploaded to the dedicated project database where they are merged with assay results reported digitally by the laboratory. Hard copies of all logging sheets are kept at the Project office in Daet. The results from the two quarter core duplicate samples are averaged before being entered into the geochemistry database and reported so that all geochemical data represents the results from half core samples. The assay results reported herein include averages of the duplicate samples. Samples with assay grades below detection level are assigned a value of half (50%) the lower detection level value when averaging intervals for reporting. No top cuts of assay data have been conducted in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		results reported.
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 collars are initially surveyed with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres. Completed holes are surveyed by an independent qualified surveyor on a periodic basis using standard differential GPS (DGPS) equipment achieving sub-decimetre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. All of the holes reported herein have been surveyed with a handheld GPS with coordinates provided in Appendix 1. This survey will be superseded in due course by DGPS survey. Drill collars are surveyed in UTM WGS84 Zone 51N grid which is the grid for all project data. The Mabilo project area is relatively flat with total variation in topography less than fifteen (15) metres. Topographic control is provided by DGPS surveying.
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.*	The results reported herein are from drill holes with variable spacing but mostly on a nominal grid with 20 metres between drill holes on 40 metre spaced lines. The drill holes are at variable spacing designed to determine the continuity and extent of the mineralised skarn zones. Based on statistical assessment of drill results to date, the planned nominal 40 x 20 metre drill hole spacing is sufficient to support future resource estimation. No estimated grades or resource estimations are included in this report. No compositing of intervals in the field was undertaken.
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*	The assay data reported is from large mineralised magnetite-garnet skarn bodies. There is no indication that mineralisation grade within the bodies is affected by internal structures that affect the grade distribution,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	thus the sampling reported herein is not biased. This is confirmed by the similar results obtained from drill holes in multiple orientations. There is no bias in the sampling reported herein related to drill-hole orientation. Orientation of some drill-holes has resulted in apparent thickness greater than the true thickness. The orientation of all holes and the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation is discussed in the report.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by RTG employees. Core trays are kept at the drill site under constant watch by Company employees prior to being transported from the drill site by Company employees in a Company vehicle to the core shed where core is logged, sawn and prepared for dispatch. Remaining core is kept in the Company core yard which is in a secure compound at the Company regional office in Daet town and guarded at night. Samples are sent directly from the core shed to the laboratory packed in secured and sealed plastic drums using either Company vehicles or a local transport company. A standard Chain of Custody form is signed by the driver responsible for transporting the samples upon receipt of samples at the core yard and is signed by an employee of the laboratory on receipt of the samples at the laboratory. Completed forms are returned to the Company for filing.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and QA/QC data are reviewed on an ongoing basis by Company management and independent consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Mabilo Project is covered by Exploration Permit EP-014-2013-V and Exploration Permit Application EXPA-000188-V. Drilling activity the subject of this announcement is within EP-014-2013-V which was granted in July 2013 for two years, with the option to renew for an additional 4 years. EP-014-2013-V was issued to Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation ("Mt Labo"), an associated entity of RTG Mining. There is a 1% royalty payable on net mining revenue received by Mt Labo in relation to EP-014-2013-V. Mt Labo has entered into a joint venture agreement with Galeo Equipment and Mining Company, Inc. ("Galeo") to partner in exploring and developing the Mabilo and Nalesbitan Projects. Galeo can earn up to a 36% interest in the Projects, down to 200 metres below surface, by contributing approximately US$4,250,000 of exploration drilling and management services for the Projects over a 2 year period. In November 2013, Sierra Mining Limited ("Sierra"), a now wholly owned subsidiary of RTG, and Galeo signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") setting out proposed changes to the joint venture agreement to remove the depth limit of 200 m from the agreement and provide for additional drilling of 5000 m below 200 m. The MOU also provides for Galeo to be granted its 36% interest up front with the ability for RTG to claw-back any interest deemed not earned at the end of the claw-back period. The amendments to the JV Agreement are subject to Sierra shareholder approval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sierra has also entered a second MOU with Galeo whereby Galeo can earn an additional 6% interest in the joint venture by mining the initial 1.5 Mt of waste at Mabilo or Nalesbitan and other requirements including assistance with permitting. The MOU is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including Sierra shareholder approval. There are no native title or Indigenous ancestral domains claims at Mabilo. The tenure over the area currently being explored at Mabilo is a granted Exploration Permit which is considered secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The only significant previous exploration over the Mabilo project area was a drilling program at another site within the tenement and a ground magnetic survey. RTG or its predecessor Sierra, has reported this data in previous reports to the ASX and used the ground magnetic survey as a basis for initial drill siting. Subsequently RTG conducted its own ground magnetic survey with closer spaced survey lines and reading intervals which supersedes the historical program. There was no known previous exploration in the area where the drilling reported herein was conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation at Mabilo can be defined as a magnetite-copper-gold skarn which developed where the magnetite-copper-gold mineralisation replaced calcareous horizons in the Eocene age Tumbaga Formation in the contact zone of a Miocene diorite intrusion.
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*	The sampling and geochemical information contained in this report is from the second phase of drilling at Mabilo which is ongoing. The easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth and end of hole depth of the holes reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	herein is documented in a table included as Appendix 1 to this report. Down hole depths and widths of intersections are documented in the text. The easting, northing, elevation and orientation for all holes drilled at the Mabilo project has been reported in this and previous reports to the ASX. All relevant data has been reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	Assays of samples of different lengths are weighted for their length when averaging assays for the large intervals reported herein. Where any element in an interval reported is below detection level it is assigned a value of half (50%) of the lower detection level when averaging mineralised intervals for reporting. Intervals with no core recovery are assigned zero value when averaging results. No top or bottom cuts have been made to the assay data. Composite intervals have reported based on nominal cut-off grades of 0.5 g/t gold and 0.5% copper. The Mabilo skarn mineralisation is large with a relatively uniform grade. Higher or lower grade zones with the mineralised bodies are wider than sample intervals. The average grades reported herein are based on sample widths of average 1 metre width. Where an average grade contains a high grade intersection the high grade intersection has also been reported. No metal equivalent grades are reported herein.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the*	The holes reported herein have been drilled both vertically and inclined. The orientation of the mineralised bodies is based on interpretation of geology from drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*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').*	holes supported by magnetic modelling which indicates that much of the mineralisation is dipping to the southwest. The interpreted orientation of the mineralised bodies is based on magnetic modelling and drill-hole data and is documented in the report. The fact that the intersections are in a dipping body and therefore not true widths is reported and no intervals reported herein can be assumed to be a true width of the mineralisation.
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.*	Plan view maps showing locations of all holes reported along with magnetic images are included in the report. The interpreted geometry of the host geology and the mineralised skarn bodies is illustrated in cross section.
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.*	The report documents the assay results of intersections of the mineralised magnetite skarn. Low-grade sample results from adjacent rocks outside the mineralised body are reported. Barren or very low grade results are not reported. Assays from drill holes which did not intersect mineralisation are not reported but their location is shown on plans in the report.
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.*	All meaningful exploration data concerning the Mabilo Project has been reported either in previous reports to the ASX or in the current report to which this table is attached.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,*	The attached report is an interim report on an ongoing drilling program which will systematically test magnetic bodies and step-out targets along strike and between the North Mineralised Zone and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	the South Mineralised Zone as well as down-dip from these zones.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

RTG Mining Inc.

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
70 164 362 850	30 June 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $US	Year to date (six months) $US
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration		
	- business development	(419,488)	(404,862)
	- general	(1,108,203)	(2,672,816)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	13,745	24,111
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(1,513,946)	(3,053,567)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(13,459)	(13,459)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets		
1.10	Loans to other entities associates	(643,670)	(643,670)
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12	Cash acquired upon completion of merger with Sierra Mining Limited	1,327,712	1,327,712
	Net investing cash flows	670,583	670,583
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(843,363)	(2,382,984)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(843,363)	(2,382,984)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (share issue costs)	(1,088,768)	(1,088,768)
	Net financing cash flows	**(1,088,768)**	**(1,088,768)**
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(1,932,131)	(3,471,752)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	9,098,108	10,987,517
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	185,171	(164,617)
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	7,351,148	7,351,148

Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter $US
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	212,149
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Payment of directors fees and salaries

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

See the 'Corporate" section of the quarterly, above, for details on the merger with Sierra Mining Limited completed during the quarter.

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

The joint venture partner at the Mabilo Project is required to fund a total of 13,919m of drilling (or make a cash payment in lieu of this) and provide agreed management services.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $US'000	Amount used $US'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$US'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	1,270,500
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration: Business Development and Consultants General	 375,000 738,478
	Total	**2,383,978**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $US'000	Previous quarter $US'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	2,170,574	4,420,084
5.2	Deposits at call	5,180,574	4,678,022
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	7,351,148	9,098,106

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

		Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			-	
6.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	Application for Mineral Production-Sharing Agreement ("APSA") 002-V	The tenement interests are held in joint venture. RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity, Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation. The joint venture partner currently holds 36%.	-	41%
		Exploration Permit ("EP") 014-2013-V		-	41%
		Exploration Permit Application ("EXPA") 118-XI	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity Bunawan Mining Corporation.	-	40%
		APSA-03-XIII		-	40%
		EXPA-037-XIII		-	40%
		EXPA-123-XI		-	40%
		EXPA-000188-V		-	40%
		EP-02-10-XI		-	40%
		EP-01-06-XI		-	40%
		EP-01-10XI		-	40%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

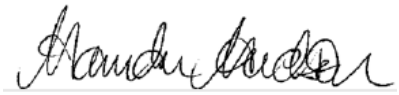
		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*				

7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	111,717,070	111,717,070	n/a	n/a
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through capital consolidation	79,063,206 (293,884,779)	79,063,206 n/a consolidation occurred prior to ASX listing	C$1.10 n/a	C$1.10 n/a
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** (*description)*				
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*			*Exercise price*	*Expiry date*
7.8	Issued during quarter	8,784,854	8,784,854	CAD$1.50	4 June 2017
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter				
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*				
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*				

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here: ..... Date: ....30 July 2014.....

(Company secretary)

Print name: .....Hannah Hudson.....

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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