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SEPTEMBER 2022 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

31 OCTOBER 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

The Mabilo Project

- RTG Mining Inc. (**ASX:RTG, TSX:RTG**) ("RTG" or "the Company") holds a 40% interest in Mt. Labo Exploration and Development Corporation ("Mt. Labo") which owns the high-grade Copper and Gold Mabilo Project in the Philippines.

- Mt. Labo has secured the Mining Permit, the successful Final Award in the SIAC matter, won the Setting Aside action of Galeo Equipment Corporation ("Galeo") in Singapore and secured an offer of debt finance and offtake agreement for development of Stage 1, the DSO. Mt. Labo and its local shareholder have been undertaking a restructuring, including a Rehabilitation process which is dependent on the results of the restructuring. The process is ongoing and RTG continues to be in discussions with the various parties in an effort to reach an equitable restructuring of Mt. Labo and the Mabilo Project.

- In January 2022, Ms Gloria Tan Climaco, our local partner in the Philippines, passed away. Ms Climaco had sought to sell her shares in SageCapital Partners, Inc ("SageCapital") (which in turn holds an interest in Mt. Labo) to interests associated with the Philippines based Villar Family. RTG believes these developments have the potential to be very beneficial for the Mabilo Project. SageCapital, Mt. Labo and RTG are currently committed to resolving any open issues which have arisen as a consequence of the above recent developments and the proposed restructuring, such that the Mabilo Project can be moved forward expeditiously and professionally in the national interest and with the full support of all shareholders of Mt. Labo. Discussions are continuing positively in an effort to resolve any outstanding matters.

- Mt. Labo has now lodged with the Philippine Courts a Petition for Enforcement of the SIAC Final Award, which includes the damages award in the order of US$41 million including interest.

- Mt. Labo currently has loans owing to RTG in the order of US$25 million (A$36.6 million), together with interest and a Rehabilitation Order has been issued by the Courts.

The Chanach Project

- RTG holds a majority stake (90%) in the high-grade Chanach Gold and Copper Project ("Chanach Project") in the Kyrgyz Republic. Field work continued during the quarter with costeaning and sampling along multiple zones in the east side of the tenement. Mapping and trenching have identified a series of mineralised zones in the east side of the tenement with +400 meters of quartz veining being logged in several directions. Results from the first 3 trenches returned values of 2m @ 9.6g/t Au, including 1m @ 17.3g/t Au and 3m @ 5.8g/t Au, including 1m @9.5g/t Au. All zones remain open along strike.

- Topographic survey work and a detailed structural survey was performed during the September Quarter. All mapping for the structural survey was completed and a report is expected in the December Quarter. High winds caused problems for the survey drone, delaying the finalisation of work. The completion of flying is expected in the December Quarter with all data being processed later in the December Quarter and maps being finalised in the March Quarter.

Panguna

- RTG is the nominated development partner with the joint venture company established by the Special Mining Lease Osikaiyang Landowners Association ("SMLOLA") and Central Exploration Pty Ltd ("Central") in the Landowner proposal with respect to the redevelopment of the Copper-Gold Panguna Project located in the Central Region of the island of Bougainville, within the Autonomous Region of Bougainville PNG.

- The SMLOLA was established by the Autonomous Bougainville Government ("ABG") nearly a decade ago to exclusively represent the Customary Owners of the land within the original Special Mining Lease and which contains the resource endowment of the Panguna mine. The other ABG established Panguna Landowner Associations cover different areas and upon which future infrastructure may, or may not be located, but do not include areas of any significant mineral resources. SMLOLA is the only ABG established Landowner Association covering the current mineral resources of Panguna.

- During the September 2021 quarter, the Supreme Court of Victoria fully dismissed all claims made by Bougainville Copper Limited ("BCL"), the former owner of the Panguna mine, against the Company, Central and indirectly SMLOLA. BCL was seeking pre-action discovery of corporate documents of RTG and others. In addition to the claims being fully dismissed, RTG and Central received a substantial cost judgement against BCL for their costs in defending the proceedings. The full judgment is available on the public record (Bougainville Copper Ltd v RTG Mining Inc & Anor [2021] VSC 231 (5 May 2021)).

- The key findings in the judgement are a complete vindication of the position taken by RTG, SMLOLA and its members, including a statement from the Judgement in the Supreme Court of Victoria that the members of the SMLOLA 'are the relevant and dominant customary landowners and it will be their views and objections that count when it comes to any assessment of Landowner attitudes to the grant of any exploration or mining tenement over the former Special Mining Lease' (paragraph 46 of the judgement ruling).

- Both SMLOLA and RTG are highly respectful of President Toroama's call for the Panguna landowners to unite and the landowners have been actively working to deliver on the requests of the President. The landowners were appreciative of their

meetings with the President and are heartened by his focus on successfully redeveloping the Panguna Mine.

- There has been significant activity within the Panguna community, with the Mining Department seeking to work with the customary landowners to move towards a re-opening of Panguna to support the Independence plans, focussing on unity and aligning the interests of all parties.

- With the support of the ABG, there was a recent successful reconciliation event at Guava Village with landowners and aggrieved parties, which was a very important step under local custom and a necessary step to assist landowners and Bougainville more widely to move forward with any plans at Panguna.

- The ABG has recently completed the successful Bougainville Trade and Investment Conference providing an opportunity for all stakeholders to come together and critically talk about Bougainville's trade and investment opportunities including a possible redevelopment of the Panguna Mine.

Corporate

- Cash and liquid assets as at 30 September 2022 were A$5.8 million (including a receivable of US$0.30 million from other consultants and a refundable deposit of US$0.35 million on legal costs).

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

PHILIPPINES INTERESTS – THE MABILO PROJECT

Mt. Labo's Focus

Mt. Labo is focused on advancing the Mabilo Project to start-up.

Importantly, the Mabilo Project has a significant advantage, with the first phase of the Project being a Direct Shipping Operation, the capital requirements upfront are less than US$25 million for which the company has an offer of debt finance (which is yet to be accepted). The first 12 months of operations can deliver cashflows in excess of US$84 million at commodity prices of US$3.42/lb of Cu, US$1,659/oz Au and US$94/t Fe (subject to movements in commodity prices).

Mt. Labo received written confirmation in May 2020 that the MGB has approved the consolidation of the current Mineral Production Sharing Agreement No. MLC-MRD-459 for the Nalesbitan Project to include the Mabilo Project, having already secured an approved Declared Mine Feasibility Study and Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Project.

The consolidated MPSA now contains five (5) parcels of land including the old EP-014-2013-V (see Figure 1 below) and is a significant milestone towards moving to production at the Mabilo Project. Since securing the expanded MPSA, work has concentrated on pre-production activities including updating mining schedules, grade control and sterilisation planning, infrastructure and continuing land acquisition.

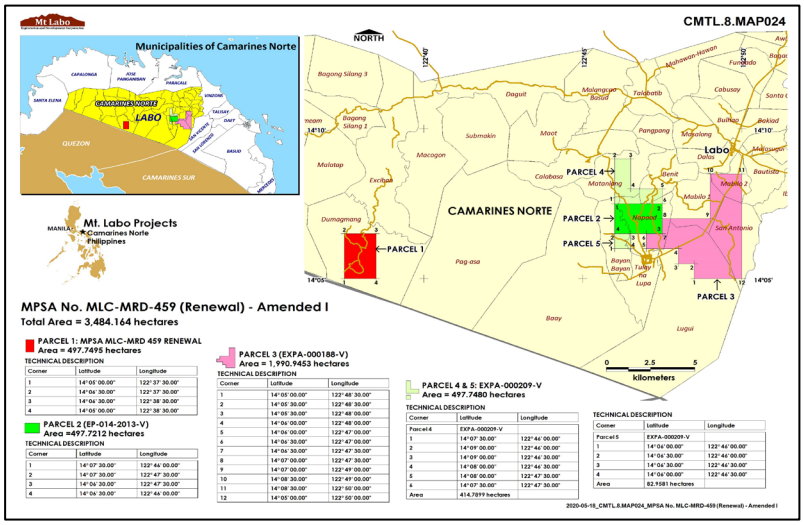

Figure 1 – Consolidated MPSA showing included parcels of land

On 21 August 2020, the SIAC Tribunal handed down the Final Award in favour of Mt. Labo in the international arbitration against Galeo. Mt. Labo prevailed in all matters considered important and the Tribunal dismissed all of Galeo's counterclaims.

The Tribunal made its orders after a full hearing and considering all the evidence and submissions placed before it, ruling based on Philippine Law, which included a determination that the JVA with Galeo was validly terminated, the compromise agreement was validly rescinded, Galeo is not entitled to any shares in Mt. Labo, Galeo was not a co-permittee of the Mt. Labo Exploration Permit and that Galeo is not the operator of the Mabilo Project.

The Tribunal ordered Galeo to pay damages of approximately US$18.6 million (plus interest at 6% from various dates, currently in the order of US$6.5 million) and legal costs, including the Tribunal's fees of approximately S$7.45 million. That represents a total monetary award in favour of Mt. Labo of approximately A$37 million plus interest of approximately A$10 million.

RTG was pleased to announce in December 2020, that the Regional Trial Court of Quezon City in the Philippines had dismissed the Petition for Refusal of Recognition and Enforcement of a Foreign Arbitral Award ("Refusal Petition") with prayer for issuance of a Writ for Preliminary Injunction ("Application for Injunction") filed by Galeo against Mt. Labo, with respect to the enforcement of the SIAC Final Award in the Philippines. The Order recognised that the requisites at law for the issuance of a writ of injunction were absent, and that the refusal Petition, and consequentially the Application for Injunction, failed on jurisdictional grounds. Galeo lodged a Motion for Consideration which was again dismissed by the Courts and they have now referred the matter to the Court of Appeals. Galeo has continued its attempts to disrupt Mt. Labo and its shareholders, with complaints on compliance with Nationality Rules (which have already been addressed by the SIAC proceedings), which is under investigation. Mt. Labo has now also lodged a Petition for Enforcement of the SIAC Final Award in the Philippine Courts.

During the September 2021 quarter the Setting Aside application of Galeo (ex-joint venture partner of Mt. Labo – terminated April 2017) was heard in Singapore. The Board of RTG announced on 22 November 2021, that Justice Patricia Bergin in the Singapore International Commercial Court of the Republic of Singapore has dismissed Galeo Equipment Corporation's application to set aside the Final Award, issued by the SIAC in favour of Mt. Labo, in its entirety.

Land access to all the surface rights in the Stage 1 project area have been secured and we expect finalisation of the land access matters can be completed following the restructuring.

Sadly, Ms Gloria Tan Climaco, our local partner in the Philippines, passed away in January 2022. She had sought to sell her shares in SageCapital Partners, Inc ("SageCapital") (which in turn holds an interest in Mt. Labo) to interests associated with the Philippines based Villar Family. RTG believes these developments have the potential to be very beneficial for the Mabilo Project. SageCapital, Mt. Labo and

RTG are currently committed to resolving any open issues which have arisen as a consequence of the above recent developments and the proposed restructuring, such that the Mabilo Project can be moved forward expeditiously and professionally in the national interest and with the full support of all shareholders of Mt. Labo.

Mt. Labo currently has loans owing to RTG in the order of US$25M (A$36.6M), together with interest. Until there is a commitment to development, RTG has taken the necessary steps to protect the loans and interest through rehabilitation, subject in part to resolution of the restructuring.

On 5 January 2022, the Company announced that Secretary Roy Cimatu of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") signed Department Administrative Order No. 2021-40 on 23 December 2021, lifting the four-year-old ban on the open-pit method of mining for copper, gold, silver, and complex ores in the country. The lifting of the ban, according to the DENR order, is meant to "revitalize the mining industry and usher in significant economic benefits to the country by providing raw materials for the construction and development of other industries and by increasing employment opportunities in rural areas."

We are pleased with the DENR's continued efforts to encourage the mining industry. The Mabilo Project developed in line with the DENR's directives, has the capacity to stimulate economic growth in the local communities, the Province in which the project is located and the Philippines more broadly.

The Mabilo Project is permitted to proceed to development and operation. Mt. Labo is pleased with the recent election of President Ferdinand Marco Jr and looks forward to working with the new Administration to assist in moving the Mabilo Project forward in full compliance with the Philippines Mining Act of 1995 and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Exploration and Development Activities

Resource Extensions

No exploration activities this quarter.

The next round of exploration will likely focus primarily on the porphyry target located under volcanic cover between the South Mineralised Zone and the East Mineralised Zone and extension drilling of the skarn system around the northern orebody.

The porphyry target is well supported by mineralized porphyry veins (b-veins) that have been intercepted in the resource drilling, combined with increasing intensity of calc-silicate alteration and the trending of metallogenic vectors.

Mabilo Mineral Resource

Table 1 - Total Mabilo Resource at 0.3 g/t Au Cut-off Grade

Mineral Resource Estimate Results - Reporting at 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off - Mabilo South and North Deposits

Classification	Weathering	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Fe %	Contained Au ('000s Oz)	Contained Cu ('000s t)	Contained Fe ('000s t)
Indicated	Oxide + Supergene	0.78	4.1	2.7	9.7	41.2	67.1	32.1	320.8
Indicated	Fresh	8.08	1.7	2.0	9.8	46.0	510.5	137.7	3,713.7
Indicated	**Total All Materials**	**8.86**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**9.8**	**45.6**	**577.6**	**169.8**	**4,034.5**
Inferred	Oxide + Supergene	0.05	7.8	2.3	9.6	26.0	3.5	3.7	12.3
Inferred	Fresh	3.86	1.4	1.5	9.1	29.1	181.5	53.3	1,121.8
Inferred	**Total All Materials**	**3.91**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**9.1**	**29.0**	**184.9**	**57.0**	**1,134.1**

Note: The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids based on the mineralised geological units. The Mineral Resource is quoted from all classified blocks above a lower cut-off grade 0.3 g/t Au within these wireframe solids. Differences may occur due to rounding

Feasibility Study ("FS")[1]

The Company announced on 18 March 2016 the results from an independent NI 43-101 compliant FS for 100% of the high-grade Mabilo Project in Southeast Luzon, Philippines[2]. The Mabilo Project is both high-grade and low cost, underpinning the robust economics presented in the FS including a 33% IRR after tax at US$5,000/t Cu US$1,200/oz Au prices (43.6% with only a 10% lift in commodity prices), which have improved significantly since preparation of the FS.

Mabilo Mineral Reserves

Mineral Reserves are quoted within specific pit designs based on Indicated Resources only and take into consideration the mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and infrastructure modifying factor

Table 2 - Probable Mineral Reserve Estimate

Ore							Waste	Strip Ratio
Class	**Type**	**Mt**	**Fe %**	**Au g/t**	**Cu %**	**Ag g/t**	**Mt**	
Probable	Gold Cap	0.351	40.1	3.11	0.38	3.26	77.713	10.0
	Supergene	0.104	36.5	2.20	20.7	11.9		
	Oxide Skarn	0.182	43.6	2.52	4.17	19.9		
	Fresh	7.155	45.9	1.97	1.70	8.73		
Total Probable Ore		**7.792**	**45.5**	**2.04**	**1.95**	**8.79**		

The November 2015 Resource estimation provided by CSA classified the Resource for the Mabilo Project as Indicated and Inferred. Only Indicated Mineral Resources as defined in NI 43-101 were used to establish the Probable Mineral Reserves. No Reserves were categorized as Proven.

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[1] The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the Feasibility Study as announced to the ASX on the 18th of March 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed. A copy of the announcement can be found on the Company's website at www.rtgmining.com.

[2] The FS is based on a treatment rate of 1Mtpa. A treatment rate of 1.35Mtpa was also considered in an upside case. Factored indicative capital and operating cost estimates were developed for a planned throughput of 1.35 Mtpa. The capital cost estimates were derived from first principles for the 1 Mtpa process plant to an accuracy of +/- 15% and then the capital cost estimates were factored with an accuracy of +/- 25% for the 1.35 Mtpa process plant. The operating cost estimates were derived from first principles for the 1Mtpa process plant and then plant costs were factored with an accuracy of +/- 25% for the 1.35Mtpa operating scenario. All costs are in 2015 US dollars.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC INTERESTS – THE CHANACH PROJECT

RTG holds a 90% interest in the Chanach Project.

Highlights of the Chanach Project include:

- Strategic addition to RTG's portfolio with an existing high-grade JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.95 Mt @ 5.11 g/t Au for **484,000 ounces of Au** and 17.23 Mt @ 0.37% Cu for **64,000t of Cu[3] (141.1 Mlbs Cu)** from only limited drilling to date**.**

- Acquisition cost of US$3.65 / ounce of Gold and US$0.0063 / pound of Copper.

- Experienced technical expert, advising RTG, believes the exploration potential at the Chanach Project is excellent.

- The conversion of the Prospecting Licence to an Exploration Licence, was finalised and granted during the quarter. The Exploration Licence was issued by the State Committee of Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Chanach Project is located in the prolific southern Tien Shan metallogenic belt, which runs more than 1,500 km from Uzbekistan through to China and hosts one of the world's largest open pit gold mines, Murantau (175 Moz[4]) with production believed to be in the order of 2 million ounces per annum[4]. RTG has appointed Mr. Greg Hall of Phoenix Gold International and former Chief Geologist for Placer Dome, as a consultant given his knowledge of the Chanach Project and other projects in similar geological settings.

The Chanach Project has extensive outcropping mineralised geology with high-grade gold veins from surface and significant gold and copper Inferred Mineral Resources. With only 5% of the identified strike length tested to date, RTG believes the Chanach Project has substantial upside. The Chanach Project area is considered to be highly prospective for world class epithermal gold, porphyry copper-gold and polymetallic skarn deposits with numerous targets already identified.

To date the limited exploration activities have defined an Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.95 Mt @ 5.11 g/t Au for 484,000 ounces of Au and 17.23 Mt @ 0.37% Cu for 64,000t of Cu.

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[3] The Mineral Resource estimates were originally compiled and announced by White Cliff Minerals Ltd ("WCN") on 30 May 2018, in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 and was last disclosed in WCN's March, 2019 quarterly report on 30 April 2019 - https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190430/pdf/444pg6f8t5ln5t.pdf

[4] Wilde, A. and Gilbert, D. 2000. Setting of the giant Muruntau Gold Deposit: Implications for ore genesis. In: (Ed.) Gordon Lister, Geological research for the exploration industry, Journal of the Virtual Explorer, Electronic Edition, ISSN 1441-8142, volume 1, paper 1, doi:10.3809/jvirtex.2000.00004

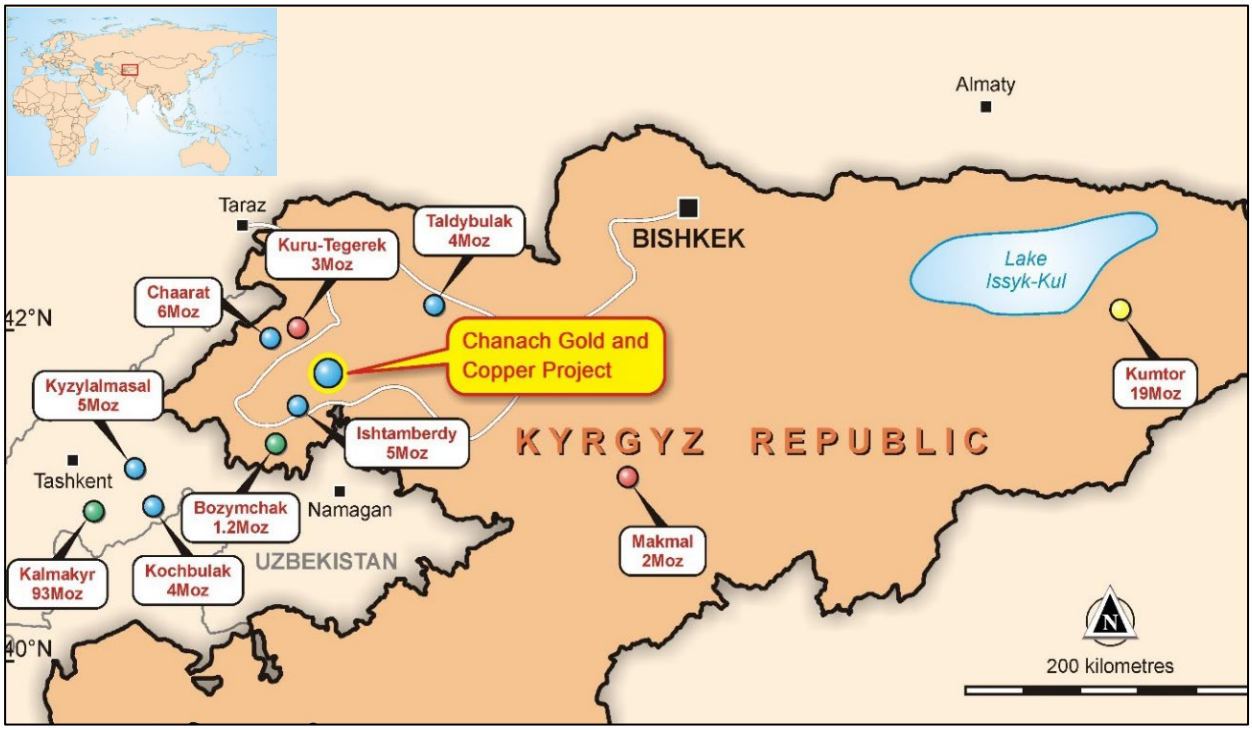

Figure 2: Chanach Project Location

Exploration and Development Activities

Field work continued during the quarter with costeaning and sampling occurring on zones in the east side of the tenement along with the work on the topographic survey and completion of a structural survey across the whole tenement.

Topographic Survey

Work continued on the drone survey to provide detailed Topographic maps of higher accuracy than currently exist. High winds caused problems for the survey drone, delaying the finalisation of work. By the end of the quarter approximately two-thirds of the tenement had been covered. The remaining areas will be completed in the December quarter. Maps and plans will be generated late in the December quarter and early March quarter. The detailed maps will improve the accuracy of our geological database and assist in future planning of drilling programs.

Structural Survey

All mapping for a detailed structural survey was completed during the quarter. Results from the mapping and a detailed report, complete with plans will be produced in the December quarter. The study was conducted by a highly experienced local geologist and the results will be used to target future geophysical studies and drilling programs.

Initial work has identified the main “ore-controlling” structure, associated “feathering cracks” and intrusions. The final report will include a complete 3D model of the geology and will be instrumental in planning next year’s field work.

Costeaning and Sampling

Costeaning and sampling along multiple zones in the east side of the tenement was carried out during the quarter. Mapping and trenching have identified a series of mineralised zones in the east side of the tenement with +400 meters of quartz veining being logged in several directions. Results from the first 3 trenches returned values of 2m @ 9.6g/t Au, including 1m @ 17.3g/t Au and 3m @ 5.8g/t Au, including 1m @ 9.5g/t Au. All zones remain open along strike.

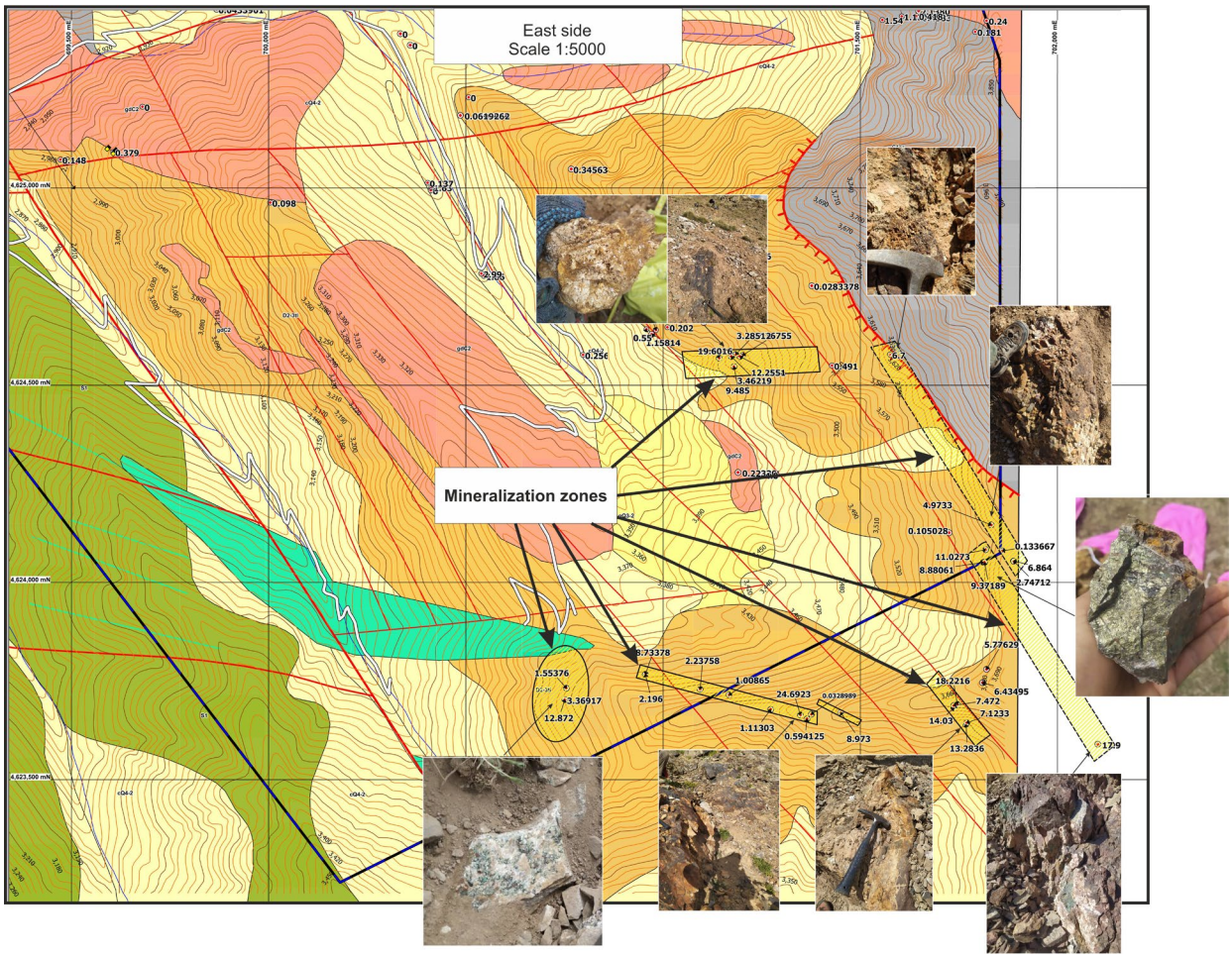

Figure 3: Map showing areas of detailed mapping and costeaning completed during the quarter along with mineralised zones that were identified in the east end of the tenement.

Figure 4: Photos of sampling activities on quartz vein outcrop Chanach September 2022

Geological Setting

The Chanach Project (exploration licence AP6771) is located in the North Western part of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Jalal-Abad province and covers an area of 57.25 km^2 of the Chatkal Rangers inside the south-western Tien Shan metallogenic belt, which runs more than 1,500 km from Uzbekistan through to China and hosts one of the world's largest open pit gold mines, Murantau (175 Moz) with production believed to be in the order of 2 million ounces per annum[4].

Discovery & Drill Results

The Chanach Project area was discovered around 1963 with geological mapping and surface sampling intermittently up to 2010. The geology of the Chanach Project area is prospective for epithermal gold deposits, porphyry copper deposits and polymetallic skarn deposits. The project area has outcropping mineralised geology seen as multiple high-grade outcropping epithermal veins and skarns, which have indicated several porphyry targets.

Exploration drilling at the Chanach Gold Project commenced in 2014 and to date there have been spectacular intersections of gold mineralisation spanning across the project area, as previously reported by WCN.

Significant intervals from the Quartz Gold Zone include:

- UGZ-15-35 - **8m @ 57.08 g/t Au** from 75m including **1m @ 85.53 g/t Au** from 76m, **1m @ 89.34 g/t Au** from 80m followed by **1m @ 73.28 g/t Au** from 81m.
- ERC16-035 - **7m @ 23.52 g/t Au** from 45m including **1m @ 149.41 g/t Au** from 45m.
- ERC16-036 - **12m @ 15.65 g/t Au** including **1m @ 63.24 g/t Au** from 82m followed by **1m @ 95.12 g/t Au** from 83m.

Significant intervals from the Sandstone Gold Zone include:

- UGZ-15-33 - **4m @ 99.15 g/t Au** from 65m including **1m @ 348.48 g/t Au** from 67m.
- UGZ-15-32A - **3m @ 41.45 g/t Au** including **1m @ 71.58 g/t Au** from 53m.

Significant intervals from the Lower & Upper Gold Zone include:

- LGZ-15-29A - **6m @ 38.40** g/t Au from 26m with **4m @ 56.46 g/t Au** from 26m including **1m @ 49.79 g/t Au** from 26m, **1m @ 23.55 g/t Au** from 27m, **1m @ 95.22 g/t Au** from 28m and **1m @ 57.29 g/t Au** from 29m.
- CH14-18 - **4m @ 23.83 g/t Au** from 85m including **1m @ 30.19 g/t Au** from 86m.

Readers are advised that these assay intervals have not been top-cut prior to reporting and true mineralisation widths are not reported. Mineralisation is expected to be sub-vertical. Intervals selected have used a lower cut-off of 0.50 g/t Au. Locations of significant drill intercepts with respect to the mapped mineralised zones are shown in Figure 5.

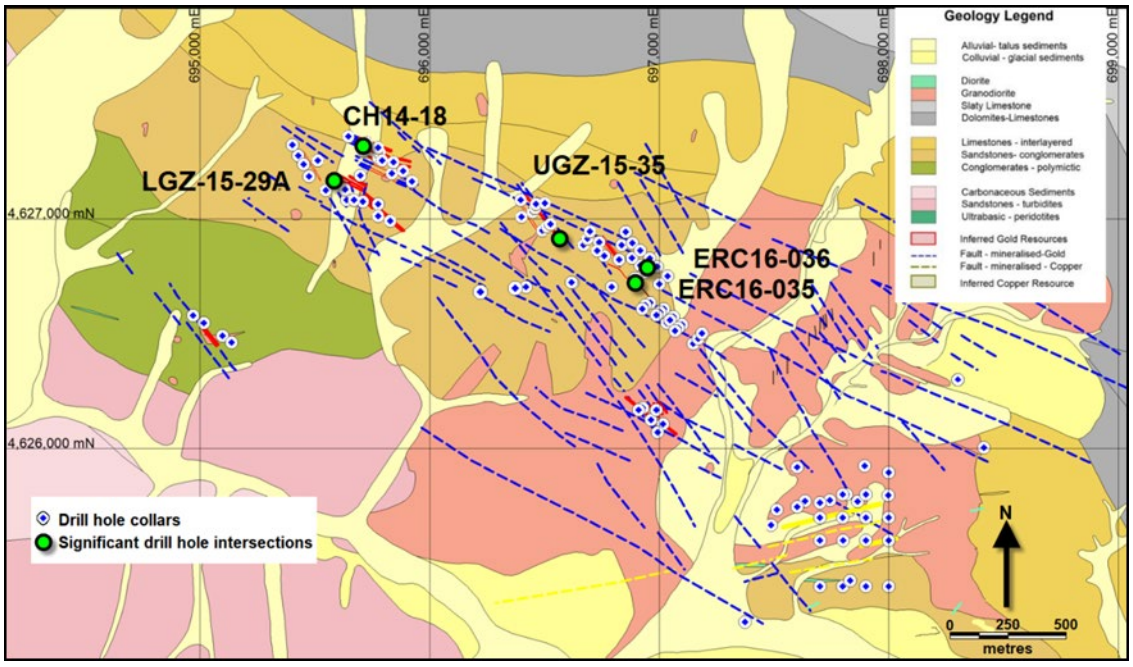

Figure 5: Locations of Significant Drill Intercepts at Chanach Gold Project

Mineral Resource

In May 2018, WCN reported an Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.95 Mt at 5.1 g/t gold for 484,000 ounces and 17.23 Mt at 0.37% copper for 64,000 copper tonnes.

The most recent mineral resource estimates for the Chanach Gold Project are summarised in Table 3 for gold and Table 4 for copper. These Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with JORC Code, 2012 and were first publicly reported 30 May 2018 by WCN. Refer to the cautionary statement below.

Table 3 - Chanach May 2018 Gold Mineral Resource (cut-off grade 1.0g/t Au)[3]

Resource Category	Zone	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (KOz)
Inferred	Lower Gold Zone	1,155	4.00	148
Inferred	Upper Gold Zone	772	4.67	116
Inferred	Sandstone Zone	279	11.41	102
Inferred	Quartz Main	325	6.22	65
Inferred	Quartz Min	185	1.87	11
Inferred	Eastern Gold Zone	123	2.79	11
Inferred	Camp Gold Zone	106	8.77	30
Inferred	**Total**	**2,945**	**5.11**	**484**

Table 4 - Chanach May 2018 Copper Mineral Resource (cut-off grade 0.25% Cu)[3]

Resource Category	Zone	Tonnes (Kt)	%	Cu (Kt)
Inferred	Quartz Cu	700	0.51	4
Inferred	Chanach	16,534	0.36	60
Inferred	**Total**	**17,234**	**0.37**	**64**

RTG believes that this information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Mineral Resources have been reviewed by RTG's Competent Person.

BOUGAINVILLE INTERESTS – THE PANGUNA PROJECT OPPORTUNITY

RTG is the nominated development partner with the joint venture company established by the SMLOLA and Central Exploration Pty Ltd in the Landowner proposal with respect to the redevelopment of the Copper-Gold Panguna Project located in the Central Region of the island of Bougainville, within the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, PNG. RTG owns just under 70% of Central, with additional loans to Central that can be converted to increase our interest. The proposal, being led by the SMLOLA, is a landowner initiative and will be subject to the success or otherwise of the SMLOLA in securing a role in the redevelopment of the mine and the minerals which are owned by the landowners exclusively represented by the SMLOLA.

The members of the SMLOLA are the owners of the customary land which is the subject of the old Panguna open pit mine, and in which the mineral resources of the Panguna mine are located.

The SMLOLA was established by the ABG nearly a decade ago to exclusively represent the customary owners of the land at the old Panguna pit. The SMLOLA constitution was prepared by the ABG legal officers representing the ABG Department of Justice and remains unchanged to this day.

The ABG established the SMLOLA as the Landowner Association to represent the Customary Owners of the land contained within the original but now expired Panguna Special Mining Licence - SML (hence the name SMLOLA, and the similarly EL 01), which covers the entire Panguna Open Pit area. This membership is automatic for those persons born into the 7 named villages, which comprise the customary land area within the SML.

The other ABG established Panguna Landowner Associations cover different areas and upon which future infrastructure may, or may not be located, but do not include areas of any significant mineral resources. SMLOLA is the only ABG established Landowner Association covering the current mineral resources of Panguna.

RTG continues to work with the SMLOLA team and the community to progress meaningful and transparent discussions with the ABG on the redevelopment proposal of the Landowner Led Consortium and undertake and support local community and social programs, reconciliations and unity programs.

BCL Litigation in the Supreme Court of Victoria

During the September 2021 Quarter, the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia fully dismissed claims made by BCL, the former owner of the Panguna mine, against RTG, Central and indirectly SMLOLA. BCL was seeking pre-action discovery of corporate documents of RTG and others under Rule 32.05 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2015 (Vic). In addition, RTG and Central received a substantial cost judgment against BCL for their costs in defending the proceedings. The full judgment is available on the public record (Bougainville Copper Ltd v RTG Mining Inc & Anor [2021] VSC 231 (5 May 2021)).

The Supreme Court of Victoria held that the members of SMLOLA 'are the relevant and dominant customary landowners and it will be their views and objections that count when it comes to any assessment of Landowner attitudes to the grant of any exploration or mining tenement over the former Special Mining Lease' [para 46 of the Judgement].

The resolution of these proceedings in the Supreme Court of Victoria also refers to proceedings in Papua New Guinea Courts.

For the Papua New Guinea Court proceedings (all of which have been commenced by BCL and its associates, and all of which have been unsuccessful, the Court dismissing them awarding costs and in two instances courts in PNG determining the actions were an abuse of the Court process), shareholders are referred to the following decisions. SMLOLA was successfully joined as a party to the Judicial Review proceedings (referred to below) to support the ABG, with BCL losing the appeal to SMLOLA's joinder application:

1. *PNG National Court OS No. 208 of 2018 (CC3)* and two unsuccessful appeals;
2. *PNG SCA No. 110 of 2018* - two appeals against the decision by the *PNG National Court OS No. 208 of 2018*;
3. *PNG National Court OS (JR) No. 29 of 2018* and the appeal to the Supreme Court;
4. PNG SCA No. 159 of 2018 being the appeal of a decision in *PNG National Court OS (JR) No. 29 of 2018.*

To search PNG National Court cases shareholders are referred to the following website– http://www.paclii.org/pg/cases/PGNC/. To search PNG Supreme Court cases shareholders are referred to the following website - http://www.paclii.org/pg/cases/PGSC/.

Autonomous Bougainville Government

In December of 2019, the ABG successfully conducted the Referendum on Independence, with approximately 98% of Bougainvilleans voting in favour of Independence.

Any form of Independence will require Bougainville to demonstrate to the National Government that it is on a pathway to economic independence. Panguna is a key asset which can materially assist Bougainville establish that critical pathway to economic independence and upon which the aspirations of so many Bougainvilleans depend.

On 23 September 2020, the Company was pleased to announce that the Office of the Bougainville Electoral Commission had declared a new President, the Honourable Mr Ishmael Toroama. Mr Toroama was a Commander of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army and has a strong record of promoting Peace and Independence for Bougainville, with a stated focus on stamping out any corruption in the Autonomous Bougainville Government and its public service.

There has been significant activity within the Panguna community, with the Mining Department seeking to work with the customary landowners to move towards a re-opening of Panguna to support the Independence plans, focussing on unity and aligning the interests of all parties.

The SMLOLA representatives have had several meetings with the President, which they have been both appreciative of and pleased with his support for the local communities and landowners, assisting them to achieve stronger unity and prepare for a possible redevelopment of Panguna.

With the support of the ABG, there was a recent successful reconciliation event at Guava Village with landowners and aggrieved parties, which was a very important step under local custom and a necessary step to assist landowners and Bougainville more widely, to move forward with any redevelopment plans at Panguna.

The ABG has recently completed the successful Bougainville Trade and Investment Conference providing an opportunity for all stakeholders to come together and critically talk about Bougainville's trade and investment opportunities including a possible redevelopment of the Panguna Mine.

CORPORATE

Cash and liquid assets as at 30 September 2022 were A$5.8 million (including a receivable of US$0.30 million from other consultants and a refundable deposit of US$0.35m with lawyers).

During the quarter, payments to related parties of the Company totalled US$149,059 for Directors' remuneration, which included salary, fees and superannuation.

The loan of US$0.5 million was extended to 31 March 2023.

ABOUT RTG MINING INC

RTG Mining Inc. is a mining and exploration company listed on the main board of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange. RTG is currently focused primarily on progressing the Mabilo Project to start-up having now received a mining permit for the Project, with a view to moving quickly and safely to a producing gold and copper company.

RTG also has a number of exciting new opportunities including the Panguna Project in Bougainville, which it remains committed to but during these uncertain times the primary focus is on advancing the Mabilo Project.

RTG has an experienced management team which has to date developed seven mines in five different countries, including being responsible for the development of the Masbate Gold Mine in the Philippines through CGA Mining Limited. RTG has some of the most respected international institutional investors as shareholders including Franklin Templeton, Equinox Partners and Sun Valley.

ENQUIRIES

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Toronto Stock Exchange has not reviewed nor does it accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this press release, which has been prepared by management.

This announcement includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation including, among others, statements made or implied relating to the interpretation of exploration results, accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, parameters and assumptions used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources, realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, estimated economic results of the Mabilo Project, future operational and financial results, including estimated cashflow and the timing thereof, estimated expenditures, expansion, exploration and development activities and the timing thereof, including expectations regarding the DSO, plans for progressing Stage 2 development, completion of a debt funding package, the negotiation of contracts for start-up works and offtake arrangements and the completion of merged documentation, RTG's objectives, strategies to achieve those objectives, RTG's beliefs, plans, estimates and intentions, and similar statements concerning anticipated future events, results, circumstances, performance or expectations. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, are forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements generally can be identified by words such as "objective", "may", "will", "expected", "likely", "intend", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "should", "plans", or similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events. 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 as discussed in RTG's annual report for the year ended December 31, 2021 and detailed from time to time in our other filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities available at www.sedar.com. The forward-looking statements made in this announcement relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. RTG will not 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.

QUALIFIED PERSON AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates of the Chanach Project is based upon information compiled, reviewed and approved by Elizabeth Haren who is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**") and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Elizabeth Haren is employed by Haren Consulting Pty Ltd and is a consultant to RTG. Elizabeth Haren 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 and a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Elizabeth Haren consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on her information in the form and the context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets of the Chanach Project is based upon information compiled, reviewed and approved by Greg Hall who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' who is a Member and Chartered

Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Greg Hall is employed by Golden Phoenix International Pty Ltd and is a consultant to RTG. Greg Hall 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 and a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Greg Hall consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to exploration results at the Mabilo Project is based upon information prepared by or under the supervision of Robert Ayres BSc (Hons), who is a Qualified Person and a Competent Person. Mr Ayres is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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 has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in the release. Mr. Ayres consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information prepared by or under the supervision of Mr Aaron Green, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. Mr Green is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company. Mr Green has sufficient experience that is 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 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. Green has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in the release. Mr Green consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Reserves and Mining is based on information prepared by or under the supervision of Mr Carel Moormann, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. Mr Moormann is a Fellow of the AusIMM and is employed by Orelogy Consulting, an independent consulting company. Mr Moormann has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of deposit 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" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr Moormann has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in the release. Mr Moormann consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Metallurgy and Processing is based on information prepared by or under the supervision of David Gordon, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. David Gordon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company. David Gordon has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of process 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" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). David Gordon has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in the release. David Gordon consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to areas outside of exploration results, Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves and Metallurgy and Processing is based on information prepared by or under the supervision of Mark Turner, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. Mark Turner is a Fellow

of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by RTG Mining Inc, the Company. Mark Turner has sufficient experience that is relevant to the information 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" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mark Turner has verified the data disclosed in this release. Mark Turner consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release based on historic and public information on the Panguna Project has been compiled and reviewed by Mark Turner, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. Mark Turner is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by RTG Mining Inc, the Company. Mark Turner has sufficient experience that is relevant to the information 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" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101). Mark Turner consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For the ASX Feasibility Study announcement including JORC tables please refer to the RTG Mining website (www.rtgmining.com) and on the ASX, under announcements (www.asx.com.au).

Appendix 1 – Schedule of interests and location of Tenements

Tenement reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Licence 6771 AP	Kyrgyzstan	*Chanach Project*	90%	90%
Consolidated MPSA No. MLC-MRD-459 (Renewal) Amended I includes: *Parcel 1 – MPSA No. MLC-MRD-459 (Renewal)* *Parcel 2 – formerly EP-014-2013-V* *Parcel 3 – formerly EXPA-000188-V* *Parcels 4/5 – formerly EXPA-000209-V*	Philippines	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity Mt. Labo Exploration and Development Corporation. *Mabilo Project and Nalesbitan Project*	40%	40%
APSA-002-V	Philippines	*Nalesbitan Project*	40%	40%
EP-019-2021-V (formerly EXPA-000231-V and approved 16 April 2021)	Philippines	*Mabilo Project*	40%	40%
Exploration Permit Application ("EXPA") 118-XI	Philippines	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity Bunawan Mining Corporation.	40%	40%
APSA-003-XIII	Philippines		40%	40%
EXPA-037A-XIII	Philippines		40%	40%
EP 033-14-XIII	Philippines	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity Bunawan Mining Corporation. (EP 033-14-XIII is subject to 2nd renewal and EP-001-06-XI is an approved 1st renewal EP)	40%	40%
EP-001-06-XI	Philippines		40%	40%
EP-01-10-XI	Philippines	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity Oz Metals Exploration & Development Corporation. (Both EP-02-10-XI and EP-01-10-XI are subject to 2nd renewal)	40%	40%
EP-02-10-XI	Philippines		40%	40%
EXPA-123-XI	Philippines		40%	40%

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Chanach Project

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 (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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC Drill samples were collected using a face sampling hammer with each metre of drilling deposited in a plastic bag that is fed through a three-tier riffle splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample. • Diamond drill samples were collected by cutting NQ (50mm) core in half along its axis and sampling one half of the core. This generates approximately 2.5kg of core. • Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Where variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures • A 300 gram subsample was extracted using a Jones Splitter and pulverized to 200 mesh (75 micron). • A 30 gram sample is digested for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), and for copper analysis via pressed pellet X-ray florescence (XRF). • A 0.2 gram sample is digested for multi-element analysis by Aqua-Regia digest and Inductive Coupled Plasma (ICP) using Mass Spectroscopy (MS) or Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES). • The grab samples in 2022 were undertaken by an experienced geologist who determined from mapping of bedrock and costeans the areas to be sampled. • All grab samples were dried and crushed to 90% passing 2mm. A 300g split was taken and pulverised to 80% passing 74 microns. The samples were analysed using Atomic Absorption.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Reverse Circulation Drilling, 900CFM/350PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling, NQ (50mm) diameter orientated core via Reflex ACT3.
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.*	• The calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 30kg based on rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Where variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures. • Visual inspection of sample size of 1 metre samples. • Diamond Core recovery calculations are based on recorded recovery measurements taken on core.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• No studies on relationships between sample recovery and grade have been carried out.
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.*	• Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations. • Logging is considered qualitative. • All of the intersections have been logged. • All 2022 costeans and grab samples were logged and recorded on primary documents and maps.
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.*	• NQ core is cut via a diamond saw and half core sampled. • Samples were riffle split from 30kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled. • RC Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface • Half NQ diamond core (2.5 kg) is sampled. • At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken during the collection stage. • The whole sample collected is crushed to 1mm and a 200g sub-sample pulverised. A 2-10 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates for diamond core are not routinely collected. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical techniques used Aqua Regia acid digest, Atomic adsorption Spectrophotometry for gold analysis and ICP MS or OES for multi-element analysis are considered suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken. • Gold analysis was carried out using a Thermo Scientific Solar S2 AA-Spectrometer with Atom Trap STAT (Slotted Tube Atom Trap), gaseous hydride generation system (VP100 Continuous Flow Vapour System) • Multi-element analysis was carried out by aqua regia digest with ICP MS and OES analysis using an iCAP 6300 ICP-instrument manufactured by Thermo-Scientific (USA-UK). • All mineralised intervals have been re-assayed at Bureau Veritas laboratory In Perth by Fire assay and ICP-OES using 40g samples and reported for Au, Pt, Pd • All mineralised multi-element intervals have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. • Cu and Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • Ag, As, Mo, Pb, and Sb have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. • All samples from the 2022 grab sampling program were analysed at Information and Research Centre Laboratory, which has all international standards certification and were subject to in-house QAQC procedures.
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.*	• An executive director of White Cliffs has visually verified significant intersections in rock samples from the Chanach project. • Twinned holes have not been used. • Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS60s. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. • All holes are downhole surveyed to provide an accurate 3D drill trace. • The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north). • Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project. • Location of the 2022 grab samples were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 nominal sample spacing is 1 metre intervals down the hole. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons the mineralisation has demonstrated sufficient continuity to be classified as a Mineral Resource under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • Samples have not been composited before geochemical analysis. Samples are composited to 1 metre for grade estimation. • The 2022 grab samples were composited in metre intervals across the trenches dug. 3 to 4 kg samples were taken from each metre width.
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.*	• The sampling orientation for drilling is designed to be as perpendicular as possible to the known orientation of the structures. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by White Cliff. Samples are collected by Company employees and transported by Company vehicles to the Laboratory in Kara Balta. The sample processing facility has Security Officers on duty 24 hours per day. The Company stores all mineralised intervals and all laboratory samples in a secured steel vault within the secured processing facility. • The 2022 sample security was managed by Site management. Samples are collected by Company employees and transported by Company vehicles to the Laboratory in Kara Balta. The processing facility has security officers on duty 24 hours per day. The Company stores all mineralised intervals and laboratory samples in the secured sample store.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP6771 which is a Joint Venture between RTG Mining Inc (90%) and BW3 Pty Ltd (10%) • There are no other material issues. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No other exploration has been carried out
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• This data has been provided in previous announcements and the volume of information would detract from a clear understanding of the current Mineral Resource.
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.*	• No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. • No top-cuts have been applied in reporting of the intersections. • No aggregate intercepts are used. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If*	• The majority of mineralisation is steeply dipping therefore the length of mineralised intercepts in the drill holes will be longer than the true width of the mineralised zones due to the angle between the orientation of the structure and the drill hole. In

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
lengths	*it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	general, the length relationship between true width and down hole length is ~0.5. • The 2022 grab samples were taken from metre length samples taken at right angles across the mapped vein and represent true widths 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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this report and in previous announcements. • Photos and regional map showing mapping locations and costeaning for the 2022 program are included in this quarterly report.
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.*	• Representative reporting is included within the body of this report and in previous announcements. • The Mineral Resource is based on all available drill hole data at the time of its estimation.
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.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been conducted on all mineralised zones. The test work includes total recoverable gold, gravity recoverable gold, cyanide recoverable gold, sequential copper leach and bottle leach. • Exploration targeting has been enhanced by a structural study completed by Orefind in 2017, a ground magnetics study by Southern Geoscience in 2016 and a geophysical study completed by Baoding Geological Engineering Institute in 2011. The project is a target rich environment with 2019 planned exploration focussing on multiple targets. • No metallurgical test work has been conducted on the 2022 sampling.
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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information. • Most mineralisation is open both along strike and down dip. • Further structural mapping, geophysical interpretation, costeaning and drilling will be required to develop the resource model following the 2022 sampling regime.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use*	• Assay data digitally received directly from the laboratory and electronically transferred into an access database. Geological and survey data is received in excel spreadsheets and imported electronically into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Once in the database, the data is exported to a Map-info drill hole file where it Is validated for consistency. The drill-holes are displayed in sections and the geology visually validated for consistency.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case*	• The prior Competent Person for Exploration results has been with WCN for 9 years and managed the Chanach project since acquisition in 2009. He is intimately involved in the Chanach deposits, with 18 site visits being undertaken including managing drilling programs on site, field mapping, drill hole logging and geological interpretation. • A Competent Person from Optiro Pty Ltd the consulting company that carried out the mineral resource estimate visited the site in July 2017 and confirmed all material aspects of the drilling programs, assay laboratory and QAQC. • The current Competent Person has not visited the site since 2019 due to COVID restrictions and travel constraints.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• There is a moderate level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the presence of outcropping mineralisation at surface. • Wireframes used to constrain the estimation are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes at the Chanach copper deposit have been constructed to 0.25% Cu cut-off grade and at the Chanach gold deposit have been constructed to a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off grade for shape consistency. • The current interpretation of controls on and interpretation of mineralisation are relatively simple and no alternative interpretations have been considered. Further exploration may result in slight changes to interpreted mineralisation zones. • Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. • Wireframes are constructed to a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off grade for gold and a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade for copper for shape consistency.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• The gold Mineral Resource comprises four main zones, LGZ, UGZ, SSZ and QZ which have a strike length of 300 m and extend vertically for approximately 150 m below surface along with three minor zones. • The copper Mineral Resource has one zone with a total strike length of 600 m and which extends vertically for approximately 350 m below surface and another smaller zone.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for Au and Cu. Drill grid spacing at the gold zones approximates 50 m and 100 m at the main copper zone. • Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralisation and downhole

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	variography. Variograms for estimation purposes were determined for each zone. • Other estimation parameters, such as search distance, minimum and maximum sample numbers were derived from KNA. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated and the domain. • There has been no production at Chanach of gold or copper. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products. • No deleterious elements were estimated, and none are known to exist. • The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. • The individual parent block dimensions were 25 mE by 5 mN by 25 mRL, with sub-blocking allowed. • Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 10 (X points) by 5 (Y points) by 10 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes. • No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate due to the wide drill spacing. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller. • Gold and copper were estimated for each deposit. • Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. RC sampling was at 1 m intervals and diamond drilling was composited to 1 m. • Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process. • Top cuts were established by investigating univariate statistics and histograms of sample values. Top cut values were selected to reduce the influence of outliers and varied by deposit. • Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and statistical comparison against the input drill hole data and graphical profile (swath) plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the*	• No minimum mining assumptions were made for each deposit during the resource wireframing or estimation process. The wireframing of gold

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	mineralisation generally required a minimum of 2 samples to be included in the wireframe. • Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the conversion to Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during conversion to Ore Reserve.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors or assumptions have been made during the resource estimation process.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk Densities were collected across the Chanach gold project in the mineralised intervals from both RC and diamond drill holes. The average bulk density was calculated as 2.54 t/m^3 based on 125 samples. • Bulk density was measured using the wax encapsulation and weight in water displacement analytical method • A bulk density of 2.74 t/$m^3$was used for the fresh material in the Chanach deposit and 2.50 t/m^3 for the oxide material. These measurements were based on the host rock types and experience from similar deposits. • No bulk density work has been carried out on the 2022 grab sampling work.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with extensive QAQC data and bulk density measurements. • The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity. • The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	• No external audits or reviews have been carried out. The resource estimate has been internally peer reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade. • There has been no production.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity	
RTG Mining Inc.	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
70 164 362 850	30 September 2022

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter $US	Year to date (nine months) $US
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(75,873)[1]	(227,298)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(298,794)	(828,720)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(213,439)	(782,129)
	(f) business development	(268,235)	(1,057,326)
	(g) corporate restructuring	(261,690)[2]	(786,311)
	(h) Chanach Project	(172,191)	(512,574)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other - tax refund	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,290,224)**	**(4,194,358)**

[1] Includes US$0.06M of field work relating to the Chanach Project.

[2] Mt. Labo and its local shareholder have been undertaking a restructuring, including a Rehabilitation process which is dependent on the results of the restructuring. Cash flows relating to the Company for the quarter are US$0.26M which include some prepayments which will be refunded if the matter is resolved in a timely manner.

[3] Total abnormal quarterly cash inclusions for the quarter relating to the items above is US$0.32M

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(143,342)
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	(231,286)	(492,796)
	- legal expenses (Philippines)	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(231,286)**	**(636,138)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(415,387)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	(1,100,000)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other - lease liability payment	(4,822)	(79,055)
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(4,822)**	**(1,594,442)**

+ See chapter 19 of the ASX Listing Rules for defined terms.

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,879,342	10,046,354
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,290,224)	(4,194,358)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(231,286)	(636,138)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(4,822)	(1,594,442)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(194,734)	(463,140)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**[7]	**3,158,276**	**3,158,276**

[1] The above cash and cash equivalents does not include a current receivable of US$0.30 million and a refundable deposit of US$0.35 million for legal costs.

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $US**	**Previous quarter $US**
5.1	Bank balances	3,158,276	4,879,342
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**3,158,276**	**4,879,342**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $US**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	149,059
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $US**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $US**
7.1	Loan facilities	500,000	500,000
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	500,000	500,000
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

Description of loan facility in 7.1 above:

Unsecured corporate loan facility with interest at 7%. During the year, the corporate loan facility was partially repaid, with the Company and the lender extending the repayment date of the outstanding loan, being the remaining loan principal of US$500,000 in addition to all remaining accrued interest and fees until 31 March 2023.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$US**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(1,290,224)
	Less: abnormal quarterly cash inclusions (refer to [3] above)	327,875
8.2	(Capitalised exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(962,349)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,158,276
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,158,276
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	3.3

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:

N/A

8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: N/A	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

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

Date: **31 October 2022**

Authorised by: **By the Board of Directors**

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, 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. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

+ See chapter 19 of the ASX Listing Rules for defined terms.