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RTG ANNOUNCES HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS AND NEW STYLE OF MINERALISATION AT BUNAWAN PROJECT

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

18 APRIL 2017

The Board of RTG Mining Inc. ("RTG", "the Company") (**TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG**) announces the results of the diamond drilling program at the Bunawan Project in the Philippines including intercepted high grade mineralization intervals, with **9.0m @ 2.02/t Au**.

Drillhole	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au g/t	Mineralisation	Core Recovery (%)
BDH10	62.00	64.00	2.00	2.94	Diatreme Breccia	100.00
and	163.40	167.00	**3.60**	**4.58**	Diatreme Breccia	100.00
BDH12	108.00	111.00	3.00	1.05	Diatreme Breccia / Andesite	100.00
BDH14	262.00	264.15	2.15	2.16	Andesite	100.00
BDH15	39.00	48.00	9.00	2.02	Dacite	90.00
including	44.00	48.00	**4.00**	**2.85**	Dacite	92.00
and including	45.00	48.00	**3.00**	**3.43**	Dacite	92.00
and including	45.00	46.00	**1.00**	**6.78**	Dacite	75.00

Table 1- Significant Down-hole Intersections (Note that the true width of the mineralization is not known at this stage)

The results of this program further confirm the presence of breccia/epithermal vein systems within and below the diatreme that is similar geologically to the nearby Co-O vein system. The discovery of a favorably mineralized dacite host in BDH15 that is geologically similar to the nearby high-grade artisanal mining area also adds to the increased mineral potential of the property. Hydrothermal alteration assemblage in the dacite suggests that it may be a component of a high-sulphidation system in the general area. With the various geological conditions identified, the region has the potential to see another major gold discovery.

Drilling Program

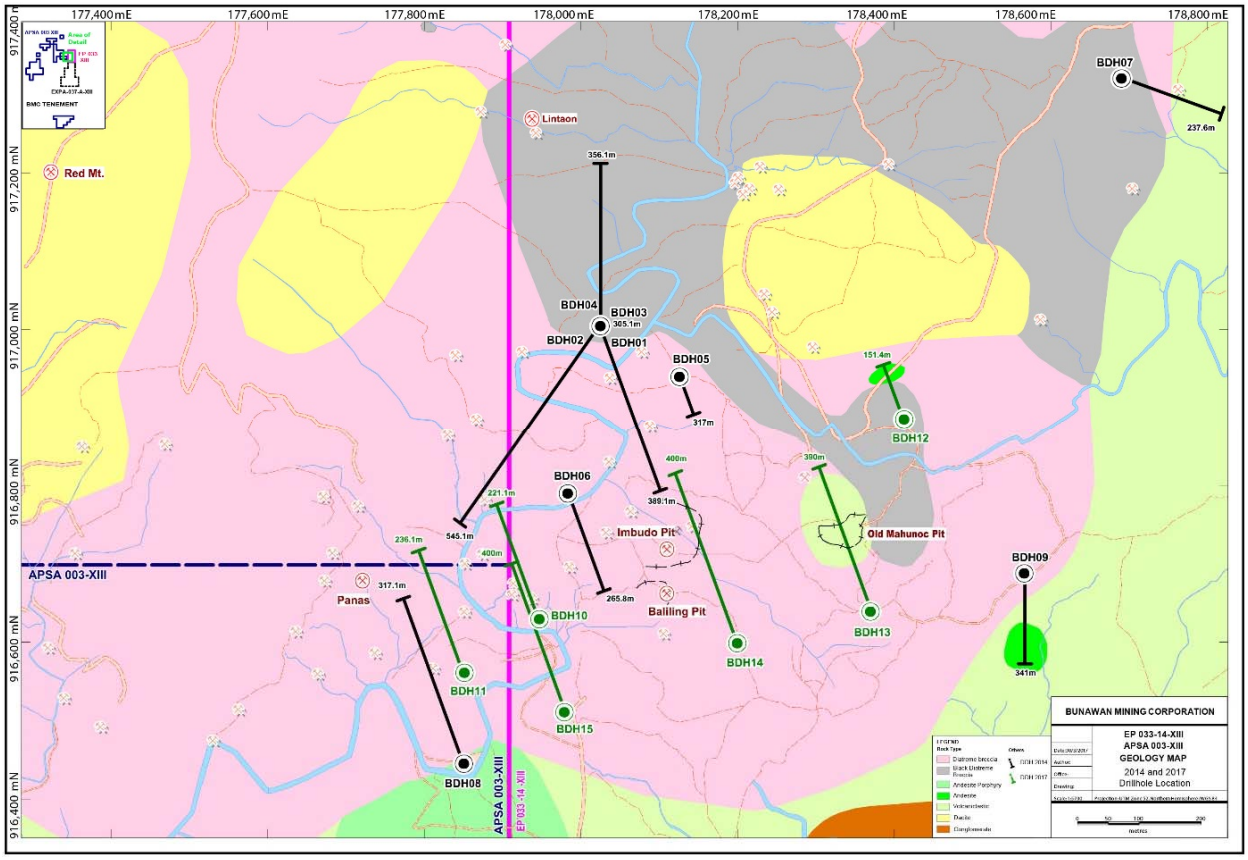

Figure 1. Geological Map showing locations of completed drill holes and artisanal gold workings. Holes of latest program marked in green

This second phase of reconnaissance drilling (six holes for 1,798.6 meters) was targeted at Induced Polarization responses coincident with magnetic low signatures and anomalous surface gold geochemistry. Targets also included extensions of previously identified mineralization/geology. Holes BDH-10, BDH-11 and BDH-12 were targeted at geophysical responses, whilst holes BDH-13, BDH-14 and BDH-15 tested extensions of mineralization/geology. Geological mapping and comparison with diatreme-related mineralisation which is common in the Philippines also provided guidance in drill hole targeting.

Drilling continued to investigate the extent of mineralization along a corridor marked by artisanal workings on the southern margin of the Mahunoc diatreme complex. Significantly BDH-10 and BDH-12 has added mineralized continuity about the center of the corridor where previous drilling BDH-06 intercepted 36m @ 1.49g/t including 7m @ 4.18g/t Au (ASX release Feb 2015).

At shallow depths BDH15 intersected a new, previously not seen, style of mineralisation characterized by vuggy silica in intensely silicified dacite. This represents a new style of gold deposition in the Mahunoc prospect and is similar to the nearby artisanal Red Mountain bonanza-style gold-quartz vein system.

The drilling has emphasized the significant potential of the area and further confirmed that the mineralised corridor on the southern margin of the diatreme (marked by extensive shallow artisanal

workings in the diatreme and a coincident, district scale structural zone), is a highly prospective target area.

BDH-10 intercepted two (2) silicified zones hosted within the diatreme breccia. This style of mineralization is similar to that intercepted in previous drilling and provided further validation of the geophysical method with mineralization correlating with resistivity & chargeability anomalism.

BDH-11 intersected several zones containing narrow white vuggy quartz-calcite-pyrite veinlets associated with later-formed rhodonite crystals. No significant gold mineralization was intersected, however, a review of lithology and structures encountered in early interpretations suggest that this drill hole may have missed the targeted structure.

BDH-12 intercepted mineralization in a brecciated andesite with interstitial quartz-calcite. This crackled zone in andesite is significant as it shows the potential for more mineralization styles in the property. End of hole was at 151.40m and failed to reach the target depth due to downhole conditions associated with a major fault zone.

BDH-13 intersected a 56 m wide zone of fracture-filled / cross-cutting calcite-quartz with colloidal silica and grey quartz bands; this is geologically beneath the Pocloy mineralized breccia pipe workings.

BDH-14 intercepted mineralization in the andesite lava underneath the Imbudo artisanal gold workings. The mineralization is characterized by cross-cutting white vuggy calcite-quartz and dark grey quartz veinlets with ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± galena ± sphalerite selvages. This zone represents the projected extension of supergene-enriched narrow gold-bearing veinlets at Imbudo workings. The intercept demonstrates that the Imbudo system persists at depth and is characterized by base metal associated mineralization, supporting further base metal anomalism targeting campaigns within the prospect.

BDH-15 intercepted intensely silicified dacite with vuggy silica. The dacite lies between the diatreme breccia and the andesite lava. A quartz-calcite stockwork zone in andesite was also intercepted towards the bottom of the hole. Mineralisation in this dacite is dissimilar from that intersected during the first phase reconnaissance drilling program. In that program, mineralized silicified zones were found hosted in diatreme breccia interpreted to have been introduced into porous clast-rich zones within the diatreme from structurally controlled epithermal vein zones in the andesite below the diatreme apron such as that intersected in BDH 08. The mineralization in dacite intersected by BDH15 represents an additional style of gold deposition found in the Mahunoc prospect area and is similar to the nearby Red Mountain bonanza-style gold-quartz vein mineralization hosted also in dacite. The intercept is very exciting as it shows the existence of an additional favorable epithermal system and host rock located within the property. It should be further targeted in future drilling programs.

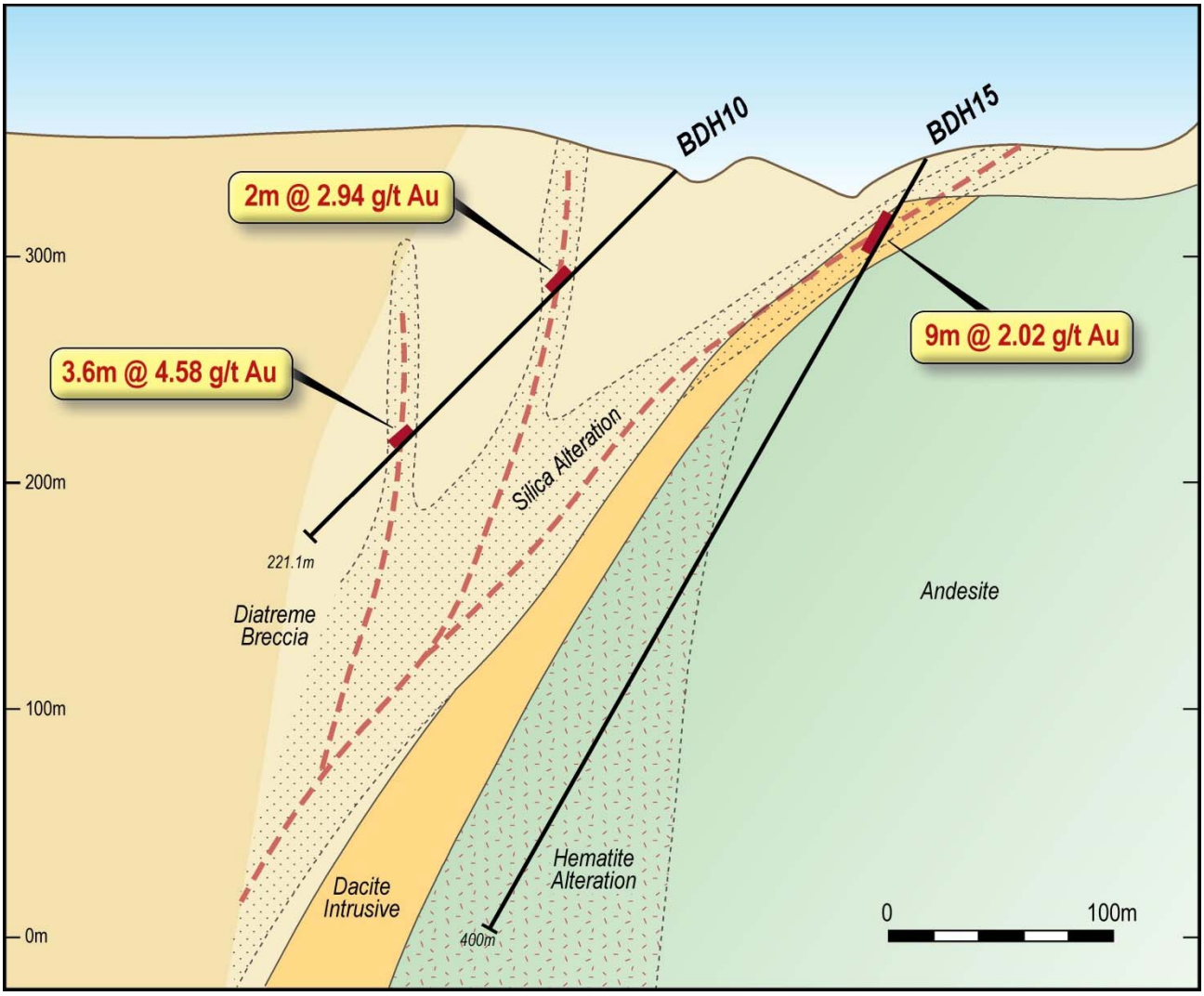

Figure 2. BDH15 & BDH10 interpretive geological cross-section

ABOUT BUNAWAN

The Bunawan Property is located in the east of Mindanao Island in Agusan del Sur province, approximately 190 km north-northeast of Davao and adjacent to the Davao – Surigao highway.

The Bunawan Project (**Figure 3**) is centered on a diatreme intrusive complex (Mahunoc diatreme) approximately five km NE of Medusa Mining's Co-O mine in eastern Mindanao. Historical production at the Co-O Mine has demonstrated a significant high grade gold system and there is active artisinal mining throughout the region which further reinforces the gold potential of the area. A number of the artisanal mining operations occur within and adjacent to the Mahunoc diatreme and the area is highly prospective for the discovery of economic epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation of intermediate sulphidation / carbonate-base metal type.

The ground magnetics and mapping suggest that the southern margin of the diatreme is a relatively flat-lying apron shallowly overlying andesite wall rock and that Au mineralisation in the diatreme within the "mineralised corridor" is derived from veins in the structural zone in the underlying andesite.

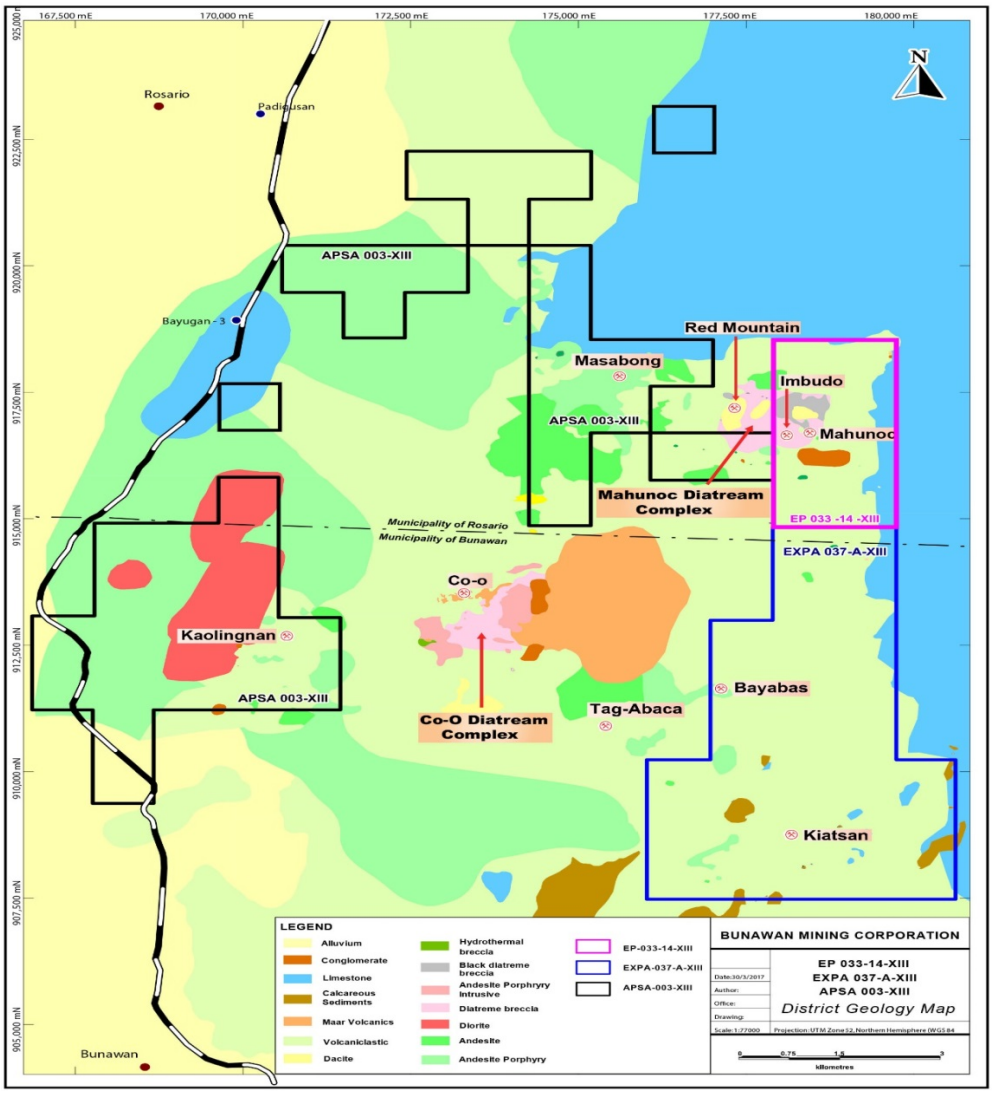

Figure 3. Location Plan with Regional Geology Showing

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Six holes were drilled for 1,798.6 meters as documented in the table below and shown in **Figure 1**.

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BDH-10	177946	9166295	335	340	-45	221.1
BDH-11	177850	9166009	319	340	-45	236.1
BDH-12	178412	9166844	394	340	-60	151.4
BDH-13	178370	9166405	415	340	-60	390.0
BDH-14	178199	9166008	418	340	-55	400.0
BDH-15	177980	9165127	347	340	-60	400.0

Table 2. Drill Hole co-ordinates (WGS84, 52 N) and orientation

QUALIFIED PERSON AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information provided to Robert Ayres BSc (Hons), a Competent Person who is 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears. 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 report of the matters based on the information he has been provided and the context in which it appears.

ABOUT RTG MINING INC

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

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

ENQUIRIES

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Appendix 1: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.*	The data reported is based on sampling of Diamond Drill core of PQ and HQ diameter. The core was split with a diamond core saw and half core samples of 1 metre length or less sent for analysis by an independent ISO certified laboratory (Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Inc.) in Manila.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drilling was reconnaissance in nature and no field duplicates or certified reference standards (CRM) were submitted. The laboratory which analysed the samples conducted extensive check sampling as part of their own internal QA processes which was reported in the assay sheets. For the 197 samples submitted Intertek conducted 15 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 32 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 1 assays of their own blank material and 36 assays of CRM standards. The results indicate acceptable accuracy and repeatability.
	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.	Diamond drill core of PQ and NQ diameter were cut in half and half core samples submitted to the Laboratory. Sample intervals were one metre or less. Samples were crushed and pulverized (95%<75 um). Gold was analysed by 50 g Fire assay/AAS and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As by AAS. Residual half core has been retained for reference and future metallurgical test work. Coarse rejects and pulps will be retrieved from the laboratory and stored for future reference and umpire assays.
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.).*	Drilling was by PQ HQ and NQ diameter, triple tube diamond core. The hole collars were surveyed (GPS) but down hole orientation surveys were not conducted and the core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was initially measured on site by trained technicians and again in the core shed by the core shed geologist. Any core loss is measured, the percentage calculated and both are recorded in the Geotech log. In instances where core breaks off before the bottom of the hole leading to "apparent poor recovery" followed by a core run of > 100 % recovery the adjustment is made in the records. The core recoveries in the six holes drilled were excellent with all holes individually averaging greater than 95% and the combined average of all six holes being

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		greater than 96% recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drillers are informed of the importance of core recovery and all care is taken to ensure maximum recovery of diamond core.
	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.	There is no discernible relationship between core recovery and grade and recoveries were uniformly very high
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.*	The diamond drill core is photographed and logged in a number of logging sheets including a geological log, a structural log and a geotechnical log, which is appropriate for mineral resource estimates and mining studies, neither of which have been undertaken at this stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Most of the geological logging is a mixture of qualitative (descriptions of the various geological minerals and features) and quantitative (numbers and angles of veins etc). Photos are taken of all core (both wet and dry) which can be considered quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is initially logged in the various logging sheets noted above and intervals are marked out for sawing and sampling. Not all core has been sampled to date.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sample lengths are one metre (or less to coincide with lithological breaks). All core from mineralised zones and the immediate surrounding rocks was initially sawn in half to provide a better surface for geological logging. Half core is collected for analysis and the other half retained for reference and or metallurgical test work.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All sampling reported is of diamond drill core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All half core samples were bagged, labelled and sent to an ISO certified independent laboratory where samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% of the sample passing a 75µm sieve.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The drilling was reconnaissance in nature and no field duplicates or certified reference standards (CRM) were submitted. The laboratory which analysed the samples conducted extensive check sampling as part of their own internal QA processes which was reported in the assay sheets. For the 197 samples submitted Intertek conducted 15 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 32 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 1 assays of their own blank material and 36 assays of CRM standards. The results indicate acceptable accuracy and repeatability.
	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.	High drill core recoveries were achieved and no evidence of down hole contamination during drilling noted. The half core samples can be considered representative of the insitu material.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size (mostly 1 metre of half core) used is suitable in respect to the grain size of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data & lab tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The assay techniques used for the assay results reported herein are international standard and can be considered total. Gold was analysed by 50 g fire assay and the other elements by AAS.
	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.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, hand held XRF instruments etc were used for any analysis or observation reported herein.
	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 drilling was reconnaissance in nature and no field duplicates or certified reference standards (CRM) were submitted. The laboratory which analysed the samples conducted their own extensive check sampling as part of their own internal QA processes which is reported in the assay sheets. For the 197 samples submitted Intertek conducted 15 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 32 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 1 assays of their own blank material and 36 assays of CRM standards. The results indicate acceptable accuracy and repeatability and are considered acceptable for the initial phase of reconnaissance drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The geochemical results reported herein and the calculated averages for different intervals were independently checked and calculated by two company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling program comprised six drill holes, none of which have been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The diamond drill core is logged in significant detail in a number of separate excel template logging sheets including: 1) a geological log of all core, recording mineralogy, lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation and mineralization; 2) a structural log of all core, recording alpha and beta angles, structure types, vein types and infill; 3) a geotechnical log of all core recording RQD, defects, fabrics; 4) a geochemical log of assay results. The drilling results reported are from the first phase of reconnaissance drilling and the data has not been incorporated into a dedicated Project computer database at this stage. All logging and assay data has been validated and archived and is available for future reference. Hard copies of all logging sheets are kept at both the Project office in Bunawan town and the Davao and Perth offices.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Remnant half core and the coarse rejects and sample pulps returned from the laboratory are kept in locked storage at the Company's core yard at Bunawan.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The results reported herein include averages calculated from separate contiguous one metre intervals. No top or bottom cut of any assays has been applied.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were sited with a hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres. No down hole orientation survey was conducted.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Co-ordinates are on a UTM Grid; WGS84 (52N).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Bunawan area is moderately hilly. The collar elevation for the drill holes reported herein is based on a reading from a hand held GPS and is consistent with government topographic maps.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole assay results reported herein are from reconnaissance holes drilled on separate discrete targets rather than a regular grid.
	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.	The Bunawan Project is at an early stage and drill holes are at variable spacing aimed at testing discrete zones of mineralisation. No estimates of grade continuity, resource or reserves are made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of intervals in the field has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type*	The drill holes reported are the second phase holes drilled at the Bunawan project, and while mapped surface structures are generally ENE trending and most drill holes oriented perpendicular to this trend it cannot be assumed at this early stage of exploration that the intervals reported are true widths of mineralisation
	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.	As noted above, most of the drilling was conducted perpendicular to the main structural trend indicated in surface geology but it cannot be assumed at this early stage of exploration that the intervals reported are true widths of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by the company employees. Core was placed in core trays by the drilling crew and kept at site under constant watch by Company employees prior to being transported from the drill site by Company employees in a Company vehicle to the core shed where core was logged and sawn core samples prepared for dispatch. Samples were packed in boxes and sent directly from the core shed to the laboratory sample preparation facility in General Santos town using a local transport company. Remaining core is kept in the Company core yard which is in a secure compound at Bunawan which is guarded at night.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and QA/QC data were reviewed by Company management and an independent consultant. The writer of this report is an independent consultant who has reviewed all sample handling techniques and considers them to be of industry standard and appropriate for this stage of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results:

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Bunawan Project is covered by Exploration Permit EP-033-XIII, Exploration Permit Application EXPA 37-XIII and Mineral Production Sharing Application APSA 03-XIII. Drilling activity the subject of this announcement is within EP 033-XIII which was granted on 18 August 2014 for a period of two years, and renewed on 27 October 2016, with the option to renew for an additional 4 years. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) issued a Compliance Certificate to Bunawan in compliance with the FPIC Process and that the Indigenous Community has given its consent to the Project.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenure over the area currently being explored is a granted Exploration Permit which is considered secure.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The only known previous exploration over the Bunawan project area was conducted by Sierra Mining Limited prior to its merger with/ take over by RTG. This exploration included rock chip, stream sediment and soil sampling as well as a ground magnetic survey and geological mapping all of which was reported to the ASX by Sierra Mining.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation at Bunawan can be defined as" intermediate sulphidation" or "carbonate-base metal" type epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation associated with a diatreme breccia complex. Mineralisation types in the area include high grade Au in quartz-carbonate veins hosted by wall rock andesite and dacite as well as lower grade disseminated Au in "silica-matrix breccias" developed in the diatreme.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth*	The information contained in this report pertains to the initial results of the second phase of reconnaissance drilling at Bunawan. The easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth and hole depth of all holes is reported in a table within the report. The depths of intersections are documented in the text. The location of the drill holes with respect to the diatreme complex (as indicated by ground magnetics) and artisanal workings are shown on a map in the report.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.	Location and orientation of all drill holes is reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The results reported herein include weighted averages calculated from separate contiguous one metre intervals with no more than two meters internal dilution. Cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold was applied. Where shorter lengths of high grade core occurs within wider zones of low grade the higher grades are noted as "including intervals" in the table within the report.
	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 metal equivalent grades are reported herein.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Due to the preliminary nature of the exploration it cannot be assumed that the intervals reported are true widths of mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The drill holes reported are the second phase holes drilled at the Bunawan project, and while mapped surface structures are generally ENE trending and most drill holes were oriented perpendicular to this trend it cannot be assumed at this early stage of exploration that the intervals reported are true widths of 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.*	A map (plan view) showing position of the drill holes is included in the 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.*	The report documents the assay results from the second phase of drilling at Bunawan. Low grade sample results from adjacent rocks outside mineralised zones are not reported.
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;*	All meaningful exploration data concerning the Bunawan Project has been reported either in previous reports to the ASX (by Sierra Mining Limited and RTG Mining) or is in the current report to which this appendix is attached.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The attached report summarises the results of the second phase scout drilling program at Bunawan. The results are considered very encouraging and further drilling is warranted but has not been planned in detail at this stage.