

SEPTEMBER 2018 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

31 OCTOBER 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

RTG's Bougainville Interests

- RTG Mining Inc. (ASX:RTG, TSX:RTG, OTCQB:RTGGF) ("RTG" or "the Company") is the nominated development partner with the joint venture company, Panguna Minerals Limited ("PML"), established by the Special Mining Lease Osikaiyang Landowners Association ("SMLOLA") and Central Exploration Pty Ltd ("Central"), in their 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, Papua New Guinea ("PNG"). The proposal is an initiative of the old Panguna mine's customary landowners (who are represented by SMLOLA) and is conditional upon the support of the Autonomous Bougainville Government ("ABG") and others.
- The Company increased its interest in and secured control of Central during the quarter. RTG increased its interest in Central to just under 70% through direct and indirect investment and conversion of loans, with further loans since the last conversion, which will convert periodically.
- During the quarter, SMLOLA and PML won the endorsement of the Central Committee of Members for the Bougainvillean House of Representatives. The Landowner Led Consortium were invited to present its proposal, during the lunch time recess, (so as not to interfere with scheduled resumption of Parliament) to a number of the members of the House of Representatives. The SMLOLA Leadership continues to work both diligently and respectfully towards gaining the broader support of the ABG for its Landowner Led and controlled Panguna Proposal.
- During the quarter, the Company continued to advance its Bougainville community engagement program initiative. The Panguna Landowners and RTG believe a Social License is a critical issue to ultimately winning the support of the ABG and the wider community. The latest substantive commitment to supporting the Bougainvillean community was the sponsorship of grass roots rugby on Bougainville, including the Bougainvillean sevens rugby team, the Black Orchids.

RTG's Philippines Interests

- RTG holds a 40% interest in Mt. Labo Exploration and Development Corporation ("Mt. Labo"). Mt. Labo is continuing with the arbitration proceedings against Galeo Equipment Corporation ("Galeo") in the Singapore International Arbitration Centre seeking a number of reliefs, including a declaration that the Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") was validly terminated and the compromise agreement was validly rescinded.

- Analysis of the Induced Polarisation/Resistivity (“IP/Res”) study at Mabilo was conducted during the quarter and has indicated potential extensions and additions to the previously identified skarn mineralisation together with a porphyry target immediately adjacent to the Southern Skarn Orebody.
- During the quarter, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (“DENR”) lifted the moratorium on the acceptance, processing and/or approval of applications for Exploration Permits for metallic and non-metallic minerals, in addition to lifting the moratorium on government approvals for small scale mining projects.
- Subsequent to the quarter end, Mt. Labo successfully secured the second renewal of EP-014-2013-V for a further 2 year period. Mt. Labo continues to work with the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (“MGB”) and DENR to finalise permitting for commencement of the Mabilo Project.

Other Interests

- The Company continues to investigate a number of new business development opportunities diversifying its Philippine interests including the abovementioned opportunity in Bougainville, should the landowners be successful in their current efforts.

Corporate

- Subsequent to the quarter end, the Company announced it had been certified to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market (“OTCQB”), with a goal to enhance liquidity and broaden the Company’s shareholder base. The Company is trading under the symbol “RTGGF”.
- RTG confirmed its status as a “designated foreign issuer” in Canada subsequent to the quarter. Compliance with Canadian continuous disclosure requirements will, where allowed under National Instruments 71-102 – *Continuous Disclosure and Other Exemptions Relating to Foreign Issuers*, be satisfied by complying with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Company’s principal trading market; the Australian Securities Exchange.
- Cash and liquid assets as at 30 September 2018 were A\$28.7 million, including US\$2 million plus interest due and outstanding from Thor Explorations Ltd. Subsequent to the quarter, US\$500,000 was paid on 24 October 2018.

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

RTG’s Bougainville Interests

RTG is the nominated development partner with the joint venture company established by the SMLOLA and Central in their 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, Papua New Guinea. RTG now owns just under 70% of Central. 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 represented by SMLOLA. The SMLOLA proposal is dependent upon them gaining the support of the ABG and others.

The members of the SMLOLA are the owners of the customary land which is the subject of the old BCL operated Panguna open pit mine

The ABG announced in December 2017, that the Bougainville Executive Council confirmed that BCL did not receive the necessary consent of the members of the SMLOLA, which the ABG President said is a basic requirement under the Bougainville Mining Act. Additionally, the ABG has sought to impose a moratorium over the grant of new licenses over Panguna, whilst it consults with the Panguna Landowners on an appropriate arrangement or the best alternative model for the development of the Panguna Mine. The ABG Parliament approved the imposition of the moratorium in March 2018. President Momis, in an interview with the ABC reported on 8 January 2018 (<http://www.abc.net.au/news/programs/pacific-beat/2018-01-08/mining-at-panguna-put-on-hold-indefinitely/9311220>), said that the majority of people were opposed to BCL because of what they have done in the past, BCL's failure to assist with restoration of Bougainville since the crisis, and that BCL has not seemed to have changed its attitude towards the mine and Landowner issues. The ABG is a 36% shareholder in BCL. BCL has issued legal proceedings against the ABG in respect of their decision to refuse BCL's application to extend the term of its exploration license. BCL is also seeking access to information from RTG through the Courts to assist in their consideration of their response to the recent denial of their exploration license renewal application in Bougainville by the ABG and the position of landowners. RTG is not aware of any legal basis for the request and is now awaiting the findings of the Court.

In December 2017, Mr Philip Miriori was confirmed as the chairman of the SMLOLA, resulting in the motion to withdraw all court actions relating to SMLOLA leadership. Mr Miriori entered into and signed a formal written reconciliation agreement with Mr Lawrence Daveona following a customary reconciliation process, with the full reconciliation between the parties working well to unify the landowners at Panguna.

The SMLOLA members made significant progress delivering unity amongst members requested by the ABG President Honourable Chief Dr John Momis, with the most recent petition demonstrating around 90% of the available titleholders (as prepared by BCL, which will be reviewed under an extensive social mapping program if the landowner consortium is successful in securing an exploration licence) supporting both the leadership of the SMLOLA and the Landowner Led redevelopment proposal with RTG.

The SMLOLA continue to work with the ABG to develop a proposal for the redevelopment of Panguna, free of all legacy-issues, that will have broad support of not only its members but importantly all Bougainvilleans, and which will deliver a strong and successful future for Bougainville.

The Company increased its interest and secured control of Central during the quarter. RTG increased its interest in Central to just under 70% through direct and indirect investment and conversion of loans.

During the quarter, SMLOLA and PML were invited by the Committee of the Central Members to present their redevelopment proposal for Panguna to the ABG House of Representatives. The Landowner Led Consortium formally presented its proposal to a number of the members of the House of Representatives. This led to the SMLOLA announcing they had won the support of the House of Representatives Committee Members from Central Bougainville. As owners of the resource at Panguna, the members of the SMLOLA recognise the importance of the mine to the future of the whole of Bougainville and empowering the ABG to lead Bougainville towards a brighter future, emphasizing the importance of a material stake in the mine for the ABG as well as Landowners. The SMLOLA continue to be sensitive to the wishes of the ABG and are working hard to win the support of the ABG, which is an ongoing process. A number of the Ministers in the ABG have recently indicated that they have a number of concerns which were based on incorrect information, which has been corrected for the benefit of the ABG and all members of Parliament and is being reviewed by those parties.

Additionally, RTG continued to advance its Bougainville community engagement program initiative. The Panguna Landowners and RTG believe a Social License is a critical issue to ultimately winning the support of the ABG and the wider community. The latest substantive commitment to supporting the Bougainvillean community was the sponsorship of grass roots rugby on Bougainville, including the Bougainvillean sevens rugby team, the Black Orchids.

RTG's Philippines Interests

Promising results from a 3D Induced Polarisation/Resistivity survey conducted at Mt. Labo's Mabilo Project were analysed during the quarter. Analysis of the program was conducted by Terra Resources and indicated extensions and additions to the previously identified skarn mineralisation together with a porphyry target immediately adjacent to the Southern Skarn Orebody.

Mt. Labo conducted a 3D IP/Res survey over EP 014-2013-V consisting of five double offset Pole Dipole arrays with inline Pole Dipole.

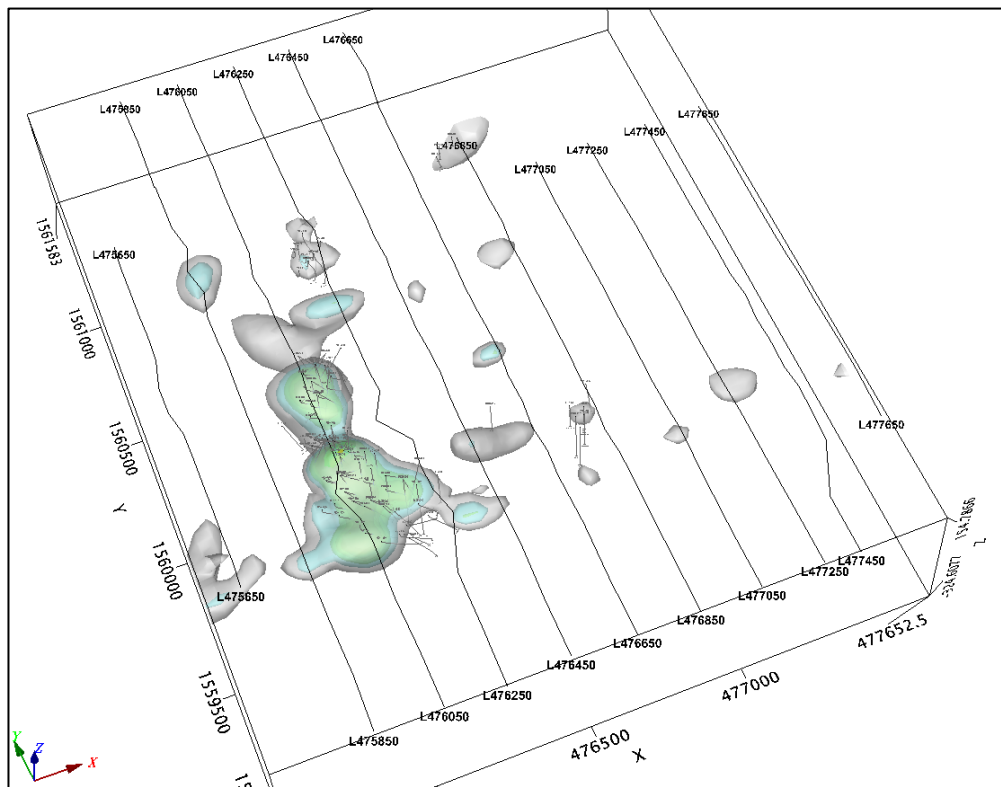


Figure 1 - EP-014-2013-V Showing IP/Resistivity Survey Lines and Resulting Chargeability Model Iso-surfaces

Terra Resources completed 3D inversion modelling of the IP/Res data as well as the Magnetic data for the interpretation. The interpretation has indicated possible extensions and additions to the skarn mineralisation (Figure 2).

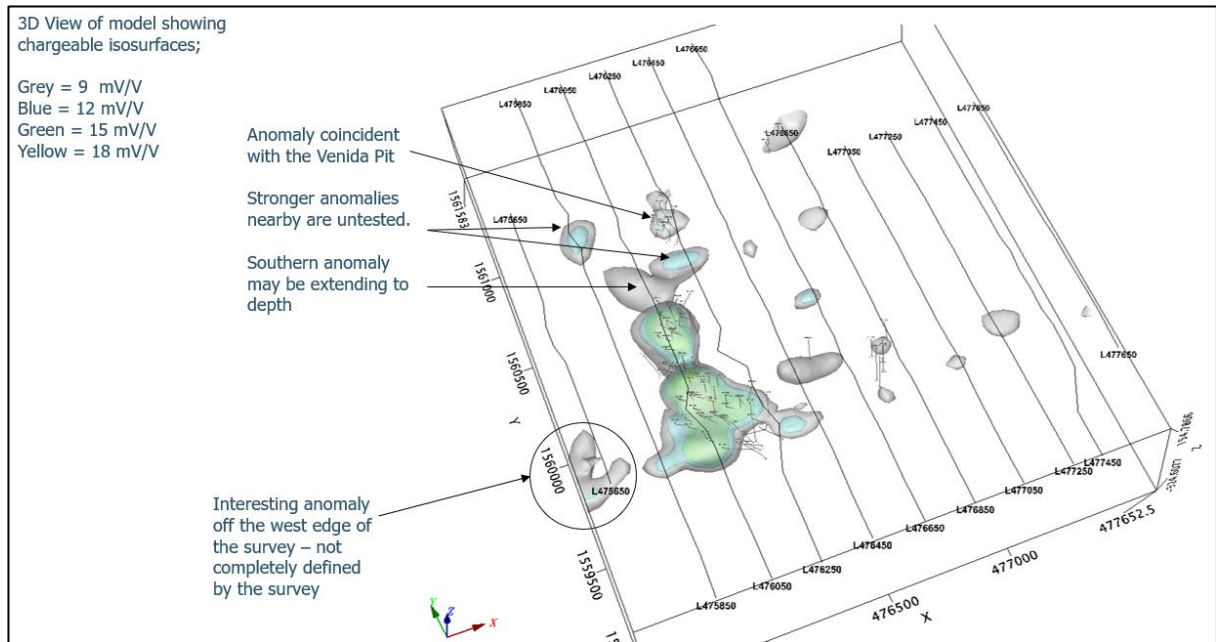


Figure 2 - Chargeability Model Iso-surfaces Showing Potential Skarn Extensions and Additions

Geophysical interpretation has highlighted a porphyry target immediately adjacent to the east of the Southern Skarn Mineralisation. The porphyry target is characterised as a weakly conductive core with chargeable flanks (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The location of the target and orientation are consistent with Mt. Labo's skarn-porphyry exploration model. A drill program is currently being designed to test the porphyry target.

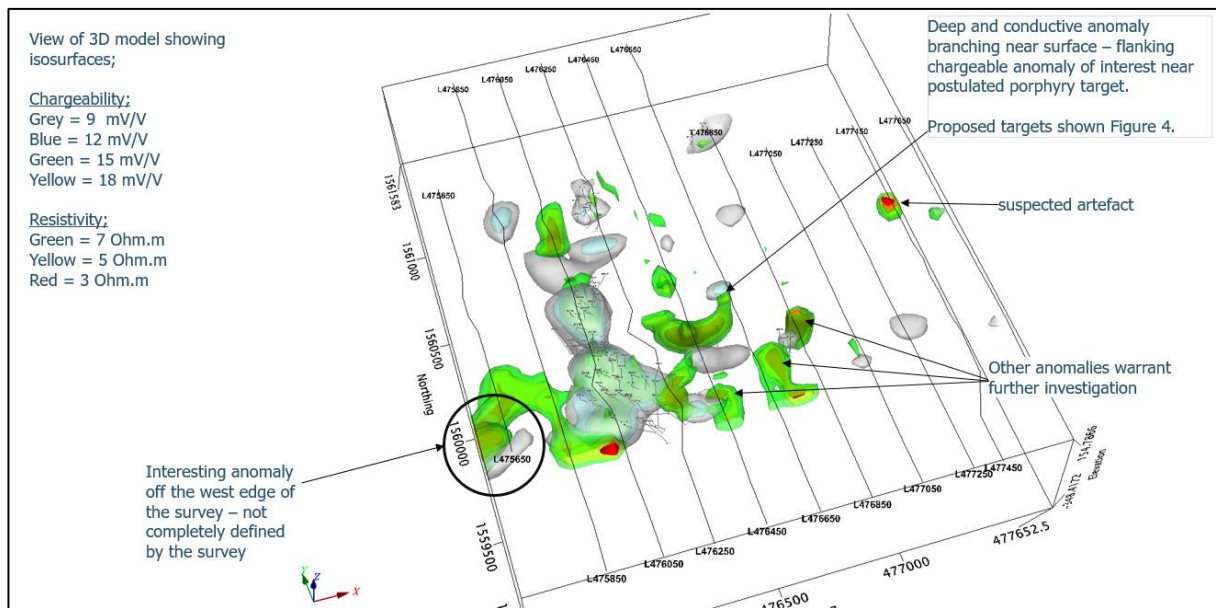


Figure 3 - Conductive Anomalies Combined with Chargeable Anomalies

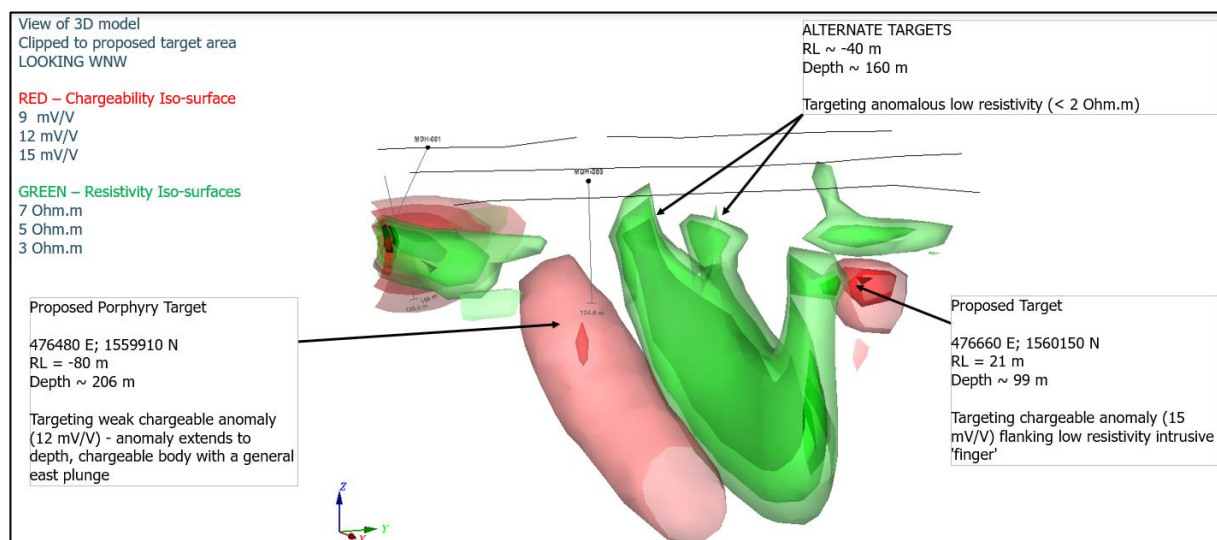


Figure 4 - Proposed Porphyry Targets

Mt. Labo is focussed on continuing to progress the permitting and local issues given the uncertainty that was created for mining during the term of the previous Secretary of the DENR and the dispute with the joint venture partner of Mt. Labo.

Environmental monitoring was conducted in line with licence conditions and Mt. Labo continues to work with the DENR and MGB to progress and perfect the permitting process for the Mabilo Project.

General Cimatu was confirmed in the Philippines as the new Secretary of the DENR, replacing the previous Secretary Ms Gina Lopez. The mining industry has overwhelmingly supported the appointment of Secretary Cimatu, who has been quoted as supporting “responsible mining” in the Philippines. We believe the appointment of the new Secretary of the DENR has been positive for the industry and will continue to be constructive as he works through his stated initiatives. The recent changes to the tax legislation may also now allow further progress in terms of EO 79 and its possible withdrawal, which has also been well received by the industry. On 25 October 2017, Secretary Cimatu announced, as co-chair of the Mining Industry Coordinating Council, that a majority of MICC members voted to recommend a change in the policy of the DENR with regard to the ban on open-pit mining.

On 1 August 2018, the Company announced the completion of the audit of all mining operations pursuant to DENR Memorandum Order No. 2016-01, re: *Audit of All Operating Mines and Moratorium on New Mining Projects*. In line with the President’s Economic Agenda, particularly on increasing competitiveness and the ease of doing business to attract local and foreign direct investment to the country, the moratorium on the acceptance, processing and/or approval of applications for an Exploration Permit for metallic and non-metallic minerals was lifted. This was the second new mining policy measure adopted by Secretary Cimatu during the quarter, following on from the lifting of the moratorium on government approvals for small scale mining projects.

Subsequent to the quarter end, Mt. Labo successfully secured the second renewal of EP-014-2013-V for a further 2 year period. Mt. Labo continues to work with the MGB and DENR to finalise permitting for commencement of the Mabilo Project.

Mt. Labo has commenced arbitration proceedings against Galeo in the Singapore International Arbitration Centre in accordance with the provisions of the JVA and the compromise agreement. In those arbitration proceedings, Mt. Labo seeks a number of reliefs, including a declaration that the JVA was validly terminated in January 2017 and the compromise agreement was validly rescinded. Under the JVA, on termination the innocent party is then given the right to buy out the guilty party at a 10% discount to book value, which for the joint venture is nominal given it was still in the exploration phase of the project. Galeo had commenced a number of actions against Mt. Labo and others in the Philippine Courts which have now been referred for arbitration in Singapore, consolidating all current actions in the Singapore Arbitration process.

In the prior period, Mt. Labo lodged the Memorial, setting out the legal arguments in support of its position in the arbitration proceedings, together with a number of affidavits providing supporting evidence for the legal arguments. After quarter end, Galeo has now lodged its legal documentation and supporting affidavits.

As we have stated previously, Mt. Labo had hoped to avoid commencing proceedings, but the actions of Galeo to date have left the company with no other option to protect its interests.

MABILO PROJECT

Project Background

The Mabilo Project is located in Camarines Norte Province, Eastern Luzon, Philippines. It is comprised of one granted Exploration Permit (EP-014-2013-V) of approximately 498 ha; and two Exploration Permit Applications (EXPA-000209-V) covering 498 ha and (EXPA-000188-V) covering 1,991 ha. The Mabilo Project area is relatively flat and is easily accessed by 15 km of all-weather road from the highway at the nearby town of Labo.

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

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

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

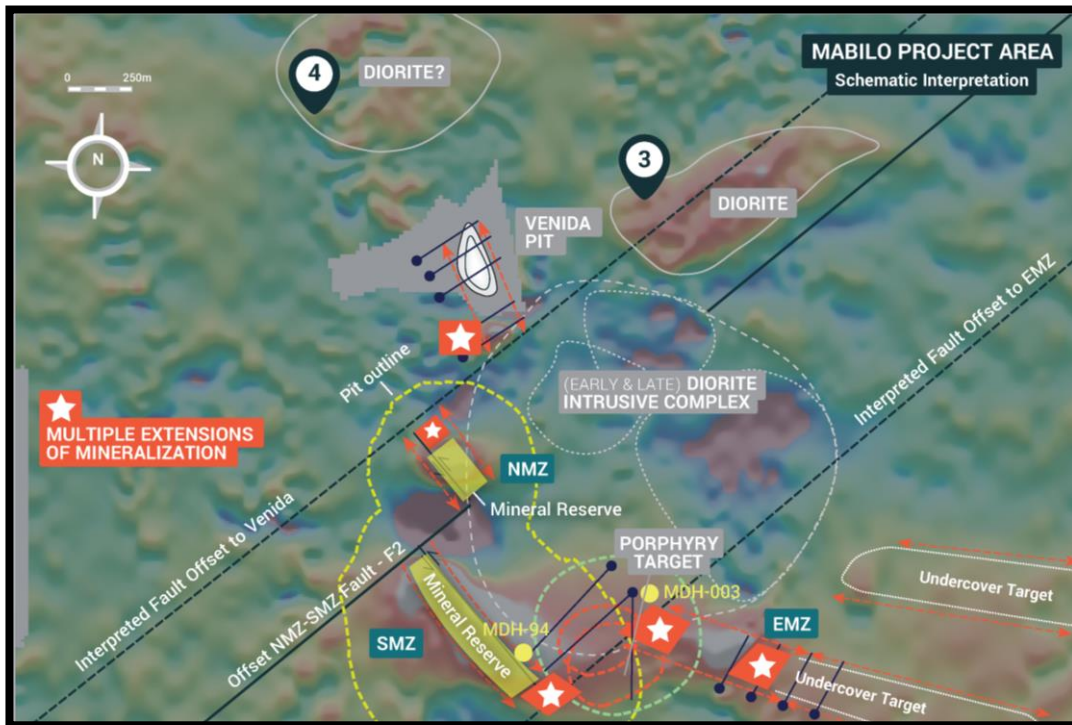


Figure 5 - RTP ground magnetic image with modelled South, North and East magnetic bodies, showing exploration upside targets.

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

Extensive drilling has been undertaken during 2014 and 2015 with significant extensions in known strike beyond the magnetic model in the north and south directions. A total of 69 drill holes totalling 11,231m were used for the maiden Resource estimate (ASX released on the 24th November 2014). An updated Resource estimate (ASX released on the 5th November 2015) was completed using 98 drill holes totalling 18,200.9m. By the end of December 2015, 111 drill holes had been completed at the project. ***The current Resource is open down plunge and along strike.***

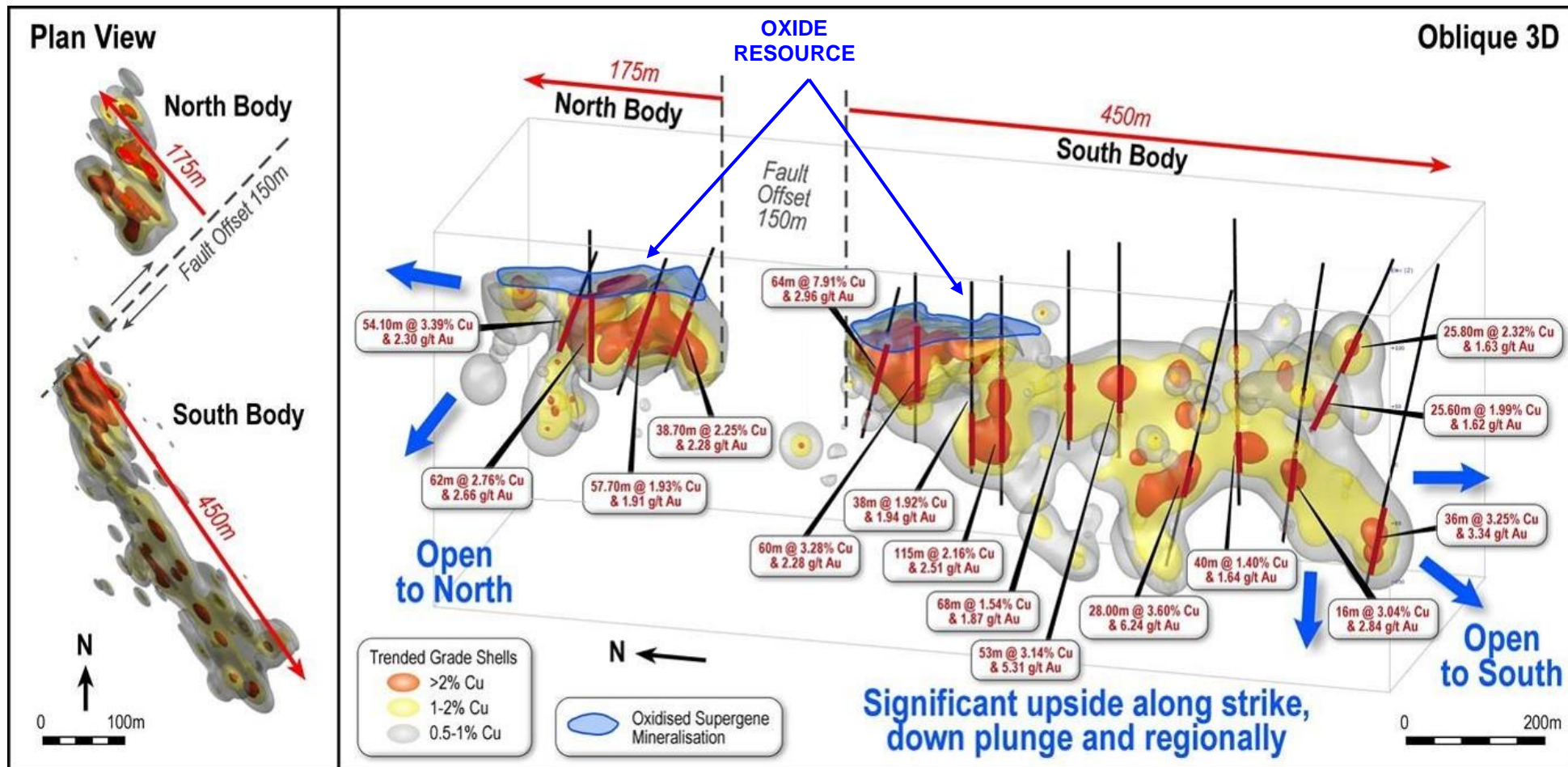


Figure 6 - North and Southern Mineralised Zones with intercept highlights - Schematic Oblique view 3D

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, Philippines². 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). Since the preparation of the Feasibility Study, commodity prices for both copper and gold have improved materially, increasing the value of the project.

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 factors.

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		

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.

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.

CORPORATE

The Company is currently following up on a number of new business development opportunities diversifying the Philippine interests which are well advanced and continue to progress well.

Cash and liquid assets as at 30 September 2018 were A\$28.7 million, including US\$2 million plus interest due and outstanding from Thor Explorations Ltd. Subsequent to the quarter, US\$500,000 was paid on 24 October 2018.

Subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced on 2 October 2018 that it had been certified to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market, with a goal to enhance liquidity and broaden the Company's shareholder base, trading under the symbol "RTGGF".

RTG confirmed its status as a "designated foreign issuer" in Canada subsequent to the quarter. Compliance with Canadian continuous disclosure requirements will, where allowed under National Instruments 71-102 – *Continuous Disclosure and Other Exemptions Relating to Foreign Issuers*, be satisfied by complying with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Company's principal trading market; the Australian Securities Exchange.

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 and the OTCQB Venture Market. RTG is focused on a proposal with a landowner lead consortium to secure an exploration licence at the high tonnage copper-gold Panguna Project in Bougainville PNG and the high grade copper/gold/magnetite Mabilo Project 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 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, 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 and applicable securities legislation. Statement regarding interpretation of exploration results, plans for further exploration and accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and related assumptions and inherent operating risks, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and are based on certain factors and assumptions. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from RTG’s expectations include uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, recovery rates, production estimates and estimated economic return; the need for cooperation of government agencies in the development of RTG’s mineral projects; the need to obtain additional financing to develop RTG’s mineral projects; the possibility of delay in development programs or in construction projects and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones for RTG’s mineral projects and other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading “Risk Factors” in RTG’s Annual Information Form for the year ended 31 December 2017 filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities on the SEDAR website at 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 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 Section 1 to 4 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
MPSA-MLC-MRD-459-V	Philippines	<i>Nalesbitan Project</i>	40%	40%
APSA-002-V	Philippines		40%	40%
Exploration Permit ("EP") 014-2013-V	Philippines	Approved 2 nd EP renewal <i>Mabilo Project</i>	40%	40%
EXPA-000209-V	Philippines	<i>Mabilo Project</i>	40%	40%
EXPA-000188-V	Philippines	<i>Mabilo Project</i>	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	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 2 nd renewal)	40%	40%
EP-02-10-XI	Philippines		40%	40%
EXPA-123-XI	Philippines		40%	40%

Appendix 2: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austhai Geophysical Consultants Limited completed an Induced Polarisation/Resistivity survey during May/June 2018. The survey employed a double offset pole-dipole array with inline pole-dipole measurements. Five transmitter lines with eleven receiver lines were surveyed covering a total of 18.1 line-Km. Receiver line separation was 200 m and transmitting lines completed at 400 m separation with 100 m inline sample rate. The time domain survey employed a nominal 100 m receiver dipole with a 0.125 Hz transmitter frequency. Quality control and processing of the data was completed by Terra Resources.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP/Resistivity survey lines were orientated on a north/south trending grid defined by WGS 84, UTM zone 51n north datum. Final locations were measured by modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IP/Resistivity survey was completed with a 100 m receiver dipole sampling with 100 m inline spacing. Receiver lines were oriented north/south with 200 m line separation. The transmitter lines were separated by 400 m, also orientated north/south with 100 m inline injection separation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IP/Resistivity survey completed acquired 3-dimensional data capable of delineating geology/structure in all orientations. However, inline sampling favours the delineation of east/west trending structure. The IP/Resistivity survey cross-line and in-line sampling is adequate to delineate the porphyry/skarn targets without directional bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.