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**RTG ANNOUNCES NEW EXTENTIONS AND
NEW SHALLOW HIGH GRADE GARNET SKARN MINERALISED ZONE AT THE
MABILO PROJECT**

**ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE**

26 FEBRUARY 2015

The Board of RTG Mining Inc. ("RTG", "the Company") (**TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG**) is pleased to announce further significant high grade gold and copper intercepts extending mineralisation and a new high grade garnet skarn mineralised zone in the South Mineralized Zone at the Mabilo Project in the Philippines.

Resource drilling on the South Body designed for resource classification conversion has intersected a new zone of mineralised garnet skarn at shallow levels. This is the best intercept of garnet skarn mineralisation intersected to date. **MDH-095 intercepted 25.80m at 2.32% Cu and 1.63 g/t Au** from shallow downhole depths below volcanic overburden. Significant mineralisation in this part of the system has not been intersected previously and will be subject to follow up investigation.

Highlights of the ongoing drilling program include –

- MDH-095 Discovery of high grade Garnet Skarn mineralisation at shallow position and magnetite intercept.
25.80 meters at 2.32% Cu and 1.63 g/t Au from 111 meters downhole.
26.60 meters at 1.99% Cu and 1.62 g/t Au from 194 meters downhole.
- MDH-090 Deep extension of magnetite skarn mineralisation at the deepest levels of the resource model.
11.70 meters at 1.48% Cu and 2.79 g/t Au from 307.30 meters downhole.

The interval reported in MDH-95 is significant in that Garnet Skarn has not previously been intercepted with significantly wide intervals and was not the primary target of the drill hole.

The discovery of high grade garnet skarn at shallow levels represents a new target for follow up drilling and modelling. Subsequent follow up drilling designed to intersect the same garnet skarn at shallow positions has been successful in delineating similar mineralised garnet skarn subject to oxidation processes (assays pending).

Deeper extension drill hole MDH-090 has successfully validated the current south western limit of the geological model. This confirms the system extends at depth and remains open, with MDH-090 being part of an ongoing campaign designed to upgrade the inferred resource classification at depth.

ABOUT MABILO

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

Drilling is ongoing and currently focused on resource classification conversion (ASX release 24th November 2014) and extension identification to the South Body and North Body.

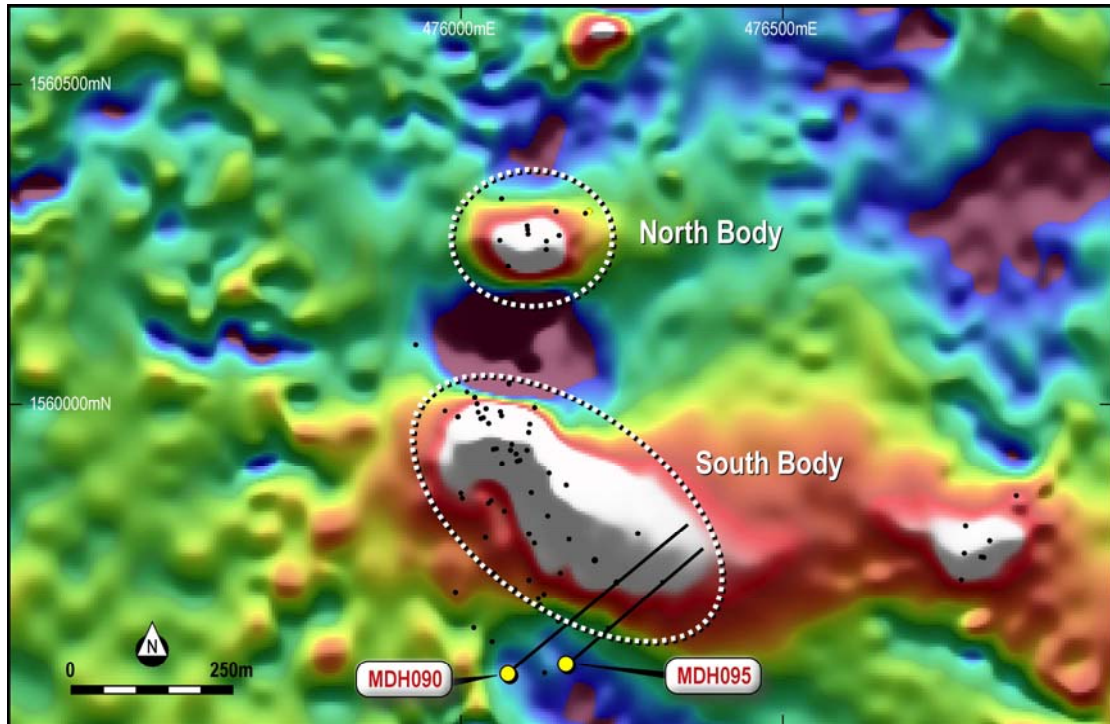


Figure 1. Location of drill holes reported in this release on RTP ground magnetic image.

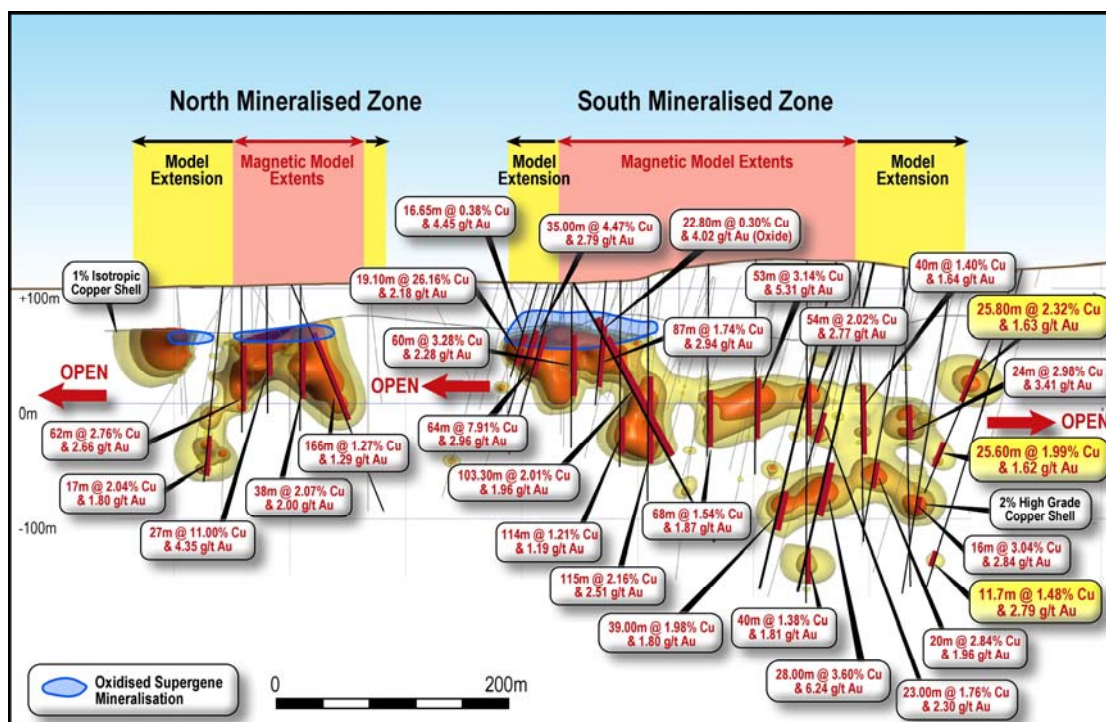


Figure 2. - Schematic long section showing isotropic copper grade shells, location of significant intercepts with intercepts highlighted in this release.

MDH-095

MDH-095 was set ~55m meters Southeast of MDH-060 and drilled on the previous section line. The drill hole was designed to confirm the strike and down-dip extension of the magnetite mineralisation (Figure 3). Garnet skarn has been identified in adjacent sections (Figure 4) exhibiting intervals of patchy chalcopyrite.

MDH-095 intercepted a 25.8m interval of retrogressed garnet skarn with abundant coarse grained chalcopyrite from 111m downhole. The drill hole continued to the targeted magnetite skarn intersecting 25.60 meters of magnetite skarn from 194m down hole. Drilling was in a shallow inclination across modelled lithology with true thickness of the garnet skarn being approximately 23m and magnetite being approximately 25m.

MDH-095	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	Fe %	Mineralisation
	111.00	136.80	25.80	1.63	2.32	4.0	9.70	Garnet Skarn
including	115.00	118.00	3.00	3.08	2.74	7.0	10.59	Garnet Skarn
including	127.00	129.00	2.00	3.84	4.89	6.3	13.61	Garnet Skarn
including	133.00	136.80	3.80	2.55	6.15	12.4	9.94	Garnet Skarn
and including	136.00	136.80	0.80	7.47	9.20	23.6	17.02	Garnet Skarn
and	194.00	219.60	25.60	1.62	1.99	15.2	42.81	Magnetite Skarn
including	217.00	218.40	1.40	9.71	16.27	133.0	37.42	Magnetite Skarn with Chalcocite

Drill core recovery was 100% over reported intervals.

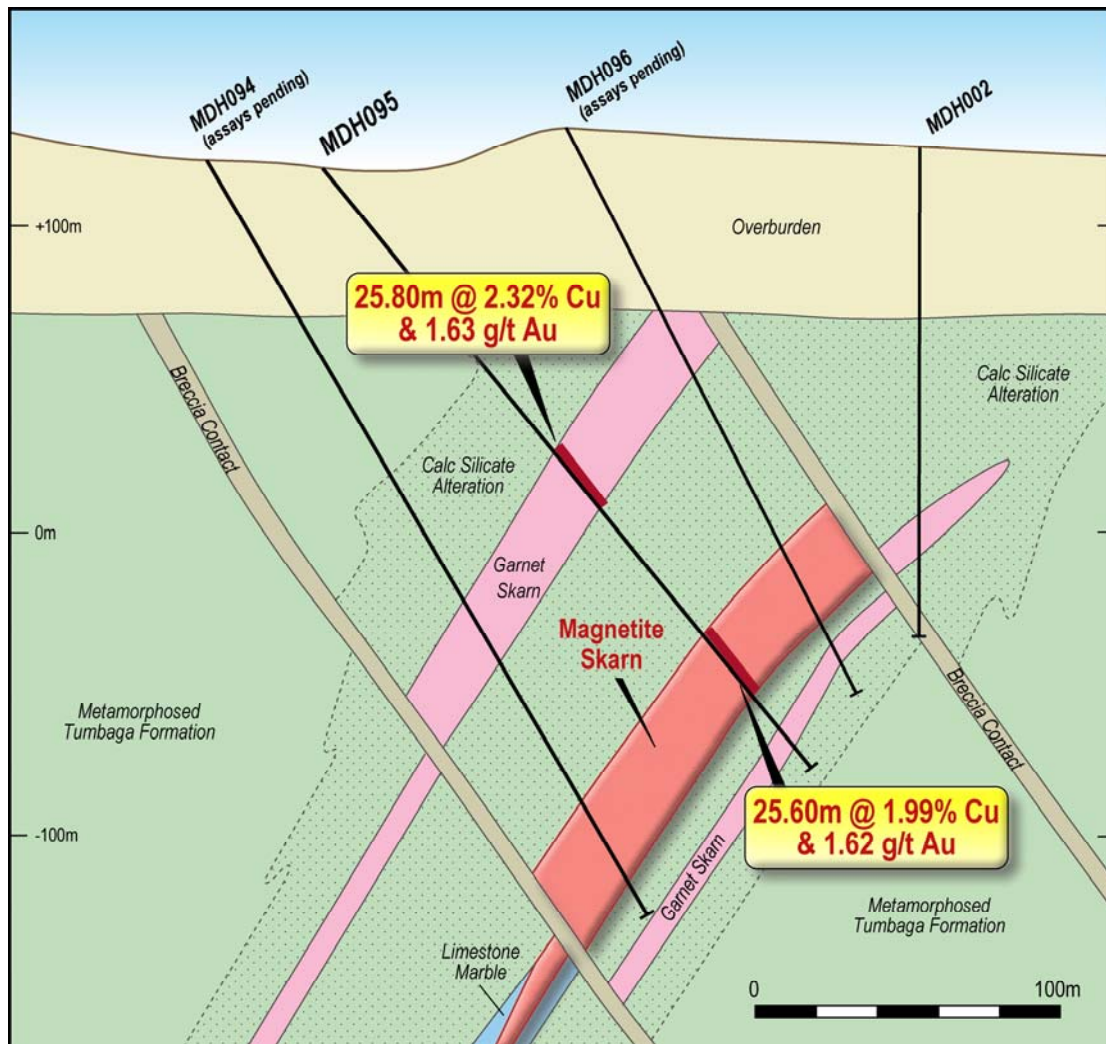


Figure 3 MDH095 with two intervals reported from Garnet Skarn Zone and Magnetite Skarn Zone, MDH096 is pending assay with MDH-94 ongoing.

Refer Figure 3; MDH-096 was drilled targeting the up-dip extension of the garnet skarn interval at the Labo Volcanic cover. MDH-96 intersected oxidised garnet skarn textures with and instances of coarse grained chalcopyrite, assays are pending. The recently terminated drill hole on section MDH-094 passed through mineralised garnet skarn with instances of magnetite at similar positions with targeted magnetite skarn intersected at depth.

MDH-090

MDH-090 is located 100 meters Southwest of MDH-060. Drilling is designed to upgrade the Inferred resource category of the current deepest extension to the Southwest of the model. MDH-090 successfully intersected brecciated magnetite skarn from 307.30m to 318.80 meters confirming the down dip extension of the system to over 175 meters in length with the interval in close agreement with the resource modelling. True thickness is approximately 10 meters.

MDH-090	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag g/t	Fe %	Mineralisation
	307.30	319.00	11.70	2.79	1.48	25.2	36.27	Magnetite Skarn
including	313.00	317.00	4.00	6.10	1.70	23.8	45.63	Magnetite Skarn

Drill core recovery was better than 95% over reported intervals.

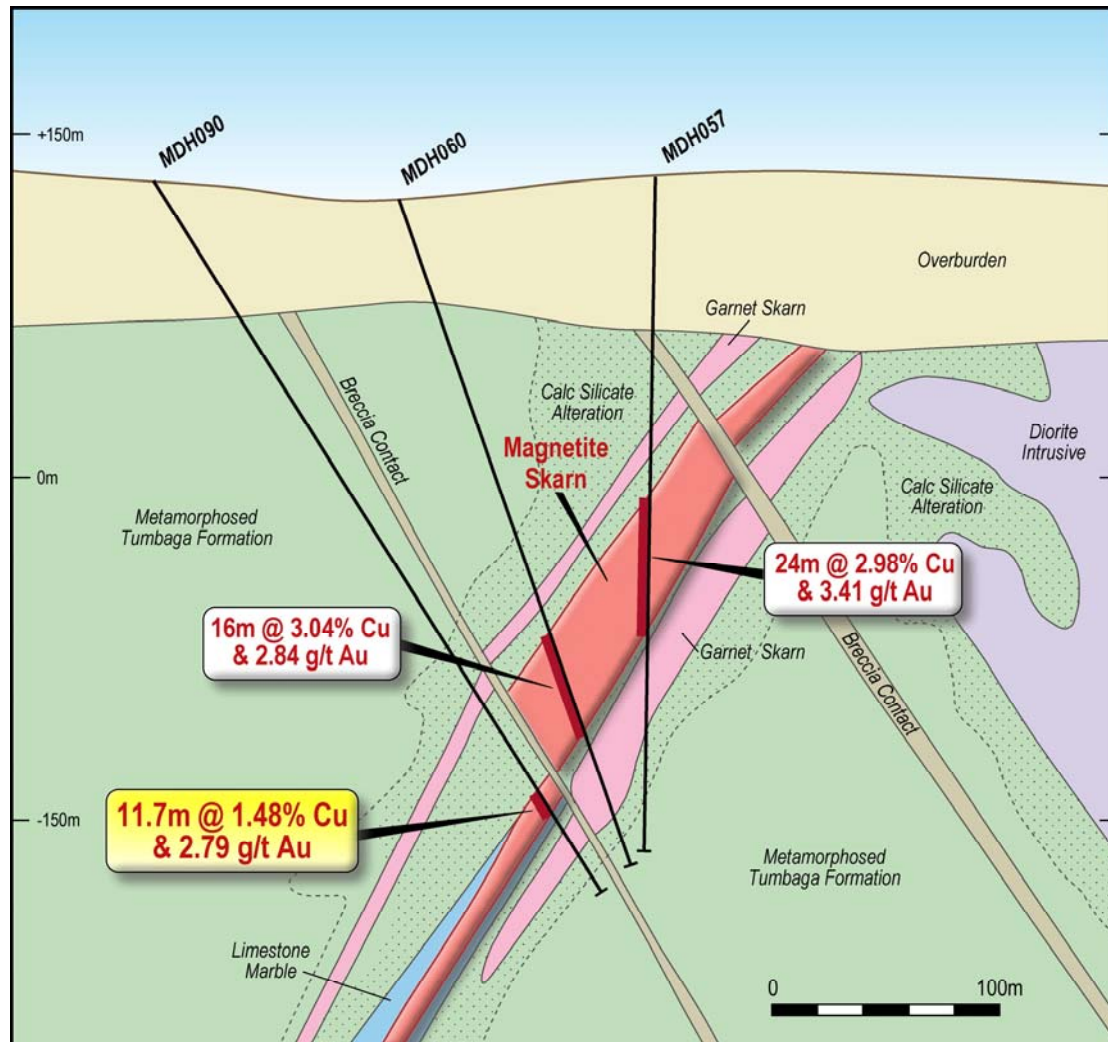


Figure 4. MDH090 Magnetite Skarn Interval, with previously reported MDH057 and MDH060 (RTG ASX release 30th June 2014 & 13th August 2014 respectively).

QUALIFIED PERSON AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report 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 and a full-time employee of Mt Labo Exploration and Development Company, a Philippine mining company, an associate company of RTG Mining Limited. Mr Ayres has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Ayres 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 his information in the form 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: Location of Reported Drill Holes

HOLE ID	Location		GPS Coordinates (UTM WGS84)			Orientation True Nth		Depth E.O.H (m)
			East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	
MDH-90	South B	Resource	476079	1559581	127	-60	50	344.80
MDH-91**	South B	Resource	476050	1559632	118	-60	50	305.05
MDH-92*	South A	Resource	476083	1559934	109	-50	50	81.60
MDH-93*	South B	Resource	475992	1559713	119	-60	50	350.50
MDH-94*	South B	Resource	476136	1559577	122	-60	50	295.00
MDH-95	South B	Resource	476167	1559603	119	-50	50	251.20
MDH-96*	South B	Resource	476225	1559660	131	-62	50	209.10
MDH-97	South B	Resource	476042	1559664	117	-60	50	in progress
MDH-98	South B	Resource	475952	1559748	126	-60	50	in progress

**MDH-91 intersected a 9.2 meter magnetite skarn from 278.20m, however core recovery through the mineralised interval was less than 15% due to cavities within the marble country rock.

*Assay Pending.

All co-ordinates in UTM-WGS84 (51 N). All collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS and will be subject to professional survey pickup at a later date using DGPS system.

Appendix 1: 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"> The assay data reported herein is based on sampling of diamond drill core of PQ, HQ and NQ diameter which was cut with a diamond core saw. Samples are generally of 1 m length, although occasionally slightly longer or shorter where changes in lithology, core size or core recovery required adjustments; samples are not more than 2 m length. The length of each drill run is recorded and the recovery for each run calculated on site and checked again at the core shed. Certified reference standards and blank samples were submitted to assess the accuracy and precision of the results and every 20th sample was sawn into two and the two quarter core samples submitted for analysis separately as a duplicate sample. Half core samples were cut and sent for analysis by an independent ISO-certified laboratory (Intertek McPhar Laboratory) in Manila. Samples were crushed and pulverised (95% <75 µm). Gold was analysed by 50 g fire assay and the other elements including copper and iron by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) or ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry) following a four-acid digest.
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"> Drilling was by PQ, HQ and NQ diameter, triple tube diamond coring. The core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery is initially measured on site by trained technicians and by the supervising geologist. Any core loss is measured, the percentage is calculated and both are recorded in the geotechnical log for reference when assessing assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All care is taken to ensure maximum recovery of diamond core and drillers are informed of the importance of core recovery. Any areas of poor core recovery are sampled separately thus assay results can be directly related to core recovery. The majority of the mineralisation is in fresh rock where recoveries are greater than 90%. Most mineralisation occurs in wide intersections of massive magnetite skarn with relatively uniform copper and gold grades. Core loss occurs in fracture zones but is usually not a significant problem i.e. the core lost in fracture zones is unlikely to have been significantly higher or lower grade than the surrounding material. In the weathered hematitic oxidised zones some core loss is unavoidable, but overall recovery is generally >90% and the core loss is volumetrically minor in the mineralised zones. In areas of poor recovery, the sample intervals are arranged to coincide with drill runs, thus areas of different core loss percentage are specific to individual samples which can be assessed when interpreting analytical results and modelled in future resource estimation studies. Where an area of 100% core loss is identified the sample intervals are marked to each side of the zone and the zone is designated "No core" and assigned zero value in the various log sheets and geochemical database. There is no discernible relationship between core recovery and grade. The skarn bodies are relatively uniform over significant lengths and the copper and gold grades are not related to clay and fracture zones which are the main causes of core loss.
Logging	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core for each entire drill hole was logged in significant detail in a number of logging sheets including a geological log, a structural log, a geotechnical log and a magnetic susceptibility log for the entire drill hole. Mineralised and sampled intervals are logged individually in a separate quantitative mineral log with percentages of the different copper minerals being recorded. The logging is appropriate for mineral resource estimates and mining studies. Most of the geological logging is a mixture of qualitative (descriptions of the various geological features) and quantitative (numbers and angles of veins and fracture zones, mineral percentages etc.). The quantitative mineralisation log and the magnetic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>susceptibility log are quantitative. Photographs are taken of all core (both wet and dry) prior to the core being cut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core, including barren overburden is logged in the various logging sheets noted above apart from the quantitative mineralisation log in which only the mineralised intervals sent for geochemical analysis are logged in greater detail.
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"> All sampling data is from diamond drill core. Samples are of sawn half core except for duplicate samples which are quarter core. Half core is bagged and sent to an ISO-certified independent laboratory for analysis. The other half retained for reference and/or further testwork. Not applicable for diamond core drilling. All core samples were dried, crushed to 95% <10 mm and a 1.5 kg sub-sample is separated using a riffle splitter and pulverised to 95% <75 µm. A 50 g sub-sample is utilised as a fire-assay charge for gold analysis. The sample preparation technique and sub-sampling is appropriate for the mineralisation. Blank samples and duplicate samples are submitted routinely to monitor the sampling and analytical process and to ensure that samples are representative of in situ material. One in every 20 samples of half core is sawn again to produce two quarter core duplicate samples which are submitted to the laboratory separately with different sample numbers. A blank sample was inserted into sample batches at every 20th sample. The magnetite skarn mineralisation occurs in extensive zones of magnetite skarn with disseminated chalcopyrite, containing gold. The sample size of approximately 1 m core length is suitable in respect to the grain size of the mineralisation. The sample size is considered appropriate for the material sampled. It is believed that grain

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		size has no bearing on the grade of the sampled material.
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"> All core samples were analysed at an ISO-certified independent laboratory. Gold was analysed by 50 g fire assay and the other elements including copper and iron were analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES following a four acid digest. The sample preparation and assay techniques are of international industry standard and can be considered total. No geophysical tools were used for any analysis reported herein. Magnetic susceptibility readings are used in magnetic modelling but are not used to estimate magnetite or Fe content. Quality control completed by RTG included analysis of standards, blanks, and duplicates. Commercial Certified Reference Materials were inserted into sample batches every 40th sample. A blank sample was inserted every 20th sample; the blank sample material has been sourced and prepared from a local quarry. One in every 20 core samples is cut into 2 quarter core samples which were submitted independently with their own sample numbers. In addition, Intertek conducted their own extensive check sampling as part of their own internal QAQC processes which is reported in the assay sheets. A record of results from all duplicates, blanks and standards is maintained for ongoing QA/QC assessment. Examination of all the QAQC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and the assay laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by alternative company personnel. No twinned holes have been drilled. Data documentation, verification and storage is conducted in accordance with RTG's Standard Operating Procedures Manual for the Mabilo Project. The diamond drill core is manually logged in significant detail in a number of separate Excel template logging sheets. Logging is recorded manually on logging sheets and transcribed into protected Excel spreadsheet templates or entered directly into the Excel templates. The data are validated by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>both the Project Geologist and the company Database Manager and uploaded to the dedicated project database where they are merged with assay results reported digitally by the laboratory. Hard copies of all logging sheets are kept at the Project office in Daet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> <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"> Drill-hole collars are initially surveyed with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of approximately +/- 5 m. Completed holes are surveyed by an independent qualified surveyor on a periodic basis using standard differential GPS (DGPS) equipment achieving sub-decimetre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Drill collars are surveyed in UTM WGS84 Zone 51N grid. The Mabilo project area is relatively flat with total variation in topography less than 15 m. Topographic control is provided by DGPS surveying.
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"> Drill holes are planned on a nominal grid with 20 m between drill holes on 40 m spaced lines. The drill hole spacing was designed to determine the continuity and extent of the mineralised skarn zones. Based on statistical assessment of drill results to date, the nominal 40 x 20 m drill hole spacing is sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation. No compositing of intervals in the field was undertaken.
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"> No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified. No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by RTG employees. Samples were stored in secure storage from the time of drilling, through gathering and splitting. Remaining core is kept in a secure compound at the Company regional office in Daet town and guarded at night. Samples are sent directly from the core shed to the laboratory packed in secured and sealed plastic drums using either Company vehicles or a local transport company. A standard Chain of Custody form is signed by the driver responsible for transporting the samples upon receipt of samples at the core yard and is signed by an employee of the laboratory on receipt of the samples at the laboratory. Completed forms are returned to the Company for filing.
Audits or reviews	<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"> The sampling techniques and QA/QC data are reviewed on an ongoing basis by Company management and independent consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mabilo Project is covered by Exploration Permit EP-014-2013-V and Exploration Permit Application EXPA-000188-V. EP-014-2013-V was issued to Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation (“Mt Labo”), an associated entity of RTG Mining Inc. There is a 1% royalty payable on net mining revenue received by Mt Labo in relation to EP-014-2013-V. Mt Labo has entered into a joint venture agreement with Galeo Equipment and Mining Company, Inc. (“Galeo”) to partner in exploring and developing the Mabilo and Nalesbitan Projects. Galeo can earn up to a 36% interest in the Projects, down to 200 m below surface, by contributing approximately US\$4,250,000 of exploration drilling and management services for the Projects over a 2 year period. In November 2013, Sierra Mining Limited (“Sierra”), a wholly owned subsidiary of RTG, and Galeo signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) setting out proposed changes to the joint venture agreement to remove the depth limit of 200 m from the agreement and provide for additional drilling of 5,000 m below 200 m. The MOU also provides for Galeo to be granted its 36% interest up front with the ability for RTG to claw-back any interest deemed not earned at the end of the claw-back period. The amendments to the JV Agreement are subject to Sierra shareholder approval. Sierra has also entered a second MOU with Galeo whereby Galeo can earn an additional 6% interest in the joint venture by mining the initial 1.5 Mt of waste at Mabilo or Nalesbitan

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>and other requirements including assistance with permitting. The MOU is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including Sierra shareholder approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenure over the area currently being explored at Mabilo is a granted Exploration Permit which is considered secure. There is no native title or Indigenous ancestral domains claims at Mabilo.
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"> The only significant previous exploration over the Mabilo project area was a drilling program at another site within the tenement and a ground magnetic survey. RTG (or its predecessor Sierra) has reported this data in previous reports to the ASX and used the ground magnetic survey as a basis for initial drill siting. Subsequently RTG conducted its own ground magnetic survey with closer spaced survey lines and reading intervals which supersedes the historical program. There was no known previous exploration in the area of the reported Mineral Resource.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Mabilo can be defined as a magnetite-copper-gold skarn which developed where the magnetite-copper-gold mineralisation replaced calcareous horizons in the Eocene age Tumbaga Formation in the contact zone of a Miocene diorite intrusion.
Drill hole Information	<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"> All relevant drill hole information has been previously reported to the ASX. No material changes have occurred to this information since it was originally reported. All relevant data has been reported.
Data aggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 reporting exploration results. No metal equivalent grades have been used.
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"> The Mabilo drill have been drilled both vertically and inclined. The orientation of the mineralised bodies is based on interpretation of geology from drill holes supported by magnetic modelling which indicates that much of the mineralisation is dipping to the southwest. The interpreted orientation of the mineralised bodies is based on magnetic modelling and drill-hole data and is documented in the report. The fact that the intersections are in a dipping body and therefore not true widths has been reported. No intervals reported can be assumed to be a true width of the mineralisation.
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"> Refer to figures within the main body of this report.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> All meaningful exploration data concerning the Mabilo Project has been reported in previous reports to the ASX.
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> Drilling is ongoing at the Mabilo Project which will systematically test magnetic bodies and step-out targets along strike and between the North Mineralised Zone and the South Mineralised Zone as well as down-dip from these zones. Refer to figures within the main body of this report.