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SEPTEMBER 2015 QUARTERLY REPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

30 OCTOBER 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

Mabilo Project

- Resource drilling on the North Mineralized Zone extended strike and confirmed the geological model with continuity of magnetite skarn thickness and grade across multiple sections.
- Drilling intersected multiple high grade intervals with the system remaining open to the North and South on strike and down dip.
- **MDH-106** interval has confirmed the North Body has substantial true width magnetite skarn mineralization at relatively shallow positions.

  57.7 meters at 1.91g/t Au and 1.93% Cu from 71m downhole.

  Including:

  - **12.0 meters at 2.81g/t Au and 2.97% Cu from 81m downhole**.
- **MDH-111** interval has intersected multiple high grade intervals of magnetite skarn with instances of massive chalcopyrite.

  54.1 meters at 2.3g/t Au and 3.39% Cu from 63 meters downhole.

  Including:

  - **5 meters at 3.76g/t Au and 3.92% Cu from 65 meters downhole.**
  - **9 meters at 1.99g/t and 6.52% Cu from 86 meters downhole.**
- Cash and liquid assets as at 30 September of AU$10.5M
- Updated resource expected shortly and Feasibility Study nearing completion.

MABILO PROJECT

Overview of the Quarter

The September Quarter focused drilling on the **North Mineralised Zone** with the aim of improving confidence and converting inferred resources to indicated resources as well as extending the strike length. Multiple high grade intercepts were reported with wide shallow intervals of magnetite skarn continuing to validate the geological model. The drilling highlighted the **North Mineralised Zone** as a significant part of the projects potential total mineral resource.

Previous phases of work focused on drilling out the modelled magnetite body in multiple directions. The revised geological model recognises the **North Mineralised Zone** as being an off-set continuation of the Southern Mineralised Zone (Figure 2). This model has been validated with multiple drill holes confirming the geological model and **has increased the strike potential of the North Mineralised System**.

A number of high grade intercepts were reported to the ASX on 17th August including drill hole MDH-111 which intersected multiple high grade mineralized zones (5m @ 3.76g/t Au & 3.92% and 9m @ 1.99g/t and 6.52% Cu) within a broad magnetite skarn intercept (54.1m @ 2.30g/t Au and 3.39% Cu from 63 meters). The drill hole is currently suspended, awaiting Galeo's recommencement of drilling and remains within mineralized magnetite skarn.

Work on the Feasibility Study continued during the quarter focusing on metallurgical work, infrastructure studies, water balance and management, TSF options, port option studies and seismic/geotechnical design considerations.

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 Application (EXPA-000188-V) of 2,737 ha and (EXPA 0000 209-V) of 498 ha.. The Project area is relatively flat and is easily accessed by 15 km of all-weather road from the highway at the nearby town of Labo.

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

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

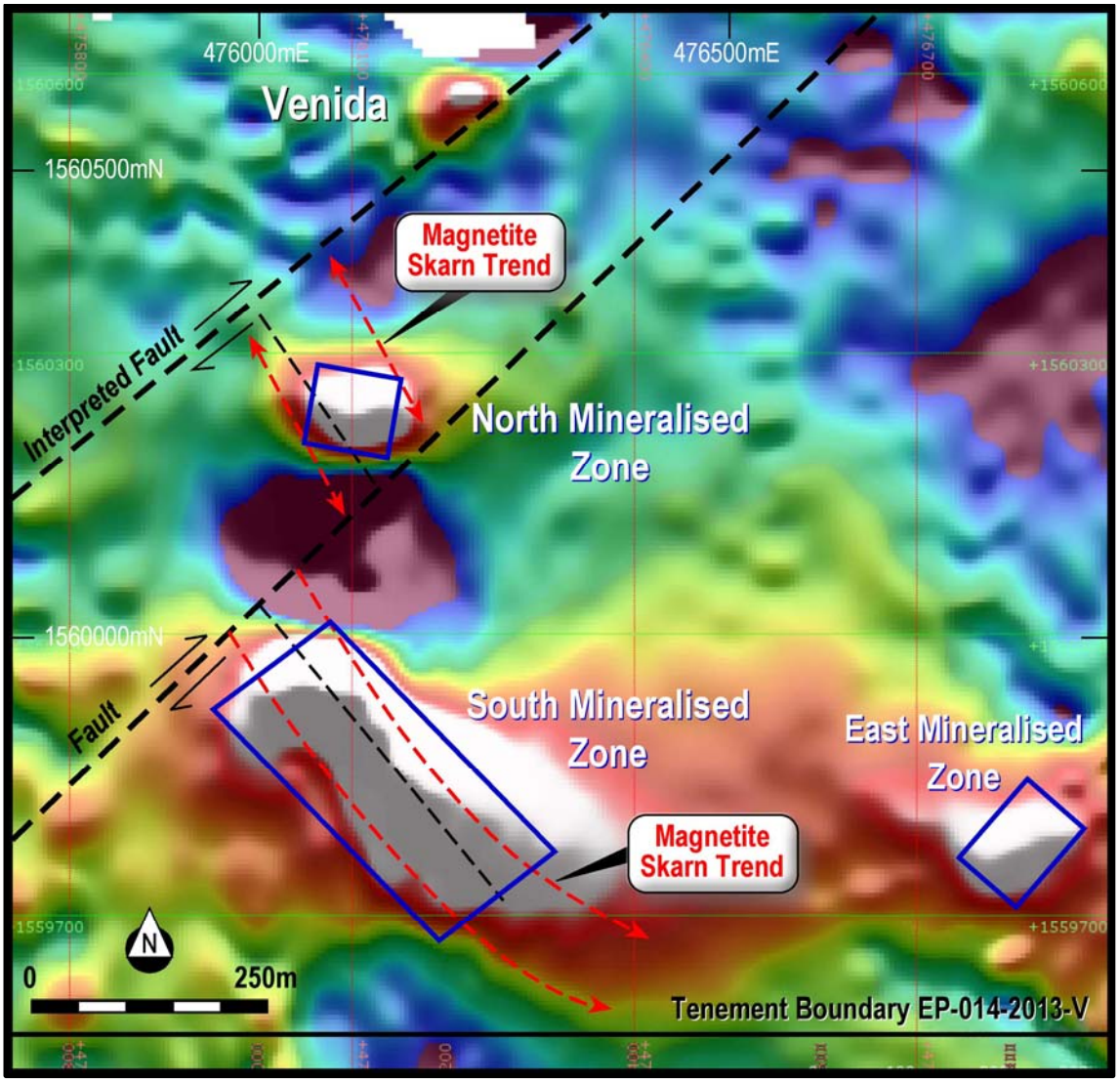

Figure 1. RTP ground magnetic image with modelled South, North and East magnetic bodies.

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

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

Extensive drilling has been undertaken during 2014 with significant extensions in known strike beyond the magnetic model in the North and South directions. A total of 69 drill holes totaling 11,231m were used for the maiden resource estimate (ASX released on the 24th November 2014). Drilling is ongoing and total of one hundred and eight diamond drill holes have been completed at the end of the Quarter with further drilling ongoing. The current resource is open down dip, down plunge and along strike, with all mineralization found to date being shallow enough to be amenable to open pit mining techniques.

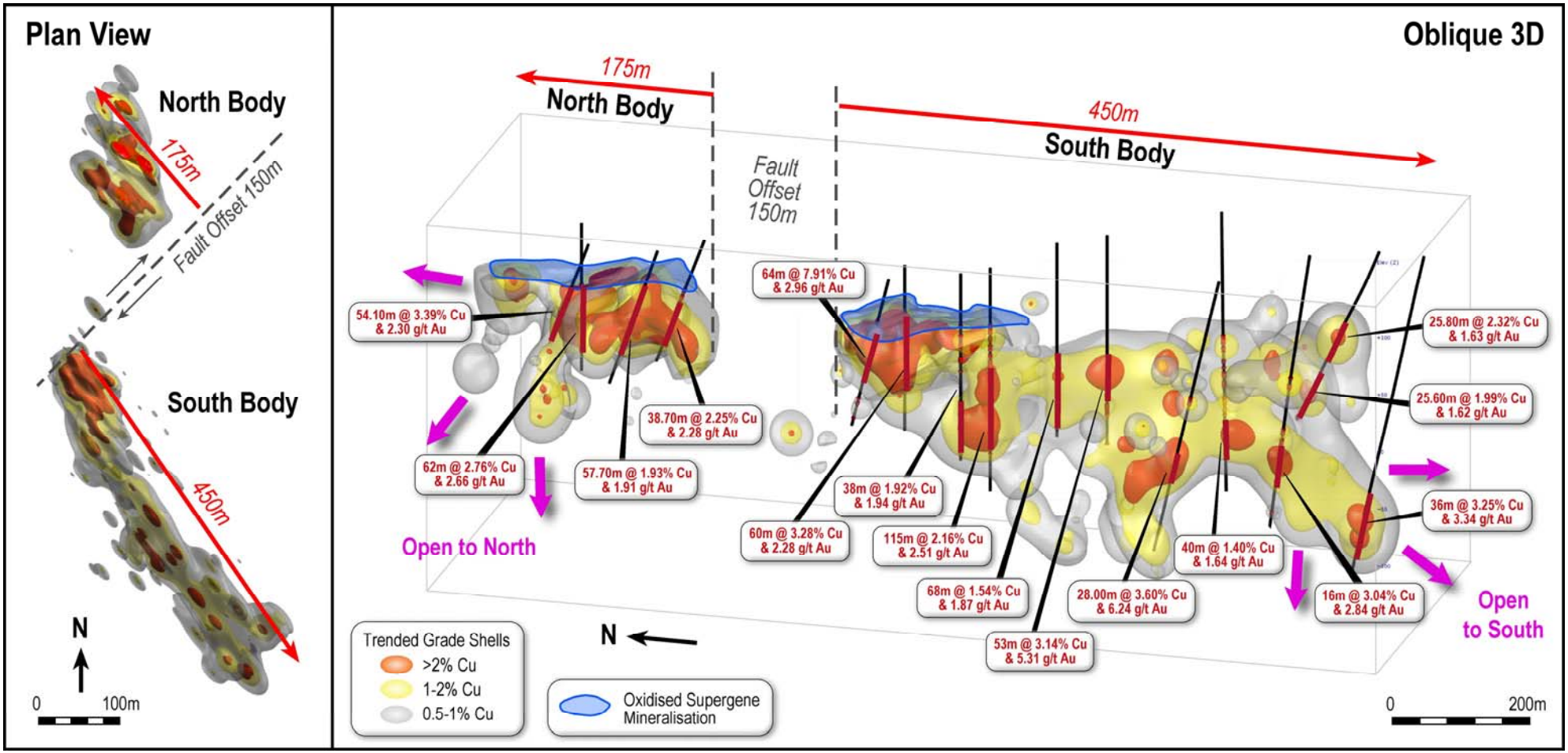

Figure 2. North and Southern Mineralised Zones with intercept highlights - Schematic Oblique view 3D.

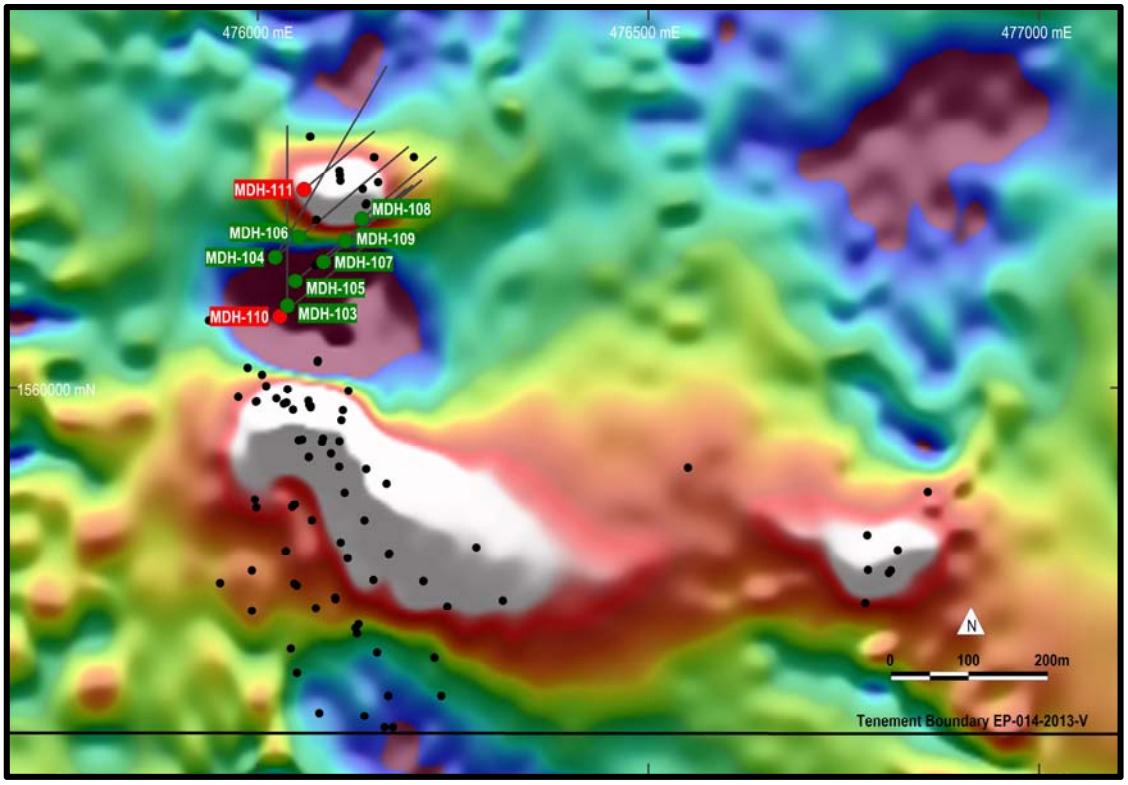

Figure 3. RTP ground magnetic image with completed drill holes and planned drilling. Drilling during the September Quarter (green), planned drilling (red) and previously report drilling (black).

North Mineralised Zone

Drilling during the September quarter focused on the **North Mineralised Zone,** extending the mineralised system to the North and down dip. Significantly all drilling was is in good agreement with the geological model and continues to demonstrate grade and thickness continuity. Significant intercepts are summarised in Table 1 and detailed below.

The North Mineralised Zone is emerging as a significant contributor to the potential endowment of the Mabilo Project. The Mabilo System is split into the North Mineralised Zone and South Mineralised Zone with a combined strike of 625 meters of high grade magnetite skarn. Magnetite skarn replacement of marble correlates with the Southern Mineralised Zone with the marble skarn interface observed to be approximately 50m shallower in the North Body. The system remains open beyond the magnetic model and in multiple directions (Figure 2).

Table 1. Significant intercepts MDH-105, MDH-106, MDH-107, MDH-109 and MDH-111.

HoleID	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation
MDH-105	111.55	134.7	23.15	1.71	2.33	21.46	36.72	Magnetite Skarn
MDH-106	71	128.7	57.7	1.91	1.93	11.67	41.89	Magnetite Skarn
MDH-107	82.4	121.1	38.7	2.28	2.25	8.25	45.15	Magnetite Skarn
MDH-109	41.7	55.3	13.6	2.51	0.10	2.36	24.25	Oxide Gold
MDH-111	63	117.1	54.1	2.30	3.39	14.64	45.83	Oxide and Magnetite Skarn

MDH-105

Drill hole MDH-105 is located 40m to the South-East of MDH-104 and intersected magnetite skarn with moderate to strong pyrite overprint and chalcopyrite from 111.55

to 133.35 meters. Intercepts are reported as down hole due to insufficient drilling in this part of the mineralized system to determine true widths.

MDH-105	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	111.55	**134.7**	**23.15**	**1.71**	**2.33**	**21.46**	**36.72**	**Magnetite Skarn**	**77.31**

MDH-106

MDH-106 was designed to infill and define the true thickness of the magnetite skarn. A broad interval of fifty seven (57) meters in approximate true thickness was intersected. Drilling on this section (Figure 4) follows up on two vertical drill holes MDH-028 and MDH-020, with MDH-020 reporting high grade oxide and chalcocite near surface (Reported 5th December 2013 to ASX by Sierra Mining)

MDH-106	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	56.00	68.00	12.00	1.21	1.45	5.15	14.14	Garnet Skarn with Magnetite Veins	99.17
including	61.00	64.00	3.00	2.59	2.71	6.92	20.82	Garnet Skarn	100.00
and	**71.00**	**128.70**	**57.70**	**1.91**	**1.93**	**11.67**	**41.89**	**Magnetite Skarn**	**96.71**
including	81.00	93.00	12.00	2.81	2.97	11.19	42.55	Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and including	112.00	116.00	4.00	3.52	3.34	16.78	50.03	Magnetite Skarn	87.50

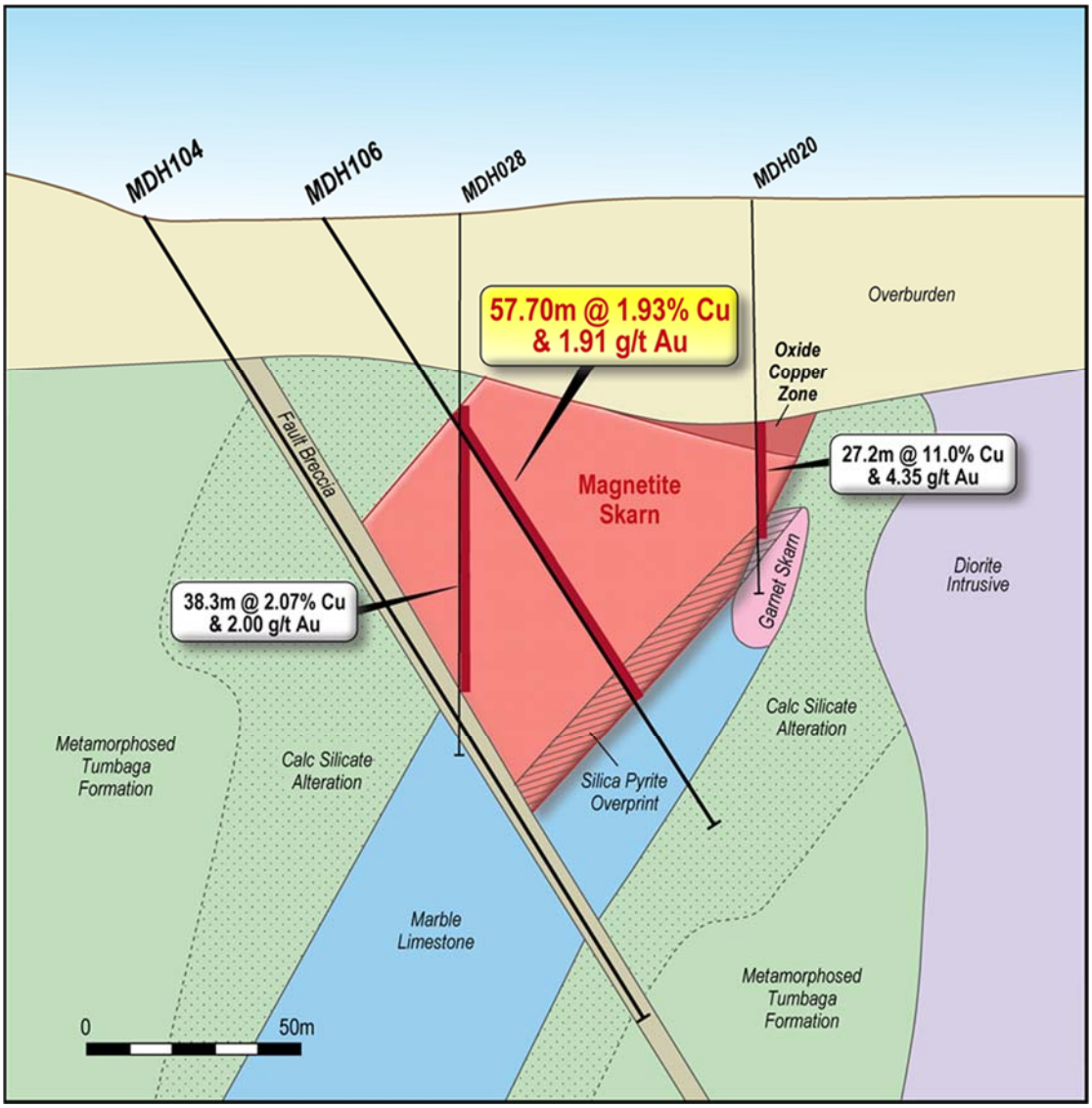

Figure 4. Schematic geology cross section MDH106 with intercept highlighted.

MDH-107

MDH-107 intersected a 38.7 meter interval of magnetite skarn from 82.40 to 121.10 meters (Figure 5). Magnetite-skarn is overprinted with intervals of coarse grained chalcopyrite resulting in very high grade intervals including 1m at 27.03% Cu and 15.52 g/t Au from 114m. Drilling is in the preferred orientation to evaluate true width of mineralised magnetite skarn which is estimated to be 38.70m.

MDH-107	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
and	65.00	78.45	13.45	0.93	1.05	7.96	16.75	Oxidized Garnet Skarn	86.67
and	**82.40**	**121.10**	**38.70**	**2.28**	**2.25**	**8.25**	**45.15**	**Magnetite Skarn**	**100.00**
including	88.00	93.00	5.00	1.73	1.83	4.32	40.55	Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and including	114.00	115.00	1.00	15.52	27.03	46.30	31.50	Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and including	115.00	116.00	1.00	15.40	1.70	12.10	49.72	Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and including	116.00	119.00	3.00	2.17	2.07	4.13	53.01	Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and	121.10	132.20	11.10	0.84	0.64	6.60	23.13	Garnet Skarn with Magnetite Skarn	100.00

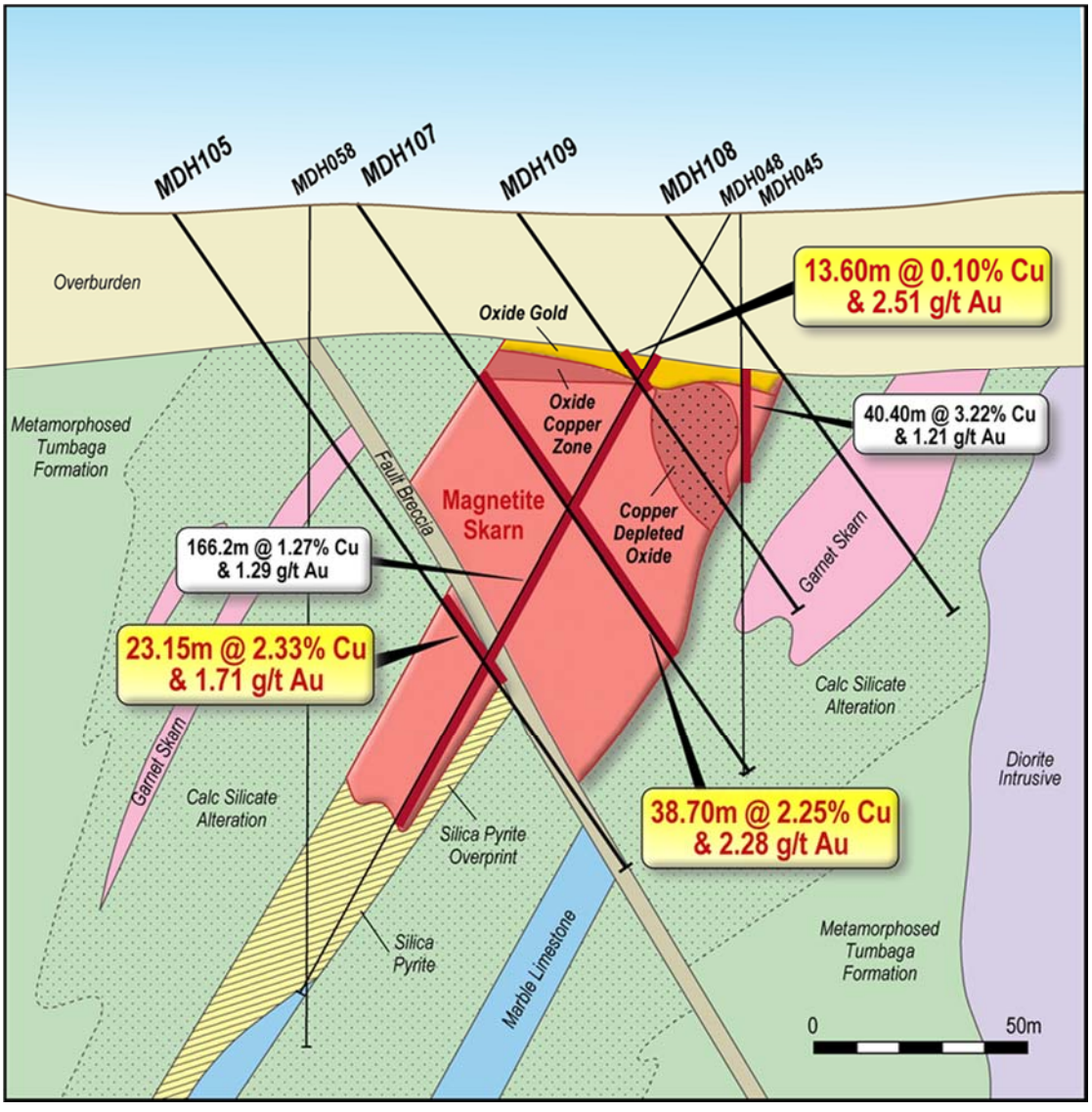

Figure 5. Schematic geology cross section MDH105, MDH-107 and MDH-109 with intercept.

MDH-109

MDH-109 (Figure 5) was designed to test up-dip extent and continuity of mineralization defined by MDH-107 and down dip continuity of MDH-045 (Reported to ASX 13th May 2013 by Sierra Mining). Drilling intersected a relatively thin oxide gold zone followed by copper oxide zone, with strong copper depletion true width has not been determined due to the extensive patchy oxidation of primary magnetite.

MDH-109	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	41.70	55.30	13.60	2.51	0.10	2.36	24.25	Oxide with pyritic overprint.	85.22
including	48.00	50.00	2.00	6.82	0.02	0.85	4.57	Oxidized bleached zone.	98.50
including	53.00	55.30	2.30	4.23	0.14	1.20	36.92	Pyritic overprint.	50.87

MDH-111

MDH-111 (Figure 6) is designed to follow up on a section with a number of historical drill holes MDH-36, MDH-50, MDH-52 and MDH-54 which intersected magnetite and frequently terminated in marble. The new interpretation infers the historical drilling to be the interface of skarn with marble. Drilling the correct orientation has successfully intersected the true thickness of mineralization with drilling temporarily paused within magnetite skarn. True width has not been determined at this time as the drill hole is paused within mineralised magnetite skarn.

MDH-111	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	63.00	**117.10**	**54.10**	**2.30**	**3.39**	**14.64**	**45.83**	**Oxide and Magnetite Skarn**	**84.14**
including	65.00	70.00	5.00	3.76	3.92	10.97	26.65	Oxide and Magnetite Skarn	100.00
and including	86.00	95.00	9.00	1.99	6.52	27.79	35.67	Magnetite Skarn with	52.00
and including	105.00	111.00	6.00	3.33	3.83	22.79	54.78	Magnetite Skarn	95.83
and including	115.00	117.10	2.10	4.29	4.78	28.23	48.48	Magnetite Skarn	100.00

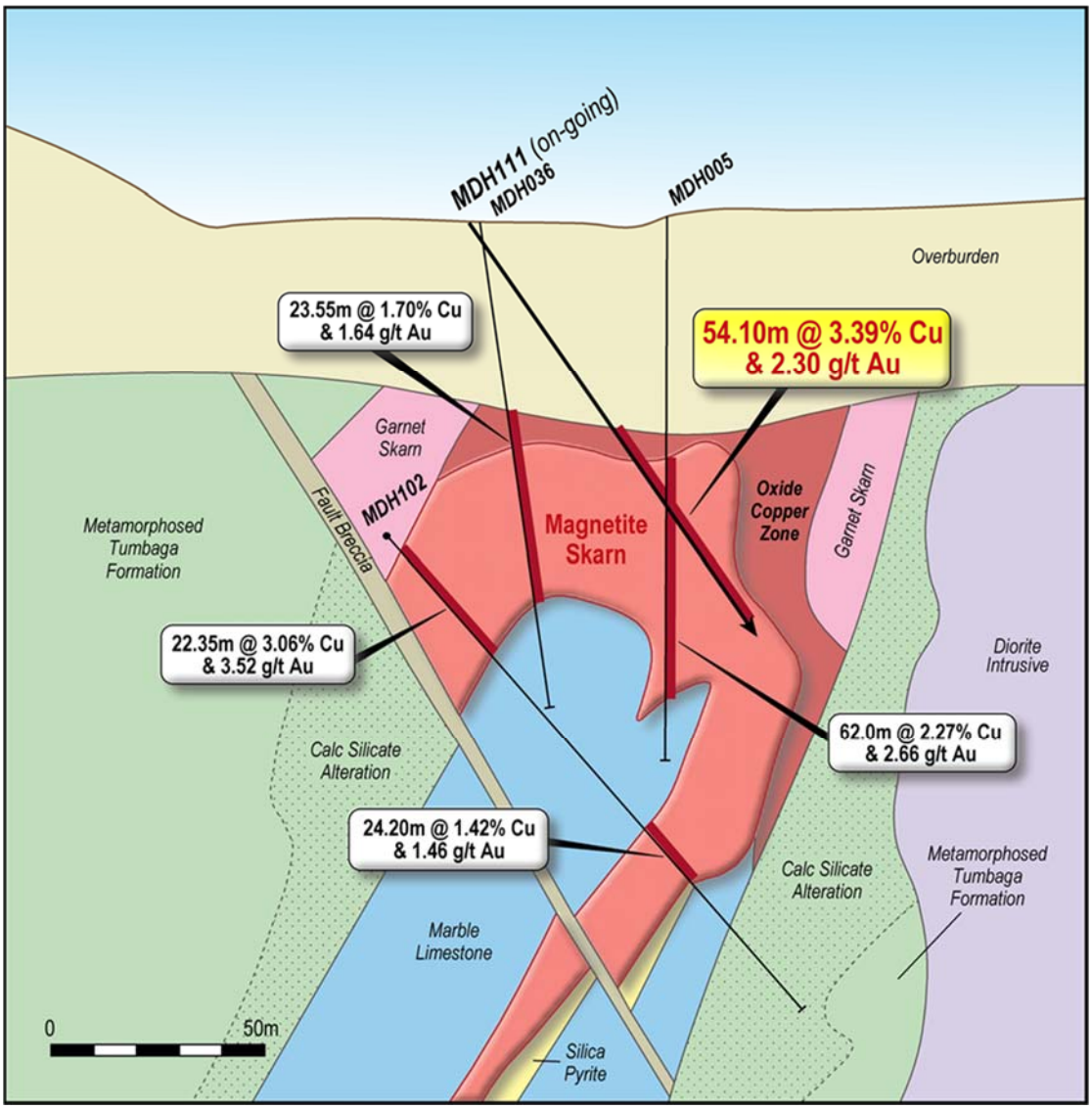

Figure 6. Schematic geology cross section on-going drill hole MDH-111 with intercept highlighted.

Metallurgical Test Work

Phase 2 Definitive Feasibility Study metallurgical test work continued under the supervision of Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd, who managed the Phase I work. The analysis, which is close to completion, is being undertaken at ALS Metallurgy in Perth and includes variability testing, reagent optimization, grind size optimization and thickening/filtration testing.

Key highlights include –

- Main composite test work complete
- Initial variability work complete. Some follow up work required
- Comminution circuit configuration complete
- Filtration test work complete
- Preliminary capital and operating costs complete
- Process design criteria and mass balance close to completion
- Site layout options finalized.

Feasibility Study

Work continued on the Definitive Feasibility Study during the quarter. Along with the metallurgical test work, work was conducted on environmental studies and infrastructure studies.

Knight Piesold Pty Ltd has also made significant progress with the water balance and management, TSF design and seismic/geotechnical design considerations for the Definitive Feasibility Study.

The Study is on track for completion later in the fourth quarter of the 2015 calendar year.

BUNAWAN PROJECT

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

Work continued on ground mapping and preparation for geophysical programs in the Mahunoc region. Equipment refurbishment and the need for new cables delayed the start of the Gradient Array - Induced Polarization Resistivity Survey program until early next quarter.

Community development programs and Indigenous people programs continued during the quarter.

OTHER PROJECTS

The Bahayan Project is 6,924 hectares in size and is located approximately 50km south of the Bunawan Property. The Bahayan area hosts several alteration and vein zones, all typical of those formed marginal to porphyry intrusions and characterized by hydrothermal alteration with quartz-sulphide style vein gold mineralization.

Work at Bahayan during the quarter included –

- Geological mapping
- Rock chip sampling
- Completion of line clearing
- Preparation work for the geophysical survey (ground magnetics) at Cogonon.

CORPORATE

The Company is pleased to announce that Mr Rob Scott has been appointed by the Board as Lead Director.

ABOUT RTG MINING INC

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

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

ENQUIRIES

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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 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 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 report relating to Bunawan exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information provided to Mr Robert McLean by RTG Mining Inc. Mr McLean is an independent consultant geologist and is a corporate member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McLean has the relevant qualifications, experience, competence and independence to qualify as an “Expert” under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code, “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and as a “Qualified Person” under National Instruments 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). Mr McLean 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.

Appendix 1: Location of Reported Mabilo Drill Holes

HOLE ID	Location		GPS Coordinates (UTM WGS84)			Orientation True Nth		Depth
	Prospect		East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	E.O.H (m)
MDH-103*	North	Resource	476038	1560105	104	-58.00	0.00	232.60
MDH-104	North	Resource	476021	1560166	103	-55.00	50.00	222.00
MDH-105	North	Resource	476048	1560136	107	-55.00	50.00	185.10
MDH-106	North	Resource	476053	1560193	105	-55.00	50.00	170.80
MDH-107	North	Resource	476084	1560161	106	-55.00	50.00	163.30
MDH-108*	North	Resource	476133	1560217	104	-55.00	50.00	123.60
MDH-109	North	Resource	476112	1560188	104	-55.00	50.00	111.20
MDH-110**	North	Resource	476028	1560091	106	-55.00	50.00	149.10
MDH-111**	North	Resource	476059	1560254	103	-55.00	50.00	117.10

***No significant intercept**

****On-going drilling**

All co-ordinates in UTM-WGS84 (51 N), Drill holes are surveyed using hand held GPS at this stage.

Appendix 3 – Schedule of interests and location of Tenements

Tenement reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Application for Mineral Production-Sharing Agreement APSA-V-002	Philippines	RTG's interest is held through its interest in its associate entity, Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation.	40%	40%
MLC MRD 459	Philippines		40%	40%
Exploration Permit ("EP") 014-2013-V	Philippines		40%	40%
EXPA-0000209-V	Philippines		-	40%
EXPA-000188-V	Philippines		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	Philippines		40%	40%
EP 033-XIII	Philippines		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.	40%	40%
EP-02-10-XI	Philippines		40%	40%
EXPA-123-XI	Philippines		40%	40%

Appendix 4: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1 for Mabilo

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• 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.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• 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.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• 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	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was by PQ, HQ and NQ diameter, triple tube diamond coring. The core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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 results.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	• *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. The skarn bodies are relatively uniform over significant lengths and the copper and gold grades are not related to clay and fracture zones which are the main causes of core loss.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• 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.
	• *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 features) and quantitative (numbers and angles of veins and fracture zones, mineral percentages etc.). The quantitative mineralisation log and the magnetic susceptibility log are quantitative. Photographs are taken of all core (both wet and dry) prior to the core being cut.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core, including barren overburden is logged in the various logging sheets noted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 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.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not applicable for diamond core drilling.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• 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.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• 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.
	• *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.*	• 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.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample size is considered appropriate for the material sampled. It is believed that grain size has no bearing on the grade of the sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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.
	• *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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	derivation, etc.	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• 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 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.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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 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.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Drill collars are surveyed in UTM WGS84 Zone 51N grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill holes are planned on a nominal grid with 20 m between drill holes on 40 m spaced lines.
	• *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 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.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of intervals in the field was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified.
	• *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.*	• No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques and QA/QC data are reviewed on an ongoing basis by Company management and independent consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Mabilo Project is covered by Exploration Permit EP-014-2013-V and Exploration Permit Application EXPA-000188-V and EXPA 0000 209-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 has earned a 36% interest in the Projects. Sierra Mining Limited ("Sierra"), a wholly owned subsidiary of RTG, has entered into a MOU with Galeo whereby Galeo can earn an additional 6% interest in the joint venture by mining the initial 1.5 Mt of waste at Mabilo or Nalesbitan and other requirements including assistance with permitting. The MOU is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including Sierra shareholder approval. • The tenure over the area currently being explored at Mabilo is a granted Exploration Permit which is currently being renewed. All documents are in good standing and the renewal process is ongoing. There is no native title or Indigenous ancestral domains claims at Mabilo.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The only significant previous exploration over the Mabilo project area was a drilling program at another site within the tenement and a ground magnetic survey. RTG (or its predecessor Sierra) has reported this data in previous reports to the ASX and used the ground magnetic survey as a basis for initial drill siting. Subsequently RTG conducted its own ground magnetic survey with closer spaced survey lines and reading intervals which supersedes the historical program. There was no known previous exploration in the area of the reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Resource.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Mabilo can be defined as a magnetite-copper-gold skarn which developed where the magnetite-copper-gold mineralisation replaced calcareous horizons in the Eocene age Tumbaga Formation in the contact zone of a Miocene diorite intrusion.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• 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.
	• *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.*	• All relevant data has been reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Not reporting exploration results.
	• *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.*	• Not reporting exploration results.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent grades have been used.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths		supported by magnetic modelling which indicates that much of the mineralisation is dipping to the southwest.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• 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.
	• *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').*	• No intervals reported can be assumed to be a true width of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures within the main body of this 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.*	• Not applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful exploration data concerning the Mabilo Project has been reported in previous reports to the ASX.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• 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.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible*	• Refer to figures within the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is sourced from a data base export. Relevant tables from the data base are exported to MS Excel format and converted to csv format for import into Datamine Studio 3 software for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Validation of the data import include checks for overlapping intervals, missing survey data, missing assay data, missing lithological data, and missing collars.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• A representative of the Competent Person (CP) has visited the project on several occasions, most recently in July 2014. Diamond drilling programs were underway at Mabilo during the most recent site visit. The CP's representative was able to review drilling and sampling procedures, as well as examine the mineralisation occurrence and associated geological features. Sample storage facilities and the analytical laboratory in Manilla have also been inspected. There were no negative outcomes from any of the above inspections, and all samples and geological data were deemed fit for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geology and mineral distribution of the system is reasonably complex, and is being constantly refined as more drilling is undertaken. As such the CP has taken a conservative approach to Mineral Resource classification.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Drill hole intercept logging, assay results and structural interpretations from drill core have formed the basis for the geological interpretation. Assumptions have been made on the depth and strike extents of the skarn mineralisation interpreted at depth based on limited drilling and geophysical information.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The extents of the modelled zones are generally reasonably well constrained by the geological model interpretation which is based on the drill logging and geophysical data. Different interpretations of the mineralisation have been undertaken to assess

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the influence on Mineral Resource estimation and hence project economics. Where geological interpretation has a high degree of uncertainty it is classified as Inferred regardless of modelling parameters.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Geology has been the primary influence in controlling the Mineral Resource estimation. Wireframes have been constructed for the various lithological zones based on style of mineralisation, host rock and oxidation state as determined by the core logging and assaying.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity of geology and structures can be identified and traced between drillholes by visual, geophysical and geochemical characteristics. Breccia zones interpreted to relate to fault structures have been noted in the drill core and have been modelled.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The South Mineralised Zone (SMZ) is interpreted as having a 400 m strike length, is 20 to 40 m in true width, with vertical depth up to 240 m from roughly 50 m below surface. The North Mineralised Zone (NMZ) has a strike extent of roughly 100 m, true width between 20 m and 60 m and depth extent of 135 m from roughly 40 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The mineralisation has been estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) and inverse distance to the power 2 (IDS) techniques in Datamine Studio 3 software. 30 mineralised lenses have been interpreted and are grouped into 15 mineralised lithological domain zones of Cu-Au-Fe mineralisation, based on lens lithology type and grade. There are 8 of these zones in the SMZ and 7 zones in the NMZ. The mineralised lithological domain zones were used as hard boundaries to select sample populations for data analysis and grade estimation. Soft boundaries between the grouped lodes within the mineralised lithological domain zones and hard boundaries between mineralised lithological domain zones have been used in the grade estimation. Statistical analysis was completed on each zone to determine appropriate top-cuts to apply to outlier grades of Fe, Au, Cu and Ag where required. OK was used for the majority of zones with IDS used for 4 zones with low sample numbers.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• For this maiden Mineral Resource OK and IDS estimates are completed concurrently in a number of estimation runs with varying parameters. The results are compared against each other and the drill hole results to ensure a reasonable estimate, that best honours the drill sample data is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No mining has yet taken place at these deposits.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• Ag has been estimated and is assumed to be also recoverable as part of the Au recovery processes.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Potentially deleterious As and S have been estimated into the model to assist with future metallurgical work and mining studies, but are not reported at this stage.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Interpreted domains are built into a sub-celled block model with 20m N-S by 20m E-W by 4m vertical parent block size. Parent block size is chosen based on being roughly half the average drill spacing over the majority of the deposit areas. Search ellipsoids for each estimation zone have been orientated based on their geometry and grade continuity. Sample numbers per block estimate and ellipsoid axial search ranges have been tailored to geometry and data density of each zone to ensure the majority of the model is estimated within the first search pass. The search ellipse is doubled for a second search pass and increased 20 fold for a third search pass to ensure all blocks were estimated. Sample numbers required per block estimate have been reduced with each search pass.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No assumptions have been made as no mining studies have been completed.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions have been made with each element separately estimated. Statistical analysis shows a generally good correlation between Au and Cu grades in unweathered zones and poor correlation in weathered zones.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Soft boundaries between the grouped lodes within the mineralised lithological domain zones and hard boundaries between mineralised lithological domain zones have been used in the grade estimation.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Statistical analysis to check grade population distributions using histograms, probability plots and summary statistics and the co-efficient of variation, was completed on each zone for the estimated elements. Outlier grades were variously found for most elements in the different mineralised lithological domain zones and appropriate top-cuts where applied to remove undue influence of these outlier grades on the grade estimation for each zone.
		• Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	OK and IDS estimate results for each zone. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was completed and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades. No reconciliation data is available as no mining has taken place.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• For some lithological units nominal lower cut-off grades of a combination of 0.3 g/t Au and 0.3 % Cu were used to define continuous mineralised lenses, under the assumption that these grades would be close to a minimum economic breakeven grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the 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.*	• It has been assumed that these deposits will be amenable to open cut mining methods, and are economic to exploit with this methodology at the reported average model grades. No assumptions regarding minimum mining widths and dilution have been made to date.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting*	• No assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability have been made. Metallurgical testwork is currently being undertaken and results from this work will be incorporated into future model updates. The oxide portions of similar deposits in the region are being successfully exploited by other entities, and it is assumed that these zones can be economically exploited at the modelled grades. It is assumed that the un-weathered mineralised material will be readily upgraded where necessary, using standard gravity, magnetic processes and/or froth flotation concentration techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	as appropriate for the different product streams.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made. It is assumed that such disposal will not present a significant hurdle to exploitation of the deposit and that any disposal and potential environmental impacts would be correctly managed as required under the regulatory permitting conditions.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• In-situ dry bulk density values have been applied to the modelled mineralisation based on linear regression formulas for weathered and unweathered material separately. This is based on reasonable correlations having been found between measured bulk density results and Fe. Of the 674 measurements taken, 435 have assay result data, with 177 falling within the interpreted mineralised zones.
	• *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.*	• Density measurements have been taken on drill samples using wax coated water displacement methods, from all different lithological types.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• With the reasonable correlation between Fe grade and bulk density, it is assumed that use of the regression formulas describing this relationship is an appropriate method of representing the expected variability in bulk density for the grade estimated mineralised blocks.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Classification of the Mineral Resource estimates was carried out taking into account the level of geological understanding of the deposit, quality of samples, density data and drill hole spacing.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all*	• The classification reflects areas of lower and higher geological confidence in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	mineralised lithological domain continuity based the intersecting drill sample data numbers, spacing and orientation. Overall mineralisation trends are reasonably consistent within the various lithotypes over numerous drill sections.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by CSA Global which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate. No external audits have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	• *The statement 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.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The deposit has not, and is not currently being mined.

Appendix 5: JORC Code 2012 Edition

Table 1 Bunawan Drilling Program

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 341 samples submitted Intertek conducted 21 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 37 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 21 assays of their own blank material and 41 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 testwork. 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 and HQ 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 nine holes drilled were excellent with all holes individually

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		averaging greater than 98% and the combined average of all nine holes being greater than 99% 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 testwork.
	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 341 samples submitted Intertek conducted 21 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 37 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 21 assays of their own blank material and 41 assays of

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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 341 samples submitted Intertek conducted 21 Second Sample analyses (from second splits of the coarse crushed sample prior to pulverising) and 37 Repeat Sample analyses (a separate split and digest / Fire assay from the pulverised material) in addition to 21 assays of their own blank material and 41 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 nine 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;

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 first 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

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, with the option to renew for an additional 6 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"

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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* *hole length.*	The information contained in this report pertains to the initial results of the first 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.
	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 averages calculated from separate contiguous one metre intervals. No top or bottom cut of any assays has been applied.
	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.	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. .
	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 first 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 and ground magnetic data 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 first hole of the second phase of drilling. Low grade sample results from adjacent rocks outside the mineralised body are not included.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock*	All meaningful exploration data concerning the Bunawan Project has been reported either in previous reports to the ASX (by Sierra Mining Limited) or is in the current report to which this appendix is attached.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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 initial 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.