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ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

SUBIACO, Western Australia, June 19, 2015 /CNW/ - The Board of RTG Mining Inc. ("RTG", "the Company") (TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG) is pleased to announce significant high grade gold and copper intercepts in the South Mineralized Zone at the Mabilo Project in the Philippines.

Resource drilling on the South Body designed to extend the mineralised trend has successfully intersected further mineralisation at the southern end of the South Body. The intercept confirms the continuation of magnetite skarn a further 30 meters from the successful drill holes MDH-95 and MDH-94 (RTG reported ASX 14th April 2015). Additional Magnetite Skarn mineralization, currently outside the resource model, was intersected in hole MDH-100A, with 36m for 3.34 g/t Au and 3.25% Cu confirming the continuation along strike of the magnetite skarn. Exploration activity at the project is ongoing with the current resource open down dip, down plunge and along strike in both directions, with all mineralisation found to date being shallow enough to be amenable to open pit mining techniques.

Highlights of the ongoing drilling program include -

- MDH-100A interval confirming the continuation of the mineralised system to the South with significantly higher grades than previously reported for this part of the system

  36 meters at 3.34 g/t Au and 3.25% Cu from 282.00 meters downhole.

- MDH-100A includes high grade intervals containing significant bornite mineralisation.

  9 meters at 6.86 g/t Au and 4.17 % Cu and 30g/t Ag from 307.00 meters downhole.

- MDH-100A also contained a one meter assay at very high grades

  1 meter at 24.59 g/t Au, 8.10% Cu and 56.9 g/t Ag from 313.00 meters downhole.

The drill hole reported is from the southern-most section drilled at the Mabilo system to date, a significant step out from the previous section by approximately 30 meters. The section identified extensive high grade bornite mineralisation not previously intercepted. MDH-100A follows up on the previous section and has successfully delineated additional magnetite skarn mineralisation beyond the previous resource model (RTG ASX release 24th November 2014).

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 upgrading the resource classification (RTG ASX release 24th November 2014) over the South Body and North Body.

MDH-100A

MDH-100A (figure 3) was designed as a follow-up hole to the successful MDH-95 & MDH-94 (RTG ASX release on 14th April 2015). Targeting the strike extension of the magnetite, significant mineralisation was intersected with extensive secondary bornite mineralisation overprinting primary coarse grained chalcopyrite. Minor instances of chalcocite and lesser base metals were also observed. MDH099 drilled on the same section observed a volcanic breccia overprinting the mineral system resulting in lower grades (29 meters @ 0.66 g/t Au & 0.31% Cu). Mineralisation is present down hole as magnetite clasts within the volcanic breccia.

MDH-100A was successful in targeting mineralisation outside the previously interpreted magnetic model at significant depth. Insufficient drilling on the section has not allowed for true widths to be determined as this time, intervals are reported as down hole.

MDH-100A	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	282.00	318.00	36.00	3.34	3.25	19.8	38.88	Magnetite Skarn & Pyrite Breccia	84.75
including	282.00	286.00	4.00	4.33	2.52	9.3	50.87	Magnetite Skarn	83.44
and including	288.00	297.00	9.00	1.89	4.68	28.3	51.07	Magnetite Skarn	95.22

and including	307.00	316.00	9.00	6.86	4.17	30.0	15.94	Pyritic Breccia & Argilic Clay with Bornite	91.94
including	313.00	314.00	1.00	24.59	8.10	56.9	7.02	Argilic Clay with Bornite	100.00

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, and 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.

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 2014 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
	Prospect		East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	E.O.H (m)
MDH-99	South B	Resource	476235	1559603	135	-63	50	325.20
MDH-100**	South B	Resource	476173	1559563	120	-65	53	170.70
MDH-100A	South B	Resource	476162	1559563	120	-65	50	337.00
MDH-101*	South B	Resource	475992	1559764	119	-60	50	317.00

* No significant assay result

**Abandoned reset MDH-100A

MDH-101 failed to intersect significant magneite skarn.

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
Sampling techniques	● Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specif appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamm These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sar
	● Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and tools or systems used.
	● Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Pub
Drilling techniques	● Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blas diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bi by what method, etc).
Drill sample recovery	● Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and
	● Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative
	● Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and wh preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	● Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnicall Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	● Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,
	● The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
	● If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sa

	● For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sampl
	● Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximis
	● Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
	● Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material bei
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory pr considered partial or total.
	● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors a
	● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, dupl acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been es
Verification of sampling and assaying	● The verification of significant intersections by either independent or altern
	● The use of twinned holes.
	● Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, d
	● Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	● Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
	● Specification of the grid system used.
	● Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

Data spacing and distribution

- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
- Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the deg for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and cl
- Whether sample compositing has been applied.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possi considering the deposit type.
- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of ke introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if mate

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Mineral tenement and land tenure status

- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership inclu ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title intere settings.
- The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along the area.

Exploration done by other parties

- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parti

Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	● A summary of all information material to the understanding o information for all Material drill holes: ● easting and northing of the drill hole collar ● elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea ● dip and azimuth of the hole ● down hole length and interception depth ● hole length.
	● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis tha detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent
Data aggregation methods	● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniq high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and sho
	● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and s detail.
	● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting
	● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill h
	● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported length, true width not known').
Diagrams	● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations being reported These should include, but not be limited to a views.
Balanced reporting	● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading
Other substantive exploration data	● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock cha
Further work	● The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for la drilling).
	● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extension areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive

SOURCE RTG Mining Inc.

Image with caption: "Figure 1. Location of drill holes and reported in this release on RTP ground magnetic image. (CNW Group/RTG Mining Inc.)". Image available at: http://photos.newswire.ca/images/download/20150618_C9662_PHOTO_EN_43564.jpg

Image with caption: "Figure 2. - Schematic long section showing isotropic copper grade shells, location of significant intercepts with intercepts highlighted in this release. (CNW Group/RTG Mining Inc.)". Image available at: http://photos.newswire.ca/images/download/20150618_C9662_PHOTO_EN_43565.jpg

Image with caption: "Figure 3 Schematic geology cross section MDH100A with intercept highlighted. (CNW Group/RTG Mining

Inc.)". Image available at: http://photos.newswire.ca/images/download/20150618_C9662_PHOTO_EN_43566.jpg

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ENQUIRIES

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