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ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

SUBIACO, Western Australia, Aug. 17, 2015 /CNW/ - The Board of RTG Mining Inc. ("RTG", "the Company") (TSX Code: RTG, ASX

Drilling on the North Mineralised Zone commenced in June with initial drill holes designed to support the revised geological interpret drilling phases.

The intercepts returned from a number of drill hole has identified multiple high grade zones within magnetite and an oxide zone exte mineralised magnetite.

The current resource remains open down dip, down plunge and along strike in multiple directions, with all mineralisation found to da

Highlights of the drilling program include –

- MDH-105 drilled on the Southern most section on the North Mineralised Zone has successfully determined the down dip conti

23.15m at 2.33% Cu and 1.71g/t Au and 21.46g/t Ag from 111.55 meters downhole.

- MDH-106 drilled through the central part of the magnetic model intersected a wide interval of magnetite skarn*.

57.70m 1.93% Cu and 1.91g/t Au and 11.67g/t Ag from 71.00 meters downhole.

- MDH-107 drilled on the same section as MDH-105 intersected a wide interval of magnetite skarn*.

38.70m at 2.28g/t Au and 2.25% Cu from 82.40 meters downhole.

- MDH-111 is the Northern most drill hole drilled to date on the North Body with mineralisation strike remaining open in a Northe

54.10m and 3.39% Cu and 2.30g/t Au and 14.64g/t Ag meters downhole.

ABOUT MABILO

The Mabilo Project is located in Camarines Norte Province, Eastern Luzon, Philippines. It comprises one granted Exploration Permi easily accessed by 15 km of all-weather road from the highway at the nearby town of Labo.

Recent drilling has confirmed the re-interpretation of the North Mineralised Zone. The new interpretation highlights a number of area of magnetite skarn drilled off section and down structure. Similar to the South Mineralised Zone, further potential beyond the magne

MDH-104

MDH-104 was designed to confirm the extension along strike and down dip of the magnetite skarn mineralization intersected in MDH and brecciated magnetite skarn (197.10 to 198.90m) was intersected within the fault zone. The fault position is analogous to the fau

MDH-104	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mineralisation	Recovery (%)
	162.00	164.00	2.00	3.26	2.11	10.40	13.67	Pyrite-Silica Breccia overprint	60.50
and	197.1	198.9	1.80	1.40	2.17	5.80	53.69	Magnetite Skarn	100

MDH-105

MDH-105 is located 40m to the South-East of MDH-104 on the next section (Figure 5). Drilling here 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 2015 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

MDH-107

MDH-107 intersected a thirty eight point seven meter wide chalcopyrite-rich magnetite skarn. Mineralization was intersected

from 82.40 to 121.10 meters (Figure 5). Magnetite-skarn is overprinted with intervals of coarse grained chalcopyrite responsible for very high grade massive chalcopyrite 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

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 with 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 number of historical drill holes MDH-36, MDH-50, MDH-52 and MDH-54

section 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 currently 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

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 Ltd.), 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-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	149.1*
MDH-111	North	Resource	476059	1560254	103	-55.00	50.00	117.1*

*Drillhole
on-going
**Drill hole did not intersect mineralisation

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 specific sp appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma so examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
	- Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the a or systems used.

	- Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public R
Drilling techniques	- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, au diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or o what method, etc).
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and resul
	- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative natu
	- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whethe preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically log Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, chan
	- 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 sample
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample pre
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise re
	- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ mat field duplicate/second-half sampling.
	- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sa

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory proced considered partial or total.
	- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the para instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and the
	- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been establi
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative
	- The use of twinned holes.
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data s
	- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hol 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 degree the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifica
	- Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible s considering the deposit type.
	- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mi introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.
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 including ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, settings.
	- The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with the area.
Exploration done by other parties	- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.
Geology	- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea le - 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 that the from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person shou
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should b
	- Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high gra procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some detail.

	- The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent value
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of E
	- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole a
	- If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, the length, true width not known').
Diagrams	- Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of in reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view o
Balanced reporting	- Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not p grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading rep
Other substantive exploration data	- Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be repo geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk sam results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock charact
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for latera drilling).
	- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, in areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

SOURCE RTG Mining Inc.

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