52% INCREASE IN INDICATED CATEGORY OF MINERAL RESOURCE

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE NOVEMBER 2015

SUBIACO, Western Australia, Nov. 5, 2015 /CNW/ - RTG Mining Inc. ("RTG", "the Company") (TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG) i
current quarter.

The Indicated Mineral Resource includes significant high grade oxide gold and copper at shallow levels which contains 67,100 ounc

There remains significant scope for further expansion of the resource. The magnetite skarn mineralisation, which makes up the sign

Highlights of the resource include: –

- Total Indicated Resource of 8.9Mt at 1.92% Cu, 2.03g/t Au, 9.79g/t Ag and 45.56 Fe, containing 169,800t copper and 577,600
- Total Inferred Resource of 3.9Mt at 1.46% Cu, 1.47g/t Au, 9.09g/t Ag and 29.02% Fe, containing 57,000t copper and 184,900
- Indicated Oxide Resource that includes a high grade oxide gold "cap" zone (385,000t @ 2.9g/t Au) and a very high grade Sup
- Significant upside potential remains to upgrade the Inferred Resource and to further extend the magnetite skarn mineralisation

Mineral Resource Estimate Results - Reporting at 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off - Mabilo South and North Deposits

Classification	Weathering	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Fe %	Contained Au ('000s Oz)	Contained Cu ('000s t)	Contained Fe ('000s t)
Indicated	Oxide + Supergene	0.78	4.1	2.7	9.7	41.2	67.1	32.1	320.8
Indicated	Fresh	8.08	1.7	2.0	9.8	46.0	510.5	137.7	3,713.7
Indicated	Total All Materials	8.86	1.9	2.0	9.8	45.6	577.6	169.8	4,034.5
Inferred	Oxide + Supergene	0.05	7.8	2.3	9.6	26.0	3.5	3.7	12.3
Inferred	Fresh	3.86	1.4	1.5	9.1	29.1	181.5	53.3	1,121.8
Inferred	Total All Materials	3.91	1.5	1.5	9.1	29.0	184.9	57.0	1,134.1

Note: The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids based on the mineralised geological units. The Min
Resource is quoted from all classified blocks above a lower cut-off grade 0.3 g/t Au within these wireframe solids. Differences may o
rounding.

* Cu equivalent is calculated using the following formula which incorporates recovery factors from metallurgical test work:
Cu Equivalent = ((75.2%*Au Oz)*$1,200)+((92.8%*Cu Tonnes)*$5,200)+((88.4%*Fe Tonnes)*$65)+((60%*Ag Oz)*$16))/$5,200

Table 1 - Total Mabilo Resource at 0.3 g/t Au Cut-off Grade

OXIDE STRATEGY

The Indicated Oxide Resource includes a high grade oxide gold "cap" zone (385,000t @ 2.9g/t Au) and a very high grade Supergen

Indicated

South Mineralised Zone	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Cu %	Fe %	Contained Au ('000s oz)	Contained Cu ('000s t)	Contained Fe ('000s t)
Oxide Gold Cap	0.33	3.1	0.2	42.6	33.3	0.7	142.2
Oxide Copper/Gold	0.28	2.4	2.6	44	21.6	7.1	121.4
Supergene Chalcocite	0.1	2.3	23.2	38.4	7.6	23.7	39.2
Sub-Total	0.71	2.7	4.4	42.5	62.5	31.5	302.8
North Mineralised Zone							
Oxide Gold Cap	0.05	1.9	0.2	29.7	3	0.1	15.1
Oxide Copper/Gold	0.02	2.8	3	17.7	1.5	0.5	3
Sub Total	0.07	2.1	0.9	26.7	4.6	0.6	18
Total	0.78	2.7	4.1	41.2	67.1	32.1	320.8

Inferred

North Mineralised Zone	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Cu %	Fe %	Contained Au ('000s oz)	Contained Cu ('000s t)	Contained Fe ('000s t)
Oxide Gold Cap	0.02	1.7	0.2	27.6	1.2	0.1	6
Oxide Copper/Gold	0.01	1.9	2.3	20.8	0.8	0.3	2.6
Supergene Chalcocite	0.01	3.6	26	28.2	1.5	3.4	3.6
Sub Total	0.05	2.3	7.8	26	3.5	3.7	12.3

Note: The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids based on the mineralised geological units. The resource is quoted from all classified blocks above a lower cut-off grade 0.3 g/t Au within these wireframe solids. Differences may occur due to rounding

Table 2 - Oxide Gold and Chalcocite Copper Mabilo Resource at 0.3g/t Au Cut-off Grade

PRIMARY STRATEGY

The majority of the Mabilo Project value is contained within the primary resource representing 91% of the 8.86Mt defined Indicated tonnes. Figure 2 highlights the magnetite skarn in the Southern Mineralised Zone. This resource contains significant Indicated tonnes of Copper-Gold-Iron Skarn. Initial resource work focused on clearly defining the Oxide Resource. Drilling since the maiden resource was announced has focused on better defining the copper-gold-magnetite skarn to provide confidence in the Mineral Resource for the Feasibility Study currently being finalised.

The majority of the Mabilo Project primary resource is the magnetite skarn of the North and South Mineralised zones. The magnetite skarn in the North Mineralised Zone is relatively higher in grade at 2.43% Cu and 2.21g/t Au compared to that in the south at 1.67% Cu and 2.01g/t Au. The shallow plunging and down dip extending South Mineralised Zone contains the majority of the tonnes and is a primary focus for the Company. The North Mineralised Zone magnetite skarn resource occurs at shallower levels and will be used to supplement the South Mineralised Zone and contains significant true widths and higher tonnes.

RTG Chief Executive Officer, Justine Magee said that this is the second mineral resource for the Mabilo Project, and underpins the long term potential of the project.

"The second Mineral Resource, delivered in less than 18 months from investing in the project, demonstrates a significant opportunity for the Company, The mineralized zones remain open along strike, down dip and down plunge with significant exploration upside from other untested areas within the tenement." Ms Magee said.

ABOUT MABILO

The Mabilo Project is located in Camarines Norte Province, Eastern Luzon, Philippines (Figure 3). It comprises one granted Exploration Permit (EP-014-2013-V) of approximately 498 ha (currently in renewal process) and two Exploration Permit Applications (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.

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria

The Mineral Resource was prepared by independent resource consultancy CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA Global").

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Two mineralised magnetite skarn bodies were initially targeted using ground magnetic data and have been subsequently drilled. The magnetite skarn mineralisation is parallel to the host carbonate unit and passes down-dip into garnet skarn, contact metamorphosed marble or limestone. Magnetite skarn represents the replacement bodies of the limestone marble lithologies. Magnetite skarn bodies have been fault off-set laterally with magnetite continuing across offset zones as strongly mineralised magnetite breccias.

Magnetite near surface has been subject to tropical weathering and the development of an oxide zone dominated by a significant gold-rich, copper-depleted cap (referred to as Oxide Gold "Cap"). A high grade chalcocite zone dominates the northern end of the South Zone with the remainder of the oxide resource being oxidised magnetite skarn with similar copper and gold grades to primary magnetite.

The North Mineralised Zone and South Mineralised Zone have both been modelled for this Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). Mineralised skarn is dipping 60 degrees to the southwest and striking approximately 320 degrees. The North Mineralised Zone is approximately 160m in strike length and is fault offset 150m from the larger South Mineralised Zone which is approximately 500m in strike length. The South Mineralised Zone is fault offset into two fault blocks. The thickness of magnetite skarn is variable due to lithological variation of the host marble limestone. At the southern end of the South Mineralised Zone, magnetite is approximately 30m in thickness, thinning down dip to approximately 15m at the marble contacts (Figure 4). At the northern end of the South Mineralised Zone the thickness is approximately 45-50m where it has been subjected to oxidation and supergene enrichment before being covered by volcanic lahars and tuffs. The North Mineralised Zone is up to 60m thick, and thinning to 15m at the magnetite-marble contact.

The skarn has been subjected to extensive retrograde alteration. This includes variable overprint of the magnetite skarn by pyrite.

Drilling and Sampling Techniques

The MRE is based on data obtained from 98 diamond core drill holes (18,200.90m) drilled across the two mineralised zones. Drill holes are located on a nominal 40m by 40m spacing across primary magnetite zones with good geological continuity. Oxide and chalcocite zones were drilled at 25m by 20m nominal spacing with drilling oriented approximately north-west to south-east across the strike of mineralisation. The dip of the drill holes was designed to intersect the mineralisation at the optimal angle to minimise sampling bias with a number of early vertical holes followed up with angled holes. All drill results included in the MRE have been reported in previous releases.

The majority of the drill hole collars were surveyed using a differential global positioning system ("DGPS") to centimetre accuracy. All down-hole surveying was carried out using a combination of Reflex Ez-Trak multi-shot survey tool at 30m intervals down hole and the Reflex Gyro system was used where magnetite skarn was intersected.

All diamond drill core was geologically logged, recording relevant data to a set template. Diamond core was also geotechnically logged and the core photographed for future record. Diamond core was half core sampled to geology contacts. Core samples were submitted for analysis to ISO-certified Intertek McPhar Laboratory in Manila. Field quality assurance procedures were employed, including the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. The drill hole data is maintained in a secure relational database by company personnel.

Sample Analysis Method

Half core samples were cut and sent for analysis to Intertek McPhar Laboratory, an independent ISO-certified laboratory in Manila. Samples were crushed and pulverised (95% <75 ?m). Gold was analysed by 50g 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.

The sample preparation and assay techniques used for the assay results reported herein are of international industry standard and can be considered total. As a result, Iron grade though dominated by Iron in magnetite, includes Iron in other minerals including chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Resource Estimation Methodology

Datamine Studio 3 software was used for all geological modelling, block modelling, grade interpolation, Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Mineralisation domains were modelled based on the geological interpretation from the lithological logging of drill core and drill sample assay results. For the magnetite skarn zones, which are by definition mineralised with magnetite iron, the lithological logging has driven the interpretation. Other lithological units in the system are not necessarily mineralised to potentially economic levels throughout their full extents. These zones have been modelled using a nominal lower cut-off grade combination of 0.3g/t Au and 0.3% Cu in concert with the lithological logging to generate mineralised lithological domains.

The block model consists of 41 mineralisation lenses grouped into 14 lithological domain zones of Cu-Au-Fe mineralisation, based on lens lithology type. There are 9 mineralised lithological domain zones in the South Mineralised Zone and 5 in the North Mineralised Zone. The mineralised lithological domain zones were used as hard boundaries to select sample populations for data analysis and grade estimation. In the South Mineralised Zone hard boundaries between individual lenses were used in the grade estimation, while soft boundaries between the lenses within each domain zone were used in the North Mineralised Zone (refer to Figure 5).

Sample data was composited to 1m downhole lengths based on sample length frequency. Statistical analysis was undertaken on all mineralised zones and high grade cuts were applied based on a review of the histograms, probability plots and basic statistics.

Grade interpolation was undertaken using ordinary kriging ("OK") with an inverse distance to the power of two ("IDS") check estimate. Search ellipsoids were oriented to reflect mineralisation continuity directions identified from sample data analysis.

Block model definition parameters were reviewed with the primary block size of 10m E-W by 10m N-S by 5m vertical and sub-blocking to 2.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m.

Note the iron grade in the MRE is total iron. Although dominated by magnetite iron in the magnetite skarn, it does include other iron-bearing minerals including pyrite which will not be economically recoverable.

Cut-off Grades

Cut-off grades for reporting the Mineral Resource are 0.3g/t Au, in line with recommendations from RTG based on preliminary optimisation studies.

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred, in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code, with geological evidence sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. Classification of the Mineral Resource estimate was carried out taking into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, density of data and drill hole spacing.

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. 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.

Appendix 1: Location of Infill Drill Holes Previously Not Reported

All drill holes included in the Mineral Resource Estimate have been previously reported. All collars were surveyed using a differential global positioning system ("DGPS") to centimetre accuracy.

Appendix 2: 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
	● Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and
	● 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
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
Logging	● Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnicall
	● 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
	● 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
	● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the
	● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, dupl

Verification of sampling and assaying	● The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alterna
	● 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
	● 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
	● Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possi
	● If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of ke
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
	● The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along
Exploration done by other parties	● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie
Geology	● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	● A summary of all information material to the understanding o ● easting and northing of the drill hole collar ● elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation abo ● 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
Data aggregation methods	● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techni
	● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high
	● 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
Diagrams	● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations
Balanced reporting	● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is
Other substantive exploration data	● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be
Further work	● The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for la
	● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extension

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Database integrity	● Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, trans
	● Data validation procedures used.
Site visits	● Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome
	● If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.
Geological interpretation	● Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the
	● Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
	● The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
	● The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
	● The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.
Dimensions	● The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strik

Estimation and modelling techniques	● The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key as
	● The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production rec
	● The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
	● Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic signi
	● In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sa
	● Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
	● Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
	● Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource e
	● Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
	● The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model da
Moisture	● Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and t
Cut-off parameters	● The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.
Mining factors or assumptions	● Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensio
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	● The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is a
Environmental factors or assumptions	● Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options
Bulk density	● Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If det ● The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that ade
	● Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of t
Classification	● The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence ca
	● Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative con
	● Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the depo

Audits or reviews	● The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	● Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the ● The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if ● These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be c

SOURCE RTG Mining Inc.

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