Subiaco, Western Australia (FSCwire) - The Board of RTG Mining Inc. (“RTG”, “the Company”) (TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG) announces the results of the diamond drilling program at the Bunawan Project in the Philippines including intercepted high grade mineralization intervals, with 9.0m @ 2.02/t Au.

Drillhole	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au g/t	Mineralisation	Core Recovery (%)
BDH10	62.00	64.00	2.00	2.94	Diatreme Breccia	100.00
and	163.40	167.00	3.60	4.58	Diatreme Breccia	100.00
BDH12	108.00	111.00	3.00	1.05	Diatreme Breccia / Andesite	100.00
BDH14	262.00	264.15	2.15	2.16	Andesite	100.00
BDH15	39.00	48.00	9.00	2.02	Dacite	90.00
including	44.00	48.00	4.00	2.85	Dacite	92.00
and including	45.00	48.00	3.00	3.43	Dacite	92.00
and including	45.00	46.00	1.00	6.78	Dacite	75.00

Table 1- Significant Down-hole Intersections (Note that the true width of the mineralization is not known at this stage)

The results of this program further confirm the presence of breccia/epithermal vein systems within and below the diatreme that is similar geologically to the nearby Co-O vein system. The discovery of a favorably mineralized dacite host in BDH15 that is geologically similar to the nearby high-grade artisanal mining area also adds to the increased mineral potential of the property. Hydrothermal alteration assemblage in the dacite suggests that it may be a component of a high-sulphidation system in the general area. With the various geological conditions identified, the region has the potential to see another major gold discovery.

Drilling Program

To view the graphic in its original size, please click here

Figure 1. Geological Map showing locations of completed drill holes and artisanal gold workings. Holes of latest program marked in green

This second phase of reconnaissance drilling (six holes for 1,798.6 meters) was targeted at Induced Polarization responses coincident with magnetic low signatures and anomalous surface gold geochemistry. Targets also included extensions of previously identified mineralization/geology. Holes BDH-10, BDH-11 and BDH-12 were targeted at geophysical responses, whilst holes BDH-13, BDH-14 and BDH-15 tested extensions of mineralization/geology. Geological mapping and comparison with diatreme-related mineralisation which is common in the Philippines also provided guidance in drill hole targeting.

Drilling continued to investigate the extent of mineralization along a corridor marked by artisanal workings on the southern margin of the Mahunoc diatreme complex. Significantly BDH-10 and BDH-12 has added mineralized continuity about the center of the corridor where previous drilling BDH-06 intercepted 36m @ 1.49g/t including 7m @ 4.18g/t Au (ASX release Feb 2015).

At shallow depths BDH15 intersected a new, previously not seen, style of mineralisation characterized by vuggy silica in intensely silicified dacite. This represents a new style of gold deposition in the Mahunoc prospect and is similar to the nearby artisanal Red Mountain bonanza-style gold-quartz vein system.

The drilling has emphasized the significant potential of the area and further confirmed that the mineralised corridor on the southern margin of the diatreme (marked by extensive shallow artisanal workings in the diatreme and a coincident, district scale structural zone), is a highly prospective target area.

BDH-10 intercepted two (2) silicified zones hosted within the diatreme breccia. This style of mineralization is similar to that intercepted in previous drilling and provided further validation of the geophysical method with mineralization correlating with resistivity & chargeability anomalism.

BDH-11 intersected several zones containing narrow white vuggy quartz-calcite-pyrite veinlets associated with later-formed

rhodonite crystals. No significant gold mineralization was intersected, however, a review of lithology and structures encountered in early interpretations suggest that this drill hole may have missed the targeted structure.

BDH-12 intercepted mineralization in a brecciated andesite with interstitial quartz-calcite. This crackled zone in andesite is significant as it shows the potential for more mineralization styles in the property. End of hole was at 151.40m and failed to reach the target depth due to downhole conditions associated with a major fault zone.

BDH-13 intersected a 56 m wide zone of fracture-filled / cross-cutting calcite-quartz with colloidal silica and grey quartz bands; this is geologically beneath the Pocloy mineralized breccia pipe workings.

BDH-14 intercepted mineralization in the andesite lava underneath the Imbudo artisanal gold workings. The mineralization is characterized by cross-cutting white vuggy calcite-quartz and dark grey quartz veinlets with ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± galena ± sphalerite selvages. This zone represents the projected extension of supergene-enriched narrow gold-bearing veinlets at Imbudo workings. The intercept demonstrates that the Imbudo system persists at depth and is characterized by base metal associated mineralization, supporting further base metal anomalism targeting campaigns within the prospect.

BDH-15 intercepted intensely silicified dacite with vuggy silica. The dacite lies between the diatreme breccia and the andesite lava. A quartz-calcite stockwork zone in andesite was also intercepted towards the bottom of the hole. Mineralisation in this dacite is dissimilar from that intersected during the first phase reconnaissance drilling program. In that program, mineralized silicified zones were found hosted in diatreme breccia interpreted to have been introduced into porous clast-rich zones within the diatreme from structurally controlled epithermal vein zones in the andesite below the diatreme apron such as that intersected in BDH 08. The mineralization in dacite intersected by BDH15 represents an additional style of gold deposition found in the Mahunoc prospect area and is similar to the nearby Red Mountain bonanza-style gold-quartz vein mineralization hosted also in dacite. The intercept is very exciting as it shows the existence of an additional favorable epithermal system and host rock located within the property. It should be further targeted in future drilling programs.

To view the graphic in its original size, please click here

Figure 2. BDH15 & BDH10 interpretive geological cross-section

ABOUT BUNAWAN

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

The Bunawan Project (Figure 3) is centered on a diatreme intrusive complex (Mahunoc diatreme) approximately five km NE of Medusa Mining’s Co-O mine in eastern Mindanao. Historical production at the Co-O Mine has demonstrated a significant high grade gold system and there is active artisinal mining throughout the region which further reinforces the gold potential of the area. A number of the artisanal mining operations occur within and adjacent to the Mahunoc diatreme and the area is highly prospective for the discovery of economic epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation of intermediate sulphidation / carbonate-base metal type.

The ground magnetics and mapping suggest that the southern margin of the diatreme is a relatively flat-lying apron shallowly overlying andesite wall rock and that Au mineralisation in the diatreme within the “mineralised corridor“ is derived from veins in the structural zone in the underlying andesite.

To view the graphic in its original size, please click here

Figure 3. Location Plan with Regional Geology Showing

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Six holes were drilled for 1,798.6 meters as documented in the table below and shown in Figure 1.

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BDH-10	177946	916629	335	340	-45	221.1
BDH-11	177850	916560	319	340	-45	236.1

BDH-12	178412	916884	394	340	-60	151.4
BDH-13	178370	916640	415	340	-60	390.0
BDH-14	178199	916600	418	340	-55	400.0
BDH-15	177980	916512	347	340	-60	400.0

Table 2. Drill Hole co-ordinates (WGS84, 52 N) and orientation

QUALIFIED PERSON AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information provided to Robert Ayres BSc (Hons), a Competent Person who is Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears. 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 the information he has been provided 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.

ENQUIRIES

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. Accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and related assumptions and inherent operating risks, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and are based on certain factors and assumptions. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from RTG’s expectations include uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, recovery rates, production estimates and estimated economic return; the need for cooperation of government agencies in the development of RTG’s mineral projects; the need to obtain additional financing to develop RTG’s mineral projects; the possibility of delay in development programs or in construction projects and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones for RTG’s mineral projects and other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading “Risk Factors” in RTG’s Annual Information Form for the year ended 31 December 2013 filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities on the SEDAR website at sedar.com.

Appendix 1: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 son 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 Re standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. &lsq 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire a may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent samplin mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detaile
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, aug 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 natur
	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.

Criteria	Explanation
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 rep
	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 & lab 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 including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applie
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been establ

Criteria	Explanation
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-hole 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 o the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classificat
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible st considering the deposit type*
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key min 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	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including a ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, h settings.*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with a 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 se* ● *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 grad 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 hole 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 repo*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be repo geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samp results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characte*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral e*
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, inc areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

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