

RTG Mining Inc. (RTG-T, \$0.52)

Rating Buy
Target Price \$1.30
Return 150%

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Back in the Ring With a New One-Two Combo

Overall Risk Rating Very High
Forecast Risk (High) 7
Financial Risk (High) 7
Valuation Risk (Moderate) 5
Political Risk (High) 9

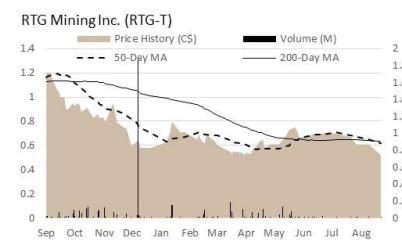
52-Week High/Low \$0.52 / \$1.20
 YTD Performance -13%
 Dividend Yield NA
 Shares O/S 134M (basic)/
 143M (F/D)
 Market Capitalization \$69.8M
 Cash \$12.6M
 Debt Nil
 Enterprise Value \$57.2M

Daily Volume (3-month avg.) 3,770
 Currency C\$ unless noted
 YE 2015 (est.) Cash Balance \$5.7M

Company Profile

Industry Mining
 CEO Justine Magee
 Website www.rtgmining.com
 About the Company – RTG Mining is a British Virgin Islands incorporated company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange, focused on developing the high-grade copper/gold/magnetite Mabilo project and advancing the Bunawan project, both located in the Philippines.

Price Performance



Source: Capital IQ and Haywood Securities

Investment Brief | We are initiating coverage with a 12-month target price of \$1.30 per share. Our return justifies a BUY rating, and we assign a VERY HIGH risk rating.

■ **Key Pieces of the Puzzle in Place** – RTG is in a unique position compared with peers, as it has the key pieces of the puzzle in place to advance Mabilo to production, including access to infrastructure (port, paved roads, water, and potential power sources), a partnership with an experienced local mining contractor, and a scalable project that can generate near-term cash flow for limited capital investment.

■ **High Value Product That Is Set to Grow** – Initial exploration efforts at Mabilo have delineated a high-grade gold and copper resource that positions the project favourably against global development projects (Lowest AISC cost out of 20 peers, 5th highest grade out of 279 projects, and at the mid-point on resource size out of 279 projects). The high grades of the primary metals, coupled with attractive by-product credits, will drive operating costs that are competitive against current operating projects and development projects globally. Although the current resource size is somewhat limited compared with peers, we expect it is set to change in the near term as RTG completes additional exploration at the deposit, which remains open on strike, at depth, and regionally.

■ **Experienced Team Returns to the Tropics** – The management team of RTG is looking to repeat its recent success in the Philippines, which included constructing and operating the largest primary gold operation (Masbate) in the country. With more than a decade spent in the Philippines, and experience transitioning an exploration project to production, the RTG team has developed a clear understanding of the process and a strong network of contacts. This local experience is enhanced by members of the team being involved in the development of seven gold mines in five different countries.

■ **Near-Term Cash Flow Limits Reliance on Markets** – RTG is advancing a two-stage development plan that is expected to see commencement of a direct shipping ore (DSO) operation as early as 2016. While this operation would have less than a 2-year mine life, our analysis suggests that under a conservative scenario it could generate as much as US\$50 million in free cash flow that could be directed towards capital costs for a larger, longer life primary operation that we estimate could generate nearly US\$300 million in NPV and over US\$60 million in annual average cash flow. We expect the ability to generate near-term cash flow and reduce reliance on capital markets will attract RTG a premium multiple.

Valuation | Our \$1.30 target is calculated on a fully financed, after-tax basis considering a 0.9x multiple to our project NAV_{8%} of \$1.50 per share and reflecting corporate adjustments. We reach our NAV considering a DCF analysis of the Mabilo project. RTG is trading at a discounted valuation relative to peers at US\$44 EV/AuEq oz of gold and 0.35x NAV, versus global peers at US\$21 EV/AuEq oz and 0.40x NAV.

Risks | (1) Political Risk: history of changes to mining laws and civil pushback. (2) Financial Risk: some funding required. (3) Forecast Risk: no operating history and limited technical data.

Member of the Canadian Investor Protection Fund

Please see page 31 for Analyst Certification, Important Information, and Legal Disclaimers, page 33 for Risk Profile Definitions, and pages 31 to 34 for Disclosures, Rating Structure, and Notes.



RTG Mining Inc.(TSX:RTG,\$0.52)

Rating: Buy

Risk: Very High

Target Price (C\$)

\$1.30

Return (%)

150%

52 Week High/Low (C\$)

\$1.20/\$0.52

Daily Volume (3-month avg)

3,770

Market Cap, C\$M

\$70

Company CEO

Justine Magee

Company Website

www.rtgmining.com

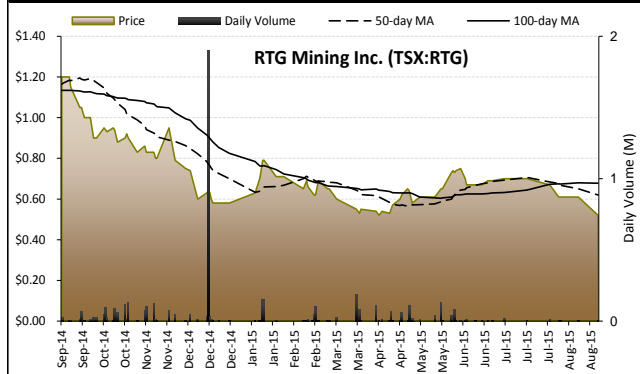
CAPITAL STRUCTURE

(as of Jun-30-2015)

Shares (Millions)

Shares Outstanding	134.3
Warrants	8.8
Options	0.0
Fully Diluted Shares	143.0
OWNERSHIP (Source: Bloomberg - Sept. 2015)	
B2Gold Corp.	13.6 10.1%
Portland House Investments	14.4 10.7%
Matthew Syme	5.0 3.7%
Franklin Gold and Precious Metal Fund	4.5 3.4%
RW Associates	2.4 1.8%
Management	10.7 8.0%

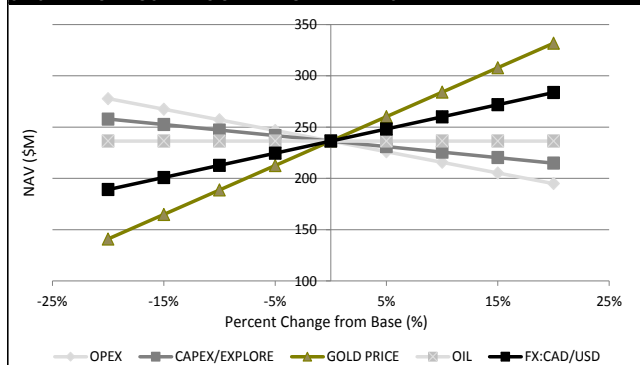
HISTORICAL SHARE PERFORMANCE



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Year-end December 31	2014A	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E
FD Shares, million	120.8	143.0	167.1	152.0	175.9
Adj. FDEPS	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00	0.09	0.08
CFOPPS (FD)	(0.04)	(0.03)	0.01	0.12	0.10
Income Statement (C\$million)					
Revenue	0.0	0.0	12.3	53.7	64.0
Cost of Goods Sold	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	(17.8)	(22.1)
Depreciation	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(4.4)	(4.5)
General & Admin	(5.4)	(4.8)	(5.3)	(5.5)	(5.8)
Net Income	(7.5)	(8.9)	0.4	13.2	13.5
Balance Sheet (C\$million)					
Cash & Equivalents	2.4	5.7	2.8	3.0	6.7
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0
Cash Flow (C\$million)					
Op. CF (before W/C)	(5.2)	(4.7)	1.0	17.6	17.9
Financing CF	0.0	10.8	4.8	0.0	57.0
Investing CF	(2.8)	(2.7)	(8.7)	(17.4)	(71.3)
Change in Cash	(8.6)	3.3	(2.9)	0.2	3.7

SENSITIVITY OF RTG'S NAV TO OPERATING PARAMETERS



TECHNICAL ASSUMPTIONS

	2014A	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E
Gold (US\$/oz)	\$1,266	\$1,210	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250
Silver (US\$/oz)	\$19.07	\$16.50	\$17.00	\$17.00	\$17.00
Copper (US\$/lb)	\$3.12	\$2.65	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00
Exchange Rate (Cdn\$/US\$)	1.10	1.24	1.24	1.21	1.19

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E
Production (Koz AuEq)	-	20	97	91	125
Average Cash Costs (US\$/ AuEq sold)	-	\$444	\$445	\$509	\$537
AISC (US\$/AuEq sold)	-	\$486	\$539	\$644	\$685
Capex Spending*	\$2	\$17	\$32	\$125	\$10

*Based on 100% Basis

RESERVES & RESOURCES

	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (% Cu)	Gold (000 oz)	Copper (Mlbs)	Mine Life (years)
Mabulo (58% owned)						
Reported M&I Resources	5.9	2.20	2.07%	414	267	
Reported Inferred Resources	5.4	1.71	1.53%	298	183	
Total	11.3	1.96	1.81%	712	450	
Total Attributable Resource	6.5	1.96	1.81%	413	261	
Haywood Total Mineable Resources	10.3	1.95	1.78%	645	405	11

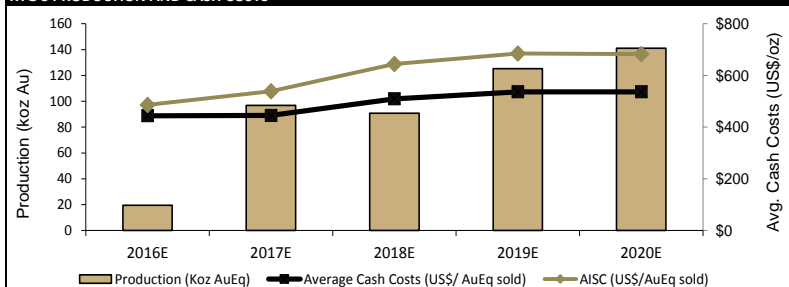
NET ASSET VALUATION

Operations	US\$m	Per Sh. (C\$)	Multiple	Adjusted Per Sh. (C\$)
Mabulo DSO	\$28	\$0.21	0.90x	\$0.19
Mabulo Primary	\$166	\$1.23	0.90x	\$1.11
Exploration Projects	\$8	\$0.06	1.00x	\$0.06
Net Cash	\$8	\$0.06		\$0.06
Other Adjustments (Wrnts, Optns, Corp.)	(\$20)	(\$0.15)		(\$0.15)
Net Asset Value	\$191	\$1.41		\$1.27

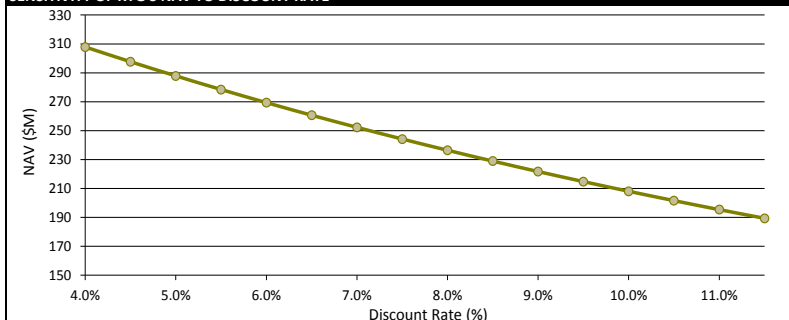
COMPARABLES*

Company	Ticker	Share Cdn\$	EV US\$m	Resources Moz	EV/oz US\$	P/NAV
Exeter Resource Corporation	TSX:XRC	C\$ 0.38	\$13	25.3	\$1	0.35x
Guyana Goldfields Inc.	TSX:GUY	C\$ 3.78	\$477	9.0	\$53	0.80x
Midas Gold Corp.	TSX:MAX	C\$ 0.39	\$37	6.5	\$6	0.80x
Pilot Gold Inc.	TSX:PLG	C\$ 0.46	\$24	1.7	\$14	0.31x
Premier Gold Mines Limited	TSX:PG	C\$ 2.24	\$225	8.9	\$25	0.53x
Selected Company Average					\$20	0.56x
RTG Mining Inc.	TSX:RTG	C\$ 0.52	\$57	1.3	\$44	0.35x

RTG'S PRODUCTION AND CASH COSTS



SENSITIVITY OF RTG'S NAV TO DISCOUNT RATE



*Comparables are based on Haywood estimates for companies under coverage, remainder of comparables are based on Capital IQ consensus estimates

Source: Capital IQ, SNL Financial, RTG Mining, and Haywood Estimates.



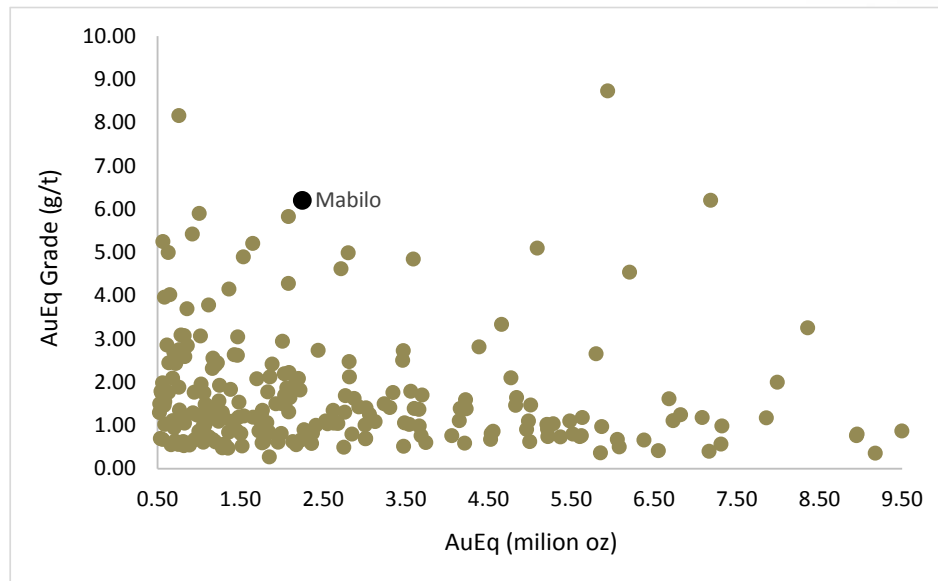
Investment Thesis

In a volatile environment for both commodities and commodity-exposed equities, we believe the best approach to limit risk is to focus on good-quality, low-risk, and undervalued stories that are managed by teams who have successfully navigated through challenging environments in the past. With the number of opportunities meeting these criteria dwindling, the ones that stand out from the pack will outperform peers as a result. We are initiating coverage of RTG Mining Ltd. (RTG-T) with a BUY rating, VERY HIGH risk profile, and 12-month target price of \$1.30 per share. In our opinion, it stands out as one of the premier development-stage companies for the following reasons:

- 1. Key Pieces of the Puzzle in Place** – The road to reach producer status is never an easy one for exploration and development companies to navigate given challenges such as project funding, infrastructure, permitting, and personnel. However, **RTG is in a unique position compared with its peers, as it has these key pieces of the puzzle in place. Its Mabilo project is located in an area with good access to infrastructure, including a port, paved roads, water, and potential power sources.** In addition to the key project characteristics, RTG is partnered with Galeo Equipment Corporation (Galeo), a group it has known for nearly a decade and has worked with previously. Not only is Galeo a mining contractor, but it also operates and owns an active direct shipping ore (DSO) project in the country. While a local partner is required under Philippines mining law, we expect that the partnership forged by RTG will be a beneficial one given Galeo's relevant in-country experience.
- 2. High Value Product That Is Set to Grow** – Initial exploration efforts have delineated a high-grade gold and copper resource that positions Mabilo favourably against global development projects, as shown in Figure 1. The high grades of the primary metals, coupled with attractive by-product credits (Silver and Iron) will drive low operating costs that are competitive with current operating projects and development projects globally. Although the present resource size is somewhat limited compared with peers, we expect it is set to change in the near term as RTG completes additional exploration at the deposit, which remains open on strike, at depth, and regionally. Recent exploration results have extended mineralization beyond the current resource shell, intersected a new zone within the resource shell, and supported a new geological interpretation that suggests mineralization could be defined in areas that were previously expected to be closed off. Recent deeper drilling has intersected porphyry-style quartz veins characterized by bornite-chalcopyrite-molybdenum and visible gold, showing the possibility for porphyry at depth. **With RTG's exploration efforts only just beginning at Mabilo, we expect to see the resource expanded over time as the Company funds its exploration program from cash flow.**

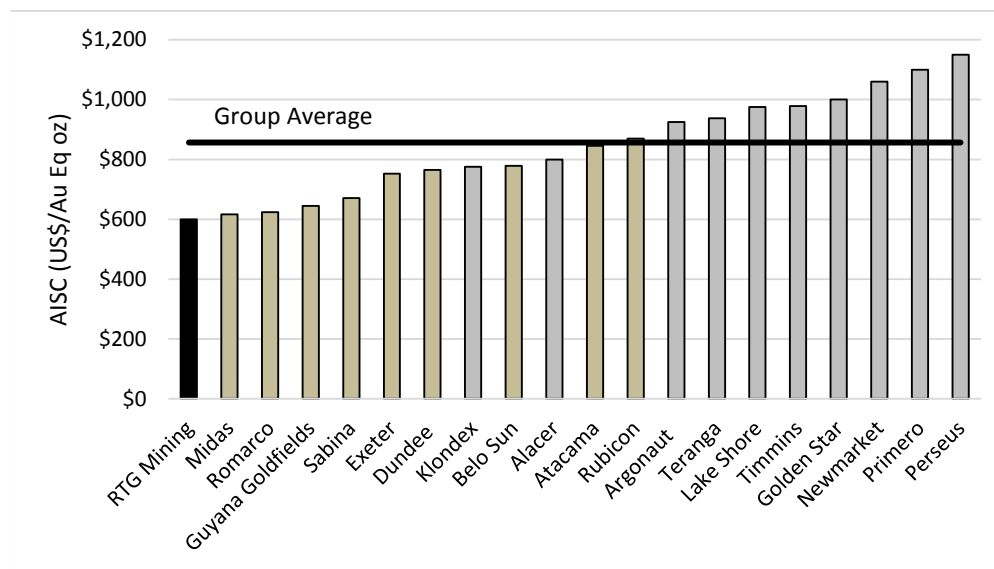


Figure 1: Ranking of Mabilo Project against Global Development Projects



Source: Haywood Estimates

Figure 2: Ranking of Mabilo on Cost Basis (Gold Bars = Developers, Grey Bars = Producers)



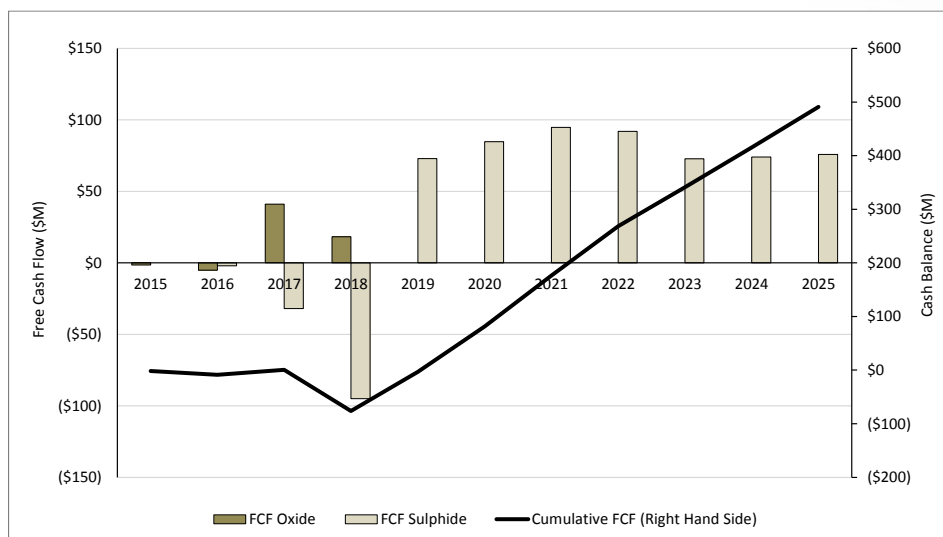
Notes: Cash costs and production for producing companies based on 2015 Company Guidance
Cash costs and production for developer companies are based on last published technical report
AuEq cash costs calculated using a US\$3.00/lb copper price, and a US\$17.00/oz silver price

Source: Haywood Estimates

- 3. Near-Term Cash Flow Limits Reliance on Markets** – RTG is pushing forward a two-stage development plan that will include a small, starter DSO operation, followed by a larger, longer life primary operation. RTG is targeting commencement of a DSO operation as early as 2016. While this operation would have less than a 2-year mine life, our analysis suggests it could generate as much as US\$50 million in free cash flow under a conservative scenario. This money could be directed towards capital costs for a larger, longer life primary operation that we estimate could generate nearly US\$300 million in net present value (NPV) and over US\$60 million in annual average cash flow. **We expect the ability to generate near-term cash flow and reduce reliance on capital markets could attract RTG a premium multiple.**



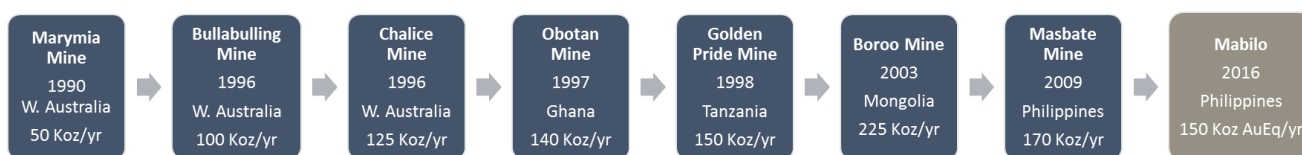
Figure 3: Estimated Free Cash-Flow Profile of Mabilo



Source: Haywood Estimates

- Return to the Tropics** – After constructing and operating the largest primary gold operation and the third largest operation (on a throughput basis) for any commodity in the Philippines, the management team of RTG is back and looking to repeat its recent success. **With more than a decade spent in the country and experience taking a project from exploration through to production, the RTG team has developed a strong network of in-country contacts and a solid understanding of the process involved in advancing a mining project in the Philippines.** This experience is layered onto significant operating and construction experience globally, with members of the team being involved in the development of seven gold mines in five different countries.

Figure 4: Long Track Record of Building and Operating Mines In-Country and Globally



Note: Production based on average life-of-mine data from SNL Financial where available, otherwise based on design. RTG Management and Directors involved in constructing and operating at all projects.

Source: RTG Mining and SNL Financial

- More Beyond Mabilo** – Although the bulk of our valuation is derived from Mabilo, RTG's most advanced project, the Company's portfolio is not a one-hit wonder, with further prospectivity provided by the Nalesbitan (Eastern Luzon), Bunawan (Eastern Mindanao), and Bahayan (Eastern Mindanao) projects in the Philippines. These projects have seen limited modern exploration, with Bunawan stuck in permitting limbo until RTG management acquired the project, and Nalesbitan formerly being a small-scale operation. We are encouraged by the initial work at both projects. RTG's team has identified the potential for multiple mineralization types at Bunawan, including high-grade veins, and for a copper-gold porphyry system at Nalesbitan. We expect exploration efforts at Nalesbitan to be somewhat limited in the near term given the cost associated with defining a large-scale target and the importance of strengthening community relations ahead of exploration. At Bunawan, however, an initial successful nine-hole program was completed in 2014 that targeted a major structure along the edge of the diatreme coincident with a 1.5-kilometre soil anomaly.



While we assume generous resource conversion at Mabilo (~90%), we do not give RTG any credit for exploration upside at Mabilo and assign only a modest valuation for its exploration portfolio. With these projects representing only 4% of our net asset value (NAV) valuation, we highlight that success beyond Mabilo could be meaningful to the share price and our target price.

Risks

Significant Investment Risks

The investment to which this report relates carries various risks, which are reflected in our Overall Risk Rating. We consider the following to be the most significant of these investment risks:

- **Forecast Risk: High** – Our valuation is based on consideration of work completed to date on RTG's flagship Mabilo project. The project is currently not in production and has seen no formal historical production and only limited exploration and technical programs. Our numbers are based on consideration of the resource estimate, drill results to date, and our own assumptions generated through discussions with management and analysis of comparable operations.
- **Political Risk: High** – Although the Philippines has a history of mining and a number of current operating mines, the country does not rank highly in various surveys that rank mining destinations on a number of factors. These low rankings for the Philippines stem from concerns surrounding permitting, tax regime, and political stability as a result of recent challenges faced in the country.

The number of foreign mining companies operating in the Philippines has been growing over recent years and now includes Glencore (GLEN-L, Not Rated), Mitsui (8031-TSE, Not Rated), OceanaGold (OGC-TSX, Buy Rating, \$4.10 target Price), B2Gold (BTO-T, Buy Rating, \$2.75 Target Price), and Medusa Mining Limited (MML-L, Not Rated). Despite this growth, the mining industry still retains a relatively juvenile status, is beset by political uncertainty, and locally contends with civil anti-mining sentiment. Permitting of exploration ground has been difficult, but we note that both OceanaGold and RTG have achieved some progress with the recent renewal of the Paco tenement and the granting of the Bunawan permit respectively, both of which are located in the Eastern Mindanao region. However, as a result of its history, the Philippines ranked in the bottom quartile of countries when considering investment attractiveness (101 out of 122 countries) and policy factors (121 out of 122 countries) in the 2014 Fraser Institute's Global Survey, Policy Potential Index, and ranked 80 out of 96 in the Mineral Potential Index, assuming current regulations and land-use restrictions.

Recent government discussions have highlighted the potential for a new mining revenue-sharing scheme which could have a negative impact on project economics if it is approved. A number of proposals are being considered. It is not clear at this time what proposal if any will be successful, however the potential for revisions poses a risk to project economics.

RTG requires approval of a number of key permits to move forward with exploration and construction of both phases of its Mabilo project. The JV is currently in the process of renewing its exploration licence at the Project with the process well advanced. The regional Mines and Geosciences Bureau has confirmed that all conditions have been met and it has been endorsed for signing by the Central office. To begin construction of the DSO project RTG will require a number of approvals which it expects in H1/16.

- **Financial Risk: High** – RTG Mining is engaged in the capital-intensive exploration and development process, and as such, will not generate cash flow until it commences production at its Mabilo project. The Company is currently well positioned to complete the work necessary to lead into development of the DSO operation. We model a small US\$5 million equity raise in 2016 to ensure

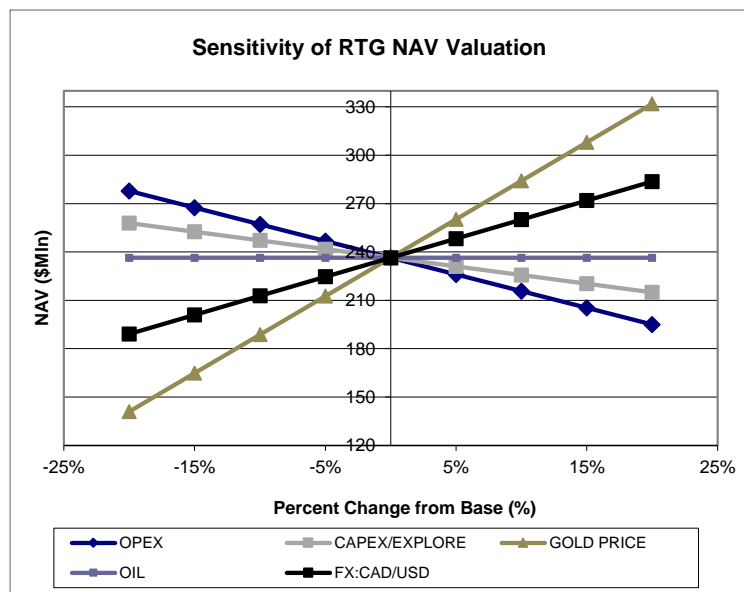


the company is funded through development. While the DSO operation should generate significant cash flow to help fund construction of a primary operation, we estimate that RTG will require some external funding to develop the primary operation. Based on our estimates for operating performance and capital requirements, RTG will require approximately US\$60 million in 2018 to fund construction of the primary operation. It is expected that the bulk of these funds could be raised via debt instruments given the quality of the project and the expectation for cash on hand as a result of free cash flow from the oxide project.

- **Valuation Risk: Moderate** – Our valuation assumptions are based on consideration of Mabilo's resource estimate, data from exploration programs, results from initial metallurgical test work, comparison with similar operating projects, and the Haywood commodity price deck. As with any resource company, RTG is exposed to currency and commodity risk. Our commodity assumptions are in-line with consensus assumptions and above current prices. In Figure 5, we highlight the sensitivity of our NAV for RTG to various parameters, including the primary commodities.

Given that the initial resource at RTG represents only a small portion of the potential at Mabilo, we have made assumptions regarding exploration success. While we assume generous resource conversion at Mabilo (~90%), we do not give RTG any credit for exploration upside at Mabilo and assign only a modest valuation for its exploration portfolio (represents only 4% of our NAV).

Figure 5: Sensitivity of RTG NAV to Various Parameters



Source: Haywood Estimates

Our Risk Profile Parameters ratings and Overall Risk Rating are set out on the cover page and are explained in our Rating Structure section under "Overall Risk Rating" and "Risk Profile Parameters". These ratings are an integral part of our Report.



Company Profile

RTG Mining Inc. (RTG) is a British Virgin Islands incorporated company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). RTG was formed in early 2013 through a restructuring merger with Ratel Group, which at the time was a TSX-listed company with early stage copper and gold projects in Nigeria and Zambia. Both RTG and Ratel Group include(d) executives who were key members of the Executive Team of CGA Mining, a Philippines-based gold producer acquired by B2Gold (BTO-T, Buy Rating, \$2.75 Target Price) for US\$1.1 billion in a transaction announced in September 2012 (closed January 2013). With the sale of CGA Mining, these key executives looked to repeat their success using RTG as the new vehicle and set about transforming the asset portfolio to shift the focus to a commodity and country with which they were intensely familiar. As a result, RTG has undergone a considerable transformation over the past 2 years, including the sale of its Mkushi copper project in Zambia in October 2013, and a sale agreement for its interest in the Segilola gold project in Nigeria.

The focused portfolio clean-up has allowed RTG to shift its efforts back to gold projects and the Philippines. RTG is now advancing a number of key assets in the Philippines. Its flagship is the high-grade copper/gold/magnetite Mabilo project in the Paracale gold district and the earlier stage gold-exploration Bunawan project, located in the Mindanao region. RTG's interest in the Mabilo and Bunawan projects was obtained through the acquisition of ASX-listed Sierra Mining Ltd. in June 2014. At Mabilo, RTG is partnered with local mining contractor Galeo, which can earn up to a 42% interest in the project.

Mabilo is a high-grade polymetallic project, with the potential to host a near-term direct shipping ore (DSO) operation that could fund a substantial portion of the capital costs for development of a larger, longer life primary ore operation. Bunawan is a highly prospective high-grade gold exploration project that hosts a geological setting similar to Medusa Mining's nearby high-grade underground Co-O gold mine that has a total defined resource of 3 million ounces and historical production at an average cash cost of A\$320 per ounce given high grades.

Figure 6: RTG Project Locations



Source: RTG Mining



Valuation

Our **target price of \$1.30 represents a 150% return on current price levels**. We reach our net asset value (NAV) using a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis to value RTG's flagship Mabilo project and in situ analysis to account for only a portion of the extensive resource upside we believe is present at Nalesbitan, Bunawan, and Bahayan. We combine the sum from these valuations with corporate adjustments (net cash, general and administrative expense, and cash from options and warrants) to reach our NAV. Our analysis is based on fully financed, fully diluted assumptions.

Our target price is based on a 0.90x multiple to our fully financed, after-tax corporate NAV_{8%} of \$1.41 per share. This multiple compares with the average multiple for our exploration and development coverage universe of 0.90x NAV. Although our NAV multiple is in line with that of our coverage universe, we have applied a higher discount rate of 8% (versus 5%) than used for some development companies to reflect the country risk and lack of more complete technical data.

Table 1: Target Multiple Comparison

Metric	Target Multiples	Current Trading Multiples
	NAV Multiple	NAV Multiple
RTG Mining	0.90x	0.36x
Haywood Precious Metals Developer Average	0.90x	0.44x

Source: Capital IQ and Haywood Estimates

In Table 2, we present our project assumptions for Mabilo. For Mabilo we consider analysis of similar development and operating projects and discussions with management. We note that in general our assumptions are conservative relative to management's guidance and similar operations. For the oxide operation we have taken the very conservative approach of assuming that no revenue will be generated from iron ore concentrate. We will revisit this assumption as management provides more details on concentrate agreements. While we assume generous resource conversion at Mabilo (~90%), we do not give RTG any credit for exploration upside at Mabilo and assign only a modest valuation for its exploration portfolio. With these projects representing only 4% of our net asset value (NAV) valuation, we highlight that success beyond Mabilo could be meaningful to the share price and our target price.

Table 2: Project Assumptions

	Oxide	Primary
Capacity (tpd)	1,370	3,333
Total Gold Recoverable (000 oz)	48	467
Total AuEq Recoverable (000 oz)	162	1,338
Au Grade (g/t)	2.48	1.90
Cu Grade (%)	3.84%	1.60%
Fe Grade (%)	-	44.4%
Au Recovery	81%	81%
Cu Recovery	76%	81%
Fe Recovery	-	81%
Mining + Processing Costs (US\$/t)	63.30	61.80
Initial Capex (US\$ M)	\$15	\$150
LOM Capex (US\$ M)	\$15	\$217
LOM Average Gold Production (000 oz)	48	467
LOM Average AuEq Production (000 oz)	162	1,338
LOM Cash Costs (US\$/AuEq oz)	\$456	\$473
LOM AISC (US\$/AuEq oz)	\$545	\$599
Mine Life (years)	2	9

Source: Capital IQ and Haywood Estimates



In Table 3, we present our commodity and currency assumptions. In Figure 7, we present the breakout of our valuation for RTG and in Figure 8 we present our estimated Mabilo production profile.

Table 3: Commodity and Currency Assumptions

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020+
Gold Price	(US\$/oz)	1,210	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Silver Price	(US\$/oz)	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Copper Price	(US\$/lb)	2.65	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Iron Ore Price	(US\$/t)	75	75	75	75	75	75
Foreign Exchange	C\$/US\$	1.24	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.16

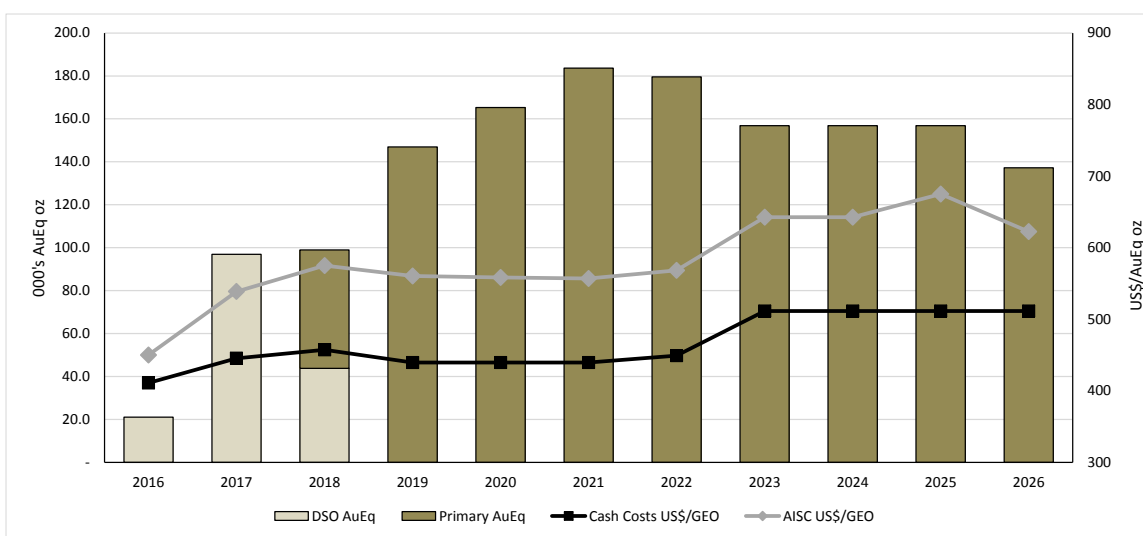
Source: Haywood Estimates

Figure 7: Valuation Breakdown

Projects	US\$M	C\$M	C\$/Sh	Multiple	Adj. C\$/Sh
Net Asset Value - DCF					
Mabilo DSO	\$28	\$35	\$0.21	0.9x	\$0.19
Mabilo Primary	\$166	\$206	\$1.23	0.9x	\$1.11
Exploration Properties	\$8	\$10	\$0.06	1.0x	\$0.06
Project NAV	\$202	\$251	\$1.50		\$1.36
Net Cash, Corp. Adj. (G&A, Options)	(\$12)	(\$14)	(\$0.09)		(\$0.09)
Total Net Asset Value	\$191	\$236	\$1.41		\$1.27
Target Price					\$1.30

Source: Haywood Estimates

Figure 8: Mabilo Production Profile



Source: Haywood Estimates



Catalysts

RTG expects to have multiple catalysts over the next several months. The most meaningful catalysts will be permitting of the DSO operation at Mabilo, commencement of production at the DSO operation, and completion of a feasibility study for the primary ore operation.

Figure 9: Upcoming Catalysts

Event	H2/15	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary Project Feasibility Study					
Permitting of DSO Project					
Primary Permitting					
DSO Production					
Primary Construction					
Primary Production					

Source: RTG Mining

Peer Comparison

In Figure 10, we present a comparison of RTG with its global development peers. We compare RTG with its peers on the bases of price to net asset value (P/NAV) and enterprise value to contained gold equivalent ounce (EV/AuEq oz).

On the basis of P/NAV, RTG is currently trading at 0.35x, which compares with global peers averaging 0.40x. On the basis of EV/AuEq oz, RTG Mining is currently trading at US\$44 per ounce, which compares with global peers averaging US\$20 per ounce. RTG is trading at a discount on a NAV basis, which we view to be the most relevant valuation metric to compare at this stage.



Figure 10: Comparison of Explorer and Developer Metrics

Company	Ticker	Share Price (CAD\$)	Shares O/S (M)	Market Cap (US\$M)	EV (US\$M)	Total Attributable R&R (Au Moz)	EV/AuEq oz (US\$/oz)	NAVPS (# Est.)*	P/NAV**
North America									
ATAC Resources Ltd.	TSXV:ATC	C\$ 0.40	117.8	\$35.6	\$20	0.8	\$25	\$0.75 (1)	0.40x
Balmoral Resources Ltd.	TSX:BAR	C\$ 0.51	110.4	\$42.5	\$34	1.5	\$23	\$0.94 (2)	0.41x
Corvus Gold Inc.	TSX:KOR	C\$ 0.43	84.4	\$27.1	\$23	1.7	\$13	\$1.86 (1)	0.17x
Eastmain Resources Inc.	TSX:ER	C\$ 0.35	133.0	\$34.7	\$31	1.8	\$17	-	-
Gold Canyon Resources Inc.	TSXV:GCU	C\$ 0.23	160.6	\$27.3	\$26	5.4	\$5	\$0.39 (1)	0.43x
Gold Standard Ventures Corp	TSXV:GSV	C\$ 0.51	167.8	\$64.6	\$51	2.1	\$25	\$0.79 (1)	0.49x
Golden Hope Mines Limited	CDNX:GNH	C\$ 0.44	7.1	\$2.3	\$2	0.1	\$17	-	-
Integra Gold Corp.	TSXV:ICG	C\$ 0.29	295.7	\$63.7	\$58	4.2	\$14	\$0.67 (H)	0.32x
Kaminak Gold Corp.	TSXV:KAM	C\$ 0.83	143.7	\$90.1	\$79	4.2	\$19	\$1.34 (6)	0.47x
Midas Gold Corp.	TSX:MAX	C\$ 0.39	160.8	\$47.4	\$37	6.5	\$6	\$0.37 (H)	0.80x
Nevada Copper Corp.	TSX:NCU	C\$ 1.06	80.5	\$64.5	\$156	24.0	\$7	\$3.77 (5)	0.21x
NewCastle Gold Ltd.	TSXV:NCA	C\$ 0.20	77.6	\$11.7	\$10	4.3	\$2	\$0.49 (H)	0.31x
Premier Gold Mines Limited	TSX:PG	C\$ 2.24	170.7	\$288.8	\$225	8.9	\$25	\$3.17 (7)	0.53x
Pretium Resources Inc.	TSX:PVG	C\$ 6.35	133.5	\$640.2	\$591	50.4	\$12	\$10.07 (6)	0.48x
Rubicon Minerals Corporation	TSX:RMX	C\$ 0.97	394.8	\$289.2	\$276	3.3	\$82	\$1.32 (7)	0.56x
Romarco Minerals Inc.	TSX:R	C\$ 0.55	1242.6	\$516.3	\$381	4.8	\$79	\$0.56 (5)	0.74x
Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.	TSX:SBB	C\$ 0.34	196.8	\$50.5	\$33	7.2	\$5	\$1.18 (4)	0.22x
Temex Resources Corp.	TSXV:TME	C\$ 0.10	186.6	\$14.1	\$13	4.5	\$3	\$0.31 (1)	0.24x
Treasury Metals Inc.	TSX:TML	C\$ 0.47	76.4	\$26.8	\$32	1.6	\$20	\$0.55 (1)	0.64x
Victoria Gold Corp.	TSXV:VIT	C\$ 0.12	340.1	\$29.5	\$18	3.1	\$6	-	-
Latin & South America									
Almaden Minerals Ltd.	TSX:AMM	C\$ 0.68	73.1	\$37.6	\$30	2.0	\$15	\$3.72 (1)	0.14x
Atacama Pacific Gold Corporation	TSXV:ATM	C\$ 0.15	65.1	\$7.4	\$6	5.9	\$1	\$1.64 (1)	0.07x
Amarillo Gold Corp.	TSXV:AGC	C\$ 0.13	69.9	\$6.6	\$11	1.6	\$7	-	-
Belo Sun Mining Corp	TSX:BSX	C\$ 0.17	359.6	\$46.2	\$37	6.8	\$5	\$0.72 (6)	0.18x
Calibre Mining Corp.	TSXV:CXB	C\$ 0.10	222.9	\$16.8	\$15	0.4	\$42	-	-
Chesapeake Gold Corp.	CDNX:CKG	C\$ 1.66	44.4	\$55.7	\$34	19.8	\$2	-	-
Columbus Gold Corp.	TSXV:CGT	C\$ 0.35	141.7	\$37.5	\$33	4.9	\$7	\$0.79 (1)	0.33x
Exeter Resource Corporation	TSX:XRC	C\$ 0.50	88.4	\$33.4	\$13	25.3	\$1	\$1.07 (1)	0.35x
Guyana Goldfields Inc.	TSX:GUY	C\$ 3.78	151.4	\$432.2	\$477	9.0	\$53	\$3.58 (6)	0.80x
McEwen Mining Inc.	TSX:MUX	C\$ 1.05	272.1	\$215.8	\$198	8.2	\$24	-	-
Minera IRL Limited	AIM:MIRL	C\$ 0.07	274.0	\$14.8	\$39	2.6	\$15	\$2.63 (1)	0.02x
Pershminco Resources Inc.	TSXV:PRO	C\$ 0.15	283.6	\$31.1	\$28	0.8	\$35	\$0.34 (4)	0.32x
Torex Gold Resources Inc	TSX:TXG	C\$ 1.10	785.4	\$652.6	\$791	9.3	\$85	\$1.26 (6)	0.66x
Troy Resources Limited	TSX:TRY	C\$ 0.43	195.3	\$63.4	\$93	1.6	\$58	-	-
Africa									
Gryphon Minerals Ltd.	ASX:GRY	C\$ 0.05	401.3	\$14.8	(\$3)	3.7	-	\$0.15 (1)	0.25x
Asanko Gold Inc.	TSX:AKG	C\$ 2.05	197.0	\$305.0	\$225	10.0	\$23	\$2.76 (H)	0.56x
Orezone Gold Corporation	TSX:ORE	C\$ 0.27	117.4	\$23.9	\$22	5.1	\$4	\$0.41 (H)	0.49x
Roxgold Inc.	TSXV:ROG	C\$ 0.65	322.7	\$158.4	\$143	1.1	\$132	\$0.81 (H)	0.61x
True Gold Mining Inc.	TSXV:TGM	C\$ 0.18	398.8	\$54.2	\$40	4.5	\$9	\$0.51 (H)	0.27x
Asia/Pacific									
Metals X Limited	ASX:MLX	C\$ 1.13	416.0	\$353.6	\$281	53.9	\$5	\$1.36 (3)	0.63x
Sihayo Gold Limited	ASX:SIH	C\$ 0.01	1126.0	\$5.6	\$6	1.1	\$6	-	-
Vista Gold Corp.	AMEX:VGZ	C\$ 0.37	82.4	\$23.1	\$8	12.2	\$1	-	-
Europe									
Dalradian Resources Inc.	TSX:DNA	C\$ 0.84	163.7	\$103.8	\$77	3.5	\$22	\$1.48 (8)	0.43x
Lydian International Limited	TSX:LYD	C\$ 0.31	184.6	\$42.5	\$30	5.0	\$6	\$0.68 (H)	0.34x
Pilot Gold Inc.	TSX:PLG	C\$ 0.46	107.3	\$36.9	\$24	1.7	\$14	\$1.10 (H)	0.31x
Reservoir Minerals Inc.	TSXV:RMC	C\$ 4.21	48.1	\$153.1	\$125	3.0	\$41	\$10.09 (4)	0.32x
RTG Mining Inc.	TSX:RTG	C\$ 0.52	167.1	\$52.7	\$57	1.3	\$44	\$1.05	0.35x
Group Average - Total (excl. TSX:RTG)							\$21		0.40x
Group Average: 0.0 - 5.0 million ounces							\$28		0.36x
Group Average: 5.0 - 10.0 million ounces							\$20		0.46x
Group Average: +10.0 million ounces							\$4		0.42x
Group Average - North America							\$18		0.43x
Group Average - South America							\$22		0.29x
Group Average - Africa							\$16		0.44x
Group Average - Asia/Pacific (excluding RTG)							\$4		n/a
Group Average - Europe							\$18		0.33x

*Notes: All Reserves and Resources for companies not under coverage sourced from Metals Economics Group and presented on attributable basis, additional data sourced from Capital IQ

** (H) denotes Haywood Estimates. (R) Denotes a coverage company on "Restricted" list

*** Consensus Estimates are used for companies not under coverage

**** Global and Geographical Group Averages excludes High and Low from the average

Source: Capital IQ, SNL Financial, and Haywood Estimates



Financial Condition

As of June 2015, RTG had a cash and liquid-assets balance of A\$13 million and no debt outstanding. The Company's cash balance was strengthened with the completion of an A\$15 million equity financing in April 2015. Our valuation suggests the Company's cash balance should finance the bulk of the capital required to start production at a DSO operation, however we model a small US\$5 million equity raise in H2/2016 to ensure adequate cash on hand during the commencement of DSO operations and to allow for exploration at other projects. The cash flow from this operation will be directed to the capital costs of a primary ore operation. We model external funding of US\$60 million in 2018 to fund construction of the primary operation. We assume that this financing is completed largely (80%) with debt given the quality of the project and the expectation for cash to be on hand from the DSO operation. Our equity raises are assumed to be completed at a 15% premium to RTG's current share price given that there will be a number of positive catalysts prior to the scheduled raises.

In Figure 11, we outline RTG's current capital structure.

Figure 11: Current Capital Structure

Current Capital Structure (June 30, 2015)	
Shares Outstanding	134,252
Options	8,785
Shares Outstanding - Fully Diluted	143,037

Source: RTG Mining

Key Pieces of the Puzzle in Place

With the gold price entering a bear cycle since 2013, exploration and development companies have seen investment dollars dry up, merger and acquisition activity slow, and the required criteria for investment increase. Gone are the days of "closeology" plays and investment based solely on low per-ounce multiples. The focus now is on the ability to generate cash flow, longer life assets, or projects with demonstrated upside and lower up-front capital requirements. To meet many of these criteria, projects need to have aspects such as infrastructure, permitting, and personnel on their side.

We believe that RTG is in a unique position compared with many of its peers, as it has the bulk of these key pieces of the puzzle in place. Its flagship Mabilo project is located in an area with good access to infrastructure, including a port, paved roads, water, and potential power sources. The project is within 15 kilometres of a major highway, with access from the highway via sealed roads. A main power line (66 kVA) runs within 10 kilometres of the project. Within 30 kilometres of the project is Daet, a regional town that hosts RTG's project office and core logging facilities, and also has a landing strip that can accommodate regional aircraft. A further 35 kilometres northwest of Daet is the Port of Pangasinan, a privately owned facility that has excess capacity RTG could utilize to ship concentrate.



Figure 12: Mabilo Project Location Relative to Infrastructure



Source: Company Reports

Beyond the strong infrastructure elements that the project stands to benefit from, RTG is already well positioned on the personnel front, having partnered with Galeo, a local mining contractor that has been active in the Philippines since 2003. RTG's team has known Galeo for nearly a decade, having worked with the group previously at Masbate, where Galeo built the tailings dam. Under the joint venture (JV) agreement, Galeo can earn up to a 42% interest in the Mabilo and Nalesbitan tenements through the following:

- Carrying out 14,000 metres of diamond drilling,
- Completing 1.5 million tonnes of pre-stripping,
- Providing US\$100,000 per month of management services for security, community relations, and administrative functions during the earn-in period,
- Contributing its percentage share of all expenditures from the commencement of the JV.

Galeo has completed the earn-in drilling for both the Shallows (above 200 metres elevation) and for the remainder of the commitment (5,000 metres) which was tied to the earn-in for the Deepes (below 200 metres elevation). The commitments under the JV agreement have reduced the capital required by RTG during the exploration and development phase. As such Galeo now stands at a 36% project interest and we expect it to complete the remaining requirements to reach the planned 42% interest.

It is important to note that not only is Galeo a mining contractor, but it also operates and owns an active DSO project in the country. Although a local partner is required under Philippines mining law, we expect that the partnership forged by RTG will be a beneficial one given Galeo's relevant in-country experience, particularly as it relates to operating pertinent projects. Additionally, we expect Galeo to further enhance the knowledge base that the RTG team brings to the table related to the legal, security, environmental, and social issues in the Philippines.



High Value Product That Is Set to Grow

Although exploration at Mabilo dates back to the 1960s, it was not until RTG's predecessor, Sierra Mining, acquired the project in late 2011 that focused modern exploration programs were completed. Additionally, prior to Sierra, there was a lack of clarity on the magnetic modelling of target areas. Initial magnetic surveys and modelling identified five target anomalies, and drill testing one of these anomalies returned very encouraging results (50 metres grading 2.31 grams per tonne [g/t] gold, 14.09 g/t silver, 3.90% copper, and 51.95% iron) that drove an increased focus at Mabilo. From this discovery hole, Mabilo became the highest priority project for Sierra, although fewer than 30 holes were completed prior to negotiating the merger with RTG in early 2013. The limited work completed did not slow down RTG, as it began an aggressive drill campaign that brought the total drilling completed to nearly 13,000 metres in 81 holes. This drilling defined a resource at the North and South Mineralized Zones that can be broken into a high-grade oxide gold zone, a high-grade chalcocite zone, and a copper-gold oxide zone which overlay a magnetite and garnet skarn. The presence of an oxide cap presents the opportunity for a small, low-cost starter operation. However, most of the resource is contained within the deeper Primary Zone, which has the grade and width to support open-pit mining.

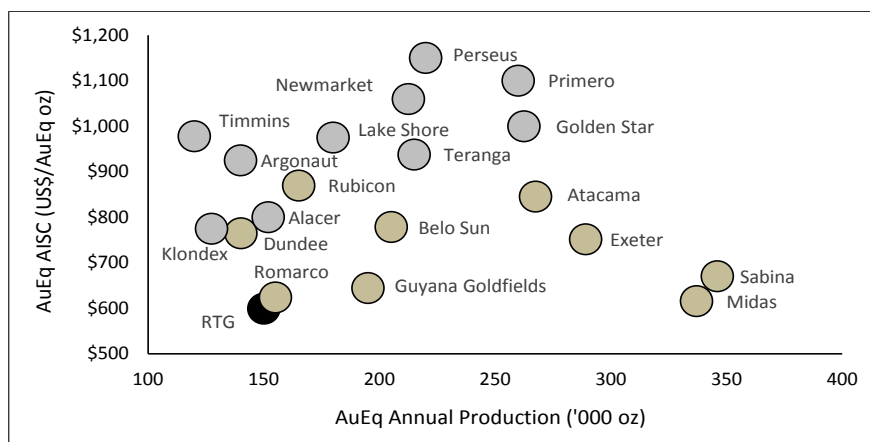
Figure 13: Mabilo Resource Breakout

	Resource Category	Tonnes ('000)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Cu (Mlb)	Ag (koz)	Fe ('000 tonnes)
Oxide + Supergene	Indicated	730	2.80	4.40%	9.5	42.6%	11.5	67	71	223	312
	Inferred	130	2.20	3.10%	10.4	34.9%	8.2	9	9	43	45
	Indicated + inferred	860	2.75	4.20%	9.64	41.5%	11.0	76	80	266	357
Fresh	Indicated	5,130	2.10	1.70%	8.3	49.9%	6.5	347	196	1,369	2,563
	Inferred	5,370	1.70	1.50%	12.9	39.1%	5.5	293	177	2,227	2,100
	Indicated + inferred	10,500	1.90	1.61%	10.65	44.4%	6.0	640	373	3,597	4,663
Total	Indicated	5,860	2.20	2.07%	8.45	49.1%	7.1	414	267	1,592	2,875
	Inferred	5,500	1.71	1.53%	12.84	39.0%	5.5	302	186	2,271	2,145
	Indicated + inferred	11,360	1.96	1.81%	10.58	44.2%	6.3	716	453	3,863	5,020

Source: RTG Mining

Confirming and expanding on the programs started by Sierra, RTG's subsequent modified drilling program delineated a high-grade gold and copper resource. The November 2014 resource positions the project favourably against global operating and development projects, as shown in Figure 14. The high grades of the primary metals, coupled with attractive by-product credits will drive operating costs that are competitive with current operating projects and development projects globally.

Figure 14: Comparison with Global Operating and Development Projects (Gold = Developers, Grey = Producers)



Notes: Cash costs and production for producing companies based on 2015 Company Guidance
Cash costs and production for developer companies are based on last published technical report
AuEq production and cash costs calculated using a US\$3.00/lb copper price, and a US\$17.00/oz silver price

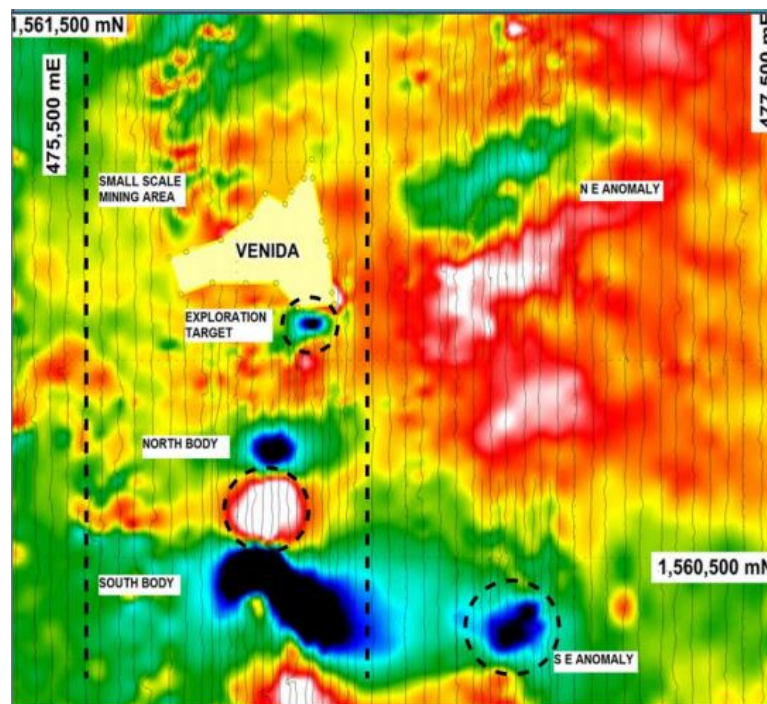
Source: SNL Financial and Haywood Estimates



Although the current resource size is somewhat limited compared with peers, we expect it is set to change in the near term as RTG completes additional exploration at the deposit, which remains open on strike, at depth, and regionally. The Company has demonstrated the potential of the property with the recent discovery of the garnet skarn zone and the intersection of some of the best results to date at Mabilo in Q2/15. The latest resource drilling targeting the South Body extended the magnetite skarn outside the resource area, intersecting 36 metres grading 3.34 g/t gold and 3.25% copper, and also reported the highest grade intersection in primary ore (1 metre grading 24.59 g/t gold, 8.10% copper, and 56.9 g/t silver). Additionally, in early July RTG reported encouraging results from the North Zone confirming the Company's revised geological interpretation that relies more heavily on stratigraphy and structural logging than on magnetics. This drilling intersected a shallow high-grade zone (22.35 metres grading 3.52 g/t gold and 3.06% copper) and a lower grade interval (24.20 metres grading 1.46 g/t gold and 1.42% copper). We believe this recent exploration success highlights the opportunities that remain at the known zones, with the potential expected to be better defined with more work programs.

In addition to the focus on the resource areas, an updated magnetic survey has highlighted a number of other potential targets, such as Venida and the Southeast Anomaly. We expect RTG to begin to investigate the regional potential once it has started the DSO operation and is generating cash flow. RTG has also highlighted the potential for deep porphyry targets at Mabilo, which would suggest a much longer term source of upside. As RTG advances the operations at Mabilo, we expect it will be in a position to better investigate this potential.

Figure 15: Magnetic Anomalies at Mabilo



Source: RTG Mining

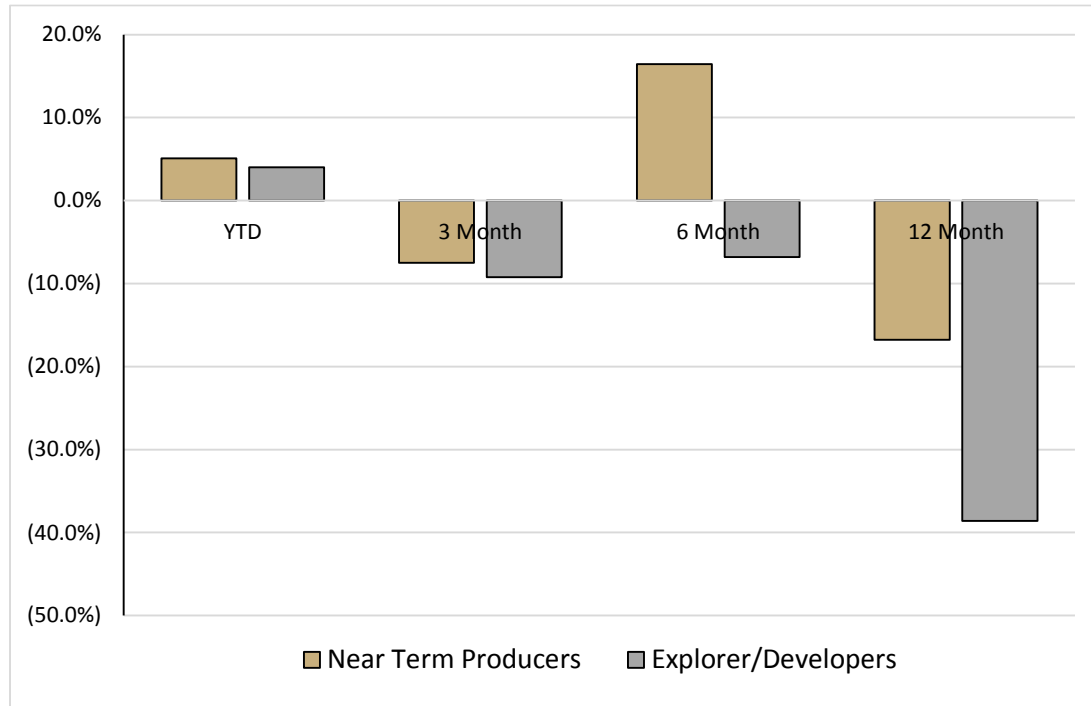
Near-Term Cash-Flow Potential Could Drive Outperformance

As equity and commodity markets have softened, a trend in the exploration and development space has been to re-evaluate or revisit projects to define a “starter” operation that can be developed for limited capital costs. While some of these evaluations have found success, many have tried to tailor an outcome that does not suit the project. RTG's Mabilo project stands in a small group of projects



that naturally suit this approach and will be in a position to begin generating cash flow within the next 8 to 12 months. We believe this is an important element that could help RTG outperform many of its peers over the next 12 to 18 months, as demonstrated by the strong outperformance of companies transitioning to producer status within 12 months, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Outperformance of Companies Transitioning to Production



Notes: Near-term producers are scheduled to be entering production within the next 12 to 18 months.

Averages are based on large peer group of global companies presented in Figure 10.

Source: Capital IQ

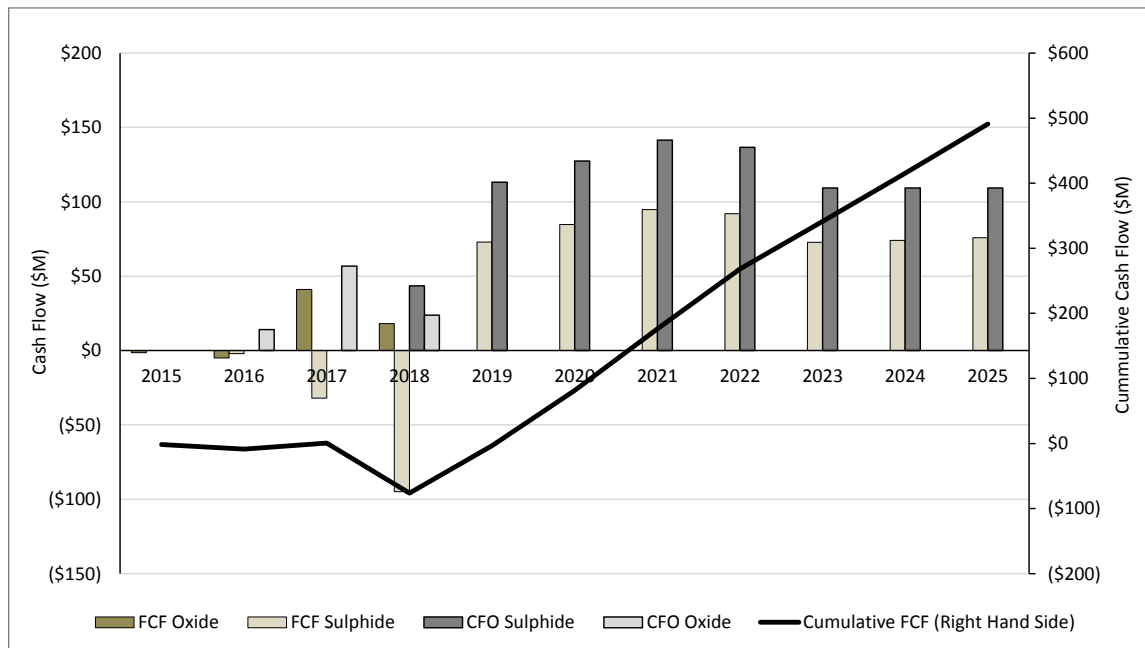
With a partner in place to fund a significant portion (42%) of the capital costs and a resource that is suited to a staged approach, RTG is pushing forward a two-stage development plan that will include a small, starter DSO operation, followed by a larger, longer life primary operation. RTG is targeting start of the DSO operation as early as H1/16. While this operation would have less than a 2-year mine life, our analysis suggests it could recover 48,000 ounces of gold and 47 million pounds of copper and generate over US\$50 million in free cash flow that could be directed towards capital costs for a larger, longer life primary operation. Capital costs to begin operations are expected to be less than US\$17 million, with no major equipment needed given that mining will be contracted, there will be no processing beyond crushing, and approximately 50% of the pre-strip costs should be covered by RTG's JV partner under the earn-in agreement. RTG is currently in discussions with a number of interested groups for sale of its DSO material and anticipates having agreements in place by Q4/15. The Company expects to process the oxide gold in country at an established plant and is in discussions to ship the supergene copper DSO product from the nearby port. RTG submitted the mining permit application for the DSO operation in Q4/14, with this process generally taking up to 12 months.

Looking beyond the near-term opportunity to generate cash flow, RTG is also advancing a feasibility study for a primary operation. This study is expected early in Q4/15, and will build on the encouraging resource drilling and metallurgical testing that have been completed to date. Initial testing has suggested that recoveries in the range of 96% for copper, 85% for gold, and 70% for magnetite can be achieved through the production of a gold-copper concentrate and a high-grade magnetite concentrate. These recoveries coupled with the high-grade nature of the orebody should drive attractive economics. Consideration of a 1 million-tonne-per-annum plant suggests that Mabilo could



generate US\$286 million in NPV and over US\$60 million in annual average cash flow (on 100% basis). We expect the ability to generate near-term cash flow and reduce reliance on capital markets will attract RTG a premium multiple.

Figure 17: Estimated Cash-Flow Profile of Mabilo



Source: Haywood Estimates

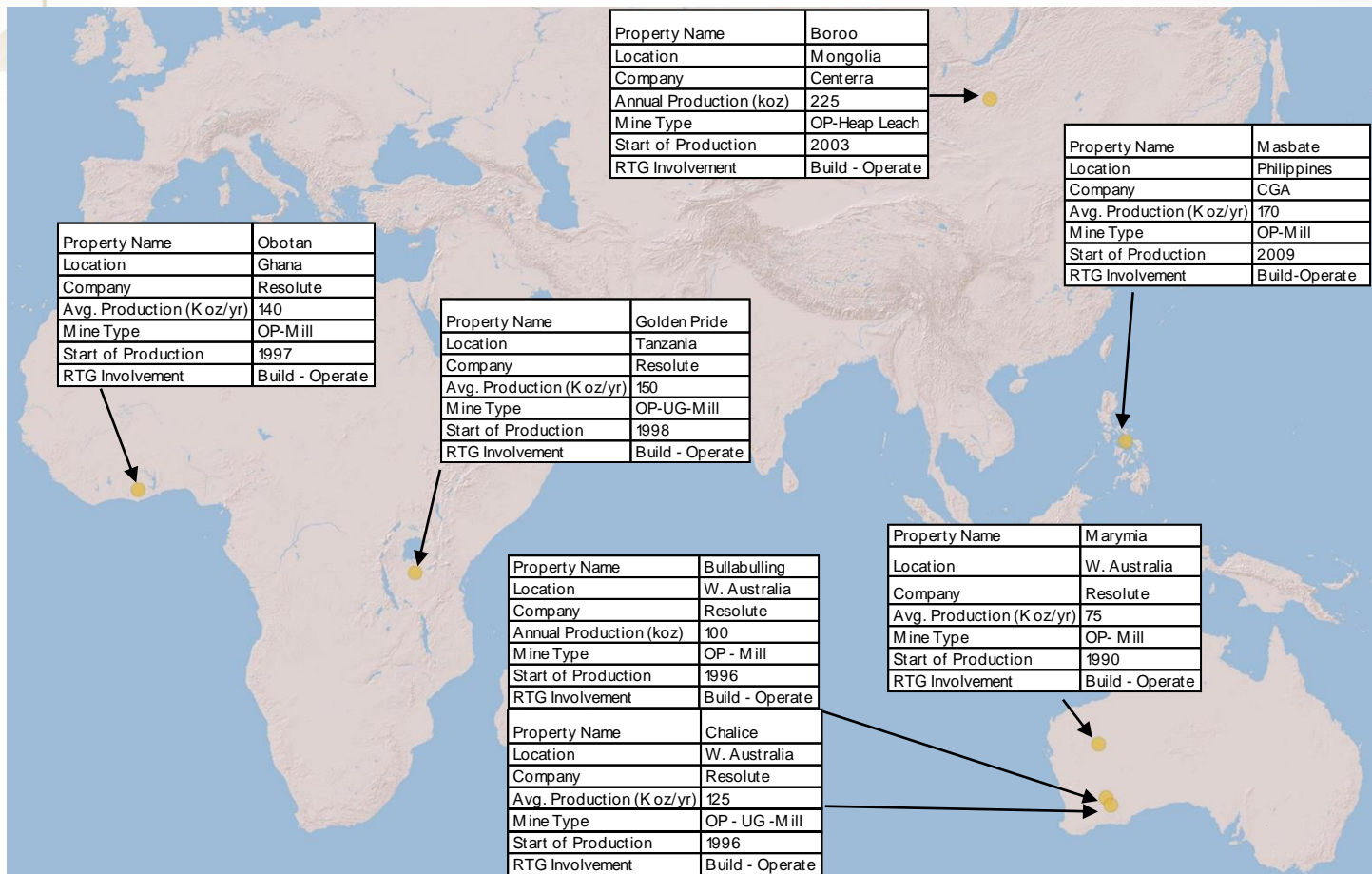
Return to the Tropics

One of the most important elements we consider in evaluating exploration and development companies is the team behind the projects. We believe that an experienced and skilled management team can better position a company to weather challenging equity and commodity markets, while still driving shareholder value. With the RTG management team having extensive global and in-country experience in mine building and operations, we are of the opinion that it holds the required skillsets to successfully advance Mabilo to production. The team's most pertinent and recent experience is at Masbate in the Philippines where it constructed and operated the largest primary gold operation, and the third largest operation (on a throughput basis), for any commodity in the Philippines. The RTG team has spent more than a decade in the country and has successfully navigated the life cycle of the project from exploration through to production, which has resulted in a strong network of in-country contacts and a solid understanding of the process involved in advancing a mining project in the Philippines.

Importantly, the success at Masbate is not the team's only win. Members of the RTG management team have been involved in the development of seven gold mines in five different countries. These projects range in size from 75,000 ounces per annum to greater than 200,000 ounces per annum, with Masbate being one of the larger projects at 200,000 ounces per annum.



Figure 18: Track Record of Success Globally and in the Philippines



Source: RTG Mining and SNL Financial

We believe this experience is critical as RTG looks to accelerate production from Mabilo. RTG team members have demonstrated an ability to deliver projects on schedule and on budget. Furthermore, the Company's prior and recent success in advancing projects in the Philippines demonstrates the team's ability to deliver in what can sometimes be viewed as a more challenging jurisdiction. The most recent example of this success is the issuance of an exploration licence for Bunawan within 2 months of the merger with Sierra Mining. This exploration licence had been under application for more than 7 years prior to the management team's involvement and also marked one of the first exploration licences granted in the country in 3 years.



More Beyond Mabilo

Although Mabilo monopolizes most of the conversation and valuation for RTG, it is not the Company's only project. We believe that its other properties, including Nalesbitan (Eastern Luzon) and Bunawan and Bahayan (Eastern Mindanao) in the Philippines have the potential to contribute attractive upside to RTG's valuation. These additional portfolio assets have seen limited recent exploration. However, consideration of what work has been completed and the status of surrounding projects suggest that both have the potential to host deposits of economic scale.

The Nalesbitan project is 14 kilometres to the west of Mabilo, and is a former small-scale operation that has seen minimal modern exploration. RTG has not completed any exploration activities at Nalesbitan since acquiring Sierra Mining. However, review of the data suggests that there is potential for gold mineralization within a high-sulphidation epithermal system as well as a deep copper-gold porphyry system. We expect exploration efforts at Nalesbitan to be somewhat limited in the near term given the cost associated with defining a large-scale target, and the importance of strengthening community relations ahead of exploration. RTG and its JV partner plan to begin community development work in the near term to help improve community relations.

Bunawan is a potentially high-grade project that was stuck in permitting limbo until RTG management acquired it. The quick issuance of permits after the closing of the Sierra transaction has allowed RTG to undertake a small initial exploration program at the project. Bunawan has many of the hallmarks of a large-scale system, including large, high-grade soil anomalies, sizable artisanal workings, and a proven geological system that hosts the neighboring Co-O mine owned by Medusa Mining. Initial exploration included a nine-hole program (3,000 to 3,500 metres), which intercepted mineralization in six of the nine holes completed, with half of these holes containing substantial mineralization, including the best reported holes of 7 metres grading 4.18 g/t gold and 4 metres grading 12.33 g/t gold. The current program is designed to target a major structure that is overlain by a 1.5-kilometre soil anomaly.



APPENDIX I – Corporate Governance and Management

Management Team and Directors

- **Justine Magee – CEO, President, and Director:** Ms. Magee has been CEO, President, and an Executive Director of RTG Mining since March 28, 2013. She headed the corporate and finance areas for Resolute Mining Ltd. (RSG-A; not rated) for 6 years and served as Chief Financial Officer of CGA Mining Ltd., and was a Director since November 2004. Ms. Magee's principal responsibilities are commercial, with a focus on development of the existing asset portfolio and execution of new business opportunities in the resource sector. She holds a Commerce Degree from the University of Western Australia and is a Chartered Accountant.
- **Mark Turner – Chief Operating Officer:** Mr. Turner is a Mining Engineer with 30 years' experience in the resource sector. He was previously General Manager Operations of Resolute Mining Ltd., and also worked for Newcrest Mining Ltd. (NCM-A; not rated). He has been responsible for the start-up and operation of mines in Australia, East and West Africa, and Asia. Mr. Turner holds a degree in Mining Engineering from the University of South Wales and is an AUSIMM Chartered Professional in Management.
- **Nick Day – Chief Financial Officer:** Mr. Day was appointed Chief Financial Officer in January 2015. He has more than 16 years' experience in finance and the resource industry. He has extensive experience in strategic planning, business development, mergers and acquisitions, bankable feasibility studies, and project development.
- **Michael J. Carrick – Chairman:** Mr. Carrick has more than 30 years' experience in the resource sector and was previously Chairman and CEO of CGA Mining, where he oversaw the development of CGA from a US\$2 million shell to the US\$1.1 billion acquisition by B2Gold Inc. He was previously Executive Chairman of AGR, which owned and operated the Boroo gold project, the first major gold mine in Mongolia, and CEO of Resolute Mining, one of the largest Australian-based gold producers, which developed Golden Pride, the first major gold mine in Tanzania. Prior to joining Resolute, he was a senior international partner in Corporate Finance at Arthur Andersen. Mr. Carrick is a Chartered Accountant.
- **Robert N. Scott – Non-Executive Director:** Mr. Scott has more than 35 years' experience as a corporate advisor. He is a former senior partner at KPMG and Arthur Andersen and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He currently is on the Boards of Sandfire Resources NL (SFR-A; not rated), Amadeus Energy Limited, and Homeloans Limited (HOM-A; not rated).
- **Phil C. Lockyer – Non-Executive Director:** Mr. Lockyer has more than 40 years' experience in the mining industry, in both underground and open-pit operations. He spent 30 years at WMC Resources, with his last position General Manager of Western Australia, where he was responsible for the company's gold and nickel divisions. He is currently a Director of Swick Mining Services Limited (SWK-A; not rated).
- **David A. Cruse – Non-Executive Director:** Mr. Cruse has 20 years' experience in the stockbroking industry, where he held senior management positions and directorships, with particular focus on capital markets. Mr. Cruse has recently been involved in the identification and commercialization of several resource projects, including a number in the Philippines.



APPENDIX II – Asset Description

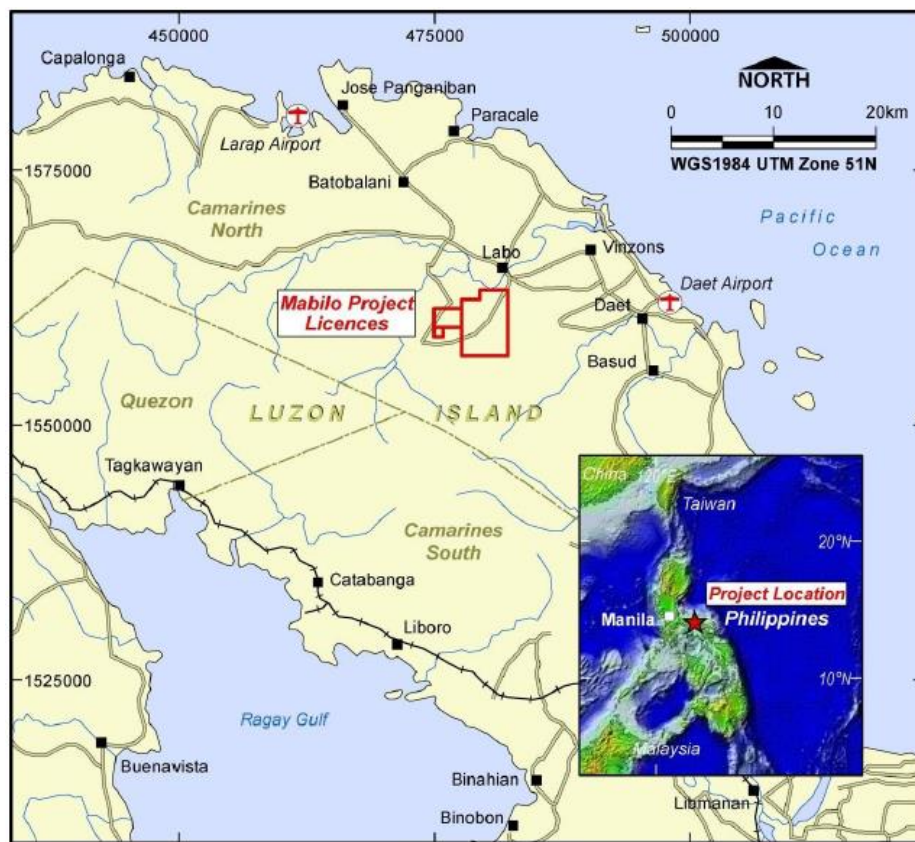
Mabilo Project

Location and Infrastructure

The Mabilo project is located in the Camarines Norte province of the Republic of the Philippines. The property is readily accessible from Manila, the capital of the Philippines, by road and air. Road access from Manila takes about 6 hours and includes 330 kilometres on the Maharlika Highway to the Municipality of Labo, 9 kilometres of sealed road to Tulay Na Lupa, followed by 3 kilometres of partly surfaced road to the project site. The Labo municipality covers the licence area and has a population of 92,000. The local economy is based on agriculture, especially coconuts and pineapples.

Access by air takes about 3 hours and 40 minutes from Manila and includes a domestic flight to Naga, the capital of Camarines Sur province and a 2-hour drive north to Daet, the capital of Camarines Norte, followed by a 40-minute (30-kilometre) drive on mainly surfaced road to the project. Access around the site is on unsealed roads.

Appendix Figure 1: Mabilo Project Location



Source: RTG Mining

The International Port of Jose Panganiban is 35 kilometres northwest of Daet, and the Busigon-Labo River flows 3 kilometres to the west of the property. The National Transmission Company (TRANSCO), through the Camarines Norte Electric Cooperative (CANORECO), supplies the power and energy requirements of the province, and has an installed capacity of 17.5 MVA. A 66 kVA main grid line runs 10 kilometres from the property. Grid power is established along district roads, including the road that passes by Napa'od adjacent to the project site.



Climate

Camarinas Norte is located in the northwest of the Philippine archipelago and experiences a tropical climate. Annual rainfall is more than 3,000 millimetres, falling throughout the year, but with a distinct wet period between October and January, and a dry period from April to June. The project is located within the typhoon belt of the Philippines, and is especially at risk between June and October. The temperature throughout the year varies between 23° and 32° Celsius. The property area is mostly covered by coconut palm plantations, with an area of pineapple cultivation.

Project History

In the 1970s, the Philippines ranked as the world's fourth largest exporter of minerals. However, when the Marcos regime was overthrown in 1986, there was only one foreign company active in the country. The Paracale mining district where Mabilo is located has a significant mining history dating to the 12th century. Historical production was focused largely on gold, with Paracale being one of the largest historical gold-producing regions in the Philippines. However, iron ore mining also took place in the district at a number of smaller mines and the more significant Larap mine, which is estimated to have produced approximately 20 million tonnes. Currently, there are two small artisanal mining operations, Binit and B1, located about 2 kilometres north of the Mabilo licence adjacent to an outcropping diorite intrusion.

Since the 1960s, the Mabilo property has been explored for copper, gold, and iron. However, the only significant previous exploration work was conducted between 1988 and 1989 by Gold Fields Philippines Corporation (GFPC). GFPC conducted regional stream-sediment sampling, base of soil interval sampling on 50-metre intervals, channel sampling of pits and trenches, and a ground magnetic survey over an area 800 metres by 300 metres centred on and including the Venida pit. GFPC also drilled ten diamond-drill holes (892.75 metres) in the garnet-magnetite skarn surrounding the magnetite zones previously mined in the Venida pit. A number of gold-silver-copper mineralized intersections were reported, and GFPC concluded that its drill pattern had not closed off the southern extension of the shallowly dipping deposit. The company recommended that at least two further holes be completed, but no follow-up drilling was conducted.

Despite the region's high mineral endowment, the mining industry has been held back by operational and investment criteria. The 1995 Mining Act helped improve the situation, and since then a number of projects have been developed by foreign investors.

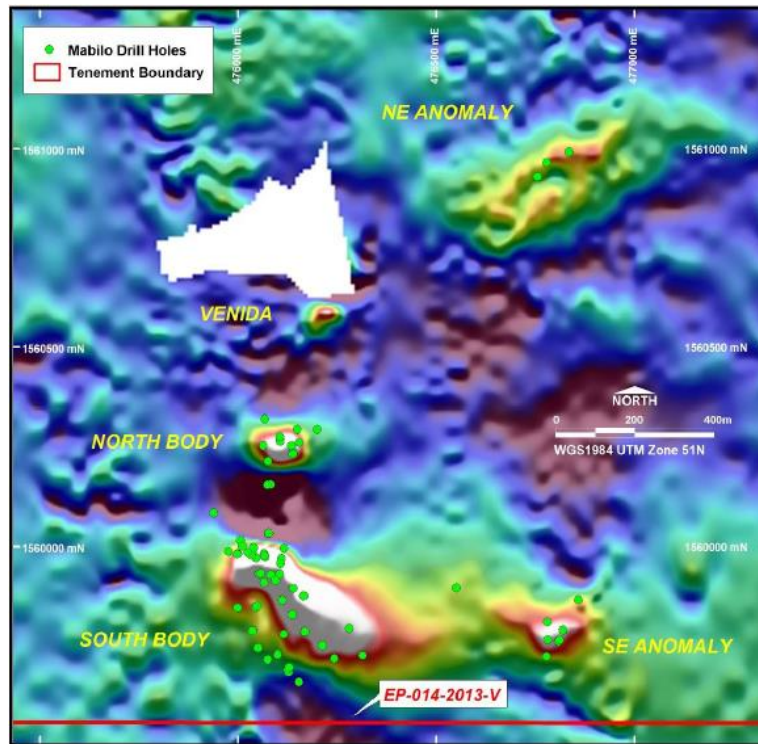
Previous owner Sierra acquired the property in November 2011, and changed its name to Mt Labo Exploration and Development, and began a drill program in 2012. The Mabilo copper-gold-silver-mineralized magnetite skarn was discovered in 2012 by drill testing magnetic anomalies beneath young Labo volcanic cover.

Early drilling by Sierra focused on magnetic anomalies, which led to the successful intersection of the North and South bodies. The first drill program targeted anomalies A, B, D, F, and G from Eldore magnetic survey and Encom modelling. Drill holes on anomalies F and G failed to intersect magnetite skarn mineralization. Mt Labo contracted Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) to assess and reprocess the ground magnetic data. SGC found that the extreme magnetic contrasts in the data compromise the accuracy of 3D inversions and relied primarily on 2D sectional models. The SGC models were significantly different from the previous Encom models. SGC also recognized significant quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) problems with the previous magnetic survey. New surveys were conducted in 2013 by Mt Labo under the supervision of SGC. Three bodies were modelled in the area of the earlier Encom models, the North body about 90 by 95 metres and 45 metres thick, the South A body about 90 by 110 metres and 50 metres thick, and the South B body about 200 by 300 metres and 40 metres thick. Subsequent drilling has found the South A and B bodies to be continuous, and as such they are now termed the South Mineralized Zone. SGC also modelled two other anomalies termed the Southeast anomaly and the Northeast anomaly. The Northeast magnetic anomaly had



three holes drilled and found magnetite clasts in diorite. Limited drilling at the Southeast anomaly has intersected significant magnetite skarn with low-order copper and gold values. Further drilling is required to adequately evaluate both these anomalies.

Appendix Figure 2: Mabilo Deposit – Magnetite Mineralization in the North and South Bodies



Source: RTG Mining

Ownership

The tenement is held by Mt Labo Exploration and Development Corporation (Mt Labo), with Galeo earning up to a 42% interest in the project.

Galeo, a local mining contractor, currently holds a 36% interest in the project and could earn up to 42% interest in the whole project through contributing to all JV expenditures in proportion to its interest, providing management services to help with community relations, assisting with permitting, and mining the first 1.5 million tonnes of pre-strip material. Importantly, Galeo is familiar to the RTG team, having worked on CGA Mining's Masbate project, and also has extensive experience mining and selling direct shipping ore (DSO) in the Philippines. Galeo is associated with Filipino businessman Eric Gutierrez.

Under the terms of the 2011 Mabilo Royalty Agreement there is a royalty of 1% of net mining revenue payable to Mining Consultants Limited on any mining production from EP-014-2013-V. The project also has a state royalty of 2% (net smelter return).

Permitting

The property comprises a granted exploration licence (EP-014-2013-V) covering an area of 497.72 hectares and an exploration licence application (EXPA-000188-V) covering an area of 2,829.46 hectares. EP-014-2013-V was granted in July 2013, and has a 2-year term, with an option to renew for a further 4 years. The exploration licence is currently in the renewal process.



In Q4/14, RTG submitted permitting documentation for the proposed DSO operation with the government. In the Philippines, permitting is a multi-stage process beginning with application for an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). This step is followed by separate permit applications for mining and processing (Mineral Processing Permit, MPP). There are a number of options available to mining, depending on the type of mine and the structure of the company applying for the permit. RTG will apply for a Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA). Once the DSO operation is permitted, RTG can apply for addenda to the existing permits to construct and operate the primary operation.

Reserves and Resources

In November 2014, RTG announced a maiden National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate that included data from 81 drill holes (12,850 metres). The North and South bodies at the Mabilo project show reasonable continuity of mineralization within well-defined geological constraints. However, drilling of the Northeast and Southeast magnetic anomalies was inadequate at the time of the resource to determine whether they represent significant magnetite mineralization. Holes were drilled on a nominal drill pattern of 40 metres by 40 metres along strike, with infill to a nominal 20 metres by 20 metres in parts.

Appendix Figure 3: Mabilo Resource Estimate (as of November 2014; 0.3 g/t cutoff)

Classification	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Fe %	Contained Cu ('000 lbs)	Contained Au ('000 oz)	Contained Ag ('000 oz)	Fe Metal (kt)
Indicated	5.87	2.1%	2.2	8.4	49%	271,764	415	1,585	2,876
Inferred	5.5	1.5%	1.7	12.9	39%	181,881	301	2,281	2,145
Total	11.37	1.8%	2.0	10.6	44%	453,645	716	3,867	5,021

Source: RTG Mining

The indicated oxide resource includes a high-grade oxide gold-cap zone, and a very high-grade supergene chalcocite zone at shallow levels that contains 72,000 ounces of gold, 77 million pounds of copper, and 325,000 tonnes of iron ore. These resources could potentially be mined with limited capital requirements to generate free cash flow that could be directed towards capital costs for a larger, longer life primary operation.

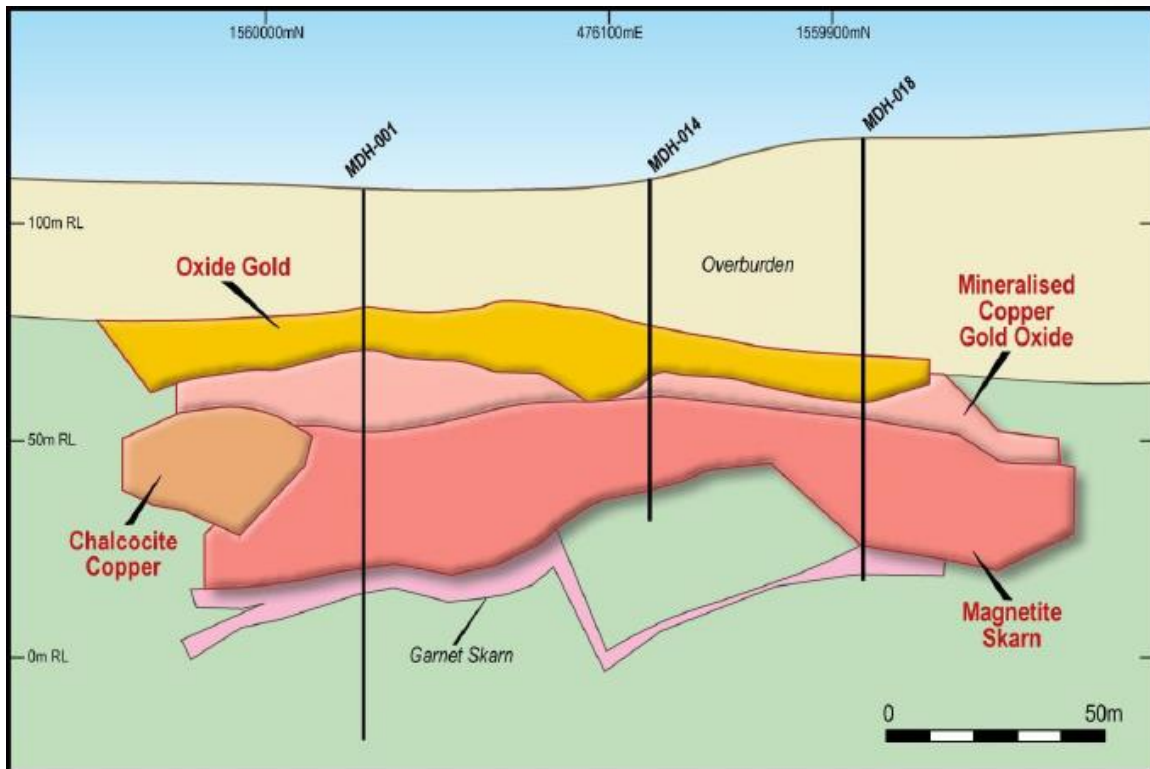
Appendix Figure 4: Oxide Gold and Chalcocite Copper Resource (Indicated + Inferred)

	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Fe %	Contained Cu ('000 lbs)	Contained Au ('000 oz)	Fe Metal (kt)
Oxide Gold Cap	0.37	0.2%	3.1	41.5%	1,631	37.0	155.0
Oxide Copper/Gold	0.3	2.7%	2.7	42.7%	17,857	26.2	129.0
Supergene Chalcocite	0.11	22.9%	2.3	36.2%	56,659	8.5	40.6
Total	0.79	4.4%	2.8	41.2%	76,500	71.7	324.7

Source: RTG Mining



Appendix Figure 5: Schematic Long Section Showing Layering of Main Oxide Zones



Source: RTG Mining

Geology

The Mabilo property occurs in the Paracale district of the Pacific Cordillera arc belt of the Philippines archipelago. Mabilo lies south of the main Paracale 'iron belt', although in a similar geological setting, and includes similar magnetite skarns that have been worked historically on a small scale. A number of other magnetite skarn occurrences have also been worked historically on a small scale.

Gold is mostly hosted in northeast-trending epithermal veins that occupy brittle fracture zones within and cross-cutting the margins of the Paracale granodiorite. The veins also host base metal sulphides, and zinc was produced as a by-product at one mine. Although gold mineralization is spatially related to the Paracale granodiorite, it is interpreted to have formed in brittle fractures associated with regional uplift and to be genetically related to later Pliocene magmatic activity.

Skarn copper-gold magnetite is considered to be the primary target at the Mabilo property, while the occurrence of copper-gold-magnetite skarn may suggest some potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization. Recent deeper drilling has intersected porphyry-style quartz veins characterized by bornite-chalcopyrite-molybdenum and visible gold. Preliminary petrology has identified hypersaline fluid inclusions representative of magmatic hydrothermal/porphyry-style veining, indicating calcic metasomatic hypersaline fluid flow.

The Venida artisanal mine is located within the Mabilo block. The Mabilo discovery was made 500 metres south of Venida under cover of the Labo volcanics. Drilling targeting a magnetic anomaly intersected thick magnetite skarn with associated copper and gold mineralization in what is now termed the North Mineralized Zone. The South, or South Mineralized Zone, is located 300 metres to the south of the North Mineralized Zone. Where not eroded, the drilled mineralized zone is estimated to have a true thickness between 30 and 90 metres and dips west to southwest at 20 to 50 degrees. Both bodies are open along strike and down-dip. Although the magnetic models show limited strike



extent, the direct correlation between magnetite and copper-gold mineralization may be variable. Magnetic modelling of the North Mineralized Zone and the northern part of the South Mineralized Zone are relatively near surface and massive. Recent drilling currently suggests the skarn units in the North Mineralized Zone are dipping similarly to the South Mineralized Zone, which are moderately dipping to the southwest.

Primary hypogene mineralization typically comprises massive magnetite intergrown with minor retrograde-altered calc-silicate minerals (mainly garnet), chalcopyrite, and late interstitial calcite. Bornite occurs as a supergene phase. However, some bornite may be hypogene. Covellite and/or digenite occur with chalcocite at the base of hematite skarn.

Copper and gold grades are closely correlated and commonly reach 5% copper and 5 g/t gold in hypogene mineralization. Average grades are about 1.7% copper and 1.9 g/t gold with 7 g/t silver and 40% iron. The copper-gold correlation suggests that gold occurs within chalcopyrite in the majority of the mineralized zones. Significantly, some instances where the magnetite skarn is elevated in gold relative to copper are thought to be related to retrograde alteration and the development of bornite and coarse-grained chalcopyrite.

The upper part of the skarn and host rock sequence is strongly oxidized, with associated supergene alteration of the mineralization. This weathering is interpreted to underlie and predate the Labo volcanic unconformity. The oxidized zone may be 20 metres to 30 metres thick, but the oxidation front is not sharp, and weathered zones may occur significantly beneath this front.

Metallurgy

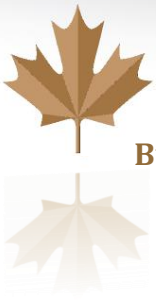
On January 15, 2015, RTG announced positive preliminary results from scoping-study metallurgical test work on primary skarn material subjected to flotation at a P80 grind size of 106 µm. Results of the test work, which was conducted by ALS Metallurgy, included the following:

- A concentrate grade of 33% copper and 20 g/t gold,
- Copper recovery of up to 96%,
- Overall gold recovery of up to 85% to concentrate and float tail leach,
- Ball Mill Work Index of 14 kWh/t.

Test work was also conducted on the gold cap oxide material, which returned gold recoveries up to 90% with cyanide consumption of 3.5 kg/t and lime consumption of 1 kg/t. Additional metallurgical testing is underway to contribute to process design and engineering.

Feasibility Study

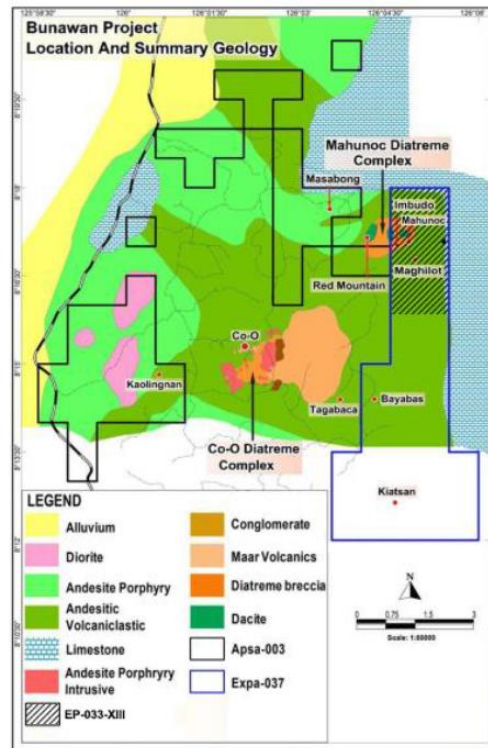
Work on the definitive feasibility study is ongoing with targeted completion in early in the fourth quarter of 2015. During the fourth quarter of 2014, along with metallurgical test work, work was conducted on environmental studies, community development, and infrastructure studies. Phase 2 definitive feasibility study metallurgical test work is currently underway.



Bunawan Project

The Bunawan project is RTG's secondary focus in the Philippines and is located in the east of Mindanao Island in Agusan del Sur province, approximately 190 kilometres north-northeast of Davao, and adjacent to the Davao–Surigao Highway. The project is located approximately 5 kilometres northeast of Medusa Mining's Co-O mine in eastern Mindanao, Philippines.

Appendix Figure 6: Bunawan Project Location



Source: RTG Mining

Ownership

The property is held by Bunawan Mining Company (BMC), with RTG holding a 40% interest in BMC.

Geology

The project is centred on a diatreme intrusive complex (Mahunoc diatreme) and hosts a geological setting similar to Medusa Mining's nearby high-grade Co-O gold mine, which has a total defined resource of 1.4 million ounces at an average gold grade of 10.1 g/t gold. The Co-O mine began production in 2007 and has on average produced 57,000 ounces per year, at a cash cost of A\$320 per ounce. Medusa's guidance for 2015 includes production of between 95,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold at an average cash cost of between US\$400 and US\$450 per ounce (all-in sustaining cost of US\$900 to US\$1,000 per ounce). The Co-O mine has demonstrated a significant high-grade gold system, and there is active artisanal mining throughout the region, which is highly prospective for the discovery of economic epithermal gold-silver mineralization of the intermediate sulphidation / carbonate-base metal type.

Previous site investigation programs at Bunawan have included detailed mapping, rock chip sampling, a ground magnetic survey, and stream sediment sampling, and were successful in identifying several highly prospective areas, including Mahunoc, Imbudo, and Baleleng.



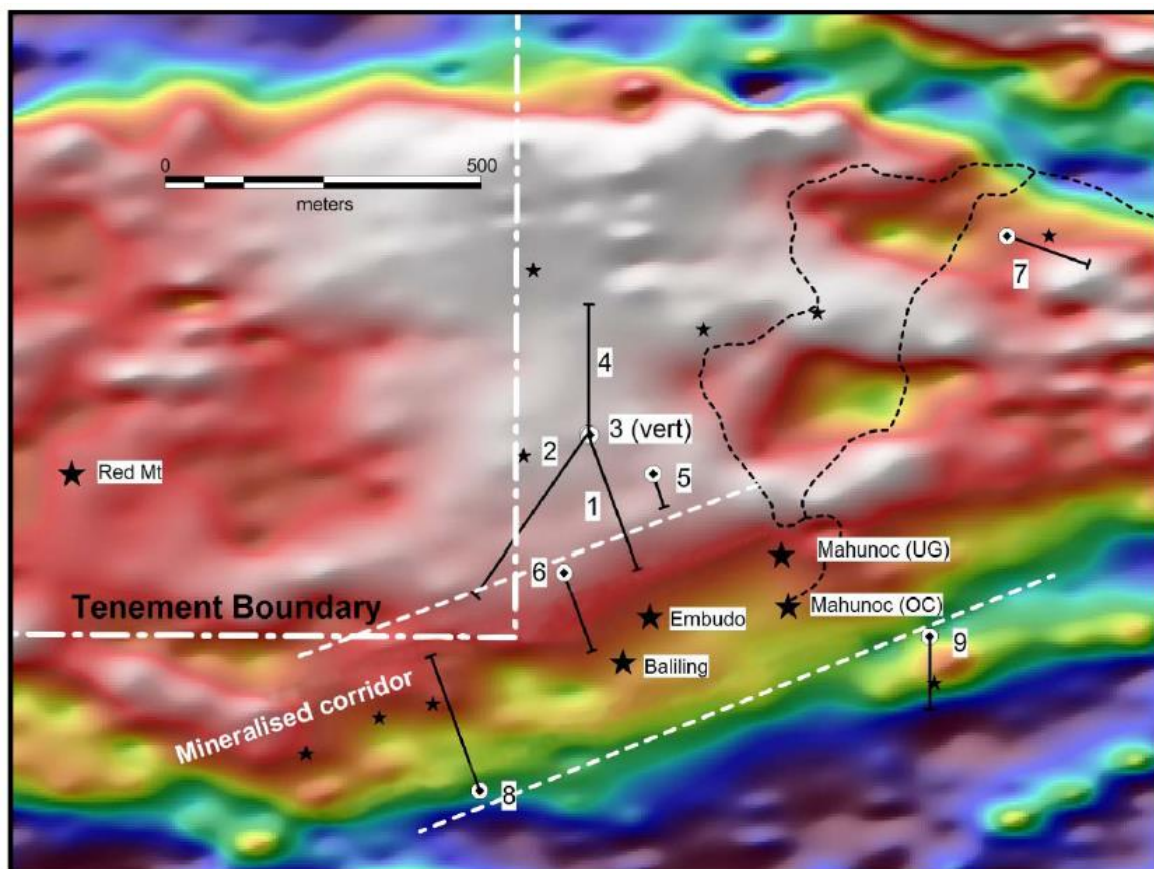
Drilling

Following the award of an Exploration Permit for Bunawan in August 2014, RTG began a 3,500-metre reconnaissance drill program in November 2014 designed to target gold-in-soil and magnetic anomalies, as well as areas of artisanal workings. On February 5, 2015, RTG announced the results from the drill program with six of the nine holes intercepting mineralization. Highlights include the following:

- 10 metres grading 5.09 g/t gold and 3.80 g/t silver, including 4 metres grading 12.33 g/t gold and 6.42 g/t silver starting at a depth of 229 metres in drill hole BDH-08,
- 36 metres grading 1.49 g/t gold and 8.29 g/t silver, including 7 metres grading 4.18 g/t gold and 14.05 g/t silver starting at a depth of 111 metres in drill hole BDH-06,
- 23 metres grading 1.23 g/t gold and 8.56 g/t silver, including 12 metres grading 1.63 g/t gold and 9.85 g/t silver starting at a depth of 163 metres in drill hole BDH-01.

Epithermal veins on the margins of diatremes are common elsewhere in the Philippines and southwest Pacific. Testing for wider and/or stacked high-grade gold in quartz-calcite veins hosted by structures within the andesite beneath the diatreme margin will be a high priority for the next phase of drilling.

Appendix Figure 7: Drill-Hole Locations with Artisanal Workings (black stars) and Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Ground Magnetic Image of the Mahunoc Diatreme (red and white colors)



Source: RTG Mining



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	TSXV:ICG	Integra Gold Corp.			X	X		X		
	TSX:LYD	Lydian International Ltd.				X				
	TSX:MAX	Midas Gold Corp.		X	X	X	X	X		
	TSXV:NCA	NewCastle Gold Ltd.			X		X			
	TSX:NSU	Nevsun Resources Ltd.			X					
	TSX:ORE	Orezone Gold Corporation			X					
	TSX:PLG	Pilot Gold Inc.			X		X			
	TSXV:ROG	Roxgold Inc.			X	X	X	X		
	TSX:RTG	RTG Mining Inc.			X	X	X	X		
	TSXV:TGM	True Gold Mining Inc.			X					
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Medium-High Risk: Typically mid to large cap companies that have a medium to high investment risk. These companies will often form part of the broader senior stock market indices or sector specific indices. These companies are only appropriate for investors who have a medium to high tolerance for risk and volatility and who are prepared to accept general stock market risk including the risk of a temporary or permanent loss of some of their investment capital

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Risk Profile Parameters – Mining and Minerals Sector

Forecast Risk: High (7-10) – The Company's primary project(s) is at an earlier stage of exploration and/or resource delineation whereby grades, tonnages, capital and operating costs, and other economic/operational parameters are not yet reliably established. **Moderate (4-6)** – The Company has taken steps to de-risk its primary producing, or soon to be producing project(s) and has established reasonably reliable operational and economic parameters. **Low (1-3)** – The Company has de-risked the majority of its primary project(s) through operational history and established production profile(s).

Financial Risk: High (7-10) – The Company's near- and medium-term (capital) expenditure considerations, including the current year or next forecast year, are not fully funded through a combination of established debt facilities, cash on hand, and/or anticipated cash flow from existing operations—successful project execution depends, in part, on future (equity) financing(s). Existing and/or forecast levels of leverage are above average relative to the Company's peer group. The risk of a significant capital cost overrun(s) is high given the early stage of project development. **Moderate (4-6)** – The Company's near-term (capital) expenditure program, in the current year or next forecast year, is fully funded through a combination of established debt facilities, cash on hand, and/or anticipated cash flow from existing operations. Medium-term funding requirements will likely require additional financing consideration, but should be achievable assuming no significant uncontrollable events impede access to capital. Existing and/or forecast levels of leverage are in-line with the Company's peer group. The risk of a significant capital cost overrun(s) is moderate given the advanced stage of project development. **Low (1-3)** – the Company's near- and medium-term (capital) expenditure program is fully funded through a combination of established debt facilities, cash on hand, and/or anticipated cash flow from existing operations. Existing and/or forecast levels of leverage are below average relative to the Company's peer group.



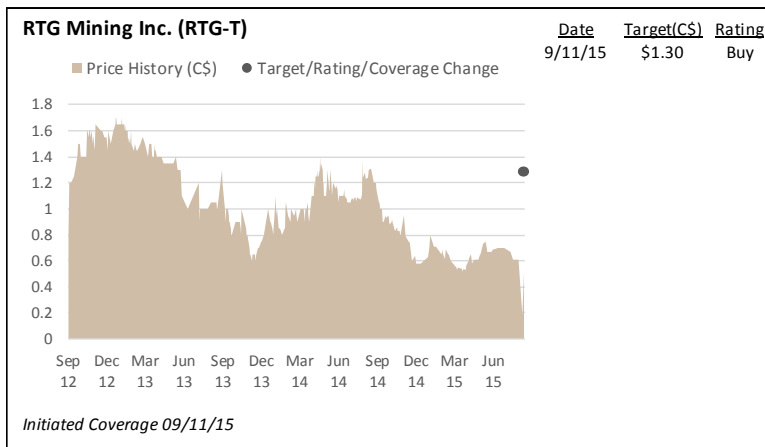
Valuation Risk: High (7-10) – The current valuation is at a premium to peers. The valuation reflects considerable future exploration success and/or commodity appreciation. Where applicable, the current capitalization exceeds the “DCF” evaluation by more than 50%. **Moderate (4-6)** – The current valuation is within historic ranges and generally consistent with peers. The valuation reflects reasonable exploration success and/or commodity appreciation. Where applicable, the current capitalization exceeds the DCF valuation by 15% to 50%. **Low (1-3)** – The current valuation is at the low end of historic ranges and at a discount to peer valuations. The valuation reflects limited new exploration success and no commodity appreciation. Where applicable, the current capitalization exceeds the DCF valuation by less than 15% or falls below the current market value.

Political Risk: High (7-10) – Obtaining permits is challenging. Properties are located in an area(s) with high geo-political uncertainty, limited access, and/or have significant new infrastructure requirements. **Moderate (4-6)** – Properties are located in an area(s) with moderate geo-political risk, reasonable or manageable access, and some established infrastructure. **Low (1-3)** – Properties are located in areas with a manageable geo-political risk profile and established access/infrastructure.

Distribution of Ratings (as of September 11, 2015)

	Distribution of Ratings		IB
	%	#	Clients (TTM)
Buy	62.4%	68	88.9%
Hold	11.0%	12	0.0%
Sell	1.8%	2	0.0%
Tender	0.9%	1	0.0%
UR (Buy)	6.4%	7	11.1%
UR (Hold)	0.0%	0	0.0%
UR (Sell)	0.0%	0	0.0%
dropped (TTM)	17.4%	19	0.0%

Price Chart, Rating and Target Price History (as of September 11, 2015)



B: Buy; H: Hold; S: Sell; T: Tender; UR: Under Review
Source: Capital IQ and Haywood Securities