ASX RELEASE

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2019

31 July 2019

ASX CODE
RWD
RWDOA

SHARE PRICE
$0.09

ISSUED CAPITAL
162,596,057 RWD
13,167,866 RWDOA

MARKET CAPITALISATION
~$15M (undiluted)

DIRECTORS

Colin McCavana
Chairman

Michael Ruane
Director

Rod Della Vedova
Non-Executive Director

MANAGEMENT

Greg Cochran
Chief Executive Officer

Bianca Taveira
Company Secretary

KEY PROJECT

Lake Disappointment Project

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Highlights

- **Crystallisation Trial extended and delivering promising results.**
- **Environmental Permitting – RWD's Response Document to Submissions received by WA EPA during Public Consultation Process completed post end-of-quarter; EPA site visit imminent.**
- **Land Access Agreement discussions advanced with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (the body corporate for the region's Martu Traditional Owners) for the Officer Basin tenements.**

Corporate

Expenditure by Reward during the June 2019 quarter was $500,000, reflecting the reduced level of project activity during the final stages of the extended environmental permitting process. Cash on hand at the end of the period was approximately $1.57 Million.

An application for an R&D activities rebate for the financial year ending 31 December 2018 was submitted by RWD to the ATO towards the end of the quarter. The amount claimed is approximately $1.3 Million based on eligible R&D expenditure for 2018.

LD Project Crystallisation Trial Extended

The long-term potassium/mixed salt crystalisation trial was extended during the quarter and the final stage of mixed salt crystallisation is in progress.

The extended phase of the crystallisation trial involves evaporation of a composite brine generated by Back Mixing the high Magnesium Chloride ($MgCl_2$) content end brine with concentrated lake brine. The concentrated lake brine is obtained from shallow surface trenches on Lake Disappointment containing partially evaporated brine.

To provide context and continuity, some of the results obtained from the earlier stages of the crystallisation trial have been restated in this quarterly, along with the more recent results generated from the current phase of the trial.

Figure 1. An Evaporation Pond and Pool used in the earlier phases of the Crystallisation Trial

The trial involves five stages, with the fourth nearing completion. The fifth stage will commence once stage 4 is finished.

Stage 1

Stage 1(a), completed during the second half of 2018, consisted of the evaporation of LD surface brine from typical starting grades of Potassium (K) and Magnesium (Mg) of approximately 5.9 kg/m^3 and 5.3 kg/m^3 respectively to approximately 40 kg/m^3 K and 38 kg/m^3 Mg.

Stage 1(b) saw the harvesting of crystallised solids for mass balance and analytical data – primarily Halite (NaCl) crystallisation with minimal K content.

Table 1. Stage 1 Feed Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m^3)	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	Na (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)	Cl (kg/m^3)	SG (t/m^3)
0.44	5.9	5.3	99.9	26.3	156.2	1.20

Table 2. Stage 1 End Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m^3)	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	Na (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)	Cl (kg/m^3)	SG (t/m^3)
0.05	39.0	37.8	85.8	142.5	172.9	1.32

Table 3. Stage 1 Evaporite Product Analyses

Ca (%w/w)	K (%w/w)	Mg (%w/w)	Na (%w/w)	SO_4 (%w/w)	Cl (%w/w)
0.12	0.17	0.13	36.6	1.34	56.2

Table 4. Stage 1 Average Net Evaporation Rates 2018

Month	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Evaporation Rate (mm/day*)	4.4	3.4	4.7	5.6	6.6	6.7	8.7

***** Rainfall corrected.

Stage 2

Evaporation of the Stage 1 end brine from 40 kg/m^3 K and 38 kg/m^3 Mg to approximately 70 kg/m^3 Mg thereby crystallising an intermediate Potash mixed salt grading approximately 7% K. Almost half of the mixed salt consisted of Halite (NaCl).

Table 5. Stage 2 Feed Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m^3)	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	Na (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)	Cl (kg/m^3)	SG (t/m^3)
0.05	39.0	37.8	85.8	142.5	172.9	1.32

Table 6. Stage 2 End Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m³)	K (kg/m³)	Mg (kg/m³)	Na (kg/m³)	SO_4 (kg/m³)	Cl (kg/m³)
0.08	39.0	70.0	33.0	103.6	214

Table 7. Stage 2 Harvest Solids Analyses*

Sample	Mass (t)	Ca (%w/w)	K (%w/w)	Mg (%w/w)	Na (%w/w)	SO_4 (%w/w)	Cl (%w/w)
A	7.78	0.014	6.4	4.1	20.2	28.8	27.7
B	7.75	0.015	7.4	4.6	19.0	28.9	28.2

Note *: XRD analyses were also carried out on the Stage 2 Harvest Solids. Please see table at end of Stage 3.

Stage 3

The Stage 2 end brine was further evaporated to approximately 130 kg/m^3 Mg and this contained less than 5 kg/m^3 K. Analysis of the harvest from this stage demonstrated that the potassium content had increased to 10.7% and the Halite content reduced to 20.7%. The end brine from this stage, labelled Evaporation End Brine ('EEB'), is retained for recycle to a modified Stage 2 evaporation cycle. At this stage the harvested solids are suitable for direct processing to Schoenite / Leonite.

Table 8. Stage 3 Feed Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m³)	K (kg/m³)	Mg (kg/m³)	Na (kg/m³)	SO_4 (kg/m³)	Cl (kg/m³)
0.08	39.0	70.0	33.0	103.6	214

Table 9. Stage 3 End Brine Analyses

Ca (kg/m³)	K (kg/m³)	Mg (kg/m³)	Na (kg/m³)	SO_4 (kg/m³)	Cl (kg/m³)
0.08	3.2	129.3	3.0	56.0	343

Table 10. Stage 3 Harvest Solids Analyses*

Mass (t)	Ca (%w/w)	K (%w/w)	Mg (%w/w)	Na (%w/w)	SO_4 (%w/w)	Cl (%w/w)
2.34	0.014	10.7	7.6	8.2	22.2	28.3

Note *: The crystallised solids harvested from SP3 weighed 2.34 tonnes.

The harvested mixed salts from respective evaporation trial stages were submitted to ALS for XRD analyses and these results are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11. Stage 2 and Stage 3 Harvest Solids XRD Analyses

Mineral or mineral group	Formula	Stage 2		Stage 3	
		A	B	A	B
		Mass (%)			
Kainite	$KMgSO_4Cl{\cdot}3H_2O$	5	12	54	45
Carnallite	$KMgCl_3{\cdot}6H_2O$	0	0	0	7
Leonite	$K_2Mg(SO_4)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$	18	6	0	0
Blödite (Astrakanite)	$Na_2Mg(SO_4)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$	22	17	0	0
Hexahydrite	$MgSO_4{\cdot}6H_2O$	0	1	0	0
Halite	NaCl	56	63	46	47

The results from the XRD analysis indicate that, for the early stage harvest solids from Stage 2, the 'potash' is in the form of Leonite (see Table 11 above) whereas for the Stage 3 harvest solids, the 'potash' is almost exclusively in the form of Kainite. The results are as expected from the brine analyses obtained as the evaporation cycle progressed.

A plot of brine composition data on the conventional Jänecke phase diagram is shown in Figure 2 overleaf.

Stage 4

Stage 4 consists of a modified Stage 2 evaporation cycle where the EEB is recycled to the evaporation sequence at an earlier stage i.e. brine at 20 – 30 kg/m^3 K and 18 – 27 kg/m^3 Mg. The back-mix ratio is adjusted to ensure that the brine feed composition plots in the Kainite field on the conventional Jänecke phase diagram, as shown in Figure 3.

It is anticipated that the trial will produce an evaporation harvest of >8% K with a Halite content well below 20%w/w – in keeping with laboratory trials. This projection is also based on the outcome of the Stage 3 of the evaporation/crystallisation trial referred to above.

While this phase of the trial is not yet complete, it is progressing well. The current evaporation rate is relatively low at 2.8 – 3 mm/day given the density of the brine and winter conditions. This is expected to increase to >5mm/day by the end of Q3 in line with what was experienced during Stage 2 when the Mg content of the brine was in the 70 – 100 kg/m^3 range.

Data obtained from the respective evaporation stages are provided in Tables 12, 13 and 14 on the following pages.

Table 12. Stage 4 Feed Brine Analyses

	Ca (kg/m^3)	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	Na (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)	Cl (kg/m^3)
Lake Brine	0.25	16.6	14.5	103	54.0	177
EEB	0.05	1.3	118	2.45	40.4	319
Combination	0.18	14.8	56.9	42.3	54.6	204

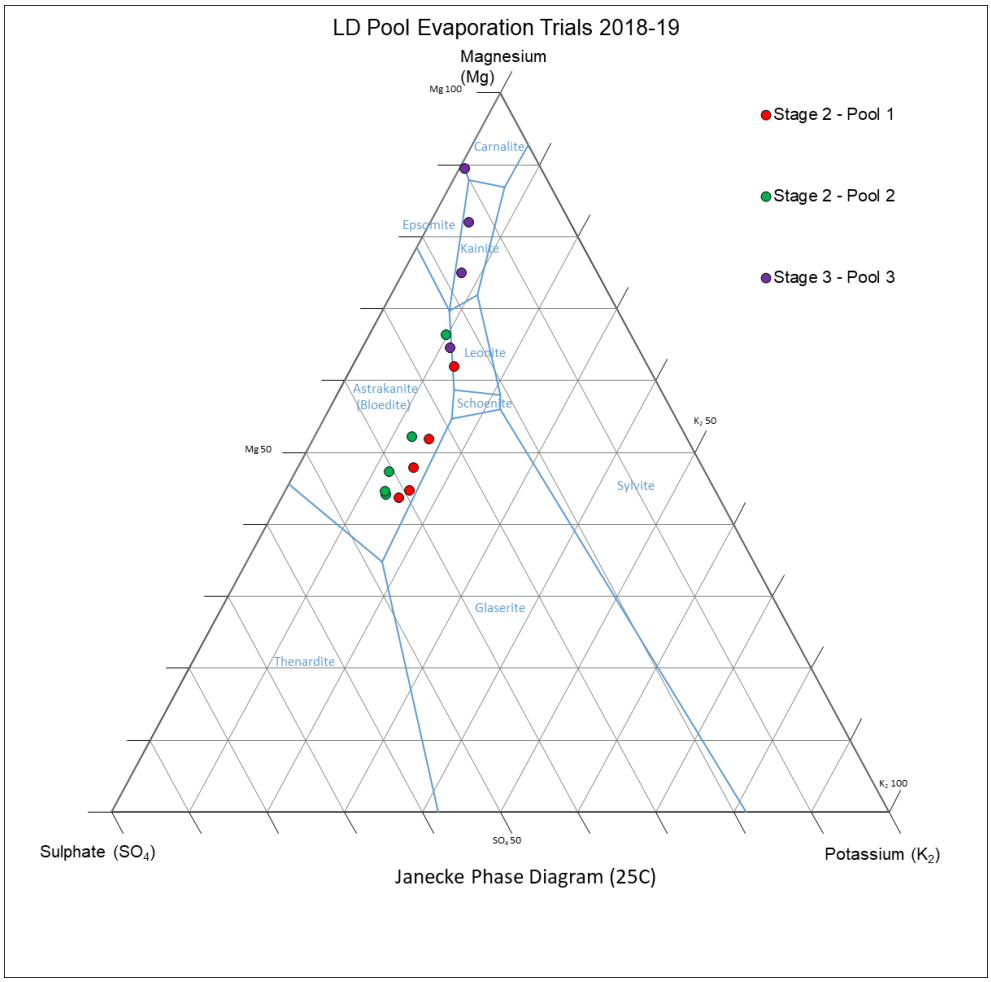

Figure 2. Evaporation Trial Brines – Jänecke Plot

Table 13. Stage 4 Back Mix Brine Analyses – Partial Evaporation*

Ca (kg/m³)	K (kg/m³)	Mg (kg/m³)	Na (kg/m³)	SO_4 (kg/m³)	Cl (kg/m³)
0.15	21.5	72.8	22.7	62.4	226

Note *: The back mixed brine used in the trial has been evaporated from a composition close to that shown in Table 12 to that shown in Table 13. The salt which crystallises during this early evaporation phase is primarily Halite (NaCl) with a very low K content.

Table 14. Stage 4 Back Mix Trial Solids Analyses – Partial Evaporation

Ca (%w/w)	K (%w/w)	Mg (%w/w)	Na (%w/w)	SO_4 (%w/w)	Cl (%w/w)
0.085	0.30	1.26	34.7	3.17	53.6

Stage 5

Stage 5 is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2019. The objective of Stage 5 is to produce a Mixed Salt harvest grading approximately 10% K containing less than 20% NaCl.

Table 15. Stage 5 Feed Brine Analyses as at 30/6/19*

Ca (kg/m³)	K (kg/m³)	Mg (kg/m³)	Na (kg/m³)	SO_4 (kg/m³)	Cl (kg/m³)
0.15	19.8	69.4	27.6	71.3	211

Notes *: The brine mixing ratio (vol/vol) is a function of the respective brine compositions. The high Mg EEB composition is relatively constant. However, the composition of the lake brine utilised is relatively flexible. The ratio of EEB to lake brine must be adjusted such that the feed brine to Stage 5 plots in the Kainite field of the Jänecke Phase diagram.

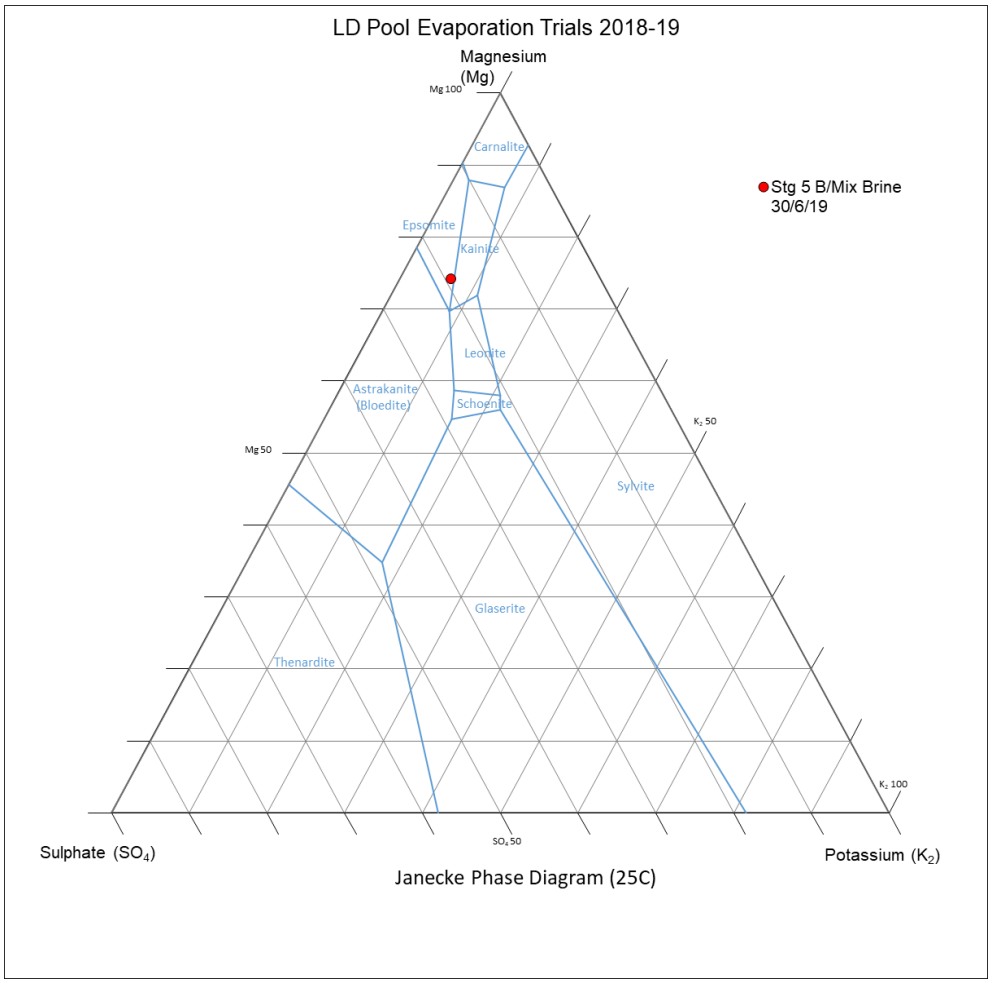

Figure 3. Stage 5 Backmix Brine as at 30/6/19 – Jänecke Plot

LD Project Environmental Permitting Update

In its previous quarterly Reward advised that it had received notification from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation of Western Australia (EPA Services Division) that the LD Project Environmental Review Document ("ERD") had been approved for release for public review. The public review period ran for six weeks and closed on Monday, 18th March 2019.

The EPA Services Division then provided Reward with a summary of the submissions made and the Company worked on its responses to address these submissions. The aim was to complete this process during the quarter but due to the

large number of submissions, this took slightly longer then expected. The response document was submitted shortly after the end of the quarter.

This document, which involved substantial input from Reward and its team of highly experienced environmental consultants, comprehensively addressed all of the submissions.

The next steps involve an LD site visit by representatives from the EPA (which is imminent), followed by the completion of the review of Reward's response document. It is expected that the Project will then be presented to the EPA board for its recommendation.

Officer Basin Exploration Update

Earlier in the year Reward applied for 5,521 km^2 of Exploration Licences in the Officer Basin (see Figures 4 and 5) to the east of its Lake Disappointment Project (see ASX release dated 3 April 2019 titled: "Reward Applies for Large Acreage of New Tenements in the Officer Basin Highly Prospective for Sulphate of Potash"). At the time the Company also obtained exclusive rights to an additional 3,075km^2 of Exploration Licences applied for by Kesli Chemicals Pty Ltd which are contiguous to these applications. Combined, the tenements make up a substantial land package in an area previously unexplored for buried Potash deposits.

During the quarter Reward held fruitful discussions with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (the body corporate for the region's Martu Traditional Owners) for its Officer Basin tenement applications and also on behalf of and Kesli Chemicals' four tenement applications.

Finalisation of a Land Access Agreement in respect of the four Kesli Chemicals' tenements (ELA's 45/5272 and 69/3577-3579) is expected imminently and granting should occur shortly thereafter. This would enable exploration activities to commence during the current field season.

For further information please contact:

Greg Cochran
Chief Executive Officer
on behalf of the Board

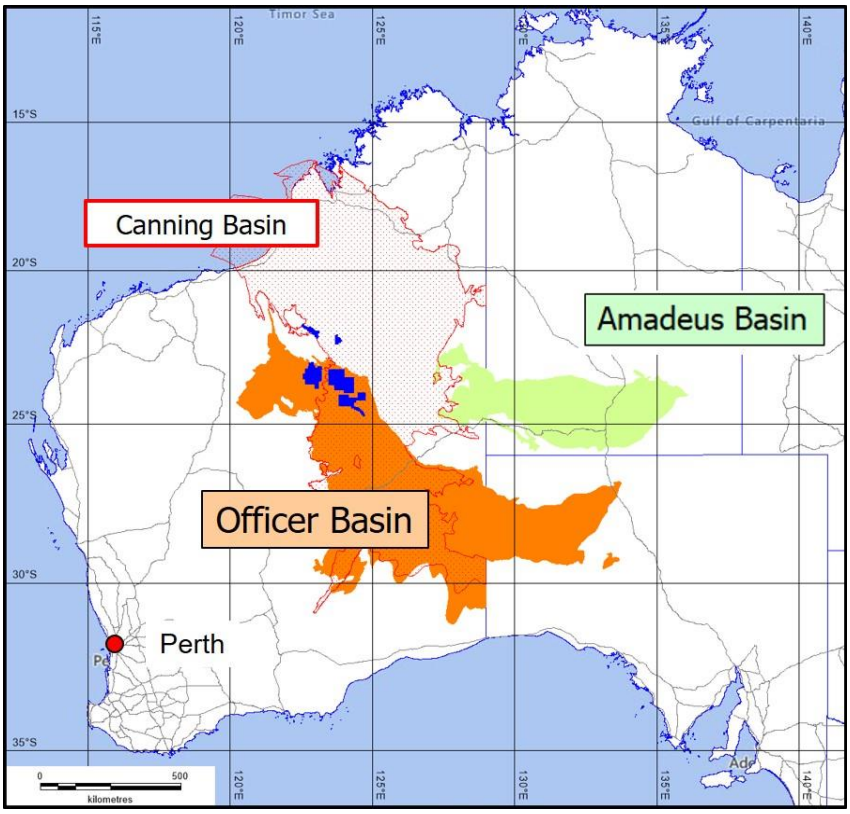

Figure 4. Location of WA's major evaporite basins Reward's tenements are in blue

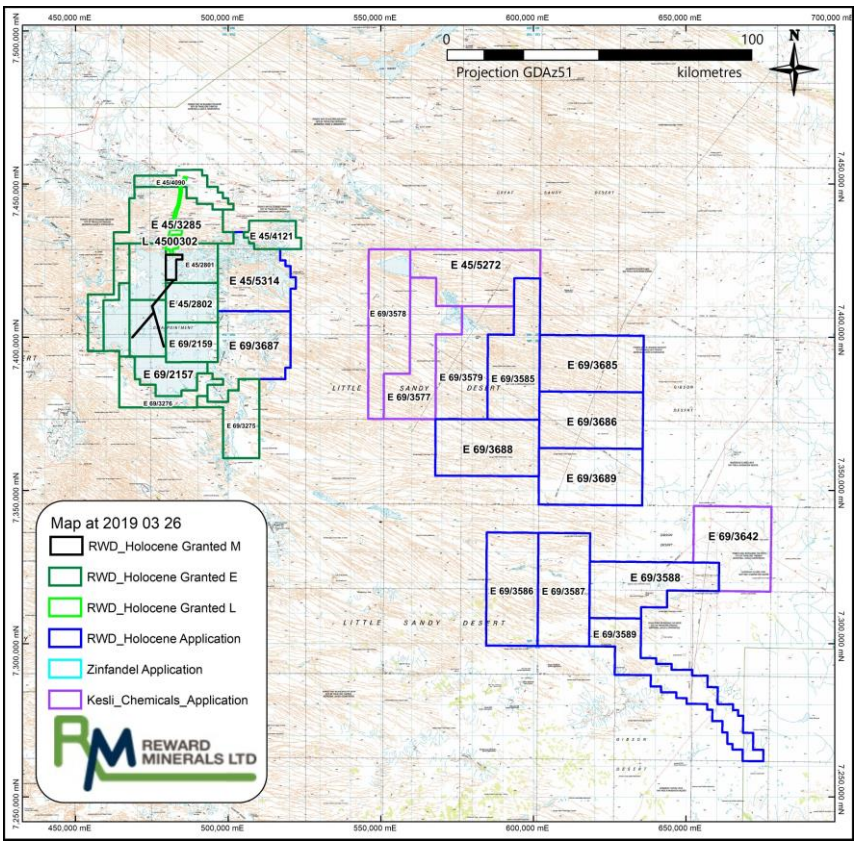

Figure 5. Officer Basin Tenements (Purple) Lake Disappointment Tenements (Green)

About Reward

Reward Minerals Ltd (Reward) is a potash-focussed exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Code: RWD) with a portfolio of advanced exploration projects in Australia hosting significant sulphate of potassium (SOP) resources. The Company's tenements cover approximately 10,000 km^2 containing a series of highly prospective playa-style lakes and palaeovalleys known to host substantial volumes of high-density potassium rich brines.

Reward's flagship project is its 100% owned LD SOP Project, located 340 km east of Newman in the Little Sandy Desert of north-western Western Australia. The LD Project consists of a tenement package that covers over 3,000km^2 which hosts an Indicated and Inferred extractable Mineral Resource of 153 Mt of SOP grading approximately 11.3kg/m^3 of SOP brine in sediments from surface to a depth of approximately 90m. The Project has a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Martu people, the traditional owners of the land, as well as a granted Mining Lease and associated Miscellaneous Licence. A Pre-Feasibility Study for the LD Project was completed at the end April 2018. Permitting is well advanced with state and federal regulators currently assessing the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Brine Assays and Analyses is based on information compiled by Dr Michael Ruane, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Royal Australian Chemical Institute. Dr Ruane is an Executive Director of Reward Minerals. Dr Ruane 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'. Dr Ruane consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain certain "forward-looking statements". When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Reward believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

For a more detailed discussion of such risks and uncertainties, see Reward's other ASX Releases, Presentations and Annual Reports. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Reward does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX Release, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Appendix 1

JORC Table 1 for Crystallisation Trials

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Feed brine for the reported pond evaporation trial was pumped from a 1000m long x 1.5m wide x 2m deep trench dug into Lake Disappointment surface sediments. Feed brine samples were collected at approximately weekly intervals into clean 250 ml plastic sample bottles for analysis. The evaporation ponds comprised two membrane (HDPE) lined ponds placed on the lake surface plus three above ground swimming pools. Brine samples were taken manually at regular intervals from respective evaporation ponds for analysis. These samples were transported to Perth for analysis. When received, samples were placed in a 40°C water bath to dissolve any crystallised salts. Aliquats of brine were diluted x50 with distilled water (typically 10mls diluted to 500mls in volumetric flask) prior to dispatch to ALS Metallurgical Laboratories in Balcatta. Samples were assayed for Ca, K, Mg, Na and total S. Generally, Cl and SG analyses were undertaken in-house by RWD. Pond brine for a particular evaporation stage was evaporated to pre-determined K/Mg concentration to evaluate the composition of salts crystallised from evaporation of brine analysing within a certain composition range. When brines reached the trigger stage composition, the pond was drained and salts harvested manually (in this trial), stockpiled to drain further and then bagged for transport to Perth. Samples of harvest salt material were hammer milled to -6mm for sampling prior to analysis. Selected samples from each harvest solids collection were thoroughly mixed by hand in a large tub and then subsampled for dilution. Dilution of solid samples involved dissolving 20gms in 1 litre of distilled water using a volumetric flask.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Pond brine samples were collected below surface. Harvested solids were homogenised, piled to allow further drainage and then sampled along the surface of the piled material. Multiple samples were collected. Selected samples were hammer milled for more accurate subsampling then diluted for submission for assay. Variability of subsample analyses were within acceptable ranges.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not applicable.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not applicable.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	No logging was carried out/required during the evaporation trial. Samples collected were noted on log sheets. Bagged solid samples were numbered and weighed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Not applicable.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Brine samples sent to Perth were heated in a water bath at 40°C to dissolve any crystallised salts, thoroughly mixed by inversion and then sampled for dilution via auto-pipette. Dilutions involved diluting 10ml aliquots to 250mls using distilled water. Diluted brine samples were sent to ALS Metallurgy for ICP analyses. Selected bags of hammer milled harvest solids were homogenised by hand in a large tub and subsampled for dilution. The 20gm subsamples were diluted with 1 litre of distilled water using a volumetric flask. Diluted solid based samples were also sent to ALS Metallurgy for ICP analyses. A small selection of hammer milled solid samples were also provided to the ALS Metallurgy - Mineralogy Dept for XRD analyses in order to identify the crystalline species present. These submitted solid samples were minus 6mm material collected exactly as described above. ALS Mineralogy dried the samples submitted for XRD analyses very carefully at 38°C over a number of days (to retain 'waters of crystallisation'). These 'dried' samples were then hand ground in a mortar and pestle prior to mounting for the XRD measurements.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The brine collection and dilution techniques used are appropriate for ICP analyses. The homogenising and subsampling of harvest solids are regarded as practical under the prevailing conditions on site. The solids dissolution ratios are also appropriate for ICP analyses. For XRD analyses directly on submitted (hammer milled) harvest solids, the careful 38°C drying and hand grinding of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		these solids by ALS Metallurgy prior to XRD analyses are regarded as practical and best practice for the type of material being analysed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	See above. Analyses of multiple subsamples indicated low level variability in the harvest samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	See above. Multiple solids samples collected and assayed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	See above.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Procedures utilised are regarded as satisfactory for the work being undertaken – see subsampling and sample preparation above. ICP analyses were conducted by ALS Metallurgy on both diluted brine and harvest solids samples to determine Ca, Mg, K, Na and total Sulphur. SO_4 values were calculated by RWD assuming all S was present as SO_4. Chloride assays on both diluted brine and harvest solids samples were carried out in-house (by RWD) via $AgNO_3$ titration using a K_2CrO_4 indicator endpoint. XRD analyses were also conducted on a small selection of harvest solids samples. These analyses must be considered semi-quantitative especially with brine derived 'crystalline' solids. There are analytical limitations resultant from the sample type, sample crystallinity and the gentle preparation steps required prior to analysis (waters of hydration).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	See above.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	ALS Metallurgy use procedures compliant with the ISO 9001 Quality Management System. As such, the use of internal checks via blanks and duplicates etc are a part of their standard protocols. ALS Metallurgy is used to conduct check analyses on in-house chloride assays on a regular basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	See sampling techniques above.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Initial data recorded onto log sheets. This data subsequently transferred to digital form in either Word or Excel. Paperwork stored either onsite or in Perth, digital files stored on Company PCs in Perth.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Not applicable.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Data provided does not relate to geological structure.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were clearly marked and secured onsite before being transported by company vehicle to Perth. Samples were prepared in Perth lab prior to submitting to ALS for assay. All submitted samples were clearly labelled with Company identifiers. Assay samples were hand delivered to ALS by RWD staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Company and independent Consultants undertake detailed and regular data quality assurance, reviews and cross checks to verify the accuracy of all data and results.

Tenement Holdings as at 30 June 2019

Tenement	Status	RWD Ownership at Quarter End	% Interest Acquired During the Quarter	% Interest Disposed During the Quarter
Lake Disappointment, Western Australia				
E45/2801	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/2802	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/2803	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/3285	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/3286	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/4090	Granted	100%	-	-
E45/4121	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/2156	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/2157	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/2158	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/2159	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/3275	Granted	100%	-	-
E69/3276	Granted	100%	-	-
L45/302	Granted	100%	-	-
M45/1227	Granted	100%	-	-
Runton, Western Australia				
ELA45/5314	Application	100%	-	-
Gibson, Western Australia				
ELA69/3585	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3586	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3587	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3588	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3589	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3685	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3686	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3687	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3688	Application	100%	-	-
ELA69/3689	Application	100%	-	-
Balfour, Western Australia				
LA46/128	Application	100%	-	-
Dora, Western Australia				
E45/4292	-	0%	-	100%
ELA45/4321	Application	100%	-	-
ELA45/4488	Application	100%	-	-