ASX RELEASE

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

31 October 2019

ASX CODE
RWD
RWDOA

SHARE PRICE
$0.10

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

MARKET CAPITALISATION
~$16M (undiluted)

DIRECTORS

Colin McCavana
Chairman

Michael Ruane
Director

Rod Della Vedova
Non-Executive Director

MANAGEMENT

Greg Cochran
Chief Executive Officer

Bianca Taveira
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KEY PROJECT

Lake Disappointment Project

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Highlights

- **LD Project Crystallisation Trial entering its final stages with continued excellent results.**
- **LD Project Environmental Permitting – the WA EPA conducted a site visit and completed its review of Reward's "Response to Submissions document" that emanated from the Public Consultation Process.**
- **Land Access and Mineral Exploration Agreement executed with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (the body corporate for the region's Martu Traditional Owners) for the Officer Basin tenements and Programmes of Work lodged.**
- **$1,304,681 in rebate funds received via the Australian Government Research and Development Incentive program for ongoing innovative metallurgical and pilot testwork activities taken during the 2018 tax year.**

Corporate

Expenditure by Reward during the September 2019 quarter was $449,000, continuing to reflect 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 $2.445 Million due to the R&D refund being received during the quarter.

Reward advised during the quarter that it had received $1,304,681 in rebate funds via the Australian Government Research and Development Incentive program. The refund was in line with the claim lodged by Reward earlier this year and as signaled in the Company's previous quarterly.

The claim was substantiated by the (still ongoing) innovative metallurgical and pilot testwork activities undertaken at Lake Disappointment and at test facilities in Perth during the 2018 tax year.

LD Project Crystallisation Trial Nearing Conclusion

The long-term evaporation trial for Potassium Mixed Salt generation was nearing completion at the end of the quarter, with excellent results.

The final phase of the trial involved on site evaporation of composite brine generated by Back Mixing high Magnesium Chloride ($MgCl_2$) end brine (EEB) with partially evaporated lake brine obtained from surface trenches on Lake Disappointment.

The objective of this phase of the trial was to produce a Mixed Salt harvest of acceptable Potassium (K) grade low in Sodium Chloride (NaCl) (< 20%) which could be directly converted to high grade Schoenite suitable for SOP production. If successful, this would allow Reward to avoid a flotation step when upgrading Harvest Salts.

Back Mix Trial Description

Back Mix brine containing 26.2 kg/m^3 K and 86 kg/m^3 Mg was evaporated for 48 days until the Mg content reached 115 kg/m^3. By this time, the K content of the brine had reduced from the 26.2 kg/m^3 to 4.5 kg/m^3. This means that greater than 85% of the K in the feed brine reported to the harvest product.

As the evaporation pond for this phase was a plastic vessel, brine losses due to seepage were zero for the trial. Table 1 below shows the composition of the brines from commencement to completion of the final evaporation / crystallisation phase of the trial.

Table 1 – Back Mix Brine Analyses August - September 2019

Date	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)
2/8/19	0.10	26.20	86.05	14.60	63.97	250.27
16/8/19	0.08	20.10	83.90	9.95	47.88	243.13
6/9/19	0.08	8.95	95.85	6.85	47.42	263.44
13/9/19	0.08	6.20	108.45	5.10	48.59	294.14
19/9/19	0.05	4.50	115.00	4.22	50.00	309.26

The Janecke Phase Diagram shown in Figure 2 plots the change in brine composition over the period of the trial and the anticipated mineral crystallised at each stage.

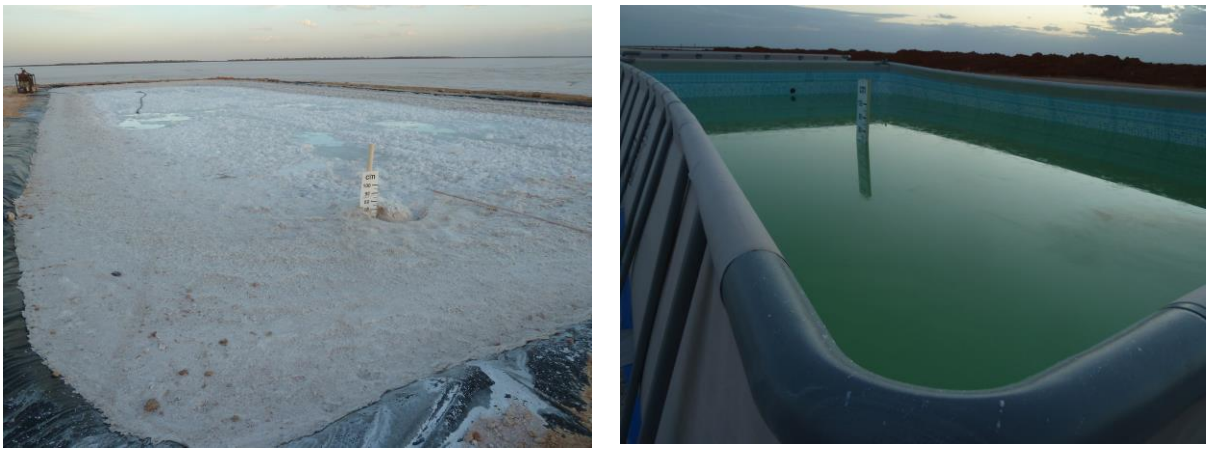

Figure 1 – An Evaporation Pond and Pool used in the earlier phases of the Crystallisation Trial

The Back Mix trial was completed within the 48 days between August 2, 2019 and September 19, 2019, a relatively cool period of the year. The daily evaporation rate ranged from 2.3 mm/day at commencement to 2.8 mm/day by September 19th.

The daily maximum and minimum ambient temperatures during August averaged 26.5^{o}C and 10.6^{o}C respectively. For September, the corresponding figures were 33.7^{o}C and 15.6^{o}C.

Figure 3 shows the daily ambient maximum and minimum temperatures during the trial period.

Figure 4 shows the variation in brine temperature over the same period.

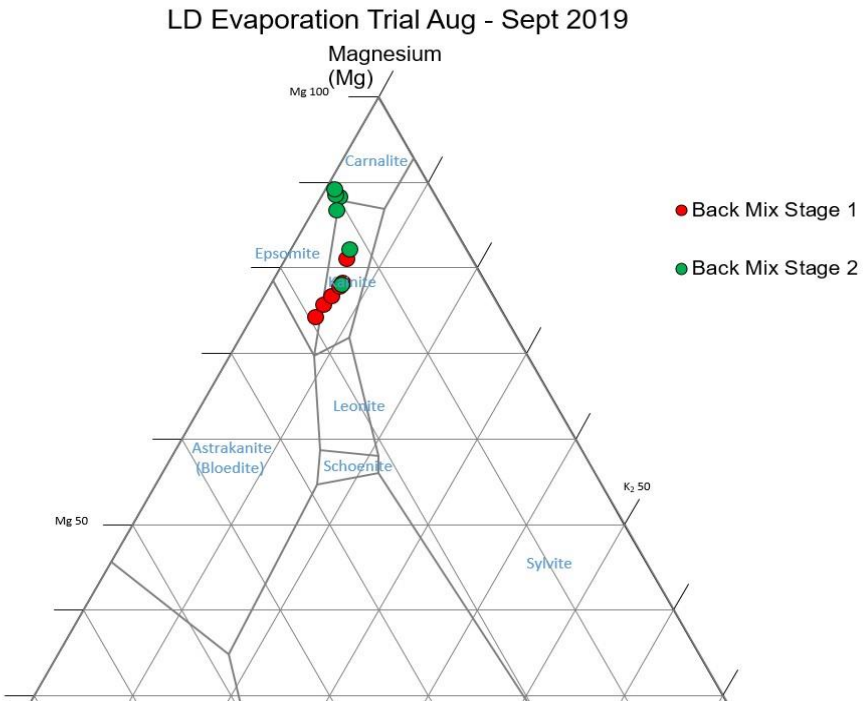

Figure 2 – Back Mix Brines - Janecke Plot

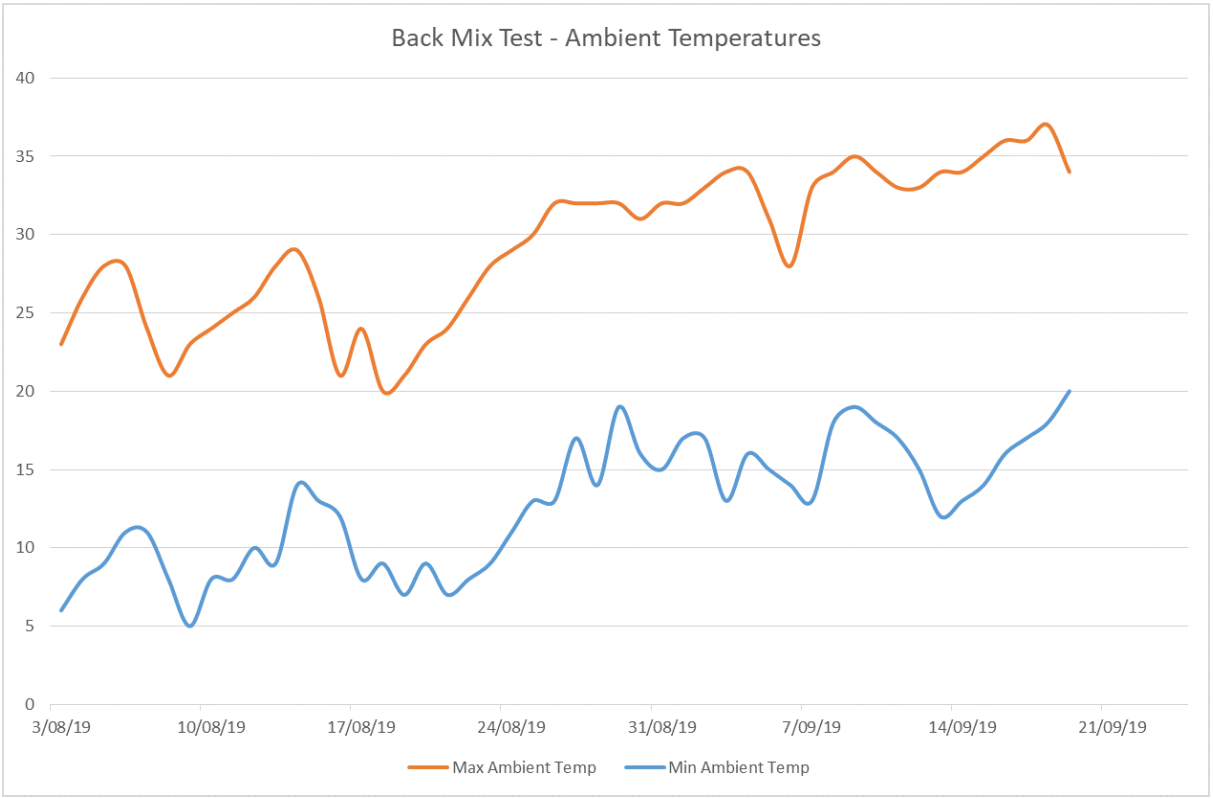

Figure 3 – Ambient Temperature Variation

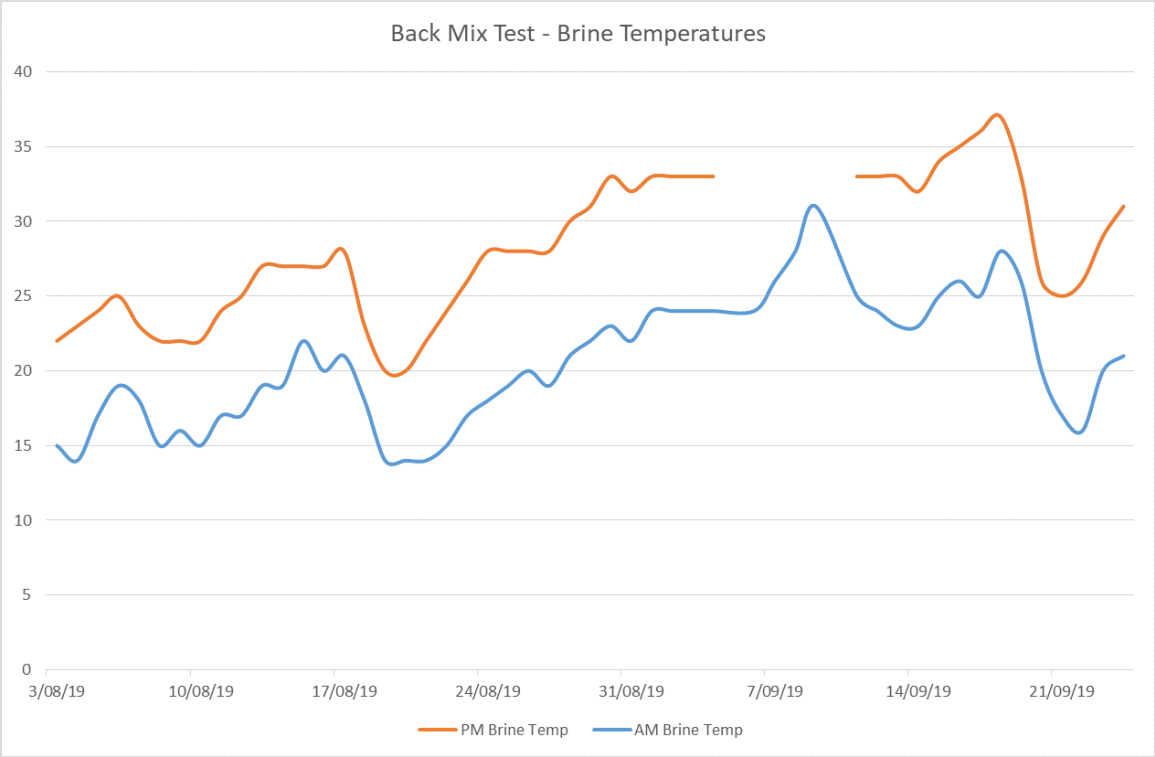

Figure 4 – Brine Temperature Variation

As mentioned above, the K yield to the Back Mix trial harvest was estimated to be above 85% based on currently available data. Full analyses and mass balance data will be completed during the December quarter. The composition of the harvested solids is given in Table 2 below (wet harvest data).

Table 2 – Back Mix Stage 2 Harvest Solids - Assays

	Ca (%w/w)	K (%w/w)	Mg (%w/w)	Na (%w/w)	SO_4 (%w/w)	Cl (%w/w)
Average *	0.023	7.86	8.50	4.57	12.04	30.13

* Non weighted average.

If it is assumed that 100% of the Na in the harvest product is present as Chloride, the Sodium Chloride content of the Harvest Solids is approximately 11.6%.

Kainite – Schoenite Conversion of Harvest Solids

To confirm that the harvest solids were of adequate quality to progress to the next production phase, a sample of the harvest solids was processed to convert the Kainite ($MgSO_4 \cdot KCl \cdot 3H_2O$) present to Schoenite ($K_2Mg(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$). (Schoenite is the mineral that will be fed into LD's SOP crystalliser circuit.) In this conversion step, the harvest solids were contacted (under agitation) with end brine from the SOP crystalliser circuit (PEB50) at room temperature for 45 minutes. The reactor slurry was then filtered to recover the Schoenite product.

Assay details for this test are provided in Table 3 below.

The trial performed well with the conversion solids containing 16.9% K and only 0.83% Na. Recovery of K to the conversion solids was over 78% (see Table 3 footnote), compared to the 65% used in the PFS. Reward believes that this

product will make an ideal feed for SOP crystallisation. It is also worth noting that K recovery can be further improved by cooling the process stream.

Table 3 – Conversion Test on Back Mix Harvest Solids

Sample Description	Mass (gms)	SG	Vol (mls)	K (g/l)	Mg (g/l)	Na (g/l)	SO_4 (g/l)	Cl (g/l)
PEB50	806.0	1.3521	596.1	94.5	48.0	7.1	320.9	0.0
LD Harvest Solids	450.0			76.5	86.7	44.4	123.6	299.9
Conversion Filtrate	845.1	1.3118	644.2	29.5	66.7	32.2	102.4	195.4
Conversion Solids	407.5			169.2	59.7	8.3	423.0	28.6
Element Recovery to Schoenite filter cake *				78.4%	36.2%	14.0%	72.3%	8.5%

* Recoveries reported in Table 3 are % of each element reporting to the Schoenite product vs the total element input via Harvest solids plus the Process End Brine (PEB50).

LD Project Environmental Permitting Update

During the quarter, Reward received notification from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation of Western Australia (EPA Services Division) that it had completed its review of the Company's Response to Submissions document for the LD Project.

The EPA Services Division considered that the "Response to Submissions" document for LD was adequate to enable the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to prepare its draft assessment report. This followed a period of consultation between Reward and the EPA Services Division after the end of the public review period and the site visit which took place on the 1st August.

Reward recently met with the EPA Board (after the end of the quarter) and eagerly awaits the EPA's assessment recommendation. The EPA will soon be publishing, on its website, the Company's responses to comments received from members of the public and regulatory agencies during the 6-week exhibition of Reward's Environmental Review Document (ERD).

Officer Basin Exploration Update

Earlier in the year, Reward applied for 5,521 km^2 of Exploration Licences in the Officer Basin (see Figures 5 and 6) 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.

Reward believes that the western Officer Basin has the potential to host significant buried potash resources at relatively shallow depths.

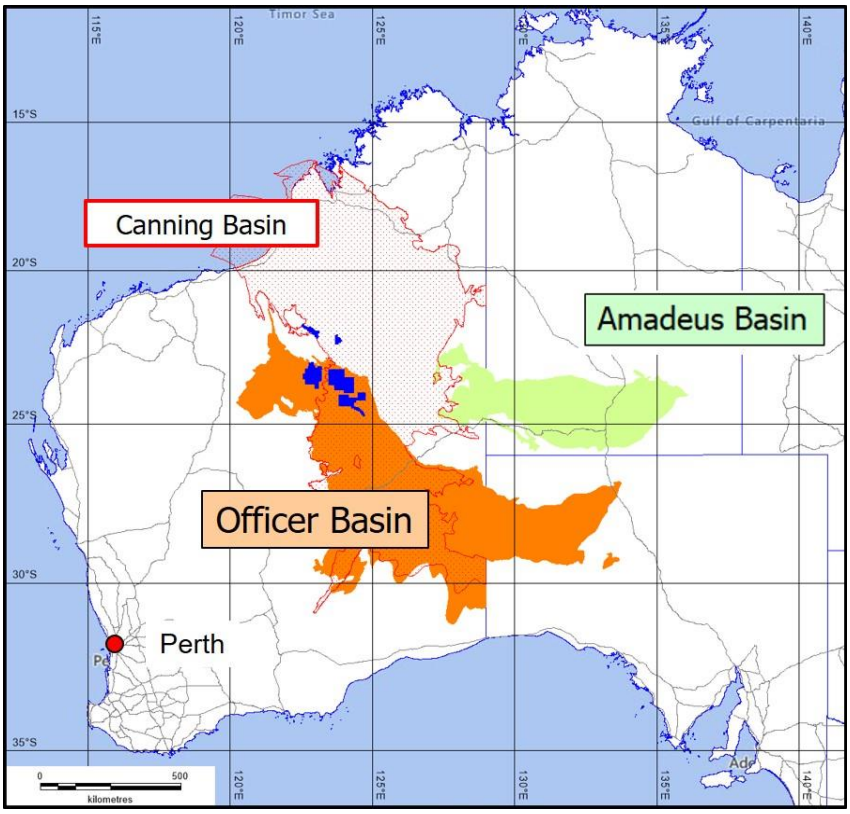

Figure 5 – Location of WA's major evaporite basins Reward's tenements are in blue

During the quarter, a Land Access and Mineral Exploration Agreement in respect of the four Kesli Chemicals' tenements (ELA's 45/5272 and 69/3577-3579) was executed with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (WDLAC – the body corporate for the region's Martu Traditional Owners). Subsequently, the four Exploration Licences covering 2,454 km^2 were granted (E45/5272, E69/3577, E69/3578 and E69/3579).

Initial exploration activities will focus on the four granted tenements which cover significant topographical and gravity lows in the Gibson area – see Figure 7.

Since the granting of tenements, Reward has lodged Programmes of Work (POWs) with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the drilling of several holes up to 450 metres deep in the target areas (see further explanation below).

Approval of the programs is anticipated in the December quarter.

The Company has also advanced negotiations with WDLAC to conduct Heritage Surveys over the proposed exploration sites. Reward anticipates the Heritage Clearance Surveys being completed before the end of November prior to commencement of Martu Law Time.

Should this occur, the exploration equipment for the program will be mobilised to the Midway Well Area prior to the summer / wet season.

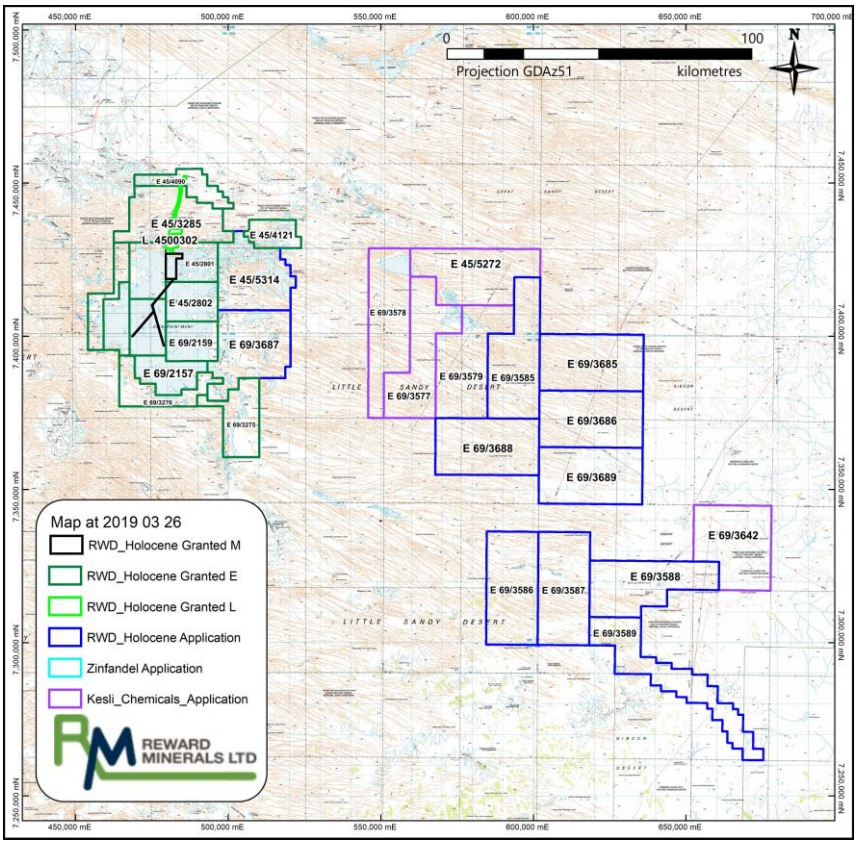

Figure 6 – Officer Basin Tenements (Kesli and Reward) Lake Disappointment Tenements (Reward)

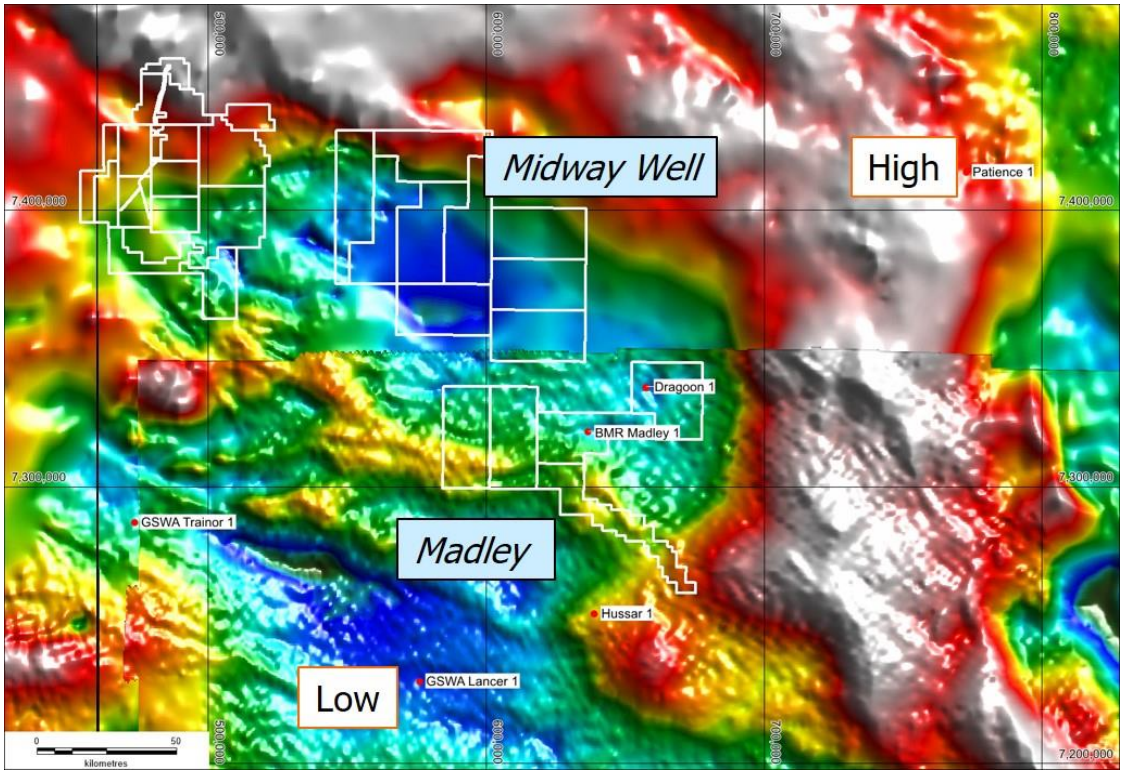

Figure 7 – Officer Basin Regional Gravity Imagery, Sieonova & Iaskey, 2005. GSWA Report 98.

Exploration Targets

Reward's Officer Basin exploration strategy is based on the observation that the Browne Formation, which hosts extensive evaporites in the Officer Basin, outcrops over a large area (250,000 km^2) in the western part of the basin, in particular in the Gibson area.

Numerous palaeovalley-hosted SOP deposits, such as Lake Disappointment, Lake Dora, Lake Auld etc, may have emanated from the Gibson area as a result of erosion of the outcropping Browne Formation in that area. Importantly, since the brines in the region's palaeovalley deposits are relatively high in Potassium and Sulphate, it could be concluded that the deposition of the Browne Formation reached the Potash crystallisation stage in the western Officer Basin.

Examination of the seismic data also suggests that, while some sections of the potentially Potash rich horizons may have been eroded away, a substantial volume of Browne Formation evaporites remain buried below surficial sediment cover in the Gibson area.

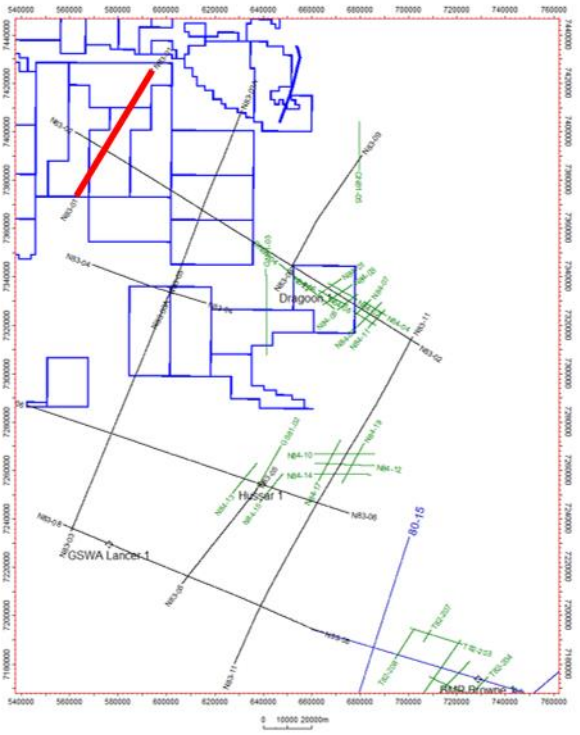

Figure 8(a) – Line N83-01 Position

Extent of Seismic Cross Section shown in Figure 9(a)

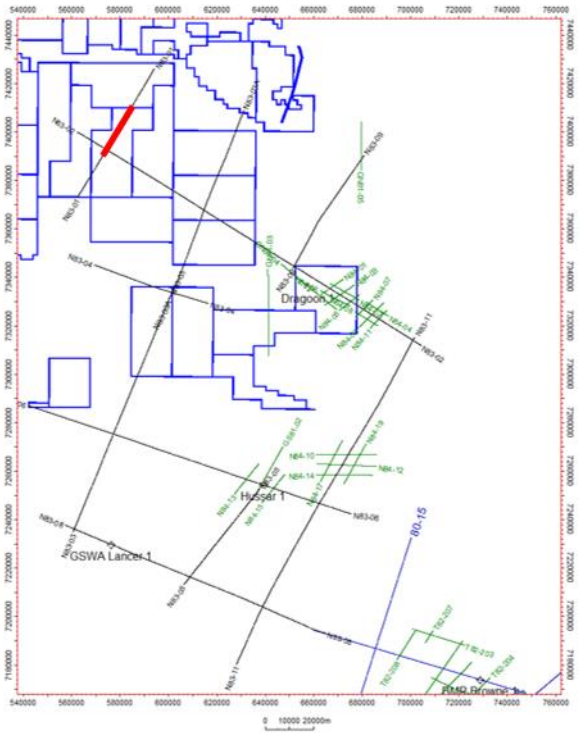

Figure 8(b) – Line N83-01 Central Trough Position

Extent of Seismic Cross Section shown in Figure 9(b)

Diapiric salt flow has resulted in sub surface evaporites breaching the surface in numerous locations throughout the western Officer Basin (See Figures 8 and 9). These breaches represent an exploration opportunity for intersection of Potash mineralisation at relatively shallow depths.

A program of core holes to depths of 400 – 500 metres has been designed to test this concept. The discovery of much shallower Potash mineralisation remains a distinct possibility. However, available seismic data does not clearly define near surface targets.

Reward has its own rig, ancillary equipment and personnel capable of drilling core holes well beyond the 400 – 500 metres maximum depths proposed at this time. Drilling can commence immediately once Heritage Clearance and DMIRS Programme of Works approvals are received.

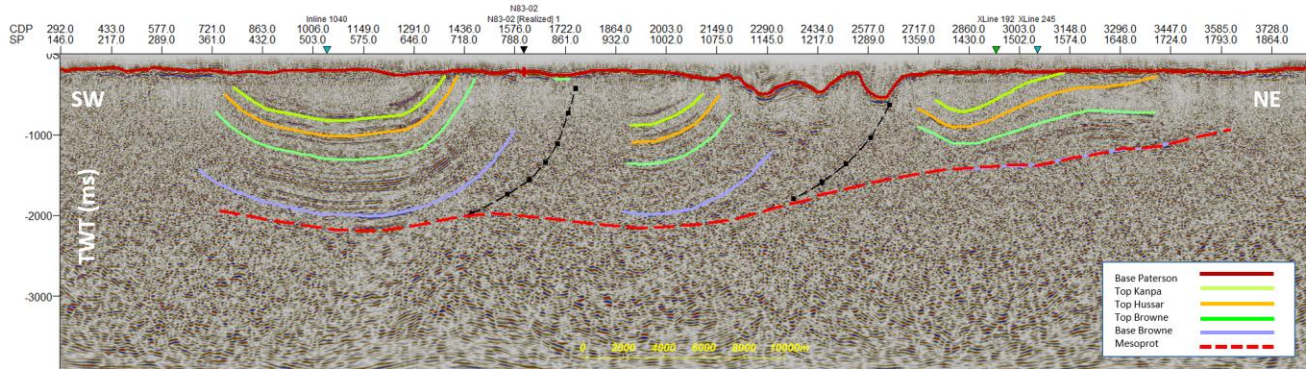

Figure 9(a) – Seismic Interpretation, Line N83-01

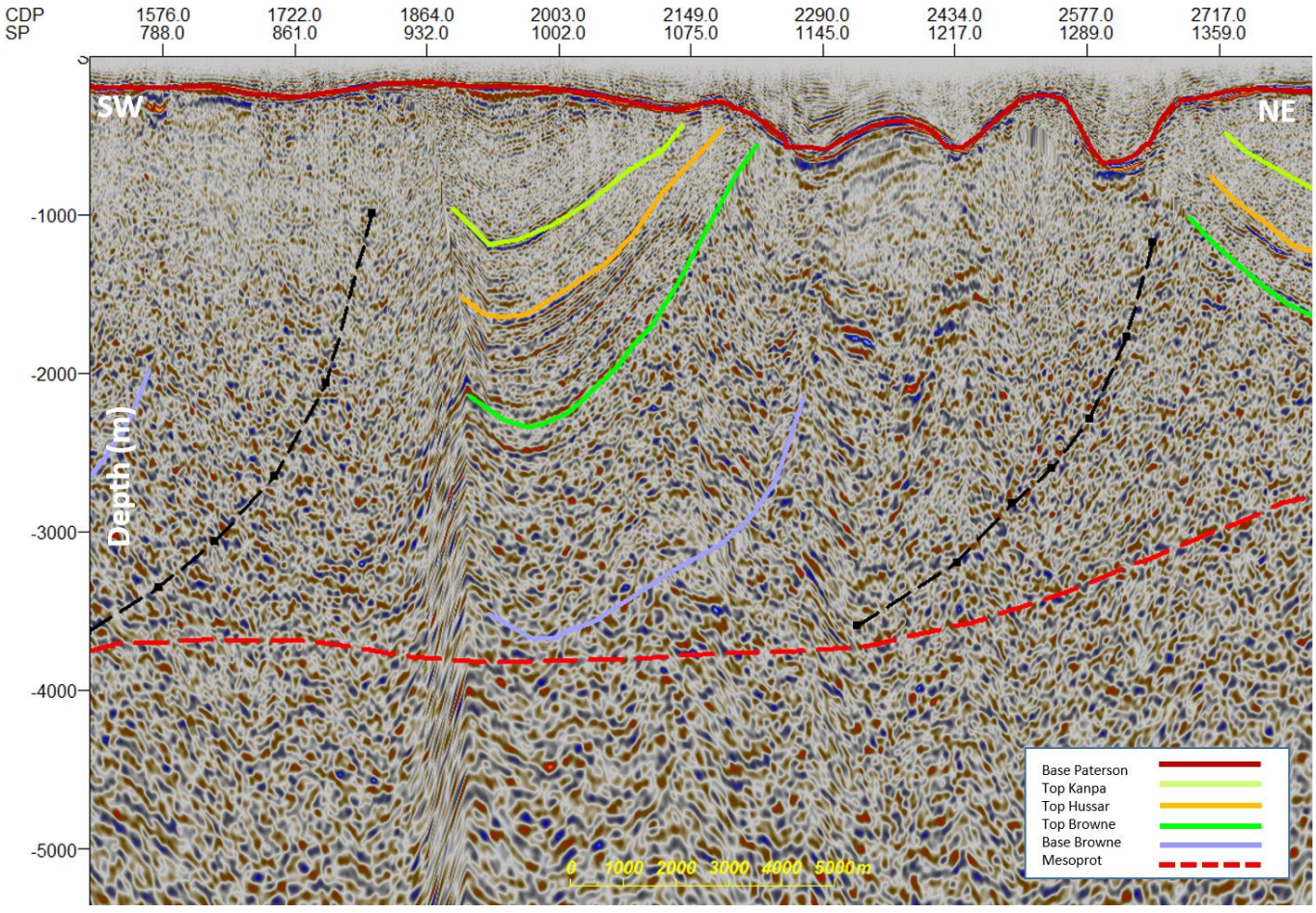

Figure 9(b) – Seismic Interpretation, central portion of Line N83-01 (Depth section: VE=3)

For further information please contact:

Greg Cochran
Chief Executive Officer
on behalf of the Board

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.

Exploration Results – Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, 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.*	Raw feed brine for the early stages of the reported evaporation trial was pumped from a 1000m long x 1.5m wide x 2m deep trench dug into Lake Disappointment surface sediments. Raw 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 along with three above ground swimming pools and a large plastic tub. The term 'pond' is used herein for simplicity and refers to any of the three vessel types as appropriate. Brine samples were taken manually at regular intervals from the appropriate ponds for analysis. These samples were transported to Perth for analysis. When received, samples were either placed in a 40°C water bath or pre-diluted 1:1 to dissolve any crystallised salts. Aliquots of brine were then diluted to x50 overall 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 concentrations to evaluate the composition of salts crystallised from evaporation of brine analysing within a certain composition range. When brines reached that stage's trigger composition, the pond was drained and salts harvested manually (in this trial), stockpiled to drain further and then bagged either for ongoing site storage or for transport to Perth.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples of harvest salt material were hammer milled, as appropriate, 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 to 1 litre using distilled water and a volumetric flask. 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 as appropriate 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 either heated in a water bath at 40°C or pre-diluted 1:1 to dissolve any crystallised salts, thoroughly mixed by inversion and then sampled for dilution via auto-pipette. Dilutions involved diluting 10ml aliquots to either 250mls or 500mls as appropriate using distilled water to give an overall dilution of 50x. Diluted brine samples were sent to ALS Metallurgy for ICP analyses. Selected bags of prepared harvest solids were homogenised by hand in a large tub and subsampled for dilution. The 20gm subsamples were diluted to 1 litre using distilled water and 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 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 harvest solids, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		process undertaken by ALS Metallurgy prior to the analyses of drying at 38°C and carefully hand grinding the solids is 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 uses 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 September 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				
ELA45/4321	Application	100%	-	-
ELA45/4488	Application	100%	-	-