Addendum to Quarterly Report for December 2017 Released on 31 January 2018

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KEY PROJECT

LD SOP Project

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Reward Minerals Ltd (ASX: RWD) wishes to advise that for completeness, the JORC Table for the December 2017 “Quarterly Activities Report” released on 31 January 2018, is attached at Appendix A which is in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.6. This information should be read in conjunction with the aforementioned announcement.

Greg Cochran
CEO

(Addendum to December 2017 Quarterly Activities Report)

APPENDIX A: JORC Table

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *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'). 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.*	The sampling program involved collection of brine samples from previously drilled and cased bore holes or from trenches excavated in the Lake Disappointment Potash Project in WA. In the case of bores, brines from holes LDBH1601 – LDBH1603 were recovered using a 75mm electric submersible pump. Brines from holes LDBH1604, LDRC1461 and LDRC1462 were obtained by airlifting from the holes with a 350cfm air compressor mounted on an amphibious excavator. Samples were collected from the outlet of the airlift delivery pipe into a 20 litre bucket at regular intervals over an 8-12 hour period. A composite brine sample was transferred from the bucket into a 500 ml screw top sample bottle which was labelled and then stored in a cool place prior to delivery and analysis in Perth. Duplicate samples were held on site until analytical data become available. In the case of trenches, brine was continuously pumped from trenches with diesel driven variable speed centrifugal pumps. Pumping rate was adjusted to allow steady state water level to be maintained. Samples were collected on a daily basis in the same manner as for bore hole samples.
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.).*	Holes were drilled using mud rotary drilling technique with the Company owned/operated Hanjin Rig. Pilot holes were drilled initially and then reamed out to 300mm diameter. The holes were cased with 200mm slotted (and solid) casing and packed with -1.6 + 3.2mm gravel. Collar locations, hole depths and approximate brine flows are provided in Table 2. All holes were vertical. The holes were developed by air lift technique for several hours until only clear brine was being delivered prior to more accurate brine flow testing and sample collection.
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.*	Previous core drilling and sampling in the vicinity of the current holes indicated relatively consistent Potassium values in brines recovered at various depths downhole. For these preliminary bore holes casing was slotted for almost the full depth of the hole, hence brine samples recovered are effectively composites of the total hole profile. Subsequent holes and adjacent monitoring bores will be a cased in a manner allowing brine extraction and flow testing at various downhole depths.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	See above – holes not logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Brine samples were collected over several hours and in some cases on consecutive days. Initial scan analyses (for Mg) were run in-house to establish consistency prior to dispatch to independent laboratories for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.* *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.* *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.*	Elemental analyses of brine samples were performed by ALS Global at its Balcatta laboratory in Perth, WA. ALS is certified to QMS ISO 9001 standards. Brine analyses were performed by a combination inductively coupled plasma - optical emission ICP-OES and ICP Mass Spectrometry. Conductivity, pH and chloride are determined by ion selective electrode techniques. Chloride analyses were also undertaken in-house (RWD) by volumetric titration. Brine SGs were also determined in-house. Check samples and spiked samples were included in most sample batches.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Regular inclusion of blanks, duplicates and spiked samples has verified the analytical techniques and reported values. Samples are also sent to alternative laboratories on a periodic basis.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The drill holes are widely spaced over the Lake Disappointment Playa as provided in Table 2. The results obtained are not for Resource estimation purposes. The Grid system used was MGA 94 Zone 51. Coordinates for the Trenches tested are as below: PT12 7425383 N 481544E 7424290 N 481572 E PT13 7425333 N 481050 E 7425350 N 481007 E
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.*	See above.
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 tabled does not relate to geological structure. Geological logging was not recorded in detail due to mixing of drill cuttings during the mud rotary drilling procedure. Lake stratigraphy has previously been reported based on core drilling on the lake sediments.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are labelled and transported in sealed containers by independent couriers or RWD staff to RWD office in Perth. They are sorted, relabelled if required and delivered to ALS by RWD personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the data provided.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Lake Disappointment Potash Project is 100% owned by Reward Minerals Ltd with Project tenure via the following tenements granted under the Mining Act of Western Australia. E45/2801-2803, E45/3285-3286, E45/4090, E45/4121, E69/2156-2159, E69/3275-3276, L45/302, M45/1227 and L46/128 (Application). RWD has an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation on behalf of the Martu Traditional Owners of the lands held under Native Title Determination WA (2002) FCA 2002 in respect of the Lake Disappointment Project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous exploration had been undertaken on the Lake Disappointment Potash Project prior to that of RWD.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit is a brine containing potassium and sulphate ions that could form a potassium sulphate salt. The brine is contained within saturated sediments below the lake surface and in sediments adjacent to the lake. The lake sits within a broader palaeovalley system that extends over hundreds of kilometres.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole information has been provided in Table 2 of the Company reports. All holes were vertical (Dip -9, Azimuth 90°). No information is excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Not applicable due to exploration results being applicable to a brine and not a solid. No low or high grade cut-off grade has been implemented due to the consistent grade of the brine recovered.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable due to results relating to brine only being extracted.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and tables in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Preliminary data only. Testwork continuing.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Total brine volumes pumped from trenches were estimated by regular spot checks of pipe outlet flows. Use of flow meters was found problematical due to the high salinity of brines being pumped. Monitoring bores (1.5-1.7m depth) were installed at variably spaced locations relative to the trenches. The water levels in the MB's were measured on a daily basis to establish drawdown profiles for future hydrological modelling. Pumping trials are continuing and the model will be released when sufficient data is available.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Trenches will be deepened from the current depth (1.7-2.0m) to approximately 5 metres depth and retested to assess brine flow variation with depth and optimise trench dimensions for commercial production. Additional boreholes will be drilled on and off the Lake Disappointment playa to improve the definition of brine resources available.