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ASX CODE: RWD

DIRECTORS

Colin McCavana
Chairman

Michael Ruane
Executive

Rod Della Vedova
Non-Executive

MANAGEMENT

Lorry Hughes
CEO

Bianca Taveira
Company Secretary

HEAD OFFICE

Reward Minerals Ltd
159 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009

PO Box 1104
Nedlands WA 6909

ACN 009 173 602
ABN 50 009 173 602

T: 08 9386 4699
E: admin@rewardminerals.com
W: www.rewardminerals.com

Exploration Update Newfoundland

Reward Confirms Au-Cu Prospectivity at Mountain Pond and Commences Preparations for Maiden Drill Testing

Highlights

- *High-grade outcrop assays from the Jackpot Prospect confirm strong gold-copper prospectivity, including:*
 - **8.16g/t Au and 0.27% Cu** (SN 435009)
 - **4.61g/t Au and 0.65% Cu** (SN 435010)
 - **4.26g/t Au and 0.19% Cu** (SN 435001)
 - **1.77g/t Au and 1.77% Cu** (SN 435007)
 - **2.65g/t Au and 1.35% Cu** (SN 435006)
- *Soil sampling at the new Bingo Prospect, located ~400m along strike from Jackpot, returned a highly encouraging high-grade assay of **1.55g/t Au**, elevating Bingo to the second-highest priority prospect after Jackpot*
- *Site access clearing and drilling permit approvals are expected within four weeks, with preparations already underway to commence the maiden drilling program at the Jackpot Prospect shortly thereafter*
- *More than 500 new soil samples collected across the project, including from an expanded area at the Bingo Prospect along the prospective Sullivan Pond Fault corridor, have been submitted for analysis - Results are expected in August*
- *The Mountain Pond Project has never been drill tested, presenting a compelling and largely untested discovery opportunity*



Figure 1 – Photograph of geological consultant Jasper Mowatt collecting confirmatory rock chip samples from the outcropping quartz vein and shear zone hosted Jackpot Prospect.

Reward CEO Lorry Hughes commented:

“Results from Jackpot and Bingo have confirmed the project’s prospectivity for gold and copper and highlight the potential to add scale. Our exploration programs to date have focused on confirming historic mineralisation and identifying additional trends to build a pipeline of priority drill targets.

At Bingo, a small number of soil samples collected by prospectors in 2025 returned results in the 50–200ppb Au range, initially defining the prospect. The recent 1,547ppb Au result gives us strong confidence to expand soil coverage and consider trenching and vegetation clearing to support more detailed prospecting and future drilling.

Importantly, the Jackpot vein, located approximately 400m along strike from Bingo, was originally discovered from a single 80ppb Au soil sample. Follow-up prospecting subsequently uncovered a well-mineralised vein and shear zone beneath thick vegetation. The more widespread and higher gold values now identified at Bingo are encouraging for the potential discovery of new bedrock mineralisation in the area.

Bingo is also well located from a logistics perspective, being only 200m from the existing project access road. This proximity should help minimise exploration costs as we move to detailed testing in the near term.”

PERTH, Western Australia (21 July, 2026) - Reward Minerals Limited (ASX: RWD) (“Reward” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise it has received assay results from initial confirmation rock chip and soil sampling at its Mountain Pond Gold Project in Newfoundland, Canada ¹, (Figures 1 - 4).

The Mountain Pond Project is in central northern Newfoundland, approximately 530km by road northwest of the capital St John’s, approximately 112km by road from Reward’s Copper Lance Project ² and 7km northeast of the regional mining service town of Springdale. The project includes 41 contiguous claims covering ~10km² of road accessible underexplored terrane prospective for precious and base metals.

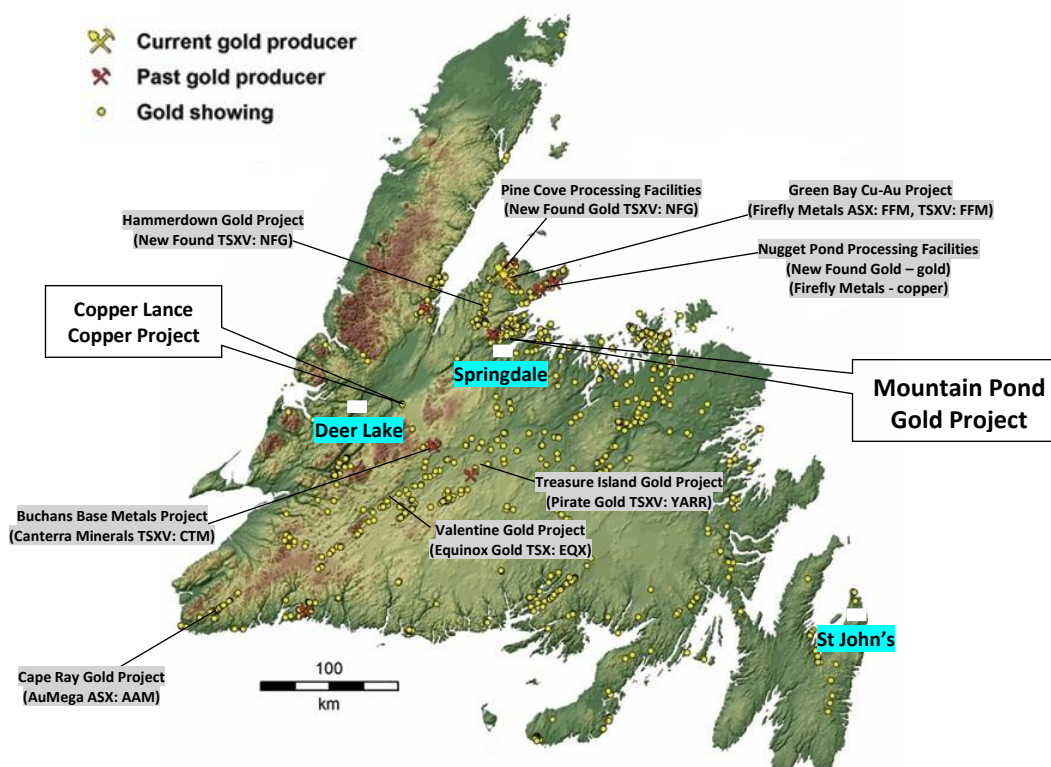


Figure 2 – Map of Newfoundland Island showing the location of Reward’s Mountain Pond and Copper Lance projects, current and past gold producers, new significant gold developments, registered gold occurrences and main service towns.

¹ Refer to RWD ASX announcements dated 7 May & 10 June 2026, ² Refer to RWD ASX announcements dated 12 & 27 November 2025, 24 February 2026 and 10 June 2026.

The Mountain Pond Project includes highly prospective ground along strike and to the west of the mineralised Sullivan Pond Fault and its associated magnetic trend. Rock sampling at the Jackpot Prospect was undertaken to confirm the potential for high-grade gold and copper mineralisation, with this potential supported by the results highlighted in Figures 3 and 4 and included in Table 1.

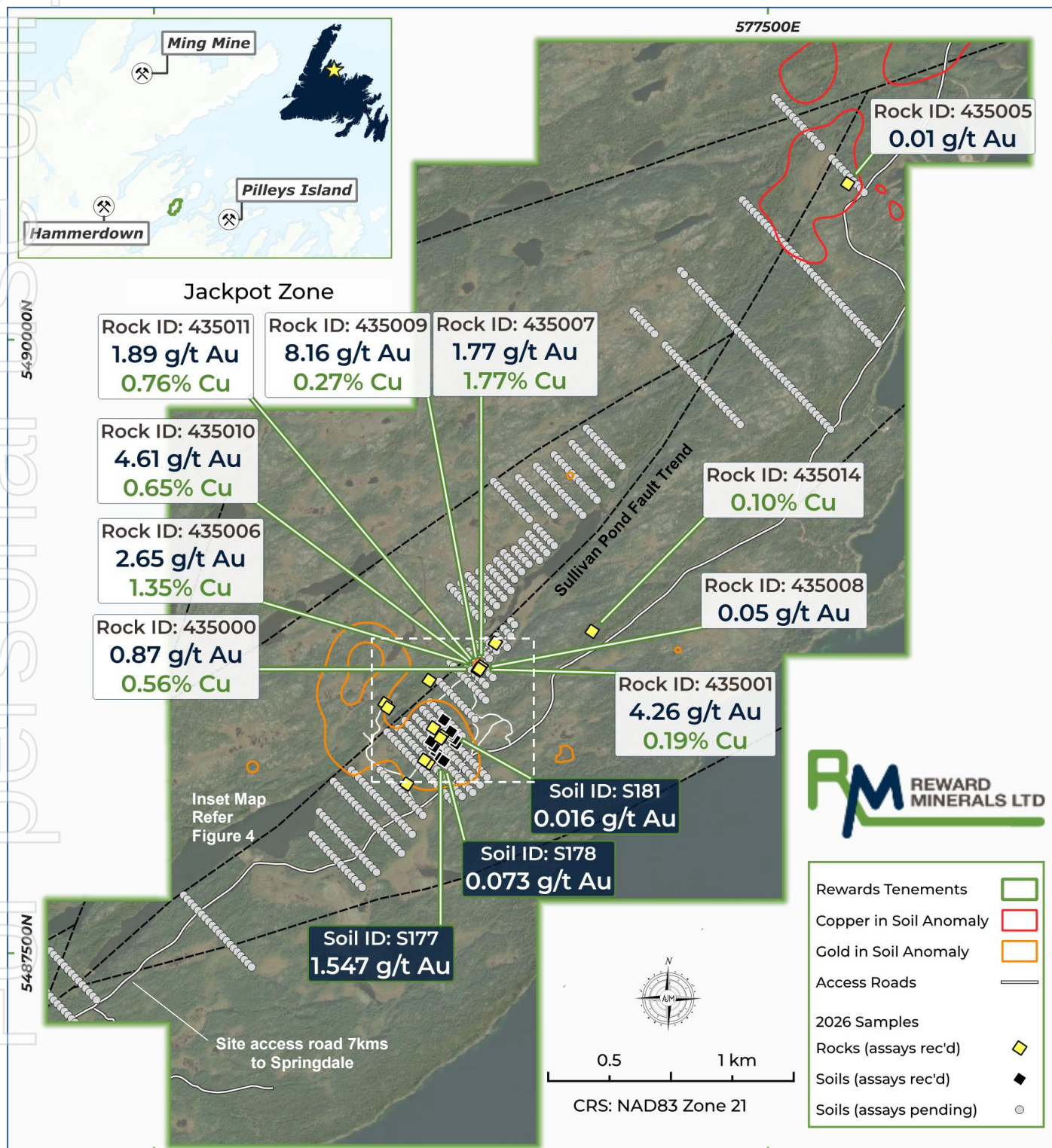


Figure 3 – Mountain Pond Project satellite imagery showing the Sullivan Pond Fault, new rock and soil sample locations with assays returned and new soil sample locations with assays pending.

Historic rock chip sampling from the Jackpot vein outcrop returned individual assays up to 23.77g/t Au and 7.48% Cu, as previously disclosed in Reward's ASX announcements dated 18 March and 7 May 2026. With the prospectivity at Jackpot now confirmed, the Company is expediting plans to conduct maiden drilling at the prospect to test for depth extensions.

Site access clearing and drilling permit applications are nearing completion, with final approvals expected within approximately four weeks. Preparations are already underway to commence the drilling program shortly after approvals are received.

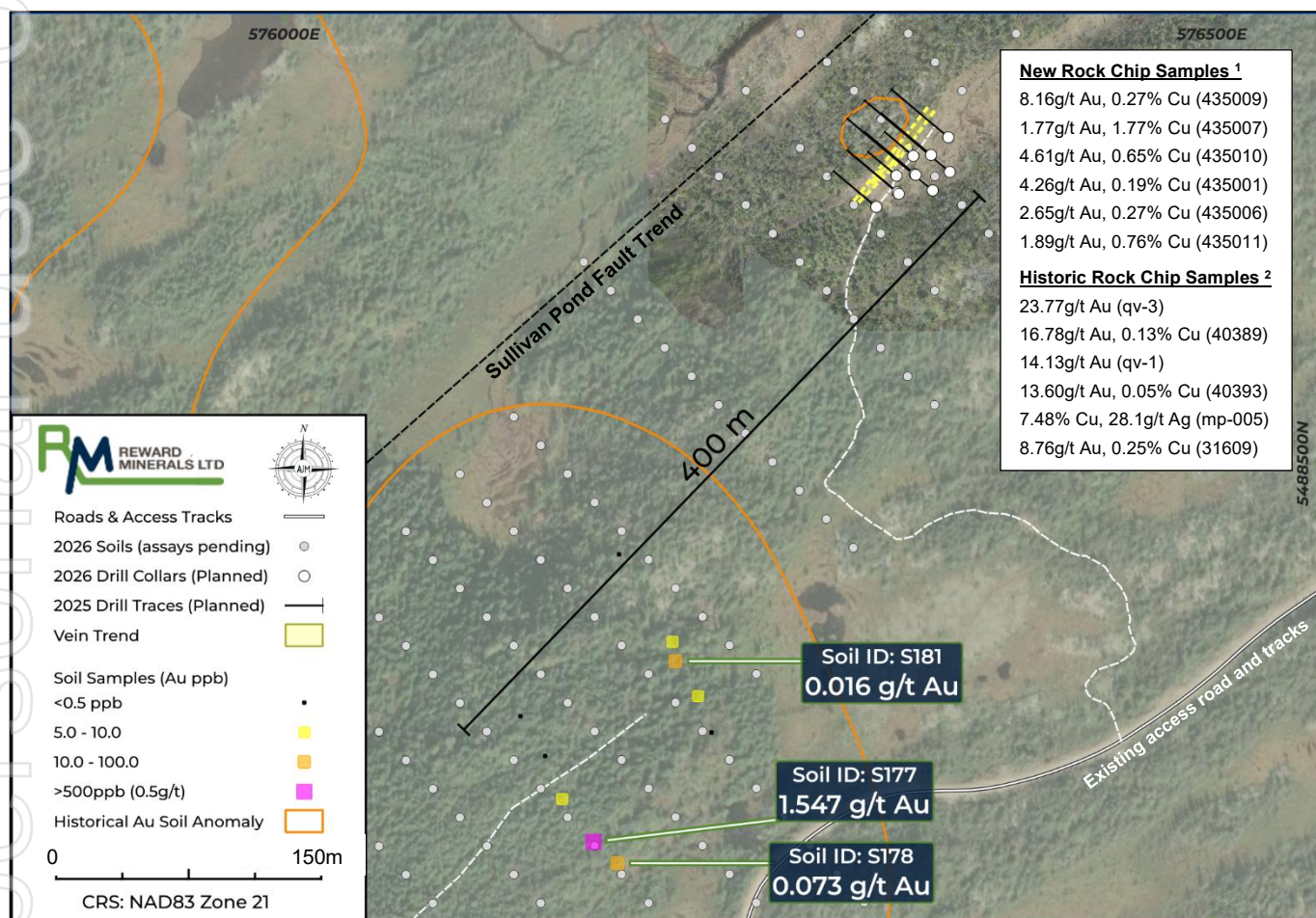


Figure 4 – Inset map showing location of the Jackpot and Bingo Prospects with recent rock chip and soil sampling.

The new soil sampling at Bingo was undertaken by the project vendors in 2025, with samples submitted to the laboratory for chemical analysis by Reward following management's recent site visit. The area is located approximately 400m along strike from Jackpot and returned a highly encouraging high-grade assay of 1.55g/t Au (Table 2).

As part of Reward's recent soil sampling along the majority of the Sullivan Pond trend, a closer-spaced soil grid (25 between samples on lines spaced 50m apart) was completed at Bingo to better define the anomalous gold and geochemical signature. Once assays are returned, detailed prospecting, including trenching and vegetation clearing to allow further mapping and sampling, is planned.

Assay results for over 500 soil samples from the Mountain Pond Project are expected to be returned over the next two months to assist with the design of follow-up exploration programs.

¹ Refer to RWD current ASX announcement, ² Refer to RWD ASX announcements dated 18 March and 7 May 2026.

Next Steps

Over the next two quarters, Reward will focus on the following key activities at its Canadian gold and copper projects:

- Submit permit applications for Jackpot Prospect access track refurbishment and drilling to the Mines Branch of the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology;
- Receive and assess new soil assay data from the Mountain Pond and Copper Lance projects;
- Refurbish the access track, prepare drill pads and conduct initial diamond drilling at the Jackpot Prospect; and
- Conduct follow-up exploration activities based on results.

Authorised by the Board of Reward.

For further information please contact:

Michael Ruane
Executive Director

michael.ruane@rewardminerals.com

Lorry Hughes
CEO

lorry.hughes@rewardminerals.com

Table 1 – New rock chip assay results within the Mountain Pond Project.

Prospect	Sample No	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Cu (%)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comments
Reward Rock Chip Samples 2026										
Jackpot	435000	576321	5488658	872		5570	<5	2.1	<5	
Jackpot	435001	576322	5488658	4255		1933	<5	5.3	<5	
Sullivan Fault	435002	576121	5488612	< 5		455	77	<0.2	<5	
Sullivan Fault	435003	575940	5488518	< 5		14	27	<0.2	<5	
Sullivan Fault	435004	575952	5488500	< 5		8	36	<0.2	<5	
Northern Zone	435005	577825	5490636	7		16	49	<0.2	<5	
Jackpot	435006	576332	5488667	2652	1.35	>10000	5	7.9	<5	
Jackpot	435007	576332	5488667	1770	1.77	>10000	6	8	<5	
Jackpot	435008	576325	5488660	45		161	27	<0.2	<5	
Jackpot	435009	576320	5488655	8158		2677	9	3	<5	
Jackpot	435010	576323	5488658	4605		6506	<5	5.9	<5	
Jackpot	435011	576324	5488659	1894		7562	6	3.1	<5	
Jackpot	435011P	576325	5488658	1764		7451	<5	3.6	<5	Lab Duplicate
Jackpot North	435012	576390	5488765	< 5		44	44	<0.2	<5	
Jackpot North	435013	576390	5488765	< 5		33	7	<0.2	<5	
Jackpot Nth East	435014	576784	5488812	< 5		1033	20	0.4	<5	
Conical Hill	435015	490142	5440820	< 5		76	159	<0.2	<5	
Jackpot	435016	576102	5488286	< 5		7	18	<0.2	<5	
Pilgrim Rock Chip Samples 2025										
Bingo	RX25-001	576116.4	5488275.3	< 5		25	55	<0.2	9	
Bingo	RX25-002	576101.3	5488287.1	< 5		6	27	<0.2	<5	
Bingo	RX25-003	576137.7	5488418.7	< 5		12	69	<0.2	<5	
Bingo	RX25-004	576173.7	5488385.0	< 5		14	118	<0.2	<5	
Bingo	RX25-005	576166.0	5488377.2	8		35	68	<0.2	11	
Bingo	RX25-006	576029.9	5488190.0	< 5		7	29	<0.2	<5	

Table 2 – New soil assay results within the Mountain Pond Project.

Prospect	Sample No	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Cu (%)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comments
Pilgrim Soil Samples 2025										
Bingo	S174	576149.9	5488319.0	9		8	28	0.2	19	
Bingo	S175	576140.8	5488342.3	< 5		17	40	<0.2	12	
Bingo	S176	576127.4	5488363.6	< 5		41	54	0.2	18	
Bingo	S177	576166.9	5488295.9	1547		68	48	0.5	49	
Bingo	S178	576179.6	5488284.4	73		41	42	<0.2	28	
Bingo	S179	576230.4	5488355.0	< 5		18	31	0.3	<5	
Bingo	S180	576223.1	5488374.5	7		13	47	0.3	<5	
Bingo	S181	576210.9	5488393.4	16		9	22	0.4	8	
Bingo	S182	576209.4	5488403.8	7		29	52	<0.2	12	
Bingo	S183	576180.6	5488451.0	< 5		12	30	<0.2	<5	

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip samples were taken from insitu rock outcrops. Pilgrim soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon as marked on Figures 3 & 4 and detailed in Table 2.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	For soil samples returned the representativity is estimated to be reasonable however there were limited sample points. Once these new results are compared to historic results in the vicinity gold has been discovered nearby allowing the estimate of reasonable. Extensive soil sampling on a 25m by 50m grid has been undertaken over the area with results pending. The rock samples at Jackpot as collective appear to be reasonably representative as they correlate reasonably well with some historic samples from the Jackpot vein some of which were random and some of which were from systematic cut channels. It is apparent that there is nuggetty gold present.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	The rock chip soil sample program in the Jackpot and Bingo areas appears to show very good correlation for gold and copper to historic sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	Reward rock samples were collected in the field by experienced geologists and submitted to Eastern Analytical, Laboratories in Springdale, and assayed for gold by FAA and a 34 ICP geochemical suite. Pilgrim rock and soil samples were collected in the field by experienced geologists and submitted to Eastern Analytical, Laboratories (EA) in Springdale, and assayed for gold by FAA30.ppb and a 34 ICP geochemical suite.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project. There is only one diamond hole in the region which is situated ~2km to the southwest of the project along strike of the Sullivan Pond Fault and magnetic trend.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>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.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	There has been no historic drilling on the project.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Laboratory preparation at EA routinely involves drying and then crushing/grinding rock and soil samples to 80% passing -10 mesh. Reward has not viewed any sample crushing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		specifications for the samples however estimate it was appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	For Reward and Pilgrim EA analysis it has been noted on all assay sheets that standards and blanks were inserted and analysed as a routine procedure. One field duplicate was submitted for the Reward Jackpot sampling only.
	<i>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.</i>	One field duplicate was submitted for the Reward Jackpot sampling only which returned a similar result to the original. No field duplicates were submitted with the Pilgrim samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	It is unknown for the soils. The rock samples collected were about 1-2kg in weight so considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	EA is a high-quality laboratory that uses classical wet chemistry and spectrographic methods for analyses.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used.
	<i>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.</i>	For EA analysis is has been noted on all original assay sheets that standards and blanks were inserted and analysed as a routine procedure. There was no external laboratory checks completed by Reward or Pilgrim for these programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Historic rock chip sampling and soil sampling in the Jackpot and Bingo areas appear to verify the accuracy of the new results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling has been completed on the project.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Data is compiled in electronic form at kept on the Reward network server in Perth where it is backed up regularly. This includes all original assay certificates. Historic data is captured from the Newfoundland Geoscience database where original historic exploration reports are stored. It is unknown where original historic data such as hard copy files have been stored or if they exist.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	There has been no drilling and no Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	NAD83 / UTM zone 21N
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The location of the Inco grid referenced in reports 002E_715, 716 & 786 could have some accuracy issues in translation to NAD 27, UTM Zone 21N due to historic discrepancies which could explain the differences to the Manitor results although soils and tills are not exclusively correlatable. The Manitor grid references are interpreted to be adequately accurate.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sampling was reconnaissance in nature, with auger soils and rock chip results in accordance with Tables 1 & 2.
	<i>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.</i>	The data are insufficient and not of the required type to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Given the interpretation of the underlying geology based on geophysics it would appear the positioning of the sampling grids and the directions of the sampling lines are at an appropriate orientation. No structural data recorded.
	<i>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.</i>	There has been no drilling.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Reward samples were in possession of Reward geologists at all times prior to submission to the laboratory at EA.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have taken place.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Mountain Pond Project comprises four (4) mineral dispositions in north central Newfoundland, totalling 41 claims. Licences: 039180M, 023238M and 040450M are owned by Christopher Pilgrim and 040292M is owned by Alexander S. Duffitt, Robert Snook and Jeanette Martin. Licence 039180M was issued on 25/04/25, 023238M was issued on 03/08/2015 and 040450M was issued on 30/03/26. 040292M was issued on the 19/03/26. Reward holds an exclusive right to acquire 100% of 039180M, 023238M and 040450M for a total of CA\$125,000 and 850,000 Reward shares over three years, Vendors will retain a 1% NSR royalty which can be acquired by Reward at any time for CA\$1 million. Reward also holds an exclusive right to acquire 100% of 040292M for a total of CA\$40,000 and 650,000 Reward shares over three years, Vendors will retain a 1% NSR royalty which can be acquired by Reward at any time for CA\$1 million. Also, if a JORC or 43-101 Mineral Resource of 750,000 ounces of AuEq (gold equivalent) is defined within 040292M, Reward is to issue 1,000,000 to the 040292M Vendors.
	<i>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.</i>	No known impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	In 1976 Labrador Mining & Exploration Company Limited explored the Hall's Bay Project which included the Mountain Pond area. A helicopter-borne EM and a magnetometer survey was completed, and geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out on the most promising zones. In 1989 Epoch Capital held a portion of the claim area and completed mapping, magnetics and geochemical sampling. In 1989 the area was staked by Inco Exploration Technical Services completed reconnaissance soil sampling across the Springdale Peninsula with follow-up detailed soil and till sampling surveys in anomalous areas. The soil sampling immediately west of the current Mountain Pond licences returned 1.88 g/t gold in a soil sample. Subsequent till sampling of the area returned 74 delicate gold grains and assayed 114 g/t gold. In 1990 Inco finalised detailed soil sampling and mapping of the Mountain Pond till anomaly. The sampling did not explain the strongly anomalous till sample collected in 1989. Several of the Inco reconnaissance soil lines did transect the northeastern portion of the current Mountain Pond Property. A VLF-EM and magnetics survey over the area of the anomalous till defined geological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 2007, Golden Dory Resources obtained the mineral rights through staking of a large portion of the Springdale Peninsula. The claims covered the area of the current Mountain Pond Property. The Golden Dory exploration work was focused on the known historical copper deposits of Sterling and Lady Pond which occur 5 to 7 km to the west of the Mountain Pond Project. In 2008 a helicopter-borne AeroTEM electromagnetic and magnetic survey was completed over their mineral licences on the Springdale Peninsula. The survey identified the magnetic trend related to the Sullivan Pond Fault shown in Figure 3. In 2010, the immediate area was staked by the prospecting team of Garry Fraser and Gord Hume as a result of the discovery of a new gold bearing quartz vein which returned values up to 16.78 g/t Au (The Jackpot Vein). The subsequent work included compilation of historical data and general prospecting of the area. The Fraser/Hume claims were optioned to Manitor Minerals in 2010 and a second-year assessment report by Fraser outlined ground geophysical surveys including magnetics/VLF, ground IP, line cutting, soil sampling prospecting, trenching and rock geochemistry. Trenching of the Jackpot Prospect vein was performed during the fall of 2010. An approximate 30 m section of the vein was cleared using an excavator. The vein could be observed over a strike length of approximately 20 meters and 3-5m in width. The general orientation of the vein is a northeast direction and appears to dip steeply to the northwest. It was reported the vein appears to pinch out on its southwest side and disappears on the northeast under a bog, possibly dislocated by a cross-cutting structure. The Jackpot Prospect gold-mineralised vein is spatially associated with a strong shear zone interpreted to be related to the Sullivan Pond Fault, a regional structure that can be traced for more than 1 km along strike and for over 5 km using the regional magnetic dataset (Figure 3). Within the Jackpot Prospect area, the structure is expressed as a well-developed chlorite-carbonate-quartz shear zone with a width of up to approximately 8m. The structure has not been subject to detailed exploration, representing a key target for further evaluation and potential drill testing. The area was staked by Christopher Pilgrim in 2015, following which reconnaissance exploration was undertaken, including prospecting, soil sampling, limited ground geophysical surveying (VLF), and rock sampling. Subsequent exploration completed by Pilgrim in 2018 expanded on this work and included additional soil, rock and till sampling, together with a more focused VLF geophysical survey. On the northwest side of the Sullivan Pond Fault Prospectors including Duffitt completed rock chip sampling under various options agreements between 2016 & 2022.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Mountain Pond Project is situated within the prolific Dunnage Zone Volcanics where rock types include mafic pillow lava, pillow breccia, aquagene tuff, sheeted diabase dykes, massive basalt flows, thin sills of gabbro and small bodies of ultramafics. Historic exploration has identified favourable settings for fault and shear zone related mesothermal volcanic-hosted gold deposits and Kuroko-type and possibly Cyprus or Noranda type VMS deposits. Currently known gold and copper mineralisation occurs as pyrite and chalcopyrite within a quartz vein and a carbonate and chlorite altered shear zone.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	There has been no drilling on the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
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.	There has been no alteration to the data or assay compositing.
	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.	No data aggregation has been used.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
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.	There are no drilling intercepts 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').	Only auger-soil and rock chip samples are reported.
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.	Maps illustrating licence boundaries and historical sampling locations are included in the body of the document.
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.	All information is being reported that has been compiled by historic explorers and Reward.
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.	A new project wide auger soil sampling program has been completed as per Figure 3. Reward has visited site including the Jackpot vein outcrop and has verified its reported dimensions, taken samples and verified its prospectivity as per this document.
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).	Planned further work includes, geological mapping, extensional soil & rock chip sampling and diamond drill testing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in this ASX release.

About Reward

Reward is an ASX-listed advanced-stage sulphate of potash technology and development company. Reward's current flagship asset is its 100%-owned Beyondie Potash Plant, located ~160km southeast of Newman in Western Australia. Reward intends to combine the plant and its technology to establish a new Potash operation at the current site or an alternative site involving relocating the plant.

The Company is the 100% owner and developer of new processing technology for recovery of high-purity SOP from seawater and other high sulphate brines (Reward Process). The Company submitted an Australian Provisional Patent Application (Application Number - 2022902277) for the Reward Process on 11 August 2022 and completed the international application prior to 11 August 2023. On 24 June 2024 Reward received a positive preliminary report on the patentability of the Reward Process from the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

In addition, Reward owns a suite of early-stage mineral exploration projects in Newfoundland, Canada and Western Australia that are prospective for gold and base metal deposits.

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.

Exploration Results – Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Mr Lorry Hughes, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hughes is the CEO of the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company.

Mr Hughes has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Mr Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.