HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

ASX:HAS Announcement

9 June 2022

DRILLING RESULTS WITH 2% TREO AND NdPr CONTENT UP TO 57% FROM YANGIBANA DRILLING PROGRAM

Highlights:

First results received from the recent 170-hole Resource Definition RC Drilling program conducted at the Yangibana Rare Earths Project.

- Drilling has extended mineralised zones with some wide, high-grade intersections (high NdPr content) reinforcing the exceptional quality of the Yangibana Project mineralisation.
- The drilling has been successful in in-filling inferred mineralised zones as well as defining extensions down dip outside of the current Mineral Resource envelope.
- Drilling was focussed along the 8kms of defined economic mineralisation along the Bald Hill - Simon's Find – Frasers trend.
- Results within the Simon's Find deposit area contain an average NdPr:TREO composition of 50% with hole **FRC222 composed of 57% NdPr in TREO**.
- Other results returned to date from Fraser's and Simon's Find include:
    - **SFRC239 intersected 6m @ 2.01% TREO from 90m**
    - **FRRC259 returned 7m at 1.47% TREO from 65m**
    - **SFRC245 intersected 11m at 0.75% TREO from 53m**
    - **SFRC208 intersected 10m at 0.71% TREO from 88m**
- An updated Yangibana Project Mineral Resource Estimate is set for completion during 2H 2022.

Australia's next rare earths producer, Hastings Technology Metals Ltd (ASX: HAS) (Hastings or the Company) is pleased to advise that the first results from the 2021-2022 Yangibana Project Resource Definition RC Drilling program have been received. Results for approximately 46% of the samples submitted from the drilling program have now been analysed.

The drilling program targeted the 8km long Bald Hill – Simon's Find – Fraser's trend (Figure 1) which is near the process plant and vital for the high-grade feed required upon project start-up.

These results from the 13,334m drilling program have successfully extended current known mineralisation down dip within the mineralised Bald Hill – Simon's Find – Fraser's trend below the currently defined Mineral Resource base as well as to infill near-surface portions which had insufficient drilling and were required to be classified as Inferred (Figure 2).

Results to date indicate approximately 69% of holes intersected rare earth mineralisation greater than 0.24% TREO, previously estimated at the lower economic cut-off grade (ASX: 27th July 2021 Yangibana Rare Earths Project Significant Ore Reserve tonnes increase of 37% NdPr tonnes up 18% to 58kt).

Andrew Reid, Hastings' COO, said:

> "The results of this drilling program give us further confidence on the expanded size potential for Yangibana which could lead to further significant growth in Mineral Resources in the future.
>
> The Bald Hill - Simon's Find – Frasers trend is turning into a super trend of rare earth mineralisation, with its proximity to the process plant as critical start-up feed. The exceptional 50% NdPr content in the Simon's Find results coupled with a strong rare earths price environment will possibly increase Ore Reserves and mine life".

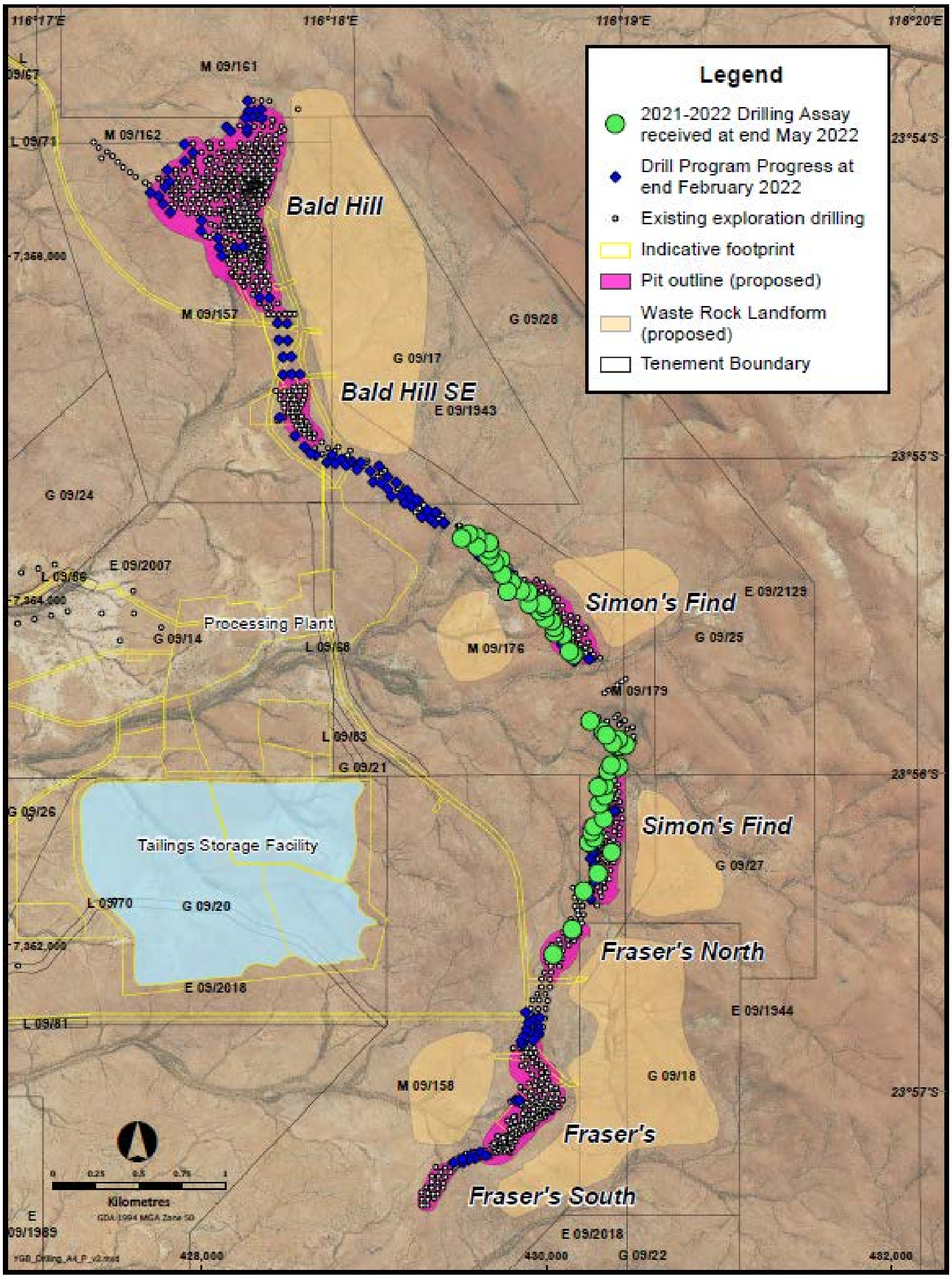

Figure. 1 *Location of 2021-2022 drilling Drill Program, project layout and area of assay results.*

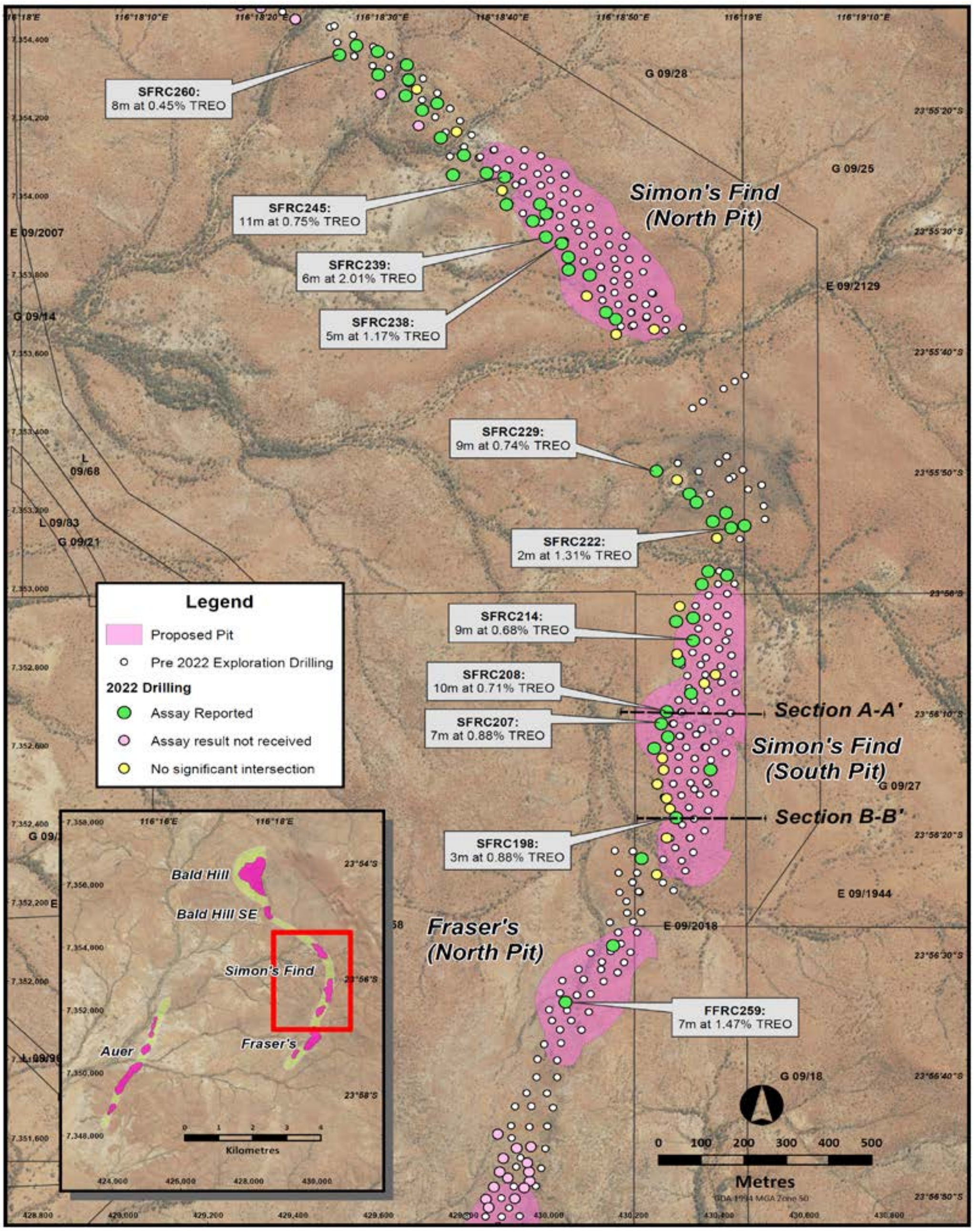

Figure. 2 *Location of assay results received from new drilling and proposed pit designs. Note the number of mineralised holes drilled within the areas between the pit designs where previous drilling was too widely spaced by be classified as an Indicated Resource. New hole collars with assay results are colour coded as containing mineralised intersections >0.2% TREO or no significant intersections. The locations of cross sections A-A' and B-B' (figures 3 and 4) at Simon's Find are also highlighted. Assays from Bald Hill and the central part of Fraser's are expected next month*

Results from drilling have been received for a 2.5km zone covering the northern part of Fraser's and all of Simon's Find, with results from Bald Hill and the central part of Fraser's yet to be received (Figure 1.)

Some exceptional intersections have been received, including FRRC259 at the north end of Fraser's returning 7m at 1.47% TREO from 65m, including a Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 % of TREO (NdPr:TREO composition) of 47%.

At Simon's Find, FRC222 intersected 2m at 1.31% TREO at a stunning 57% NdPr:TREO composition, SFRC208 intersected 10m at 0.71% TREO from 88m with an NdPr composition of 50%; SFRC239 intersected 6m @ 2.01% TREO from 90m with an NdPr:TREO composition of 46% and SFRC245 intersected 11m at 0.75% TREO from 53m with an NdPr:TREO composition of 52%.

This extremely high Simon's Find Ore Reserve NdPr:TREO composition of 52% is a unique characteristic of the Simon's Find deposit which is more than 3 times the world's average.

Some holes (southern end of Simon's Find) recorded visual ironstone host rock but failed to extend mineralisation down dip. In other areas, SFRC198, drilled 25m down dip of previously drilled barren hole SFRC127, intersected 3m at 0.88% TREO showing that the mineralised veins, which usually display great continuity along strike and down dip, can pinch out for a distance before re-appearing along the same trend. This gives encouragement that the southern Simon's Find mineralisation may continue further down dip from unmineralized holes (Figure 4).

Hole details of the drilling are tabulated in Appendix 1 and significant assay intervals >0.2% TREO are listed in in Appendix 2, with the significance of each categorised according to the achieved result. Many holes have extended existing resources down dip, whist others have intersected mineralisation which will increase the level of confidence and may result in an increase in the resource category from Inferred to Indicated once an updated resource estimate is completed later in the year.

An upgraded Mineral Resource estimate for Yangibana is expected to be released during 2H 2022 once all assays have been received and resource modelling has been completed by an independent consultant.

The Fraser's -Simon's Find - Bald Hill trend currently defines 7 open pits over an 8km long trend. These open pits were constrained by the amount of Indicated Resources currently defined. It is now possible that the new drilling will result in the combining of several of these individual pits. An 8km long "Super Pit" is a distinct possibility.

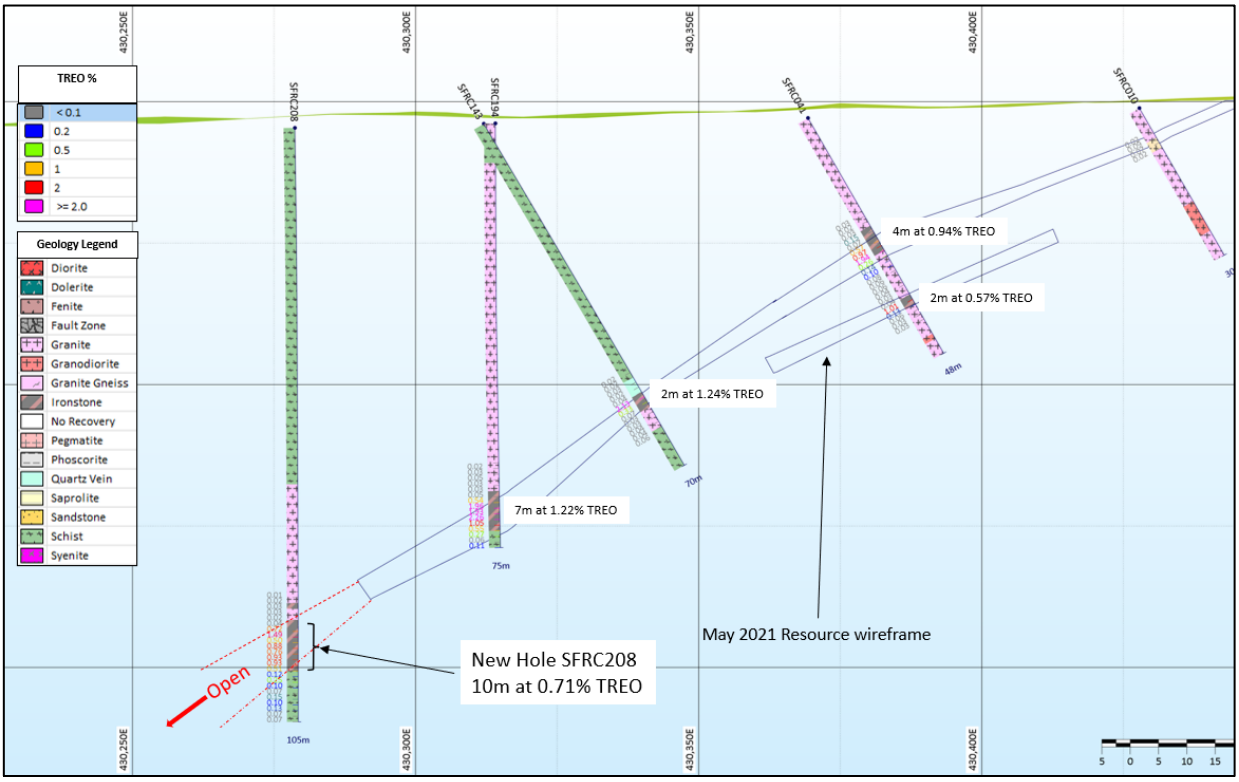

Figure. 3 *Cross section 7352685N through Simon's Find South showing the typical extension to the May 2021 resource polygons that should be possible due to the recent down-dip extension drilling.*

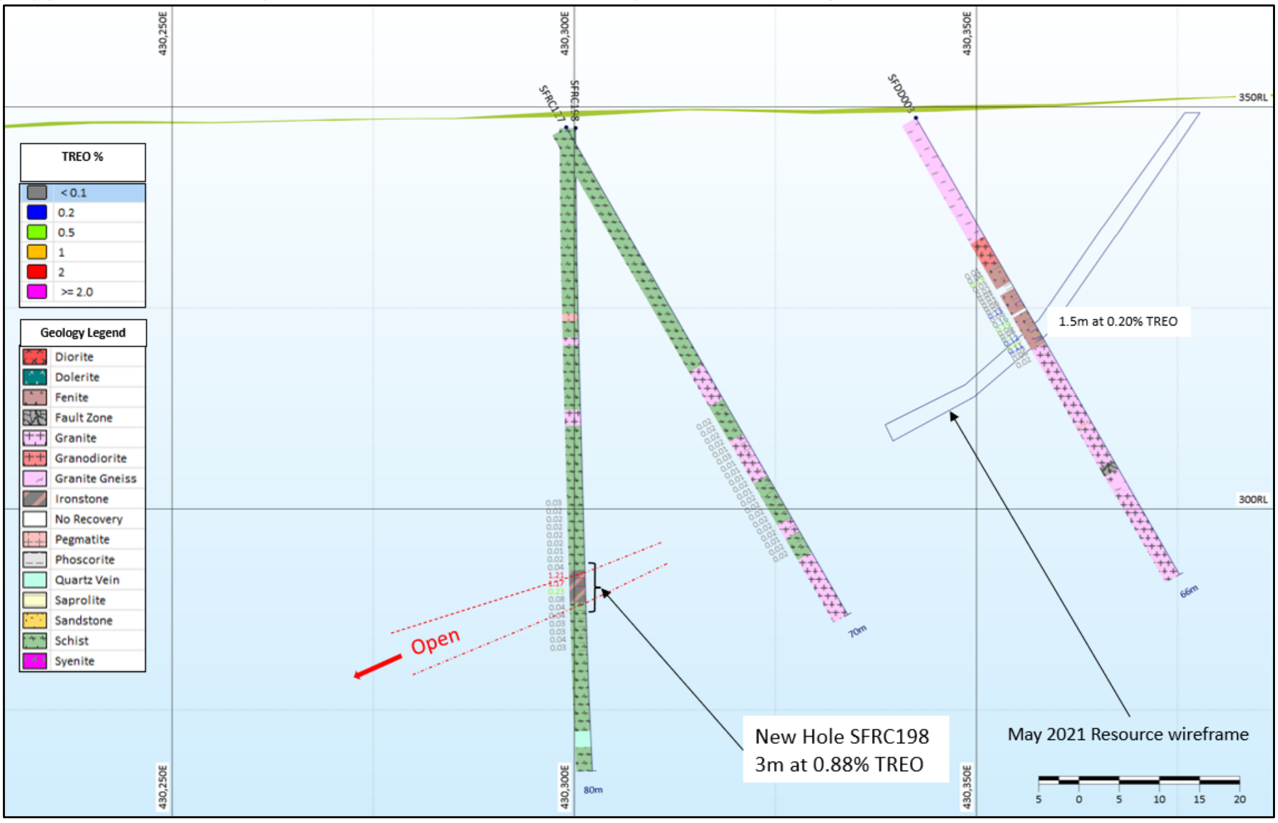

Figure. 4 *Cross section 7352410N at Simons' Find South showing continuation of the mineralised ironstone horizon down dip of a barren hole. The down dip extension of this zone will be tested in future drilling.*

This announcement has been approved by the Board for release to the ASX.

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About Hastings Technology Metals Limited

Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX: HAS) is a well-managed Perth based rare earths company primed to become the world's next producer of neodymium and praseodymium concentrate (NdPr). NdPr is a vital component used to manufacture permanent magnets used every day in advanced technology products ranging from electric vehicles to wind turbines, robotics, medical applications, digital devices and more.

Hastings' flagship Yangibana project, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, contains one of the most highly valued NdPr deposits in the world with NdPr:TREO ratios of up to 52%. The site is permitted for long-life production and with offtake contracts signed and debt finance in advanced stage. Construction is scheduled to take 27 months from Q3 2022.

Hastings also owns and operates the Brockman project, Australia's largest heavy rare earths deposit, near Halls Creek in the Kimberley. For further information on the Company and its projects visit www.hastingstechmetals.coHastings Mineral Resource and Reserve have been reported in compliance with the JORC code.

For further information on the Company and its projects visit www.hastingstechmetals.com

Authorised for release

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Competent Persons and Qualifying Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results in relation to the Yangibana Project is based on information compiled by Mr. Andrew Ford BSc (Hons) MAUSIMM, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Ford is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. The Qualified Person has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in this release. Mr. Ford consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Drill Collar Details

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)
Frasers	FRRC259	RC	95	430041	7351945	351	-61	86
Frasers	FRRC260	RC	65	430151	7352090	349	-60	86
Frasers	FRRC261	RC	85	430255	7352270	348	-62	89
Simons Find	SFRC196	RC	100	430218	7352311	347	-88	131
Simons Find	SFRC197	RC	100	430278	7352364	347	-89	60
Simons Find	SFRC198	RC	80	430300	7352416	347	-90	84
Simons Find	SFRC199	RC	100	430286	7352439	347	-89	346
Simons Find	SFRC200	RC	110	430277	7352465	347	-89	29
Simons Find	SFRC201	RC	125	430256	7352501	347	-89	63
Simons Find	SFRC202	RC	115	430271	7352538	347	-89	27
Simons Find	SFRC203	RC	91	430268	7352567	347	-89	10
Simons Find	SFRC204	RC	115	430249	7352592	346	-88	131
Simons Find	SFRC205	RC	60	430381	7352537	349	-61	89
Simons Find	SFRC206	RC	105	430281	7352621	347	-89	123
Simons Find	SFRC207	RC	115	430265	7352655	346	-88	129
Simons Find	SFRC208	RC	105	430279	7352686	345	-89	46
Simons Find	SFRC209	RC	90	430336	7352732	347	-60	84
Simons Find	SFRC210	RC	95	430366	7352758	348	-58	97
Simons Find	SFRC211	RC	50	430393	7352780	349	-61	91
Simons Find	SFRC212	RC	110	430307	7352815	349	-61	87
Simons Find	SFRC213	RC	100	430302	7352833	349	-58	93
Simons Find	SFRC214	RC	100	430340	7352867	350	-88	342
Simons Find	SFRC215	RC	90	430340	7352925	350	-61	89
Simons Find	SFRC216	RC	95	430309	7352954	350	-60	94
Simons Find	SFRC217	RC	140	430300	7352916	350	-59	90
Simons Find	SFRC218	RC	108	430361	7353010	348	-61	89
Simons Find	SFRC219	RC	78	430420	7353033	347	-60	96
Simons Find	SFRC220	RC	80	430376	7353044	347	-60	92
Simons Find	SFRC221	RC	64	430396	7353129	348	-61	99
Simons Find	SFRC222	RC	45	430430	7353155	349	-61	95
Simons Find	SFRC223	RC	30	430461	7353160	350	-60	88
Simons Find	SFRC224	RC	45	430418	7353193	350	-60	89
Simons Find	SFRC225	RC	60	430386	7353170	349	-60	39
Simons Find	SFRC226	RC	40	430331	7353240	347	-61	57
Simons Find	SFRC227	RC	80	430348	7353220	347	-61	64
Simons Find	SFRC228	RC	80	430302	7353277	349	-61	60
Simons Find	SFRC229	RC	80	430254	7353299	349	-61	56
Simons Find	SFRC230	RC	70	430249	7353660	346	-61	62
Simons Find	SFRC231	RC	45	430159	7353648	345	-89	289

Simons Find	SFRC232	RC	105	430158	7353686	346	-88	51
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**Drill Type**	**Depth (m)**	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**	**RL (m)**	**Dip (deg)**	**Azimuth (deg)**
Simons Find	SFRC234	RC	110	430090	7353746	347	-89	65
Simons Find	SFRC235	RC	100	430097	7353798	347	-90	144
Simons Find	SFRC236	RC	105	430048	7353812	346	-89	129
Simons Find	SFRC237	RC	100	430047	7353844	346	-89	108
Simons Find	SFRC238	RC	105	430031	7353879	346	-89	97
Simons Find	SFRC239	RC	105	429994	7353895	346	-90	108
Simons Find	SFRC240	RC	110	429963	7353936	345	-88	37
Simons Find	SFRC241	RC	95	429995	7353955	346	-89	63
Simons Find	SFRC242	RC	80	429980	7353979	346	-90	84
Simons Find	SFRC243	RC	120	429902	7353979	345	-88	66
Simons Find	SFRC244	RC	95	429891	7354015	343	-90	207
Simons Find	SFRC245	RC	84	429897	7354048	343	-87	79
Simons Find	SFRC246	RC	80	429855	7354058	342	-59	62
Simons Find	SFRC247	RC	70	429802	7354104	340	-61	58
Simons Find	SFRC248	RC	110	429776	7354054	340	-61	57
Simons Find	SFRC249	RC	40	429739	7354236	343	-59	52
Simons Find	SFRC250	RC	50	429784	7354164	340	-61	70
Simons Find	SFRC251	RC	90	429748	7354149	341	-61	66
Simons Find	SFRC252	RC	75	429704	7354218	342	-61	55
Simons Find	SFRC253	RC	40	429691	7354272	343	-61	64
Simons Find	SFRC254	RC	75	429665	7354255	342	-60	56
Simons Find	SFRC255	RC	38	429672	7354296	341	-60	59
Simons Find	SFRC256	RC	22	429667	7354334	341	-62	33
Simons Find	SFRC257	RC	42	429599	7354368	343	-60	56
Simons Find	SFRC258	RC	80	429600	7354309	342	-62	57
Simons Find	SFRC259	RC	45	429550	7354384	343	-60	57
Simons Find	SFRC260	RC	76	429509	7354360	342	-60	62

Appendix 2 Significant Intersections >0.2% TREO

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Intercept (m)	TREO%	Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} %	Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} % of TREO	Significance
Frasers	FRRC259	65	72	7	1.47	0.68	47%	Infill between Sections
Frasers	FRRC259	78	79	1	0.23	0.10	43%	Infill between Sections
Frasers	FRRC260	45	47	2	0.50	0.25	50%	Down dip in Inf Resource
Simons Find	SFRC196	66	70	4	0.87	0.46	53%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC198	55	58	3	0.88	0.47	54%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC204	94	102	8	0.24	0.12	50%	Down dip extension
Simons Find	SFRC205	14	15	1	0.21	0.12	56%	Extend min up dip
Simons Find	SFRC205	17	18	1	0.22	0.12	56%	Extend min up dip
Simons Find	SFRC205	20	21	1	0.29	0.15	53%	Extend min up dip
Simons Find	SFRC205	24	30	6	0.37	0.21	56%	Extend min up dip
Simons Find	SFRC206	79	89	10	0.50	0.27	52%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC207	89	96	7	0.88	0.46	51%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC208	88	98	10	0.71	0.37	50%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC209	57	59	2	0.31	0.16	53%	Drill below existing hole
Simons Find	SFRC212	80	81	1	0.54	0.28	51%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC214	76	77	1	1.07	0.60	56%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC214	88	97	9	0.68	0.36	52%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC215	77	79	2	0.27	0.15	56%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC217	106	111	5	0.67	0.36	52%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC218	80	82	2	0.68	0.36	53%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC219	30	34	4	0.27	0.14	51%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC220	68	71	3	0.48	0.24	50%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC222	21	23	2	1.31	0.75	57%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC223	2	4	2	1.33	0.69	45%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC224	13	14	1	1.05	0.57	54%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC225	35	36	1	0.47	0.25	52%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC226	32	35	3	0.35	0.19	53%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC227	31	33	2	0.82	0.47	57%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC229	60	69	9	0.74	0.39	51%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC232	22	23	1	0.19	0.10	52%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC232	52	54	2	0.41	0.15	37%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC233	70	78	8	0.28	0.13	47%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC235	13	14	1	0.19	0.04	22%	Outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC236	86	91	5	0.28	0.12	43%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC237	77	82	5	0.40	0.21	53%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC238	80	85	5	1.17	0.56	48%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC239	90	96	6	2.01	0.95	46%	Down dip, outside Resource

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Intercept (m)	TREO%	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 %	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 % of TREO	Significance
Simons Find	SFRC240	90	91	1	0.27	0.14	52%	Down dip, outside Res
Simons Find	SFRC240	93	95	2	0.22	0.11	49%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC241	66	68	2	0.75	0.37	49%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC241	74	77	3	0.30	0.13	44%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC242	66	70	4	0.25	0.13	52%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC242	73	74	1	0.23	0.13	54%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC243	90	103	13	0.26	0.13	48%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC243	107	108	1	0.33	0.15	46%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC245	53	64	11	0.75	0.39	52%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC246	50	56	6	0.29	0.15	54%	Down dip, Indicated Resource
Simons Find	SFRC247	58	61	3	0.47	0.26	56%	Down dip in Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC248	90	97	7	0.49	0.25	52%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC248	102	103	1	0.23	0.12	50%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC249	22	25	3	0.37	0.18	49%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC251	66	73	7	0.28	0.13	46%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC252	54	58	4	0.27	0.11	39%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC254	53	57	4	0.29	0.13	46%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC255	26	32	6	0.38	0.16	41%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC256	3	10	7	0.31	0.14	44%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC257	16	18	2	0.60	0.29	49%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC258	51	52	1	0.20	0.08	43%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC258	54	55	1	0.20	0.10	50%	Down dip, outside Resource
Simons Find	SFRC259	23	29	6	0.35	0.17	48%	Infill Inferred Resource
Simons Find	SFRC260	50	58	8	0.45	0.21	47%	Infill Inferred Resource

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Yangibana project deposits

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.	• Samples used to assess the Frasers, Simon's Find and Bald Hill mineralisation of the Yangibana Project (reported in this announcement) have been derived from reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Samples from reverse circulation drilling were collected from each metre from a rig mounted cyclone and split using a 3-level riffle splitter from which 2-4kg samples were sent for analysis Field duplicates, blanks and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. • Samples are prepared by drying, crushing, weighing splitting and pulverising the split samples to produce a representative sample for sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS, ICP-OES analysis. • Field duplicates, blanks and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20.
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.).	• Reverse Circulation drilling at the various targets utilised a nominal 5 ¼-inch diameter face-sampling hammer.
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.	• Recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging. • If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessment is made for moisture and contamination. An integrated cyclone and splitter system were used to ensure representative samples and were routinely cleaned. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been reasonable, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. • Some holes returned low sample weights on some 1m samples within the significant intercept most likely related to cavities.
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.	• All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that supports appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging (geological) is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of reverse circulation drill chips. • All RC drill holes in the previous programme were logged in full. •
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. • 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.	• The RC drilling rig is equipped with an in-built cyclone and triple tier riffle splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 25kg, and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. • All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. Most samples were dry. For wet samples the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter was constantly monitored by the geologist and maintained to avoid contamination. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags. • Field duplicates were collected directly from the splitter as drilling proceeded through a secondary sample chute. These duplicates were designed for lab checks as well as lab umpire analysis. • A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
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.	• Intertek Genalysis (Perth) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m drill chip samples samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to Genalysis and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at the Yangibana REE Project: FP6/MS • Blind field duplicates were collected at a rate of approximately 1 duplicate for every 40 samples that are to be submitted to Genalysis for laboratory analysis. Field duplicates were split directly from the splitter as drilling proceeded at the request of the supervising geologist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• At least two company personnel verify all significant intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• All geological logging and sampling information is entered into OCRIS logging software in the field on a Surface Pro laptop computer and uploaded following QA/QC checks into a proprietary database managed by Epedio. Electronic copies of all information are backed up daily. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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.	• Final drillhole collars completed were collected by Survey Group Surveyors using DGPS utilising a locally established control point. Accuracies of the drillhole collar locations collected by Survey Group Surveyors is better than 0.1m. • Down hole surveys were conducted by the drill contractors using a gyro system. The instrument is not affected by magnetic lithologies. • Holes were downhole surveyed by ABIMSolutions using a density probe, magnetic susceptibility probe and a natural gamma probe providing 10cm readings. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50)
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.	• Substantial areas of the Fraser's, Simon's Find and Bald Hill deposit have been infill drilled at a staggered 25m x 50m pattern, giving an effective 40m x 40 spacing. In general, and where allowed by the kriging parameters and data quality, this would allow portions of the deposit to be classified in the Measured category. Areas of 50m x 50m spacing are generally classified as Indicated, while zones with wider spacing or where blocks are extrapolated are generally classified as Inferred category. • No sample compositing of RC samples is used in this report, all results detailed are the product of 1m downhole sample intervals. DD holes were composited to 1m intervals in order to provide for equivalent samples.
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.	• Most drill holes in the recent programme are angled and collared at -60o or -90o in order to appropriately intersect the mineralization.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with:
		  • Hastings Technology Metals Ltd
		  • Address of laboratory
		  • Sample range
		• Samples were Transported by RM Transport from site to Perth and delivered Genalysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The freight provider delivers the samples directly to the laboratory. Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An audit of sampling has been completed following major drilling campaigns in 2020 and reviewed as part of the May 2021 Resource Update.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 results are from the Hastings Technology Metals Ltd Yangibana REE Project. Frasers, Simon's Find and Bald Hill Areas lie within M09/158, E09/2018, E09/1943, M09/157, and M09/162. These tenements are wholly owned by Yangibana Pty Ltd or Gascoyne Metals Pty Ltd, both wholly owned entities of Hastings Technology Metals Limited. Some drilling was also carried out on M09/161 which is held in a Joint Venture between Mojito Resources Limited (30%) and Gascoyne Metals Limited (70%). • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All RC and Diamond Drilling on the tenement has been undertaken by Hasting's Technology Metals. The discovery and delineation of Mineral Resources at Frasers, Simon's Find and Bald Hill is entirely the result of work performed by Hastings Technology Metals.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• REE mineralisation at the Yangibana REE Project is hosted within carbonatites and associated phoscorite dykes emplaced within a variety of rock types but predominantly in granites. • Economic mineralisation is hosted within in the completely weathered and oxidised portions of the carbonatite-phoscorite rocks which occur as ironstones. • The nature of weathering and oxidation means that all resources occur in the near surface. Transitional zones from completely weathered ironstones to primary carbonatite have rarely been intersected in drilling across the Yangibana REE Project as drilling has focused primarily on relatively shallow mineralisation.
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 of down hole length and ▪ hole depth	• All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. • No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 (eg 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.	• No top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 70% of the down-hole width.
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 view.	• See diagrams included.
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 significant intersections are reported. All drill hole locations from the recent drill program are reported, except for those holes with pending assays. Additional information on assays will be reported from these holes as results become available.
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.	• See release details.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• Further work will include infill, step out and twin-hole drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in, and test potential extensions to the current resource estimates and to provide necessary sample material for additional and ongoing metallurgical studies