HASTINGS
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ANOTHER MAJOR INCREASE IN JORC RESOURCES FROM CURRENT YANGIBANA DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- New JORC Resource Estimation incorporating recent drilling results
- Total diluted resources now **17.02 million tonnes at 1.27% total rare earths oxide (TREO) including 0.41% neodymium plus praseodymium oxides (Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11})**
- This represents a **37% increase in contained TREO** and a **32% increase in contained Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}** from the December 2016 resource estimate.
- Additional assay results received from drilling into the western extension of the Bald Hill deposit
- Best intersections include:-
  - 4m at 3.11%TREO including 1.14% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
  - 4m at 2.87%TREO including 1.12% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
- First assays received from drilling at Yangibana West deposit
- Best intersections include:-
  - 7m at 2.61%TREO including 0.67% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
  - 7m at 2.26%TREO including 0.60% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}, and
- First assays received from drilling at Auer and Auer North
- Best intersections include:-
  - 8m at 2.36%TREO including 0.94% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
  - 10m at 2.21%TREO including 0.74% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}

INTRODUCTION

Additional assay results have been received from Hastings Technology Metals Limited's (ASX:HAS) 2017 drilling programme at Yangibana. These results are from the western extension to the current JORC Resources at Bald Hill, following up on results released to the ASX on 7th June 2017; from the Yangibana West deposit; and from the Auer and Auer North deposits.

Each of these deposits occur within tenements controlled 100% by Hastings, with Bald Hill and Yangibana West within granted Mining Leases.

These results are now incorporated in an updated JORC resource estimate completed by independent consultant Lynn Widenbar, Principal of Widenbar and Associates. **These new resources indicate a major increase in overall resource tonnes, with a 37% increases in the tonnes of contained total rare earths oxides (TREO) and a 32% increase in the tonnes of contained neodymium and praseodymium oxides.** This Resource Estimation will feed into pit optimisations and the various mining studies that are part of the Company's Definitive Feasibility Study. The combined Measured plus Indicated Resources have increased to over 10.1 million tonnes, with almost 5.8 million tonnes occurring in the Eastern Belt (Bald Hill and Fraser's) - that is the focus of metallurgical testwork and process design. Continuing metallurgical testwork is being carried out on Western Belt-style mineralisation (Yangibana West and Yangibana North) to identify plant refinements required to treat this material.

The ongoing drilling programme aims to increase the Measured plus Indicated Resources of Eastern Belt-style mineralisation, with relatively untested targets at Yangibana, Yangibana South, Simon's Find, and Terry's Find, and further expansion drilling at Bald Hill and Auer/Auer North.

JULY 2017 JORC RESOURCES

The new total diluted resources:-

Category	Tonnes	Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Measured	2,921,000	0.42	1.04	3,370	800
Indicated	7,190,000	0.44	1.43	3,420	950
Inferred	6,904,000	0.37	1.21	2,860	800
TOTAL	**17,016,000**	**0.41**	**1.27**	**3,180**	**870**

Note – Rounding discrepancies will appear in all tables

These resources occur in a number of deposits as shown in Figure 1. The resources incorporate dilution based on 0.5m beyond both the footwall and the hanging wall to the mineralisation. Average dilution over the total resources is 27%.

The total resources comprise the following deposits that will be assessed as future mining areas during the Definitive Feasibility Study process.

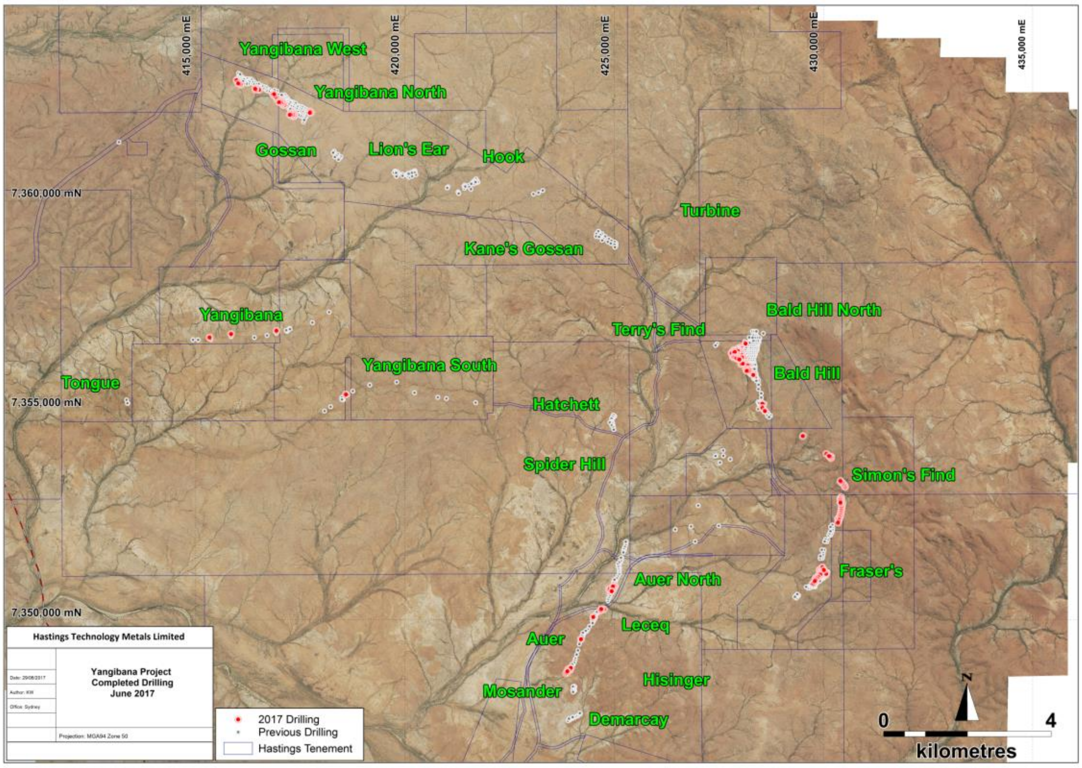

Figure 1 – Yangibana Project – 2017 Drilling to date

Eastern Belt – 100% Hastings

The following deposits are within the Eastern Belt and are held 100% by Hastings.

Bald Hill

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Measured	2,698,000	0.40	0.99	3,210	750
Indicated	1,765,000	0.43	1.10	3,460	830
Inferred	1,153,000	0.40	1.06	3,240	800
TOTAL	5,616,000	0.41	1.04	3,300	790

Bald Hill Southeast

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Indicated	303,000	0.29	0.70	2,380	540
Inferred	95,000	0.19	0.47	1,580	350
TOTAL	398,000	0.27	0.64	2,190	500

Fraser's

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Measured	223,000	0.66	1.56	5,270	1,350
Indicated	654,000	0.65	1.53	5,150	1,340
Inferred	283,000	0.39	0.92	3,130	800
TOTAL	1,161,000	0.59	1.39	4,678	1,208

Fraser's North and Southwest

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Inferred	406,000	0.25	0.59	1,960	490
TOTAL	406,000	0.25	0.59	1,960	490

Auer and Auer North

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Indicated	135,046	0.48	1.26	3,750	1,030
Inferred	1,589,000	0.37	1.05	2,890	800
TOTAL	1,725,000	0.38	1.10	2,960	820

Western Belt – 100% Hastings

The Yangibana West deposit lies at the western end of the Western Belt and is held 100% by Hastings.

Yangibana West

Category	Tonnes	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Indicated	1,686,000	0.35	1.29	2,730	780
Inferred	756,000	0.35	1.35	2,720	800
TOTAL	2,442,000	0.35	1.31	2,730	790

Western Belt – 70% Hastings

The Yangibana North deposit occurs within the Western Belt, being contiguous with Yangibana West, and Hastings holds a 70% interest in this deposit.

Yangibana North

Category	Tonnes	Nd_2O_3+Pr_2O_3	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_2O_3
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Indicated	2,647,000	0.46	1.80	3,510	1090
Inferred	715,000	0.47	1.84	3,560	1,100
TOTAL	3,362,000	0.46	1.81	3,520	1,090

In addition, the following inferred resources have been estimated from the limited drilling between Gossan and Kane's Gossan, also in the Western Belt.

Gossan, Lion's Ear, Hook and Kane's Gossan

Category	Tonnes	Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Inferred	1,820,000	0.34	1.37	2,610	820
TOTAL	1,820,000	0.34	1.37	2,610	820

Comparison with most recent estimate

The updated resources of 17.02 million tonnes at 1.27% TREO including 0.41% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} represent a significant increase and upgrade compared to the December 2016 resource estimate which stood at 13.4 million tonnes at 1.18% TREO including 0.39% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} .

Significantly, the contained TREO has increased to 216,000 tonnes, a 37% increase on the December 2016 estimate of 157,950 tonnes, and contained Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} has increased to 68,900 tonnes, a 32% increase on the December 2016 estimate of 52,400 tonnes. This indicates a substantial increase in the value of each tonne of resource in the ground.

DRILLING RESULTS

The 2017 Drilling Programme is continuing with holes now testing prospects outside the current resources including Yangibana and Simon's Find. Results will be released in the near future. Locations of all holes drilled to date during this programme are shown in Figure 1.

Significant additional results received from **Bald Hill** are shown in Table 1.

Hole No BHRC	From	To	Interval	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
291	47	55	8	1.30	0.47
incl	47	50	3	2.48	0.88
292	60	64	4	1.63	0.66
295	73	76	3	1.20	0.41
296	8	12	4	2.87	1.12
297	107	124	17	1.20	0.44
301	117	128	11	0.95	0.36
302	57	64	7	1.63	0.58
303	3	10	7	1.48	0.57
304	46	50	4	1.28	0.48
305	68	69	1	2.87	1.02
306	77	80	3	3.23	1.12
307	89	92	3	3.27	1.07
309	55	67	12	1.61	0.60
incl	55	60	5	1.78	0.66
and	64	67	3	3.30	1.22
310	41	44	3	3.04	1.18
311	66	68	2	1.08	0.40
	75	81	6	0.94	0.37
313	36	40	4	3.11	1.14
314	89	99	10	2.26	0.78
315	126	130	4	1.36	0.45
316	113	116	3	2.23	0.77
317	71	79	8	1.13	0.44
318	78	86	8	2.02	0.78
320	114	117	3	2.06	0.69
321	100	107	7	1.86	0.69
322	81	88	7	1.50	0.58
324	86	91	5	0.97	0.35
325	83	93	10	1.11	0.43
FRRC					
126	17	19	2	2.05	0.97
127	112	115	3	1.35	0.53

Table 1 – Yangibana Project, Bald Hill 2017 Drilling, Summary of latest results

These results are all from holes drilled into the western extension to the current JORC Resources at Bald Hill (Figure 2), as identified in the ASX announcement dated 7th June 2017. They continue to support the potential for an extension to the Bald Hill pit as envisaged in the Pre-Feasibility Study.

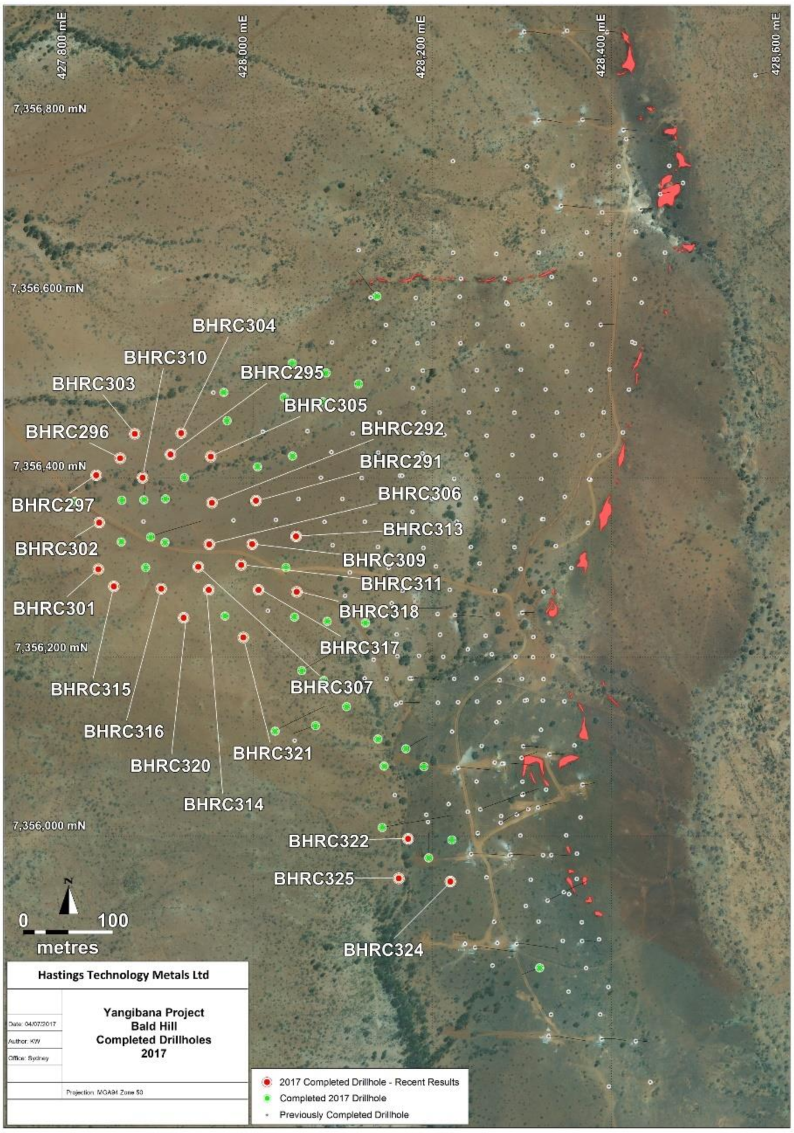

Figure 2 – Yangibana Project, Bald Hill, 2017 Drilling, Recent Results

Drillhole parameters are provided in Appendix 1 and detailed assays are provided in Appendix 2.

First results from **Yangibana West** are shown in Table 2:-

Hole No YWRC	From	To	Interval	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
69	36	40	4	1.29	0.34
70	39	41	2	0.96	0.25
72	67	70	3	2.67	0.69
73	70	77	7	2.26	0.60
74	64	71	7	2.61	0.67

Table 2 – Yangibana Project, Yangibana West 2017 Drilling, Summary of latest results

These holes were all drilled to extend the current Indicated Resources at Yangibana West, with holes YWRC69 and 70 towards the eastern end of the deposit and YWRCs72-74 towards the western end (Figure 3). Results, particularly at the western end, are encouraging and the mineralisation remains strongly open at depth.

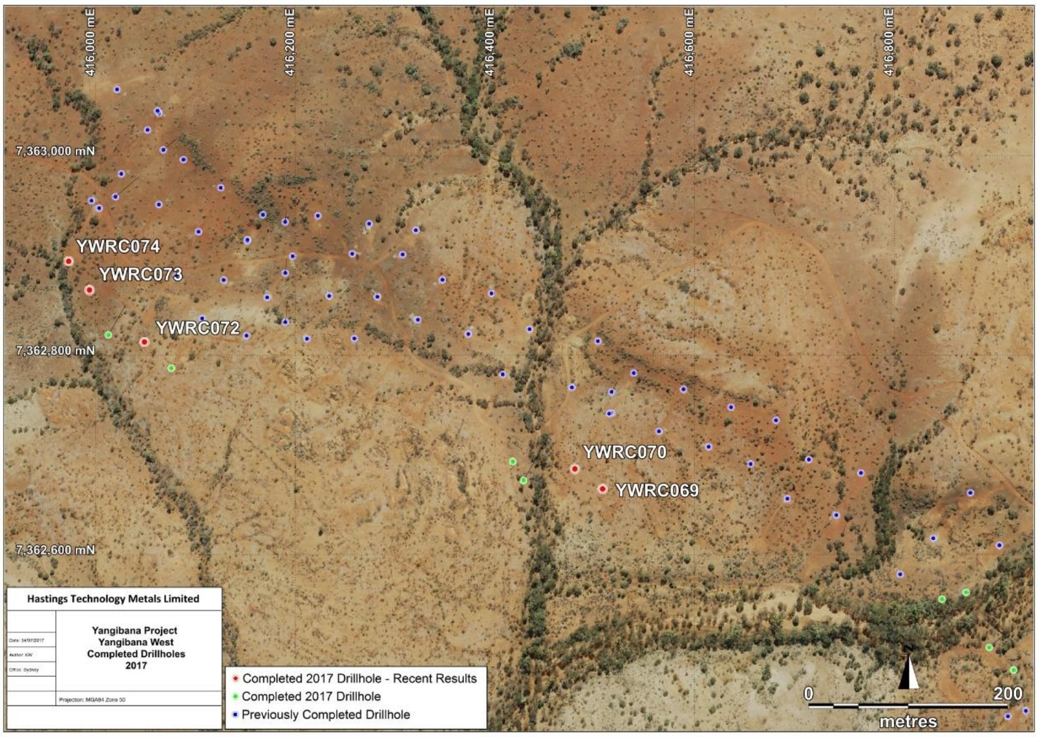

Figure 3 – Yangibana Project, Yangibana West, 2017 Drilling, Recent Results

Drillhole parameters are provided in Appendix 3 and detailed assays are provided in Appendix 4.

First results from Auer and Auer North are shown in Table 3:-

Hole No	From	To	Interval	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
ANW01*	72	88	16	1.70	0.59
ANRC51	7	15	8	1.43	0.62
ANRC52	12	22	10	2.21	0.74
ANRC53	6	11	5	2.48	0.79
ANRC54	13	21	8	2.36	0.94
ANRC55	31	38	7	1.27	0.41
ANRC56	69	78	9	0.79	0.27
AURC47	12	15	3	1.59	0.54
AURC48	16	20	4	2.22	0.80
AURC50	5	12	7	1.60	0.53

*drilled down dip of mineralisation

Table 3 – Yangibana Project, Auer and Auer North 2017 Drilling, Summary of latest results

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Only limited drilling has been carried out so far this year at Auer (Figure 4) and Auer North (Figure 5), with those holes completed mainly being infill to the defined Inferred Resources. AURC50 is an isolated hole testing a new target at the northern extremity of the Auer deposit, identified by mapping and sampling earlier this year. The intersection in this hole provides encouragement for further drilling in this area to increase resources.

Drillhole parameters are provided in Appendix 5 and detailed assays are provided in Appendix 6.

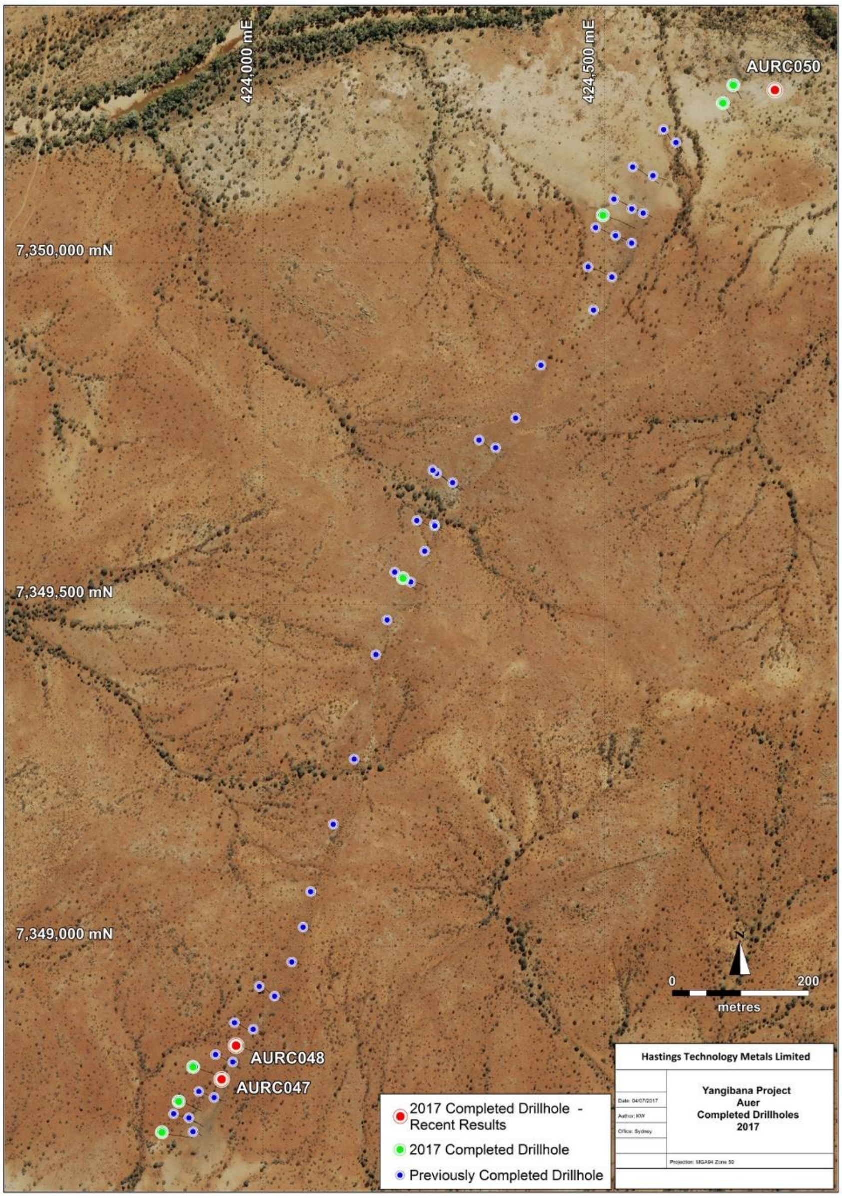

Figure 4 – Yangibana Project – Auer, 2017 Drilling, Recent Results

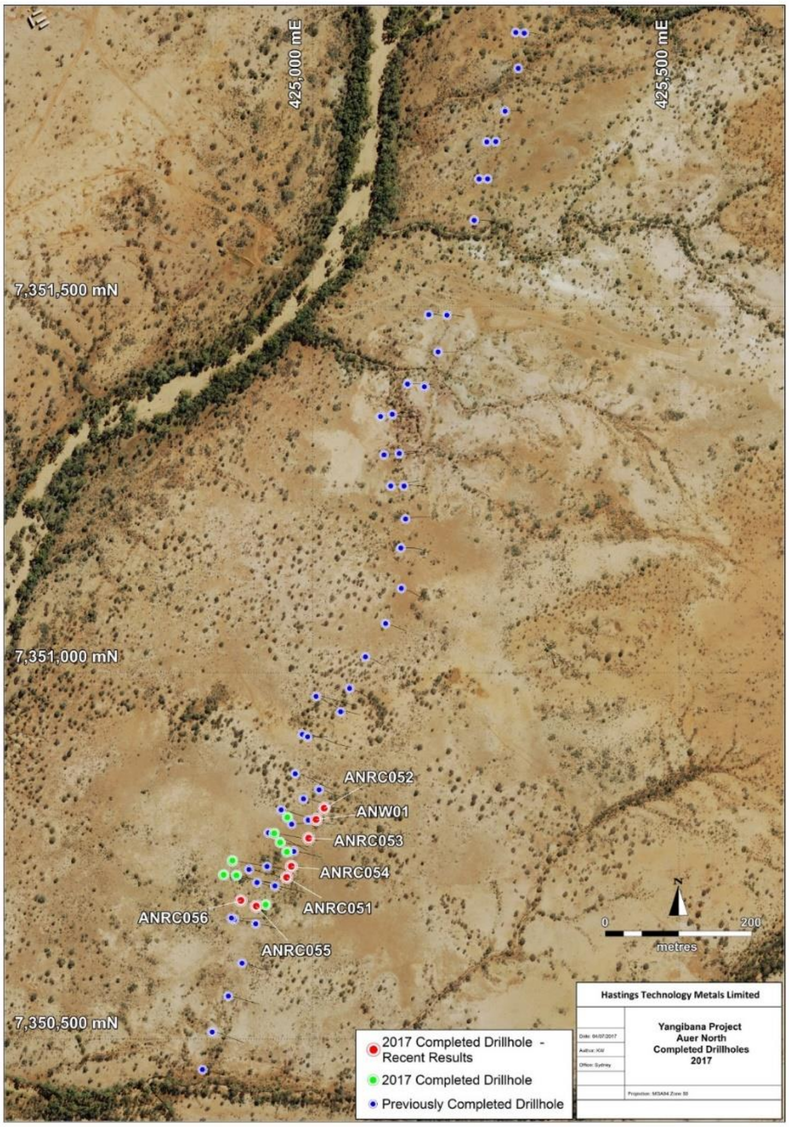

Figure 5 – Yangibana Project – Auer North, 2017 Drilling, Recent Results

TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT

TREO is the sum of the oxides of the light rare earth elements lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and samarium (Sm) and the heavy rare earth elements europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu), and yttrium (Y).

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About Hastings Technology Metals

- Hastings Technology Metals is a leading Australian rare earths company, with two rare earths projects hosting JORC-compliant resources in Western Australia.
- The Yangibana Project hosts JORC Resources totalling 17.02 million tonnes at 1.27% TREO (comprising Measured Resources of 2.92 million tonnes at 1.04% TREO, Indicated Resources of 7.19 million tonnes at 1.43% TREO and Inferred Resources of 6.90 million tonnes at 1.21% TREO), including 0.41% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}.
- The Brockman deposit contains JORC Indicated and Inferred Resources totalling 41.4 million tonnes (comprising 32.3mt Indicated Resources and 9.1mt Inferred Resources) at 0.21% TREO, including 0.18% HREO, plus 0.36% Nb_2O_5 and 0.90% ZrO_2.
- Rare earths are critical to a wide variety of current and new technologies, including smart phones, hybrid cars, wind turbines and energy efficient light bulbs.
- The Company aims to capitalise on the strong demand for critical rare earths created by expanding new technologies.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Resources is based on information compiled by Lynn Widenbar. Mr Widenbar is a consultant to the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Andy Border, an employee of the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Each has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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' ("JORC Code"). Each consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Bald Hill and Fraser's drillhole parameters

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Decln	Azimuth	EOH
BHRC291	428003	7356375	-90	0	72
BHRC292	427953	7356373	-90	0	78
BHRC294	427923	7356401	-90	0	86
BHRC295	427907	7356427	-90	0	90
BHRC296	427851	7356423	-90	0	90
BHRC297	427824	7356404	-90	0	126
BHRC299	427879	7356300	-90	0	126
BHRC301	427827	7356299	-90	0	133

BHRC302	427827	7356351	-90	0	120
BHRC303	427867	7356450	-90	0	126
BHRC304	427919	7356451	-90	0	90
BHRC305	427952	7356425	-90	0	80
BHRC306	427950	7356326	-90	0	96
BHRC307	427938	7356301	-90	0	96
BHRC308	427800	7356374	-90	0	146
BHRC309	427998	7356327	-90	0	78
BHRC310	427876	7356401	-90	0	90
BHRC311	427986	7356303	-90	0	84
BHRC312	428036	7356300	-90	0	90
BHRC313	428047	7356335	-90	0	70
BHRC314	427950	7356276	-90	0	102
BHRC315	427844	7356279	-90	0	140
BHRC316	427897	7356277	-90	0	120
BHRC317	428005	7356275	-90	0	90
BHRC318	428048	7356273	-90	0	98
BHRC319	427968	7356246	-90	0	100
BHRC320	427922	7356244	-90	0	131
BHRC321	427989	7356222	-90	0	111
BHRC322	428173	7355997	-90	0	119
BHRC323	428222	7355996	-90	0	100
BHRC324	428219	7355949	-90	0	96
BHRC325	428162	7355952	-90	0	120
FRRC125	429971	7351259	-90	0	54
FRRC126	430008	7351194	-90	0	70
FRRC127	429790	7350930	-90	0	120

Appendix 2 – Bald Hill and Fraser's, detailed assays for intercepts reported in this release

Hole_ID	From	To	% TREO	% Nd2O3+Pr6O11
BHRC291	30	31	0.10	0.04
BHRC291	31	32	0.97	0.40
BHRC291	32	33	0.26	0.11
BHRC291	33	34	1.74	0.74
BHRC291	34	35	0.55	0.23
BHRC291	35	36	0.11	0.04
BHRC291	46	47	0.32	0.11

BHRC291	47	48	2.40	0.77
BHRC291	48	49	3.80	1.41
BHRC291	49	50	1.24	0.46
BHRC291	50	51	0.24	0.09
BHRC291	51	52	0.11	0.04
BHRC291	52	53	0.98	0.38
BHRC291	53	54	0.48	0.19
BHRC291	54	55	1.17	0.41
BHRC291	55	56	0.16	0.06
BHRC292	59	60	0.12	0.04
BHRC292	60	61	2.72	1.06
BHRC292	61	62	2.49	1.05
BHRC292	62	63	0.74	0.33
BHRC292	63	64	0.56	0.21
BHRC292	64	65	0.16	0.06
BHRC294	74	75	0.34	0.13
BHRC294	75	76	1.36	0.47
BHRC294	76	77	1.49	0.51
BHRC294	77	78	0.09	0.03
BHRC295	55	56	0.05	0.02
BHRC295	56	57	0.99	0.34
BHRC295	57	58	0.88	0.31
BHRC295	58	59	0.14	0.05
BHRC295	72	73	0.41	0.14
BHRC295	73	74	0.60	0.21
BHRC295	74	75	0.72	0.25
BHRC295	75	76	2.28	0.77
BHRC295	76	77	0.12	0.04
BHRC296	7	8	0.28	0.10
BHRC296	8	9	2.97	1.19
BHRC296	9	10	5.54	2.20
BHRC296	10	11	0.52	0.20
BHRC296	11	12	2.46	0.90
BHRC296	12	13	0.33	0.12
BHRC299	106	107	0.08	0.02
BHRC299	107	108	0.62	0.20
BHRC299	108	109	6.96	2.33
BHRC299	109	110	2.14	0.80
BHRC299	110	111	1.56	0.66
BHRC299	111	112	1.70	0.74
BHRC299	112	113	0.95	0.37

BHRC299	113	114	0.55	0.21
BHRC299	114	115	0.62	0.24
BHRC299	115	116	0.33	0.13
BHRC299	116	117	1.26	0.46
BHRC299	117	118	0.30	0.11
BHRC299	118	119	0.26	0.10
BHRC299	119	120	0.32	0.12
BHRC299	120	121	0.61	0.25
BHRC299	121	122	0.36	0.13
BHRC299	122	123	1.09	0.39
BHRC299	123	124	0.77	0.27
BHRC299	124	125	0.54	0.19
BHRC301	116	117	0.04	0.02
BHRC301	117	118	0.92	0.40
BHRC301	118	119	0.92	0.36
BHRC301	119	120	1.68	0.58
BHRC301	120	121	1.39	0.47
BHRC301	121	122	1.29	0.48
BHRC301	122	123	0.43	0.17
BHRC301	123	124	0.41	0.16
BHRC301	124	125	0.99	0.37
BHRC301	125	126	0.55	0.21
BHRC301	126	127	1.12	0.45
BHRC301	127	128	0.79	0.30
BHRC301	128	129	0.43	0.16
BHRC302	56	57	0.09	0.03
BHRC302	57	58	1.43	0.48
BHRC302	58	59	2.11	0.72
BHRC302	59	60	1.64	0.58
BHRC302	60	61	1.77	0.64
BHRC302	61	62	1.26	0.45
BHRC302	62	63	1.70	0.62
BHRC302	63	64	1.47	0.55
BHRC302	64	65	0.45	0.17
BHRC303	2	3	0.27	0.10
BHRC303	3	4	0.78	0.30
BHRC303	4	5	4.22	1.70
BHRC303	5	6	1.28	0.51
BHRC303	6	7	0.38	0.14

BHRC303	7	8	0.94	0.35
BHRC303	8	9	1.77	0.64
BHRC303	9	10	0.98	0.35
BHRC303	10	11	0.19	0.07
BHRC304	45	46	0.27	0.11
BHRC304	46	47	1.64	0.62
BHRC304	47	48	1.42	0.52
BHRC304	48	49	1.35	0.49
BHRC304	49	50	0.72	0.28
BHRC304	50	51	0.26	0.11
BHRC305	46	47	0.23	0.09
BHRC305	47	48	1.07	0.41
BHRC305	48	49	1.07	0.40
BHRC305	49	50	0.95	0.35
BHRC305	50	51	0.29	0.11
BHRC305	67	68	0.03	0.01
BHRC305	68	69	2.87	1.02
BHRC305	69	70	0.47	0.17
BHRC306	76	77	0.05	0.01
BHRC306	77	78	1.31	0.46
BHRC306	78	79	4.38	1.49
BHRC306	79	80	4.01	1.40
BHRC306	80	81	0.35	0.12
BHRC307	88	89	0.16	0.06
BHRC307	89	90	1.31	0.45
BHRC307	90	91	7.31	2.38
BHRC307	91	92	1.20	0.39
BHRC307	92	93	0.34	0.11
BHRC309	54	55	0.07	0.03
BHRC309	55	56	1.49	0.55
BHRC309	56	57	5.47	2.01
BHRC309	57	58	0.58	0.23
BHRC309	58	59	0.23	0.09
BHRC309	59	60	1.15	0.44
BHRC309	60	61	0.10	0.04
BHRC309	61	62	0.10	0.04
BHRC309	62	63	0.12	0.05
BHRC309	63	64	0.19	0.08
BHRC309	64	65	1.58	0.63

BHRC309	65	66	6.98	2.56
BHRC309	66	67	1.33	0.48
BHRC309	67	68	0.14	0.05
BHRC309	68	69	0.19	0.07
BHRC309	69	70	0.22	0.08
BHRC309	70	71	0.34	0.12
BHRC309	71	72	0.86	0.31
BHRC309	72	73	0.83	0.29
BHRC309	73	74	0.53	0.19
BHRC309	74	75	0.60	0.22
BHRC309	75	76	0.85	0.32
BHRC309	76	77	0.46	0.17
BHRC310	40	41	0.10	0.03
BHRC310	41	42	1.29	0.48
BHRC310	42	43	7.00	2.74
BHRC310	43	44	0.82	0.32
BHRC310	44	45	0.36	0.13
BHRC310	76	77	0.22	0.08
BHRC310	77	78	0.69	0.26
BHRC310	78	79	0.53	0.20
BHRC310	79	80	0.78	0.32
BHRC310	80	81	0.31	0.14
BHRC311	65	66	0.15	0.05
BHRC311	66	67	1.42	0.52
BHRC311	67	68	0.75	0.28
BHRC311	68	69	0.25	0.09
BHRC311	74	75	0.24	0.09
BHRC311	75	76	0.55	0.23
BHRC311	76	77	1.00	0.42
BHRC311	77	78	2.34	0.89
BHRC311	78	79	0.60	0.24
BHRC311	79	80	0.61	0.24
BHRC311	80	81	0.57	0.23
BHRC311	81	82	0.35	0.14
BHRC312	46	47	0.32	0.11
BHRC312	47	48	1.10	0.40
BHRC312	48	49	0.61	0.23
BHRC312	49	50	0.55	0.21
BHRC312	50	51	0.07	0.03
BHRC312	53	54	0.06	0.02

BHRC312	54	55	0.83	0.32
BHRC312	55	56	0.33	0.13
BHRC312	59	60	0.34	0.14
BHRC312	60	61	0.66	0.29
BHRC312	61	62	1.17	0.50
BHRC312	62	63	0.49	0.21
BHRC312	63	64	0.29	0.13
BHRC312	65	66	0.15	0.06
BHRC312	66	67	0.70	0.29
BHRC312	67	68	0.99	0.35
BHRC312	68	69	0.48	0.19
BHRC312	69	70	0.75	0.29
BHRC312	70	71	0.82	0.32
BHRC312	71	72	0.77	0.29
BHRC312	72	73	0.44	0.17
BHRC313	35	36	0.10	0.04
BHRC313	36	37	1.38	0.51
BHRC313	37	38	5.94	2.14
BHRC313	38	39	3.88	1.42
BHRC313	39	40	1.26	0.47
BHRC313	40	41	0.23	0.08
BHRC314	88	89	0.06	0.02
BHRC314	89	90	1.58	0.60
BHRC314	90	91	1.14	0.43
BHRC314	91	92	0.90	0.33
BHRC314	92	93	3.29	1.14
BHRC314	93	94	6.19	2.04
BHRC314	94	95	4.32	1.42
BHRC314	95	96	1.78	0.62
BHRC314	96	97	2.06	0.72
BHRC314	97	98	0.75	0.26
BHRC314	98	99	0.59	0.20
BHRC314	99	100	0.44	0.15
BHRC315	125	126	0.41	0.14
BHRC315	126	127	1.23	0.38
BHRC315	127	128	2.08	0.71
BHRC315	128	129	1.35	0.44
BHRC315	129	130	0.76	0.26
BHRC315	130	131	0.25	0.08
BHRC316	112	113	0.10	0.03
BHRC316	113	114	4.15	1.44

BHRC316	114	115	1.85	0.62
BHRC316	115	116	0.69	0.24
BHRC316	116	117	0.44	0.17
BHRC317	70	71	0.37	0.15
BHRC317	71	72	0.62	0.26
BHRC317	72	73	0.37	0.16
BHRC317	73	74	0.48	0.20
BHRC317	74	75	0.68	0.29
BHRC317	75	76	0.94	0.41
BHRC317	76	77	2.81	1.06
BHRC317	77	78	2.09	0.79
BHRC317	78	79	1.04	0.38
BHRC317	79	80	0.54	0.20
BHRC318	77	78	0.10	0.04
BHRC318	78	79	1.54	0.60
BHRC318	79	80	1.75	0.68
BHRC318	80	81	2.77	1.05
BHRC318	81	82	3.24	1.25
BHRC318	82	83	2.71	1.05
BHRC318	83	84	2.23	0.87
BHRC318	84	85	1.36	0.53
BHRC318	85	86	0.58	0.21
BHRC318	86	87	0.23	0.08
BHRC319	90	91	0.19	0.08
BHRC319	91	92	1.48	0.52
BHRC319	92	93	0.83	0.33
BHRC319	93	94	0.44	0.17
BHRC319	94	95	0.87	0.33
BHRC319	95	96	0.84	0.36
BHRC319	96	97	0.30	0.12
BHRC320	113	114	0.37	0.12
BHRC320	114	115	0.86	0.29
BHRC320	115	116	4.61	1.53
BHRC320	116	117	0.71	0.26
BHRC320	117	118	0.41	0.14
BHRC321	99	100	0.04	0.01
BHRC321	100	101	2.99	1.07
BHRC321	101	102	2.73	1.03
BHRC321	102	103	1.35	0.49
BHRC321	103	104	1.33	0.48
BHRC321	104	105	2.62	0.98

BHRC321	105	106	0.71	0.27
BHRC321	106	107	1.31	0.51
BHRC321	107	108	0.29	0.11
BHRC322	36	37	0.08	0.03
BHRC322	37	38	1.26	0.49
BHRC322	38	39	0.23	0.09
BHRC322	39	40	0.05	0.02
BHRC322	40	41	1.29	0.52
BHRC322	41	42	0.33	0.13
BHRC322	80	81	0.19	0.07
BHRC322	81	82	0.58	0.23
BHRC322	82	83	4.85	1.87
BHRC322	83	84	2.21	0.86
BHRC322	84	85	1.07	0.41
BHRC322	85	86	0.61	0.23
BHRC322	86	87	0.55	0.21
BHRC322	87	88	0.66	0.26
BHRC322	88	89	0.39	0.15
BHRC322	114	115	0.39	0.14
BHRC322	115	116	0.78	0.29
BHRC322	116	117	0.58	0.22
BHRC322	117	118	0.24	0.09
BHRC323	16	17	0.04	0.01
BHRC323	17	18	1.88	0.72
BHRC323	18	19	0.42	0.16
BHRC323	74	75	0.35	0.13
BHRC323	75	76	0.54	0.21
BHRC323	76	77	0.09	0.03
BHRC324	85	86	0.28	0.10
BHRC324	86	87	0.59	0.22
BHRC324	87	88	0.47	0.17
BHRC324	88	89	0.64	0.23
BHRC324	89	90	2.56	0.89
BHRC324	90	91	0.63	0.23
BHRC324	91	92	0.42	0.17
BHRC325	82	83	0.03	0.01
BHRC325	83	84	0.68	0.25
BHRC325	84	85	0.83	0.31
BHRC325	85	86	0.82	0.33
BHRC325	86	87	1.13	0.46
BHRC325	87	88	1.16	0.47

BHRC325	88	89	1.51	0.56
BHRC325	89	90	0.83	0.29
BHRC325	90	91	1.90	0.73
BHRC325	91	92	1.55	0.61
BHRC325	92	93	0.67	0.29
BHRC325	93	94	0.31	0.13
FRRC125	39	40	0.38	0.18
FRRC125	40	41	0.94	0.42
FRRC125	41	42	0.59	0.25
FRRC125	42	43	0.31	0.14
FRRC126	16	17	0.06	0.03
FRRC126	17	18	0.73	0.37
FRRC126	18	19	3.37	1.57
FRRC126	19	20	0.08	0.03
FRRC127	111	112	0.24	0.09
FRRC127	112	113	1.25	0.50
FRRC127	113	114	1.18	0.47
FRRC127	114	115	1.61	0.61
FRRC127	115	116	0.29	0.12

Appendix 3 – Yangibana West drillhole parameters

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
YWRC070	416480	7362686	-90	0	63
YWRC069	416508	7362666	-90	0	57
YWRC071	416076	7362787	-90	0	69
YWRC072	416049	7362814	-90	0	87
YWRC073	415994	7362866	-90	0	90
YWRC074	415973	7362895	-90	0	80

Appendix 4 – Yangibana West, detailed assays for intercepts reported in this release

Hole_ID	From	To	% TREO	% Nd2O3+Pr6O11
YWRC072	66	67	0.05	0.01
YWRC072	67	68	3.93	1.00
YWRC072	68	69	2.59	0.64
YWRC072	69	70	1.49	0.42
YWRC072	70	71	0.58	0.17
YWRC073	69	70	0.03	0.01
YWRC073	70	71	1.72	0.50

YWRC073	71	72	3.93	1.04
YWRC073	72	73	5.37	1.42
YWRC073	73	74	1.79	0.48
YWRC073	74	75	0.81	0.22
YWRC073	75	76	0.51	0.14
YWRC073	76	77	1.72	0.42
YWRC073	77	78	0.16	0.04
YWRC074	63	64	0.32	0.09
YWRC074	64	65	1.34	0.35
YWRC074	65	66	2.85	0.76
YWRC074	66	67	5.88	1.51
YWRC074	67	68	2.47	0.65
YWRC074	68	69	2.23	0.57
YWRC074	69	70	2.37	0.59
YWRC074	70	71	1.12	0.28
YWRC074	71	72	0.05	0.01

Appendix 5 – Auer and Auer North drillhole parameters

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Decln	Azimuth	EOH
ANRC051	424965	7350721	-60	100	36
ANRC052	425016	7350816	-60	90	48
ANRC053	424995	7350775	-60	100	36
ANRC054	424971	7350736	-60	90	36
ANRC055	424923	7350682	-60	100	42
ANRC056	424902	7350690	-60	100	82
ANW01	425005	7350800	-90	0	101
AURC047	423940	7348806	-60	110	24
AURC048	423961	7348856	-60	110	54
AURC049	423877	7348774	-60	110	72
AURC050	424749	7350253	-60	150	24

Appendix 6 – Auer and Auer North, detailed assays for intercepts reported in this release

Hole_ID	From	To	% TREO	% Nd2O3+Pr6O11
ANRC051	6	7	0.15	0.04
ANRC051	7	8	0.85	0.26
ANRC051	8	9	1.17	0.46
ANRC051	9	10	1.95	0.94
ANRC051	10	11	1.54	0.80
ANRC051	11	12	2.01	1.06

ANRC051	12	13	1.30	0.57
ANRC051	13	14	0.94	0.40
ANRC051	14	15	1.69	0.49
ANRC051	15	16	0.25	0.09
ANRC052	11	12	0.29	0.07
ANRC052	12	13	2.14	0.80
ANRC052	13	14	2.27	0.79
ANRC052	14	15	5.30	1.96
ANRC052	15	16	1.72	0.60
ANRC052	16	17	2.17	0.83
ANRC052	17	18	1.27	0.40
ANRC052	18	19	1.54	0.43
ANRC052	19	20	1.72	0.45
ANRC052	20	21	2.12	0.60
ANRC052	21	22	1.82	0.57
ANRC052	22	23	0.53	0.19
ANRC053	5	6	0.33	0.13
ANRC053	6	7	2.23	0.76
ANRC053	7	8	1.85	0.49
ANRC053	8	9	1.46	0.38
ANRC053	9	10	3.70	1.32
ANRC053	10	11	3.15	0.98
ANRC053	11	12	0.14	0.03
ANRC054	12	13	0.44	0.14
ANRC054	13	14	2.62	0.88
ANRC054	14	15	0.71	0.31
ANRC054	15	16	2.09	1.11
ANRC054	16	17	3.60	1.83
ANRC054	17	18	2.37	1.09
ANRC054	18	19	2.53	0.89
ANRC054	19	20	3.06	0.85
ANRC054	20	21	1.90	0.55
ANRC054	21	22	0.41	0.13
ANRC055	30	31	0.22	0.07
ANRC055	31	32	1.33	0.44
ANRC055	32	33	2.39	0.80
ANRC055	33	34	1.24	0.39
ANRC055	34	35	0.38	0.12
ANRC055	35	36	0.55	0.16
ANRC055	36	37	0.96	0.29
ANRC055	37	38	2.02	0.64

ANRC055	38	39	0.16	0.05
ANRC056	68	69	0.33	0.11
ANRC056	69	70	2.41	0.77
ANRC056	70	71	1.72	0.52
ANRC056	71	72	0.51	0.14
ANRC056	72	73	0.25	0.07
ANRC056	73	74	0.54	0.17
ANRC056	74	75	0.70	0.21
ANRC056	75	76	0.44	0.13
ANRC056	76	77	0.59	0.18
ANRC056	77	78	0.85	0.26
ANW01	72	73	1.75	0.54
ANW01	73	74	0.52	0.18
ANW01	74	75	0.51	0.18
ANW01	75	76	1.77	0.68
ANW01	76	77	7.73	3.00
ANW01	77	78	2.75	1.09
ANW01	78	79	1.45	0.55
ANW01	79	80	0.54	0.19
ANW01	80	81	1.33	0.45
ANW01	81	82	0.26	0.10
ANW01	82	83	2.67	0.74
ANW01	83	84	1.95	0.55
ANW01	84	85	1.35	0.43
ANW01	85	86	0.89	0.27
ANW01	86	87	1.08	0.32
ANW01	87	88	0.71	0.20
ANW01	88	89	0.08	0.02
ANW2	76	77	0.03	0.01
AURC045	64	65	0.74	0.26
AURC045	65	66	0.08	0.02
AURC047	11	12	0.04	0.01
AURC047	12	13	1.99	0.69
AURC047	13	14	0.54	0.21
AURC047	14	15	2.25	0.72
AURC047	15	16	0.25	0.08
AURC048	15	16	0.06	0.02
AURC048	16	17	1.73	0.64
AURC048	17	18	1.25	0.47
AURC048	18	19	1.76	0.62
AURC048	19	20	4.15	1.46

AURC048	20	21	0.17	0.06
AURC050	4	5	0.32	0.11
AURC050	5	6	0.91	0.32
AURC050	6	7	1.48	0.58
AURC050	7	8	1.81	0.66
AURC050	8	9	1.31	0.42
AURC050	9	10	2.42	0.72
AURC050	10	11	2.03	0.65
AURC050	11	12	1.23	0.38
AURC050	12	13	0.53	0.17
AURC051	30	31	0.14	0.07
AURC051	31	32	0.70	0.36
AURC051	32	33	0.35	0.17

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Assay results reported in this announcement relate to reverse circulation drilling that tested the western, deeper extension to the Bald Hill deposit; tested the Yangibana West deposit; and tested the Auer and Auer North deposits. The main aim of this programme is to increase the current Measured plus Indicated Resources at Bald Hill, Yangibana West, Auer and Auer North and to provide material for metallurgical testwork as required • Samples from each metre were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3-level riffle splitter. Field duplicates, blanks and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. • The area tested by this drilling programme includes portions of the current Inferred Resources at Bald Hill, Yangibana West, Auer and Auer North.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 1/4 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. A cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples and were routinely cleaned. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade.
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.*	• All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	given the nature of reverse circulation drill chips. • All RC drill holes in the current programme are 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Genalysis (Perth) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m drill chip samples and the rock chip 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 20 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.* • *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.*	• At least two company personnel verify all significant intersections. • All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage. Electronic copies of all information are backed up daily. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drillhole collars are collected using a Trimble RTX R1 Receiver. Collar locations collected in this manner are considered accurate to approximately 50cm. Down hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic single-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth nominally taken every 30m down hole, except in holes of less than 30m. The instrument is positioned within a stainless steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50) • Topographic control is based on the detailed 1m topographic survey undertaken by Hyvista Corporation in 2016.
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.*	• Hole collars were initially laid out at 50m beyond the previous drill coverage in areas considered to have potential to increase the Measured plus Indicated resources of the deposit. Collar locations were varied slightly dependent on access at a given site. • Further details are provided in the collar co-ordinate table contained elsewhere in this report. • No sample compositing is used in this report, all results detailed are the product of 1m downhole sample intervals.
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 current programme are vertical (subject to access to the preferred collar position) and as such intersected widths do not represent true thickness.

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 delivered by Hastings personnel to the Toll Express base in order to be loaded on the next available truck for delivery to Genalysis. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of sampling data has been completed to date but a review will be conducted once all data from Genalysis (Perth) has been received. Data is validated when loading into the database and will be validated again prior to any Resource estimation studies.

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 RC drilling at the targets to the west of the current Measured plus Indicated Resources at Bald Hill that are reported in this document was carried out within M09/157. Drilling at Yangibana West was carried out within M09/160. Drilling at Auer and Auer North was carried out within E09/1989 and E09/2018. • All Yangibana tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Bald Hill deposit, and to a lesser extent the Yangibana West deposit were previously drilled by Hurlston Pty Limited in joint venture with Challenger Pty Limited in the late 1980s.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yangibana ironstones within the Yangibana Project are part of an extensive REE-mineralised system associated with the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex. The lenses have a total strike length of at least 12km. • These ironstone lenses have been explored previously for base metals, manganese, uranium, diamonds and rare earths. • The ironstones are considered by GSWA to be coeval with the numerous carbonatite sills that occur within Hastings tenements, or at least part of the same magmatic/hydrothermal system.

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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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.*
		• Refer to details of drilling in table in the body of this report and the appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All intervals reported are composed of 1m downhole intervals and as such are length weighted. A lower cut-off grade of 0.20%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} has been used for assessing significant intercepts, and no upper cut-off grade was applied. • Maximum internal dilution of 1m was incorporated in reported significant intercepts. • The basis for the metal equivalents used for reporting are provided in the body of the ASX announcement. .
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 for mineralisation have not been calculated and as such only downhole lengths have been reported. • It is expected that true widths will be less than downhole widths, due to the apparent dip of the mineralisation.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this ASX announcement.
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.*	• Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
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.*	• Geological mapping has continued in the vicinity of the drilling as the programme proceeds.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, 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.*	• The current drilling programme is primarily designed to expand the Measured plus Indicated Resources at Bald Hill, Yangibana West, Auer and Auer North deposits and to provide metallurgical testwork samples as required..

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data was provided as a validated Access Database and was digitally imported into Micromine Mining software. Micromine validation routines were run to confirm validity of all data. • Individual drill logs from site have been checked with the electronic database on a random basis to check for validity. • Analytical results have all been electronically merged to avoid any transcription errors.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person visited site from 15-16th December 2016 and reviewed geology, drilling etc.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be high. • Detailed geological logging and surface mapping allows extrapolation of drill intersections between adjacent sections. • Alternative interpretations would result in similar tonnage and grade estimation techniques. • Geological boundaries are determined by the spatial locations of the various mineralised structures. • Continuous ironstone units comprising iron oxides and hydroxides, minor quartz rich zones, and locally carbonate and apatite host the rare earths mineralisation and are the key factors providing continuity of geology and grade. The mineralised zones may be described as visually distinctive anastomosing iron rich veins with excellent strike and down dip continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Bald Hill mineralisation dips shallowly (maximum 30º) but variably to the southwest and ranges from 1m to 10m thick. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 80 metres below surface. • Fraser's mineralisation dips steeply (70-80º) in the western portion becoming more shallow (to 30º) in the east and ranges from 1m to 6m thick. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 140 metres below surface. • Yangibana West mineralisation dips shallowly (maximum 30º) but variably to the south and ranges from 1m to 5m thick. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 100 metres below surface. • Auer has three discontinuous, steeply dipping zones of mineralisation extending North-South over a total strike length of approximately 3.5 km and to a depth of 150m below surface. • Yangibana North mineralisation dips shallowly (maximum 30º) but variably to the south and ranges from 1m to 5m thick. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 140 metres below surface. • Gossan – the Inferred Resources at Gossan are based on limited drilling that has identified mineralisation over 300m of strike length, 100m down dip and ranging from 1-4m wide. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 80 metres below surface. • Lion's Ear - the Inferred Resources at Lion's Ear are based on limited drilling that has identified mineralisation over 520m of strike length, 80m down dip and ranging from 1-4m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		wide. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 140 metres below surface. • Hook - the Inferred Resources at Hook are based on limited drilling that has identified mineralisation over 380m of strike length, 100m down dip and ranging from 1-4m wide. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 130 metres below surface. • Kane's Gossan - the Inferred Resources at Kane's Gossan are based on limited drilling that has identified mineralisation over 550m of strike length, 100m down dip and ranging from 1-4m wide. Maximum depth of the resource is to a vertical depth of 130 metres below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Due to the variable dip and strike of the various deposits, an "unfolding" technique has been used to simplify setup of search ellipse and modelling parameters • Statistical analysis and variography has been carried out in unfolded coordinates to define parameters for an Ordinary Kriging estimation. • All analysis and estimation has been constrained by the geological interpretation of the ironstone units. Separate estimation has been carried out for 0.5m thick dilution skins on the hangingwall and footwall of the mineralisation. • Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was carried out for each deposit to determine optimal search and kriging parameters • All estimation was carried out using Micromine software (MM 2016 Sp5) • Kriging parameters were defined using Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11} as the primary variables. • Estimation has been carried out for the following variables : • CeO_2_ppm, Dy_2O_3_ppm, Er_2O_3_ppm, Eu_2O_3_ppm, Gd_2O_3_ppm, Ho_2O_3_ppm, La_2O_3_ppm, Lu_2O_3_ppm, Nd_2O_3_ppm, Pr_6O_{11}_ppm, Sm_2O_3_ppm, Tb_4O_7_ppm, Tm_2O_3_ppm, Y_2O_3_ppm, Yb_2O_3_ppm, ThO_2_ppm, U_3O_8_ppm, Al_per, Ca_per, Fe_per, Mg_per, Nb_ppm, P_per, S_per, Si_per, Sr_ppm, Ta_ppm, Zr_ppm • Drill hole spacing is variable, and the block sizes were chosen to reflect the best compromise between spacing and the necessity to define the geological detail of each deposit. In general, block sizes are 12.5 m along strike, 10m down dip and 2.5 across strike. • As there are no extreme values no capping has been applied. • Block model validation has been carried out by several methods, including: o Drill Hole Plan and Section Review o Model versus Data Statistics by Domain o Easting, Northing and RL swathe plots • All validation methods have produced acceptable results.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal downhole cut-off of 0.20% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} has been used in conjunction with logging of ironstone to define mineralised intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining is assumed to be by conventional open pit mining methods • Based on previous and on-going mining studies by Snowden, a 0.5m dilution skin has been added to both the footwall and hangingwall contacts of the mineralisation. • The dilution material is independently interpolated and is subsequently added to the mineralised domain to produce a diluted resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Beneficiation and hydrometallurgical test work has been carried out on samples from the Eastern Belt (comprising Bald Hill, Bald Hill Southeast and Fraser's deposits) and from Yangibana North with very encouraging results. A bulk sample (12 tonnes) combining RC samples from Hastings' 2015 drilling at Bald Hill, Bald Hill Southeast and Fraser's was prepared as the Eastern Belt Master Composite (EBMC) that represents mineralisation that Hastings believes will be mined over the first 4-5 years of any operation. In 2016, Hastings undertook infill drilling at Bald Hill, Bald Hill Southeast and Fraser's deposits in order to produce a bulk (17 tonnes) sample for pilot plant testing. • Test work to date has shown that the rare earths mineralisation (largely monazite) can be upgraded readily using standard froth flotation techniques and readily available reagents. Tests are ongoing to decrease the apatite, carbonate and iron content of these concentrates as these can affect hydrometallurgical recoveries. Detailed hydrometallurgical test work has commenced and the intention is to commence pilot plant test work early in 2017.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Environmental studies have been carried out on site with Stage 1 Flora and Fauna surveys and Stage 2 Flora and Fauna surveys completed. No environmental issues have been identified. • Subterranean fauna studies have located both troglofauna and stygofauna but no unique or endangered species have been encountered.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces*	• Bulk density/specific gravity have been measured by the Company on core from Yangibana North, and at independent laboratories on core from Bald Hill South, Fraser's and Yangibana West. Samples have been taken from each of oxidised, partially oxidised and fresh mineralisation with results feeding into the resource estimations. • Bulk density/specific gravity measurements have also been carried out at an independent laboratory on samples of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	oxidised, partially oxidised and fresh host rock, granite. • In situ bulk densities for the individual deposits have ranged from 2.30 to 2.80 tonnes per cubic metre and have been assigned into the models based on weathering surfaces and assigned rock types.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: ○ Geological and grade continuity ○ Data quality. ○ Drill hole spacing. ○ Modelling technique and kriging output parameters. • The Competent Person is in agreement with this classification of the resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audit of the current resources has been carried out at this time.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the various resource estimates is reflected in the JORC resource categories. • At the Measured and Indicated Resource classification level, the resources represent local estimates that can be used for further mining studies. • Inferred Resources are considered global in nature.

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Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.6 and clause 8 of the 2012 JORC Code

(Written Consent Statement)

Report Name

Yangibana Resource Upgrade ASX Release

("Report")

Released by: Hastings Technology Metals Ltd ("Hastings")

Deposit: Yangibana

Date: 18 July 2017

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

STATEMENT

I, Lynn Widenbar confirm that:

I am the competent person

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("2012 JORC Code").
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Code, having five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a consultant working for Widenbar & Associates Pty Ltd and have been engaged by Hastings to prepare documentation for the Yangibana Deposit on which this report is based, for the period ended 4 January 2017.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resources.

CONSENT

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Hastings Technology Metals Ltd

Signature of Competent Person

L Widenbar

MAusIMM - Membership Number 201213

18 July 2017

Signature of Witness

Witness Name, Address, Professional Affiliation