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FIRST DRILLING RESULTS INDICATE POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EXPANSION OF BALD HILL RESOURCES AND PIT AT YANGIBANA

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assay results received from 2017 drilling at Bald Hill
- All holes tested western, deeper extension to the known deposit
- Best intersections are:-
  - 22m at 1.67%TREO including 0.61% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
  - 9m at 1.05%TREO including 0.33% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
  - 8m at 1.84%TREO including 0.61% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}, and
  - 6m at 1.90%TREO including 0.74% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}

INTRODUCTION

Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS) is pleased to announce that the first assay results from the Company's 2017 drilling programme at Yangibana have been received. These results are from holes drilled into the western, deeper extension to the current Measured and Indicated Resources and show potential for a significant expansion of the resources and optimised pit at the Bald Hill deposit.

The current JORC Resources at Bald Hill and Bald Hill Southeast are shown in Table 1.

Category	Tonnes	Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}	TREO	Nd_2O_3	Pr_6O_{11}
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Measured	1,899,000	0.38	0.93	3,130	690
Indicated	1,337,000	0.37	0.9	3,040	680
Inferred	825,000	0.32	0.8	2,600	600
TOTAL	4,061,000	0.37	0.89	2,990	670

Table 1 – Yangibana Project – Bald Hill and Bald Hill Southeast JORC Resources

DRILLING RESULTS

Table 2 provides a summary of the best intersections in results received to date.

Hole No BHRC	From	To	Interval	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
263	33	35	2	1.29	0.53
271	59	60	1	1.78	0.62
	65	66	1	1.70	0.61
272	48	50	2	1.09	0.43
273	82	84	2	2.43	0.95
274	93	95	2	1.26	0.48
275	82	85	3	1.12	0.43
278	64	70	6	1.90	0.74
281	91	93	2	1.79	0.59
282	80	88	8	1.84	0.61
283	75	97	22	1.67	0.61
incl	75	84	9	2.56	0.98
and	91	97	6	1.85	0.63
285	104	113	9	1.05	0.33

Table 2 – Yangibana Project, Bald Hill Phase 5 Drilling, Summary of best results to date

Collar locations of drilling completed to date at Bald Hill are shown in Figure 1. Drillhole parameters are provided in Appendix 1, and assay details are provided in Appendix 2.

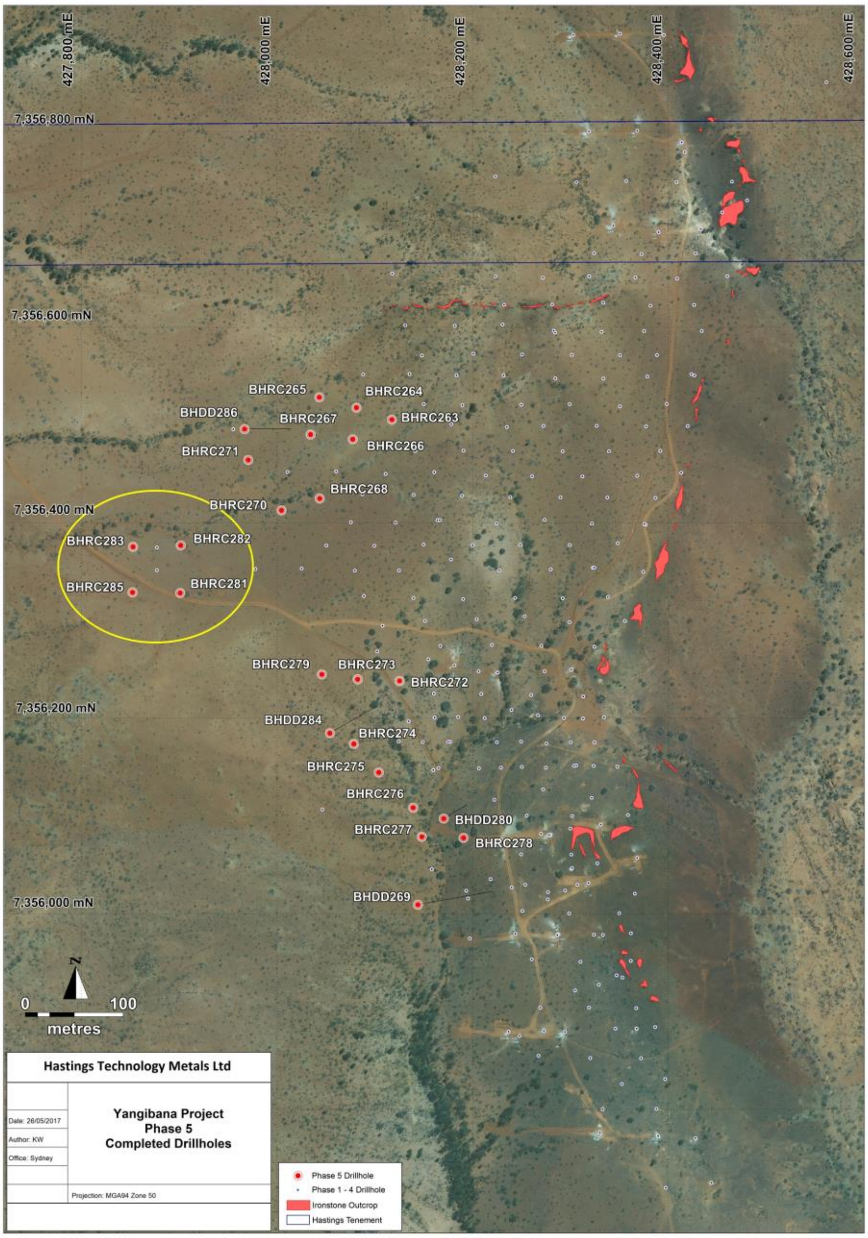

Figure 1 – Yangibana Project – Collar Locations, Bald Hill 2017 drillhole locations on aerial photo

Results from holes BHRC272-275 inclusive are expected to be sufficient to support a further extension to the west of the central portion of the proposed pit.

Holes BHRC281-283 and 285 (as circled in Figure 1) were drilled around the intersection achieved last year in BHRC258 that returned 6m (82-88m) at 1.47%TREO including 0.51% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} within a broader intersection of 13m (82-95m) at 0.90%TREO including 0.31% Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}. Results from these four holes are highly encouraging with significant widths and grades of the target neodymium and praseodymium oxides. It is likely that the next pit optimisation, to be completed in the near future as part of the Company's ongoing Definitive Feasibility Study, will extend the pit over this area.

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 13.41 million tonnes at 1.18% TREO (comprising Measured Resources of 2.16 million tonnes at 1.01% TREO, Indicated Resources of 5.45 million tonnes at 1.30% TREO and Inferred Resources of 5.81 million tonnes at 1.12% TREO), including 0.39% 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 – Drillhole parameters

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
BHRC263	428117	7356506	-90	0	42
BHRC264	428081	7356518	-90	0	48
BHRC265	428043	7356529	-90	0	52
BHRC266	428077	7356486	-90	0	39
BHRC267	428034	7356491	-90	0	47
BHRC268	428043	7356425	-90	0	42
BHRC270	428004	7356413	-90	0	63
BHRC271	427971	7356464	-90	0	72
BHRC272	428125	7356239	-90	0	72
BHRC273	428082	7356240	-90	0	96
BHRC274	428078	7356174	-90	0	108
BHRC275	428104	7356145	-90	0	96
BHRC276	428139	7356109	-90	0	84
BHRC277	428148	7356079	-90	0	84
BHRC278	428190	7356078	-90	0	108
BHRC279	428046	7356245	-90	0	108
BHRC281	427901	7356328	-90	0	108
BHRC282	427901	7356377	-90	0	96
BHRC283	427853	7356376	-90	0	118
BHRC285	427852	7356329	-90	0	124

Appendix 2 – Assay details for intervals quoted in announcement

Hole No	From	To	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
BHRC263	32	33	0.18	0.07
BHRC263	33	34	1.91	0.79
BHRC263	34	35	0.66	0.28
BHRC263	35	36	0.07	0.02
BHRC264	40	41	0.06	0.02
BHRC264	41	42	0.62	0.26
BHRC264	42	43	0.09	0.03
BHRC268	4	5	0.10	0.03
BHRC268	5	6	0.98	0.40
BHRC268	6	7	0.49	0.21
BHRC268	7	8	0.47	0.20
BHRC268	29	30	0.06	0.02
BHRC268	30	31	0.50	0.21

BHRC268	31	32	0.78	0.33
BHRC268	32	33	0.50	0.20
BHRC268	33	34	0.25	0.09
BHRC270	26	27	0.09	0.03
BHRC270	27	28	0.81	0.34
BHRC270	28	29	0.10	0.04
BHRC270	42	43	0.21	0.08
BHRC270	43	44	1.07	0.41
BHRC270	44	45	0.24	0.09
BHRC270	52	53	0.46	0.17
BHRC270	53	54	0.50	0.21
BHRC270	54	55	0.06	0.02
BHRC271	19	20	0.05	0.02
BHRC271	20	21	0.85	0.30
BHRC271	21	22	0.11	0.04
BHRC271	51	52	0.20	0.08
BHRC271	52	53	0.84	0.23
BHRC271	53	54	0.46	0.16
BHRC271	58	59	0.22	0.08
BHRC271	59	60	1.78	0.62
BHRC271	60	61	0.10	0.04
BHRC271	64	65	0.47	0.17
BHRC271	65	66	1.70	0.61
BHRC271	66	67	0.05	0.01
BHRC272	47	48	0.45	0.17
BHRC272	48	49	0.95	0.37
BHRC272	49	50	1.23	0.48
BHRC272	50	51	0.48	0.19
BHRC273	48	49	0.42	0.15
BHRC273	49	50	0.94	0.35
BHRC273	50	51	0.11	0.04
BHRC273	81	82	0.33	0.12
BHRC273	82	83	3.69	1.35
BHRC273	83	84	1.18	0.55
BHRC273	84	85	0.21	0.09
BHRC274	92	93	0.39	0.13
BHRC274	93	94	1.48	0.55
BHRC274	94	95	1.04	0.41
BHRC274	95	96	0.20	0.08
BHRC275	77	78	0.40	0.17
BHRC275	78	79	0.52	0.20
BHRC275	79	80	0.11	0.04
BHRC275	80	81	0.42	0.15

BHRC275	81	82	0.51	0.19
BHRC275	82	83	0.78	0.30
BHRC275	83	84	1.21	0.48
BHRC275	84	85	1.37	0.50
BHRC275	85	86	0.05	0.02
BHRC276	59	60	0.53	0.19
BHRC276	60	61	0.95	0.35
BHRC276	61	62	0.10	0.04
BHRC276	73	74	0.10	0.04
BHRC276	74	75	0.55	0.23
BHRC276	75	76	0.89	0.34
BHRC276	76	77	0.12	0.05
BHRC277	67	68	0.15	0.06
BHRC277	68	69	0.56	0.24
BHRC277	69	70	0.63	0.27
BHRC277	70	71	0.46	0.19
BHRC278	46	47	0.04	0.01
BHRC278	47	48	1.49	0.54
BHRC278	48	49	0.14	0.05
BHRC278	49	50	0.42	0.16
BHRC278	50	51	0.80	0.30
BHRC278	51	52	0.06	0.01
BHRC278	63	64	0.13	0.04
BHRC278	64	65	4.16	1.47
BHRC278	65	66	1.42	0.59
BHRC278	66	67	1.20	0.50
BHRC278	67	68	2.29	0.93
BHRC278	68	69	1.79	0.71
BHRC278	69	70	0.58	0.24
BHRC278	70	71	0.20	0.08
BHRC278	75	76	0.49	0.19
BHRC278	76	77	0.53	0.20
BHRC278	77	78	0.34	0.13
BHRC281	90	91	0.02	0.01
BHRC281	91	92	1.75	0.57
BHRC281	92	93	1.83	0.60
BHRC281	93	94	0.36	0.12
BHRC282	79	80	0.23	0.08
BHRC282	80	81	1.95	0.65
BHRC282	81	82	0.77	0.30
BHRC282	82	83	0.57	0.22
BHRC282	83	84	0.19	0.07
BHRC282	84	85	4.66	1.49

BHRC282	85	86	3.61	1.18
BHRC282	86	87	1.77	0.59
BHRC282	87	88	1.22	0.41
BHRC282	88	89	0.18	0.06
BHRC283	53	54	0.40	0.16
BHRC283	54	55	0.91	0.32
BHRC283	55	56	0.41	0.14
BHRC283	74	75	0.18	0.06
BHRC283	75	76	0.93	0.35
BHRC283	76	77	2.57	0.91
BHRC283	77	78	4.42	1.73
BHRC283	78	79	4.88	1.91
BHRC283	79	80	4.19	1.60
BHRC283	80	81	1.77	0.68
BHRC283	81	82	0.27	0.10
BHRC283	82	83	1.19	0.47
BHRC283	83	84	2.85	1.05
BHRC283	84	85	0.39	0.15
BHRC283	90	91	0.20	0.08
BHRC283	91	92	1.39	0.51
BHRC283	92	93	5.65	1.89
BHRC283	93	94	1.65	0.57
BHRC283	94	95	0.84	0.29
BHRC283	95	96	0.63	0.22
BHRC283	96	97	0.92	0.32
BHRC283	97	98	0.21	0.07
BHRC283	101	102	0.05	0.01
BHRC283	102	103	0.78	0.28
BHRC283	103	104	0.69	0.25
BHRC283	104	105	0.30	0.10
BHRC285	103	104	0.05	0.02
BHRC285	104	105	0.78	0.26
BHRC285	105	106	0.90	0.31
BHRC285	106	107	0.54	0.19
BHRC285	107	108	0.08	0.03
BHRC285	108	109	1.90	0.62
BHRC285	109	110	0.24	0.09
BHRC285	110	111	0.81	0.31
BHRC285	111	112	1.57	0.58
BHRC285	112	113	1.61	0.58
BHRC285	113	114	0.31	0.11

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.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was carried out to test the western, deeper extension to the Bald Hill deposit. The main aim of this programme is to increase the current Measured plus Indicated Resources at Bald Hill 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 and further western extension.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative 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.*	• A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS in the future. 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 Nexus Logistics 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. • 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 was previousle 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*
		• Refer to details of drilling in table in the body of this report and the appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 deposit and to provide metallurgical testwork samples as required..

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT

Total Rare Earths Oxides, 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 13.41 million tonnes at 1.18% TREO (comprising Measured Resources of 2.16 million tonnes at 1.01% TREO, Indicated Resources of 5.45 million tonnes at 1.30% TREO and Inferred Resources of 5.81 million tonnes at 1.12% TREO), including 0.39% 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.