HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

21 January 2021

YANGIBANA INFILL DRILLING CONFIRMS EXTENSIONS TO OREBODY

- Results from the extension drilling program at Bald Hill, the largest deposit at the Yangibana Rare Earths Project, confirm continuation of mineralisation along strike to the south connecting to the 4km long Simon's Find - Frasers trend.
- Drilling comprised 68 holes to a maximum depth of 144m following up previous intercepts targeting areas outside of the current resource envelopes.
- The majority of holes reported significant intercepts of grades above the lower economic TREO cut-off grade for Bald Hill.
- Bald Hill South East deposit has been extended by at least 850m and remains open down-dip to the east and along strike.
- High-grade and shallow intersections from Bald Hill include:
  - **4m @ 3.26% TREO from 63m**
  - **4m @ 1.90% TREO from 63m**
  - **4m @ 1.53% TREO from 6m**
  - **3m @ 1.01% TREO from 0m**
  - **2m @ 1.02% TREO from 36m**
- The Bald Hill Resource Estimate will be updated during Q1 2021.

Introduction

Australia's next pure rare earths producer Hastings Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: HAS**) (**Hastings** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce drill results at the Bald Hill deposit as part of the Company's 2020 Exploration Drilling Program across the Yangibana Rare Earths Project in Western Australia's Gascoyne region.

Bald Hill is the largest Yangibana deposit in terms of estimated Mineral Resources and calculated Ore Reserves and forms a key component to the overall Yangibana start-up.

This phase of drilling had two main objectives:

1. to follow up on previous resource drilling to infill existing geological gaps and knowledge; and
2. to delineate further strike potential to the south towards Simon's Find.

Hastings Technology Metals Limited

ABN 43 122 911 399

ASX Code: Shares - HAS

Address:

Level 8, Westralia Plaza
167 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

PO Box 6 Westralia Plaza
167 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

info@hastingstechmetals.com

www.hastingstechmetals.com

In line with previous announcements with regards to drilling at Yangibana during 2020, the majority of the holes released as part of this announcement intersected economic intervals above the minimum cut-off for Bald Hill with a number of intercepts well above the average resource grade for Bald Hill calculated at 0.96% TREO.

Hastings Technology Metals Chief Operating Officer Andrew Reid commented:

"This is further confirmation that the unique geology at Yangibana is capable of underpinning a high-quality, long-life operation. Given the extremely high success rate of drilling to date, there is clear potential for further Mineral Resource expansion across the entire Yangibana project area.

"These drilling results continue to demonstrate the potential scale and quality not just of Bald Hill but other Yangibana deposits and we estimate that the project has additional growth potential. Further drilling results are expected over the coming weeks. In the meantime, we have begun the process of updating the Mineral Resource estimates and Ore Reserves."

Bald Hill Deposit

The Bald Hill deposit is the single most important orebody forming the Yangibana project. Key project infrastructure, including the beneficiation plant and tailings storage facilities, have been placed in close proximity to this deposit.

The results from this drilling further confirm the strategic importance of Bald Hill and the potential for further resource expansions with further drilling programs. Of particular note is a series of holes drilled along the down-dip southern flank of Bald Hill (Figure 1). Numerous shallow high-grade intercepts were recorded in this area, which may add to the Mineral Resource estimate.

To the south, a series of drill lines has extended the Bald Hill South East deposit by an additional 850m and there is now a clear connection into the northern mineralisation of the 4km-long Simon's Find – Frasers trend.

2020 Exploration Program

Hastings commenced the 2020 drilling program with a Reverse Circulation (RC) rig mobilised to site in mid-June. The program, which was completed in the December 2020 Quarter, was designed to achieve three goals:

- Validate the existing Bald Hill Mineral Resource Estimates with close spaced grade control drilling;
- Increase the Yangibana Project's Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource; and
- Obtain core samples for additional metallurgical test work and ore characterisation studies.

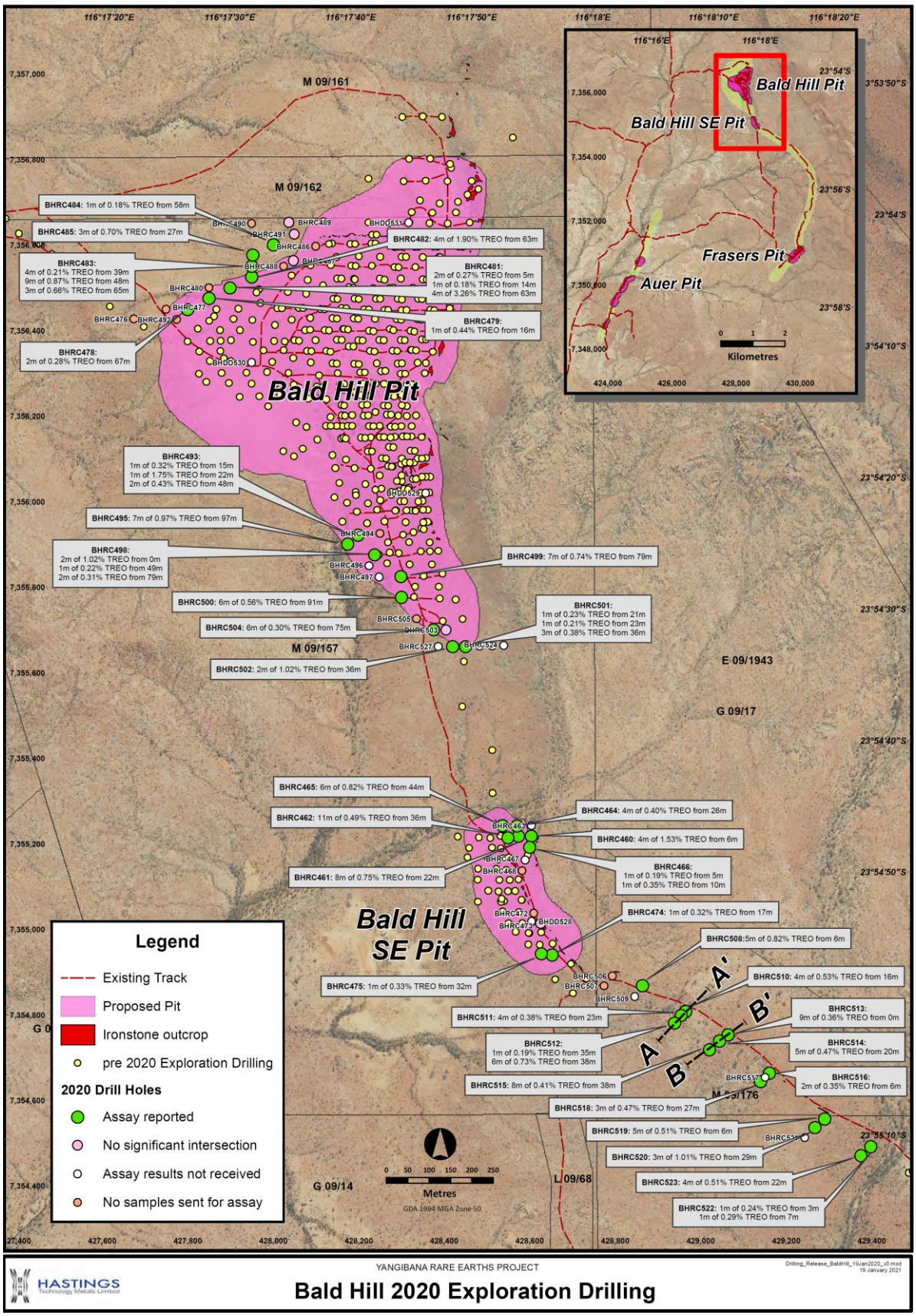

Figure 1. Bald Hill extension drilling 2020 results.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

For further information please contact:

Charles Lew, Executive Chairman: +65 6220 9220
Andrew Reid, Chief Operations Officer: +61 432 740 975

For investor and media queries, please contact:
Peter Klinger, Cannings Purple: +61 411 251 540
Peter Kermode, Cannings Purple: +61 411 209 459

About Hastings Technology Metals Limited

Yangibana Project

Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS, Hastings or the Company) is Australia's next pure Rare Earth producer and is advancing its flagship Yangibana Rare Earths Project in the Upper Gascoyne Region of Western Australia towards production. The proposed beneficiation and hydro metallurgy processing plant will treat rare earths deposits, predominantly monazite, hosting high neodymium and praseodymium contents to produce a mixed rare earths carbonate that will be further refined into individual rare earth oxides at processing plants overseas.

Neodymium and praseodymium are vital components in the manufacture of permanent magnets which is used in a wide and expanding range of advanced and high-tech products including electric vehicles, wind turbines, robotics, medical applications and others. Hastings aims to become the next significant producer of neodymium and praseodymium outside of China.

Hastings holds 100% interest in the most significant deposits within the overall project, and 70% interest in additional deposits that will be developed at a later date, all held under Mining Leases. Numerous prospects have been identified warranting detailed exploration to further extend the life of the project.

Brockman Project

The Brockman deposit, near Halls Creek in Western Australia, contains JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, estimated using the guidelines of JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The Company is also progressing a Mining Lease application over the Brockman Rare Earths and Rare Metals Project.

Hastings aims to capitalise on the strong demand for critical rare earths created by the expanding demand for new technology products.

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

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

Table 1. Significant Intersections: results from Bald Hill.

Hole-ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intercept	TREO %	$Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ %	$Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ % of TREO
BHRC460	**6**	**10**	**4**	**1.53**	**0.65**	**44%**
BHRC461	22	30	8	0.75	0.30	40%
BHRC462	36	47	11	0.49	0.20	40%
BHRC464	26	30	4	0.40	0.16	39%
BHRC465	44	50	6	0.82	0.33	40%
BHRC466	5	6	1	0.19	0.08	41%
and	10	11	1	0.35	0.15	42%
BHRC474	17	18	1	0.32	0.14	42%
BHRC475	32	33	1	0.33	0.13	39%
BHRC478	67	69	2	0.28	0.13	46%
BHRC479	16	17	1	0.44	0.16	37%
BHRC481	5	7	2	0.27	0.10	37%
and	14	15	1	0.18	0.07	36%
and	**63**	**67**	**4**	**3.26**	**1.20**	**37%**
BHRC482	**63**	**67**	**4**	**1.90**	**0.63**	**36%**
BHRC483	39	43	4	0.21	0.08	36%
and	48	57	9	0.87	0.31	36%
and	65	68	3	0.66	0.31	46%
BHRC484	58	59	1	0.18	0.07	39%
BHRC485	27	30	3	0.70	0.25	36%
BHRC493	15	16	1	0.32	0.13	40%
and	**22**	**23**	**1**	**1.75**	**0.66**	**38%**
and	48	50	2	0.43	0.16	36%
BHRC495	97	104	7	0.97	0.34	35%
BHRC498	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1.02**	**0.38**	**37%**
and	49	50	1	0.22	0.08	35%
and	79	81	2	0.31	0.13	39%
BHRC499	79	86	7	0.74	0.31	41%
BHRC500	91	97	6	0.56	0.22	40%
BHRC501	21	22	1	0.23	0.10	41%
and	23	24	1	0.21	0.08	39%
and	30	33	3	0.38	0.13	35%
BHRC502	**36**	**38**	**2**	**1.02**	**0.37**	**37%**
BHRC504	75	81	6	0.30	0.12	39%
BHRC508	6	11	5	0.82	0.32	37%
BHRC510	16	20	4	0.53	0.23	42%
BHRC511	23	27	4	0.38	0.16	40%
BHRC512	35	36	1	0.19	0.09	45%
and	38	44	6	0.73	0.33	46%
BHRC513	0	9	9	0.36	0.14	39%
BHRC514	20	25	5	0.47	0.20	42%

BHRC515	38	46	8	0.41	0.17	42%
BHRC516	6	8	2	0.35	0.14	40%
BHRC518	27	30	3	0.47	0.20	43%
BHRC519	6	11	5	0.51	0.21	42%
BHRC520	**29**	**32**	**3**	**1.01**	**0.43**	**43%**
BHRC522	3	4	1	0.24	0.10	43%
BHRC522	7	8	1	0.29	0.11	36%
BHRC523	22	26	4	0.51	0.23	45%

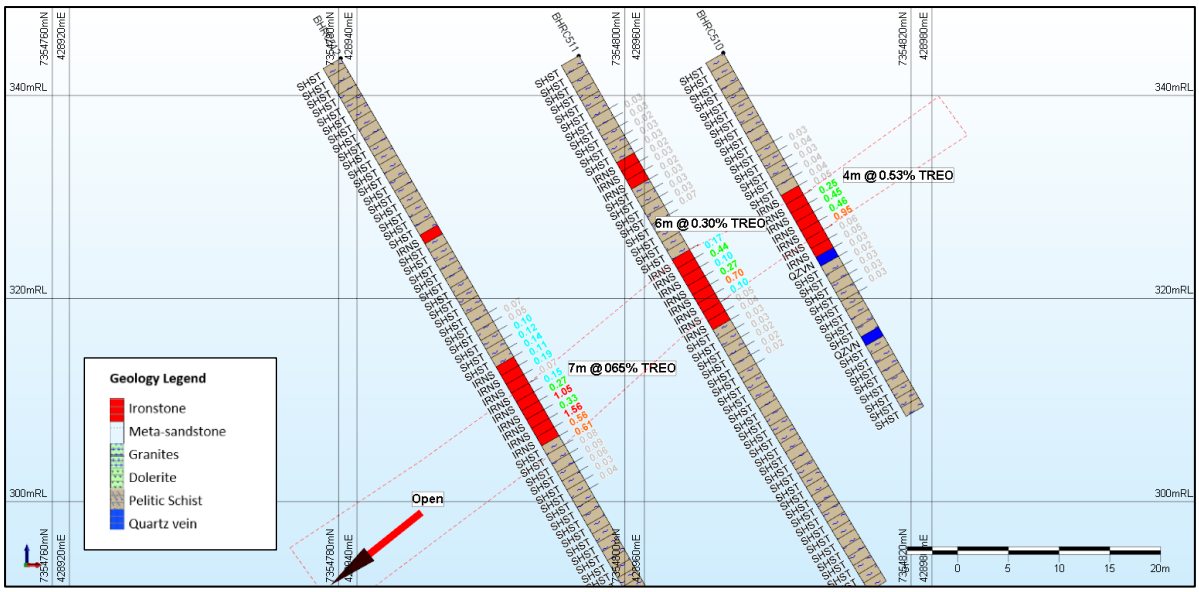

Figure 2. Section A-A', Cross-section (see plan) looking north-west through Bald Hill mineralisation.

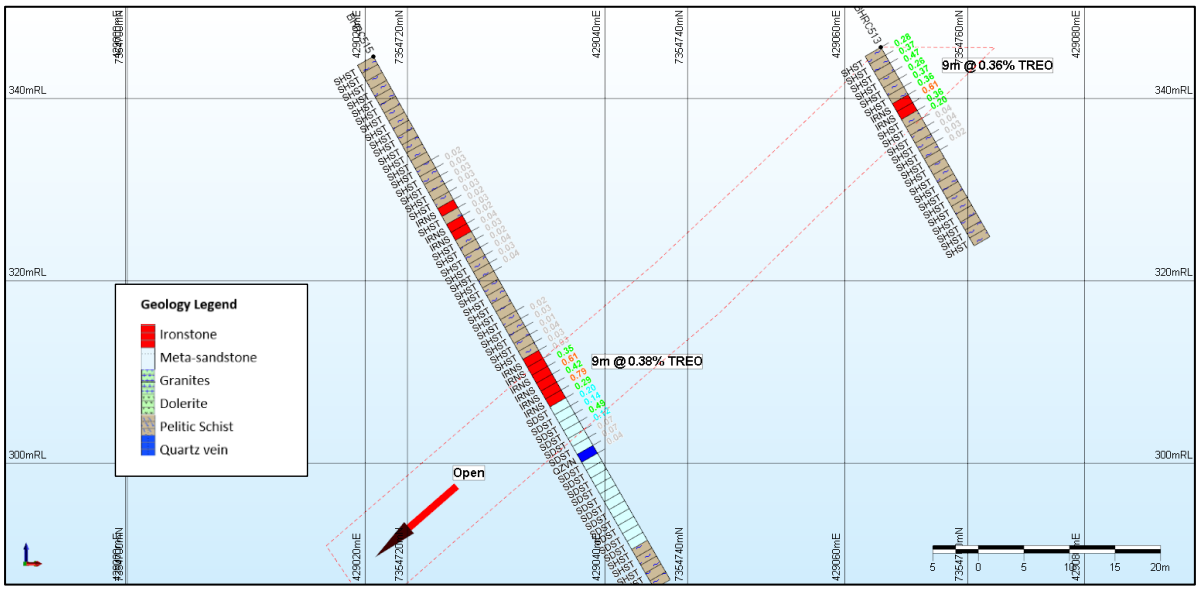

Figure 3. Section B-B', Cross-section (see plan) looking north-west through Bald Hill mineralisation.

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

Sampling

Samples were sent to Genalysis Intertek in Perth for analysis using techniques considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Samples were analysed for the range of rare earths, rare metals (Nb, Ta, Zr), thorium and uranium and a range of common rock-forming elements (Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, Mn, P, S, Si, Sr).

Substantial delays are currently being experienced by commercial laboratories in Perth with respect to assay turnaround. Greater than 5-week turnaround time is currently expected.

Once assay data were returned, the elemental values were converted to oxides using standard factors.

Table 2. Bald Hill Drill hole location and status.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Survey Type	Dip	Assay Status
BHDD528	DD	26.25	428605	7355018	400	GPS	-89	no results
BHDD529	DD	17.45	428357	7356020	400	GPS	-90	pending
BHDD530	DD	86.1	427950	7356325	400	GPS	-90	pending
BHDD531	DD	53.2	428317	7356652	400	GPS	-89	pending
BHRC460	RC	90	428604	7355217	336	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC461	RC	90	428574	7355217	336	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC462	RC	90	428549	7355213	337	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC463	RC	90	428604	7355242	336	GPS	-60	pending
BHRC464	RC	40	428570	7355241	335	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC465	RC	54	428537	7355242	336	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC466	RC	30	428600	7355191	337	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC467	RC	30	428590	7355162	338	GPS	-61	pending
BHRC468	RC	30	428583	7355136	339	GPS	-90	no samples
BHRC472	RC	30	428610	7355037	343	GPS	-90	no samples
BHRC473	RC	25	428626	7355013	343	GPS	-89	pending
BHRC474	RC	30	428653	7354940	343	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC475	RC	50	428627	7354942	342	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC476	RC	90	427674	7356427	347	GPS	-88	no samples
BHRC477	RC	90	427750	7356449	348	GPS	-89	no samples
BHRC478	RC	90	427800	7356448	349	GPS	-90	reported
BHRC479	RC	90	427850	7356475	349	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC480	RC	90	427850	7356500	350	GPS	-89	no samples
BHRC481	RC	90	427899	7356499	351	GPS	-89	reported
BHRC482	RC	78	427950	7356525	353	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC483	RC	85	427950	7356550	354	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC484	RC	75	428000	7356600	356	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC485	RC	90	427952	7356576	354	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC486	RC	70	428100	7356597	363	GPS	-87	no samples
BHRC487	RC	65	428048	7356563	359	GPS	-88	no results
BHRC488	RC	75	428025	7356550	358	GPS	-89	no samples

BHRC489	RC	75	428037	7356653	357	GPS	-88	no results
BHRC490	RC	85	427950	7356650	353	GPS	-89	no samples
BHRC491	RC	75	428050	7356625	359	GPS	-89	no results
BHRC492	RC	100	427775	7356426	349	GPS	-89	no samples
BHRC493	RC	100	428199	7355921	343	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC495	RC	104	428175	7355900	342	GPS	-89	reported
BHRC496	RC	85	428224	7355849	342	GPS	-89	pending
BHRC497	RC	90	428248	7355824	341	GPS	-89	pending
BHRC498	RC	85	428238	7355875	342	GPS	-90	reported
BHRC499	RC	144	428300	7355824	342	GPS	-90	reported
BHRC500	RC	102	428301	7355776	342	GPS	-88	reported
BHRC501	RC	50	428451	7355660	341	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC502	RC	60	428420	7355660	341	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC503	RC	50	428405	7355700	342	GPS	-60	no results
BHRC504	RC	84	428375	7355700	342	GPS	-90	reported
BHRC505	RC	80	428336	7355726	343	GPS	-90	no samples
BHRC506	RC	24	428794	7354890	344	GPS	-60	no samples
BHRC507	RC	16	428774	7354867	343	GPS	-59	no samples
BHRC508	RC	16	428864	7354868	343	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC509	RC	60	428846	7354842	343	GPS	-60	pending
BHRC510	RC	40	428965	7354807	344	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC511	RC	60	428955	7354797	344	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC512	RC	60	428939	7354780	344	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC513	RC	24	429064	7354752	346	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC514	RC	42	429044	7354738	345	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC515	RC	66	429021	7354718	345	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC516	RC	20	429161	7354663	346	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC517	RC	40	429151	7354653	346	GPS	-60	pending
BHRC518	RC	60	429140	7354643	345	GPS	-61	reported
BHRC519	RC	24	429290	7354556	345	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC520	RC	48	429267	7354536	345	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC521	RC	60	429243	7354512	346	GPS	-60	pending
BHRC522	RC	30	429398	7354491	340	GPS	-60	reported
BHRC523	RC	50	429375	7354470	340	GPS	-59	reported
BHRC524	RC	40	428539	7355663	340	GPS	-61	pending
BHRC525	RC	40	428513	7355663	340	GPS	-60	pending
BHRC526	RC	40	428483	7355662	341	GPS	-61	pending
BHRC527	RC	60	428386	7355661	342	GPS	-60	pending

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 Reid BSc (Hons) MSc FAUSIMM, a Competent Person, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Reid 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. Reid consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

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 Bald Hill and Bald Hill South East deposits 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 25. • Diamond Drill core is logged and marked for sampling. Prospective zones are sawn into half along the length of the drill core. One half is then further sawn in half. One quarter of the drill core is sent for analysis. Assayed intervals are based on geology with a minimum length of 0.2m. • 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.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	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 reasonable, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. • Hole FRRC197 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. • Diamond drill core is marked up using the drillers reported measurements of each coring run. Lengths of core are measured and compared to reported and where any loss has occurred. Recoveries are calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.	• 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 and subsequently a Microsoft Access database. 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.
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 during 2014 were collected by MHR Surveyors using DGPS utilising a locally established control point. Accuracies of the drillhole collar locations collected by MHR Surveyors is better than 0.1m. Drillhole collar positions from 2015 onwards were collected using a Trimble RTX R1 GNSS receiver, with accuracy of approximately 50cm. • Collar positions are surveyed by RM Surveys (formerly MHR Surveys) and accuracies are better than 0.1m. • Elevation data was recorded by both MHR Surveyors and the Trimble receiver, but the topographic control for all drillholes is based on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		high-resolution DTM undertaken by the Company, with Relative Level (RL) assigned to each borehole based on the DTM using Mapinfo Discover 3D. • 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 at the top and bottom of drill holes. 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)
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 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. Orientation is towards the east for the southernmost area within the Mineral Resource and towards to northeast in the remaining two areas.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An audit of sampling has been is in the final stages of completion. Additional umpire sampling is underway. A new source of standards is being used to cross-check data from existing standards and assayed samples that were acquired in the drilling programs comprising the resource.

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, Bald Hill Area which lies within Mining Licence M09/157. This tenement is wholly owned by Yangibana Pty Ltd, a wholly entity of Hastings Technology Metals. • The tenement is 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 • 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.	• 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.
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	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 70% of the down-hole width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	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').	
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 Bald Hill 2020 drill program are reported. 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