HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

22 November 2018

Hastings Technology Metals Limited

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INCREASE IN MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES AT YANGIBANA PROJECT

- **Measured plus Indicated Resources increased by 6.7% to 13.38 million tonnes**
- **Total Resources increased to 21.67 million tonnes**
- **Contained neodymium and praseodymium oxide exceeds 80,000 tonnes in total resources**
- **Programmes in place for next drilling phase in 2019**

Introduction

The Directors of Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS) are pleased to announce a 6.7% increase in Measured plus Indicated Resources at the Yangibana Project compared to the most recent JORC Mineral Resource estimate in November 2017 (*ASX release titled "Final 2017 JORC Resource Update including Auer and Auer North Results" 22nd November 2017*). Measured plus Indicated Resources now stand at 13.38 million tonnes within a total resource of 21.67 million tonnes. The total resource now hosts more than 80,000 tonnes of neodymium and praseodymium oxide, the Company's main economic driver.

JORC Mineral Resources

An updated JORC Mineral Resource estimation has been completed by independent consultant Lynn Widenbar and Associates incorporating the recent drilling results from Bald Hill, Fraser's, Auer and Auer North deposits. The total resources as at October 2018 are as shown in Table 1. Note that in all resource tables rounding errors may appear. The resources are based on a 0.2%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11} cut-off, with a minimum width of 1.0m. 0.5m of dilution at grade from both the hangingwall and the footwall is incorporated into the estimation.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Measured	4,727,000	1.17	0.42
Indicated	8,652,000	1.24	0.41
Inferred	8,294,000	1.09	0.36
TOTAL	21,673,000	1.17	0.39

Table 1 – Yangibana Project – Total JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

These figures represent a modest increase in total tonnes compared to the previous estimate from 20,996,000 (+3.2%), but a significant increase in Measured plus Indicated Resources (+6.7%), particularly in the Measured category that has increased by 21.1%.

Resources from the deposits that are planned for early development – Bald Hill and Fraser's – are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Both deposits are within granted Mining Leases held 100% by Hastings.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Measured	3,345,000	0.99	0.40
Indicated	1,419,000	1.05	0.41
Inferred	1,487,000	0.90	0.34
TOTAL	6,251,000	0.98	0.39

Table 2 – Yangibana Project – Bald Hill JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Measured	398,000	1.55	0.66
Indicated	407,000	1.53	0.65
Inferred	670,000	0.71	0.30
TOTAL	1,475,000	1.17	0.49

Table 3 – Yangibana Project – Fraser's JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Following the recent drilling at Auer and Auer North (*ASX Release titled "Successful Infill and Extension Drilling at Auer, Auer North" 5th October 2018*) , the main increases in total resources are at these deposits as shown in Tables 4 and 5. Both deposits are within Exploration Licences held 100% by Hastings and the Company will make application for a Mining Lease in the near future.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Indicated	1,004,000	1.09	0.39
Inferred	1,000,000	1.09	0.37
TOTAL	2,004,000	1.09	0.38

Table 4 – Yangibana Project – Auer JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Indicated	462,000	1.09	0.37
Inferred	220,000	0.92	0.29
TOTAL	682,000	1.03	0.35

Table 5 – Yangibana Project – Auer North JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Longitudinal sections of Auer and Auer North showing accumulation (metre % Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}) are shown in Figures 1 and 3 showing good potential for additional resources particularly at depth along the length of Auer and at Auer North Zone 1. Figures 2 and 4 show the resource categorisation for the two deposits.

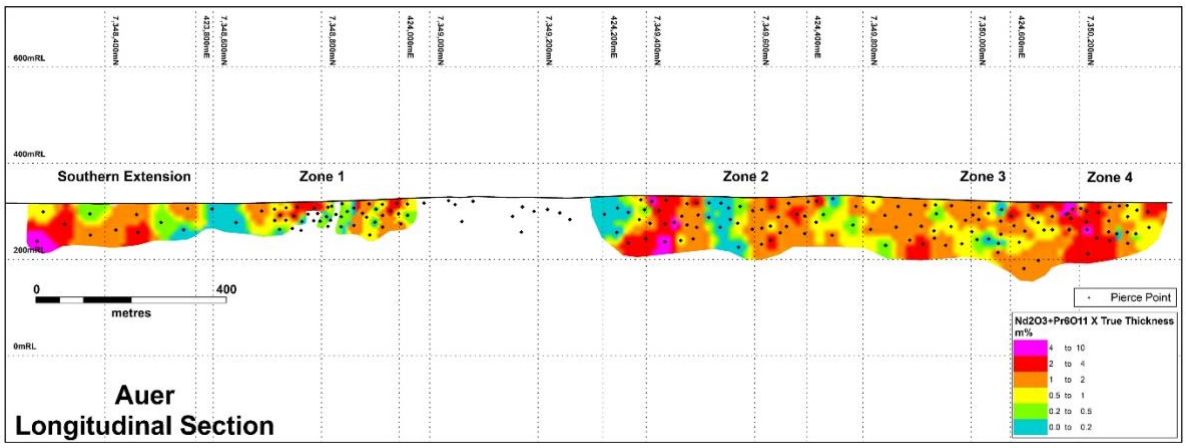

Figure 1 – Yangibana Project – Auer m% longitudinal section October 2018

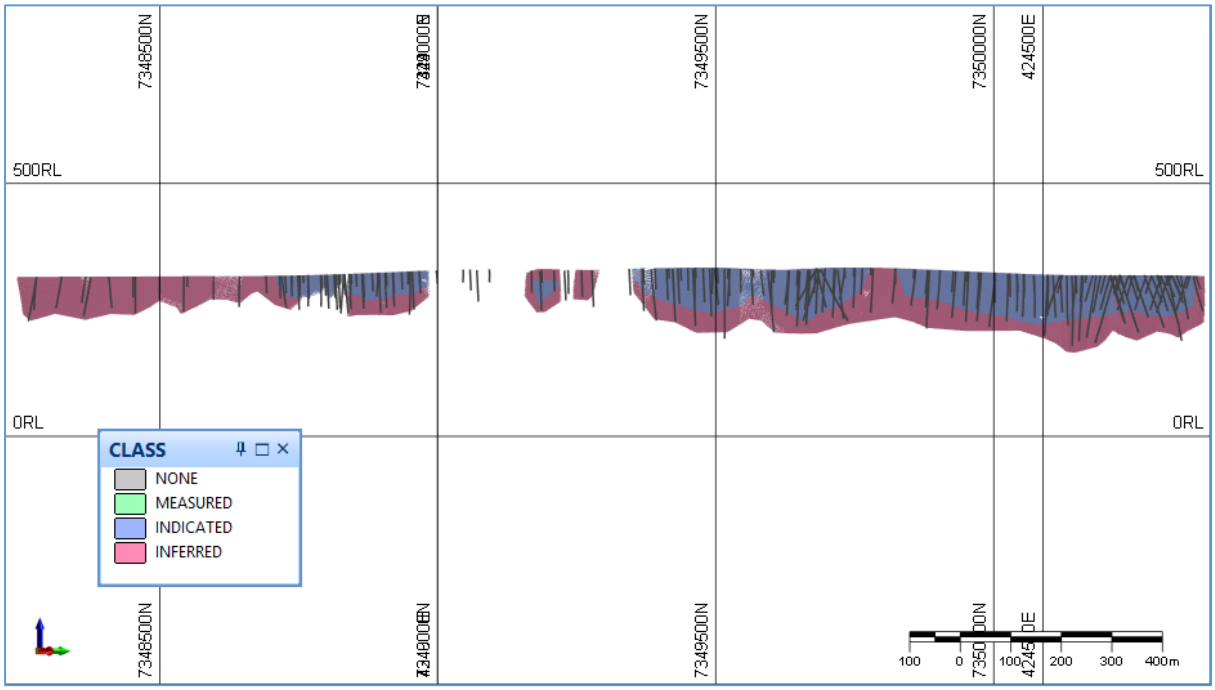

Figure 2 – Yangibana Project – Auer Resource Categorisation October 2018

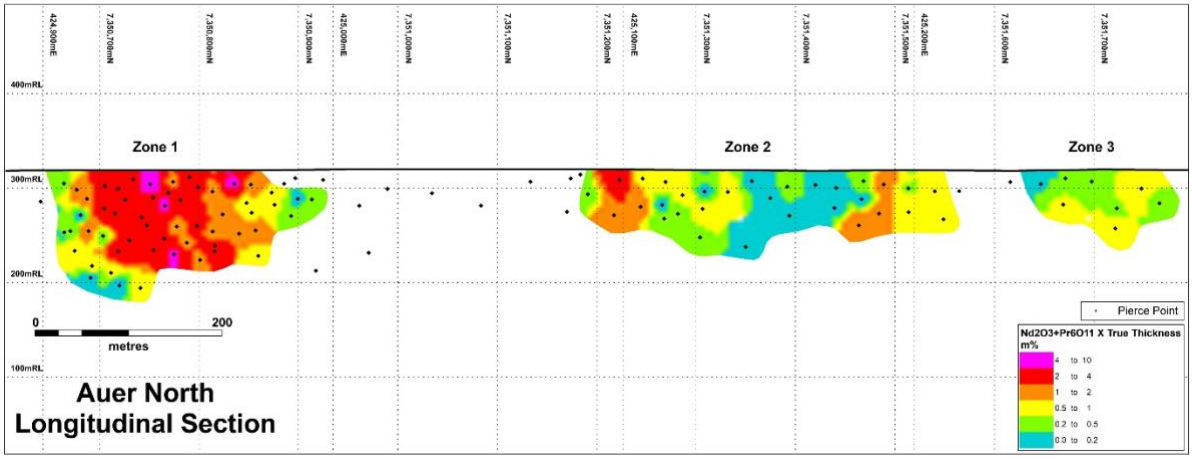

Figure 3 – Yangibana Project – Auer North m% longitudinal section October 2018

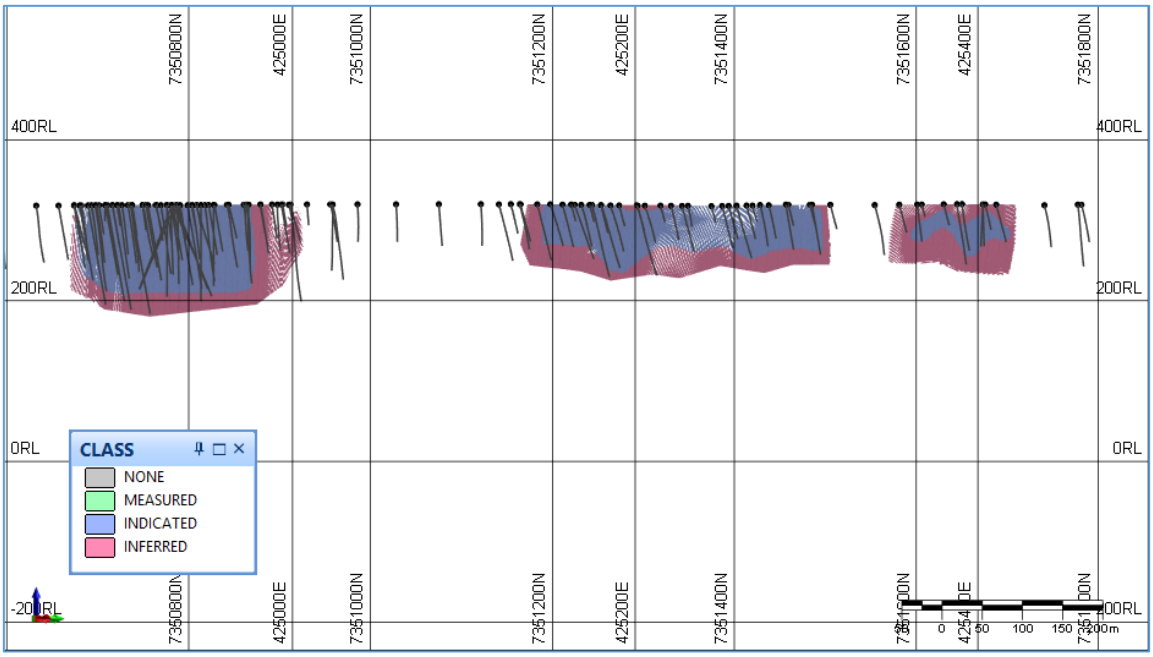

Figure 4 – Yangibana Project – Auer North Resource Categorisation October 2018

JORC Mineral Resources for Yangibana, Yangibana West, and Yangibana North are shown in Tables 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}
Indicated	1,318,000	0.86	0.41
Inferred	851,000	0.81	0.39
TOTAL	2,169,000	0.84	0.40

Table 6 – Yangibana Project – Yangibana JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Of the total resources at Yangibana, 1,900,000 tonnes are within Mining Lease 09/165 held 100% by Hastings and 269,000 tonnes are within Mining Lease 09/163 in which Hastings holds a 70% interest.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
Measured	114,000	1.58	0.45
Indicated	1,665,000	1.24	0.34
Inferred	758,000	1.34	0.35
TOTAL	2,536,000	1.29	0.35

Table 7 – Yangibana Project – Yangibana West JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

Yangibana West lies within Mining Lease 09/160 held 100% by Hastings. The mineralisation is part of a continuous deposits that extends into Mining Lease 09/159, in which Hastings holds a 70% interest, as Yangibana North.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
Measured	871,000	1.64	0.43
Indicated	1,924,000	1.84	0.47
Inferred	632,000	1.85	0.47
TOTAL	3,427,000	1.79	0.46

Table 8 – Yangibana Project – Yangibana North JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

JORC Mineral Resources at Simon's Find are shown in Table 9. These resources are located within Mining Lease 09/158 and Exploration Licence 09/1943, both held 100% by Hastings. Additional drilling and metallurgical testwork will be undertaken prior to the application for a second Mining Lease.

Category	Tonnes	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
Indicated	454,000	0.64	0.35
Inferred	855,000	0.67	0.35
TOTAL	1,309,000	0.66	0.35

Table 9 – Yangibana Project – Simon's Find JORC Mineral Resources October 2018

JORC Inferred Mineral Resources at Gossan, Lion's Ear, Hook and Kane's Gossan are shown in Table 10. These deposits are all within Mining Lease 09/159 in which Hastings holds a 70% interest.

Inferred	Tonnes	%TREO	$\%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}$
Gossan	289,000	1.52	0.33
Lion's Ear	710,000	1.54	0.39
Hook	289,000	1.52	0.33
Kane's Gossan	574,000	1.04	0.29

Table 10 – Yangibana Project – Gossan, Lion's Ear, Hook and Kane's Gossan JORC Inferred Resources October 2018

A proposed drilling programme for 2019 has been established and will commence with holes testing the large aeromagnetic anomaly reported recently (*ASX Release titled "Major Aeromagnetic Target Identified at Yangibana" 8th August 2018*).

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).

For further information please contact:

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Andy Border, General Manager Exploration, +61 2 9078 7674

Competent Person Statements

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. Consent to include statements in this announcement are provided below. 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").

Forward looking statements and important notice:

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations, estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Hastings' control. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Hastings has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this presentation. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Hastings makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for (1) the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and (2) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

About Hastings Technology Metals

Yangibana Project

Hastings Technology Metals (ASX:HAS, the Company) is advancing the Yangibana Rare Earths Project towards production following the completion of a positive Definitive Feasibility Study in November 2017. The Yangibana Project hosts rare earths deposits rich in neodymium and praseodymium, elements vital to permanent magnets that provide many critical components of wide-ranging high-tech products, including electric vehicles, renewable energy wind turbines, robotics, medical applications and others. The Company aims to be the next significant producer of neodymium and praseodymium outside of China.

The established Yangibana reserves and resources are predominantly within tenements held 100% by Hastings, with the majority in granted Mining Leases. Lesser resources are held in a joint venture in which Hastings holds a 70% interest and has management control.

The November 2017 Yangibana Project DFS established JORC Probable Ore Reserves of 5.15 million tonnes at 1.12% total rare earths oxides (TREO) including 0.41% neodymium and praseodymium oxides (Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}). This Ore Reserve was the basis of the initial operation at a planned production rate of up to 15,000 tonnes per annum (tpa.) MREC including 3,400 tpa. of Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}. The July 2018 Yangibana Probable Ore Reserve has increased to 7.74 million tonnes at 1.13%TREO including 0.43%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}. The increase in Probable Ore Reserves is demonstrated by additional Pre-Feasibility Study work that supports extension of production over the full eight-year period considered in the Company's November 2017 DFS.

Including the above Ore Reserves, the Company has JORC Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 21.7 million tonnes at 1.17% TREO including 0.37%Nd_2O_3+Pr_6O_{11}.

Many more areas of the Company's deposits have the potential for additional resources and exploration programmes are in place to evaluate these areas in future plus the numerous other targets identified to date.

Brockman Project

The Company is also progressing a Mining Lease application over the Brockman Rare Earths and Rare Metals 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, totalling 41.4 million tonnes (comprising 32.3 million tonnes Indicated Mineral Resources and 9.1 million tonnes Inferred Mineral Resources) at 0.21% TREO, including 0.18% HREO, plus 0.36% Nb_2O_5 and 0.90% ZrO_2.

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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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, and a fourth zone that strikes northeasterly. • Auer North comprises three steeply dipping zones over a combined strikelength of 700m and has been tested to 120m below surface at the better mineralized Zone 1. • The Simon's Find mineralisation occurs in two separate zones, the southern one extending over m on a north-south trend and the northern zone extending over m on a northwesterly trend. Mineralisation has been tested to m below surface. • Yangibana North mineralisation dips shallowly (maximum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*
		• 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:
		  ○ Drill Hole Plan and Section Review
		  ○ Model versus Data Statistics by Domain
		  ○ Easting, Northing and RL swathe plots

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• 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.
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 testwork has been carried out on samples from the Eastern Belt (comprising Bald Hill, Bald Hill Southeast, Fraser's, Auer and Auer North deposits) and from Yangibana West and 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. A second composite sample from Bald Hill, Bald Hill Southeast and Fraser's has been collected during 2018 and is being prepared for further pilot plant-level testwork.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 (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.*	• Bulk density/specific gravity have been measured by the Company on core from Yangibana North, and at independent laboratories on core from Bald Hill, Bald Hill South, Fraser's, Yangibana, Auer, Auer North 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 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be compared with production data, where available.	

HASTINGS
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Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report Name

Yangibana Resource Updated Resource Estimate

("Report")

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

Deposit: Yangibana

Date: October 2018

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 Project on which this report is based, for the period ended October 2018.

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

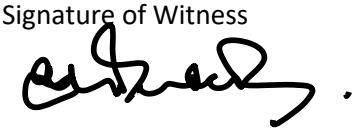
Signature of Competent Person

L Widenbar

MAusIMM - Membership Number 201213

October 2018

Signature of Witness



A Border

MAusIMM – Membership Number