HASTINGS
Technology Metals Limited

26 February 2021

YANGIBANA INFILL DRILLING CONFIRMS DOWN-DIP EXTENSIONS TO OREBODY

- Drilling at the Yangibana deposit, part of the Yangibana Rare Earths Project, extends mineralisation at depth which remains open, with further follow- up drilling planned.
- 3,331m of drilling was completed to in-fill portions of the Mineral Resource model.
- 34 out of the 35 holes drilled intersected mineralisation above the TREO lower cut-off used in the Mineral Resource estimation process.
- Results demonstrate geological continuity of grades at depth along the entire 1,000m of strike covered by the drilling.
- The Yangibana deposit has a JORC Mineral Resource of 1.95Mt @ 0.88% TREO, with 48% of the TREO reported as neodymium and praseodymium – underscoring the high value, world-class geology at Yangibana.
- High-grade intersections from Yangibana included:
  - **1m @ 1.56% TREO from 53m**
  - **2m @ 1.19% TREO from 76m**
  - **7m @ 1.10% TREO from 74m**
  - **3m @ 0.96% TREO from 95m**
  - **6m @ 0.81% TREO from 66m**
- The Yangibana deposit sits within a 20km-long corridor of rare earths mineralisation that is well defined and under explored.
- The Yangibana deposit assay results will be included into the overall Yangibana Project Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade due this Quarter.

Introduction

Australia's next rare earths producer Hastings Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: HAS**) (**Hastings** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce excellent drill results at the Yangibana deposit from the Company's 2020 Exploration Drilling Program across the world-class Yangibana Rare Earths Project (**Yangibana Project**) in Western Australia's Gascoyne region.

The Yangibana deposit and open pit (Figure 1.) one of several at the Yangibana project, has a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 1.95Mt @ 0.88% TREO[1].

[1] See ASX Announcement 24 November 2020 – Mineral Resource Report[2]

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The infill drilling program was designed to plug existing gaps and test extensions to the Mineral Resource model at depth (Figure 2.). Approximately 48% of the Yangibana deposit's total rare earth oxides (TREO) are neodymium (Nd_2O_3) and praseodymium (Pr_6O_{11}), the two most important and in-demand rare earths globally. These levels of Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} are considered world class and underscore the value of the Yangibana project. Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} are considered the two vital and key rare earth elements required for the rapidly expanding electric vehicle market.

At the Yangibana deposit, 35 drill holes tested approximately 1,000m or 50% of the length of the currently defined open pit. Results as presented in Figure 2 confirm that mineralisation remains open at depth, with the deepest hole intersecting the orebody some 100m vertically below surface.

The current 2km length of the Yangibana deposit sits within a 20km-long rare earths geological structure across the Yangibana project that is well defined through surface geological mapping and geophysical surveys. Substantial exploration upside exists along the entirety of this structure.

[2]Hastings is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this market announcement. In the case of estimates of 'mineral resources' or 'ore reserves', all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Mineral resource comprises 1.53Mt Indicated and 0.42Mt inferred.

Hastings Technology Metals Chief Operating Officer Andrew Reid commented:

"These drill results at the Yangibana deposit further demonstrate the scale and quality of the mineralised system, with width and grade continuity intersected along the entire 1km of strike that was tested. The Yangibana deposit sits within a much broader 20km-long rare earth structure across the broader Yangibana Project area that has significant additional potential.

"Hastings has continued to demonstrate the exploration upside, both near-deposit and regionally, while at the same time progressing the well-funded development pathway at the Yangibana Project. As the Mineral Resources continue to grow, we are preparing for the start of early-stage construction activities."

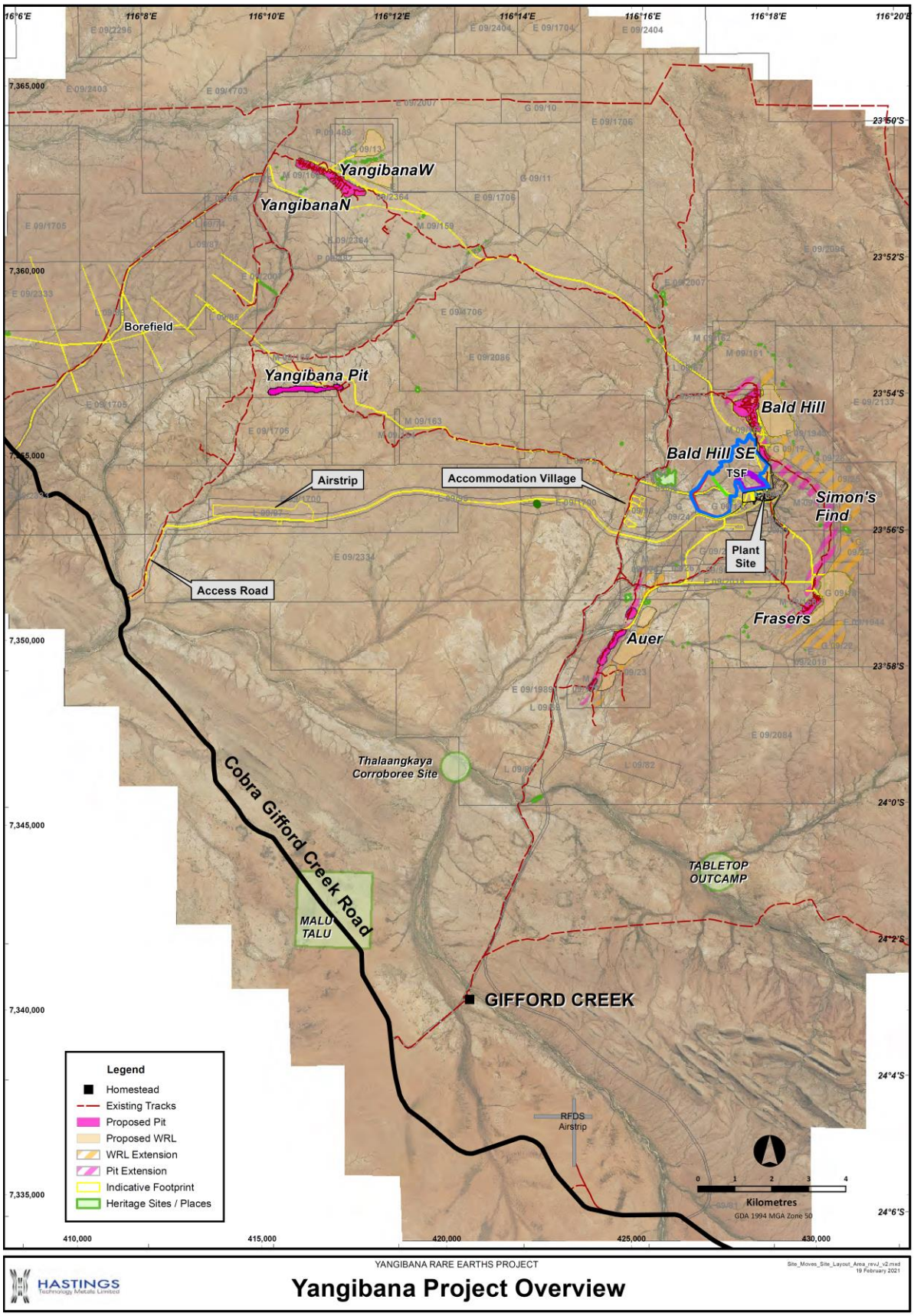

Figure 1. Yangibana Project Location Map

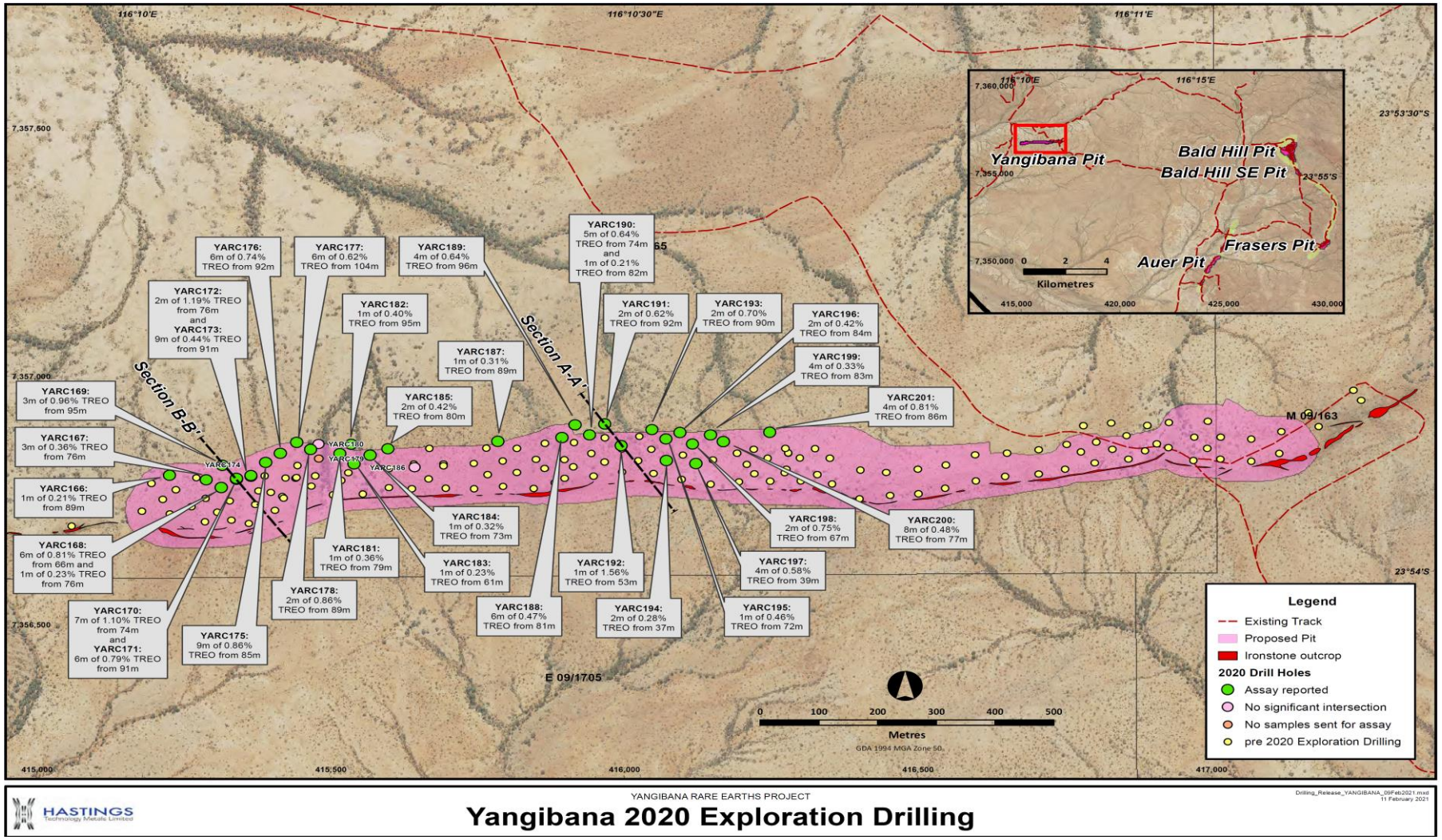

Figure 2. Yangibana proposed open pit with infill drilling 2020 results.

Table 1. Significant Intersections: results from Yangibana drilling.

Hole-ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept (m)	TREO %	$Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ %	$Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ % of TREO
YARC166	89	90	1	0.21	0.10	46%
YARC167	76	79	3	0.36	0.16	45%
YARC168	66	72	6	0.81	0.39	47%
YARC168	76	77	1	0.23	0.11	45%
YARC169	95	98	3	0.96	0.44	46%
YARC170	74	81	7	1.10	0.52	47%
YARC171	91	97	6	0.79	0.38	48%
YARC172	76	78	2	1.19	0.57	47%
YARC173	91	100	9	0.44	0.20	44%
YARC175	85	94	9	0.86	0.41	46%
YARC176	92	98	6	0.74	0.35	47%
YARC177	104	110	6	0.61	0.29	47%
YARC178	89	91	2	0.86	0.41	47%
YARC181	79	80	1	0.36	0.16	45%
YARC182	95	96	1	0.40	0.18	46%
YARC183	61	62	1	0.23	0.10	43%
YARC184	73	74	1	0.32	0.15	47%
YARC185	80	82	2	0.42	0.20	47%
YARC187	89	90	1	0.31	0.14	46%
YARC188	81	87	6	0.47	0.23	48%
YARC189	96	100	4	0.64	0.30	47%
YARC190	74	79	5	0.65	0.31	48%
YARC190	82	83	1	0.21	0.10	47%
YARC191	92	94	2	0.62	0.28	46%
YARC192	53	54	1	1.56	0.76	49%
YARC193	90	92	2	0.70	0.33	47%
YARC194	37	39	2	0.28	0.13	47%
YARC195	72	73	1	0.46	0.22	48%
YARC196	84	86	2	0.42	0.20	47%
YARC197	39	43	4	0.58	0.27	46%
YARC198	67	69	2	0.75	0.35	47%
YARC199	83	87	4	0.33	0.16	48%
YARC200	77	85	8	0.48	0.22	47%
YARC201	86	90	4	0.81	0.39	48%

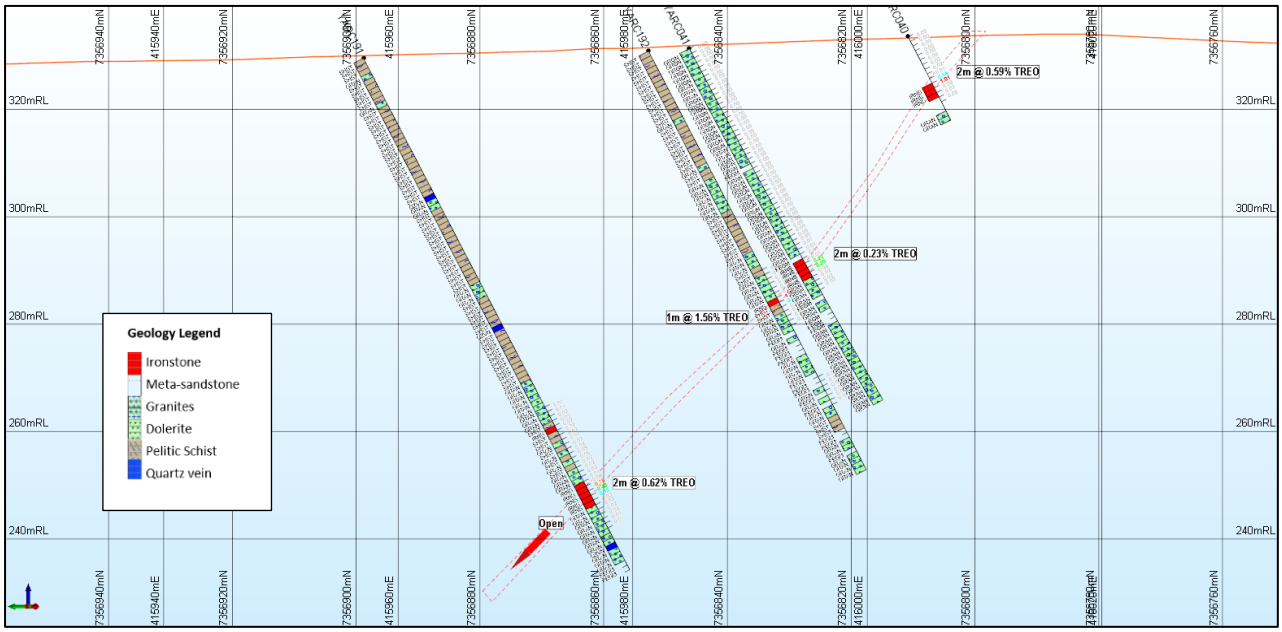

Figure 3. Section A-A', Cross-section (see plan) looking northeast through Yangibana mineralisation.

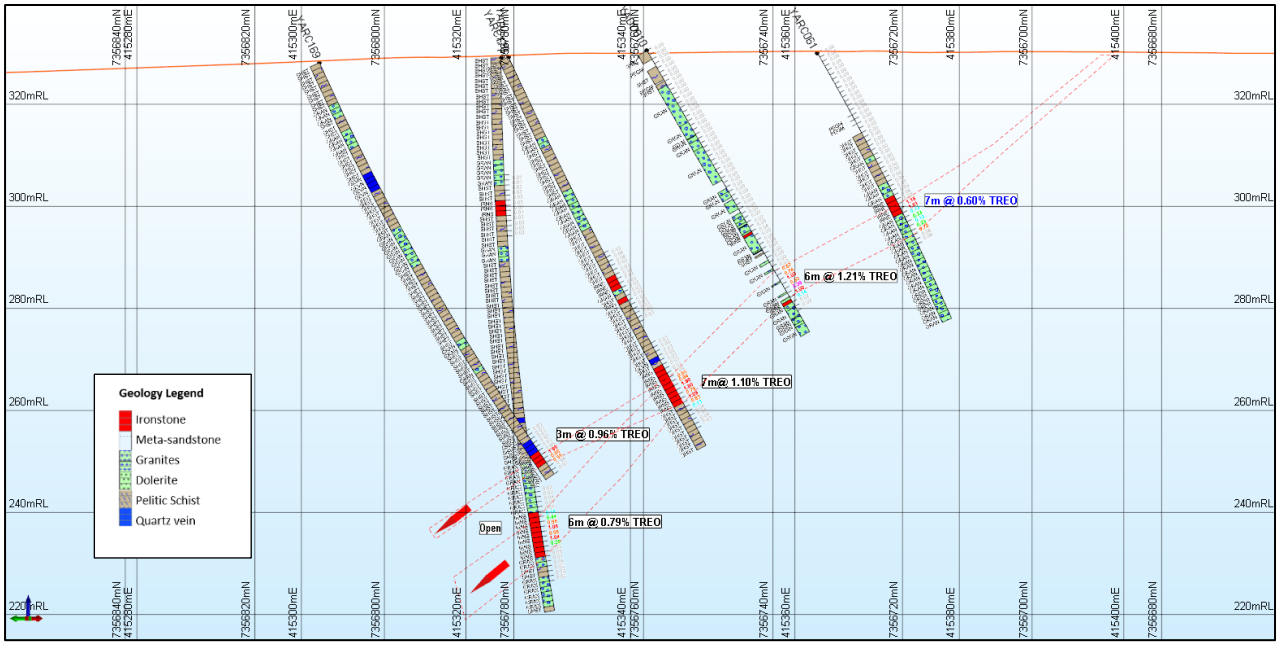

Figure 4. Section B-B', Cross-section (see plan) looking northeast through Yangibana mineralisation.

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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).

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

Table 2. Yangibana Drill hole location and status.

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Survey Type	Dip	Assay Status
YARC166	RC	100	415226	7356800	328	GPS	-60	reported
YARC167	RC	95	415288	7356791	329	GPS	-60	reported
YARC168	RC	80	415314	7356776	330	GPS	-59	reported
YARC169	RC	100	415316	7356821	328	GPS	-60	reported
YARC170	RC	90	415340	7356792	329	GPS	-60	reported
YARC171	RC	110	415340	7356794	329	GPS	-89	reported
YARC172	RC	90	415365	7356798	329	GPS	-60	reported
YARC173	RC	100	415365	7356800	329	GPS	-89	reported
YARC174	RC	110	415315	7356822	328	GPS	-89	reported
YARC175	RC	100	415389	7356826	328	GPS	-60	reported
YARC176	RC	100	415414	7356845	327	GPS	-59	reported
YARC177	RC	110	415442	7356867	327	GPS	-59	reported
YARC178	RC	100	415466	7356852	326	GPS	-59	reported
YARC179	RC	70	415480	7356834	326	GPS	-59	reported
YARC180	RC	96	415479	7356863	326	GPS	-60	reported
YARC181	RC	85	415516	7356844	326	GPS	-59	reported
YARC182	RC	100	415535	7356863	326	GPS	-59	reported
YARC183	RC	70	415540	7356824	327	GPS	-59	reported
YARC184	RC	85	415567	7356841	327	GPS	-59	reported
YARC185	RC	90	415597	7356854	327	GPS	-59	reported
YARC186	RC	110	415643	7356816	331	GPS	-59	reported
YARC187	RC	100	415785	7356869	332	GPS	-60	reported
YARC188	RC	100	415894	7356876	331	GPS	-60	reported
YARC189	RC	110	415916	7356902	331	GPS	-60	reported
YARC190	RC	90	415941	7356882	331	GPS	-60	reported
YARC191	RC	110	415967	7356904	330	GPS	-60	reported
YARC192	RC	90	415995	7356860	331	GPS	-60	reported
YARC193	RC	100	416047	7356892	331	GPS	-60	reported
YARC194	RC	45	416072	7356830	334	GPS	-58	reported
YARC195	RC	85	416071	7356874	332	GPS	-59	reported
YARC196	RC	100	416095	7356887	333	GPS	-58	reported
YARC197	RC	50	416122	7356824	335	GPS	-58	reported
YARC198	RC	85	416117	7356863	334	GPS	-58	reported

YARC199	RC	100	416147	7356882	333	GPS	-58	reported
YARC200	RC	85	416169	7356868	334	GPS	-60	reported
YARC201	RC	90	416248	7356887	335	GPS	-60	reported

2020 Exploration Drilling Program Continues to Deliver

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

- Validate the existing Bald Hill Deposit 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.

ENDS

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

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About Hastings Technology Metals Limited

Hastings Technology Metals Limited is positioned to become Australia's next pure rare earths producer and is advancing its flagship Yangibana Rare Earths Project in the Upper Gascoyne Region of Western Australia towards production. The proposed beneficiation and hydrometallurgy processing plant will treat rare earths deposits, predominantly monazite that host 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 are used in a wide and expanding range of advanced and high-tech products including electric vehicles, wind turbines, robotics and medical applications. Hastings aims to become the next significant producer of neodymium and praseodymium outside of China.

Hastings also operates the Brockman Heavy Rare Earths Project near Halls Creek in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. The deposits at Brockman contain high quantities of heavy rare earths, niobium pentoxide and zirconium oxide as well as rare metals tantalum, hafnium and gallium.

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

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.

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.	• Samples used to assess the Yangibana mineralisation of the Yangibana Project (reported in this announcement have been derived from reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	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. • 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 reasonable, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. • Some holes returned low sample weights on some 1m samples within the significant intercept most likely related to cavities.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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. • 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,	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 were collected by RM Surveyors using DGPS utilising a locally established control point. Accuracies of the drillhole collar locations collected by RM Surveyors is better than 0.1m. • Collar positions are surveyed by RM Surveys (formerly MHR Surveys) and accuracies are better than 0.1m. • Down hole surveys were 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. • Some holes were downhole surveyed by ABIMSolutions using a density probe proving continuous density data. • 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 Yangibana 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 • 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	• The results are from the Hastings Technology Metals Ltd Yangibana REE Project, Yangibana Area which lies within Mining Licence M09/165. This tenement is wholly owned by Gascoyne Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly entity of Hastings Technology Metals. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All RC and Diamond Drilling on the tenement has been undertaken by Hasting's Technology Metals. The discovery and delineation of Mineral Resources at Frasers is entirely the result of work performed by Hastings Technology Metals.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• REE mineralisation at the Yangibana REE Project is hosted within carbonatites and associated phoscorite dykes emplaced within a variety of rock types but predominantly in granites. • Economic mineralisation is hosted within in the completely weathered and oxidised portions of the carbonatite-phoscorite rocks which occur as ironstones. • The nature of weathering and oxidation means that all resources occur in the near surface. Transitional zones from completely weathered ironstones to primary carbonatite have rarely been intersected in drilling across the Yangibana REE Project as drilling has focused primarily on relatively shallow mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole of down hole length and ▪ hole depth • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 70% of the down-hole width.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional view.	• See diagrams included.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intersections are reported. All drill hole locations from the Frasers drill program are reported, except for those holes with pending assays. Additional information on assays will be reported from these holes as results become available.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method	• See release details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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