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# HASTINGS COMMENCES 6,500m DRILLING PROGRAMME AT YANGIBANA

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Stage 2 drilling of 6,500m commences at Yangibana**
- **Yangibana North JORC resource to be further tested along strike and at depth**
- **Seven additional prospective targets to be drilled**
- **Programme of Work approved for proposed drilling**
- **Heritage Site Clearance completed**
- **Reverse circulation and diamond drilling to be undertaken in Q3/Q4 2014**

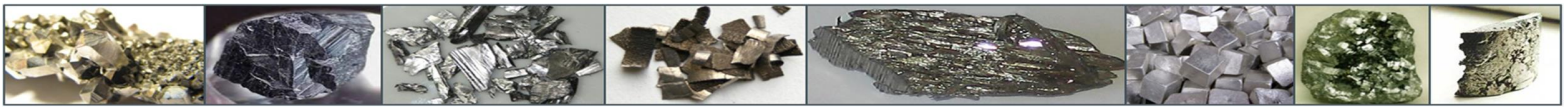
## INTRODUCTION

Following the success of the Stage 1 drilling programme, Hastings Rare Metals Limited (ASX:HAS) is pleased to announce that it has commenced its Stage 2 drilling programme at the Yangibana Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is under way and diamond drilling is planned to start towards the end of September. A total of 6,500m of drilling is planned.

The target within the Yangibana Project is for rare earths mineralisation associated with ironstone lenses that occur within a large intrusive unit of carbonatite affinity, now termed the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex. Eleven such ironstone targets were previously drilled by Hurlston Pty Limited in the 1980s and non-JORC resources were estimated for each. These targets are numbered 1-11 on Figure 1 which shows the outline of the area in which Hastings has interests.

Hastings completed the first JORC resource estimate for the Yangibana Project, based on its Stage 1 drilling programme at the Yangibana North deposit (Prospect 1 in Figure 1,) in July 2014. This resource estimation was undertaken by





independent consultants CoxRocks Pty Limited with results at a 5000ppm (0.5%) TREO cut-off shown in Table 1.

| Yangibana North | Tonnes (m) | ppm (%) TREO | ppm (%) CREO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indicated | 1.86 | 13800 (1.38) | 3000 (0.30) |
| Inferred | 1.50 | 12900 (1.29) | 2800 (0.28) |
| TOTAL | 3.36 | 13400 (1.34) | 2900 (0.29) |

**Table 1 – Yangibana North JORC Resources (CoxRocks Pty Limited 7/14)**

Stage 2 drilling aims to define initial resources at each of Bald Hill, Frasers, Lion's Ear, Hook, Gossan, Kane's Gossan, and Yangibana South. Further drilling will be undertaken at Yangibana North to expand on the initial resource estimation. Figure 2 shows the locations of these prospects within the Yangibana tenements.

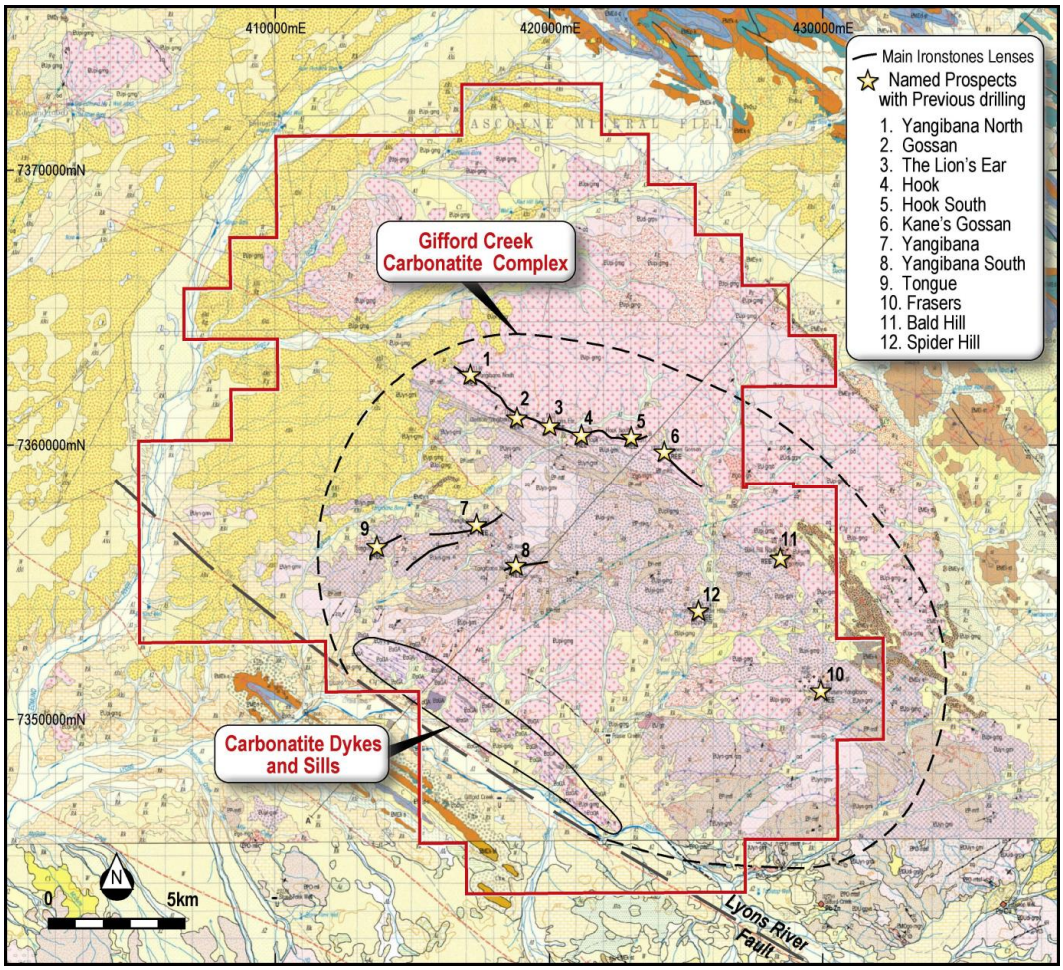



**Figure 1 – Yangibana Project. Hastings tenements outlined in red. Drilled rare earths targets (1-11)**



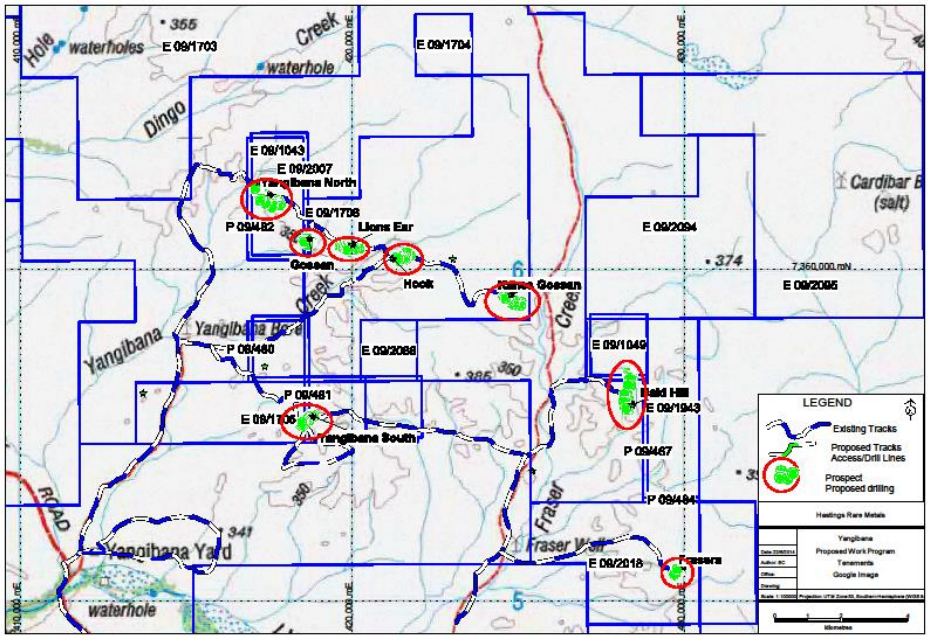



**Figure 2 – Base map showing proposed drill targets**

## Individual Prospect Reviews

### Bald Hill Prospect

Eleven RC holes were drilled at Bald Hill in the 1980s. Results from Bald Hill South included some very high neodymium results. Recent rock chip sampling at Bald Hill (ASX release 17/6/14) provided further encouragement with 19 of 28 samples exceeding 5,000ppm TREO to a maximum of 60,550ppm TREO including 27,120ppm $Nd_2O_3$. Of additional interest, six samples returned greater than 5,000ppm $Nb_2O_5$ (niobium oxide) to a maximum of 66,010ppm.

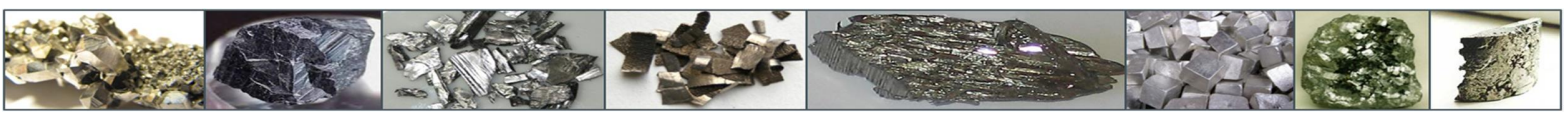
### Frasers

Seven RC holes were drilled at Frasers prospect in the 1980s returning consistently high neodymium grades including the highest neodymium intersection returned during that programme of 2m at 2.9% $Nd_2O_3$.

### Lion's Ear

Ten RC holes were drilled into the Lion's Ear prospect in the 1980s returning moderate to high TREO grades. Rock chip sampling by Hastings has returned values ranging from 7,700ppm to 128,000ppm TREO from five samples, with the latter sample including 21,900ppm $Nd_2O_3$.





**Hook**

Seventeen RC holes were drilled into the Hook prospect in the 1980s returning variable results with some very high grade zones indicated. Rock chip sampling by Hastings has returned values ranging from 3,400ppm TREO to 35,038ppm TREO from four samples.

**Gossan**

Three RC holes on one section were drilled in the 1980s at Gossan indicating modest grades and widths. Rock chip samples collected by Hastings averaged 16,728ppm TREO with a highest grade of 36,400ppm TREO including 7,100ppm $Nd_2O_3$.

**Kane's Gossan**

Kane's Gossan was tested by six RC holes in the 1980s indicating modest grades over widths to 4m over a long strike length. Five rock chip samples collected by Hastings peaked at 19,166ppm TREO including 3,758ppm $Nd_2O_3$.

**Yangibana South**

Five RC holes were drilled into the Yangibana South target in the 1980s indicating narrow, low grade mineralisation. Rock chip samples collected by Hastings, however, have averaged 14,025ppm TREO with a maximum of 29,200ppm TREO including 14,100ppm $Nd_2O_3$.

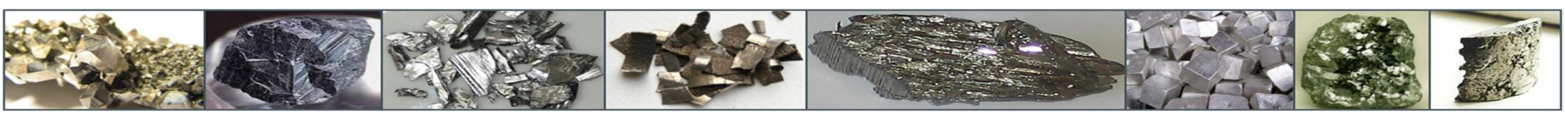
**Yangibana North**

Hastings will undertake additional drilling at Yangibana North to extend the current JORC resource to the west and at depth where it appears to be strengthening. This deeper drilling could intersect less oxidised material and provide the first intersections of fresh carbonatite-style mineralisation. An understanding of unaltered deeper mineralisation would provide important insights into the potential of deeper mineralisation at the Yangibana Project as a whole.

**Diamond Drilling**

Diamond drilling will be carried out within the current resource area at Yangibana North and those prospects that provide positive results during the RC drilling phase. The diamond drilling will provide samples for accurate measurement of specific gravity that directly affects the estimation of resources. The JORC resource estimation for Yangibana North is based on a specific gravity (SG) of 2.8.





**Summary**

The targets to be tested during Q3/Q4 2014 are all within 100m of surface and most are much shallower.

On completion of the planned drilling programme of around 6,500m, it is expected that an Inferred Resource estimate will be feasible at each prospect. The Inferred Resources are also expected to remain open in all directions.

*** TREO** is the sum of the oxides of the heavy rare earth elements (HREO) and the light rare earth elements (LREO).

**HREO** is the sum of the oxides of 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).

**CREO** is the sum of the oxides of neodymium (Nd), europium (Eu), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), and yttrium (Y) that were classified by the US Department of Energy in 2011 to be in critical short supply in the foreseeable future.

**LREO** is the sum of the oxides of the light rare earth elements lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and samarium (Sm).

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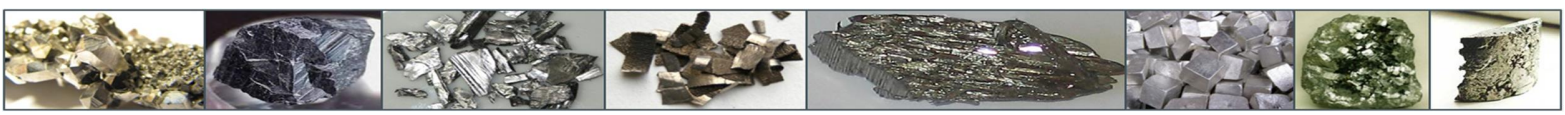


**About Hastings Rare Metals**

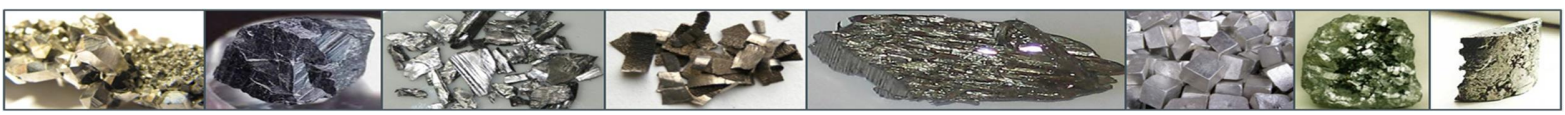
- Hastings Rare Metals is a leading Australian rare earths company, with two JORC compliant rare earths projects in Western Australia.
- The Hastings deposit contains JORC Indicated and Inferred Resources totalling 36.2 million tonnes (comprising 27.1mt Indicated Resources and 9.1mt Inferred Resources) at 0.21% TREO, including 0.18% HREO, plus 0.89% $ZrO_2$ and 0.35% $Nd_2O_5$.
- The Yangibana deposit contains JORC Indicated and Inferred Resources totalling 3.36 million tonnes at 1.34% TREO, including 0.29% of CREO (that includes 0.27% $Nd_2O_3$) (comprising 1.86 million tonnes at 1.38% TREO Indicated Resources and 1.50 million tonnes at 1.29% TREO in Inferred Resources).
- Rare earths are critical to a wide variety of current and new technologies, including smart phones, hybrid cars, wind turbines and energy efficient light bulbs.
- The Hastings deposit contains predominantly heavy rare earths (85%), such as dysprosium and yttrium, which are substantially more valuable than the more common light rare earths.
- The Company aims to capitalise on the strong demand for heavy rare earths created by expanding new technologies. It has recently validated the extensive historical work and completed a Scoping Study to confirm the economics of the Project.

***Competent Person's Statement***

*The information in this report that relates to Resources is based on information compiled by Simon Coxhell. Simon Coxhell is a consultant to the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this report 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 report and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Each consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*





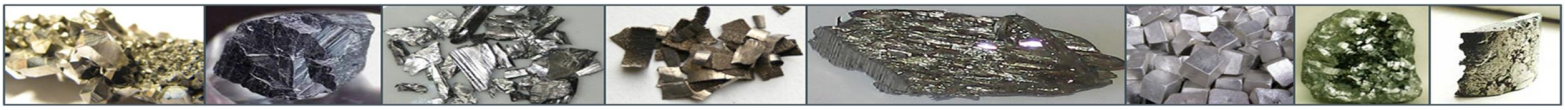
## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

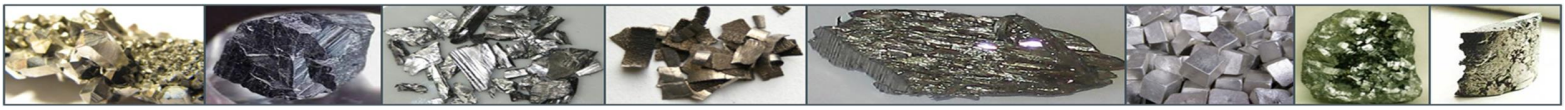
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Reverse circulation drilling was carried out at the Yangibana North prospect to obtain drill chip samples from one-metre intervals from which a 2-4kg sample was collected for submission to the laboratory for analysis for rare earths, rare metals, U and Th. Mineralised zones were identified visually during geological logging in the field.<br>• Samples from each metre were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3 level riffle splitter. Field duplicates and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 40.<br>• Hurlston Pty Limited drilled RC holes at eleven ironstone targets within tenements in which Hastings has an interest, in the 1980s. The prospects on which the Exploration Targets are based were all drilled to some extent during that phase of exploration. Hurlston reported the results of most drill holes and a non-JORC resource estimation in its Annual Report for the period 1/1/87 to 31/12/88 (A25937). This report provides little data regarding processes used during the exploration, but Hastings has undertaken sufficient work on the project to indicate that Hurlston's work was carried out professionally and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on the results reported in that report. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • Reverse Circulation drilling at Yangibana North utilising a nominal 5 1/4 inch diameter face-sampling hammer.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• Sample recoveries to date have generally been high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient |





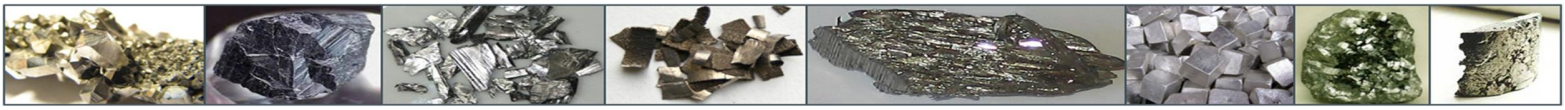
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid amount of data is available to make a determination.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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 will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies.<br>• Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of reverse circulation drill chips and the inability to obtain detailed geological information.<br>• All RC drill holes in the current programme are logged in full.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • The RC drilling rig was equipped with an in-built cyclone and triple tier riffle splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg, and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled.<br>• All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. For wet samples the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter was constantly monitored by the geologist and maintained to avoid contamination.<br>• Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags.<br>• Field duplicates were collected directly off the splitter as drilling proceeded through a secondary sample chute. These duplicates were designed for lab checks as well as lab umpire analysis.<br>• A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • 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:<br>FP6/MS<br>• Blind field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 |





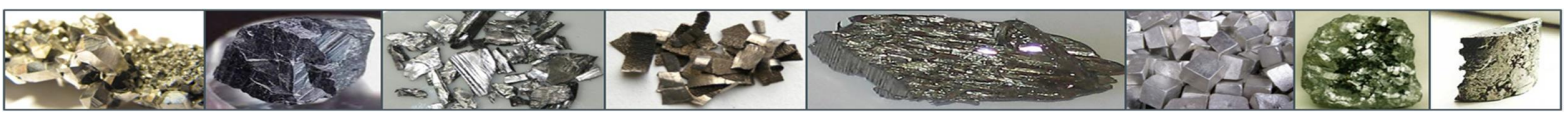
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | duplicate for every 40 samples that are to be submitted to Genalysis for laboratory analysis. Field duplicates were split directly off the splitter as drilling proceeded at the request of the supervising geologist.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • At least two company personnel verify all significant intersections.<br>• All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage. Electronic copies of all information are backed up daily.<br>• No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS in the future. Down hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic single-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth nominally taken every 30m down hole, except in holes of less than 30m. The instrument is positioned within a stainless steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth.<br>• Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50)<br>• Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by drillhole collar data. It will be necessary to undertake more detailed topographic controls later in the programme.<br>• Most of Hurlstonôs RC hole collars are preserved in the field. Many have been surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS and results indicate that the Hurlston data can be regarded as professional and certainly indicative of the potential of the mineralisation. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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* | • Drill hole spacing is nominally 50m along drill-lines, with a line spacing of 50m. Collar locations were varied slightly dependent on access at a given site. Regional rock chip samples were collected at sites of interest.<br>• A drill hole section spacing of 50m is used with |





| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | hole spacings at 50m. Further details are provided in the collar co-ordinate table contained elsewhere in this report.<br>• No sample compositing is used in this report, all results detailed are the product of 1m down hole sample intervals.<br>• Hurlston's RC drilling was not systematic other than holes were drilled to test obvious outcropping mineralised zones at each of the eleven targets tested by them. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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 are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).<br>• Hurlston's drilling was generally planned to intersect mineralisation as near to perpendicular as possible. A few holes tested specific conceptual targets away from the obvious lenses. |
| ***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:<br>  • Hastings Rare Metals Ltd<br>  • Address of laboratory<br>  • Sample range<br>• Samples were delivered by Hastings personnel to the Nexus Logistics 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.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audit of sampling data has been completed to date but a review will be conducted once all data from Genalysis (Perth) has been received. Data is validated when loading into the database and will be validated again prior to any Resource estimation studies.<br>• No details are known regarding the RC drilling carried out by Hurlston |



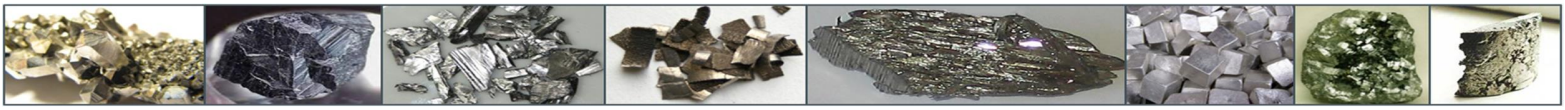


## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

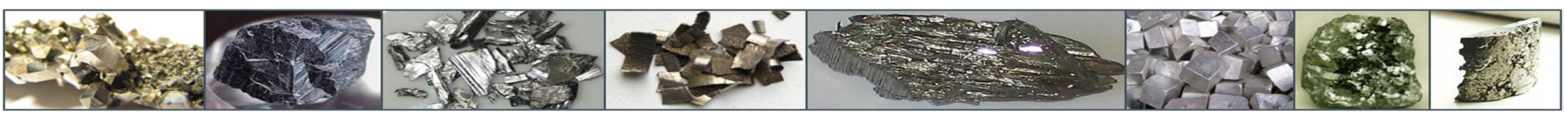
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The RC drilling at Yangibana North was all within E09/1043 ï 70% held by Gascoyne Minerals Pty Ltd, 30% GTI Resources Ltd.<br>• RC holes drilled by Hurlston occur within tenements in which Hastings now has an interest, being:-<br>Es09/1043, 1049, 1705 and 1706 ï 70%;<br>Es09/2007 and 2018, and P09/467 ï 95%<br>P09/481 ï 100%.<br>• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • RC drilling was completed at eleven ironstone targets in the 1980s by Hurlston Pty Limited. Rock chip sampling programmes have been carried out more recently but adds little to the project. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Yangibana North and other ironstones within the Yangibana Project are part of an extensive REE-mineralised system associated with the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex. The lenses have a total strike length of at least 12km.<br>• These ironstone lenses have been explored previously to limited degree for base metals, manganese, uranium, diamonds and rare earths.<br>• The ironstones are considered by GSWA to be coeval with the numerous carbonatite sills that occur within Hastings tenements, or at least part of the same magmatic/hydrothermal system. |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • Refer to details of drilling in table in the body of this report and the appendices. |





| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • All intervals reported are composed of 1m down hole intervals and as such are length weighted. A lower cut-off grade of 5000ppm TREO has been used for assessing significant intercepts, and no upper cut-off grade was applied.<br>• Maximum internal dilution of 1m was incorporated in reported significant intercepts.<br>• No metal equivalents are used for reporting.<br>. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • True widths for mineralisation have not been calculated and as such only down hole lengths have been reported.<br>• While interpretation of the results is still in the early stages, a better understanding of the geometry of the deposit will be achieved, and true widths reported, later in the programme. It is expected that true widths will be less than down hole widths, due to the apparent steep nature of the mineralisation. |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this ASX announcement. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • No other significant exploration work has been done by Hastings. |





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| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Based on the success of the May 2014 RC drilling programme at Yangibana North the Company is planning to drill-test another seven targets. |