

# Great Thaw of the Rare Earth Ice Age

An interesting trend is starting to become apparent. This week while the Great & Good of the Canadian mining scene are whooping it up and taking Prince's advice to "*Party Like Its 1999*" (not a great year for copper, we might add...) I was being abstemious and attending the Argus Metals Week event in the City of London. While the crowd was primarily traders and end-users, there were also a few serious players from the mining space (i.e. producers and near producers) amongst which (so far seen) were Galaxy Resources and Orocobre.

One trend that has become apparent from this event, some recent digging I have been doing on graphite and from some talks with company executives in the Rare Earth space is that a MAJOR change has taken place since 2010. That change is a shift AWAY from Asia as a value-added location. It may still rank as a prime destination for some of the metals, with end-users being located there but quite a lot of players can't get farther away from China if they tried.

Let us summarise:

- Galaxy Resources talking of a hydroxide lithium plant in Japan
- Syrah Resources talking of a graphite plant in Louisiana
- Ucore talking of a full-scale MRT plant in Alaska (or Utah or another US state)
- Peak Resources with their proposed plant on Teeside in the UK
- Neometals pondering a Lithium plant in either the US or in Australia
- Hastings Technology Metals undertaking talks for locating a REE-upgrading facility in Western Australia
- TriStar planning an Antimony roaster in Oman

- Rare Earth Salts building a plant in Nebraska

Back in 2010 all the talk was of putting plants in China or as close to China as one could locate them. The end result for two players we can think of was either extreme disruption or delays and associated financial near-death experiences. Clearly, much to our surprise, lessons have been learnt. It's not often one can say that in the mining space.

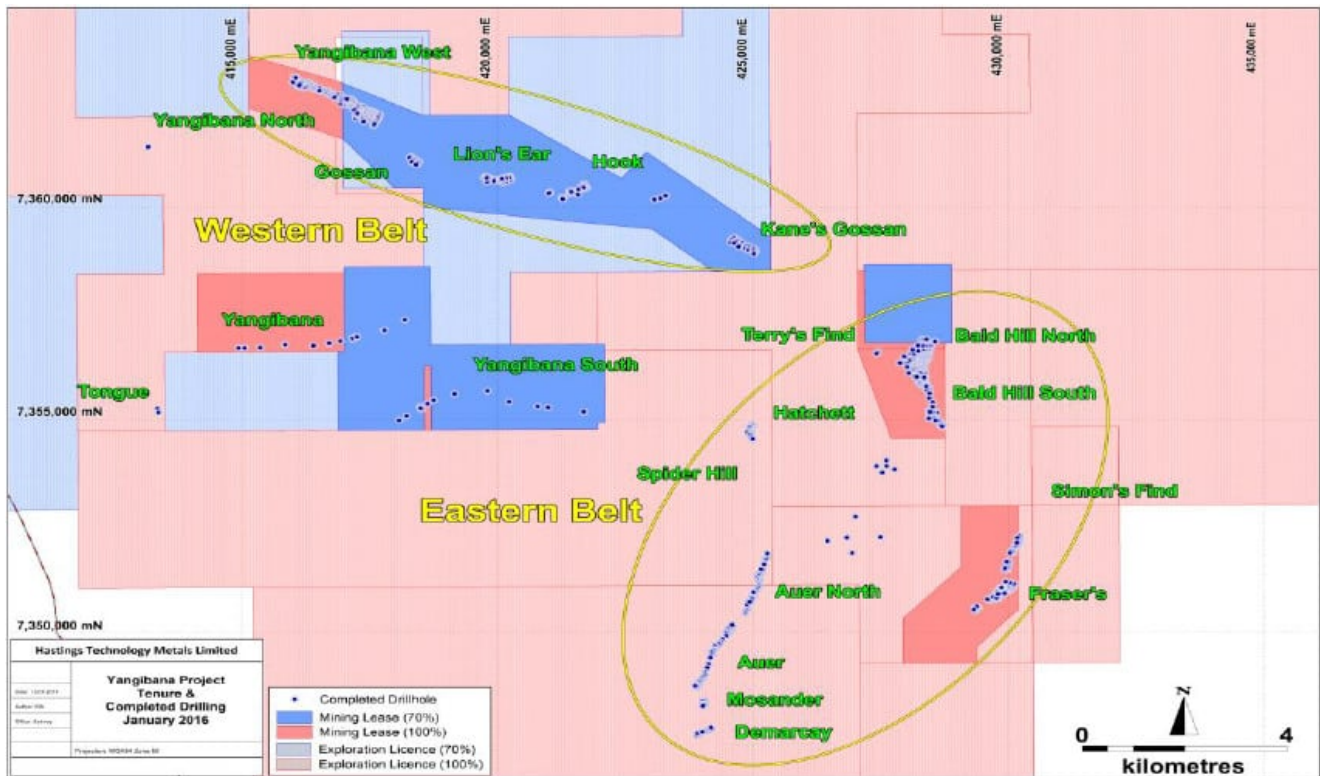
The lightbulb that came on for us and helped us identify (illuminate?) the trend was a meeting we had in London with the CEO of Hastings Technology Metals Ltd. (ASX: HAS), Charles Lew a few weeks ago. I was nearly floored when he said he had been in discussions with the Western Australian government about locating the REE upgrading plant in the state.

Conventional wisdom back in the first flush of Rare Earths was that processing plants anywhere except in "cheap" locations did not work and particularly that Australia was super expensive with molly-coddled workers. The cost of "cheap" then became apparent as did the advantage of being in jurisdictions where the rule of law is good and the rules are the same for all players (not to mention patent protection for one's technology). Hastings in our opinion are making the right decision.

We shall here briefly refresh investors on what the Hastings story looks like now that it has cemented itself in the hardy band of survivors in the REE space.

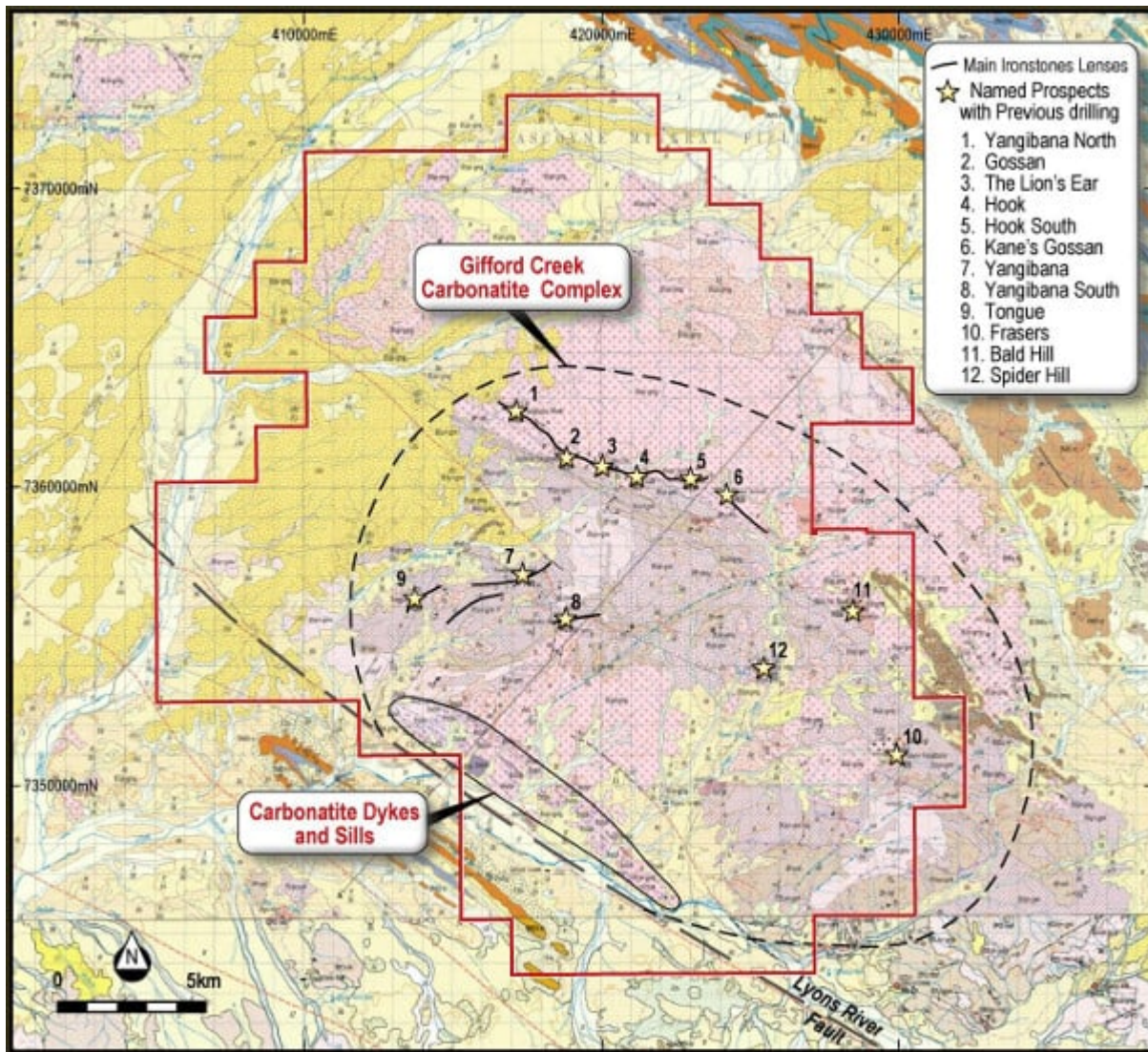
### **Yangibana**

Over recent years Hastings has established a significant tenement package covering approximately 650 sq km which it terms the Yangibana Project. The project is centred approximately 270km east-northeast of Carnarvon on Wanna Station in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia and is best accessed via Gascoyne Junction.

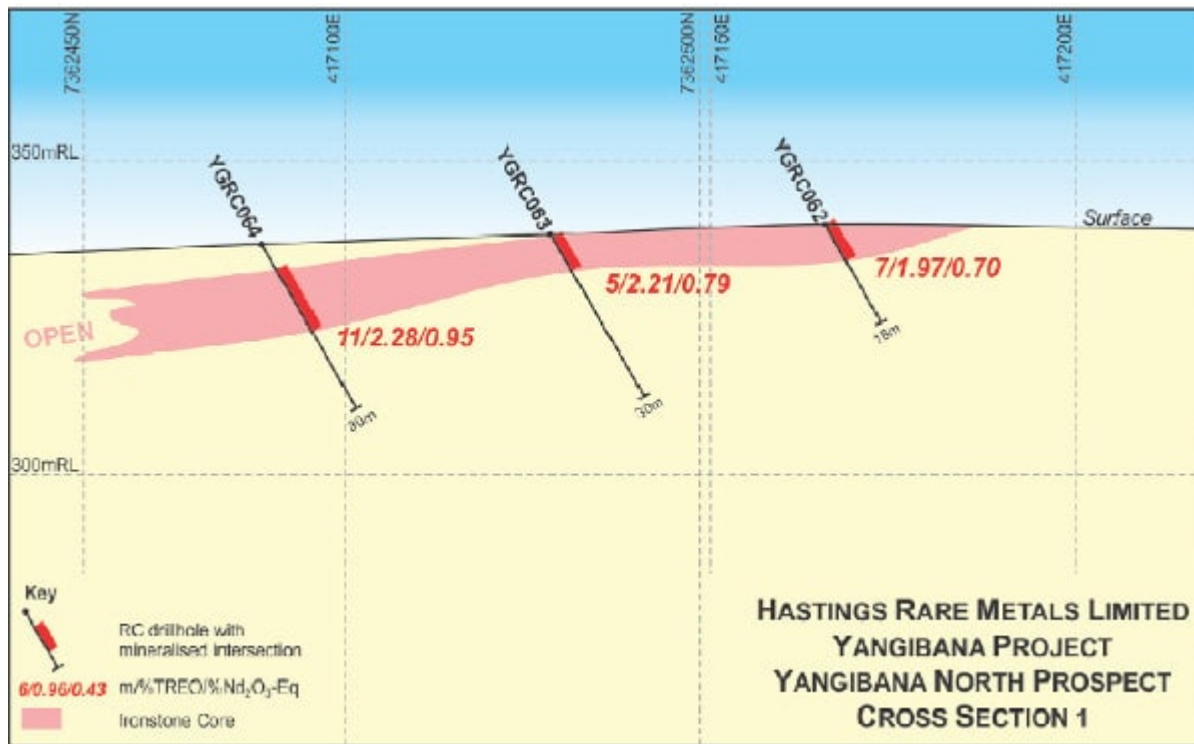


Hastings tenements now cover the bulk of the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex. The primary mineralisation targets within the Yangibana Project are narrow, discontinuously outcropping ironstone dykes related to this carbonatite complex. These ironstones are considered to be a younger phase which has cut across the carbonatite dykes, possibly leaching and upgrading Rare Earths (and base metals) from the older dykes.

The ironstone dykes have been shown to carry anomalous Rare Earths associated with monazite mineralisation. The carbonatite dykes themselves, along with the associated fenitic alteration, are considered to be sourced from an as yet undiscovered carbonatite intrusion which the company feels might have significant Rare Earth potential as well as possible base metal potential.



Previous exploration at Yangibana has included reverse circulation drilling at a number of prominent targets, and on the basis of this drilling a non-JORC resource of 3.5 million tonnes at 1.63% TREO was estimated by a previous explorer. The vast majority of this resource lies in the near surface oxidised zone. Below can be seen a cross-section of the Yangibana North part of the deposit with the Rare Earths being exceptionally near to the surface and indeed being in a relatively easily mineable band only ten metres in vertical thickness that outcrops at surface. This helps put Hastings in contention with some of the Xenotime deposits in Western Australia that are also at surface.



As we have noted when we last wrote about Hastings, beyond this proximity to the surface, the Rare Earths mineralisation contains unusually high neodymium values with its oxide, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, averaging 4000ppm or 25% of TREO.

## Resource

The company published an updated resource estimate in January of 2017 that had been prepared by Widenbar and Associates.

The updated resources represented a significant increase and upgrade compared to the October 2015 resource estimate. The contained TREO has increased to 157,950 tonnes, a 19% increase on the October 2015 estimate, and contained Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has increased to 52,400 tonnes, a 22% increase on the October 2015 estimate. Part of the increase was due to the inclusion of the first Measured Resources to be estimated for the project following the infill drilling program at the Bald Hill and Fraser's showings.

The previous resource had been based on drilling in 2014 that had led to the definition of JORC resources totalling 6.79

million tonnes at 1.5% TREO including 0.35% Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

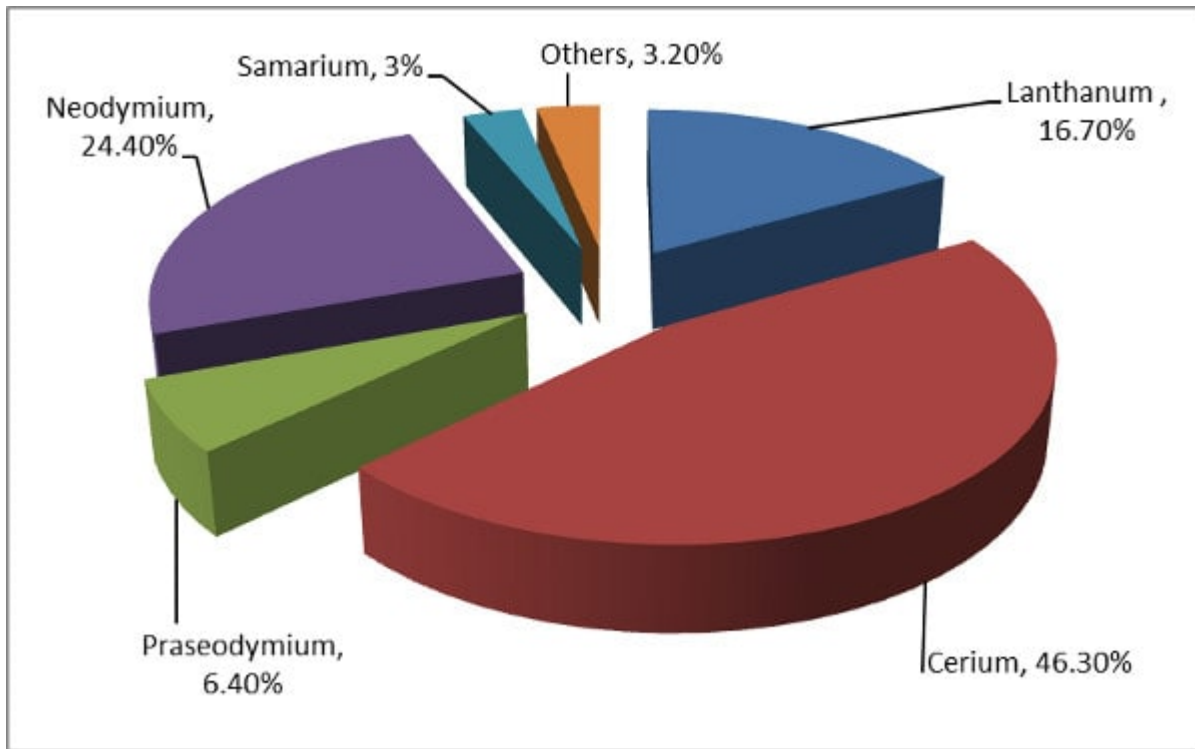
It should be recalled that the Hastings concessions consist of areas that are 100% owned and some that are 70% owned. Thus the 100% owned resource is shown as:

Category	Tonnes	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TREO	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Measured	2,155,000	0.42	1.01	3,410	770
Indicated	3,221,000	0.41	1.13	3,300	820
Inferred	3,416,000	0.36	0.98	2,890	740
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,792,000</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>780</b>

While the resource on the territory that is 70% held is:

Category	Tonnes	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TREO	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		%	%	ppm	ppm
Indicated	2,225,000	0.42	1.55	3,200	940
Inferred	2,391,000	0.35	1.32	2,730	810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,616,000</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>870</b>

To visualize the breakdown of the metals in the mix we created this pie chart.



## The Next Steps

At this stage Hastings has a Pre-Feasibility Study under its belt and is moving towards a Bankable Feasibility Study. The PFS was prepared by Tetra Tech Proteus, the independent global engineering consultant.

The PFS was based on a 7-year operation extracting only JORC Indicated Resources (as per the 2015 estimate) with a beneficiated concentrate of 20% TREO and 5.05% mass pull (since increased to 30% and 3.1%) being employed in the financial analysis. The key metrics arising from the study were:

- Pre-Tax Net Present Value (NPV) of \$700-750 million at an 8% discount rate
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 40% with a payback on capital of 2.5 years

The company is operating under the premise of a toll-treatment model. The hydrometallurgical concentrate produced on site will be shipped overseas (most likely Vietnam) for further separation and refining into individual rare earths oxides.

Certainly having the Vietnamese facility available certainly lowers the capex and leaves one wondering why so many other REE players are wanting to run before they crawl and eschew this sensible alternative.

The company revealed back in April 2016 that Non-Disclosure Agreements had been signed with potential end customers of separated rare earths oxides and metals. The goal is to secure offtake contracts with management stating that the prospects for supply of hydromet REE concentrate to overseas customers was promising in view of on-going negotiations.

## **Conclusion**

The Darwinian forces that winnowed the Rare Earth crowd were a lesson in capitalist dynamics. However, nature abhors a vacuum and the space could not be left entirely empty. The band of survivors stand out to potential investors (either portfolio or trade) for their sheer persistence and commitment when as one knows any idiot can convert a shell into a gold play and ride the latest fad. Those who persisted in Rare Earths were a hard-core indeed.

All that is needed now is for the Great Thaw of the Rare Earth Ice Age. Excepting one new listing in London, all of the other (less than ten) serious players left in the space are all loaded with DFS's and reworked PEAs etc so ready to come out of the gates once the starting bell is rung in the 2017 running of the long-delayed Rare Earth Stakes. Hastings has to be a favoured runner in this race and its strategy of adding its value-added in relative proximity makes eminent sense.

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# Hastings identifies additional rare earth targets

✘ Hastings Technology Metals Ltd.'s (ASX:HAS) Yangibana Project is an advanced exploration project. In 2015, Hastings completed the advanced pre-feasibility study and has since taken steps to advance the project further. Yangibana comprises two mining leases and one mining lease application, ten exploration licenses and a further three exploration license applications and four prospecting licenses that are 100% owned. In addition, one mining lease and a further six exploration licenses within the Yangibana project is a joint venture with REM, in which Hastings holds 70% interest.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of October, Hastings reported that they had received the final interpretation of the recent airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the company's Yangibana Project in Western Australia.

The data reveals additional rare earth targets. In particular, a total of 108 thorium anomalies were identified, summarized as twenty-two priority areas of significant exploration interests. These priority interests include those mineralized areas that have been tested to date and the data therefor provides additional confidence in the new targets generated.

One of the priority areas identified in the report is the Fraser's Southwest area. The report, provided by Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Limited (SGC), expanded on the potential of this area by identifying targets in areas on no outcrop.

SGC also defined the target at the northern end of the Auer prospect in the Fraser's Southwest area. The Auer North prospect has been successfully drill tested over some 2km under cover, intersecting significant widths of

mineralization. These results indicates the success of the geophysical survey.