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DRILLING INTERSECTS FURTHER HIGH GRADE POLLUCITE AT PIONEER DOME

Pollucite is a High Value Caesium Mineral

Perth Western Australia, 13 December 2016: Pioneer Resources Limited ("Company" or "Pioneer", ASX: PIO) is pleased to provide a drilling update for its 100%-held Pioneer Dome LCT Pegmatite Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, and notifies of a delay to the drilling programme at Mavis Lake, Canada.

The Company advises that it has completed a programme of close-spaced drill holes, comprising 18 reverse circulation ("RC") and 6 pre-collared diamond core holes, totalling 24 holes for 1,785m, including 215.7m of HQ core. Generally, holes were spaced on a 10m x 10m grid.

- **RC hole PDRC074 returned 7m at 16.2% Cs_2O from 47m and 6m of 1.65% Li_2O from 56m, which included 3 x 1m samples >20% Cs_2O – see Table 1 below.**
- **PDRC074 is located approximately 20m north along strike from discovery hole PDRC015, which intersected 6m at 27.7% Cs_2O from 47m**
- **Drilling has now intersected high-value caesium mineralisation, likely to be Pollucite, over a strike length of 60m - see Photographs 1 and 2; and Figure 1 below.**

Assay results from RC holes are expected later this month, and from diamond core holes early in January 2017:

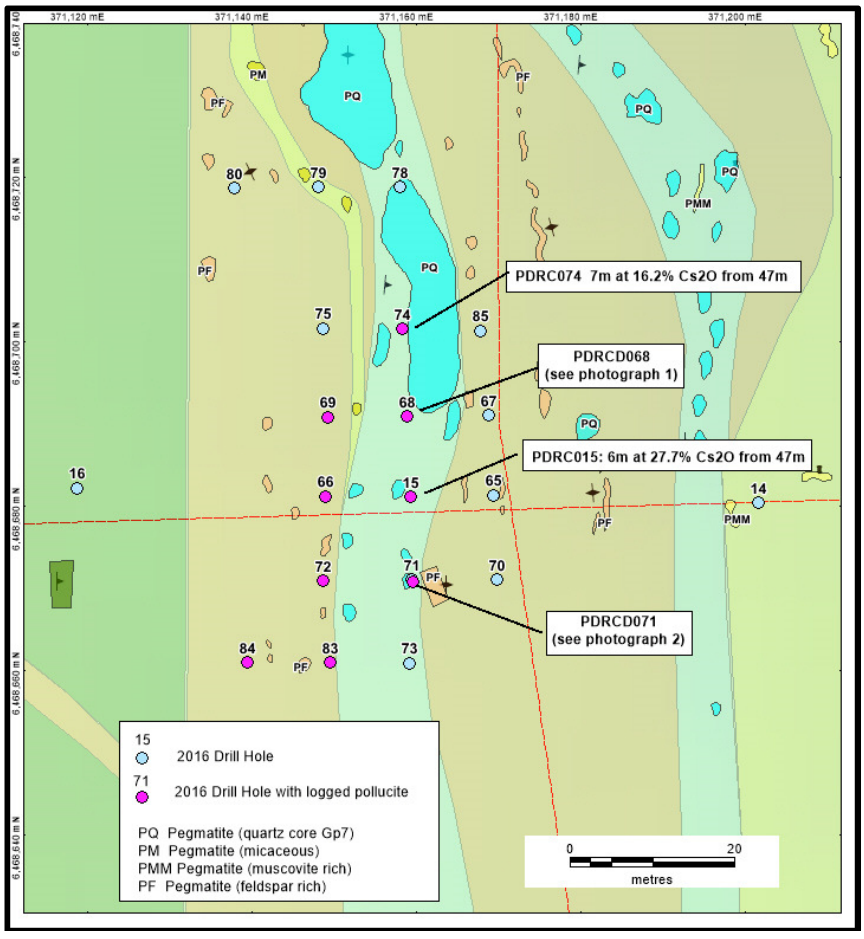


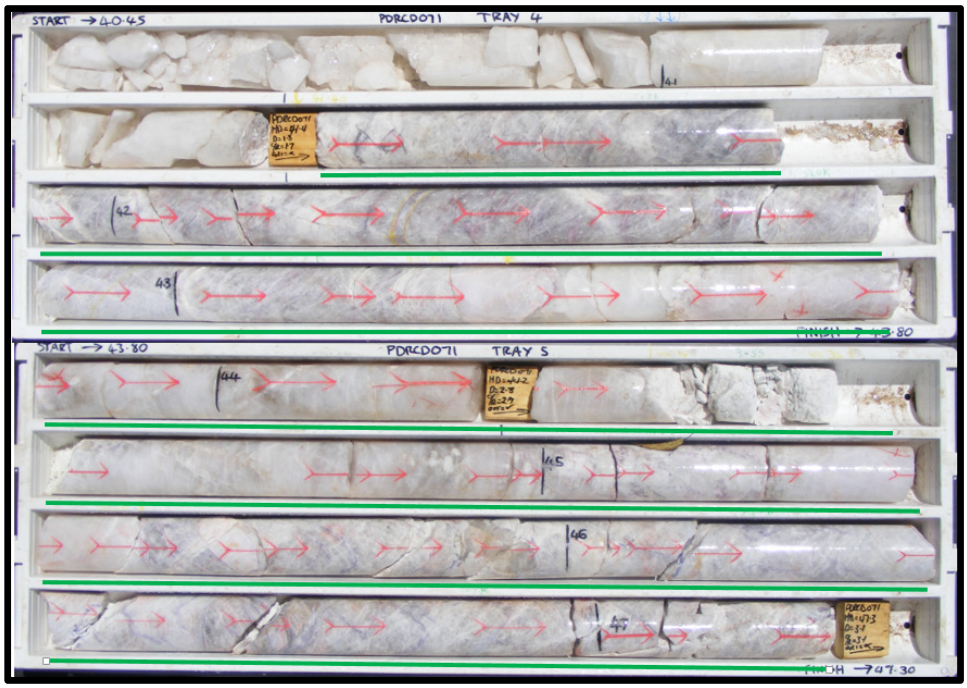
Figure 1. Drill Hole Collar Locations at PEG008A. *Pioneer's geologists have logged pollucite in marked holes. The lens of mineralisation has not been closed off in a southerly direction, and thus requires more drilling.*

Project Status

Assay results from the first priority RC hole (drill hole PDRC074) from the current programme have now been received. This includes a strongly mineralised caesium intersection, of 7m at 16.2% Cs_2O from 47m and 6m of 1.65% Li_2O from 56m, and confirms an extension to the pollucite mineralisation intersection in discovery hole PDRC015, (assays announced to ASX on 17 October 2016 and Mineralogy announced on 14 November 2016).

Visually, nine drill holes have now intersected the lens of high-value caesium mineralisation, likely to be pollucite (with assays received from PDRC015 and PDRC074 only to date), over a strike length of approximately 60m. Mineralisation remains open to the south, trending into an area where additional caesium geochemistry anomalies are present.

Photograph 1. From diamond core hole PDRCD068, located 10m north of discovery RC hole PDRC015. *Pioneer's geologists have logged the interval between 41.15m and 48.13m (highlighted in green) as being predominantly pollucite.*



Photograph 2. From diamond core hole PDRCD071, located 10m south of discovery RC hole PDRC015. *Pioneer's geologists have logged the interval between 41.40m and 47.70m (highlighted in green) as being predominantly pollucite.*

ABOUT POLLUCITE

Pollucite is a rare mineral of caesium that forms only in extremely differentiated zones of rare-metal lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatite systems. It is found in commercial quantities at the Tanco Mine in Canada and Bikita Mine in Zimbabwe, where it is mined for use in the manufacture of Caesium Formate, a high density fluid used in high temperature/high pressure oil and gas drilling. Caesium Formate provides a number of well documented benefits, including: minimal damage to the hydrocarbon-bearing formation resulting in higher production rates, it acts as a lubricant, is non-corrosive and is considered a benign chemical when compared to alternatives. (Refer to Downs, J., et al)

OUTLOOK

- *The Company intends to continue exploration within the Pioneer Dome for Deposits of Lithium-bearing spodumene and caesium with drilling planned for the first quarter of 2017.*
- *Regulatory approval will be sought to extract a bulk sample for metallurgical test work, and to further test sub-surface mineralisation for continuity;*
- *Development options are being investigated for the pollucite discovery, as more information becomes available. A component of the development plan is a Mineral Resource Estimate, which will be undertaken following the compilation of all data from this year's drilling programmes;*
- *In addition, conventional chemistry results have been received from a commercial laboratory for selected soil geochemistry samples. While results are still being interpreted, mapping has commenced at the first of a number of additional lithium and caesium targets, which include PEG003, PEG004 PEG006 and PEG008B. When evaluation is complete, the highest ranked targets will be drill tested, which is likely to commence in the first quarter of 2017.*

Pioneer's Managing Director said *"The drilling programme has successfully outlined a lens of the very high value caesium mineral, Pollucite. This provides incentive for the Company to evaluate the economics of the discovery as a supply source for boutique scale caesium formate production, which is much in demand."*

DRILLING DELAYED UNTIL JANUARY AT MAVIS LAKE - CANADA

On 2 December 2016 the Company and its joint venture partner, International Lithium Corp. ("ILC" TSX Venture: ILC.V), announced that drilling equipment had been mobilised for a programme of up to 1,500 metres of diamond core drilling at the Mavis Lake Lithium Project east of Dryden, Ontario, Canada.

Late last week ILC notified Pioneer that an unseasonal rain event had inundated the Dryden area and adversely affected access to the priority drill hole sites, which are now inaccessible to heavy equipment. It was determined that rather than incurring stand-by costs while waiting for the inaccessible areas to freeze, the programme would be suspended and equipment demobilized to Dryden, 16 km from site.

The average temperatures for Dryden, for the remainder of December 2016, are forecast to range between a midday high of -10°C and a night low of -18°C; temperatures projected to freeze the ground during the next fortnight. Once firmly frozen and the site conditions are appropriate, the equipment will be re-mobilised. ILC will continue to monitor the conditions, with drilling anticipated to resume directly in early January 2017.

ABOUT PIONEER RESOURCES LIMITED

The Company's strategy is to actively explore for key, global demand-driven commodities in highly prospective geological domains, in areas with low geopolitical risk and with established infrastructure. The Company's portfolio includes high quality lithium and caesium assets in Canada and WA, plus strategically located gold and nickel projects in mining regions of Western Australia.

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Tuck, C. A. (2015) *"U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2015, (Cesium)"*

GLOSSARY

Elements: "Ag" means silver, "Au" gold, "B" Boron, "Be" beryllium, "Cs" caesium, "Cu" copper, "Li" Lithium, "Nb" niobium, "Ni" nickel, , "Pb" lead, "Pd" palladium, "Pt" platinum, "Rb" rubidium, "Sb" antimony, "Sn" tin, "Ta" tantalum, "Zn" zinc.

"Cs_2O" means Caesium Oxide, and is the elemental metal quantity converted to its oxide (in percent (%)), which is a form of reporting used for caesium in scientific literature. The conversion factor for Cs to Cs_2O is 1.06.

"Pegmatite**"** is a common plutonic rock of variable texture and coarseness that is composed of interlocking crystals of widely different sizes. They are formed by fractional crystallization of an incompatible element-enriched granitic melt. Several factors control whether or not barren granite will fractionate to produce a fertile granite melt (Černý 1991; Breaks 2003):

- presence of trapped volatiles: fertile granites crystallize from a volatile-rich melt.
- composition of melt: fertile granites are derived from an aluminium-rich melt.
- source of magma: barren granites are usually derived from the partial melting of an igneous source (I-type), whereas fertile granites are derived from partial melting of a peraluminous sedimentary source (S-type).
- degree of partial melting: fertile granites require a high degree of partial melting of the source rock that produced the magma.

Initially, fractional crystallization of a granitic melt will form barren granite consisting of common rock forming minerals such as quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase and mica. Because incompatible rare elements, such as Be, Li, Nb, Ta, Cs, B, which do not easily fit into the crystal of these common rock-forming minerals, become increasingly concentrated in the granitic melt as common rock forming minerals continue to crystallize and separate from the melt.

"Pollucite" is a zeolite mineral with the formula $(Cs,Na)_2Al_2Si_4O_{12}\cdot 2H_2O$ with iron, calcium, rubidium and potassium as common substituting elements. It is an important ore of caesium.

"Spodumene" is a lithium aluminosilicate (pyroxene) found in certain rare-element pegmatites, with the formula $LiAlSi_2O_6$. Spodumene is the principal lithium mineral sourced from pegmatites and is the preferred source for high purity lithium products.

"RC" means reverse circulation, a drilling technique that is used to return uncontaminated pulverised rock samples through a central tube inside the drill pipes. RC samples can be used in industry-standard Mineral Resource estimates.

COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information supplied to and compiled by Mr David Crook and Mr Paul Dunbar. Mr Crook is a full time employee of Pioneer Resources Limited and Mr Dunbar is a consultant to Pioneer Resources Limited. Both Mr Crook and Mr Dunbar are members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the exploration processes undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Crook and Mr Dunbar consent to the inclusion of the matters presented in the announcement in the form and context in which they appear.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This announcement contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this announcement, other than statements of historical facts, that address future market developments, government actions and events, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based generally on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements that are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Although Pioneer believes the outcomes expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include new rare earth applications, the development of economic rare earth substitutes and general economic, market or business conditions.

While, Pioneer has made every reasonable effort to ensure the veracity of the information presented they cannot expressly guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the estimates, forecasts and conclusions contained herein. Accordingly, the statements in the presentation should be used for general guidance only.

APPENDIX 1. Drill Hole Information and Results Summary

Table 1 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Collar Locations										
Hole ID	**Type**	**Grid**	**East (m)**	**North (m)**	**RL (m)**	**Dip (⁰)**	**azimuth (⁰)**	**RC (m)**	**Core (m)**	**Depth (m)**
PDRC065	RC	MGA94_51	371169.36	6468681.30	330.80	-60	90	67		67
PDRCD066	RCD	AMG66_49	371148.97	6468681.13	331.66	-60	90	36.3	30.3	66.6
PDRC067	RC	MGA94_51	371168.86	6468691.03	331.49	-60	90	67		67
PDRCD068	RCD	MGA94_51	371158.83	6468690.83	332.03	-60	90	31	35.3	66.3
PDRCD069	RCD	MGA94_51	371149.24	6468690.79	332.19	-60	90	37	32.6	69.6
PDRC070	RC	MGA94_51	371169.76	6468671.01	330.30	-60	90	67		67
PDRCD071	RCD	MGA94_51	371159.40	6468671.00	330.88	-60	90	30.4	36.2	66.6
PDRCD072	RCD	MGA94_51	371148.68	6468670.91	331.14	-60	90	36.3	39	75.3
PDRC073	RC	MGA94_51	371159.17	6468660.89	330.18	-60	90	73		73
PDRC074	RC	MGA94_51	371158.32	6468701.46	332.50	-60	90	73		73
PDRCD075	RCD	MGA94_51	371148.73	6468701.55	332.70	-60	90	36.3	42.3	78.6
PDRC076	RC	MGA94_51	371095.04	6468603.05	333.25	-60	90	109		109
PDRC077	RC	MGA94_51	371147.14	6468757.66	334.23	-60	90	79		79
PDRC078	RC	MGA94_51	371157.97	6468718.80	333.20	-60	90	73		73
PDRC079	RC	MGA94_51	371148.15	6468718.73	333.42	-60	90	73		73
PDRC080	RC	MGA94_51	371137.87	6468718.62	333.30	-60	90	79		79
PDRC081	RC	MGA94_51	371157.20	6468740.26	333.35	-60	90	67		67
PDRC082	RC	MGA94_51	371148.19	6468740.23	333.99	-60	90	79		79
PDRC083	RC	MGA94_51	371149.50	6468660.93	330.53	-60	90	73		73
PDRC084	RC	MGA94_51	371139.49	6468660.97	330.78	-60	90	73		73
PDRC085	RC	MGA94_51	371167.82	6468701.30	331.96	-60	90	61		61
PDRC086	RC	MGA94_51	371020.70	6468426.27	332.30	-60	160	103		103
PDRC087	RC	MGA94_51	371041.47	6468360.41	334.34	-60	220	91		91
PDRC088	RC	MGA94_51	371144.34	6468600.53	331.48	-60	90	55		55

Notes:

- *Hole locations were measured by a licenced surveyor in MGA 94 zone 51 using a DGPS which is considered fit for purpose.*
- *The azimuth is in degrees magnetic as derived from a hand held compass.*

Table 2 Selected Assays								
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Cs_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (ppm)**	**Ta_2O_5 (%)**	**Rb (ppm)**	**As (ppm)**
PDRC074	ARC106405	45	46	0.01	0.06	4	166	2.2
PDRC074	ARC106406	46	47	0.01	0.05	6	220	2
PDRC074	ARC106407	47	48	0.03	0.08	7	854	2.1
PDRC074	ARC106408	48	49	0.23	0.11	31	727	1.5
PDRC074	ARC106409	49	50	19.82	0.29	28	3062	2.8
PDRC074	ARC106410	50	51	20.57	0.22	56	1960	2.1
PDRC074	ARC106412	51	52	11.03	0.35	86	2977	1.6
PDRC074	ARC106413	52	53	2.64	0.23	28	1133	2
PDRC074	ARC106414	53	54	23.71	0.42	35	4260	1.9
PDRC074	ARC106415	54	55	24.00	0.46	52	3999	1.8
PDRC074	ARC106417	55	56	11.29	0.36	82	2765	2.2
PDRC074	ARC106418	56	57	0.46	1.79	144	6957	2.6
PDRC074	ARC106419	57	58	0.78	1.48	100	5770	2.4
PDRC074	ARC106420	58	59	0.79	0.79	63	2871	2.2
PDRC074	ARC106421	59	60	0.25	2.46	139	6397	2
PDRC074	ARC106422	60	61	0.27	1.36	88	3158	1.5
PDRC074	ARC106423	61	62	0.42	2.06	70	4146	1.6
PDRC074	ARC106424	62	63	0.06	0.56	42	1386	0.9
PDRC074	ARC106425	63	64	0.14	0.53	50	935	1.9
PDRC074	ARC106426	64	65	0.07	0.32	24	820	1.2

Notes:

- *Selected Assay results derived from chemical analysis by Intertek-Genalysis The elemental assay results have been calculated to oxide concentrations by multiplying Li by 2.153 to derive Li_2O, Ta by 1.221 to derive Ta_2O_5 and Cs by 1.06 to derive Cs_2O.*
- *Intersections noted are 'down-hole' and do not necessarily represent a true width.*

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Pioneer Dome Project, PEG 08A Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut Faces, 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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and • HQ Core samples from holes drilled from surface.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Industry-standard reverse circulation drilling, using a face-sampling hammer with a booster and auxiliary compressors used to ensure dry samples. • Duplicate samples and Certified Reference Standards were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards and duplicates reported within acceptable limits. • Industry-standard HQ2 diamond core drilling using a diamond-set cutting bit. • Certified Reference Standards were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards reported within acceptable limits. • Samples are considered 'fit for purpose', being to detect anomalous metal element occurrences.
	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 (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 used to obtain 1 m samples or 3m composite samples of approximately 3.5 kg which are delivered to the laboratory. Following preparation by grinding, a subsample is taken, the size of which is determined by the analytical process or concentration of metal elements. • Half core samples of lengths determined by geology vary in weight. • The analytical process for a package of elements specific for exploring LCT pegmatites included digestion by a four acid digestion with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) determination (Intertek analysis code 4A Li48-MS). Over range samples were re analysed by a sodium peroxide zirconium crucible fusion.
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, 4.5 inch drill string, Face-sampling hammer, Auxiliary and Booster compressors used to exclude ground water. • HQ standard core drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• During drilling the geologist recorded occasions when sample quality is poor, sample return was low, when the sample was wet or compromised in another way.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Sample recovery is generally good for RC drilling using the equipment described. • Sample recovery is mostly under the control of the drill operator and is generally influenced by the experience and knowledge of the operator. • Sample recovery for core drilling is usually very high. Core measurements enable core recoveries to be calculated and form part of the QA/QC record.
	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.	• Because the sample recoveries are assumed to be high, any possible relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated.
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.*	• Lithological logs exist for these holes in a database. Fields captured include lithology, mineralogy, sulphide abundance and type, alteration, texture, recovery, weathering and colour.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography.	• Logging has primarily been qualitative. • Qualitative litho-geochemistry based on pXRF analyses is used to confirm rock types. • A representative sample of each meter is sieved and retained in chip trays for future reference. • XRD analysis of selected pulps retained from the chemical analysis may be undertaken once all chemical assays have been received.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The entire length of the drill holes were geologically logged.
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.*	• All one meter intervals are collected via a cone splitter directly attached to the cyclone when dry. All samples were dry. Individual samples were approximate 3.5kg. The bulk residue was collected via plastic drums and laid out in order on the drill pad. • One metre samples from the 'target zone' were submitted to the laboratory. Three metre composites were collected for the remainder of the drill hole. • The sample collection, splitting and sampling for this style of drilling is considered to be standard industry practise and fit for purpose. • No assays from the Core drilling have been included in this release, however the core was cut with half core sampled with a maximum sample length being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		100cm and a minimum length being 20cm. From the core drilling only zones considered prospective for lithium or caesium have been sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Cyclones are routinely cleaned after each 6m rod. • Geologist looks for evidence of sample contamination, which was recorded where present. • The use of booster and auxiliary compressors ensures samples are dry, which best ensures a quality sample. • The cut core was sampled with the right-hand side of the core always collected for chemical analysis, the orientation line was retained.
	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.	• Standard Reference Material is included at a rate of 1 per 30 samples for all assay submissions. • Duplicate field samples for the RC drilling are routinely inserted at a 1 per 30 samples. • Laboratory quality control samples used and monitored by the laboratory and the company.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of deposit being sampled.
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.*	• The sample preparation and assay method used is considered to be standard industry practice and is appropriate for the deposit.
	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.	• Pioneer owns a Bruker S1 Titan 800 handheld XRF instrument which is used to provide the geologist with basic, qualitative litho-geochemistry data only. This data is not considered reportable.
	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.	• Standards and laboratory checks have been assessed. Most of the standards show results within acceptable limits of accuracy, with good precision in most cases. Internal laboratory checks indicate very high levels of precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections are calculated and checked by suitably qualified personnel. • No holes have been twinned
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Pioneer has a digital SQL drilling database where information is stored. • The Company uses a range of consultants to load and validate data, and appraise quality control samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Pioneer has adjusted the lithium (Li), tantalum (Ta) and caesium (Cs) assay results to determine Li2O, Ta2O5 and Cs2O grades. This adjustment is a multiplication of the elemental Li, Ta and Cs assay results by 2.153, 1.221 and 1.06 to determine Li2O, Ta2O5 and Cs2O grades respectively.
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.*	• Collar surveys were initially completed using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +-3 metres. The collar locations of the holes have since been surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a differential GPS. The new-collar surveys provide very accurate positions for all holes including the RL of each drill collar.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94 (Zone 51)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is by DGPS, carried out by a licensed surveyor.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Individual drill hole spacing varies. This drill programme was predominantly drilled on a 10x10m grid.
	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.	• There have been insufficient results received to conduct the estimation of a mineral resource. • When all results are received and validated, a decision will be made whether there is sufficient information to establish a mineral resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Yes, for the drill intersection summary at the start of this announcement.
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.*	• The strike of the mineralisation is estimated at to be broadly north – south, therefore the angled holes have been usually drilled towards East. Scissor holes have been drilled to confirm the dip of mineralisation. • Down hole intersections are estimated to closely approximately true widths based on the interpretation of the pegmatite bodies and the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pioneer uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis. • Drilling pulps are retained by Pioneer off site.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques for assays have not been specifically audited but follow common practice in the Western Australian exploration industry. • The assay data and quality control samples are periodically audited by an independent consultant.

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*	• The drilling reported herein is entirely within E63/1669 which is a granted Exploration Licence. • The tenement is located approximately 40km N of Norseman WA. • Pioneer Resources Limited is the registered holder of the tenement and holds a 100% unencumbered interest in all minerals within the tenement. • The tenement is on vacant crown land. • The Ngadju Native Title Claimant Group has a determined Native Title Claim which covers the Pioneer Dome project.
	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.	• At the time of this Statement E63/1669 is in Good Standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to Pioneer's operations within the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no previous LCT pegmatite exploration on the Pioneer Dome project. Previous mapping by the Western Australian Geological Survey and Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the 1970's identified several pegmatite intrusions however these were not systematically explored for Lithium or associated elements.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project pegmatites are consistent with records of highly differentiated Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite intrusion. This type of pegmatite intrusions are the target intrusions of hard rock lithium deposits.
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, including 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, down hole length and interception depth plus hole length.* *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 Appendix 1 of this announcement.
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.*	• Intersections noted are from 1m sample intervals or from three meter composite samples where specifically noted. • Intersections are based on a 0.75% (lower) cut-off for lithium and 10% for caesium with a minimum width of 1m, a maximum of three meters of internal and no external dilution. No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	• Downhole lengths are reported in Appendix 1. The current geological interpretation, based on RC drilling and mapping, suggests that the true widths are similar to the down hole widths.
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.*	• Refer to maps in this report.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.

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.*	• Work that is currently underway or remains outstanding includes;
		  • Additional assay results from the completed RC and Diamond drilling
		  • Detailed petrography within the anomalous zones
		  • Selected XRD to determine the mineralogy
		• Potential additional work includes
		  • Metallurgical testing
		  • Bulk Sample collection (methods are currently being investigated)
		  • Geological modelling
		  • Possible Resource Estimation if remaining assays results are encouraging.
		  • Extensional drilling