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DRILLING INTERSECTS HIGH GRADE LITHIUM AT PIONEER DOME INCLUDING:

- **PDRC114: 19m at 1.77% Li_2O from 39m**
- **PDRC115: 17m at 1.48% Li_2O from 35m**
- **PDRC116: 20m at 2.48% Li_2O from 36m**
- **PDRC112: 31m at 2.54% Li_2O from 47m**

Perth Western Australia, 20 June 2017: Pioneer Resources Limited ("Company" or "Pioneer", ASX: PIO) is pleased to announce assay results received from the most recent drilling programme at its 100%-held Pioneer Dome Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum ("LCT") Pegmatite Project, near Norseman in WA.

Lithium Alumina Silicate* (Spodumene and/or Petalite) Intersections included:

- PDRC113: 9m at 1.18% Li_2O from 44m
- **PDRC114: 19m at 1.77% Li_2O from 39m**
  Including: 10m at 2.34% Li_2O from 47m
- **PDRC115: 17m at 1.48% Li_2O from 35m**
- **PDRC116: 20m at 2.48% Li_2O from 36m**
- PDRC118: 7m at 1.67% Li_2O from 43m
- PDRC119: 13m at 0.97% Li_2O from 36m
- **PDRC122: 11m at 1.34% Li_2O from 45m**
- PDRC123: 6m at 1.50% Li_2O from 44m

- **Lithium Mica (Lepidolite) Intersections included:**

  - **PDRC112: 31m at 2.54% Li_2O from 47m**
  - PDRC118: 9m at 2.44% Li_2O from 50m
  - PDRC121: 8m at 2.48% Li_2O from 47m
  - PDRC123: 6m at 2.34% Li_2O from 51m

- **Tantalum Intersections (>180ppm Ta_2O_5) in earlier and current drilling included:**

  - **PDRC091**: 12m at 372ppm Ta_2O_5** from 55m
  - PDRC112: 16m at 284ppm Ta_2O_5 from 58m
  - **PDRC118: 15m at 494ppm Ta_2O_5 from 50m**
  - PDRC121: 6m at 422ppm Ta_2O_5 from 47m
  - **PDRCD069**: 5.25m at 534ppm Ta_2O_5 from 53m**
  - PDRCD072**: 5.85m at 390ppm Ta_2O_5 from 52.15m
  - PDRCD075**: 4.6m at 365ppm Ta_2O_5 from 56.4m

14 shallow reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (PDRC111-124, totalling 1002m) have intersected the thickest, high grade lithium alumina silicates (refer Figure 2, 3 - likely petalite or spodumene), as well as the thickest lithium mica (e.g. lepidolite) intersections recorded to date from the PEG008A Prospect, adjacent to the Sinclair Caesium Zone. A further 3 diamond core holes, which intersected Sinclair Zone pollucite, have not been cut and assayed as they were drilled for geotechnical information.

*XRD determinations are required to confirm whether the mineralogy of the lithium minerals is spodumene or petalite.
** Drilled in previous campaigns

STRATEGY: ADVANCING THE PIONEER DOME PROJECT

- ❑ **Develop Sinclair Zone Pollucite (Caesium) Resource during 2017**

The Company's priority is to expedite the commercialisation the Sinclair Caesium Zone. The next step is the development of an exploration decline and extraction of a bulk sample of 'direct shipping' pollucite for metallurgical processing.

Current activities and proposed timetable include:

- Final submission of the Mine Plan to the Department of Mines and Petroleum so as to enable the extraction of a bulk sample of approximately 5,000t;
- Finalisation of an offtake agreement;
- Selection of the Mining Contractor and extraction of the bulk sample. Pioneer's timetable has this completed during the December quarter, 2017;

Concurrent with the development of the Sinclair Zone the Company's activities will include:

- Testing Pioneer Dome Lithium Targets focussed towards spodumene deposits. In addition to the PEG008A Lithium Prospect drilling reported here, the Company has identified a further 18 pegmatites with LCT geochemistry responses, that are all drill-ready;
- Drill out the Mavis Lake - Fairservice Lithium (spodumene) deposits and commence work at the Raleigh Prospect;
- Advance the Cobalt strategy for the extensively mineralised Blair Dome / Golden Ridge Project.

THE PIONEER DOME LITHIUM-CAESIUM-TANTALUM SYSTEM

Drilling at the Company's namesake Pioneer Dome Project has confirmed the discovery of a rare-metal Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Pegmatite system. Drilling has demonstrated highly fractionated pegmatite zonation, including ore grade mineralogical phases.

It is well documented that a range of elements, including lithium, caesium, tantalum, rubidium, tin and beryllium, form in distinct zones within the differentiated pegmatite body.

The characteristics of PEG008A Pegmatite to date are those of an extreme *distal* pegmatite zone, which is characterised by the occurrence of pollucite, a globally significant and rare ore mineral of caesium. In this zone lithium may occur in micas (e.g. lepidolite) along with other exotic minerals.

Spodumene tends to occur in greater abundance in more *proximal* pegmatite zones.

CAESIUM

The key caesium mineral is pollucite, which is very rare. Prior to the discovery of the Sinclair Zone of the Pioneer Dome Project, pollucite had been identified in commercial quantities in only two locations world-wide: the Bernic Lake Mine, Canada, and Bikita Mine, Zimbabwe. Both these have been substantially depleted by mining since the 1990s.

The main use of pollucite is in the manufacture of very high value caesium formate brines, used for high-pressure/high-temperature oil and gas drilling and exploration. Caesium formate acts to stabilise rock formations, does not cause corrosion of drilling equipment and can enhance hydrocarbon recovery.

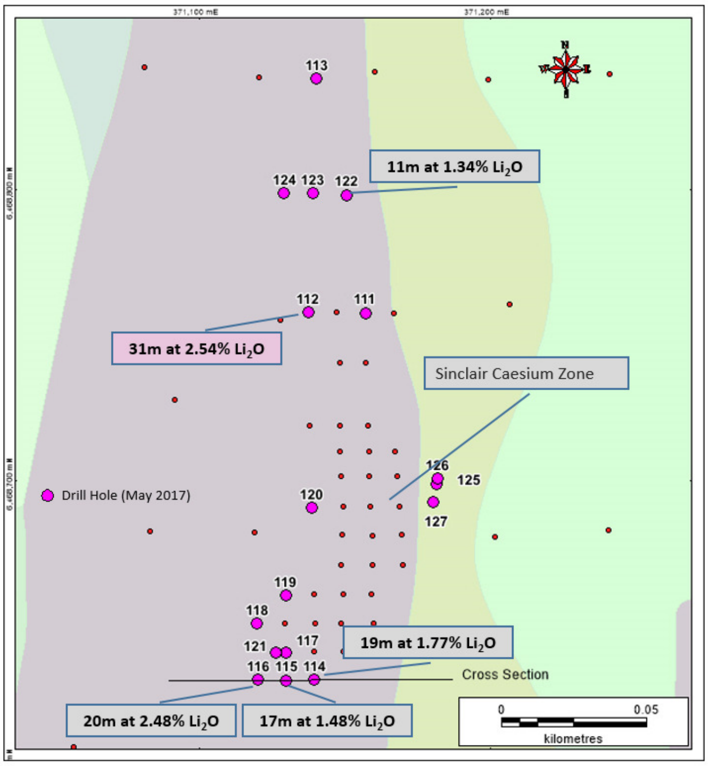

Figure 1: *Pioneer Dome PEG008 Prospect showing the Sinclair Caesium Zone, and May 2017 drill hole collar locations, and significant new lithium drilling intersections; and the location of the Cross Section shown in Figure 2.*

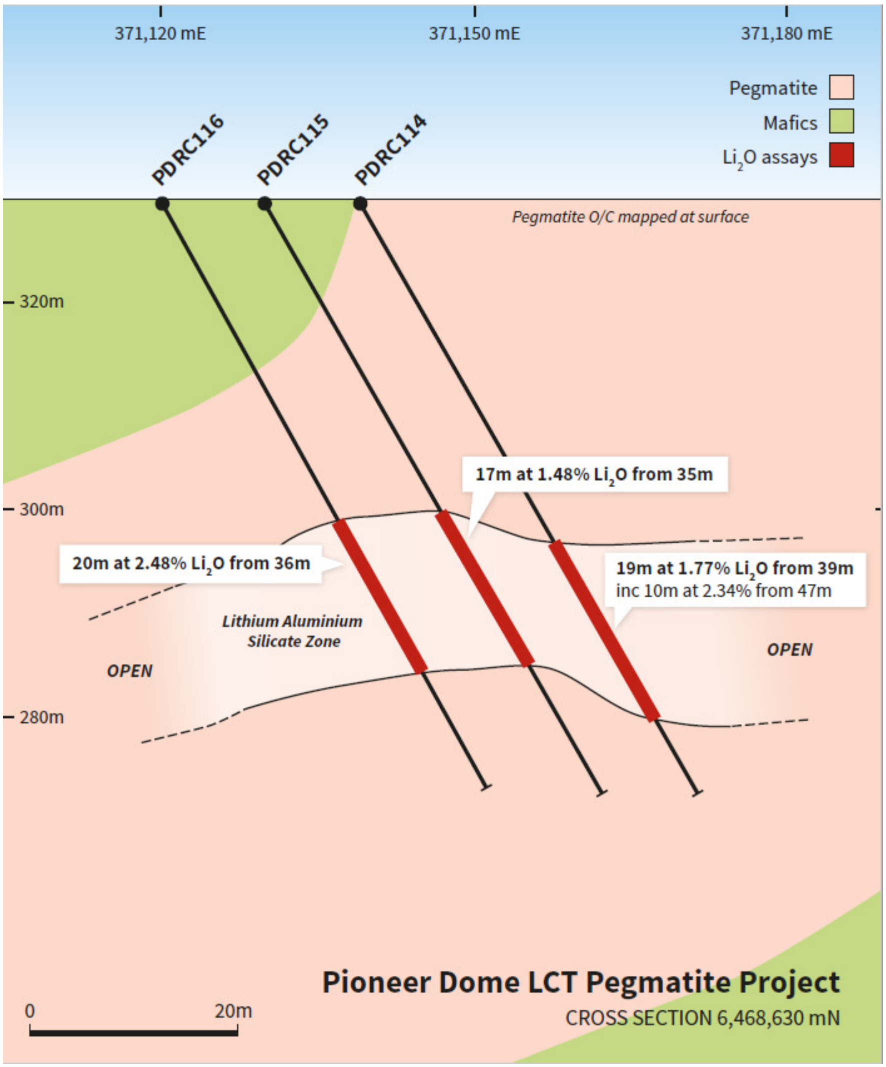

Figure 2: *Schematic cross section across PEG008A, south of the Sinclair Caesium Zone, (see figure 1 above) showing the location of mineralisation in drill holes PDRC114, PDRC115 and PDRC116.*

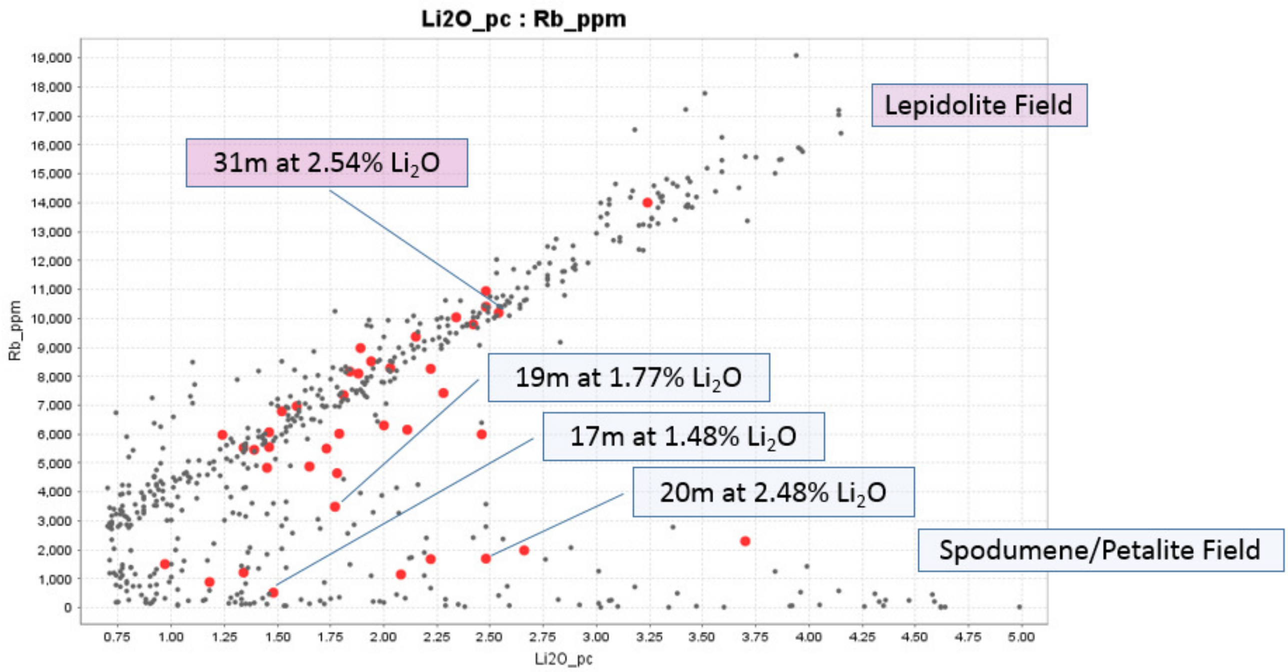

Figure 3: *Graph showing the composition distribution between lithium mica (e.g. lepidolite), which has elevated rubidium; and the spodumene/petalite field, which has low rubidium. Grey dots are individual samples and Red dots are composited intersections. Highlighted intersections are from the recent drilling programme.*

"Lepidolite" is a member of the mica group of minerals with formula K(Li,Al,Rb)2(Al,Si)4O10(F,OH)2. It is the most abundant lithium-bearing mineral and is a secondary source of this metal. It is a phyllosilicate mineral and is associated with other lithium-bearing minerals like spodumene in pegmatite bodies. It is one of the major sources of the rare alkali metals rubidium and caesium

"Petalite", also known as castorite, is a lithium aluminium tectosilicate mineral $LiAlSi_4O_{10}$. Petalite is a member of the feldspathoid group and occurs in lithium-bearing pegmatites with spodumene, lepidolite, and tourmaline. Petalite is an important ore of lithium.

"Spodumene" is a lithium aluminium inosilicate (pyroxene) with the formula $LiAlSi_2O_6$. It is found in certain rare-element pegmatites, from which it is currently the principal lithium mineral, preferred for high purity lithium products.

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REFERENCES

Pioneer Dome: Refer Company's announcements to ASX 19 May 2016, 27 July 2016, 28 August 2016, 1 September 2016, 4 October 2016, 17 October 2016, 14 November 2016, 2 December 2016, 13 December 2016, 13 January 2017, 24 January 2017, 23 February 2017, 20 March 2017, 22 March 2017; and Quarterly Activity Reports.

GLOSSARY

For descriptions of any technical terms that are not described within the report, the reader is directed to various internet sources such as Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org) or Mindat (www.mindat.org)

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 document 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	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (^{0})	Azimuth (^{0})	Prospect
PDRC111	RC	371157	6468758	333.6	66	-59	99	Sinclair
PDRC112	RC	371137	6468758	333.8	84	-60	96	PEG008A
PDRC113	RC	371140	6468838	330.2	66	-60	102	PEG008A
PDRC114	RC	371140	6468631	330.6	66	-61	95	PEG008A
PDRC115	RC	371130	6468631	330.7	66	-60	99	Sinclair
PDRC116	RC	371120	6468631	331.0	66	-61	94	Sinclair
PDRC117	RC	371130	6468641	330.6	72	-60	95	Sinclair
PDRC118	RC	371120	6468651	331.0	78	-60	94	Sinclair
PDRC119	RC	371130	6468660	331.1	72	-61	96	Sinclair
PDRC120	RC	371138	6468690	332.1	84	-60	95	Sinclair
PDRC121	RC	371126	6468641	330.7	66	-68	99	Sinclair
PDRC122	RC	371150	6468798	332.6	66	-60	95	Sinclair
PDRC123	RC	371139	6468799	332.4	72	-60	94	Sinclair
PDRC124	RC	371129	6468799	332.0	78	-60	95	Sinclair
PDD125	DDH	371181	6468699	331.3	64.6	-50	191	Sinclair
PDD126	DDH	371182	6468701	331.3	66.5	-75	192	Sinclair
PDD127	DDH	371180	6468693	331.0	60	-65	191	Sinclair

Notes:

- *Hole locations are in MGA 94 zone 51 by commercial surveyor using DGPS*
- *The azimuth is in degrees magnetic as derived from gyroscopic down-hole tool.*

Table 2 Selected Assays							
Hole ID	Sample ID	From	To	Li2O (%)	Cs2O (%)	Ta2O5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)
PDRC111	ARC108112	51	52	0.04	0	0.1	23.49
PDRC111	ARC108113	52	53	0.03	0	0.07	22.29
PDRC111	ARC108114	53	54	3.3	0.36	95.69	14193.1
PDRC111	ARC108115	54	55	3.59	0.4	106.57	16256.4
PDRC111	ARC108116	55	56	1.56	0.17	55.4	7308
PDRC111	ARC108117	56	57	0.5	0.05	45.23	1816.02
PDRC112	ARC108143	46	47	0.4	0.01	2.55	458.76
PDRC112	ARC108144	47	48	1	0.1	25.11	3526
PDRC112	ARC108145	48	49	3.56	0.43	111.96	14387.5
PDRC112	ARC108146	49	50	2.27	0.28	67.75	8959
PDRC112	ARC108147	50	51	3.96	0.53	115.1	15851.1
PDRC112	ARC108148	51	52	4.15	0.55	117.09	16400.3
PDRC112	ARC108149	52	53	3.2	0.44	170.42	12382.5
PDRC112	ARC108150	53	54	3.84	0.59	149.77	15016.6
PDRC112	ARC108151	54	55	2.66	0.42	123.37	10615.3
PDRC112	ARC108152	55	56	3.25	0.54	195.5	13200.4
PDRC112	ARC108153	56	57	1.31	0.2	111.68	5224.9
PDRC112	ARC108154	57	58	0.61	0.06	39.64	1402.92
PDRC112	ARC108155	58	59	3.44	0.59	612.49	14724.5
PDRC112	ARC108156	59	60	3.47	0.58	261.88	14194.9
PDRC112	ARC108157	60	61	2.58	0.43	195.78	10604.6
PDRC112	ARC108158	61	62	2.77	0.48	271.66	11337.6
PDRC112	ARC108159	62	63	2.03	0.33	328.24	7828.9
PDRC112	ARC108161	63	64	2	0.32	249.31	7783.3
PDRC112	ARC108162	64	65	1.12	0.18	210.1	4303.9
PDRC112	ARC108163	65	66	2.67	0.47	287.02	10650.9
PDRC112	ARC108164	66	67	2.59	0.47	259.3	10096.4
PDRC112	ARC108165	67	68	2.64	0.48	264.7	10473.8
PDRC112	ARC108167	68	69	2.53	0.47	265.93	10097.7
PDRC112	ARC108168	69	70	2.49	0.44	228	9928.7

Table 2 Selected Assays							
Hole ID	Sample ID	From	To	Li2O (%)	Cs2O (%)	Ta2O5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)
PDRC112	ARC108169	70	71	2.52	0.46	340.32	10021.3
PDRC112	ARC108170	71	72	2.53	0.46	281.71	10712.6
PDRC112	ARC108171	72	73	2.49	0.43	267.7	10383.7
PDRC112	ARC108172	73	74	2.49	0.42	219.6	10210.8
PDRC112	ARC108173	74	75	2.42	0.39	174.68	9800.4
PDRC112	ARC108174	75	76	2.56	0.44	167.29	10785.5
PDRC112	ARC108175	76	77	2.13	0.35	171.12	9075.1
PDRC112	ARC108176	77	78	1.54	0.19	124.88	6088.4
PDRC112	ARC108177	78	79	0.34	0.05	100.97	1162.85
PDRC113	ARC108197	43	44	0.53	0.07	23.9	2446.3
PDRC113	ARC108198	44	45	1.33	0.1	11.87	1445.87
PDRC113	ARC108200	45	46	1.84	0.11	18.68	1493.41
PDRC113	ARC108201	46	47	1.08	0.05	5.2	244.25
PDRC113	ARC108202	47	48	1.43	0.1	6.63	332.05
PDRC113	ARC108203	48	49	0.33	0.02	31.39	713.29
PDRC113	ARC108204	49	50	0.81	0.06	39.03	1402.08
PDRC113	ARC108205	50	51	1	0.1	21.06	1058.78
PDRC113	ARC108206	51	52	0.9	0.07	24.87	1082.34
PDRC113	ARC108207	52	53	1.95	0.1	8.25	217.18
PDRC113	ARC108208	53	54	0.74	0.06	27.58	783.95
PDRC114	ARC108228	37	38	0.03	0.01	8.33	1195.21
PDRC114	ARC108229	38	39	0.11	0.01	7.44	351.04
PDRC114	ARC108231	39	40	1.33	0.13	0.87	113.59
PDRC114	ARC108232	40	41	1.35	0.11	0.49	139.43
PDRC114	ARC108234	41	42	2.35	0.29	4.58	114.17
PDRC114	ARC108235	42	43	3.92	0.32	1.11	72.33
PDRC114	ARC108236	43	44	0.13	0.01	4.05	28.47
PDRC114	ARC108237	44	45	0.13	0.02	3.24	150.15
PDRC114	ARC108238	45	46	0.06	0	0.48	21.21
PDRC114	ARC108239	46	47	0.13	0.01	4.96	299.66
PDRC114	ARC108240	47	48	3.43	0.54	128.75	13929.6
PDRC114	ARC108241	48	49	3.87	0.55	134.35	15501.7
PDRC114	ARC108242	49	50	3.97	0.53	137.26	15762.2
PDRC114	ARC108243	50	51	1.64	0.2	109.97	5836.3
PDRC114	ARC108244	51	52	2.12	0.08	54.97	1715.22
PDRC114	ARC108245	52	53	2.07	0.14	31.17	3273.3
PDRC114	ARC108246	53	54	1.52	0.12	24.93	2040.1
PDRC114	ARC108247	54	55	1.86	0.19	43.59	2867.8
PDRC114	ARC108248	55	56	1.52	0.23	42.69	2831.2
PDRC114	ARC108249	56	57	1.35	0.14	29.34	837.95
PDRC114	ARC108250	57	58	0.93	0.07	47.46	796.38
PDRC114	ARC108251	58	59	0.44	0.05	59.42	762.09
PDRC115	ARC108268	33	34	0.12	0.01	3.05	164.7
PDRC115	ARC108269	34	35	0.17	0.05	2.65	4125.9
PDRC115	ARC108270	35	36	1.81	0.04	0.63	4440.7
PDRC115	ARC108271	36	37	4.58	0.02	2.45	455.29
PDRC115	ARC108272	37	38	2.06	0.27	5.02	454.3
PDRC115	ARC108273	38	39	1.53	0.13	3.97	65.39
PDRC115	ARC108274	39	40	1.16	0.11	19.44	278.11
PDRC115	ARC108275	40	41	1.31	0.11	33.4	456.73
PDRC115	ARC108276	41	42	1.54	0.14	3.1	66.94
PDRC115	ARC108277	42	43	0.9	0.05	0.73	145.29
PDRC115	ARC108278	43	44	0.07	0	0.2	10.9
PDRC115	ARC108279	44	45	1.03	0.06	0.31	76.83
PDRC115	ARC108280	45	46	0.34	0.04	0.6	22.22
PDRC115	ARC108281	46	47	0.86	0.07	12.88	440.63
PDRC115	ARC108282	47	48	1.72	0.34	178.61	129.84
PDRC115	ARC108283	48	49	2.38	0.64	2.8	36.8

Table 2 Selected Assays							
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Li2O (%)**	**Cs2O (%)**	**Ta2O5 (ppm)**	**Rb (ppm)**
PDRC115	ARC108284	49	50	1.65	0.44	3.09	135.94
PDRC115	ARC108285	50	51	0.83	0.43	20.01	1160.01
PDRC115	ARC108286	51	52	1.46	0.24	4.14	472.09
PDRC115	ARC108287	52	53	0.56	0.09	45.53	1136.96
PDRC116	ARC108306	27	30	0.22	0.03	34.54	678.6
PDRC116	ARC108307	30	33	0.17	0.01	2.09	797.37
PDRC116	ARC108308	33	36	0.33	0.06	7.05	2621.1
PDRC116	ARC108309	36	37	3.38	0.04	3.52	501.68
PDRC116	ARC108310	37	38	4.36	0.07	2.12	262.22
PDRC116	ARC108311	38	39	4.59	0.02	1.64	212.76
PDRC116	ARC108312	39	40	3.36	0.25	20.94	2789
PDRC116	ARC108313	40	41	2.29	0.27	3.06	289.95
PDRC116	ARC108314	41	42	3.6	0.31	0.45	22.83
PDRC116	ARC108315	42	43	2.92	0.2	4.85	100.6
PDRC116	ARC108316	43	44	1.32	0.12	66.98	3238.9
PDRC116	ARC108317	44	45	2.11	0.28	682.59	9914.7
PDRC116	ARC108318	45	46	1.08	0.12	126.31	4348.1
PDRC116	ARC108319	46	47	0.32	0.03	36.52	1050.07
PDRC116	ARC108320	47	48	0.07	0	5.24	40.71
PDRC116	ARC108321	48	49	3.01	0.01	46.07	152.54
PDRC116	ARC108322	49	50	4.62	0	1.99	13.64
PDRC116	ARC108323	50	51	4.99	0	2.17	26.72
PDRC116	ARC108324	51	52	3.34	0	1.54	17.6
PDRC116	ARC108325	52	53	0.69	0.01	5.25	28.8
PDRC116	ARC108326	53	54	1.45	5.1	58.28	3244.3
PDRC116	ARC108327	54	55	1.36	0.23	66.24	4820.6
PDRC116	ARC108328	55	56	0.81	0.11	98.32	2860
PDRC117	ARC108349	38	39	0.2	0.02	6.46	583.34
PDRC117	ARC108350	39	40	1.54	0.33	38.17	3075.6
PDRC117	ARC108351	40	41	2.29	0.17	2.11	78.55
PDRC117	ARC108352	41	42	1.39	0.1	4.58	168.82
PDRC117	ARC108353	42	43	1.61	0.1	18.96	282.45
PDRC117	ARC108354	43	44	0.13	0.02	19.31	404.11
PDRC117	ARC108355	44	45	0.06	0.02	50.27	292.13
PDRC117	ARC108356	45	46	0.05	0.01	25.28	202.31
PDRC117	ARC108357	46	47	0.77	0.14	42.14	3329
PDRC117	ARC108358	47	48	0.05	0.01	30.76	154.74
PDRC117	ARC108359	48	49	0.15	19.66	12.16	3798.7
PDRC117	ARC108361	49	50	0.13	26.36	27.49	5672.5
PDRC117	ARC108362	50	51	0.04	1.18	0.56	345.18
PDRC117	ARC108363	51	52	0.02	0.18	179.56	58.69
PDRC117	ARC108364	52	53	0.32	0.13	215.41	1258.77
PDRC117	ARC108365	53	54	0.13	0.1	690.25	985.82
PDRC117	ARC108367	54	55	1.52	0.42	718.47	8516.7
PDRC117	ARC108368	55	56	0.22	0.05	43.47	1037.09
PDRC117	ARC108369	56	57	0.19	0.05	77.88	423.2
PDRC117	ARC108370	57	58	1.13	0.21	150.95	5091.1
PDRC117	ARC108371	58	59	0.98	0.3	65.37	3019.2
PDRC117	ARC108372	59	60	0.44	0.07	98.43	1538.62
PDRC118	ARC108393	43	44	0.9	0.04	14.58	755.57
PDRC118	ARC108394	44	45	0.81	0.05	23.24	1384.01
PDRC118	ARC108395	45	46	2.19	0.11	20.1	1111.62
PDRC118	ARC108396	46	47	2.48	0.1	22.58	3579.8
PDRC118	ARC108397	47	48	0.48	0.03	7.06	967.92
PDRC118	ARC108398	48	49	3.07	0.01	0.32	263.96
PDRC118	ARC108400	49	50	1.79	0.08	1.03	360.53
PDRC118	ARC108401	50	51	1.7	0.28	271.6	6435.7
PDRC118	ARC108402	51	52	2.55	0.46	766.73	10410.2

Table 2 Selected Assays							
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Li2O (%)**	**Cs2O (%)**	**Ta2O5 (ppm)**	**Rb (ppm)**
PDRC118	ARC108403	52	53	2.67	0.51	1690.65	11057.6
PDRC118	ARC108404	53	54	3.42	0.61	922.28	13864.6
PDRC118	ARC108405	54	55	3.29	0.58	518.23	13277.8
PDRC118	ARC108406	55	56	2.96	0.5	633.92	11920.7
PDRC118	ARC108407	56	57	2.54	0.44	551.25	10425.4
PDRC118	ARC108408	57	58	1.55	0.3	245.49	6908.6
PDRC118	ARC108409	58	59	1.29	0.25	279.51	5716.2
PDRC118	ARC108410	59	60	0.11	0.02	225.89	486.81
PDRC119	ARC108438	35	36	0.44	0.12	7.84	2304.1
PDRC119	ARC108439	36	37	0.93	0.11	11.16	1332.97
PDRC119	ARC108440	37	38	1.94	0.04	11.83	1105.18
PDRC119	ARC108441	38	39	0.32	0.03	367.62	734.97
PDRC119	ARC108442	39	40	1.35	0.19	509.09	5673.7
PDRC119	ARC108443	40	41	1.36	0.19	224.61	6207.6
PDRC119	ARC108444	41	42	0.84	0.12	114.09	3296
PDRC119	ARC108445	42	43	0.29	0.02	23.57	372.93
PDRC119	ARC108446	43	44	0.88	0.02	10.33	294.37
PDRC119	ARC108447	44	45	0.04	0	0.85	19.36
PDRC119	ARC108448	45	46	0.57	0.04	1.72	100.4
PDRC119	ARC108449	46	47	0.69	0.05	2.47	124.97
PDRC119	ARC108450	47	48	1.45	0.12	3.7	124.7
PDRC119	ARC108451	48	49	1.98	0.23	2.7	220.71
PDRC119	ARC108452	49	50	0.08	0.01	8.65	78.87
PDRC120	ARC108493	65	66	0.29	0.06	95	1360.46
PDRC120	ARC108494	66	67	1.5	0.23	256.04	7214.6
PDRC120	ARC108495	67	68	1.8	0.24	124.63	8232.2
PDRC120	ARC108496	68	69	1.08	0.14	62.59	5061.4
PDRC120	ARC108497	69	70	0.58	0.08	60.84	2681.3
PDRC121	ARC108529	46	47	0.37	0.06	21.63	1677.14
PDRC121	ARC108531	47	48	2.68	0.46	184.19	11587.5
PDRC121	ARC108532	48	49	4.14	0.7	286.16	17197.3
PDRC121	ARC108534	49	50	3.29	0.57	453.92	13826.6
PDRC121	ARC108535	50	51	3.75	0.64	334.52	15568.7
PDRC121	ARC108536	51	52	2.42	0.42	553.71	10034.8
PDRC121	ARC108537	52	53	1.8	0.27	717.55	7432.9
PDRC121	ARC108538	53	54	0.69	0.09	145.9	2945.2
PDRC121	ARC108539	54	55	1.06	0.11	37	4627.5
PDRC121	ARC108540	55	56	0.74	0.09	60.46	3240.9
PDRC122	ARC108564	44	45	0.8	0.02	1.73	270.16
PDRC122	ARC108565	45	46	3.96	0.06	3.82	536.52
PDRC122	ARC108567	46	47	2.22	0.06	3.76	675.54
PDRC122	ARC108568	47	48	1.23	0.12	2.22	4564.5
PDRC122	ARC108569	48	49	1.44	0.13	84.38	5743.7
PDRC122	ARC108570	49	50	0.35	0.01	67.87	581.74
PDRC122	ARC108571	50	51	1.33	0.02	11.06	296.33
PDRC122	ARC108572	51	52	0.09	0	4.79	166.41
PDRC122	ARC108573	52	53	1.3	0.01	1.01	194.31
PDRC122	ARC108574	53	54	0.88	0.01	7.31	198.15
PDRC122	ARC108575	54	55	0.21	0.01	5.96	190.81
PDRC122	ARC108576	55	56	1.7	0.03	4.19	240.54
PDRC122	ARC108577	56	57	0.73	0.05	27.21	1202.69
PDRC123	ARC108583	0	3	0.1	0.01	10.37	695.64
PDRC123	ARC108601	42	43	0.93	0.1	0.59	484.48
PDRC123	ARC108602	43	44	0.53	0.02	0.95	339.68
PDRC123	ARC108603	44	45	1.18	0.1	4.79	599.07
PDRC123	ARC108604	45	46	1.33	0.09	9.29	535.83
PDRC123	ARC108605	46	47	0.92	0.02	0.77	282.34
PDRC123	ARC108606	47	48	0.97	0.01	0.46	322.32

Table 2 Selected Assays							
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Li2O (%)**	**Cs2O (%)**	**Ta2O5 (ppm)**	**Rb (ppm)**
PDRC123	ARC108607	48	49	2	0.01	1.28	179.7
PDRC123	ARC108608	49	50	2.59	0.01	2.54	75.68
PDRC123	ARC108609	50	51	0.09	0	0.38	88.92
PDRC123	ARC108610	51	52	2.3	0.38	88.4	9754.5
PDRC123	ARC108611	52	53	2.63	0.42	98.45	11052
PDRC123	ARC108612	53	54	3.11	0.48	103.77	12801.7
PDRC123	ARC108613	54	55	2.26	0.35	76.04	9339
PDRC123	ARC108614	55	56	2.14	0.66	75.96	8636.7
PDRC123	ARC108615	56	57	1.6	0.25	122.81	6770.5
PDRC123	ARC108616	57	58	0.55	0.08	31.55	1808.59
PDRC123	ARC108617	58	59	0.41	0.04	29.92	1177.79
PDRC124	ARC108670	61	62	0.46	0.09	83.98	2844.3
PDRC124	ARC108671	62	63	1.69	0.1	196.41	3057.5
PDRC124	ARC108672	63	64	0.13	0.02	21.13	483.05
PDRC124	ARC108673	64	65	0.03	0	13.79	109.28
PDRC124	ARC108674	65	66	0.03	0	4.79	48.73
PDRC124	ARC108675	66	67	1.01	0.17	154.87	4161.1
PDRC124	ARC108676	67	68	1.49	0.21	192.7	5883.2
PDRC124	ARC108677	68	69	0.57	0.08	55.47	2585.5

Notes

- *Selected Assay results as received from chemical analysis by Intertek-Genalysis*
- *The elemental oxide concentrations where used are calculated 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) samples from holes drilled from surface reported. • Single meter samples were collected in calico bags via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone on the RC drill rig. Three meter composite samples for intervals that were considered to have low LCT element concentrations from the pXRF data were collected from the sample piles via an aluminium scoop. • pXRF analysis was undertaken on each sample using a Bruker S1 Titan 800 hand held portable XRF analyser.
	• *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. • Individual one meter samples were collected using a cyclone and a cone splitter into sub samples of approximately 3.5kg weight, the cyclone was regularly cleaned to minimise contamination. • Duplicate samples and Certified Reference Standards were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards and duplicates reported within acceptable limits.
	• *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 from which approximately 3.5 kg sampled. • 3.5kg samples were crushed and pulverised by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um to produce a 50 gram charge for analysis. • Lithium exploration package of elements were analysed by a four acid digestion with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) determination (Intertek analysis code 4A Li48-MS). The quoted detection limits for this method are a lower detection limit of 0.1ppm and an upper detection of 5000ppm Li. Most other elements have a similar analytical range. Any over range samples were re analysed by a sodium peroxide zirconium crucible fusion with a detection range of 1ppm to 20% Li.
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.
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.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	• Because the sample recoveries are assumed to be high, any possible relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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. • Petrology of chips from selected samples is underway to determine the mineralogy of the intervals. • XRD analysis of selected pulps retained from the chemical analysis will 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.*	• Individual one meter samples were 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. • Individual meter samples of the pegmatite that were enriched in elements typically associated with lithium in LCT pegmatites, as determined by a portable XRF (Bruker pXRF) were submitted to the laboratory. Three meter composites were collected for the remainder of the drill holes in areas where the pXRF analysis indicated low associated element concentrations. In some drill holes the sampling (on a three meter composite basis) was undertaken prior to the pXRF analysis. Any three meter composite samples that returned anomalous LCT elements will be re sampled using the original single meter samples. • The sample collection, splitting and sampling for this style of drilling is considered to be standard industry practise.
	• *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.
	• *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. • Duplicate field samples are routinely inserted at a 1 per 30 samples. • Laboratory quality control samples were inserted by the laboratory with the performance of these control samples 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	• The sample preparation and assay method used is considered to be standard industry practice and is appropriate for the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	• Pioneer owns a Bruker S1 Titan 800 handheld XRF instrument which it used to assist with selecting zones for initial one meter sampling. Zones have been selected due to elevated caesium, niobium, tantalum, gallium, rubidium, thallium or tin. Intervals not identified as elevated from the pXRF have been sampled with three meter composites. • Standards, blanks and duplicates have been analysed with the Bruker to ensure the instrument is operating as expected and correctly calibrated.
	• *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 by experienced staff with these intersections checked by other staff. • 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.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Pioneer has adjusted the lithium(Li), tantalum (Ta) and caesium (Cs)assay results to determine Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Cs_2O 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 Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Cs_2O 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 completed using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +-3 metres.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• MGA94 (Zone 51)
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is from a Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Once all exploration has been completed the RL of each drill collar and soil sampling points will be assigned from this DTM. This is considered adequate for work at the early exploration stage.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Individual drill hole traverses were initially drilled on a 160m x 40m drill pattern. • Selected infill has been completed on a 80m x 40m drill spacing in prospective zones.
	• *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 has been insufficient work conducted to allow the estimation of a mineral resource.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All reported assays are of 1m 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*	• The strike of the mineralisation is estimated at to be broadly north – south, therefore the angled RC holes have been drilled at either 270^0 to 090^0. Scissor holes have been drilled to determine the overall dip of the pegmatite bodies. The pegmatites dip toward the east on the southern line of drilling and to the west on all other drill traverses. Cross sections were drawn as the holes progressed to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	ensure the drilling was optimal to the interpreted orientation of the intrusions. • Down hole intercept widths 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 Pioneer Dome 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 lithium exploration drilling or sampling 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 Pioneer Dome pegmatite exploration is at an early stage however the pegmatite body at PEG08 appears based on rock chip and soil samples, to be a 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be*	• Intercepts noted are from 1m sample intervals or fom three meter composite samples. • Intersections are based on a 0.75% (lower) cut-off for lithium, 17% for caesium and 100ppm for tantalum 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
	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.*	• Additional work including detailed petrography within the anomalous zones along with selected XRD to determine the mineralogy of the mineralised zones. Depending on the results of the remaining assay results and the mineralogical studies additional drilling including Diamond Drilling and infill RC would be conducted to allow the completion of a resource estimate for the mineralised body.