

CAESIUM AND LITHIUM PEGMATITE TARGETS PREPARED FOR DRILLING THIS QUARTER AT PIONEER DOME. INCLUDES EIS CO-FUNDING

Perth, Western Australia, 09 October 2017: Pioneer Resources Limited ("Pioneer" or the "Company" (ASX: PIO)) is pleased to provide a summary of recent work and the drilling outlook for its 100%-owned Pioneer Dome Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) Project, located in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.

Detailed field work undertaken throughout 2017 has successfully highlighted caesium and lithium targets at pegmatites PEG003, PEG004, PEG007 as well as extensions to PEG008 (which is host to the Sinclair Zone caesium deposit), and all are now drill ready, with drilling proposed for this quarter. Field work has been undertaken concurrently with mining studies for the Sinclair Zone caesium deposit.

Pioneer's Geoscientists Generate Priority Caesium and Lithium Drill Targets through Mapping, Rock and Soil Geochemistry.

- PEG003: A cluster of rock chip assays of up to 1.79 % Cs_2O , the highest recorded within the Pioneer Dome Project to date, may indicate proximity to a second pollucite (caesium) deposit;
- PEG003 also returned lithium assays of up to 2.91% Li_2O , and crystals of tantalum minerals in outcrop. These confirm the presence of another very prospective, highly differentiated pegmatite system;
- The PEG003 swarm outcrops over a 1.5km by 550m strike area; (see Figure 2)
- PEG004, PEG007 and PEG008 are all multiple phase pegmatite swarms with anomalous lithium, caesium and other LCT elements that form within a corridor that is 7 kilometres in length;
- In addition to further deposits of pollucite, the Project is also considered very prospective for the lithium mineralisation, including spodumene; and
- The Company thanks the State Government for the award of a grant under the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) of \$112,025 for innovative drilling proposed at the Pioneer Dome.

The Company is currently working with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation to complete heritage protection and mining agreements, as the Pioneer Dome Project is within a determined area of exclusive Native Title. Aboriginal heritage protection surveys will then be undertaken paving the way for the drilling programmes outlined in this information update for later this quarter.



Photo 1: From PEG003, crystalline tantalum-containing mineral columbite.

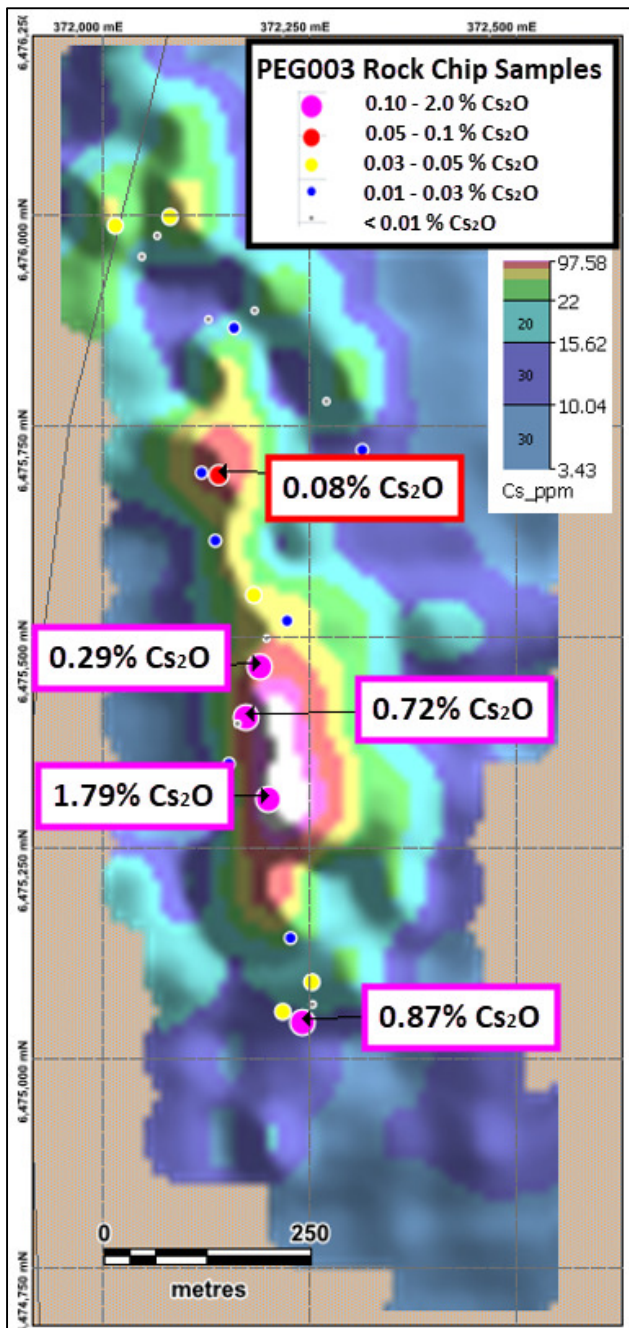


Photo 2: Micaceous LCT pegmatite from PEG003 assayed 0.72% Cs_2O , 2.91% Li_2O , and 243 ppm Ta.

Caesium and Lithium Exploration Highlights from the PEG003 Prospect

New Pioneer Dome Project LCT targets have been confirmed at PEG003 (and at PEG004, PEG007 and PEG008 South) through the application of detailed geological processes including soil and rock chip geochemistry and geological mapping. All of these targets are now being prepared for drilling this quarter.

Soil geochemistry over the PEG003 Prospect identified a caesium anomaly with greater than 30 ppm caesium (Cs), extending over 600 metres in strike length and up to 100 metres in width (Figure 1). PEG003 pegmatites also exhibit strong lithium (Li) and tantalum (Ta) geochemical anomalism (also see Photos1 and 2).



Detailed field mapping and rock chip sampling returned a number of anomalous rock chips within a 450m zone, including up to **1.79% Cs₂O**, coincident with the caesium-in-soil anomaly (Figure 1). This is the highest caesium rock chip assay result to date at Pioneer Dome, and could be an indicator of proximity to further pollucite mineralisation.

The same rock chip returned other elements associated with mineralised zones of an LCT pegmatite including **Li₂O (1.44%)**, **Ta (186 ppm)**, **Nb (233 ppm)** and **Sn (311 ppm)**. Other rock chips returned up to **2.91% Li₂O**.

The elevated caesium, lithium and tantalum anomalies generated during 2016 and 2017 define a prospective corridor within the Pioneer Dome Project that extends north some 7km from the Company's high-value Sinclair Zone caesium deposit.

While pollucite and spodumene are not expected to be directly evident in outcrop due to past extreme weathering conditions, the geochemical responses are analogous to those observed at the Sinclair Zone Caesium Deposit and are indicative of the most fractionated and evolved portion of an LCT pegmatite system. Micaceous minerals, such as biotite and lepidolite, do survive the extreme weathering processes and are therefore often the first indicators of a prospective LCT pegmatite system.

Pollucite is a rare caesium mineral that forms in extremely differentiated LCT pegmatite systems. It is primarily used in the manufacture of Caesium Formate brine, a high value, high density fluid used in high temperature/high pressure oil and gas drilling

Figure 1: Image of PEG003 caesium in soils with dot plots showing **rock chip** locations with Cs₂O assay values labelled.

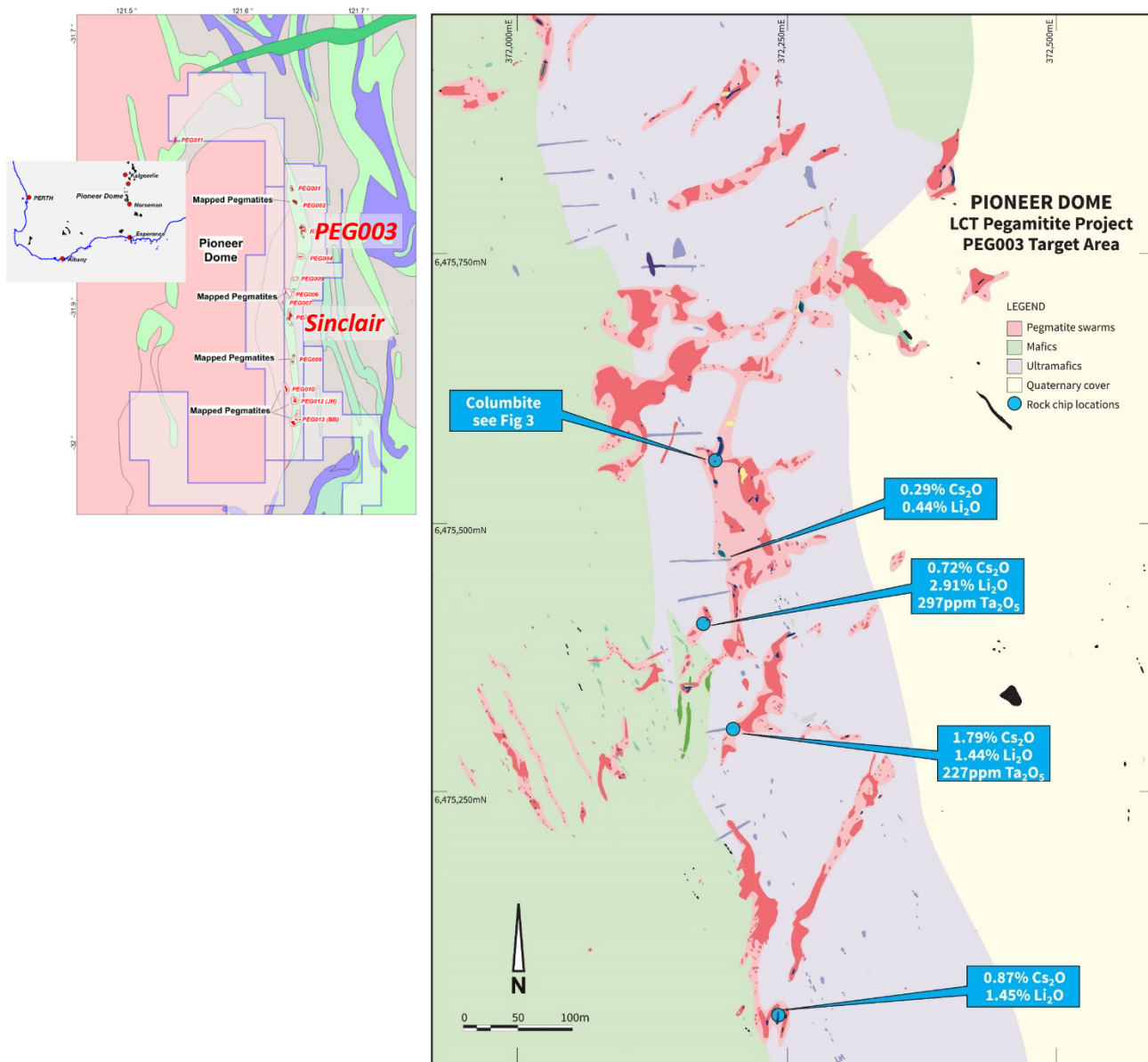


Figure 2: PEG003 Geology Map. The Company's PEG003 field mapping and geochemistry programmes have delineated a series of caesium, lithium and tantalum anomalies in outcrop over a 1.5km strike length. Within this is a high priority, 450m caesium soil geochemistry anomaly with assay results above 0.25% Cs₂O, with supporting high caesium-containing rock chips. Deep pink represents outcropping pegmatites, with the lighter pink used to interpret the continuity of the numerous pegmatite outcrops. Field of view is 1km.

Outlook

Based on the successful outcomes from Pioneer's soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping programmes, the Company is now planning the next phase of drilling at Pioneer Dome:

- Drilling targeting the PEG003 Prospect focusing on the 450m caesium anomaly initially, and expanding onto targets for lithium-silicates (in particular spodumene);
- Drilling is also planned for PEG004, PEG007 and PEG008 lithium targets;
- Detailed infill diamond drilling at the Sinclair Zone pollucite deposit, as detailed mine planning continues;
- This work will be undertaken once the heritage protection and mining agreements are signed; and Aboriginal heritage protection surveys over the drilling sites and Sinclair Zone are completed.

Pegmatite Group	Regional Soils		Sub -Prospect	Infill Soils		Geological		Prospectivity Ranking
	pXRF	Lab		pXRF	Lab	Rock chip	Mapping	
PEG001	Complete	36%	PEG001E	NO	n/a	No	Planned	Rank 3
			PEG001A	Partial	NO			Rank 5
			PEG001B	NO	n/a			Rank 4
			PEG001C	NO	n/a			Rank 3
			PEG001D	NO	n/a			Rank 3
PEG002	Complete	40%	PEG002A	NO	n/a	No	Planned	Rank 5
			PEG002B	NO	n/a			Rank 3
			PEG002C	YES	NO			Rank 2
			PEG002D	NO	n/a			Rank 2
PEG003	Complete	23%	PEG003A	Partial	NO	Yes	Yes	Rank 5
			PEG003B	Partial	NO			Rank 2
PEG004	Complete	40%	PEG004A	YES	YES	Yes	Yes	Rank 5
			PEG004B	NO	n/a			Rank 3
			PEG004C	YES	YES			Rank 3
PEG006	Complete	32%	PEG005A	YES	NO	Yes	In progress	Rank 1
			PEG006A	YES	YES			Rank 2
			PEG006B	YES	YES			Rank 3
			PEG006C	YES	YES			Rank 2
			PEG006D	YES	YES			Rank 4
			PEG006E	NO	n/a			Rank 4
			PEG006F	NO	n/a			Rank 2
PEG007	Complete	100%	PEG007A	YES	YES	Yes	Yes	Rank 4
			SINCLAIR	YES	YES			Rank 5
PEG008	Complete	55%	PEG008B	NO	n/a	Yes	Yes	Rank 4
			PEG008C	Partial	YES			Rank 5
			PEG008D	NO	n/a			Rank 2
			PEG008E	NO	n/a			Rank 2
			PEG8STH	YES	YES			Yes
PEG009	Complete	0%	PEG009AE	YES	YES	Yes	High	Rank 5
			PEG009AW	YES	YES			Rank 5
PEG010	Complete	16%	PEG010	Yes	yes	No	Low Priority	Rank 1
			PEG012(JH)	YES	YES			Rank 0
PEG013BB	Complete	0%	PEG013BB	YES	NO	No	Low Priority	Rank 0
			PEG013BB	YES	NO			Rank 0
PEG014	Complete	0%	nil	n/a	n/a	No	Low Priority	Rank 0

Table 1: Updated Exploration Target Matrix for the Pioneer Dome LCT Project.

ABOUT PIONEER RESOURCES LIMITED

Pioneer is an active exploration company focused on key global demand-driven commodities. This includes a portfolio of strategically located lithium, caesium, nickel, cobalt and gold projects in mining regions in Western Australia, plus a portfolio of high quality lithium assets in Canada.

The Company is focused on delivering shareholder value through targeted exploration programs to enable the discovery and commercialisation of high value mineral resources whilst actively strengthening its project portfolio through acquiring, pegging and reviewing new opportunities.

Lithium has been classed as a ‘critical metal’ meaning it has a number of important uses across various parts of the modern, globalised economy including communication, electronic, digital, mobile and battery technologies; and transportation, particularly aerospace and automotive emissions reduction. Critical metals seem likely to play an important role in the nascent green economy, particularly solar and wind power; electric vehicle and rechargeable batteries; and energy-efficient lighting.

SampleID	MGA_Nor	MGA_East	Cs2O_pct	Li2O_pct	Be_ppm	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Nb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Ta_ppm
ARC109582	6475993	372015	0.04	0.24	11	388	1123	74	18	26
ARC109583	6475725	372315	0.01	0.00	2	114	19	42	2	11
ARC109584	6475782	372271	0.00	0.00	3	2	23	112	1	41
ARC109585	6475697	372140	0.08	0.42	9	755	1929	5	6	1
ARC109586	6475698	372120	0.02	0.00	1	178	12	2	2	1
ARC109587	6475618	372137	0.02	0.01	2	225	34	1	2	0
ARC109588	6475522	372222	0.02	0.02	4	203	73	0	1	0
ARC109589	6475553	372184	0.03	0.12	3564	286	554	23	5	15
ARC109590	6475499	372199	0.00	0.06	15	41	259	3	8	1
ARC109591	6475468	372190	0.29	0.44	44025	2778	2053	1	1	0
ARC109592	6475409	372173	0.72	2.91	116	6769	13496	24	392	243
ARC109593	6475399	372162	0.01	0.02	259	49	75	57	2	39
ARC109594	6475353	372153	0.02	0.01	55	165	63	3	2	2
ARC109595	6475312	372201	0.04	0.02	6	369	113	3	7	13
ARC109596	6475312	372201	1.79	1.44	24	16897	6676	233	311	186
ARC109597	6475146	372227	0.01	0.02	4	123	87	6	4	3
ARC109598	6475058	372218	0.04	0.08	79	398	358	30	11	16
ARC109600	6475046	372242	0.00	0.00	4	10	14	4	1	11
ARC109601	6475046	372242	0.87	1.45	13	8244	6713	134	86	73
ARC109602	6475066	372254	0.01	0.04	4	84	175	18	12	14
ARC109603	6475095	372255	0.05	0.02	17	479	71	2	5	1
ARC109604	6476003	372082	0.05	0.02	16	476	70	2	5	1
ARC109605	6475979	372065	0.00	0.01	3	21	31	1	1	0
ARC109606	6475953	372047	0.00	0.01	19	6	39	220	4	106
ARC109607	6475878	372127	0.00	0.00	9	2	7	5	0	1
ARC109608	6475890	372184	0.00	0.01	5	41	49	44	1	19
ARC109609	6475870	372158	0.01	0.00	37	120	17	6	2	4

Table 2: Rock chip results from the PEG003 Prospect.



Managing Director
Pioneer Resources Limited

For further information please contact:

David Crook
Pioneer Resources Limited
T: +61 8 9322 6974
E: dcrook@pioresources.com.au

James Moses
Media and Investor Relations
M: +61 420 991 574
E: james@mandatecorporate.com.au

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 (Sinclair Measured Resource Statement), 20 June 2017, 22 August 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. Mr Crook is a full time employee of Pioneer Resources Limited. Mr Crook and is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has 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 gives 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.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Pioneer Dome Project:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gridded Soil geochemistry sampling. Rock chip sampling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified Reference Material were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards reported within acceptable limits.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemistry: a 100g sample of -0.25mm fraction taken from a depth of between 5 and 20cm below surface. No further sample preparation is undertaken. All samples were analysed using a Bruker S1 TITAN with a proprietary Fundamental Custom Calibration developed specifically for LCT Pegmatites. Selective soil samples (approximately 25%) have been assayed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories using a 4 acid digest and ICP-MS finish. All rock chip samples have been assayed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories using a 4 acid digest and ICP-MS finish
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling involved.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery not relevant.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery not relevant.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery not relevant
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling: basic 'nature of soil and site' log recorded. Rock chip samples: photographed and lithology logged.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is qualitative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample sites were described.

<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sampling: The sample is sieved to the desired fraction in the field. • Rock chips were presented to the laboratory 'as-is'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No subsampling undertaken.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Geochemistry: Standard Reference Material is included at a rate of 1 per 25 samples, and duplicate samples taken 3 per hundred. • Rock chips: 1 standard (AMIS 338) was inserted amongst the 27 samples submitted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Geochemistry: Field samples in the order of 100g are considered fit for purpose. • Rock chip samples: 500g -1 kg are considered fit for purpose.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample preparation and assay method used (pXRF) is considered to be fit for purpose, • Selected soil samples and all rock chips assayed for a range of elements by 4 acid digest, ICP-MS finish.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were analysed using a Bruker S1 TITAN with a Fundamental Custom Calibration developed specifically for LCT Pegmatites. • Selected soil samples and all rock chip samples have been assayed by a commercial laboratory.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at this stage of the project development. • Soil Geochemistry: Duplicate samples taken 3 per hundred • No duplicate rock chip samples were taken.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has a digital SQL database where information is stored. • The Company uses a range of consultants to load and validate data, and appraise quality control samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has not adjusted any assay data, other than to convert Lithium (ppm) to Li₂O (%), Cs (ppm) to Cs₂O (ppm), Ta (ppm) to Ta₂O₅ (ppm) and Nb to Nb₂O₅ (ppm)
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken. • Soil and rock chip locations via handheld GPS units.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDA94 Zone 51.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit for purpose.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples: Gridded at 100 x 50m and 50x25m infill in some areas. • Rock chips: Random at selected outcrop locations dependent on geology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and rock chip geochemistry: Possibly gives an indication of the strike direction of individual anomalies.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis. • Soil samples are disposed of after analysis. • Rock chip samples: Lab pulps are kept on site and stored in a designated pulp storage container.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling techniques for soil geochemistry has been developed by Pioneer's retained geochemist, Dr NW Brand, of Geochemical Services, Perth. The system has not been specifically audited but is similar to common practice methods in the Australian exploration industry. • Rock chip samples are taken using standard industry practice used in exploration for Li, Cs & Ta in pegmatites.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling reported herein is within E63/1669, which is a granted exploration licence. • The tenements are located approximately 130km S of Kalgoorlie, WA. • Title is currently registered in the name of Pindan Resources Pty Ltd (80%) and Pioneer Resources Limited (20%); however, Pioneer holds a 100% beneficial interest in the tenement. • The exploration licence is within an area of land determined as having non-exclusive Native Title in favour of the Ngadju People.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of this Statement the exploration licence 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report refers to data generated by Pioneer Resources Limited.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium, caesium, tin, tantalum and rare pegmatite minerals and gemstones.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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 –</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemistry results. No individual assay results are provided as anomalies are often poly-metallic, and require multivariate analysis. Thresholds are relative to 'background'. Rockchip results: Individual assays have been reported for each sample, chemical elements have been reported in Table 2 for Cs ppm, Li ppm and converted to Li₂O % and Cs₂O % and; Ta ppm, Sn ppm, Nb ppm, Be ppm.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and rock chip sampling provides a point at surface and does not relate to any drilling widths or intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to maps and figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant to soil sampling and rock chip sampling.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fences of drill holes, on a nominal 80 x 80m grid are planned to test geochemical, geological targets.

