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DRILLING CONFIRMS A-GRADE POTASSIUM FELDSPAR OVERLAYS THE SINCLAIR CAESIUM DEPOSIT

Perth, Western Australia: 30 July 2018: Pioneer Resources Limited (the "Company" or "Pioneer") (ASX: PIO), is pleased to provide drilling results showing that a market-significant volume of potassium feldspar occurs above the Sinclair Zone Caesium Deposit, at the Company's 100%-held Pioneer Dome Project, located approximately 140km south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The Company is working towards opening the Sinclair Mine, an open pit to extract the Sinclair Zone Caesium Deposit which, subject to final approvals, should commence during the current Quarter.

While the economics of the Sinclair Mine have been established based on the sale of caesium only, mining will also extract potassium feldspar, lithium minerals (petalite, lepidolite) and quartz. Each mineral will be stockpiled separately, and commercial arrangements for each advanced. On 20 June 2018, Pioneer announced that it has entered into an offtake agreement with Cabot Specialty Fluids Ltd to buy 100% of the caesium ore extracted from the proposed Sinclair Mine.

Potassium feldspar is used in the manufacture of ceramics and glassware, especially in glazes for "hard-wearing" tableware and floor tiles, and as a key component of advanced "high-tolerance" insulators and electro-ceramics. Potassium feldspar is an internationally traded mineral product with a nominal value US$50-100 / tonne (lump), depending on the point of sale, quality, consistency and end-use application.

FELDSPAR TONNAGES IN AND AROUND SINCLAIR CAESIUM MINE HAVE MARKET SIGNIFICANCE:

The Company has set an Exploration Target[1] at the Sinclair Pegmatite of between 500,000t and 750,000t of Potassium Feldspar ("KFs"), targeting A-Grade ceramic product specification with key element grade ranges of:

- **K_2O** **10.8% ± 1.0%**
- **Na_2O** **2.0% ± 1.0%**
- **SiO_2** **64.0% ± 2.0%**
- **Al_2O_3** **18.5% ± 1.0%**
- **R_2O: (Na_2O+K_2O)** **14.5% ± 1.0%**
- **Fe_2O_3** **0.08% ± 0.01%**

Note 1: The potential quantities and grades of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration work completed to date to define a Mineral Resource. It is not certain that further Exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

- The Exploration Target for the KFs mineralization has been estimated between surface (0m) and a vertical depth of 45m.
- The Exploration Target includes geological information from 122 drill holes drilled on sections ranging between 10m and 40m spacing. 61 of these have significant intersections of KFs.
- Drilling indicates that the horizontal width is between 15m and 45m
- KFs has been identified in surface mapping over a strike length of 450m and confirmed in drilling over a strike length of 380m. The Company has commenced a study that could result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource Estimate, expected to be completed by the end of August 2018.

The observed geology and assay distributions indicate that there are likely to be several potassium feldspar products distinguishable by potassium (K), sodium (Na), aluminium (Al), alkali elements (Rb, Cs) and contaminant elements content.

Premium, A-Grade potassium feldspar (referred to as "KFA" herein) occurs as an "upper" zone within the Sinclair Pegmatite. This product has a long-established history of use in the manufacture of ceramics and glassware, particularly for glazes in tableware, floor tiles and sanitaryware. High quality KFA ceramic products are designed to be hard, white and glossy or clear, a result achieved through very low acceptable levels of contaminant elements.

Assays of KFA from diamond drill core consistently return very low levels of critical contaminant elements including: iron (Fe) niobium (Nb) and manganese (Mn). Test work has indicated however that if these contaminants are present in marginal KFA material, fine screening will result in an upgraded coarse product.

Unusually, a "lower", enriched potassium feldspar zone (referred to as "KFX") has the distinguishing characteristic of having significantly elevated contents of rubidium (Rb_2O_3 0.4-1.0%), and caesium (Cs_2O 0.02-0.03%), which may impart a higher fusing temperature, and therefore use in a different "high value" market such as high temperature ceramics (e.g. spark plugs, high-tension insulators, welding rods).

ASSAY RESULTS FOR SECTIONS OF DRILL HOLES THAT TESTED POTASSIUM FELDSPAR

Results were received from 19 diamond drill holes and 42 reverse circulation drill holes that intersected KFs, which makes up the bulk of the Core Zone of the Sinclair Pegmatite.

Intersections included:

Table 1
Bulked Selected Intersections of Potassium Feldspar (KFs)

Hole Id	Intersection	K_2O (%)	Na_2O (%)	R_2O (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Rb_2O (%)	SiO_2 (%)	From
PDD163	39.53m at	11.18	2.87	14.05	17.98	0.40	62.17	from 0m
PDD164	39.90m at	11.18	2.85	14.03	17.78	0.36	62.15	from 0m
PDD166	28.70m at	11.60	2.74	14.34	18.58	0.44	61.68	from 7.6m
PDD167	25.67m at	11.16	2.90	14.06	18.46	0.40	58.95	from 12.7m
PDD169	28.20m at	12.05	2.81	14.86	18.78	0.42	65.34	from 6m
PDD174	25.60m at	11.57	3.25	14.82	18.73	0.23	65.66	from 0m
PDD176	33.05m at	11.58	3.07	14.64	18.52	0.27	66.05	from 0.5m
PDRC182	27m at	11.39	3.23	14.62	18.82	0.24	65.61	from 7m
PDRC189	40m at	11.35	3.00	14.35	18.49	0.27	65.98	from 0m
PDRC190	30m at	11.53	3.06	14.59	18.60	0.30	65.77	from 8m
PDRC193	29m at	11.48	3.18	14.67	18.61	0.24	65.79	from 1m
PDRC204	34m at	11.35	2.51	13.87	18.12	0.35	66.56	from 2m
PDRC206	32m at	11.53	2.58	14.12	18.78	0.39	54.94	from 4m
PDRC208	26m at	11.92	0.95	12.88	20.68	0.34	63.29	from 6m
PDRC214	26m at	11.68	2.34	14.01	19.12	0.33	64.44	from 5m
PDRC222	27m at	11.45	3.23	14.68	18.73	0.20	65.71	from 0m

Notes

- *Selected Fusion XRF Assay Oxide results as received from chemical analysis by Intertek-Genalysis*
- *Intersections noted are length-weighted averages, usually of 1m samples*
- *Intervals are 'down-hole' and do not necessarily represent a true width.*
- *R2O = (Na_2O+K_2O)*

Table 2: Microcline Grade Guidance and Sinclair Zone Microcline Indicative Assays			
Element Oxide	**A-Grade Microcline Guideline***	**Imerys MC200-K****	**Sinclair Microcline Analysis**
Beneficial			
K_2O	10.8% ± 0.5%	12.8%	11.5%
Na_2O	2.5% max	1.4%	2.8%
SiO_2	66.0% ± 1.0%		64.3%
Al_20_3	18.5% ± 0.5%		18.8%
$SiO2/ Al_2O_3$	3.56	: 3.55	3.42
$R_2O: (Na_2O+K_2O)$	14.0% min.	13.8%	14.3%
Deleterious			
Fe_2O_3	0.09% max	0.06%	0.04%
MgO	0.2% max.		0.09%
CaO	0.25% max.	0.2%	0.02%
TiO_2	0.3% max.		0.01%
LOI	0.9% max.		0.03%

* Shackleton, I., (1995)

** Charles River associates (2013)

Bulk composite samples have been prepared for "Melt Testing" which will illustrate the melt temperature profile, viscosity, gloss and reflectance (whiteness) properties of both KFA and KFX for marketing purposes.

RECENT SINCLAIR MINE MILESTONES

On 20 June 2018, Pioneer announced that it has entered into an offtake agreement with Cabot Specialty Fluids Ltd to buy 100% of the caesium ore extracted from the proposed Sinclair Mine. The Offtake Agreement includes a US$4.8 million loan facility to fund mining operations. The Sinclair Mine will be Australia's first ever commercial caesium ore producer.

On 25 July 2018 the Company announced that it had received approvals for the Mining Proposal and Project Management Plan to undertake the Sinclair Mine.

On 26 July 2018 the Company provided information about drilling intersections containing lithium that occur within the proposed Stage 1 or Stage 2 Sinclair Mine.

Yours faithfully

Managing Director

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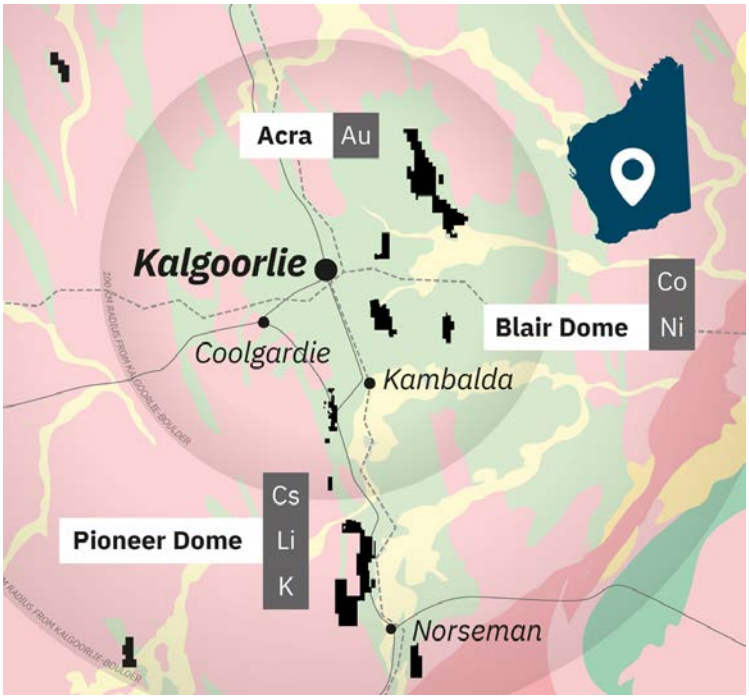

Figure 1: *Pioneer Dome Project Location, approximately 140km south of Kalgoorlie, WA.*

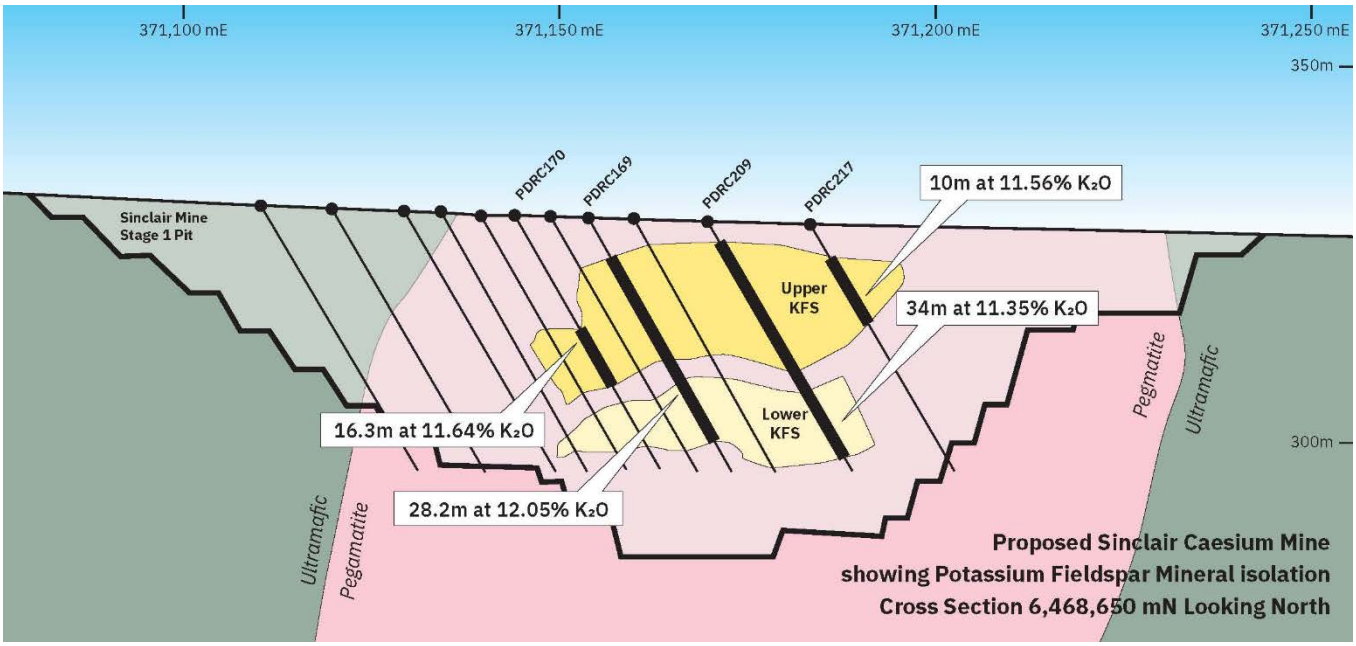

Figure 2: *Cross Section of the Sinclair Mine with preliminary pit shell: Shows diagrammatically the upper KFs (KFA) and lower KFs (Rb enriched KFX) zones. The Stage 1 Pit is designed to extract Caesium.*

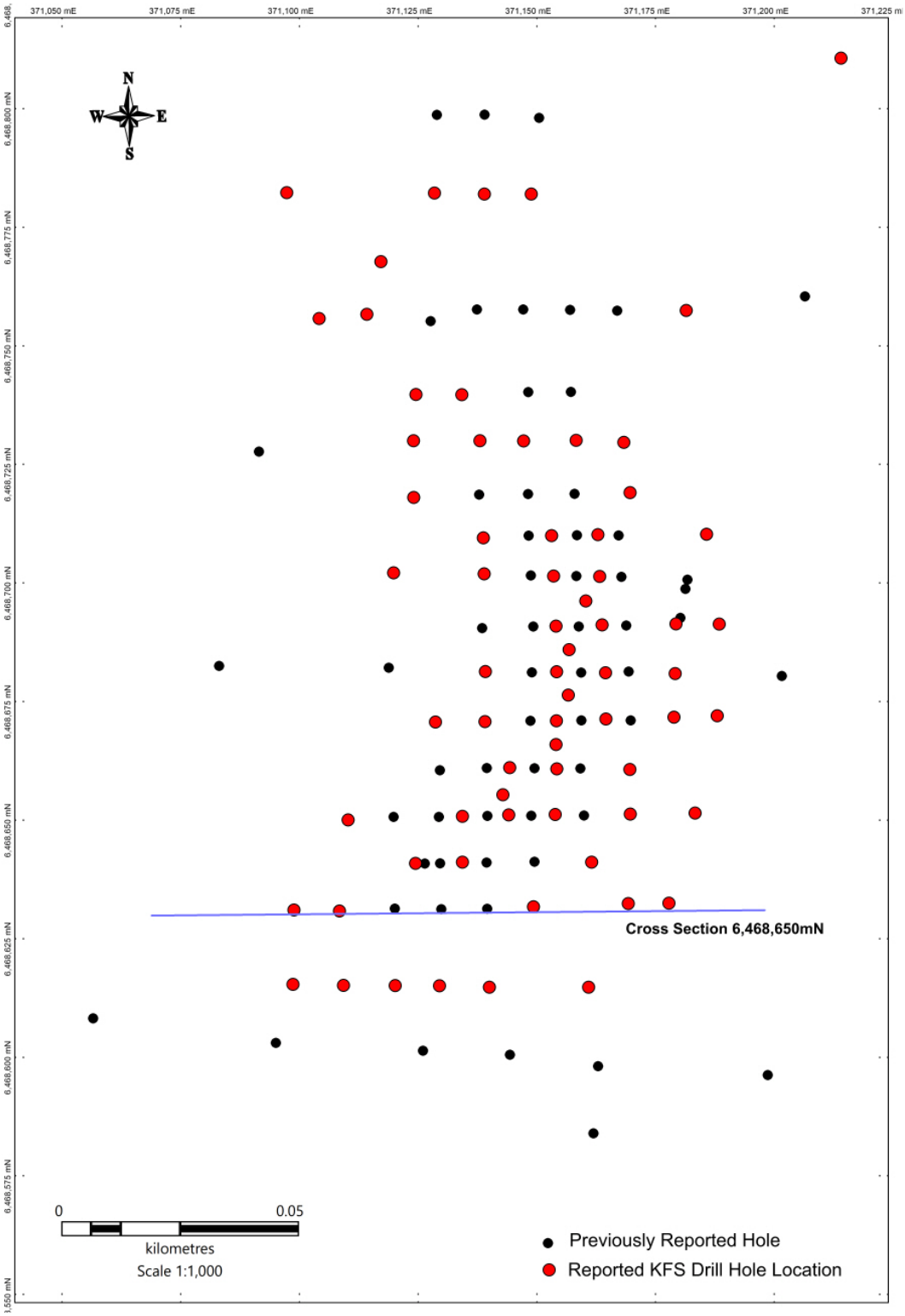

Figure 3: *Drill hole location plan showing previous holes (black) and holes with analysed KFs (red).*

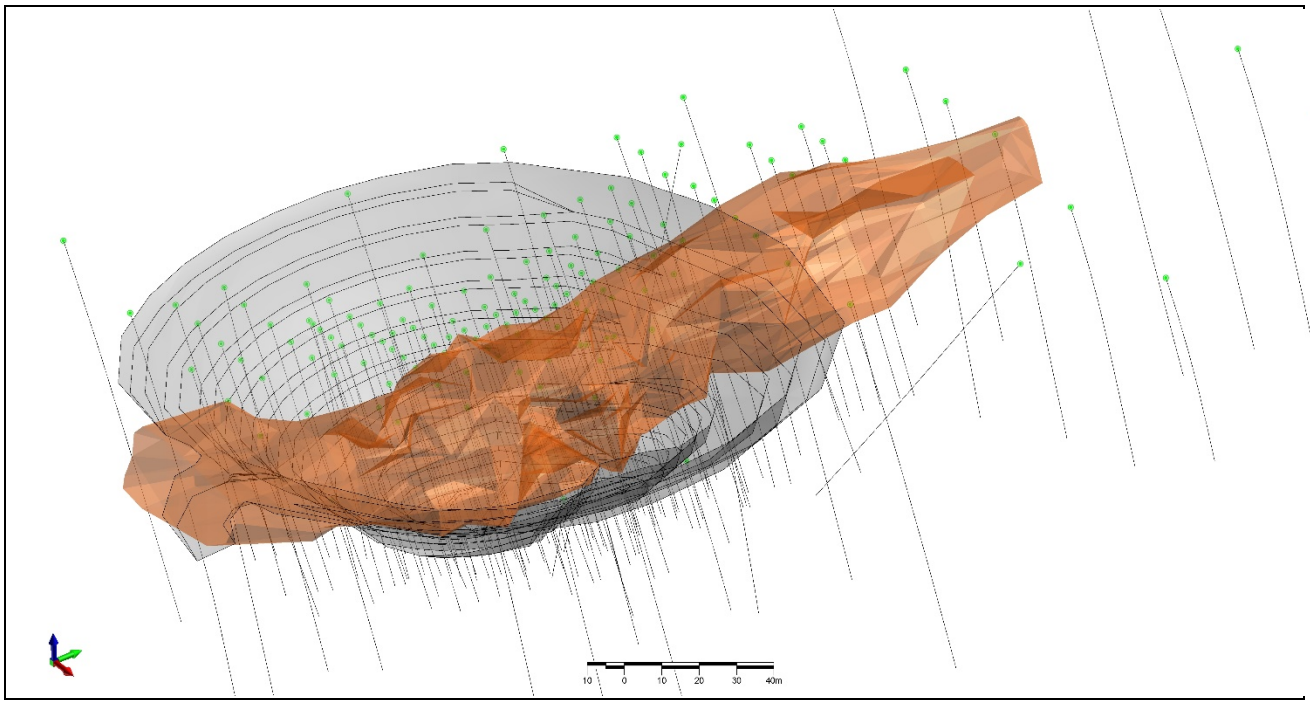

Figure 4: *3D model of the potassium feldspar "KFs" showing all holes and the Stage 1 Sinclair Caesium Mine design. The KFs is open both to the north and south of the Sinclair Mine.*

About Pioneer Resources Limited

Pioneer is a soon-to-be miner and active explorer focused on key global demand-driven commodities. The Company operates a portfolio of strategically located lithium, caesium, potassium ("alkali metals"), nickel, cobalt and gold projects in mining regions in Western Australia, plus a portfolio of high quality lithium assets in Canada. Drilling is in progress, or has been recently completed, at each of these Projects:

Pioneer Dome Project and the Sinclair Zone Caesium Deposit: In early 2017 Pioneer reported the discovery of Australia's first caesium (in the mineral 'pollucite') deposit. Pollucite is a high value mineral and global supply is very constrained. It is a rare caesium mineral that forms in extremely differentiated LCT pegmatite systems. The primarily use of caesium is in Caesium Formate brine used in high temperature/high pressure oil and gas drilling.

The Project has seen well developed thicknesses of microcline mineralisation intersected in drilling. Also, the lithium minerals petalite and lepidolite have been intersected in drilling.

Lithium: Mavis Lake and Raleigh Projects, Canada: Pioneer Dome Project, WA: 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.

Cobalt: Golden Ridge Project, WA: Cobalt demand is expanding in response to its requirement in the manufacture of cobalt-based lithium batteries in certain electric vehicles and electricity stabilisation systems (powerwalls). Other uses include in super-alloys, including jet engine turbine blades, and for corrosion resistant metal applications.

Nickel: Blair Dome/Golden Ridge Project: The price for nickel is steadily improving. The Company owns the closed Blair Nickel Sulphide Mine located between Kalgoorlie and Kambalda, WA, where near-mine target generation is continuing. The Company recently announced a significant new nickel sulphide drilling intersection at the Leo's Dam Prospect, highlighting the prospectivity of the greater project area.

References

Pioneer Dome: Refer Company's quarterly technical reports, and 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, 9 October 2017, 2 November 2017, 17 January 2018, 21 February 2018, 19 April 2018, 25 July 2018, 27 July 2018.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this Report.

Charles River Associates (2013) Potassium Feldspar Study Market Assessment Report to I-Minerals

Shackleton, I., (1995) Annual Report for period 21 September 1994 to 20 September 1995, Mining Lease 45/258 Pippingarra Feldspar Deposit, Western Australia. WAMEX report a47062.

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 David Turvey.

Mr Crook is a fulltime employee of Pioneer Resources Limited. Mr Crook 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 consents to the inclusion of the matters presented in the announcement in the form and context in which they appear.

Mr Turvey is engaged as a consultant to Pioneer Resources Limited. Mr Turvey is a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the mineral described 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 Turvey consents 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 may contain forward looking statements concerning the projects owned or being earned in by the Company. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions.

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 on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward looking statements 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.

There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that the Company will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of the Company's mineral properties. Circumstances or management's estimates or opinions could change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

1. APPENDIX 1. DRILL HOLE INFORMATION AND RESULTS SUMMARY

Table 1 Drill Hole Collar Summa							
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**East**	**North**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**
PDD161	DDH	371,154.1	6,468,690.9	332.2	70.7	-60	90
PDD162	DDH	371,154.1	6,468,670.9	331.0	66.2	-60	90
PDD163	DDH	371,164.6	6,468,671.3	330.5	63.2	-60	90
PDD164	DDH	371,163.7	6,468,691.1	331.7	63.2	-60	90
PDD165	DDH	371,144.3	6,468,661.1	330.6	63.2	-60	90
PDD166	DDH	371,154.2	6,468,660.8	330.4	67.7	-60	90
PDD167	DDH	371,154.2	6,468,681.3	331.8	64.7	-60	90
PDD168	DDH	371,164.5	6,468,681.1	331.1	61.7	-60	90
PDD169	DDH	371,153.9	6,468,651.2	330.1	61.7	-60	90
PDD170	DDH	371,144.1	6,468,651.1	330.2	61.7	-60	90
PDD171	DDH	371,134.3	6,468,650.8	330.6	54.2	-60	90
PDD172	DDH	371,134.3	6,468,641.1	330.4	61.8	-60	90
PDD173	DDH	371,124.5	6,468,640.9	330.8	64.7	-60	90
PDD174	DDH	371,163.2	6,468,701.4	332.2	60.0	-60	90
PDD175	DDH	371,153.5	6,468,701.5	332.6	70.7	-60	90
PDD176	DDH	371,162.9	6,468,710.2	332.6	63.0	-60	90
PDD177	DDH	371,234.4	6,468,647.1	327.8	70.7	-60	90
PDD178	DDH	371,214.1	6,468,810.6	327.2	90.0	-60	90
PDD179	DDH	371,117.2	6,468,767.8	332.7	85.5	-60	90
PDD180	DDH	371,153.1	6,468,710.0	333.1	68.7	-60	90
PDD161	DDH	371,154.1	6,468,690.9	332.2	70.7	-60	90
PDD162	DDH	371,154.1	6,468,670.9	331.0	66.2	-60	90
PDD163	DDH	371,164.6	6,468,671.3	330.5	63.2	-60	90
PDD164	DDH	371,163.7	6,468,691.1	331.7	63.2	-60	90
PDD165	DDH	371,144.3	6,468,661.1	330.6	63.2	-60	90
PDD166	DDH	371,154.2	6,468,660.8	330.4	67.7	-60	90
PDD167	DDH	371,154.2	6,468,681.3	331.8	64.7	-60	90
PDD168	DDH	371,164.5	6,468,681.1	331.1	61.7	-60	90
PDD169	DDH	371,153.9	6,468,651.2	330.1	61.7	-60	90
PDD170	DDH	371,144.1	6,468,651.1	330.2	61.7	-60	90
PDD171	DDH	371,134.3	6,468,650.8	330.6	54.2	-60	90
PDD172	DDH	371,134.3	6,468,641.1	330.4	61.8	-60	90
PDD173	DDH	371,124.5	6,468,640.9	330.8	64.7	-60	90
PDD174	DDH	371,163.2	6,468,701.4	332.2	60.0	-60	90
PDD175	DDH	371,153.5	6,468,701.5	332.6	70.7	-60	90
PDD176	DDH	371,162.9	6,468,710.2	332.6	63.0	-60	90
PDD177	DDH	371,234.4	6,468,647.1	327.8	70.7	-60	90
PDD178	DDH	371,214.1	6,468,810.6	327.2	90.0	-60	90
PDD179	DDH	371,117.2	6,468,767.8	332.7	85.5	-60	90
PDD180	DDH	371,153.1	6,468,710.0	333.1	68.7	-60	90
PDRC181	RC	371,148.8	6,468,782.0	333.3	66	-60	90

Table 1 Drill Hole Collar Summa							
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**East**	**North**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**
PDRC182	RC	371,139.0	6,468,782.0	333.0	72	-60	90
PDRC183	RC	371,128.5	6,468,782.2	332.5	78	-60	90
PDRC184	RC	371,097.3	6,468,782.3	331.7	60	-60	90
PDRC185	RC	371,114.2	6,468,756.6	333.0	96	-60	90
PDRC186	RC	371,104.1	6,468,755.7	332.9	90	-60	90
PDRC187	RC	371,134.2	6,468,739.7	333.8	78	-60	90
PDRC188	RC	371,124.6	6,468,739.7	333.7	84	-60	90
PDRC189	RC	371,158.3	6,468,730.0	333.2	72	-60	90
PDRC190	RC	371,147.2	6,468,729.9	333.8	72	-60	90
PDRC191	RC	371,138.0	6,468,730.0	333.8	84	-60	90
PDRC192	RC	371,124.0	6,468,730.0	333.6	90	-60	90
PDRC193	RC	371,169.6	6,468,719.0	332.5	72	-60	90
PDRC194	RC	371,124.1	6,468,718.0	333.5	84	-60	90
PDRC195	RC	371,138.8	6,468,709.5	332.9	78	-60	90
PDRC196	RC	371,138.9	6,468,701.9	332.6	90	-60	90
PDRC197	RC	371,119.8	6,468,702.1	333.0	84	-60	90
PDRC198	RC	371,179.3	6,468,691.4	331.0	66	-60	90
PDRC199	RC	371,179.1	6,468,680.9	330.5	73	-60	90
PDRC200	RC	371,139.2	6,468,681.3	331.7	72	-60	90
PDRC201	RC	371,178.9	6,468,671.7	330.0	60	-60	90
PDRC202	RC	371,139.1	6,468,670.8	331.2	72	-60	90
PDRC203	RC	371,169.6	6,468,660.7	329.7	54	-60	90
PDRC204	RC	371,169.7	6,468,651.3	329.4	54	-60	90
PDRC205	RC	371,110.3	6,468,650.0	331.5	84	-60	90
PDRC206	RC	371,161.5	6,468,641.1	329.6	54	-60	90
PDRC207	RC	371,149.3	6,468,631.7	330.1	60	-60	90
PDRC208	RC	371,160.9	6,468,614.8	330.2	54	-60	90
PDRC209	RC	371,140.0	6,468,614.8	330.9	60	-60	90
PDRC210	RC	371,129.5	6,468,615.1	331.2	66	-60	90
PDRC211	RC	371,120.2	6,468,615.1	331.5	78	-60	90
PDRC212	RC	371,109.3	6,468,615.2	332.4	66	-60	90
PDRC213	RC	371,098.7	6,468,615.4	332.8	72	-60	90
PDRC214	RC	371,169.3	6,468,632.4	329.5	48	-60	90
PDRC215	RC	371,108.4	6,468,630.8	331.7	72	-60	90
PDRC216	RC	371,098.9	6,468,631.1	332.2	72	-60	90
PDRC217	RC	371,183.3	6,468,651.5	329.0	48	-60	90
PDRC218	RC	371,188.0	6,468,672.0	329.9	48	-60	90
PDRC219	RC	371,128.7	6,468,670.7	331.4	72	-60	90
PDRC220	RC	371,188.4	6,468,691.3	330.8	60	-60	90
PDRC221	RC	371,185.8	6,468,710.2	331.7	48	-60	90
PDRC222	RC	371,168.3	6,468,729.6	332.7	66	-60	90
PDRC223	RC	371,181.5	6,468,757.5	331.8	60	-60	90
PDRC224	RC	371,177.8	6,468,632.5	329.2	48	-60	90

Notes:

- Hole locations were measured by a licenced surveyor in MGA 94 zone 51 using a DGPS.
- The azimuth is in true north degrees.

Table 3: *Selected Assays*

Table 2 Composited Assays above 10% K_2O Indicating Rb_2O Zonation										
Hole Id	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**K_2O (%)**	**Na_2O (%)**	**Al_2O_3 (%)**	**SiO_2 (%)**	**Fe_2O_3 (%)**	**LOI (%)**	**Rb2O (%)**
Diamond Core Drill Holes										
PDD161	16.8	32.4	15.6	11.60	3.12	18.72	65.54	0.078	0.28	0.30
PDD161	32.7	40.2	7.5	12.58	2.11	18.60	65.18	0.029	0.41	0.74
PDD162	3.0	24.1	21.1	11.64	3.19	18.90	65.54	0.055	0.31	0.24
PDD162	30.0	36.5	6.5	12.29	2.23	18.55	65.52	0.031	0.39	0.72
PDD163	0.0	20.3	20.3	11.62	3.28	18.77	65.66	0.073	0.24	0.24
PDD163	29.0	39.5	10.5	12.06	2.55	18.92	64.81	0.073	0.43	0.75
PDD164	0.0	22.4	22.4	11.51	3.31	18.79	65.59	0.035	0.28	0.23
PDD164	25.5	39.9	14.4	12.25	2.55	18.73	65.15	0.022	0.32	0.62
PDD165	15.3	26.8	11.6	11.84	2.77	18.83	65.48	0.038	0.51	0.28
PDD165	29.4	37.3	7.9	12.39	2.56	18.77	65.13	0.016	0.26	0.74
PDD166	7.6	22.8	15.2	11.60	3.29	18.71	65.71	0.025	0.22	0.25
PDD166	24.4	36.3	11.9	12.53	2.36	18.76	65.11	0.022	0.39	0.67
PDD167	12.7	27.0	14.3	11.58	3.17	18.62	65.99	0.023	0.29	0.28
PDD167	31.6	38.3	6.8	12.43	2.38	18.61	65.18	0.022	0.33	0.70
PDD168	0.0	23.2	23.2	11.40	3.36	18.77	65.73	0.033	0.27	0.23
PDD168	31.5	39.1	7.6	11.90	2.52	19.21	64.27	0.121	0.57	0.76
PDD169	6.0	34.2	28.2	12.05	2.81	18.78	65.34	0.029	0.40	0.42
PDD170	19.0	27.8	8.8	11.93	2.95	18.70	65.60	0.018	0.25	0.36
PDD170	28.5	35.3	6.8	12.29	2.66	18.81	65.04	0.011	0.22	0.71
PDD174	0.0	25.6	25.6	11.57	3.25	18.73	65.66	0.027	0.25	0.23
PDD174	33.4	38.2	4.8	12.12	2.66	18.87	64.88	0.021	0.36	0.66
PDD175	34.5	38.7	4.2	12.11	2.66	18.79	64.99	0.031	0.42	0.66
PDD176	0.5	33.6	33.1	11.58	3.07	18.52	66.05	0.027	0.30	0.27
Reverse Circulation Drill Holes										
PDRC181	0	17	17	11.56	3.22	18.80	65.59		0.49	0.18
PDRC182	7	26	19	11.41	3.32	18.80	65.76		0.37	0.20
PDRC182	27	34	7	11.53	3.04	18.66	65.52		0.40	0.32
PDRC183	24	33	9	11.40	3.18	18.42	66.03		0.32	0.26
PDRC187	20	30	10	11.37	3.11	18.51	65.71		0.45	0.24
PDRC188	25	33	8	11.26	3.21	18.64	65.74		0.43	0.24
PDRC189	0	36	36	11.43	3.12	18.64	65.71		0.43	0.25
PDRC190	8	38	30	11.53	3.06	18.60	65.77		0.35	0.30
PDRC191	18	31	13	11.53	3.16	18.72	65.38		0.40	0.23
PDRC193	1	30	29	11.48	3.18	18.61	65.79		0.37	0.24
PDRC198	0	10	10	11.32	3.15	18.87	65.31		0.72	0.19

Table 2 Composited Assays above 10% K_2O Indicating Rb_2O Zonation										
Hole Id	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**K_2O (%)**	**Na_2O (%)**	**Al_2O_3 (%)**	**SiO_2 (%)**	**Fe_2O_3 (%)**	**LOI (%)**	**Rb2O (%)**
PDRC198	11	18	7	11.21	3.38	18.62	65.74		0.39	0.19
PDRC198	22	30	8	11.61	3.18	18.77	65.47		0.35	0.28
PDRC199	0	11	11	11.25	2.98	19.01	65.01		0.72	0.20
PDRC199	20	28	8	11.44	3.15	19.04	64.95		0.43	0.28
PDRC200	19	29	10	11.46	3.17	18.78	65.42		0.48	0.24
PDRC201	1	7	6	11.33	2.94	18.76	65.67		0.70	0.21
PDRC201	11	24	13	11.38	3.16	18.84	65.45		0.44	0.24
PDRC203	1	21	20	11.54	3.08	18.82	65.51		0.50	0.25
PDRC203	33	39	6	11.97	2.36	18.81	54.13		0.33	0.69
PDRC204	2	16	14	11.52	2.82	18.77	65.62		0.58	0.24
PDRC204	17	23	6	11.98	2.54	18.88	65.45		0.49	0.35
PDRC204	24	31	7	11.78	2.39	18.55	65.44		0.74	0.43
PDRC206	4	25	21	11.76	2.48	19.16	55.77		0.71	0.29
PDRC206	27	36	9	12.12	2.44	18.62	65.23		0.42	0.63
PDRC207	13	20	7	11.23	3.06	18.73	65.83		0.43	0.24
PDRC207	28	34	6	12.29	2.41	18.69	65.13		0.30	0.68
PDRC208	6	21	15	12.00	1.21	21.28	62.24		2.43	0.27
PDRC208	22	32	10	12.44	0.64	20.59	63.33		2.11	0.46
PDRC209	16	26	10	11.98	2.61	19.24	64.90		0.72	0.27
PDRC209	30	37	7	12.59	2.36	18.65	64.76		0.36	0.73
PDRC214	5	24	19	11.81	2.54	19.00	64.74		0.82	0.29
PDRC214	26	31	5	12.02	2.01	19.79	63.25		1.10	0.44
PDRC217	5	15	10	11.56	2.81	19.05	64.90		0.79	0.20
PDRC217	20	27	7	11.59	3.13	18.94	64.82		0.42	0.29
PDRC220	6	14	8	11.43	3.33	18.85	65.42		0.38	0.18
PDRC221	4	10	6	11.67	3.13	18.97	65.34		0.42	0.18
PDRC221	15	20	5	11.49	3.32	18.69	65.74		0.32	0.18
PDRC222	0	27	27	11.45	3.23	18.73	65.71		0.38	0.20
PDRC224	19	28	9	12.05	2.40	19.21	64.92		0.75	0.28

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Pioneer Dome Project, Microcline Evaluation.

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 for internal use, and not reported herein; or • NQ3 Core samples from holes drilled from surface where shown.
	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. • Industry-standard NQ3 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.*	• 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; or • half core samples of lengths determined by geology vary in weight. • The fusion analytical process for a package of elements specific for whole rock analysis (Intertek code FB1/-0.01RF).
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. o 4.5 inch drill string. o Face-sampling hammer. • Auxiliary and Booster compressors used to exclude ground water; or • NQ3 standard core drilling.
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 mostly under the control of the drill operator and is generally influenced by the experience and knowledge of the operator.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Chip trays are retained for reference (RC) • Half core is retained for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The entire length of the drill holes has been 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; or • Core was cut and quarter core sampled with a maximum sample length being 100cm and a minimum length being 30cm. From the core drilling, only zones considered prospective for microcline (K) 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;or • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 was undertaken in a zirconium bowl to minimise iron contamination • assay method used is standard industry practice for microcline 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The results provided in this release are as received from the laboratory.
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.*	• The collar locations of the holes have 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.*	• Generally 10m x 10m, although some drill sections are wider spaced. Refer to Figure 3.
	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.	• The data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. This work has commenced
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Yes, drill assays are summaries. The principal element oxide is KsO at a lower cut grade of 10% K2O. 2m of contiguous internal dilution is included.
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 holes reported herein have been drilled approximately “along strike”.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No attempt has been made to estimate the true width of the microcline deposit. This will be determined by a drilling programme currently in progressing.
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 M63/665 which is a granted mining lease. • 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 tenement.
	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 M63/665 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.*	• Refer to Table 2 of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	*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.*	• Intersections noted are from 100cm sample intervals or less where specifically noted. • Intersections are based on cumulative frequency population breaks for K2O and Fe2O3. R2O is a common metal equivalent value, being K2O + Na2O.
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 Tables 1 and 3. 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; • Detailed core drilling, on a 10x10m pattern is in progress.