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Exploration Update:

Ultramafic Channel Rocks Intersected in Drilling near the Blair Mine Highlight Potential for New Nickel Sulphide Positions

Six RC drill holes for 1,462 metres completed within 600m of the Blair Mine Portal:

- Encouraging thicknesses of High MgO ultramafic lithologies intersected, highlighting the potential for new nickel sulphide ore shoot discoveries to the east and south of Blair Mine;
- Basal ultramafic contact intersected in five of the six holes drilled;
- Four of the six holes have been prepared for downhole EM surveys

Pioneer Resources Limited ("**Company**" or "**Pioneer**") (ASX: PIO) is pleased to provide an update for the recent drilling program at its 100%-held Blair Nickel Mine.

GOLDEN RIDGE - BLAIR NEAR MINE EXPLORATION

The Blair Nickel Mine (which ceased production in 2008) is located approximately 30 km south-east of Kalgoorlie, within the Northern Kambalda District of Western Australia. The Kambalda District, centred approximately 50km south of the Blair Mine, is regarded as a world class mineral field for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide (as well as significant gold) deposits. Kambalda nickel deposits typically occur in clusters, such that the location, structure and characteristics of each nickel deposit may be used as primary vectors for the discovery of new deposits.

This documented feature of nickel deposit-clustering provides the potential for further discovery at the Blair Mine. To date the bulk of mineralisation has been identified on a single, albeit dislocated, basal contact surface. Few other targets have been drilled even within 200 metres of the known Blair nickel ore shoots.

WORK COMPLETED

The recent drilling near the Blair Nickel Mine totalled six reverse circulation percussion ("RC") (GRRC005 to GRRC010 inclusive) holes for 1,462 metres of advance. A collar summary is provided below in Table 1.

The program was designed to test a range of targets including:

- The projected basal contact position, located beneath the Blair Mine waste dump. This target is the direct result of mapping and an aircore drilling program completed during early 2015.
- Two nickel gossans identified in mapping and sampling programs undertaken during late 2014 and early 2015.
- A test of a SAMSON EM target along strike from the Area 57 mineralisation (Figure 1).

GEOLOGICAL NOTES

Drill hole GRR005, designed to test an EM conductor adjacent to Area 57, intersected a thick sequence of ultramafic lithologies, and pXRF analyses (for field guidance only) indicated moderately anomalous nickel plus copper values at the depth of the anticipated conductor between 183 to 185 metres downhole. The anomalous values are located close to an ultramafic rock and sedimentary rock contact, up plunge of the Area 57 mineralisation.

Drill holes GRR006, GRR007 and GRR008, targeting the projected basal ultramafic contact below the Blair Mine waste dump, intersected moderate to high magnesium ultramafic lithologies, and the target basal ultramafic contact approximately 200 metres below surface, over a strike length of 300m. The ultramafic geochemistry, based on pXRF readings, for GRR008 currently provides the greatest encouragement.

Drill holes GRR009 and GRR010 at Blair East again intersected the basal contact position in both holes. The contact is interpreted to be dipping steeply towards the west.

Samples selected from all six holes have been submitted to a commercial laboratory for multi-element base metal, and platinum and palladium analysis. Current laboratory turn-around for assays is approximately 4 weeks.

Table 1. RC percussion drilling locations

Hole ID	Depth (m)	North (m)	East (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOCO (m)	TOFR (m)
GRR005	240	6579118	377085	-60	055	5	115
GRR006	238	6579172	377516	-60	350	2	26
GRR007	288	6579147	377483	-60	015	1	27
GRR008	228	6579199	377676	-55	350	5	130
GRR009	240	6579715	377691	-60	090	93	158
GRR010	228	6579875	377918	-60	090	14	176

OUTLOOK FOR THE GOLDEN RIDGE PROJECT

The downhole EM surveys will be completed on four of the six holes during the forthcoming two weeks.

Once laboratory assays have been received for the submitted drill hole samples, a comprehensive revision of the geological model will be completed, and the results of the down-hole EM surveys integrated, to generate the next round of drilling targets. The results of this work are expected to be available by the end of June 2015.

- ENDS -



Managing Director
Pioneer Resources Limited

For further information please contact:

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

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

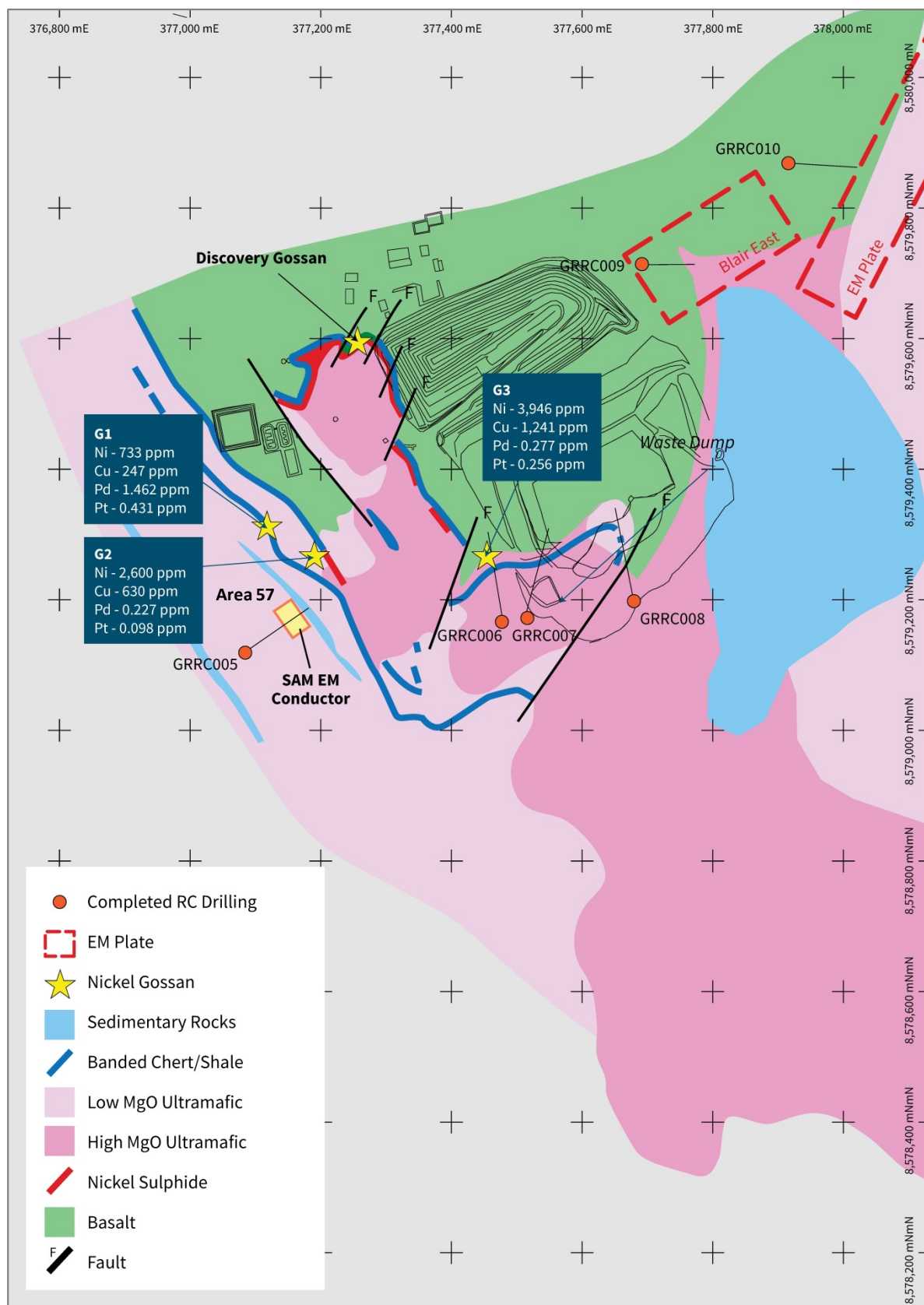


Figure 1. Blair near mine exploration drill hole collar locations

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 and a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member 105893) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member 6034). Mr Crook has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information

This document may contain forward looking statements concerning the projects owned 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.

Glossary:

"Aircore" is a blade drilling technique which returns relatively uncontaminated samples through a central annulus inside the drill pipes. It is used to test the regolith (near surface unconsolidated and weathered rock) as an alternative to RAB drilling when conditions are wet, sandy or holes need to go deeper than practical by RAB.

"EM" means electromagnetic, a geophysical survey technique used to locate conductive rocks which may include nickel sulphide mineralisation. There are a number of configurations of transmitters, receivers and processing available depending on the application including Ground EM: commonly 'moving loop' or 'fixed loop'; DHEM using a 'down hole' receiver coil; and 'versatile time domain' – VTEM which is an airborne system. SAMSON is a type of receiver with a very low signal to noise ratio.

"Gossan" means intensely oxidized, weathered or decomposed rock, usually the upper and exposed part of an ore deposit or mineral vein. In the classic gossan all that remains is iron oxides and quartz often in the form of boxworks, retaining the shape of the dissolved ore minerals.

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

Elements: "Au" means gold, "Cu" copper, "Ni" nickel, "Ag" silver, "Pb" lead, "Zn" zinc, "Pt" platinum, "Pd" palladium.

"pXRF" means portable x-ray fluorescence. Pioneer owns an Olympus portable XRF analyser which is an analytical tool providing semi-quantitative analyses for a range of elements for use by its geoscientists 'in the field'.