

17 September 2015

Diamond Drilling Underway at the Acra Gold Project and then at the Fairwater (Albany Fraser) Nickel Project

Pioneer Resources Limited ("**Company**" or "**Pioneer**") (ASX: PIO) is pleased to inform investors, as foreshadowed in the June 2015 quarterly report, that drilling has commenced at the Kalpini South Gold Prospect, one of a number of gold targets at the Company's 100% held Acra Gold Project, located 60km northeast of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The program consists of 2 diamond drill core holes, and up to 9 reverse circulation (RC) percussion holes designed to test for high grade primary and supergene gold mineralisation. The first of the core holes is underway. (Refer to Figure 1).

The Acra Gold Project is one of the Company's three key exploration assets. The other two are the Fairwater Nickel Project in the Albany Fraser Orogen; and the Blair Dome Nickel Project between Kalgoorlie and Kambalda. All are within Western Australia.

When the two Kalpini South diamond drill core holes are complete, the drilling rig will mobilise to the Fairwater Nickel Project, with drilling planned to start during the last week of September 2015.

Concurrently, the data review for the Blair Dome Project is continuing apace. A two pronged strategy will see 'Near-Mine', poorly tested panels of mineralisation set up as drill targets, and 'New Mine' targets also identified and ranked for drilling. This will provide flexibility should there be a spike in the nickel price, with Near Mine mineralisation able to be brought on-stream with a short lead time.

The Kalpini South Gold Prospect

Previous RC drilling at the Kalpini South Project returned very encouraging results, including those in Table 1 below.

Gold is evident in two styles: re-mobilised gold that has been deposited at a reasonably shallow depth along horizontal oxidation fronts (supergene gold); and primary gold within steeply plunging mineralised structures.

The diamond drill core holes are designed to intersect a primary gold-bearing structure in fresh rock at approximately 150m depth.

Drill core, which is a high quality, solid cylinder of rock, allows for vital structural information and orientation data to be collected, and for specific geological zones to be identified and sampled. This provides a detailed insight into the genesis of the mineralisation sought, and the relative timing of mineralisation to other identifiable geological events. This combined information is then used to plan and optimise future drilling.

Table 1 ¹ Significant results from previous RC drilling programs at the Kalpini South Prospect					
Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Intersection from (m)	Intersection (m)
KSRC004	399,223	6,635,005	120	61	KSRC004: 10m at 6.38g/t
				85	KSRC004: 8m at 1.45g/t
				100	KSRC004: 5m at 3.29g/t
KSRC005	399,244	6,635,000	120	36	KSRC005: 9m at 5.31g/t
KSRC007	399,206	6,634,987	150	94	KSRC007: 13m at 3.31g/t
KSRC010	399,143	6,635,022	150	85	KSRC010: 8m at 1.41g/t
				128	KSRC010: 3m at 5.44g/t
KSRC018	399,257	6,635,045	138	97	KSRC018: 18m at 1.98g/t
KSRC021	399,175	6,635,065	129	85	KSRC021: 6m at 1.89g/t

OUTLOOK FOR THE ACRA PROJECT

Kalpini South is one of a number of gold targets the Company has identified and where RC drilling has already confirmed the presence of significant gold mineralisation. Others include the Jubilee Gift, Jubilee East, Acra and Carmelia South Prospects, which all occur within a 20km long, north-west trending, structural corridor.

The Company holds a soil geochemistry database which covers the Acra Project that includes over 20,000 gold analyses, largely collected by previous nickel explorers. In addition, approximately 110 reconnaissance drill holes (again generally drilled for nickel) intersected at least 1g/t gold. The majority the mineralised drilling is sited within an 8km section of the overall structural corridor, between the Acra and Jubilee Gift Prospects (shown on Figure 1) highlighting the high prospectivity of this part of the Project.

Other targets are evident outside the Acra to Jubilee Gift Zone. Priority is given to locations where soil geochemistry coincides with locations identified on the Company's structural geology map as likely to be prospective for gold - the Kalpini South Prospect falls into this category.

Often infill soil sampling is required to provide sufficient detail to generate drill targets for gold, and during 2015 the Company has taken approximately 3,000 samples at the Jubilee Gift, Matrix and Kalpini South Prospects to date.

Pioneer is progressively evaluating its targets in a sequence reflecting the priority attributed each target. Ongoing work programs include:

- Definitive-scale soil geochemistry programs at Kalpini West, Mayday North, Iron King, Jubilee West and other structural targets;
- As soil programs are completed, RC drilling programs will be committed to where warranted. Presently, RC drill programs have been prepared for the Jubilee East, Kalpini South, Matrix, and the Carmelia South Prospects, but more are expected to be identified. The next phase of drilling is planned for the Acra-Jubilee Gift Zone, in late 2015 or early 2016.
- Aircore drilling over new geochemical targets, and in areas where alluvial channels preclude the use of soil geochemistry.



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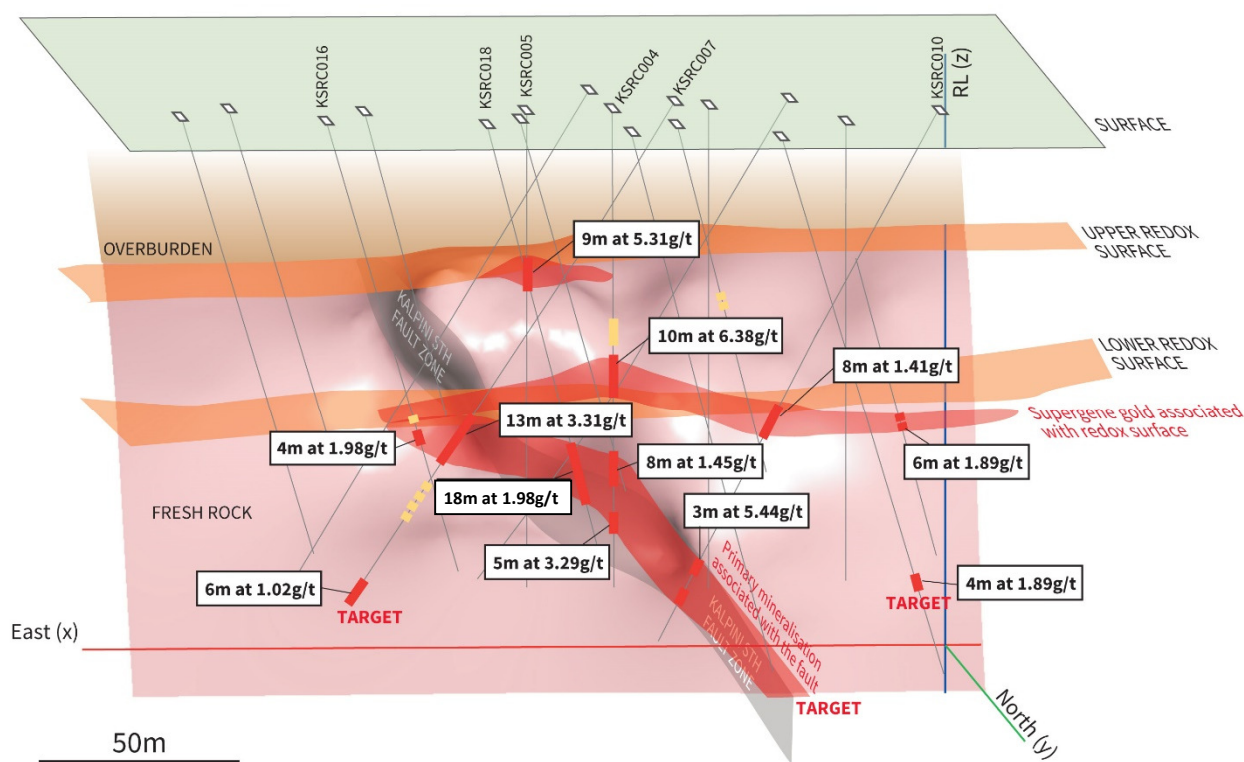


Figure 1: An oblique section showing an interpretation of the Kalpini South Gold Deposit. Diamond core drill holes will test for primary mineralisation in fresh rock, while RC drilling will test for supergene gold that has been deposited at redox surfaces.

When considering the gold intercepts, please see Note 1 below.

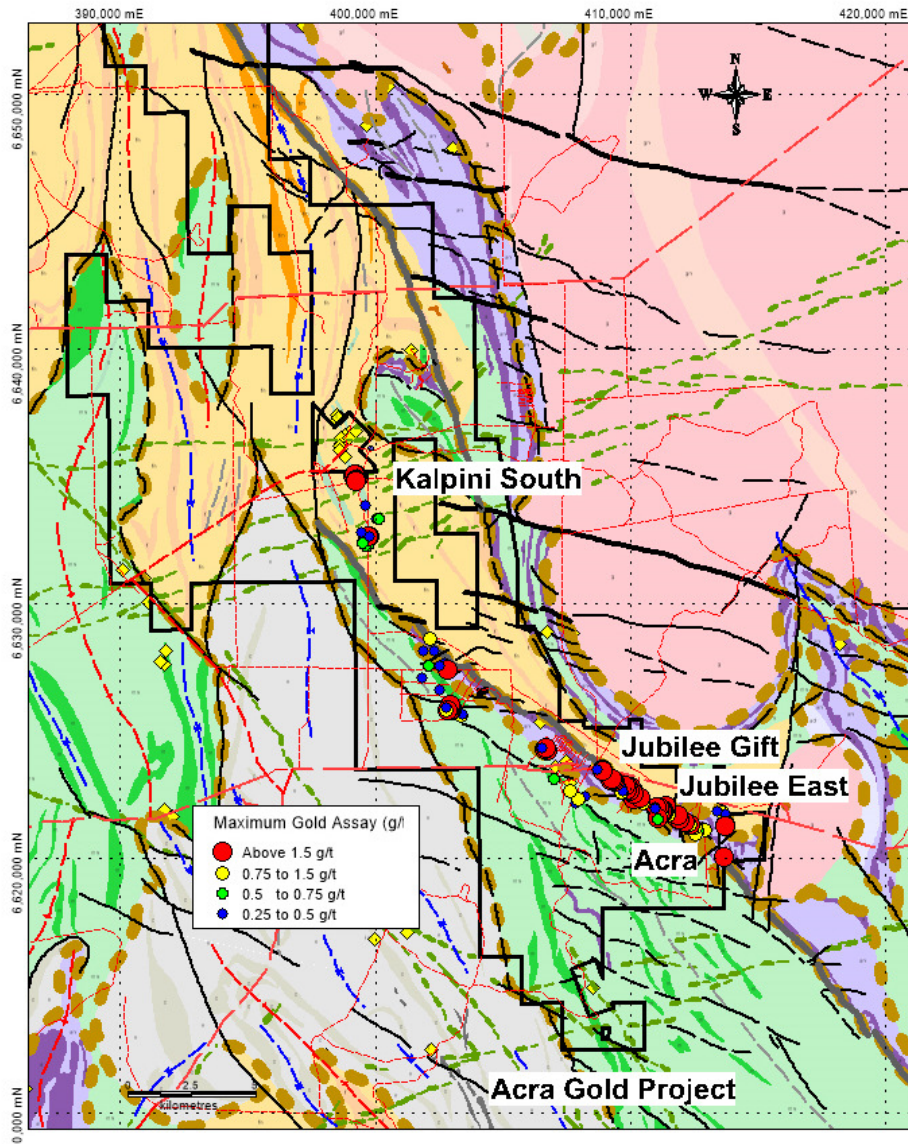


Figure 2: Solid Interpretive Geological and Structural Map (Isles 2015), showing the location of drill holes that intersected gold mineralisation. Many of the anomalous holes are from reconnaissance drilling and have not had follow-up, deeper forms of drill testing. This map highlights the opportunity that attracted Pioneer to the Acra Gold Project.

Note 1. For further information about drill intersections noted on Figure 1 and in Table 1, refer to the Company's announcements dated 16 April 2014, 22 October 2014, 26 June 2015 and Quarterly Activities Report ending 31 December 2013, 31 January 2014.

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

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 by RAB.

"Diamond Drilling" or "Core Drilling" uses a diamond-set drill bit to produce a cylindrical core of rock.

"g/t" means grams per tonne (used for precious metals) and is equivalent to ppm.

"ppm" means 1 part per million by weight.

"RAB" means rotary air blast, a cost-effective drilling technique used to test the regolith (near surface unconsolidated and weathered rock) for plumes of trace-level gold that may have dispersed from a nearby primary source of gold. In this type of work gold values above 0.2g/t are considered anomalous and above 1g/t, very anomalous.

"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.

"Regolith" means the layer of loose, heterogeneous material covering solid rock. It includes dust, soil, broken rock, and other related materials. In Western Australia it most commonly refers to the almost ubiquitous layer of weathered and decomposed rock overlying fresh rock.

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

"N", "S", "E", or "W" refer to the compass orientations north, south, east or west respectively.

"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 'in the field'.