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Second High-Grade Lithium Project Acquired in Ontario, Canada

Raleigh Lithium (Spodumene) Project located nearby to the Mavis Lithium Project

Perth Western Australia, 13 July 2016: Pioneer Resources Limited ("Company" or "Pioneer") (ASX: PIO) and International Lithium Corp ("ILC") (TSX.V:ILC) are pleased to advise of a second Option Agreement ("Agreement") between the companies enabling Pioneer to initially earn a 51% interest and, subject to ILC's participation, up an 80% interest, in the Raleigh Lithium Project. The Raleigh Project, currently owned 100% by ILC, is located 60km southeast of the Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario (see Figure 1). The acquisition of the Mavis Lake lithium project was announced to the market on 15 March 2016.

- **Option to acquire an initial 51% interest and, subject to ILC's participation, up to an 80% interest in the Raleigh Lithium (spodumene) Project in Ontario, Canada**
- **Raleigh is located 60km southeast of the Mavis Lithium Project, by sealed road**
- **High grades intersected in core drilling included RL10-2: 8.5m at 2.38% Li_2O from 84m**
- **Upside lithium potential provided by multiple additional, undrilled pegmatite targets**

The Agreement will provide Pioneer with its second Canadian lithium (spodumene) pegmatite field, along with the Mavis Lithium Project. Establishing advanced lithium projects in close proximity increases the likelihood of a future single infrastructure lithium production hub.

Table 1: 2010 Highlight Drilling Intersections from Pegmatite #1.*

- **RL10-1: 2.7m at 2.02% Li2O from 29.3m; and**
- **RL10-1: 7.8m at 1.49% Li_2O from 153.2m**
- **RL10-2: 8.5m at 2.38% Li_2O from 84m,**
  Includes 2.5m at 3.99% Li_2O from 87.5m
- **RL10-3: 5.95m at 1.64% Li_2O from 103.05m**
  Includes 5m at 0.032% Ta_2O_5 from 104m
- **RL10-5: 5m at 1.31% Li_2O from 26m**
  Includes 5m at 0.022% Ta_2O_5 from 27m
- **RL10-6: 14.2m at 1.07% Li_2O from 114m**

** Drill core intersections reported have not been converted into true width. Appropriate rounding of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 values applied.*

The Raleigh lithium Project Agreement is consistent Pioneer's strategy of acquiring and advancing key demand-driven commodities both in Canada and Western Australia.

The Raleigh Project covers an area of 440 hectares (see Figure 2). Historically the Project has been targeted for its tantalum potential, however 2010 drilling demonstrated the Project's prospectivity for lithium. At least 6 pegmatites have spodumene identified in outcrop and a number of lithium litho-geochemical anomalies have been identified to be evaluated with drilling expected during the September and December quarters of 2016.

Pioneer plans to commit to additional exploration programs in 2016 at both the Raleigh and Mavis Lake Lithium Projects, completing exploration concurrently utilising ILC's existing Canadian-based technical team.

Key terms of the transaction are provided in this announcement.

About the Raleigh Lithium Project

The Raleigh Lithium Project is located 75 km southeast of Dryden, and 60 kilometres southeast the Company's Mavis Lithium Project. Dryden provides an airport, general labour force, general goods, accommodation and modern services. Both projects are located less than eight kilometres from the Trans-Canada highway and railway (Figure 1). Skilled labour, mining and specialized exploration services and equipment is available from larger cities such as Thunder Bay, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, which are located respectively 280 km southeast and 320 km west of Dryden.

A spodumene-bearing pegmatite, which bears his name, was first discovered in the area by prospector Stan Johnson in 1966. Subsequently Fred Breaks identified numerous occurrences of rare-element mineralisation in pegmatites within a south-south-westerly zone, approximately 1.5km wide and 4km in length. More recent lithium geochemistry surveys have highlighted additional areas to advance through mapping and drilling.

The largest pegmatite body recognised to date, Pegmatite #1, has been intersected in drilling over a strike length of 400 metres, and exhibits good down-dip continuity as evidenced by the intersections listed in Table 1.

The Johnson Pegmatite has been tested by a single drill hole to date (RL01-06), which returned strongly anomalous tantalum values. The identification of spodumene in a nearby outcrop however confirms its potential to host significant lithium mineralisation.

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. Recent technological advancements have led to an increase in demand for lithium. The successful commercialisation of larger scale, lithium-based batteries by the automotive industry and in home electricity storage units will drive demand growth for the foreseeable future.

Ongoing Work Programs

- Existing ground magnetic survey data is being reprocessed using up-to-date techniques. Orientation work elsewhere, and reprocessed historical data, indicates pegmatite zones are represented as magnetic lows, and modern magnetic data may better identify blind, but near surface, pegmatite mineralisation.
- Rock geochemistry has identified lithium-bearing rocks, with mineral assemblages that indicate proximity to rare-metal pegmatites. Further rare-metal geochemistry (Li, Cs, and Ta) coupled with geological, structural and the new geophysical interpretation will be the key to new-target generation.
- Drilling to identify new, and further define known, spodumene occurrences. This includes testing whether pegmatite bodies have displaced by faults, as appears to be evident in ground magnetic data and surface rock-chip geochemistry.

Key Components of the Transaction

- On electing to proceed, Pioneer may earn a 51% interest in the Project by expending C$1.25 million on exploration activities within a period of 3 years ("First Earn In"); and paying to ILC a total amount C$250,000 in an approximate 50/50 proportion of cash and shares over three years. Pioneer has indicated that it plans to adopt a minimum C$500,000 budget for the Project, for the next 12 months.
- Following the First Earn In, ILC will accrue a 1.5% Net Smelter Return royalty. Pioneer may buy back this royalty for C$1.5 million.
- ILC and Pioneer will either form a Joint Venture with further development expenditure met on a pro-rata basis, or Pioneer may earn an additional 29% (to earn a total interest of 80%) through completing a pre-feasibility study, as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) standards, within 7 years. Thereafter the Joint Venturers will contribute on a pro-rata basis. If either party dilutes to 15% project equity, it will retire from the joint venture and revert to a 1.5% royalty.
- Pioneer may participate in the acquisition of other lithium project opportunities identified by ILC.

Pioneer Managing Director Mr David Crook said:
"The benefits of the Strategic Alliance with ILC are becoming evident with Pioneer securing an option to acquire a majority interest in of the Raleigh Lithium Project. The objective of the Strategic Alliance is to develop an operational hub for spodumene concentrate at a location with advanced infrastructure, and adding the nearby Raleigh Project to the Mavis Lake Lithium Project greatly enhances the Dryden district as a preferred location. Field work has commenced at the Mavis Project, and drilling is expected to commence in September 2016 with programmes planned for both Raleigh and Mavis Lake Lithium Projects. We look forward to informing the market as further progress is made."

- ENDS -

For further information about drill intersections noted in the text and on Figures refer to the following announcements: by International Lithium Corporation at www. Internationallithium.com including:

- Significant Tantalum Mineralization discovered in new Raleigh Lake Pegmatite Field near Ignace, Ontario, August 30, 1999 (www.avalonadvancedmaterials.com).
- Drilling Confirms Depth Continuity of Tantalum-Bearing Pegmatites at Raleigh Lake, October 1, 1999 (www.avalonadvancedmaterials.com).
- High Grade Cesium Discovered at Lilypad Lakes / Significant Tantalum Values Intersected at Raleigh Lake, October 20, 1999 (www.avalonadvancedmaterials.com).
- Exploration Update, December 28, 2001 (www.avalonadvancedmaterials.com).
- Phase One Drill Program Completed on Raleigh Lake Lithium Project, March 9, 2010 (www.abenresources.com).
- Consolidated Abaddon Drills 9 Metres 1.3% Lithium at Raleigh Lake Lithium and Rare Earth Project, April 14, 2010 (www.abenresources.com).
- International Lithium Corp. Acquires High Grade Raleigh Lithium Project Near Mavis; Creates Upper Canada Lithium Pool — a New Multiproject Initiative, March 23, 2016 (www.internationallithium.com).

Provided by Pioneer:

- High Grade Lithium Project Joint Venture. Strategic Alliance with International Lithium Corporation, 15 March 2016
- Pioneer Resources to Proceed with the Mavis Lithium Project Acquisition and Strategic Alliance, 22 June 2016.

Breaks, F. W., 1993: *Granite-Related Mineralization in Northwestern Ontario: Raleigh Lake and Separation Rapids (English River) Rare-Element Pegmatite Fields. Project Unit 93-11.*

Breaks, F. W., Selway, J.B., and Tindle, A.G., 2003: *Fertile peraluminous granites and related rare-element mineralization in pegmatites, Superior Province, Northwest and Northeast Ontario: Operation Treasure Hunt; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6099, 179p.*

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

About Pioneer Resources Limited

Pioneer is an active junior exploration company focused on key global demand-driven commodities. This includes a portfolio of strategically located, quality lithium assets in Northwest Ontario, Canada and Western Australia as well as gold, nickel and other commodity projects in sought after mining regions in Western Australia.

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

The Mavis and Raleigh Lithium Projects together provide exposure to one the most prominent demand- driven commodities at present, being lithium in spodumene.

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; hybrid car and rechargeable batteries; and energy-efficient lighting.

The Company's commitment to other projects, including its 100%-held Acra Gold Project, and 100%-held Blair Dome Nickel Sulphide Project, remains unchanged and it will provide details of the next phase of planned exploration initiatives in due course.

Please note that Pioneer Non-Executive Director, Mr Wayne Spilsbury, is also a non-executive director of ILC, and introduced the initial Mavis Lithium Project to Pioneer, however did not participate in negotiations nor the decision-making process in assessing the merits of these acquisitions for the Company.

About International Lithium Corporation

ILC's primary focus is the Mariana lithium-potash brine project, within the South American "Lithium Belt" that is the host to the vast majority of global salt lake lithium resources, reserves and production.

Complementing this are the Mavis and Raleigh Lithium Projects in Canada and the Avalonia Project in Ireland, both with pegmatite hosts.

In addition to Pioneer as its joint venture partner at the Mavis and Raleigh Lithium Projects, ILC has joint ventures with its second largest shareholder, Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co Ltd, of China for Avalonia Project and Mariana Projects and is now capitalised at approximately C$24 million.

Glossary

"Li_2O" means Lithia, or Lithium Oxide, and is the elemental metal quantity converted to its oxide (in percent (%)), which is a form of reporting used for lithium in scientific literature. The conversion factor for Li to Li_2O is 2.152.

"Spodumene" is a lithium aluminosilicate (pyroxene) found in certain rare-element pegmatites, with the formula $LiAlSi_2O_6$. Spodumene is the principal lithium mineral sourced from pegmatites and is the preferred source for high purity lithium products.

"Be" means beryllium, "Cs" caesium, "Li" Lithium, "Nb" niobium, "Rb" rubidium, "Sb" antimony, "Sn" tin, "Ta" tantalum.

"Pegmatite**"** is a common plutonic rock of variable texture and coarseness that is composed of interlocking crystals of widely different sizes. They are formed by fractional crystallization of an incompatible element-enriched granitic melt. Several factors control whether or not barren granite will fractionate to produce a fertile granite melt (Černý 1991; Breaks 2003):

- presence of trapped volatiles: fertile granites crystallize from a volatile-rich melt.
- composition of melt: fertile granites are derived from an aluminium-rich melt.
- source of magma: barren granites are usually derived from the partial melting of an igneous source (I-type), whereas fertile granites are derived from partial melting of a peraluminous sedimentary source (S-type).
- degree of partial melting: fertile granites require a high degree of partial melting of the source rock that produced the magma.

Initially, fractional crystallization of a granitic melt will form barren granite consisting of common rock forming minerals such as quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase and mica. Because incompatible rare elements, such as Be, Li, Nb, Ta, Cs, B, which do not easily fit into the crystal of these common rock-forming minerals, become increasingly concentrated in the granitic melt as common rock forming minerals continue to crystallize and separate from the melt.

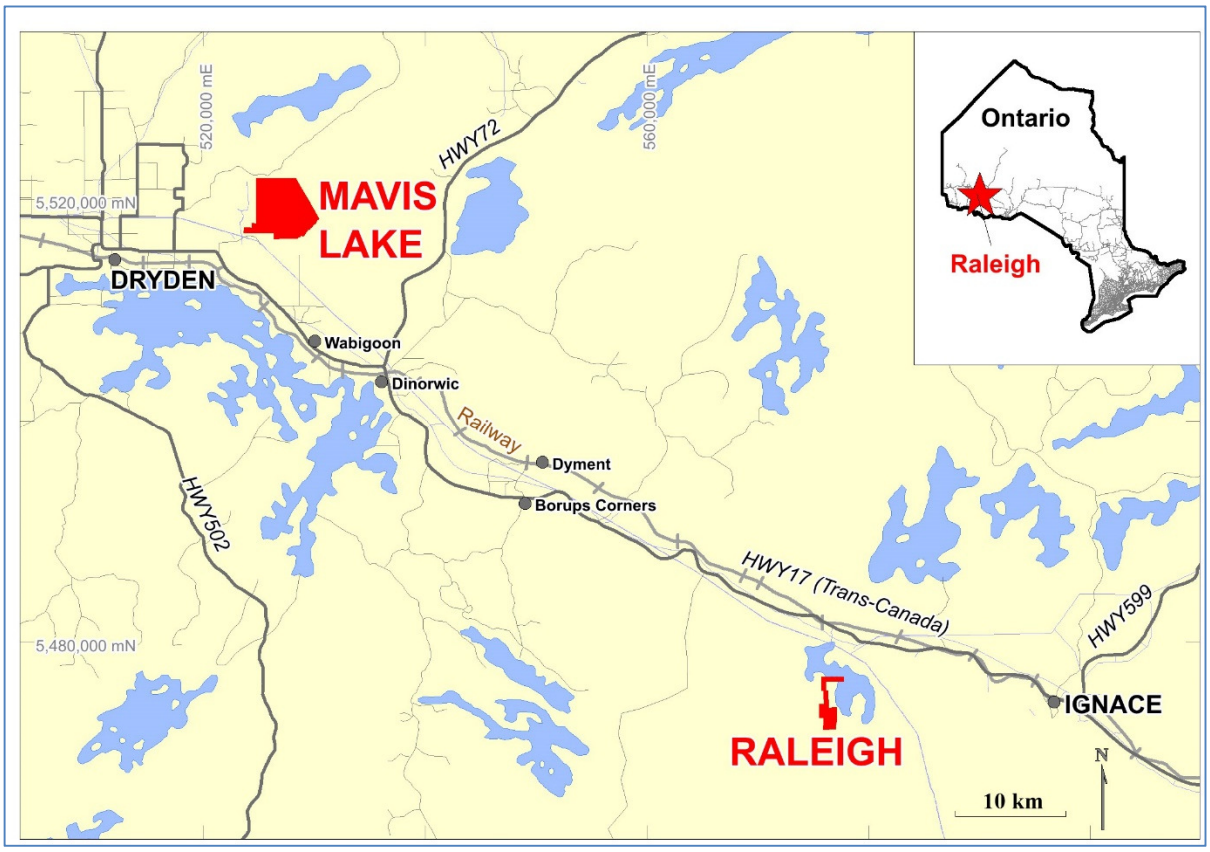

***Figure 1**: Location of Raleigh and Mavis Lithium Projects, Northwest Ontario, Canada.*

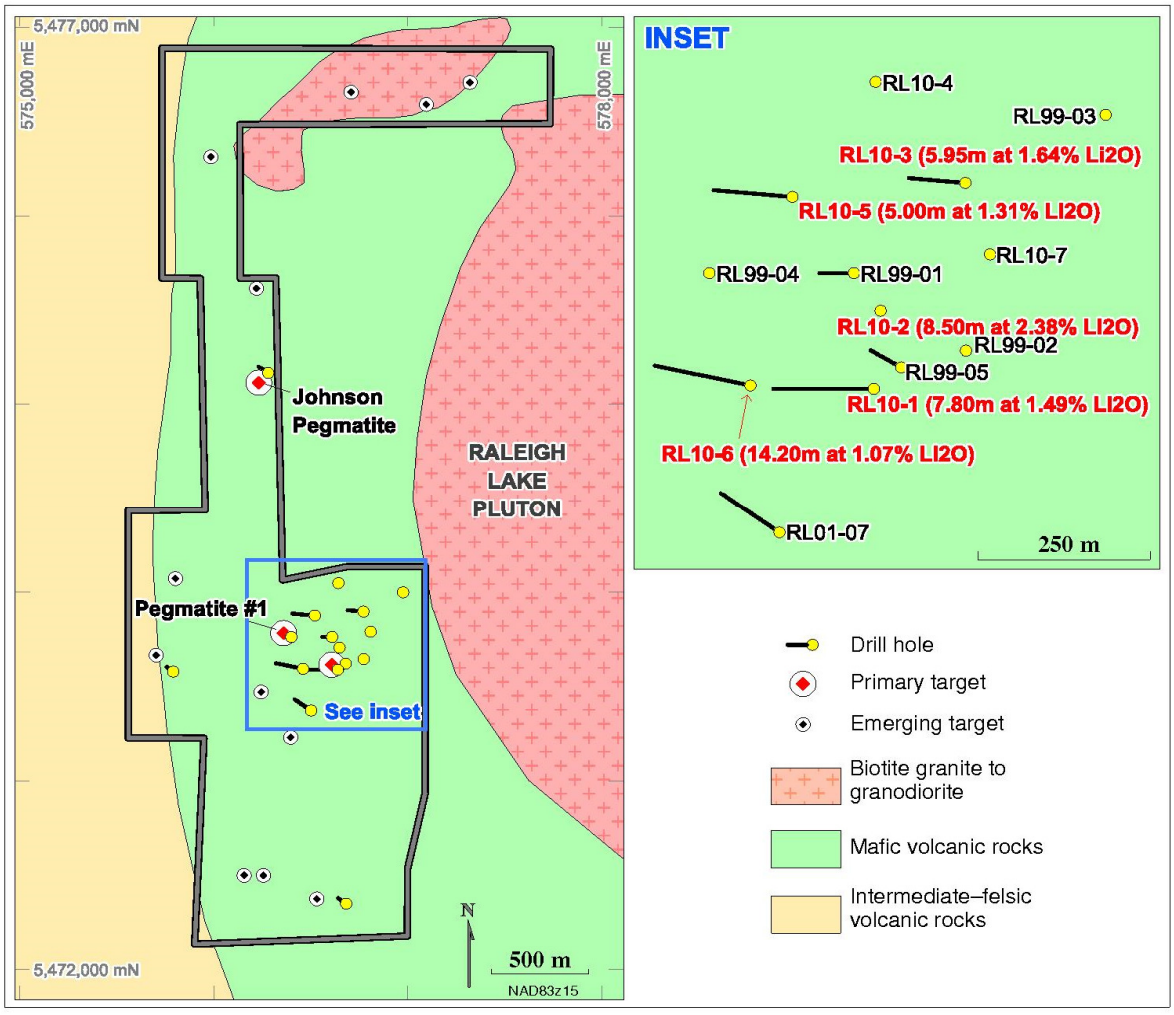

***Figure 2.** Project tenure outline, overlaying geology, pegmatite outcrops and drill holes*

Photo 1: *Numerous vertical elongate blades of greeny-grey spodumene interlocked with grey feldspar.*

Pegmatite #1 at the Raleigh Project

Photo 2: *Geologists inspecting the northern Pegmatite #1 outcrop.*

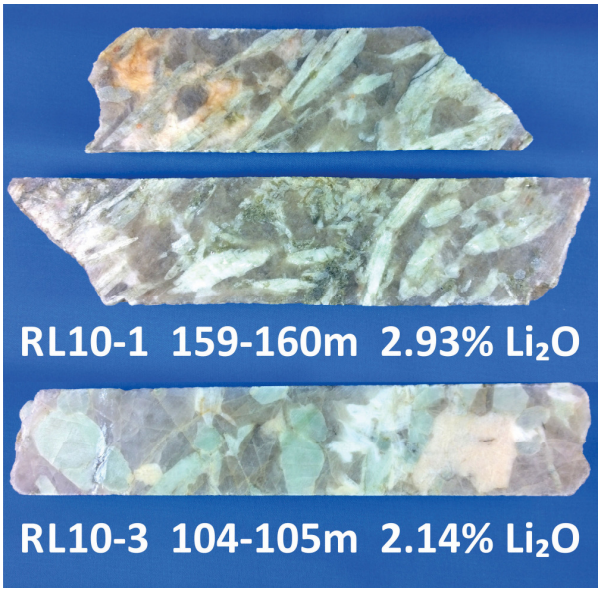

Photo 3: *Greeny-grey spodumene crystals in pieces of 2010 drill core from within the marked intervals drilled at Pegmatite #1.*

Photo 2: *Light-coloured, spodumene-bearing pegmatite in core from 2010 drilling. Drill hole RL10-3 from 103.05–109.00 metres contains 1.635% Li_2O.*

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 activities 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 consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 and ILC believe 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 and ILC have made every reasonable effort to ensure the veracity of the information presented they cannot expressly guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the estimates, forecasts and conclusions contained herein. Accordingly, the statements in the presentation should be used for general guidance only.

APPENDIX 1. Drill Hole Information, Result Summary

Table 2
Drill Hole Collar Summary

Hole ID	Type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth	Operator	Drill Year
RL99-01	DDH	576610	5473761	480*	270	-70	146	AVL	1999
RL99-02	DDH	576773	5473645	480*	–	-90	173	AVL	1999
RL99-03	DDH	576976	5473998	480*	–	-90	59	AVL	1999
RL99-04	DDH	576400	5473761	480*	–	-90	75	AVL	1999
RL99-05	DDH	576679	5473620	480*	300	-70	149	AVL	1999
RL01-06	DDH	576281	5475166	480*	305	-70	176	AVL	2001
RL01-07	DDH	576502	5473372	480*	305	-70	302	AVL	2001
RL01-08	DDH	575792	5473578	483	305	-70	125	AVL	2001
RL01-09	DDH	576683	5472349	494	305	-70	149	AVL	2001
RL10-1	DDH	576639	5473588	477	270	-50	227	ABN	2010
RL10-2	DDH	576649	5473705	478	–	-90	191.3	ABN	2010
RL10-3	DDH	576772	5473896	486	275	-65	191	ABN	2010
RL10-4	DDH	576642	5474047	490	–	-90	296	ABN	2010
RL10-5	DDH	576521	5473875	476	275	-50	179	ABN	2010
RL10-6	DDH	576460	5473593	476	282	-50	221	ABN	2010
RL10-7	DDH	576808	5473789	481	–	-90	158.2	ABN	2010

AVL: Avalon Ventures Ltd (now Avalon Advanced Materials Inc.)
ABN: Consolidated Abaddon Resources Inc. (now Aben Resources Ltd)
* Nominal RL

Table 3
Raleigh Project Diamond Core Drilling: Selected Assays

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Li_2O	$Ta2O_5t$	Rb_2O	Cs_2O	Nb_2O_5
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
RL99-01		90.4	91.2	0.8	1.278	0.011	0.201	0.017	0.010
	incl.	90.4	90.8	0.4	1.747	0.010	0.174	0.016	0.008
RL99-02		107.15	108.6	1.45	1.900	0.014	0.437	0.058	0.012
RL99-04		26	29.4	3.4	1.402	0.009	0.234	0.019	0.011
	incl.	27.3	28.3	1	2.186	0.011	0.331	0.024	0.011
RL99-04		57.35	57.75	0.4	1.076	0.019	0.314	0.015	0.012
RL99-05		32.5	33.95	1.45	1.164	0.025	0.311	0.022	0.011
RL99-05		108.48	112	3.52	1.048	0.010	0.248	0.016	0.010
	incl.	108.48	108.95	0.47	2.389	0.011	0.236	0.015	0.008
	incl.	111.3	112	0.7	1.881	0.017	0.283	0.018	0.008
RL01-7		182.3	185.4	3.1	1.054	0.018	0.225	0.009	0.010
	incl.	182.3	183.75	1.45	1.619	0.011	0.113	0.004	0.009
RL10-1		29.3	32	2.7	2.015	0.013	0.304	0.018	0.008
RL10-1		153.2	161	7.8	1.486	0.012	0.171	0.010	0.012
	incl.	153.2	154.3	1.1	1.773	0.034	0.245	0.014	0.030
	incl.	154.3	154.8	0.5	2.038	0.012	0.162	0.012	0.009
	incl.	155.3	156	0.7	2.733	0.005	0.078	0.006	0.007
	incl.	159	160	1	2.927	0.004	0.066	0.004	0.003
RL10-1		216.8	219.5	2.7	1.137	0.007	0.144	0.011	0.006
	incl.	218.3	219.1	0.8	1.670	0.011	0.080	0.004	0.007
RL10-2		84	92.5	8.5	2.379	0.006	0.126	0.009	0.005
	incl.	84	84.5	0.5	4.476	0.001	0.229	0.012	0.001

Table 3 Raleigh Project Diamond Core Drilling: Selected Assays									
Hole ID		**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Li_2O**	**Ta2O_5t**	**Rb_2O**	**Cs_2O**	**Nb_2O_5**
		(m)	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**
	incl.	87	87.5	0.5	2.798	0.006	0.073	0.008	0.004
	incl.	87.5	88	0.5	3.357	0.013	0.129	0.012	0.009
	incl.	88	88.5	0.5	3.551	0.009	0.079	0.006	0.011
	incl.	88.5	89	0.5	4.648	0.010	0.029	0.003	0.008
	incl.	89	89.5	0.5	4.950	0.007	0.067	0.005	0.007
	incl.	89.5	90	0.5	3.465	0.003	0.103	0.006	0.002
RL10-3		103.05	109	5.95	1.635	0.027	0.295	0.033	0.009
	incl.	103.05	104	0.95	2.075	0.006	0.222	0.027	0.003
	incl.	104	105	1	2.137	0.055	0.202	0.032	0.009
RL10-4		185	186.8	1.08	1.226	0.015	0.454	0.030	0.013
RL10-5		26	31	5	1.308	0.018	0.167	0.018	0.015
	incl.	27	28	1	1.668	0.020	0.150	0.010	0.025
	incl.	30	31	1	1.982	0.022	0.163	0.012	0.012
RL10-6		114	128.2	14.2	1.070	0.008	0.164	0.017	0.007
	incl.	114	114.7	0.7	2.303	0.013	0.156	0.010	0.007
	incl.	124.7	125.2	0.5	2.733	0.004	0.147	0.009	0.005

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Raleigh Lithium Project:

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.***	• **NQ2 Diamond Core.**
	• ***Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.***	• **Core: Standard core delivery and markup into trays.** • **Certified Reference Material were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards reported within acceptable limits.**
	• ***Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*** • ***In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.***	• **Core samples: selected typically 0.5 to 2m samples of half core. Samples did not cross lithological boundaries. Phases identified within the pegmatites were sampled separately for better characterization.** • **Approximately 2kg per m core in sample were crushed with 75% passing 2mm; a 250g split was then pulverized to 95% passing 105µm (RL10 samples) or 150 µm (RL99 and RL01 samples) to produce an ~50 gram charge for analysis.** • **Samples were analysed using a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES or AAS finish.**
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).***	• **NQ2 diamond core. Core was not orientated.**
Drill sample recovery	• ***Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.***	• **The geologist records occasions when sample quality is poor, or core return is low, or the sample compromised in another fashion.**
	• ***Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.***	• **Diamond core was monitored, and high rates of recovery were achieved.**
	• ***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.***	• **Sample recoveries were generally good, therefore no study was made. The samples were considered fit for purpose.**
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, pegmatite phase, 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.** • **Samples that are representative of lithology are kept in core trays for future reference.**
	• ***The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.***	• **The entire length of the drill holes were 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.***	• **Core samples were sawn in half.** • **Sample preparation was deemed fit for purpose.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• ***For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.***	
	• ***Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.***	• **Geologist looks for evidence of sample contamination, which would be recorded if evident.** • **Samples are for geochemistry, and therefore fit for purpose.**
	• ***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 regular intervals.** • **Laboratory quality control samples are also monitored.**
	• ***Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.***	• **Field samples in the order of 2-3.5kg are considered to correctly represent the lithium and rare metals in potential ore at the Raleigh Project.**
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 and assay method used is considered to be standard industry practice and is appropriate for the type of deposit. The peroxide fusion technique is a near total digestion for elements of interest.**
	• ***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.***	• **None were used**
	• ***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. The standards show results within acceptable limits of accuracy, with good precision. 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.***	• **Not at this stage of the project development.**
	• ***Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.***	• **The Company has a digital SQL drilling database where information is stored, or information provided in Work Assessment lodged with the Ontario Geological Survey.** • **The Company uses a range of consultants to load and validate data, and appraise quality control samples.**
	• ***Discuss any adjustment to assay data.***	• **The Company has not adjusted any assay data.**
Location of data points	• ***Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.***	• **Collar surveys for holes with prefix RL01 and RL10 were completed using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +-5 metres. Downhole surveys were conducted with a Reflex instrument for the RL10 holes. RL99-series holes were positioned using a local grid.**
	• ***Specification of the grid system used.***	• **NAD83 Zone 15, or converted to this if originally in NAD27 Zone 15.**
	• ***Quality and adequacy of topographic control.***	• **Fit for purpose.**
Data spacing and distribution	• ***Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.***	• **Individual drill holes.**
	• ***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.***	• **Diamond core spacing is too wide for a resource calculation at present.**
	• ***Whether sample compositing has been applied.***	• **Composites were not calculated other than individual pegmatite intersections by weighted average over arbitrary length intervals.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.***	• **Some holes were scissored to reduce the likelihood of sampling bias due to orientation. This is standard practice in evaluating pegmatite hosted deposits.**
Sample security	• ***The measures taken to ensure sample security.***	• **Avalon Ventures Ltd and Consolidated Abaddon Resources Inc. used standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis.**
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 Canadian exploration industry.**

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 within 4218371, 4245250, 4274924 and 4274925, which are granted Mineral Claims.** • **The tenements are located approximately 20km W of Ingace, Ontario, Canada.** • **International Lithium Corp and Robert John Fairservice are the registered holders of the tenements and International Lithium Corp holds a 100% unencumbered interest in minerals within the tenements.** • **There is no registered claim for Native Title which covers the tenements.**
	• ***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 the mineral claims are 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.***	• **This report refers to data generated by Avalon Ventures Ltd and Consolidated Abaddon Resources Inc.**
Geology	• ***Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.***	• **The Raleigh Prospect hosts zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium, tantalum, caesium and rubidium.**
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***	• **Refer to Table 2 of this announcement.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth plus hole length. • ***If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.***	
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 in Table 3 are have the 'from' and 'to' meterage marked.** • **Intervals reported are above a 1% Li_2O (lower) cutoff,** • **No metal equivalent values have been used, however metal units have been converted to metal oxide units, a standard industry practice.**
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 are of drilled metres from surface, and most often are not an accurate indication of true width. True widths are estimated to be 80–95% of intercept width.**
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.***	• **Representative reporting of drill details has been provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 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.***	• **Having ascertained the strike and dip of mineralised pegmatites at the Raleigh Lithium Project the next phase of drilling will be conducted using a similar drilling pattern to test for along-strike and down-dip extensions.** • **Fences of additional drill holes, on a nominal 100 x 20m grid are planned to test other geochemical, geophysical and geological targets.**