ASX Announcement

03 November 2025

Pioneer Expands Critical Minerals Footprint in Idaho Following Successful Maiden Field Program at North Pine

Completion of first field campaign and land expansion at Silver Cliffs strengthen Pioneer's position in Idaho's premier critical minerals district

Highlights

- **Expansion of Silver Cliff Prospect at the North Pine Project:** Pioneer has staked an additional 41 lode claims at the Silver Cliffs Prospect, expanding the total to 80 lode claims (~6.47 km^2). The North Pine Project now comprises 227 claims covering approximately (~18.37 Km^2), solidifying Pioneer's footprint in the district.
- **Proximity to Newly Acquired Resolution Minerals (ASX:RML) Johnson Creek Tungsten & Antimony Mill**: The newly staked Silver Cliffs claims surround Resolution Minerals recently acquired Johnson Creek Tungsten & Antimony Mill, providing potential downstream processing opportunities and value leverage for future tungsten and antimony development (*ASX: RML 31/10/2025*).
- **Strategic Expansion in a Proven District:** North Pine now represents one of the largest contiguous critical minerals projects in the Idaho's central mineral belt, targeting antimony, tungsten, gold and associated polymetallic mineralisation.
- **Maiden Field Exploration Program Completed**: Pioneer has successfully completed its maiden reconnaissance and sampling program at the North Pine Project in Idaho. A total of 129 samples (excluding QA/QC standards and blanks) were collected across the Northman, Silver Cliffs and Springfield Prospects *(see figure 1).*
- **Sampling of Historic Tailings for Recovery Testing**: Material collected from the Springfield Prospect's historic tungsten mine tailings will undergo recovery test work, representing a low-cost, near-term opportunity to evaluate potential tungsten reprocessing value.
- **North Pine Project, Idaho: A Tier-One Critical Minerals Opportunity**
  - **Strategically Positioned:** Strategically located nearby to one of North America's most advanced antimony-gold developments (Perpetua's Stibnite Project).
  - **Historic High-Grade Tungsten Mine:** (*see PLN ASX: 09/10/2025*)
  - **Geological Analogues:** The Northman Prospect with directly analogous geology to Perpetua Stibnite Gold Project.
- **Aligned with US Critical Mineral Priorities:** Projects primarily target antimony and tungsten both designated by the US Government as critical to national security and defence supply chains.

Pioneer Lithium Limited (ASX Code: **PLN**) ('**Pioneer'** or '**the Company'**) Pioneer Lithium Limited is pleased to announce the successful completion of its maiden field exploration program at the North Pine Project, located in Idaho, US.

The program marks the Company's first on-ground exploration in the region and included detailed geological reconnaissance, structural mapping, and the collection of 129 rock, soil and sediment samples across the Springfield, Silver Cliffs and Northman Prospects.

All samples have been submitted to American Assay Laboratories an accredited US laboratory for multi elements geochemical analysis, including tungsten, antimony, gold, silver and associated pathfinder elements. Results will be used to refine geochemical targeting, classify mineralisation styles and prioritising follow up exploration.

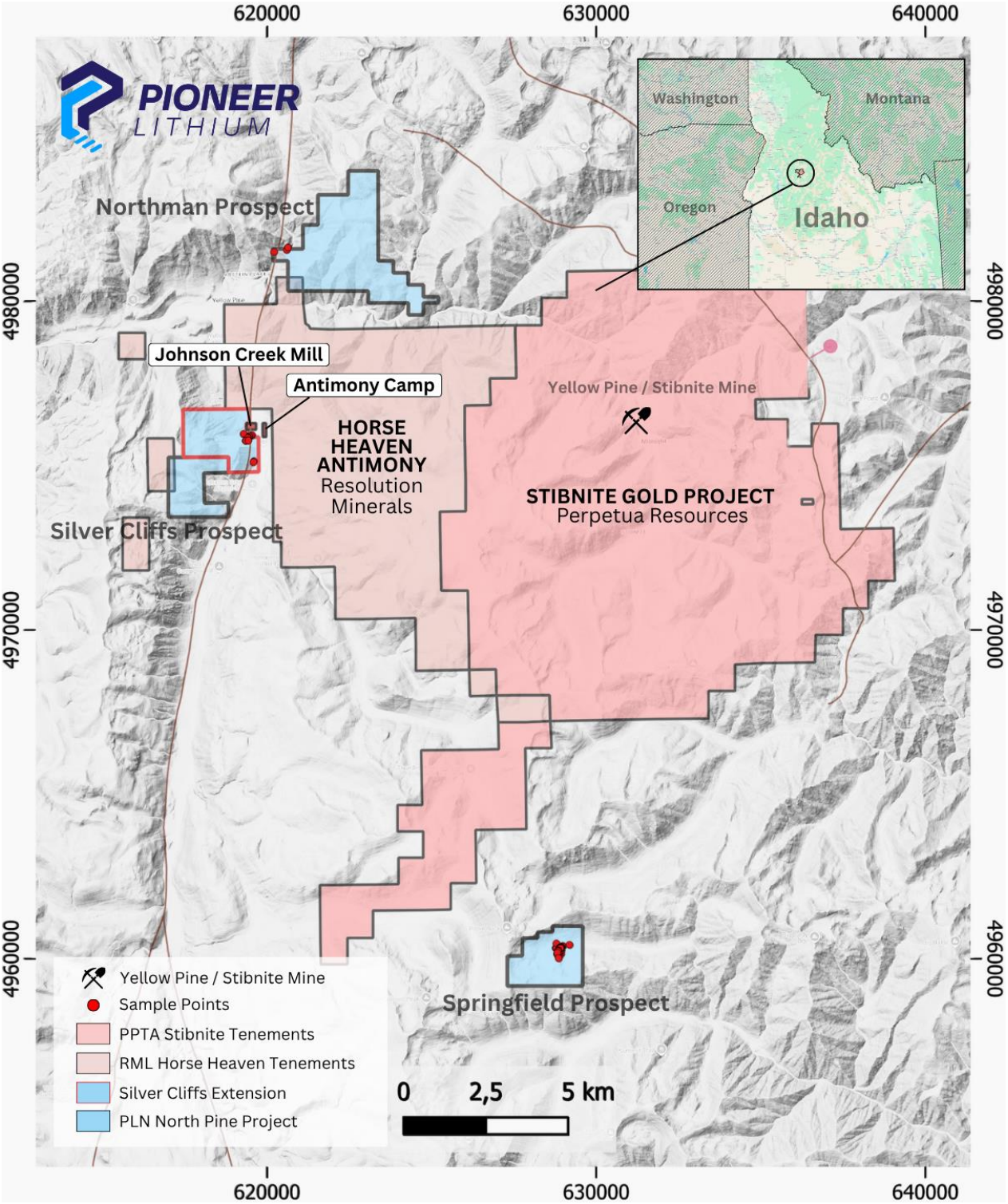

Figure 1: Showing the Location of the North Pine Project and prospect areas nearby to Perpetua Resources, Stibnite Gold Project and Resolution Minerals, Horse Heaven Antimony Project.

Figure 2: Photo looking down over the Springfield Prospect at North Pine showing old activity from historic tungsten production at the Springfield Mine.

Commenting on the additional staking application, CEO Michael Beven said:

"The completion of our maiden field exploration program marks a major milestone for Pioneer in the U.S. and delivers the foundational dataset for our ongoing exploration across the North Pine Project.

The extensive sampling and mapping completed across key prospects provides us with valuable technical insight into the distribution and style of mineralisation in this highly prospective district, at the Northman Prospect a potentially mineralised shear zone was identified at the location of a target identified in the ASTER interpretation and at Springfield, comprehensive sampling took place including the collection of material from the tailings which will enable us to quickly assess the recovery potential of unrecovered material in historic mining.

Our expanded Silver Cliffs ground now surrounds Resolution Minerals' recently acquired Johnson Creek Antimony and Tungsten Mill, one of the few tungsten-capable processing plants in the U.S. This proximity represents a clear strategic advantage for any future development of tungsten and antimony mineralisation at North Pine"

The Springfield Prospect

The Springfield ground lies within the same metallogenic corridor as the Stibnite–Gold Project in the Yellow Pine district, one of North America's most significant antimony, tungsten and gold systems. Both areas are underlain by granitic units of the Idaho Batholith intruding carbonate-rich sediments, a favourable setting for replacement-style stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) mineralisation.

The Springfield Prospect hosts the historic Springfield Tungsten Mine (*PLN ASX:22/10/2025*) which provides a clear example of tungsten-bearing skarn/tactite mineralisation linked to the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith, consistent with other tungsten–scheelite systems in central Idaho, in addition only 1900 ft of historic drilling is reported at the site, and the broader area remains untested for addition mineralised skarn/tactite bodies.

During the field program, Pioneer's field geologists heavily focused on the Springfield prospect and sampling at the Springfield Prospect comprised of rock chip sampling at the rock face surrounding the historic mine, sampling of alluvial and glacial boulders interpreted to have been sourced from the historic ore body pre mining, collection of material from the historic tailings for assay/recovery test work and stream sediment sampling for identification of heavy minerals.

The samples were collected to help Pioneer confirm the historic grades of mineralisation from the Springfield Tungsten Mine, provide an indication of the potential grade of mineralisation that may remain at depth, provide samples for petrographic analysis and description of the mineralisation style and nature, provide an indication of tungsten grades that remain at the tailings site and provide enough material to complete early stage recovery test work on the tailings material.

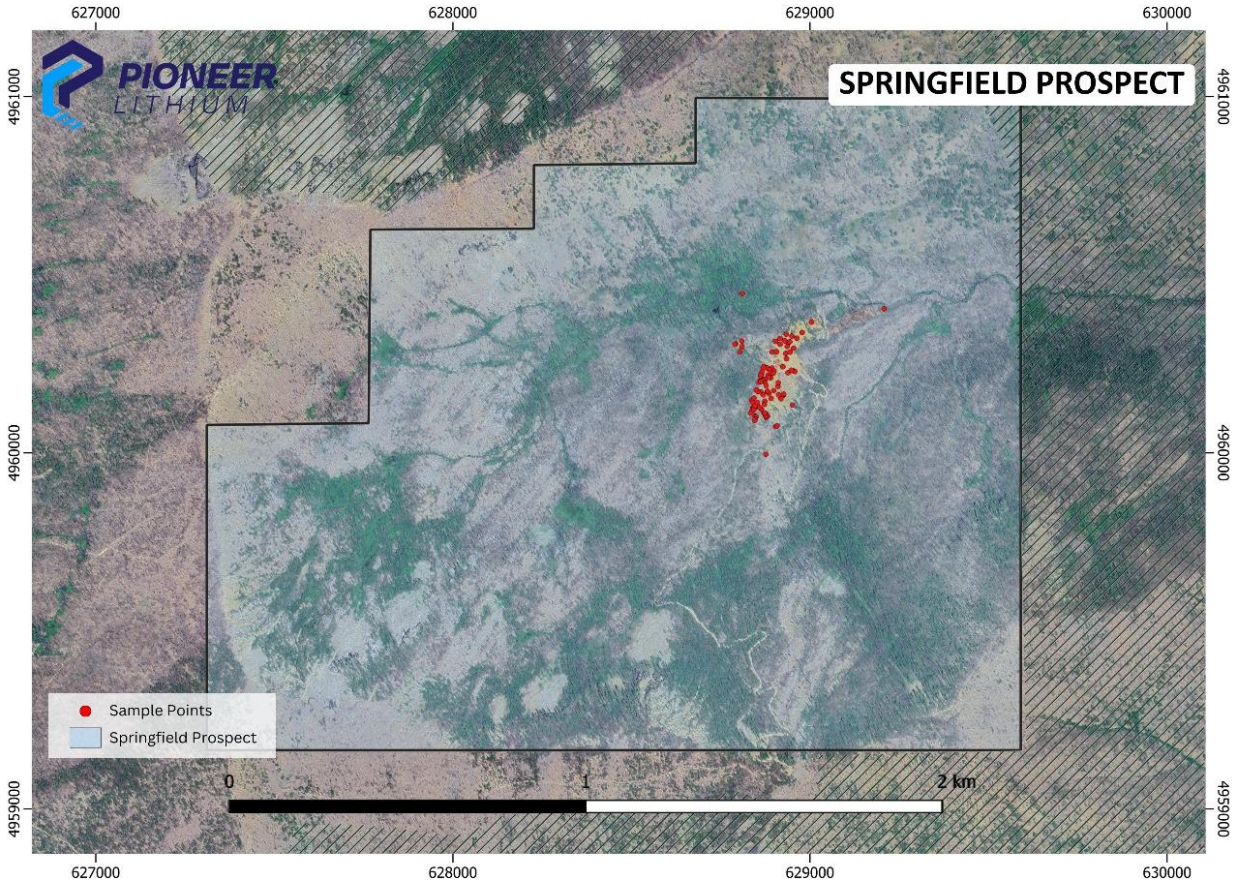

Figure 3: Map showing the location of samples taken at the Springfield Prospect at the North Pine Project during October maiden exploration program.

Figure 4: Pioneer field geologist taking samples from Historic Springfield Tungsten Mine for assay and recovery test work.

Northman Prospect

The Northman Prospect lies directly nearby to both the Horse Heaven and Stibnite Gold Projects, with the claim package located approximately 8 km from the historic Yellow Pine Antimony and Tungsten Mine. The project area is structurally well-positioned, being bounded on both its eastern and western margins by regional-scale fault systems. Secondary fault splays within the project footprint are interpreted to potentially acted as primary conduits for metal-rich hydrothermal fluids associated with the intrusion of the Idaho Granitic Batholith, resulting in the precipitation of antimony, tungsten, and gold mineralisation, analogous to that observed at the historic Yellow Pine Mine (now the Perpetua Stibnite Gold Project).

At the Northman Prospect, Pioneers field geologists investigated and sampled the NT1 target identified during ASTER spectral analysis (PLN ASX: 22/10/2025) At this site a north south trending fault was with quartz veining was identified. Structural measurements and rock chips for geochemical assays were taken.

Figure 5: Shear zone contact identified at Northman ASTER target NT1, photo shows contact zone, oxidisation of country rock, sample taken of quartz vein[1] for geochemical assay and geologist taking structural measurements.

[1] *Visual estimates of quartz vein abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Only quartz is identified and assays are expected in 2-3 weeks.*

Silver Cliffs Prospect

The Silver Cliff Prospect targets a broad northeast to southwest-trending mineralised corridor reported to be up to 350 m wide and over 1.5 km long strike and, hosted within altered granodiorite and fine-grained aplite containing quartz stringers and replacement bodies of stibnite[2] (PLN ASX:13/10/2025)

Historic reports of mineralisation are reported to occur within a structurally controlled zone adjacent to a major fault and is associated with the intrusion of the Idaho Batholith. The expansion of the staked ground at Silver Cliff moves to better capture the interpreted location of this prospect as it is considered highly encouraging for the discovery of a large-scale antimony and silver system analogous to other deposits within the Yellow Pine District.

Work is ongoing to identify the location of the reported lode and associated mineralisation including geophysical interpretation of publicly available geophysics data and identification via future geophysical surveys.

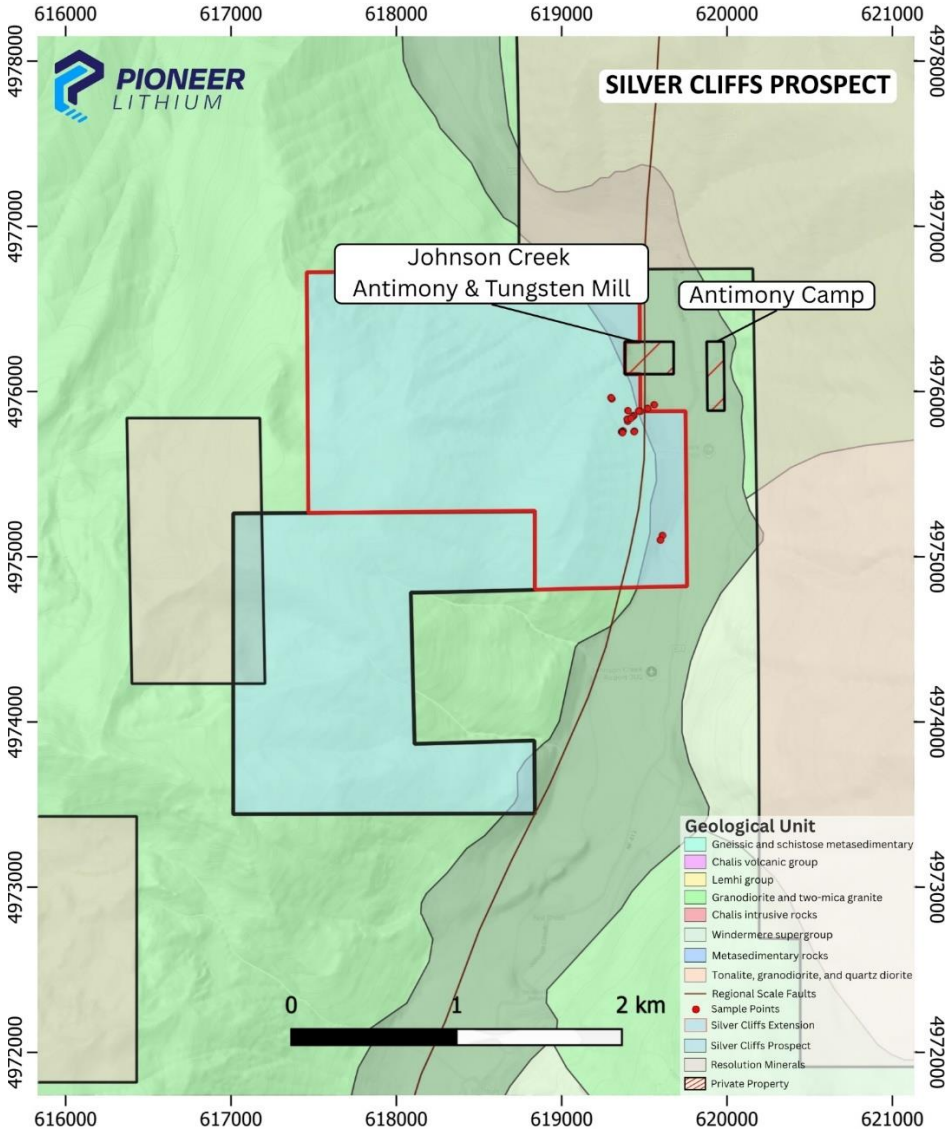

Figure 6: Map of the Silver Cliffs Prospect showing expanded staked claims and location of Resolution minerals newly acquired Antimony and Tungsten Mill.

[2] Schrader, F. C., and Ross, C. P., 1926, Antimony and Quicksilver Deposits in the Yellow Pine District, Idaho: USGS Bull. 780, PP 137-167

Staking and Claim Status

Pioneer has physically staked the 227 lode claims at the North Pine Project in Idaho. Under the BLM system, mineral claims are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis however, there is no guarantee that all claims will be granted to Pioneer. The Company advises investors that the tenure status of the North Pine Project is subject to final confirmation by the BLM. Pioneer will update the market in due course once claim grants have been officially confirmed.

Near Term Work Program

Pioneer is committed to advancing its strategic growth objectives through a focused and results-driven exploration program. A geophysical interpretation of publicly available geophysical data is currently underway with the goal of identifying structures that are geochronological suitable to host mineralisation. As a part of this process a winter geophysical exploration program is being designed to generate targets to be followed up in the spring and summer campaigns. 129 samples (excluding QA&QC) have been collected and submitted to the laboratory for geochemical assay. Selective samples from the Springfield Prospect have been taken for petrographic description and tailings from the Springfield tailings pit submitted for recovery test work. Geochemical assay results are expected in November.

References

- *Schrader, F. C., and Ross, C. P., 1926, Antimony and Quicksilver Deposits in the Yellow Pine District, Idaho: USGS Bull. 780, PP 137-167*
- *Cooper. J. R Geology of the Tungsten, Antimony, and Gold Deposits Near Stibnite Idaho.*
- *Cook, E. C 1956 Tungsten Deposits of South Central Idaho Pamphlet No 108*

For further information on Pioneer: www.pioneerlithium.com.au.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the staking of claim packages and collection of rock chip samples in the United States and excerpts from historic reports and recordings of mineralisation occurrences recorded on the US Geological Survey's Mineral Resources Data System. The reporting of project information at the North Pine Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and evaluated by Michael Beven, the CEO to the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Beven has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr. Beven consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the North Pine Project in the US.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Generally, the words "expect", "potential", "intend", "estimate", "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. By their very nature forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any of our forward-looking statements, which are not guarantees of future performance. Statements in this announcement regarding Pioneer's business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as Mineral Resource estimates, market prices of commodities (including gold), capital and operating costs, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions, and statements that describe Pioneer's future plans, object.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the North Pine Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the North Pine Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the North Pine Projects, if at all.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the North Pine projects extracted from ASX market announcements dated 22/10/2025, 20/10/2025 released by the Company and reporting in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.pioneerlithium.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Pioneer Lithium is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement which continue to apply.

Appendix A:

Idaho Claims Application

Claim Name	Serial Number	BLM Claim ID	Customer Name	BLM Product Name	BLM Admin State
SP001 – SP042	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
AP041 – AP178	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
AP187 – AP234	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
SC001 – SC048	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID

Appendix B

Sample Numbers, Location and Type

Field Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
S01	628954	4960231	Rock
S02	628960	4960228	Rock
S03	628940	4960225	Rock
S04	628895	4960238	Rock
S05	628884	4960218	Rock
S06	628879	4960189	Rock
S07	628864	4960171	Rock
S08	628793	4960306	Rock
S09	628810	4960314	Rock
S11	628926	4960242	Rock
S12	628926	4960242	Rock
S13	628912	4960187	Rock
S14	628927	4960161	Rock
S15	628928	4960165	Rock
S16	628953	4960134	Rock
S17	628920	4960152	Rock
S18	628914	4960163	Rock
S19	628900	4960175	Rock
S21	628887	4960166	Rock
S22	628893	4960153	Rock
S23	628875	4960145	Rock
S24	628871	4960163	Rock
S25	628855	4960173	Rock
S26	628851	4960177	Rock
S27	628791	4960305	Rock
S28	628805	4960284	Rock
S29	628873	4960243	Rock
S31	628881	4960239	Rock
S32	628888	4960233	Rock

Field Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
S33	628892	4960226	Rock
S34	628901	4960230	Rock
S35	628906	4960074	Rock
S36	628883	4960103	Rock
S37	628879	4960110	Rock
S38	628873	4960113	Rock
S39	628866	4960122	Rock
S41	628811	4960298	Rock
S42	628899	4960224	Rock
S43	628910	4960076	Rock
S44	628879	4960100	Rock
S45	628878	4960103	Rock
S46	628877	4960104	Rock
S47	628874	4960111	Rock
S48	628875	4960112	Rock
S49	628842	4960128	Rock
S51	628848	4960127	Rock
S52	628844	4960125	Rock
S53	628874	4960136	Rock
S54	628839	4960118	Rock
S55	628839	4960118	Rock
S56	628836	4960112	Rock
S57	628848	4960103	Rock
S58	628851	4960102	Rock
S59	628848	4960095	Rock
S61	628844	4960121	Rock
S62	628868	4960229	Rock
S63	628868	4960229	Rock
S64	628865	4960214	Rock
S65	628866	4960223	Rock
S66	628913	4960197	Rock
S67	628892	4960211	Rock
S68	628886	4960212	Rock
S69	628876	4960206	Rock
S71	628864	4960206	Rock
S72	628868	4960204	Rock
S73	628861	4960201	Rock
S74	628859	4960199	Rock
S75	628875	4960199	Rock
S76	628869	4960203	Rock
S77	628935	4960333	Rock
SHC1	628882	4960172	Sediments
SHC2	628941	4960309	Sediments
SHC3	628812	4960447	Sediments
SHC4	629210	4960404	Sediments
ST1	629006	4960367	Sediments

Field Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
ST2	628980	4960338	Sediments
ST3	628965	4960322	Sediments
ST4	628951	4960328	Sediments
ST5	628931	4960315	Sediments
ST6	628918	4960321	Sediments
ST7	628905	4960313	Sediments
ST8	628918	4960305	Sediments
ST9	628950	4960232	Sediments
ST10	628936	4960264	Sediments
ST11	628896	4960283	Sediments
ST12	628908	4960284	Sediments
ST13	628934	4960279	Sediments
ST14	628946	4960283	Sediments
ST15	628956	4960294	Sediments
ST16	628945	4960312	Sediments
ST17	628938	4960299	Sediments
WG	628854	4960134	Rock
WG	628868	4960229	Rock
WG	628838	4960148	Rock
WG	628841	4960142	Rock
Contact	628871	4960240	Rock
Contact	628863	4960218	Rock
Contact	628848	4960132	Rock
Cal	628854	4960142	Rock
Cal	628861	4960127	Rock
Adit	628883	4960173	Rock
GR	628864	4960200	Rock
GR	628847	4960091	Rock
GR	628845	4960154	Rock
MAF	628878	4959996	Rock
SC01	619560	4975919	Rock
SC02	619401	4975883	Rock
SC03	619399	4975819	Rock
SC04	619397	4975832	Rock
SC05	619303	4975955	Rock
SC06	619299	4975962	Rock
SC07	619371	4975761	Rock
SC08	619366	4975756	Rock
SC09	619363	4975755	Rock
SC11	619520	4975897	Rock
SC12	619476	4975880	Rock
SC13	619466	4975881	Rock
SC14	619435	4975854	Rock
SC15	619436	4975854	Rock
SC16	619428	4975847	Rock
SC17	619418	4975837	Rock

Field Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
SC18	619364	4975754	Rock
SC19	619367	4975750	Rock
SC21	619440	4975759	Rock
SC22	619438	4975756	Rock
SC26	619610	4975128	Rock
SC27	619597	4975100	Rock
NM01	620615	4981564	Rock
NM Mill	620225	4981496	Mill Residue

Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Rock Chip sampling was completed by hand or by utilising a Geo-pick where required and targeted rock types considered to be altered, having potential or bear mineralisation or being representative of country rock lithologies relevant to the individual prospects. • Average rock chip sample weight was approx. 1kg. • At the Springfield tailings side, approx. 4 kg samples were collected from approx. 30 cm depth across the length and with width of the tailing to provide a somewhat indicative idea of tailings grades. • All samples taken had their locations recording using a hand held gps. • All samples were sent for multi-element geochemical analysis at an independent certified laboratory.
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).*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release. • Rock chip samples were qualitatively described, photographed and recorded on electronic spreadsheet.
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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release. • Surface rock chip samples were collected to represent in situ material. • Where stream sediment sampling occurred, this was completed by hand panning unconsolidated material found in creek sediments. The heavy mineral concentrate that remains after panning was collected in a sampling bag and submitted for assay.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• No geochemical assays are reported in this announcement. • QA and QC samples in the form of standard and blanks have been introduced into the sample run with one in ten samples being a QA/QC sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assay data is reported in this announcement.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin 64s GPS system with an accuracy of +/- 3m • The grid system is UTM NAD83 Zone 11N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is sufficient for preliminary exploration work designed to assess the mineral prospectivity of the project area
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were inventoried and remained in the custody of the supervising geologist until they were hand delivered to American Assays in Reno Nevada.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• . Pioneer's sampling and QA/QC procedures conform with industry standard practices and have been reviewed by a Certified Professional Geologist

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• The North Pine Project Located in Idaho consists of 227 staked claims, approx. 18.37 Km^2. The tenure status of the North Pine Project is subject to final confirmation by the BLM. Pioneer will update the market in due course once claim grants have been officially confirmed.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Northman and Silver Cliffs prospect within the North Pine Project no systematic historical exploration is recorded on the project areas. • At Springfield Prospect, Only1,900 ft of diamond drilling was reported to have taken place to define the tungsten mineralisation which was already exposed in the rockface. Production commenced 1953–1955 under U.S. Government tungsten subsidy and Ore was processed in a 75-tpd gravity mill with concentrates trucked to Stibnite for final electric separation • Historical records indicate that 39,000 tons of ore were mined averaging 0.35 to 0.40% WO3 for 1,522 short ton units of high grade >70% WO3 concentrate sold. An additional 2,159 lower grade concentrate and 8 tons of >9% material was sent to the Salt Lake Tungsten Co. (Mitchell, 2008, p.8;
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yellow Pine district is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Idaho Batholith intruding metasedimentary rocks of the Windermere Supergroup. Mineralisation occurs as structurally and lithologically controlled hydrothermal replacement and skarn-related systems, associated with late-stage magmatic fluids derived from the Idaho Batholith. Primary mineralisation comprises stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) with accessory sulfides, hosted in brecciated shear zones and carbonate horizons adjacent to major fault structures. Alteration assemblages include illite–sericite–quartz and calc-silicate skarns, with later oxidation producing jarosite and ferruginous halos. The mineralisation is interpreted as a multi-phase magmatic-hydrothermal Sb–W system analogous to the nearby Perpetua (Stibnite) and Horse Heaven 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:* ○ *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* ○ *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.*	• N/A No drilling results are reported in this release.
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*	• N/A No drilling results are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• N/A No drilling results are reported in this release.
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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of the Project are included in the release.
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.*	• All material results pertaining to the collection of field samples analysis at the North Pine Project are disclosed.
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 relevant and material historical exploration data related to the project area is discussed, have been reported or referenced.
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.*	• The Company currently has a geophysical interpretation of publicly available geophysics data underway and is in the process of planning its winter campaign at North Pine which will likely consist of airborne geophysical surveys to define drill targets for the subsequent spring and summer campaigns.