29th March 2017
ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Wide High-Grade Lithium Intersections Continue

- **High-grade intercepts from Plymouth and Tolsa include;**
  - **142m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 67m**
  - **68m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 91m**
  - **52m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 18m**
  - **45m @ 1.0% Li_2O from surface**
  - **34m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 103m**
  - **250m @ 1.0% Li_2O from surface**
- **Broad, high grade results returned by Plymouth drilling confirms extensive historical 1987-1991 drill database**
- **Lithium mineralisation is open along strike and at depth with deepest intercept (ending in mineralisation) 6.5m @ 1.6% Li_2O to EOH (375m below surface)**
- **Results highlight the outcropping nature of lithium mineralisation and amenability to bulk tonnage open pit style optimisation**
- **Phase 1 drilling completed, further assay results awaited – expected April**
- **Maiden JORC resource estimate targeted for release in Q2 2017**

Plymouth Minerals Limited (ASX:PLH) (Plymouth or the Company) is pleased to announce that the drilling results received to date from its maiden drilling of the highly-advanced San Jose lithium project which is hosted in lithium-mica have returned broad zones of lithium mineralisation and confirmed the integrity of the recently acquired drilling database (ASX release dated 14 March 2017). This is important as it has allowed the integration of the extensive historical drilling database and allows fast-tracking of economic studies and planned Mining Lease Application.

Plymouth has now completed a ten hole reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond drill programme. Results have been returned for seven holes to date and the remainder are expected shortly. Resource Estimation calculations will commence upon final receipt of assays.

Drilling shows the San Jose Lithium deposit is open along strike and at depth. Lithium mineralisation extends from surface to in excess of 250m vertical and in excess of 500m along strike. This is shown graphically in a long section in Figure 1 and through example cross section in Figure 2.

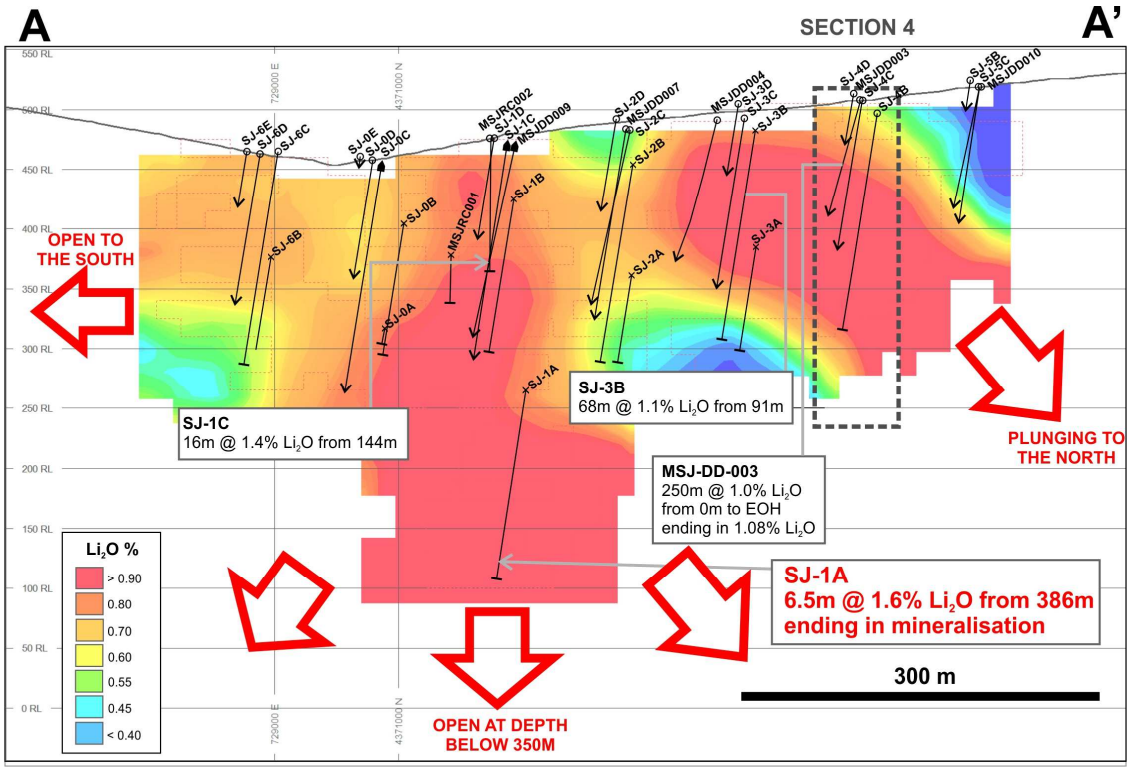

FIGURE 1: SCHEMATIC LONG SECTION LOOKING WEST SHOWING DRILLING AND LITHIUM MINERALISATION. CROSS SECTION AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 3 ILLUSTRATED BY DASHED POLYGON.

Drilling confirms San Jose is a globally significant lithium deposit with potential to be significantly enlarged. The deepest hole drilled by Tolsa, hole number SJ-1A, which reached 391.5m down-hole and significantly to illustrate the size and scale of the deposit ended with a significant intercept of **6.5m @ 1.62% Li_2O** from 386m (Figure 1). The deepest diamond hole drilled by Plymouth, MSJ-DD-003 on section 4 reached 250m down-hole reported **250m @ 1.0% Li_2O** and ended in significant grade of **1.08% Li_2O**.

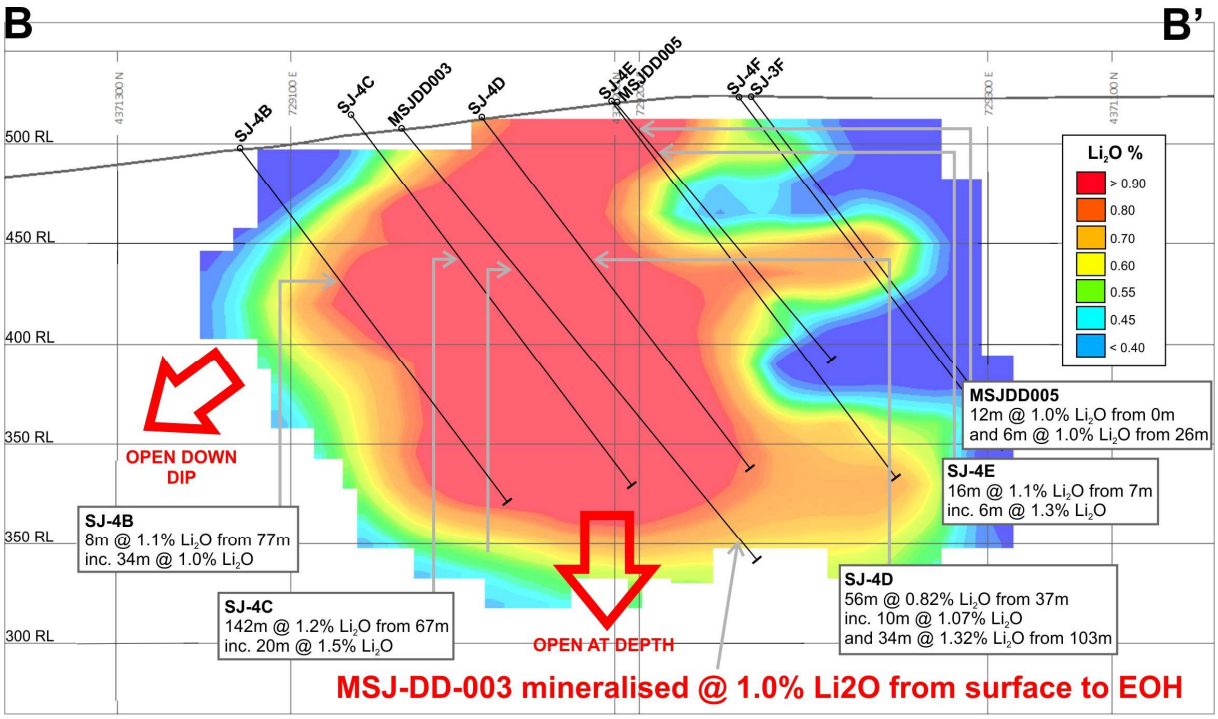

FIGURE 2: CROSS SECTION LOOKING NORTH AT SAN JOSE HIGHLIGHTING OPEN ENDED MINERALISATION DOWN-DIP AND AT DEPTH. SECTION LOCATION AS SHOWN IN PLAN AS PER COLLAR PLOT AND IN LONG SECTION IN FIGURE 1

A selection of significant results from all drilling is summarised below;

- **17m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 23m and **21m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 159m (Hole SJ-0B)
- **250m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 0m to end of hole (EOH) (MSJ-DD-003)
- **36.8m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 189.9m inc **8.25m @ 1.4% Li_2O**, **4.0m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 259m and **13.85m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 284 to EOH (Hole SJ-OC)
- **52m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 18m (MSJ-DD-004)
- **4m @ 1.4% Li_2O** from 125m (Hole SJ-0F)
- **33.1m @ 1.0% % Li_2O** from 358.4 **to EOH** (Hole SJ-1A)
- **22m @ 1.0% % Li_2O** from 7 inc 12m @ 1.2% Li_2O, 48m @1.05% inc 8m @ 1.3% from 123 and 14m @ 1.3% from 141m (Hole SJ-1B)
- **16m @ 1.4% Li_2O** from 144m (Hole SJ-1C)
- **68m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 91m (Hole SJ-3B)
- **8m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 77m inc **34m @ 1.0% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-4B)
- **142m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 67m inc 20m @ 1.5% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-4C)
- **34m @ 1.32% Li2O from 103m (Hole SJ-4D)**
- **2m @ 1.7% Li_2O** from 109m (Hole SJ-5C)
- **7m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 74m (MSJ-DD-004)
- **5m @ 1.1%, 2m @ 1.1%, 2m @ 1.1% Li_2O** within 31m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 102m (MSJ-DD-005)
- 38m @ 0.8% from 60m (MSJ-DD-008)
- **31m @0.9% from 102m (MSJ-DD-005)**

Significant shallow intercepts include;

- 19m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 2m (Hole SJ-1C)
- 16m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7m **inc 6m @ 1.3% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-4E)
- 24m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 27m **inc 14m @ 1.2% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-4C)
- 56m @ 0.8% Li2O from 37m inc 10m @ 1.07% from 65m (Hole SJ-4D)
- 94m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 11m and **8m @ 1.4% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-3C)
- 80m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 0m inc **17m @ 1.2% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-3D)
- 127m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 0m inc **34m @ 1.2% Li_2O** (Hole SJ-3E)
- **12m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 0m (MSJ-DD-005)
- **6m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 26m (MSJ-DD-005)
- **45m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 0m inc **12m @ 1.2%** from 13m (MSJ-DD-006)

Latest significant results from Plymouth drilling are listed in Annexure A.

Hole prefix “SJ” drilled by Tolsa, Hole prefix “MSJ” drilled by Plymouth as shown in Figure 3.

Plymouth is awaiting final assay results from three diamond drill holes and expects upon receipt to commence JORC Resource Estimation calculations. Plymouth has engaged leading industry consultants, Snowden Group (Snowdens) to conduct JORC resource estimation and open pit optimisation work. This is part of the work required prior to lodgement of Mining Lease Application over San Jose. Plymouth intends to lodge this application with Joint Venture partner Valoriza Mineria, a subsidiary of large Spanish

construction company, Sacyr in September 2017. Plymouth is earning a 75% interest in San Jose by refreshing the feasibility study.

Plymouth is currently reviewing the detailed metallurgical testwork reports commissioned by Tolsa for their earlier feasibility study. Tolsa managed to produce Lithium carbonate via a sulphuric acid route and a sulphate roast process with excellent recoveries. The Company expects to initiate the next stage of the metallurgical testwork program, utilising lessons learned by Tolsa, in the next few weeks to fast track the mineral processing flow-sheet.

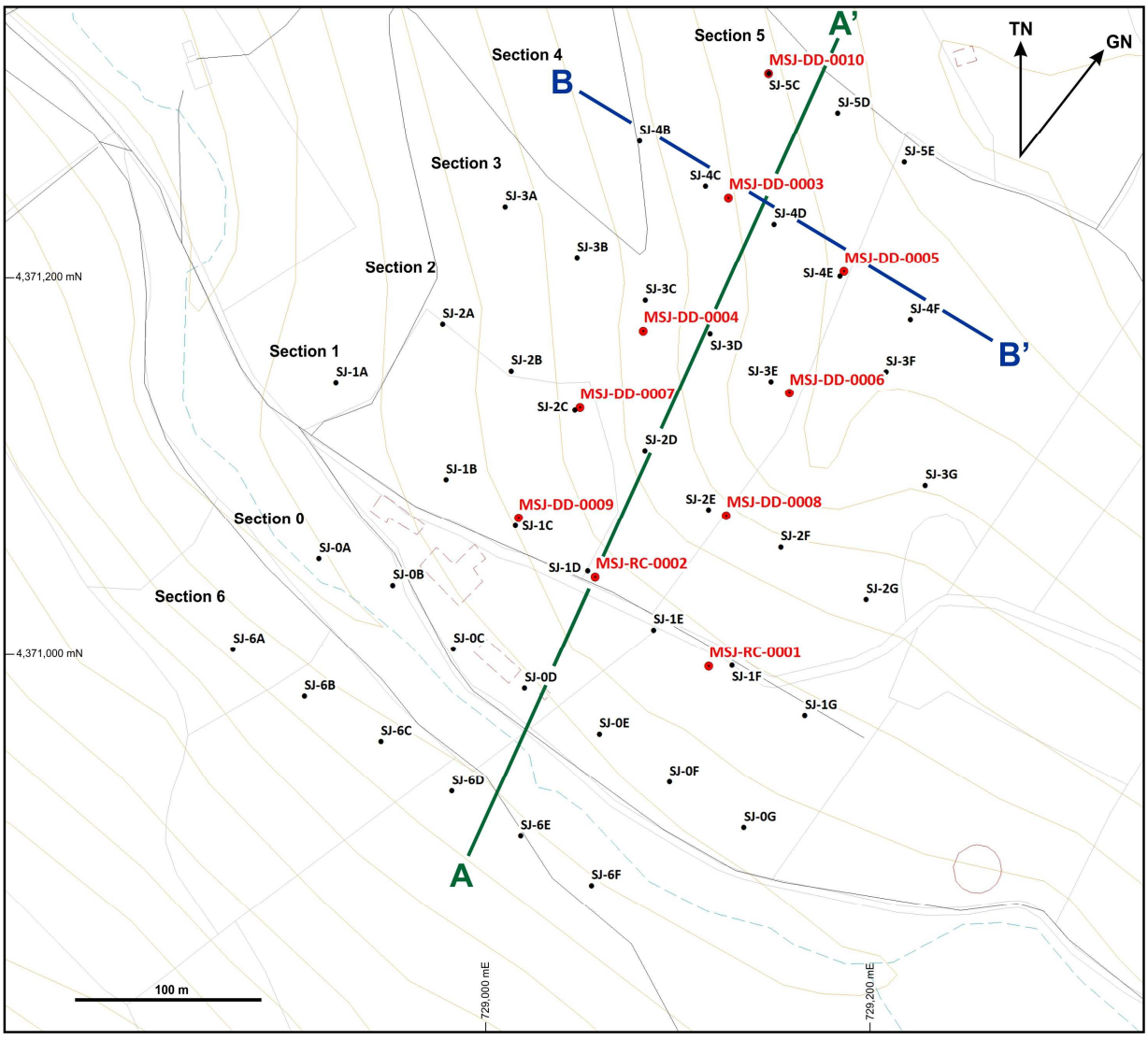

FIGURE 3: COLLAR PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ALL DRILLHOLES AND SECTIONS A AND B.

For more information, visit www.plymouthminerals.com

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About Plymouth Minerals' Lithium Project

Plymouth has partnered with the large Spanish company Sacyr and its wholly owned subsidiary Valoriza Mineria in an earn-in JV over a large, lithium-tin project (San Jose) in central Spain. Plymouth can earn up to 75% of San Jose by completing a Feasibility Study within 4 years (approximately A$6 million in spend). Plymouth also retains an 80% interest in the Morille tungsten project in Spain which was extensively explored by Plymouth in 2013-2015.

San Jose is a highly advanced lithium project which is hosted in lithium-mica. A feasibility study completed in 1991 defined an open pit mining operation and a process flow sheet which produced lithium carbonate through acid-leach processing. This historical drilling, mining and processing study work highlights the differences with San Jose and many other hard rock style lithium deposits and highlights the advantages enjoyed by San Jose.

About Plymouth Minerals' Potash Projects

Plymouth owns 100% of the Banio and Mamana Potash Projects, which are drill proven, high-grade, shallow potash deposits that are favourably located on the coast of Gabon and on major transport river ways (barge) with direct access to export ports. Banio has a multi-billion tonne Exploration Target of carnallite and sylvanite based on historical seismic and drilling data. Plymouth intends to drill test this Exploration Target.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on the information compiled or reviewed by Mr Adrian Byass, B.Sc Hons (Geol), B.Econ, FSEG, MAIG and an employee of Plymouth Minerals Limited. Mr Byass has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Byass consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Plymouth minerals limited

San Jose Drill Hole Collar Table

HOLE_ID	DRILLED	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z_EGM2008	DIP	AZIMUTH	EOH	TYPE
MSJ-DD-0003	P	729,135	4,371,247	508	-60	128	250	DDH
MSJ-DD-0004	P	729,090	4,371,175	493	-60	128	250.2	DDH
MSJ-DD-0005	P	729,197	4,371,207	521	-60	128	150.3	DDH
MSJ-DD-0006	P	729,168	4,371,142	518	-60	128	150.5	DDH
MSJ-DD-0007	P	729,056	4,371,134	484	-60	128	257	DDH
MSJ-DD-0008	P	729,134	4,371,076	497	-60	128	146.4	DDH
MSJ-DD-0009	P	729,023	4,371,075	471	-60	128	282	DDH
MSJ-DD-0010	P	729,157	4,371,314	518	-60	128	188.9	DDH
MSJ-RC-0001	P	729,125	4,370,995	478	-70	288	147	RC
MSJ-RC-0002	P	729,064	4,371,043	476	-70	292	113	RC
SJ-0A	T	728,915	4,371,053	449	-62	125	162	RC
SJ-0B	T	728,955	4,371,038	455	-62	125	180	RC
SJ-0C	T	728,987	4,371,004	454	-63	125	296.3	DDH
SJ-0D	T	729,026	4,370,983	458	-62	125	180	RC
SJ-0E	T	729,066	4,370,959	462	-62	125	180	RC
SJ-0F	T	729,104	4,370,933	464	-62	125	180	RC
SJ-0G	T	729,143	4,370,909	465	-63	125	100	RC
SJ-1A	T	728,924	4,371,148	457	-63	125	391.5	DDH
SJ-1B	T	728,984	4,371,095	466	-62	125	190	RC
SJ-1C	T	729,021	4,371,070	471	-63	125	251.5	DDH
SJ-1D	T	729,060	4,371,046	477	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-1E	T	729,095	4,371,015	476	-65	125	193	RC
SJ-1F	T	729,137	4,370,996	480	-62	125	180	RC
SJ-1G	T	729,176	4,370,969	479	-65	125	100	RC
SJ-2A	T	728,982	4,371,179	467	-62	125	201	RC
SJ-2B	T	729,018	4,371,154	476	-62	125	201	RC
SJ-2C	T	729,053	4,371,133	485	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-2D	T	729,090	4,371,111	493	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-2E	T	729,124	4,371,079	497	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-2F	T	729,163	4,371,059	496	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-2G	T	729,209	4,371,031	493	-62	125	100	RC
SJ-3A	T	729,015	4,371,242	477	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-3B	T	729,054	4,371,215	486	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-3C	T	729,091	4,371,192	494	-63	125	299.6	DDH
SJ-3D	T	729,125	4,371,174	506	-62	125	201	RC
SJ-3E	T	729,158	4,371,148	517	-62	125	212	RC
SJ-3F	T	729,220	4,371,153	521	-62	125	183	RC
SJ-3G	T	729,241	4,371,092	509	-62	125	100	RC
SJ-4B	T	729,087	4,371,277	498	-62	125	201	RC
SJ-4C	T	729,123	4,371,253	507	-62	125	201	RC
SJ-4D	T	729,160	4,371,233	514	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-4E	T	729,195	4,371,205	521	-62	125	213	RC

HOLE_ID	DRILLED	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z_EGM2008	DIP	AZIMUTH	EOH	TYPE
SJ-4F	T	729,233	4,371,181	525	-62	125	200	RC
SJ-5C	T	729,157	4,371,314	518	-63	125	300.5	DDH
SJ-5D	T	729,194	4,371,292	526	-62	125	197	RC
SJ-5E	T	729,230	4,371,266	532	-62	125	195	RC
SJ-6A	T	728,869	4,371,004	469	-62	125	190	RC
SJ-6B	T	728,907	4,370,979	468	-62	125	190	RC
SJ-6C	T	728,949	4,370,955	466	-63	125	199.8	DDH
SJ-6D	T	728,987	4,370,928	465	-62	125	190	RC
SJ-6E	T	729,024	4,370,904	463	-62	125	190	RC
SJ-6F	T	729,062	4,370,877	463	-62	125	190	RC

Drill Company (T)
Tolsa, (P) Plymouth

Datum UTM Zone 29, EGM 2008

Annexure A – Plymouth Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Intercept	Lithium oxide %	Depth From
MSJ-DD-0004	3m	0.8	0
MSJ-DD-0004	**52m**	**1.12**	**18**
inc:	**43m**	**1.16**	**26**
MSJ-DD-0004	**36m**	**0.92**	**73**
inc:	**7m**	**1.26**	**74**
	3m	1.08	90
	2m	1.04	99
MSJ-DD-0004	**15m**	**0.62**	**114**
inc:	1m	1.23	124
MSJ-DD-0004	4m	0.9	173
inc:	1m	1.22	174
MSJ-DD-0004	**17m**	**0.55**	**184**
MSJ-DD-0004	**13m**	**0.63**	**230**
MSJ-DD-0004	4m	0.59	246
MSJ-DD-0005	**39m**	**0.89**	**0**
inc:	**12m**	**1**	**0**
	6m	**1.01**	**26**
MSJ-DD-0005	8m	0.49	70
MSJ-DD-0005	6m	0.59	86
MSJ-DD-0005	**31m**	**0.86**	**102**
inc:	2m	1.13	104
	2m	1.12	114
	5m	**1.06**	**126**
MSJ-DD-0005	5m	0.6	144

Hole ID	Intercept	Lithium oxide %	Depth From
MSJ-DD-0006	**45m**	**0.97**	**0**
inc:	3m	1.55	7
	6m	**1.13**	**13**
	12m	**1.18**	**24**
	4m	1.1	40
MSJ-DD-0006	4m	1.27	49
MSJ-DD-0006	**31m**	**0.85**	**58**
inc:	3m	1.24	59
	3m	1.04	69
MSJ-DD-0006	**44m**	**0.81**	**92**
inc:	**5m**	**1.02**	**96**
	2m	1.02	109
	1m	1.05	124
	3m	1.04	127
MSJ-DD-0008	2m	0.77	13
MSJ-DD-0008	5m	0.62	31
MSJ-DD-0008	2m	0.68	49
MSJ-DD-0008	3m	0.86	52
MSJ-DD-0008	**38m**	**0.84**	**60**
inc:	2m	1.21	66
	3m	1.09	81
MSJ-DD-0008	5m	0.61	107
MSJ-DD-0008	4.4m	0.89	142
inc:	2m	1.08	144

TABLE 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Samples collected were rock chips from Reverse Circulation (RC) in one metre intervals and HQ core from Diamond Drill Holes (DDH).
	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.	RC Drilling was used to obtain one metre samples. Samples were composited in two meters, crushed, dried, mixed, riffle split and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. The following elements are included in the analysis: Li, Sn, Rb, La, Cs, Nd, W, Nb. Diamond Core was crushed, dried, mixed, riffle split and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. The following elements are included in the analysis: Li, Sn, Rb, La, Cs, Nd, W, Nb.
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).*	Diamond drilling using a HQ diameter with a Longyear 44 Drill Rig. RC Drilling using a 5 1/8" Tricone with a RCG 2500 model Drill Rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery was calculated by comparing the difference between the theoretical weight and the actual weight and recorded onto a logging sheet.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative samples are unknown.
	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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support a Mineral Resources estimation. The diamond core has been logged geologically to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging is qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historic holes had all core taken for sample. Diamond Core was crushed, dried, mixed, riffle split and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC Drilling was used to obtain one metre samples. Samples were composited in two meters, crushed, dried, mixed, riffle split and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation of drill chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crush to 1mm, 0.4kg split sample and pulverised to 85% passing 53 microns. Core was sent to the laboratory where it was milled, crushed to 1 mm, 0.4kg sample split and pulverised to 85% passing 53 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Systematically repeated between 10 and 15 percent of the samples in each survey.
	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.	Duplicates were taken at regular intervals
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.
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*	The analytical technique for Li of NaOH fusion and Hydrochloric solution with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish is considered appropriate for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	total.	mineralisation style. The analytical technique for Sn of NH4 sublimation and Hydrochloric solution with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
	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.	Unknown if any tools of this nature 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.	Duplicates are taken at regular intervals. No bias has been observed in the recent assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The assay data from which the significant intercepts have been verified by Tolsa and Plymouth Geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Geological information was logged onto template logging sheets.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no known adjustments made to the 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.*	No down hole survey information is available for historic holes. Historic Drill hole collar locations have been checked using historic drill plans and local grids verified with coordinates collected from historic holes with a DGPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Historic holes have been drilled according to a local grid. Local grid transform to ETRS Transverse Mercator Zone 29 co-ordinates are used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic survey has been done in local grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes have been drilled in a 70 * 48 m grid pattern.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	The orientation of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the load style mineralisation and therefore should not be biased.
	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.	There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample Security measures unknown for historic data.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic data has been reviewed by Plymouth Geologists.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 San Jose Project is located 4km SE of Caceres in Spain. The San Jose Project is held within Investigation Permit No 10C10343-00 which is owned by Valoriza Mineria. Plymouth Minerals has an earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Valoriza Mineria (ASX announcement 14 June 2016). The Investigation Permit is in good standing.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	San Jose was historically mined for tin and tungsten in the 1960s and later underwent extensive evaluation and feasibility work for lithium and tin mineralisation between 1985 and 1991 which was conducted by Tolsa SA.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The San Jose Deposit was formed by an amalgamation of quartz and quartz-pegmatite veins, which formed a stockwork hosted by metasediments. The mineralisation is disseminated in both the host as lithium micas and the veins hosting tin as cassiterite, lithium as amblygonite-montebrasite and minor tungsten as wolframite. The lithium is found mainly in the micas of muscovite-fengite type in the host rock and in lesser proportion in the amblygonite-montebrasite of the veins. Primary mineral occurrences in the area appear to be of 3 types, lodes, stratabound or stratiform. The lode deposits are essentially quartz vein or stringer systems that fill late-Variscan Orogeny fractures and carry tin and/or tungsten minerals. Most of these occurrences, even if they are hosted by meta-sediments are regarded as being related to the ubiquitous late-Variscan granitic intrusions.
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:*	Refer to Table in text.
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	
	o *hole length.*	
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.	True width of intercepts is not reported. The mineralisation is interpreted to be semi-massive and homogeneous in historical interpretations and drilling is being conducted in different orientations in this programme to test that interpretation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible therefore resulting in true widths of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').	
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 Figures in text.
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 results have been reported.
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.*	No other exploration has been completed.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Resource estimation work to commence shortly.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	