

New Tungsten anomalies discovered at Morille Tungsten and Tin Project

ASX via e-lodgement:
10 December 2014

- **Soil sampling delivers positive results in first area tested**
- **Mapping continues to identify new areas of scheelite mineralisation at Morille in other zones**

Plymouth Minerals Limited ("Plymouth", "the Company") is pleased to announce the discovery of additional mineralised zones within of the Morille tungsten-tin Project in Spain ("Morille", "the Project").

Subsequent to the successful first phase drilling campaign carried out earlier in the year, Plymouth is undertaking additional geological mapping and sampling projects within the tenements. Pegmatite samples with abundant, coarse grained scheelite have been discovered in areas previously not known to host mineralisation (Figure 1).

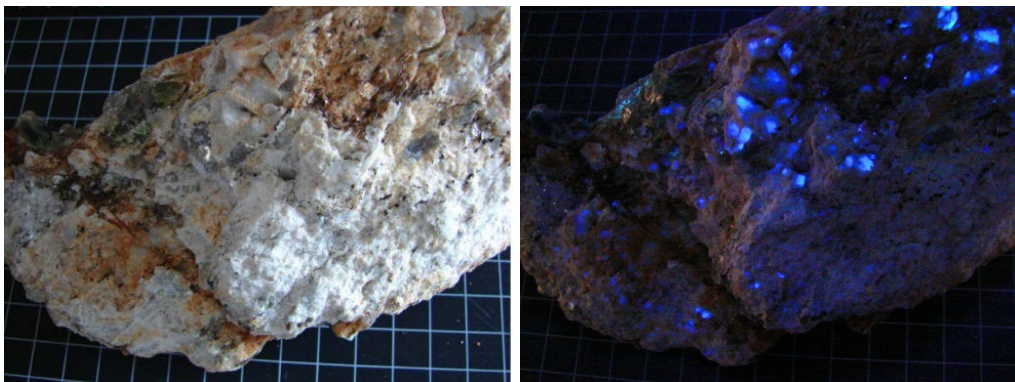


Figure 1: Sample AF10 under normal (left) and ultraviolet, or UV light (right). Coarse grained scheelite (tungsten mineral) is the iridescent blue mineral in the right hand image.

This work is ongoing and is improving the geological understanding of the area. Stream sediment samples are being taken in conjunction with rock chip sampling program and shallow trenching to remove top soil cover. Commencement of work to the southwest of ACMA, at the Prado Caballo I zone (Figure 2) has delivered exciting initial results in newly discovered pegmatite dyke system containing coarse grained scheelite (tungsten mineralisation) has been now identified over an area currently in excess of 500m x 1,000m.

Plymouth Minerals Limited

ASX: PLH

Capital Structure

36,698,332 shares

10,716,667 options 25c (Q2 2015)

1,000,000 options 20c (Q2 2017)

Cash \$0.75m (Sept Qtr)

Board of Directors

Charles Schaus
Non Exec Chairman

Adrian Byass
Managing Director

Humphrey Hale
Steve Brockhurst
Non Exec Directors

Rob Orr
Company Secretary

Contact:

www.plymouthminerals.com

Adrian Byass
Managing Director
Plymouth Minerals Ltd.
E: abyass@plymouthminerals.com

This newly identified mineralised area provides additional drill targets that increase the prospectivity of the Morille project. These tungsten-bearing structures appear to broadly conform to the orientation (NE-SW, or 050-230 degrees) which hosts the majority of tungsten and tin mineralisation at the Westside Prospect, and is also observed in the Claudina mine (underground) at ACMA. The Claudina mine is directly along strike, approximately 1.1km from the samples shown in Figure 1. Soil sampling has begun in three areas which are extensions of prospects which host drill tested tungsten mineralisation. The most advanced area is Prado Caballo I (Prado Caballo).

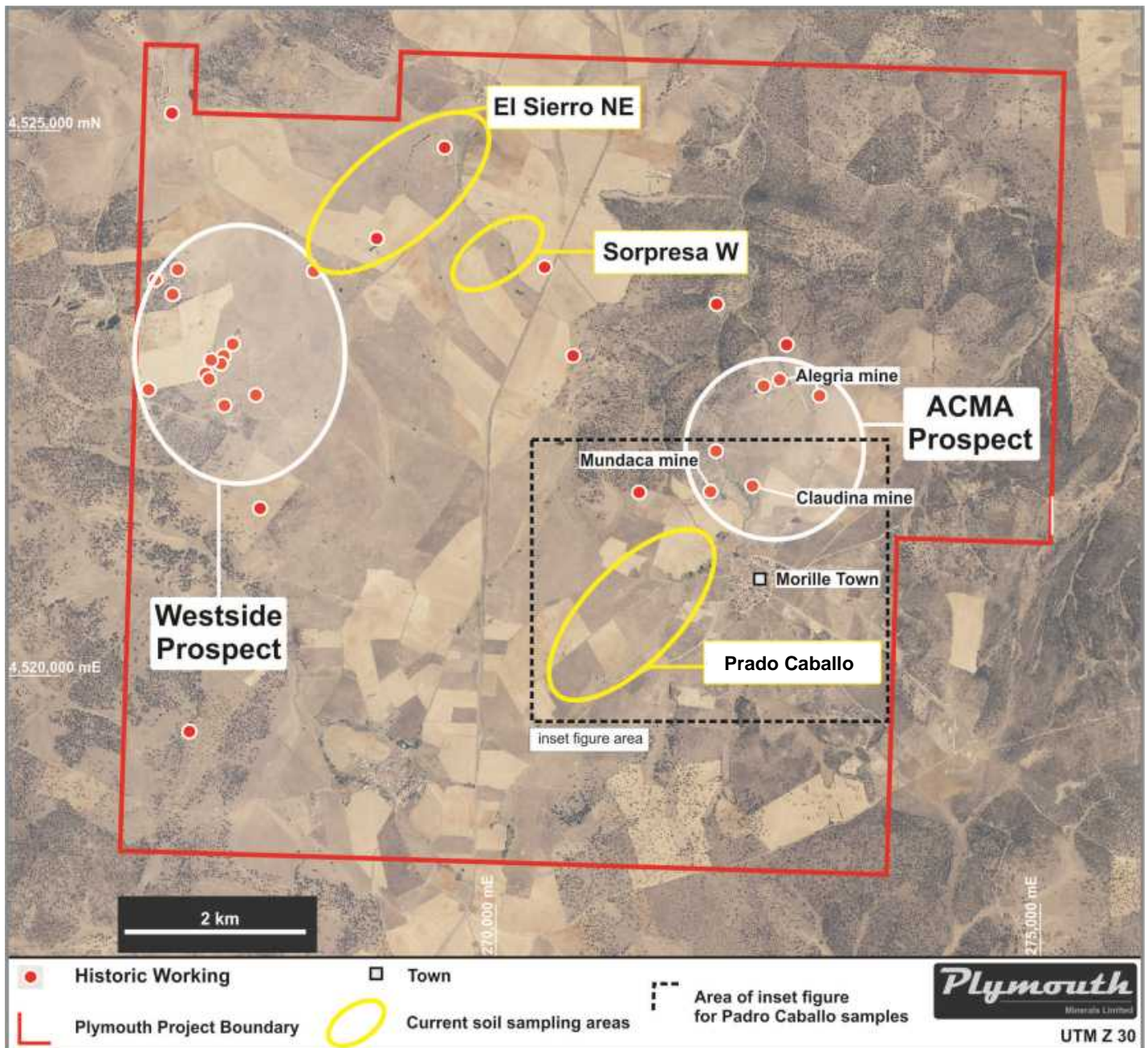


Figure 2: Recent soil sampling locations in relation to project tenure, historical mining and recently drilled Westside and ACMA prospects.

At Prado Caballo there are only a few stream samples but without any drilling, geophysics, trenching or rock chip sampling between Plymouth rock chips and the Claudina mine (Figure 3). The Plymouth rock chip samples at Prado Caballo show mineralisation within felsic pegmatite dykes. Dykes strike NE-SW, are 1-2m wide, sub parallel and have been identified within a corridor up to 600m wide and +1,000m in strike. Insufficient sampling has been conducted to estimate continuity within this area or vertical extent.

Rock chip information is contained in Annexure A and stream sediment sample data for Plymouth and ADARO in Annexure B. Samples will be assayed and thin section petrography undertaken to confirm the genesis of tungsten mineralisation in pegmatite dykes to the south west of ACMA prospect.

It is significant that given the generally flat topography, with no permanent water flow, the dispersion of heavy minerals (such as the tungsten-bearing scheelite) are typically constrained to within hundreds of metres of outcrop/source. High values in and around the areas of historic mining are to be expected and this highlights the potential significance of the discoveries in previously un-mined areas such as Prado Caballo.

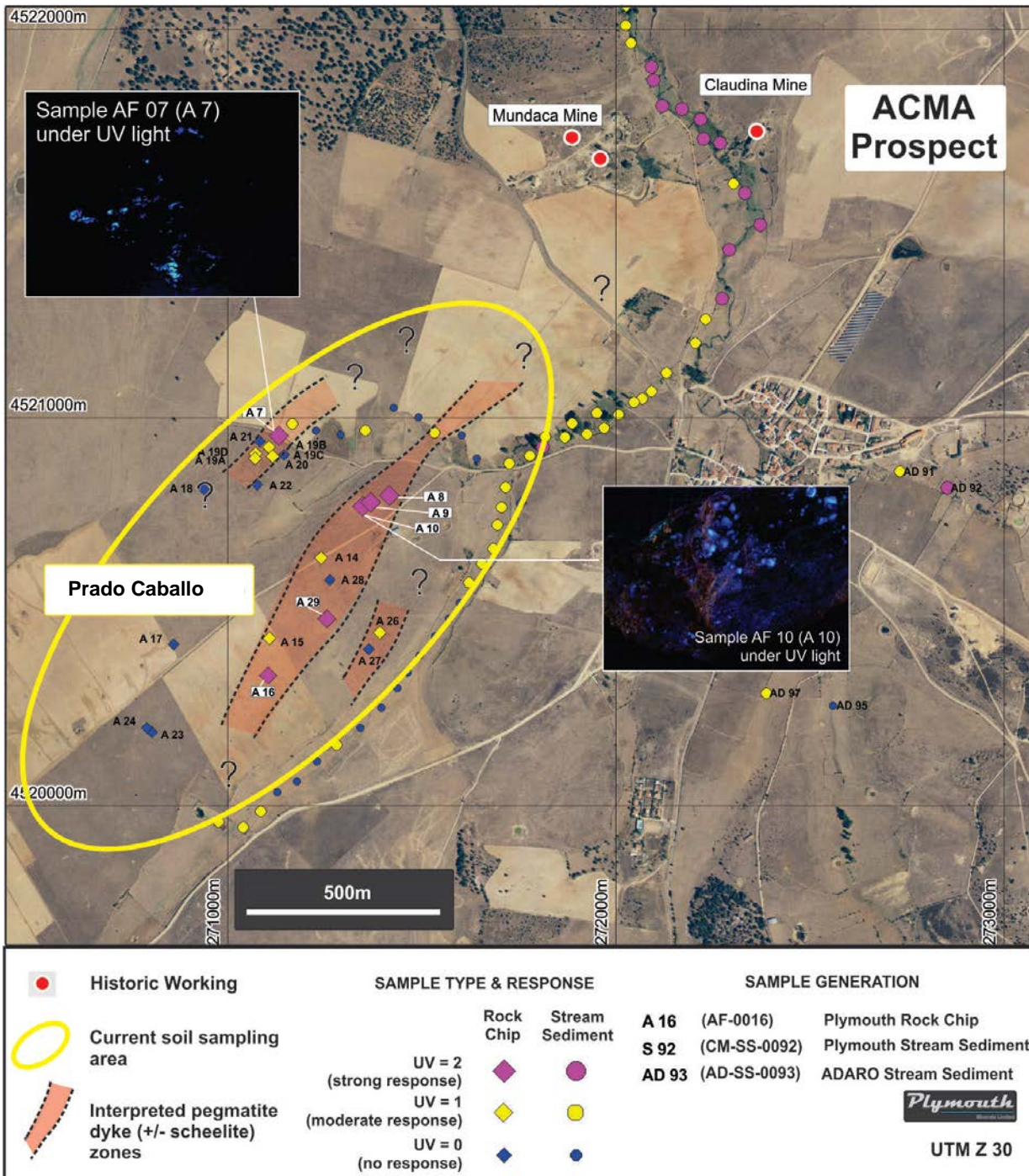


Figure 3: Prado Caballo sample locations and structural / dyke interpretation.

Prado Caballo area has not previously been mined. Plymouth geological staff led by David Valls Santos utilised road work and road cuttings post completion of historical mining (1980's) to observe previously unexposed primary tungsten (as scheelite) mineralisation. Tin and other metals may be present and will be tested for through chemical assaying. Plymouth has since extended exploration activity from this area to other zones in Morille. The exploration involves removing top soil to access primary mineralisation in bedrock (Figure 4). It is too early to estimate tungsten grades, but the presence of coarse grained scheelite

in the concentrations observed is highly encouraging. The samples will be submitted to the assay lab for chemical analysis. Results will be released when collated. Even at this early stage it is evident that this has the potential to be a significant addition to the Morille project and requires further work, including drill testing.

Ongoing work by the local team has used ADARO (Spanish Geological Survey) data from the late 1970's and reinterpreted exploration target areas based on the geological mapping, sampling and the drilling conducted by Plymouth earlier in 2014. Samples were taken beneath topsoil and sieved prior to testing with short waved UV light.



Figure 4: Antonio, a Plymouth field technician sampling material at Prado Caballo in December.

Prior to Plymouths drilling (62 RC holes in Q2 2014) only 12 drillholes had been completed inside the project area (1979). Eleven of these holes were within the Alegria mine area (ACMA prospect). No drilling has been conducted within 1,000m of the samples obtained at Prado Caballo. At Morille there are two broad styles of documented mineralisation – 'Strata bound' and 'Lode' styles (ASX release 28 March 2014, 23 June 2014).

The Morille tungsten-tin Project covers an area of 57km² and has 33 documented historic mines and mineral occurrences. An estimated 780,000t of tungsten and tin bearing ore was produced from within the Project area until cessation of mining in the mid 1980's.

Plymouth has published an exploration target for tungsten (W) of 4-11Mt @ 0.25-0.50% WO₃. Planned drilling is intended to convert part of this into JORC resources in 2015. See ASX release 30 September 2014 for further details.

(NB# Exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration (namely drilling) to define a Minerals Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource)

Drilling conducted by Plymouth in early 2014 was very successful in confirming high-grade mineralisation and the widespread extension of mineralisation within the Project area. Prior to Plymouth's first pass (Phase 1) drilling in April-May 2014, only 12 drill holes had been drilled within the Project and 11 of these around just one of the multiple historic mines. Morille was grossly underexplored by modern standards and historic mining was based on visible outcropping of mineralisation.

Additional drilling targets had been identified prior to this recent soil sampling and exploration work. These initial targets and proposed plans were discussed in ASX release 18 September 2014. Subsequent to the recent softening in the tungsten and tin prices, Plymouth has postponed its planned drilling activities but has maintained a highly cost effective but valuable process of ground work in the interim.

For further information contact;

Adrian Byass
Managing Director
Plymouth Minerals Limited
abyass@plymouthminerals.com
08 6461 6350

Competent Person Statement: The information in this report related to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr A Byass, B.Sc Hons (Geol), B.Econ, FSEG, MAIG 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 appear.

Tenement	Historical Mine	Previous Production	Exploration Target	Grade WO ₃ %
6634-30	Westside	0.2-0.3Mt	0.5-3Mt	0.1-1
6250-30	Mundaca/Claudina	0.3-0.6Mt	1.5-3Mt	0.2-0.5
6340-30	Anarbellas	0.2-0.3Mt	0.5-1Mt	0.2-0.5
6634-20	Alegria	0.25Mt	1.5-4Mt	0.3-0.5
Total		~1Mt*	4-11Mt*	0.25-0.5*

- Exploration Target derived from mapping, exposed ore in pits, Spanish Geological Survey data and compilation of historical reports.
- Mineralisation extrapolated to between 150m depth below surface based on historic mining records referencing mineralisation style and exposure. Tin mineralisation and grades are not estimated in the Exploration Target based on insufficient information available for verification.
- Data derived from Aurum Mining Plc, Plymouth Minerals Limited work, Spanish published and unpublished sources is considered insufficient for the calculation of a Mineral Resource as defined by the JORC Code (2012) however is considered adequate to calculate an Exploration Target under these guidelines. The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration (namely drilling) to define a Minerals Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource.
- The basis for this Exploration Target for the Morille includes:-
- Tonnage, but not grade estimates for Exploration Targets reported by Aurum Mining PLC dated May 2012 and released to the London Stock Exchange (AIM) Market in 2012, Spanish Geological Survey (IGME)
- Tungsten mineralisation is hosted in sedimentary "Stratiform" style mineralisation and mapping has identified target areas used as the basis of this estimate surface area. Historical mining records and current pit exposures have been used to estimate width ranges and density values.
- Historical mining at deposits to a depth of 75 metres below surface at Minas Anarbellas, 65m below surface at Minas Mundaca and 24m below surface in open pit mining at Minas Alegria
- Historical mine development of over 30 separate small deposits (open pit) and numerous underground workings documented by Spanish Geological Survey and published in 1975, 1979, 1980, 1983 and 1985
- Surface mapping of outcrop by consultants in 2011, 12 and 2013 by Aurum and Plymouth.
- The cessation of mining in 1986 due to rapid decline in tungsten prices rather than depletion of resources. Mine plans submitted to authorities for work (mining) to be conducted in 1986 that were not conducted due to closure of mines.
- Good continuity and predictability of geology with allowance for short scale high-grade mineralisation
- The Morille mines were small tonnage, low cost operations that produced for several years at an average grade of 0.5% tungsten (through process plants on site) and delivered high quality concentrate with good recovery. Product specification reports from off-take purchasers and minimum specification requirements at the time.
- Results from drilling in 2014 tested the validity of the Exploration Target.

About the Morille Project

The Morille Project is an attractive brownfields exploration and development opportunity in a major tungsten and tin producing region. Extensive, small scale, unconsolidated mining activity by uncoordinated private groups in the 1970's and 1980's was stopped abruptly in the mid 1980's due to falling commodity prices.



The recent (post 2009) consolidation of the Morille Project into a contiguous tenement package is a significant advancement for efficient exploration and potential development. The Morille Project now covers an area in excess of 57km² within which over 20 separate small underground and open pit mining operations and 2 separate processing facilities operated historically, delivered high quality (high grade and low impurity) tungsten concentrate to domestic and international consumers and were never coherently optimised and mined.

The area had been effectively unexplored, with only 12 drillholes completed within the entire 57km² tenement package by the Spanish Geological Survey in 1979 and limited surface mapping/prospecting being conducted to date. Plymouth's drilling to date has not materially changed this status, but has confirmed the high-grade nature of the Project.

Plymouth acquired an 80% interest in the Morille Project through the purchase of a 100% interest in Spanish companies: Castilla Mining S.L., which in turn owns 80% of Morille Mining S.L. The Morille Project consists of 5 tenements covering 57km² which are 100% owned by Morille Mining S.L.

Going forward, the Company looks forward to working with the Project's 20% holder, Aurum Mining PLC, which enjoys a 'free carry interest' until a Decision to Mine stage is reached, upon which they can elect to contribute pro rata to the development of the Project or dilute to a 0.5% NSR.

Morille Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

**** Bold Text refers to sampling conducted by Plymouth minerals (2014)**

** Normal Text refers to Historic sampling conducted by ADARO (Spanish Geological Survey; 1979)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples collected are stream sediment and rock chip samples. For the stream sediment samples, the topsoil was removed and approximately 2 kg of material was collected into a calico bag. Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrops. Both samples were visually inspected with a shortwave ultraviolet (UV) lamp to detect the presence of scheelite.</p> <p>Samples of approximately 4 kg in size were collected from stream beds and all samples were inspected with a shortwave UV lamp.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>All stream sediment samples were collected in calico samples bags with a unique identification number.</p> <p>Measures taken to ensure sample representivity is unknown.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples were inspected with a shortwave UV lamp to detect the presence of scheelite, and classified with a qualitative code by the scheelite concentration.</p> <p>Samples were inspected with a shortwave UV lamp to detect the presence of scheelite, and classified with a qualitative code by the scheelite concentration.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>No drilling was conducted to collect the samples.</p> <p>No drilling was conducted to collect the samples.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No drilling was conducted to collect the samples.</p> <p>No drilling was conducted to collect the samples.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>For each sample, a photograph of the sample was taken and a geological description was recorded.</p> <p>No description of the sample has been recorded.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>No core was recovered in this program.</p> <p>No core was recovered in this program.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>No sub-sampling techniques were used.</p> <p>No sub-sampling techniques were used.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The sample preparation of the stream sediment samples and rock chip samples follows industry best practice.</p> <p>Nature of sub-sampling procedures is unknown.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.</p>
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.	<p>No samples have been submitted for assay at this stage.</p> <p>The samples were not submitted for assay.</p>
	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.	<p>A shortwave ultra-violet lamp was used to visually assess the presence of scheelite in the samples.</p> <p>A shortwave ultra-violet lamp was used to visually assess the presence of scheelite in the samples.</p>
	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.	<p>No samples have been submitted for assay at this stage.</p> <p>The samples were not submitted for assay.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<p>Samples have been verified by several Plymouth employees.</p> <p>The historic reports containing the sample data from which the samples have been derived have been verified by Adaro and Plymouth Geologists.</p>
	The use of twinned holes.	<p>No drilling was conducted.</p> <p>No drilling was conducted.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<p>Primary logging was entered into an Excel spreadsheet and stored in an access database. The calico sample bags are stored in a facility operated by Plymouth.</p> <p>Unknown how the primary data was documented.</p>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<p>There are no known adjustments made to any data.</p> <p>There are no known adjustments made to any data.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS which has an accuracy of <8m. Sample locations have been georeferenced from historic maps.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	ETRS Tranverse Mercator Zone 30 co-ordinates are used. ETRS Tranverse Mercator Zone 30 co-ordinates are used.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic information has been sourced from a publically available database produced by the Spanish Geographic Institute. Topographic information has been sourced from a publically available database produced by the Spanish Geographic Institute.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The surface samples have irregular spacing. The surface samples have irregular spacing.
	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The sample data is not being used for resource calculation. The sample data is not being used for resource calculation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Samples have been taken from surface (non-oriented samples). Samples have been taken from surface (non-oriented samples).
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples have been overseen by Plymouth personnel from the sample location to a secure facility operated by Plymouth. A freight company will deliver the samples from the storage facility to the laboratory. Security measures unknown.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time. No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time.

Morille Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Morille Project is located 170km NNW of Madrid in Spain. The Project consists of Five "Permiso de Investogacion" (Investigation Permits) which are held in the name of Morille Mining S.L.U. of which Plymouth Minerals Limited owns 80%. The Alegria and Paquita prospects are within Investigaiton Permit 6634-20; the Claudina, Mundaca and Mina San Andres prospects are located within Investigation Permit 6250-30 and the Anarbellas prospect is within Investigation Permit 6634-30.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Other companies to have held the project area include Aurum Mining PLC and ADARO.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Morille Project is situated within the Variscan Iberian or Hesperic Massif that extends across the greater part of Western Iberia. The tenement area is situated towards the northern margin of the 'Complejo Esquisto-grauvacico' Domain of the Central Iberian Zone. This Domain is typified by a thick schist-greywacke sequence of pre-Ordovician age that has been tightly folded and weakly metamorphosed.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>o down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>o hole length.</i> 	Refer to Annexure A & B.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	No assay results have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	No mineralisation widths or intercept lengths have been reported.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to Figure 1A.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	No other exploration has been completed.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Further work will involved geological mapping, surface sampling and drilling.

Annexure A
Rock Chip Samples

Company	Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	UV Code
Plymouth	AF-0001	270196.0	4523576.2	938.6	0
Plymouth	AF-0002	270141.9	4523662.1	935.6	0
Plymouth	AF-0003	270073.1	4523939.8	928.9	0
Plymouth	AF-0004	270030.2	4525166.8	924.4	0
Plymouth	AF-0005	270086.2	4525217.0	925.4	0
Plymouth	AF-0006	269665.3	4524400.4	914.7	0
Plymouth	AF-0007	271126.7	4520958.5	958.4	2
Plymouth	AF-0008	271405.7	4520797.3	950.6	2
Plymouth	AF-0009	271368.5	4520784.1	953.0	2
Plymouth	AF-0010	271355.1	4520772.0	954.1	2
Plymouth	AF-0011	269364.6	4525658.7	927.3	0
Plymouth	AF-0012	267779.7	4523032.5	930.4	0
Plymouth	AF-0013	267360.4	4523581.3	916.9	0
Plymouth	AF-0014	271240.3	4520638.0	964.9	1
Plymouth	AF-0015	271108.1	4520431.6	969.8	1
Plymouth	AF-0016	271106.4	4520333.2	964.7	2
Plymouth	AF-0017	270860.8	4520416.0	981.3	0
Plymouth	AF-0018	270939.2	4520814.4	970.5	0
Plymouth	AF-0019-a	271071.9	4520907.1	965.2	1
Plymouth	AF-0019-b	271106.4	4520923.4	962.6	1
Plymouth	AF-0019-c	271115.5	4520900.1	962.7	1
Plymouth	AF-0019-d	271070.4	4520895.3	965.3	1
Plymouth	AF-0020	271145.4	4520903.6	959.6	0
Plymouth	AF-0021	271082.7	4520938.2	963.6	0
Plymouth	AF-0022	271075.9	4520826.3	964.0	0
Plymouth	AF-0023	270804.9	4520189.9	977.8	0
Plymouth	AF-0024	270791.5	4520199.7	979.6	0
Plymouth	AF-0025	271756.1	4520781.0	938.9	0
Plymouth	AF-0026	271391.3	4520445.7	952.0	1
Plymouth	AF-0027	271351.5	4520406.5	952.3	0
Plymouth	AF-0028	271262.5	4520581.8	965.3	0
Plymouth	AF-0029	271258.8	4520478.4	962.0	2

UV Code

- 2 Strong UV response
- 1 Moderate UV Response
- 0 No UV Response

Annexure B
Stream Sediment Samples

Company	Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	UV Code
ADARO	AD-SS-0070	272090.9	4521903.5	914.6	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0071	272096.2	4521869.1	915.5	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0072	272120.0	4521803.0	917.6	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0073	272170.3	4521795.0	916.0	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0074	272217.9	4521768.6	917.1	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0075	272225.8	4521718.3	917.7	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0076	272268.1	4521707.7	919.2	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0077	272024.7	4522009.3	914.3	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0078	272038.0	4521964.4	913.5	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0079	272302.5	4521601.9	919.2	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0080	272331.6	4521578.1	919.0	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0081	272371.3	4521496.0	920.0	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0082	272292.0	4521432.5	920.8	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0083	272273.4	4521305.5	922.5	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0084	272231.1	4521252.6	924.3	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0085	272204.6	4521191.8	924.5	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0086	272067.1	4521048.9	926.3	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0087	271950.6	4521011.9	929.1	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0088	271887.1	4520985.4	930.7	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0089	271818.4	4520951.0	932.5	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0090	272130.6	4521115.0	925.8	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0091	272731.2	4520861.0	932.7	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0092	272852.9	4520818.7	935.2	2
ADARO	AD-SS-0093	272498.3	4520583.2	936.0	0
ADARO	AD-SS-0094	272490.4	4520445.6	936.3	0
ADARO	AD-SS-0095	272559.2	4520257.8	941.0	0
ADARO	AD-SS-0096	272538.0	4520366.3	937.4	1
ADARO	AD-SS-0097	272387.2	4520289.5	941.0	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0001	270340.1	4523405.4	944.7	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0002	270302.6	4523454.7	943.0	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0003	270222.3	4523491.4	940.6	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0004	270174.7	4523553.8	938.4	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0005	270113.7	4523630.3	936.1	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0006	270121.0	4523700.7	934.1	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0007	270106.8	4523792.7	931.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0008	270154.4	4523831.7	934.3	3
Plymouth	CM-SS-0009	270096.2	4523856.7	930.5	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0010	270073.1	4523939.8	928.9	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0011	269981.9	4524022.8	926.7	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0012	269959.2	4524087.2	924.6	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0013	269848.4	4524153.3	922.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0014	269825.0	4524188.2	921.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0015	269741.3	4524237.4	918.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0016	269661.7	4524279.7	917.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0017	269670.6	4524369.3	915.3	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0018	269674.0	4524442.7	914.4	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0019	269644.6	4524708.6	910.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0020	269658.3	4524752.2	909.7	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0021	269653.8	4524818.9	908.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0022	269659.1	4524865.6	908.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0023	269663.2	4524922.6	907.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0024	269691.9	4524959.4	907.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0025	269664.3	4524995.4	906.8	0

Company	Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	UV Code
Plymouth	CM-SS-0026	269620.6	4525051.6	905.4	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0027	269532.5	4524884.3	910.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0028	269508.7	4524860.4	912.5	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0029	269555.4	4525066.6	904.5	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0030	269510.3	4525102.3	903.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0031	269458.9	4525093.1	903.1	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0032	269375.0	4525089.9	902.1	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0033	269330.5	4525071.4	901.4	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0034	269266.8	4525087.8	900.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0035	269232.1	4525109.9	899.7	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0036	269156.4	4525150.4	898.6	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0037	269116.6	4525207.1	897.8	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0038	269120.3	4525254.3	897.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0039	269068.8	4525301.0	896.2	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0040	269027.2	4525344.7	895.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0041	268970.7	4525363.6	895.0	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0042	268338.8	4522832.1	926.1	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0043	268318.9	4522878.8	924.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0044	268301.2	4522924.6	922.7	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0045	268274.9	4522981.2	921.6	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0046	268250.3	4523038.1	920.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0047	268230.8	4523089.7	918.4	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0048	268238.5	4523143.3	917.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0049	268241.1	4523200.6	915.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0050	268258.9	4523267.5	914.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0051	268243.7	4523329.7	913.7	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0052	268238.4	4523401.7	912.4	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0053	267830.9	4523862.5	903.5	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0054	267773.7	4523895.3	903.1	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0055	267763.6	4523935.2	902.8	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0056	267736.1	4523965.9	902.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0057	267739.0	4524015.4	902.1	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0058	267763.3	4524054.7	901.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0059	267786.6	4524093.6	901.0	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0060	267787.9	4524148.9	900.6	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0061	267747.9	4524182.8	900.2	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0062	267715.4	4524219.1	899.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0063	267668.7	4524239.2	898.8	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0064	267649.2	4524272.1	898.8	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0065	267629.5	4524307.7	898.3	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0066	272091.2	4521067.8	926.0	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0067	272046.3	4521038.9	926.8	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0068	272006.0	4521007.3	928.3	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0069	271969.5	4520973.3	929.4	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0070	271924.9	4520957.0	930.1	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0071	271868.4	4520949.3	930.8	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0072	271811.1	4520923.9	932.5	2
Plymouth	CM-SS-0073	271778.0	4520901.4	933.4	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0074	271724.8	4520881.1	934.4	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0075	271641.5	4520894.1	937.7	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0076	271603.5	4520953.8	941.3	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0077	271533.1	4520960.6	943.8	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0078	271491.5	4521001.4	945.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0079	271427.1	4521024.8	949.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0080	271354.2	4520966.8	948.3	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0081	271290.9	4520956.3	950.1	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0082	271227.5	4520966.1	952.2	0

Company	Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	UV Code
Plymouth	CM-SS-0083	271165.6	4520983.3	955.1	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0084	271716.2	4520820.6	934.3	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0085	271704.7	4520768.0	934.6	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0086	271694.8	4520722.9	935.4	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0087	271683.4	4520662.8	936.5	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0088	271654.9	4520623.9	937.3	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0089	271621.9	4520574.3	938.2	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0090	271598.2	4520523.4	939.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0091	271569.2	4520481.2	940.1	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0092	271533.7	4520436.0	940.7	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0093	271494.5	4520386.1	941.5	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0094	271462.9	4520342.4	941.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0095	271437.3	4520302.5	942.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0096	271396.1	4520252.2	944.0	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0097	271341.9	4520199.7	945.2	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0098	271280.6	4520157.0	946.5	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0099	271229.7	4520114.5	947.8	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0100	271178.0	4520062.2	948.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0101	271128.1	4520034.6	949.9	0
Plymouth	CM-SS-0102	271085.7	4519985.6	950.9	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0103	271040.4	4519944.4	952.0	1
Plymouth	CM-SS-0104	270975.9	4519958.1	953.1	1

UV Code

- 2 Strong UV response
- 1 Moderate UV Response
- 0 No UV Response

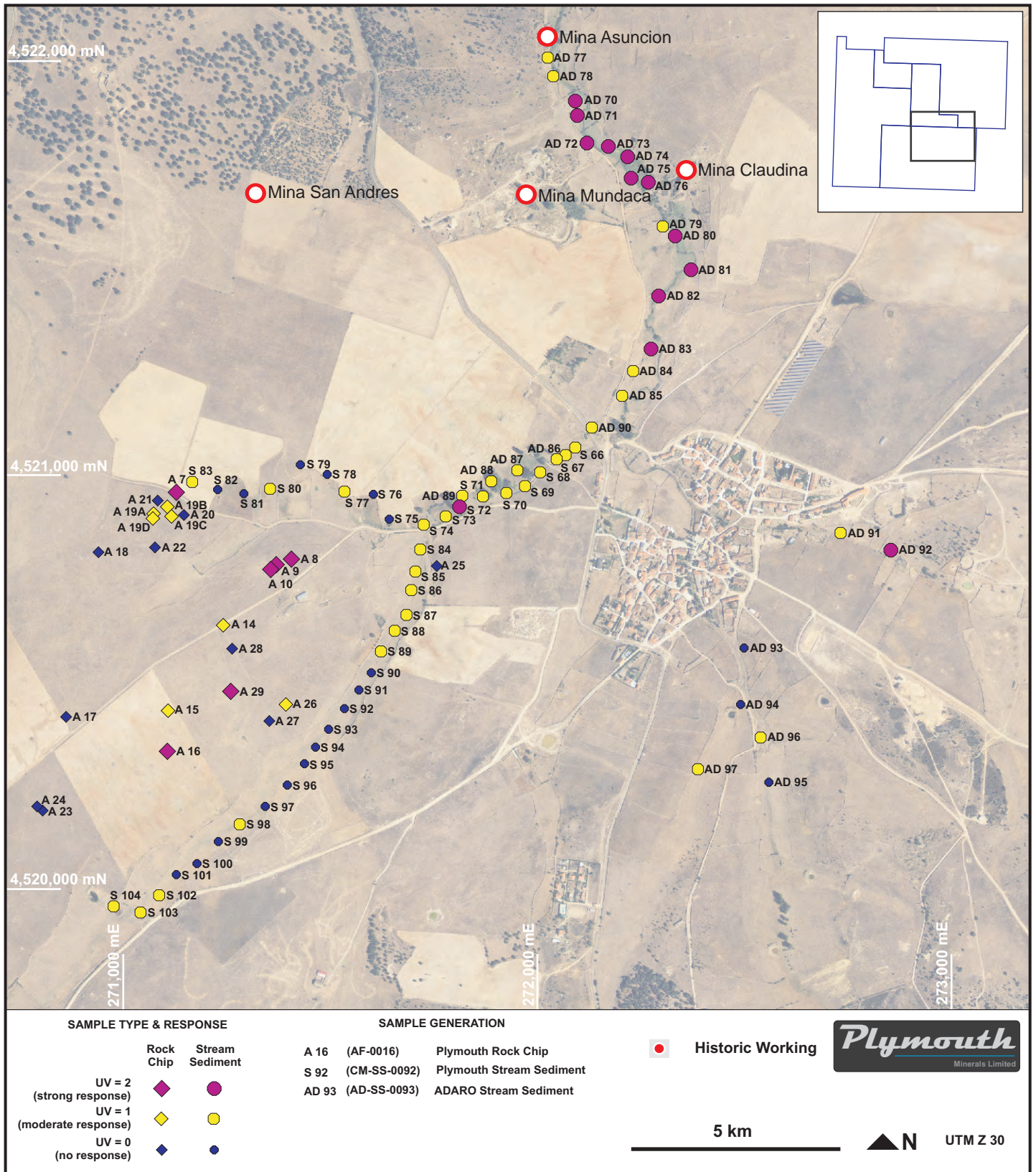


Figure 1A: Location and UV response of the ADARO & Plymouth samples.