15th August 2017
ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Banio Project - Alpha Target
Additional Shallow High-Grade Potash Intersections Delivered

- **High-grade shallow sylvinite and carnallitite intersections in drill hole BA-003,**
- **Continuity of mineralisation supported by seismic data between BA-002 to BA-003 over 2.15km away**
- **Phase 1 Drilling Complete – success supports Exploration Target and increases potential to convert to Resources,**
- **Drill hole BA-003 returned significant shallow depth, assay results, indicative of high-grade sylvinite and carnallitite mineralisation including:**
  - **1.7m at 30.0% KCl (18.92% K_2O) from 237.8m sylvinite,**
  - **1.0m at 29.7% KCl (18.72% K_2O) from 264.6m sylvinite,**
  - **3.9m at 21.2% KCl (13.4% K_2O) from 430.26m carnallite,**
  - **11.8m at 16.0% KCl (10.08% K_2O) from 456.98m carnallite,**
  - **13.3m at 18.2% KCl (11.5% K_2O) from 471.15m carnallite, and**
  - **6.4m at 16.0% KCl (10.1% K_2O) from 500.61m carnallite**
- **Previously reported results from drill hole BA-002 returned assay results, including:**
  - **1.9m at 29.5% KCl (18.6% K_2O) from 284.4m sylvinite,**
  - **1.4m at 34.9% KCl (22.0% K_2O) from 281.0m sylvinite,**
  - **1.0m at 29.7% KCl (18.8% K_2O) from 263.9m sylvinite,**
  - **2.6m at 32.9% KCl (20.8% K_2O) from 324.6m sylvinite**
  - **7.2m at 18.8% KCl (11.9% K_2O) from 409.7m, incl. 4.4m at 21.4% KCl from 409.7m carnallite, and**
  - **28.8m at 16.1% KCl (13.5% K_2O) from 438.7m carnallite**
- **Sylvinite and carnallitite mineralisation remains open laterally,**
- **The Phase 1 Alpha Target high-grade intersections indicate the project has the potential to replicate proven high-grade deposits within the Congo Basin to the south.**

Plymouth Minerals Limited (ASX:PLH) (Plymouth or the Company) is pleased to announce additional shallow depth, high-grade assay results for drill hole BA-003, the last of three holes drilled by Plymouth (Phase 1) on its 100% owned Banio Potash Project in Gabon(Figure 1). Plymouth is extremely pleased with these results and has now confirmed the presence of a large, high-grade potash mineralised footprint on the Alpha Target.

Managing Director Adrian Byass stated "*This latest set of results and data retrieved from drill hole BA-003 has confirmed our belief that laterally extensive high-grade potash mineralisation would be present on the Alpha Target and in addition, this success so early on in the exploration programme, is extremely encouraging for the Company. Our intention now is to expand the mineralised footprint and deliver a Mineral Resource that we hope will exceed our expectations. Re-supply of consumables including drill casing and field preparation is currently underway for Phase 2 and the location of finalised new drill collars will be announced in the near term.*"

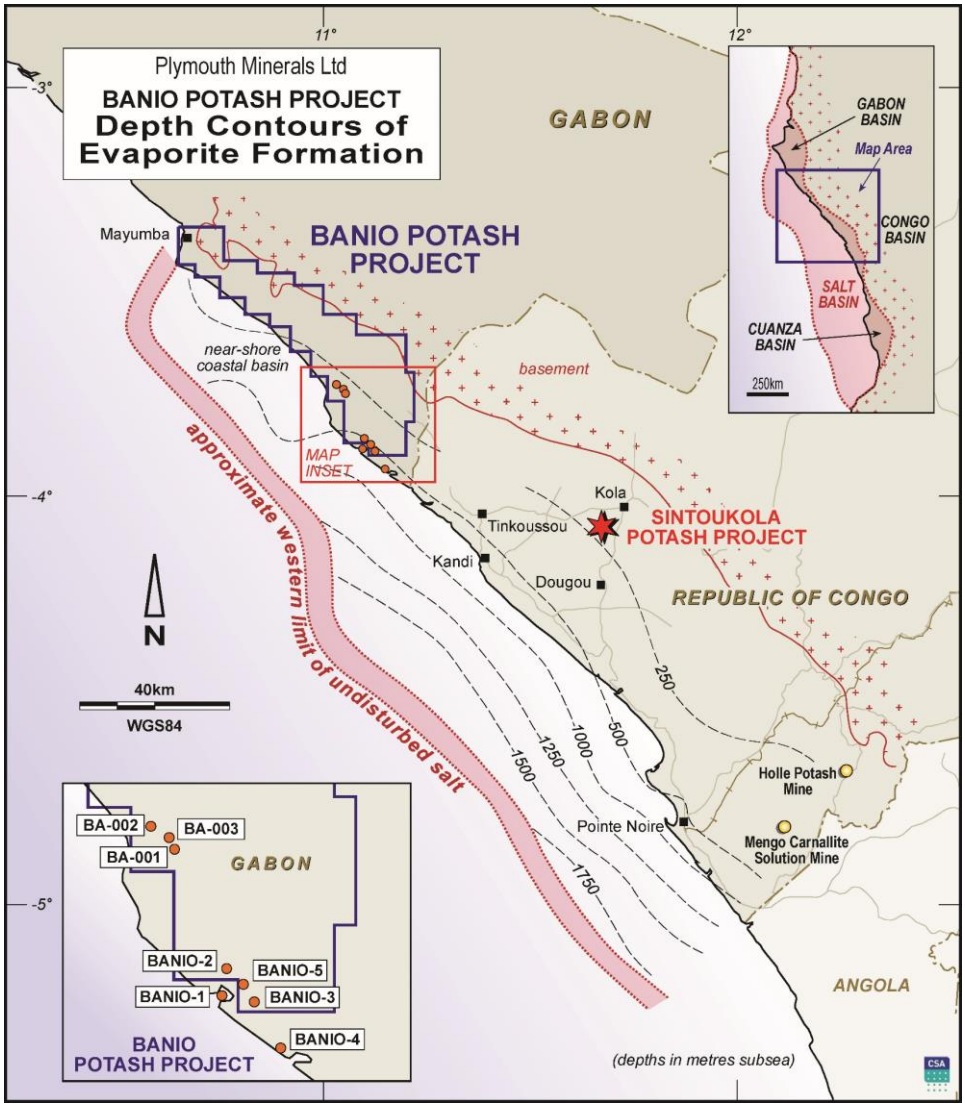

FIGURE 1: BANIO LOCATION PLAN - CONGO BASIN AND PROJECT LOCATION. NOTE MAP INSET HIGHLIGHTING AREA IN FIGURE 2.

The large Exploration Target for Banio (ASX 24th November 2016) highlights the massive potash potential within the Banio Project. Exploration Targets for potash mineralisation at its 100% owned Banio Project in Gabon are outlined below in Table 1. An additional potash-bearing seam was intercepted in BA-003 that

was not developed in BATC-1 or BA-002. This is important as the intersection of an additional seam adds a further high-grade sylvinite to the inventory and **enhances the potential to achieve, and possibly exceed, the top end of the previously announced Exploration Target.**

Table 1: Exploration Target, Banio Project (Alpha and Ndindi Prospects)

Prospect	Potash Mineralogy	Depth to Potash (m)	Tonnage Range (Mt)	Grade Range (K_2O%)	Grade Range (KCl%)
Alpha	Sylvinite	290	262-415	18 - 22	28.5 - 34.8
Ndindi Northern	Carnallite	360	2,600-5,200	12 - 14	19.0 - 22.2
Ndindi Southern	Carnallite	500	3,100-4,800	12 - 14	19.0 - 22.2
Combined			6,000-10,400	12.3-14.4	19.4-22.7

Disclaimer: The potential quantity and grade of the Banio Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration completed to date to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the delineation of a Mineral Resource.

Important information gained from the Phase 1 drilling campaign was the delineation of multiple seams of sylvinite and carnallitite mineralisation and the confirmation of basin stratigraphy which supports Banio being an extension of world-class potash deposits along strike to the southeast (Figure 2).

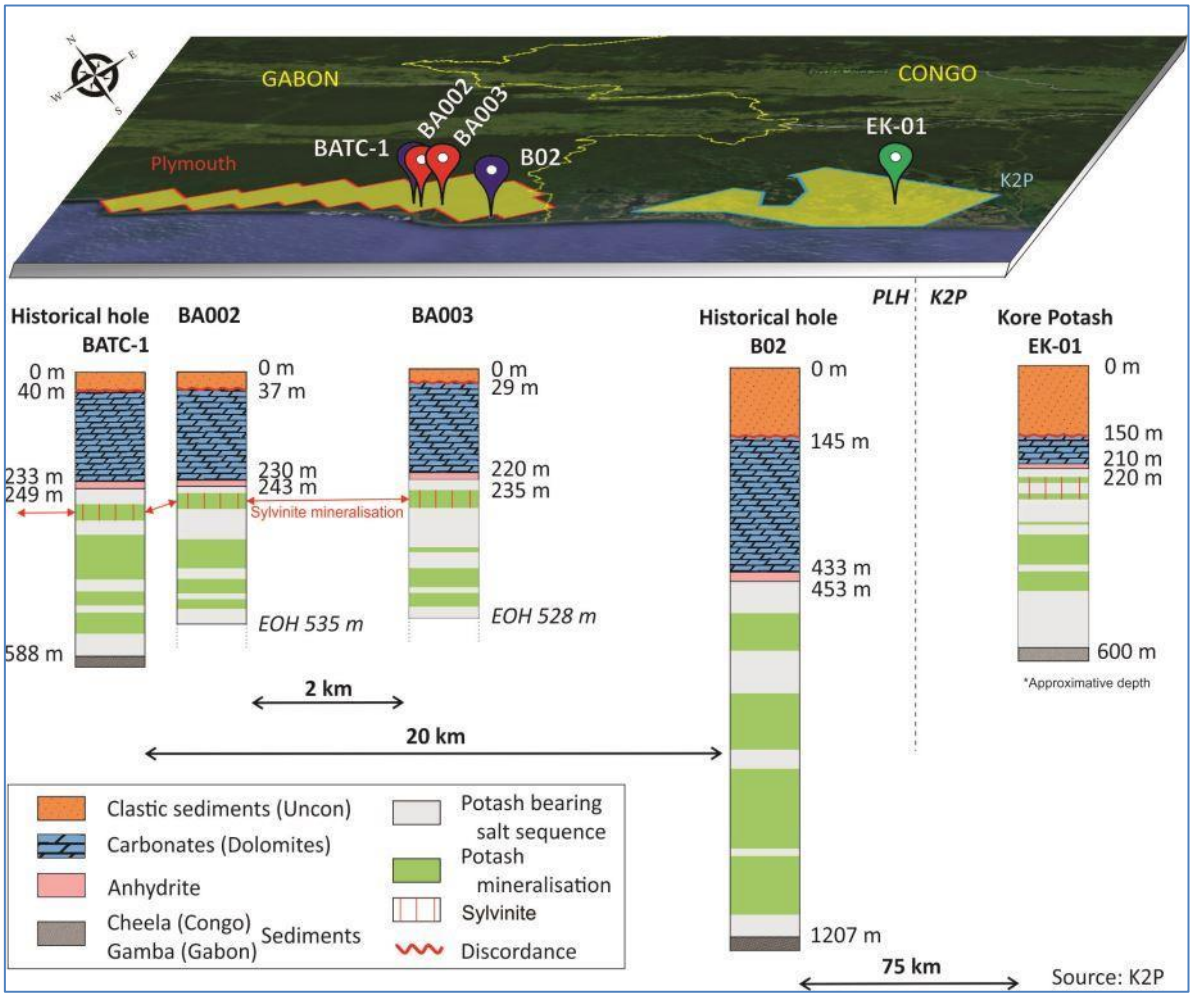

FIGURE 2: BASIN STRATIGRAPHY

With the benefit of +7,000m of historical oil exploration drilling and +290km of 2D seismic data in the Alpha and Ndindi Target areas, Plymouth is now confident of vectoring to areas (drill targeting) of potential thickening of seams to the south, southeast and also west.

Background

The Alpha Target lies within the northern section of the Congo Basin, which is a proven repository for very high-grade potash deposits and Mineral Resources, namely the high-grade Holle Mine and Kola project located approximately 140kms and 70kms southeast of the Alpha Target respectively (Figure 2). The recently delivered grades from the Phase 1 drilling campaign compare favourably with those present in these two deposits.

The maiden drilling programme also confirmed the applied exploration concept which predicted the preservation of high-grade sylvinite derived from carnallitite seams immediately below the anhydrite seal at the base of the overlying calcareous sandstones. This "conversion zone" can extend up to 80m below the base of the anhydrite. This opens the prospect of discovering thicker and laterally extensive seams south and southeast.

Technical Information

Drill hole BA-003, is the last of three holes drilled during the Phase 1 drill programme. The hole is located in the northern half of the Alpha Target (Figure 1, Figure 2), which is an east/west trending potash-bearing corridor underlain by a stable basement bound by the interpreted basin hinge line to the south and the basin edge to the north. This hole, as was the case for the previously reported high-grade drill hole BA-002, has intersected wide zones of mineralisation, which include multiple seams of high-grade potash (sylvinite).

Drill hole BA-002, drilled 2.15 km to the north-west of BA-003, demonstrates continuity of potash development within the target area with potash seams open in all directions laterally (Figures 3 and 4). Three potentially economic sylvinite zones, separated by 15 to 20m of halite within Cycle 5 and 6 have been delimited and will be targeted for lateral extension.

The Alpha Target Phase 1 drill programme has delivered multiple seams of both high-grade sylvinite and carnallitite with very low impurities. Continuity of the majority of these seams is now confirmed with potash bearing cycles 1 to 5 being present in both drill holes (Figures 3 and 4). The intersection of cycle 6 in BA-003 adds a further high grade sylvinite seam to the inventory and enhances the potential to achieve, and possibly exceed, the top end of the previously announced Exploration Target (announcement ASX 24th November 2016). This leads Plymouth to believe that the Alpha Target has the potential to host a high-grade resource as outlined.

BA-002 and BA-003 have also verified historical geological and geophysical data acquired from French petroleum explorer and producer Maurel et Prom at Alpha and Ndindi South Targets. Significant intercepts for BA-003 are given in Appendix 1. This further reinforces the confidence in the publicly quoted Exploration Target. Plymouth believes as little as one additional drill hole is required in the Alpha target and Ndindi South to deliver a Resources Estimate.

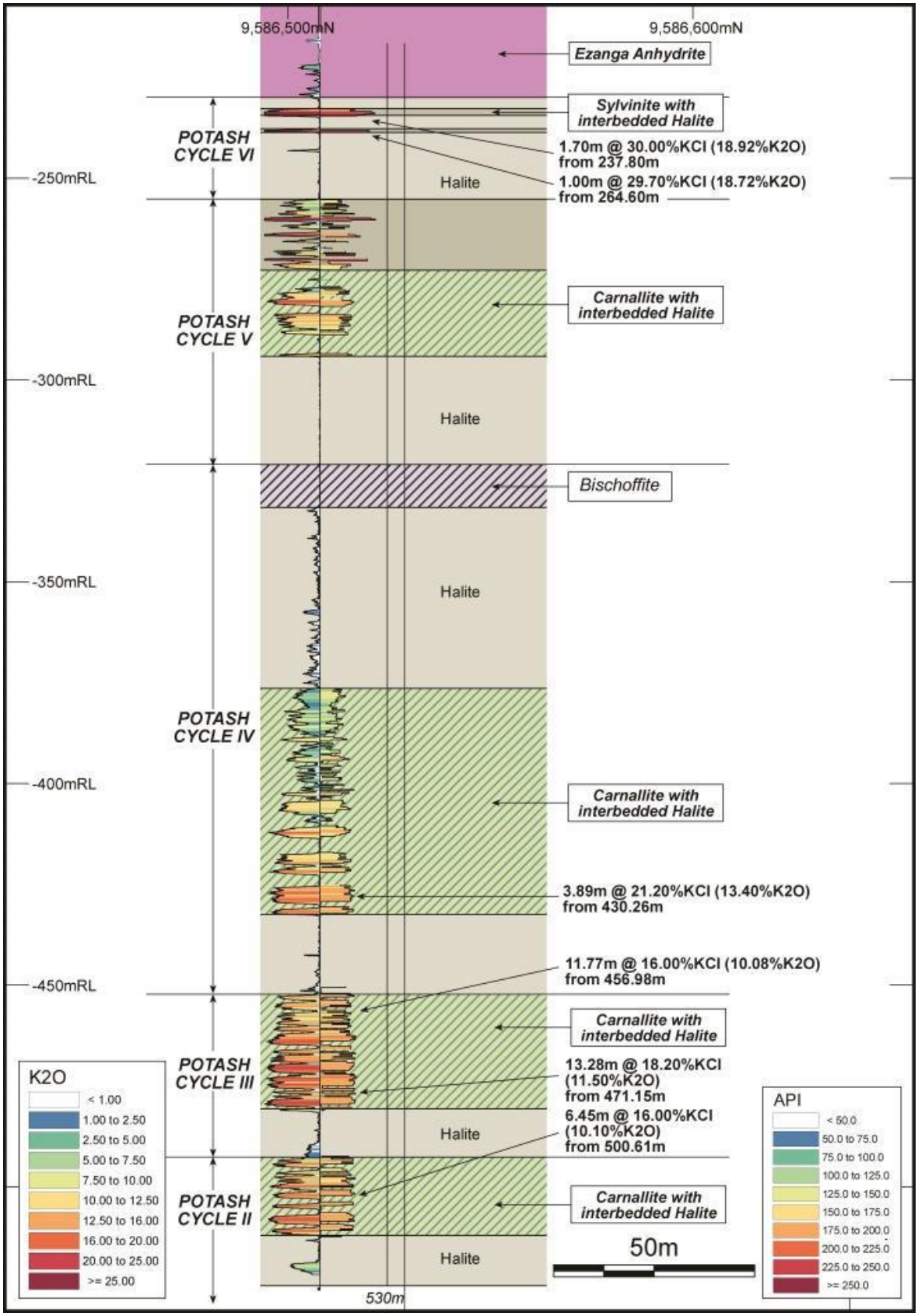

FIGURE 2: POTASH SEAMS INTERSECTED IN BA-003 AND COMPOSITED ANALYTICAL INTERCEPTS.

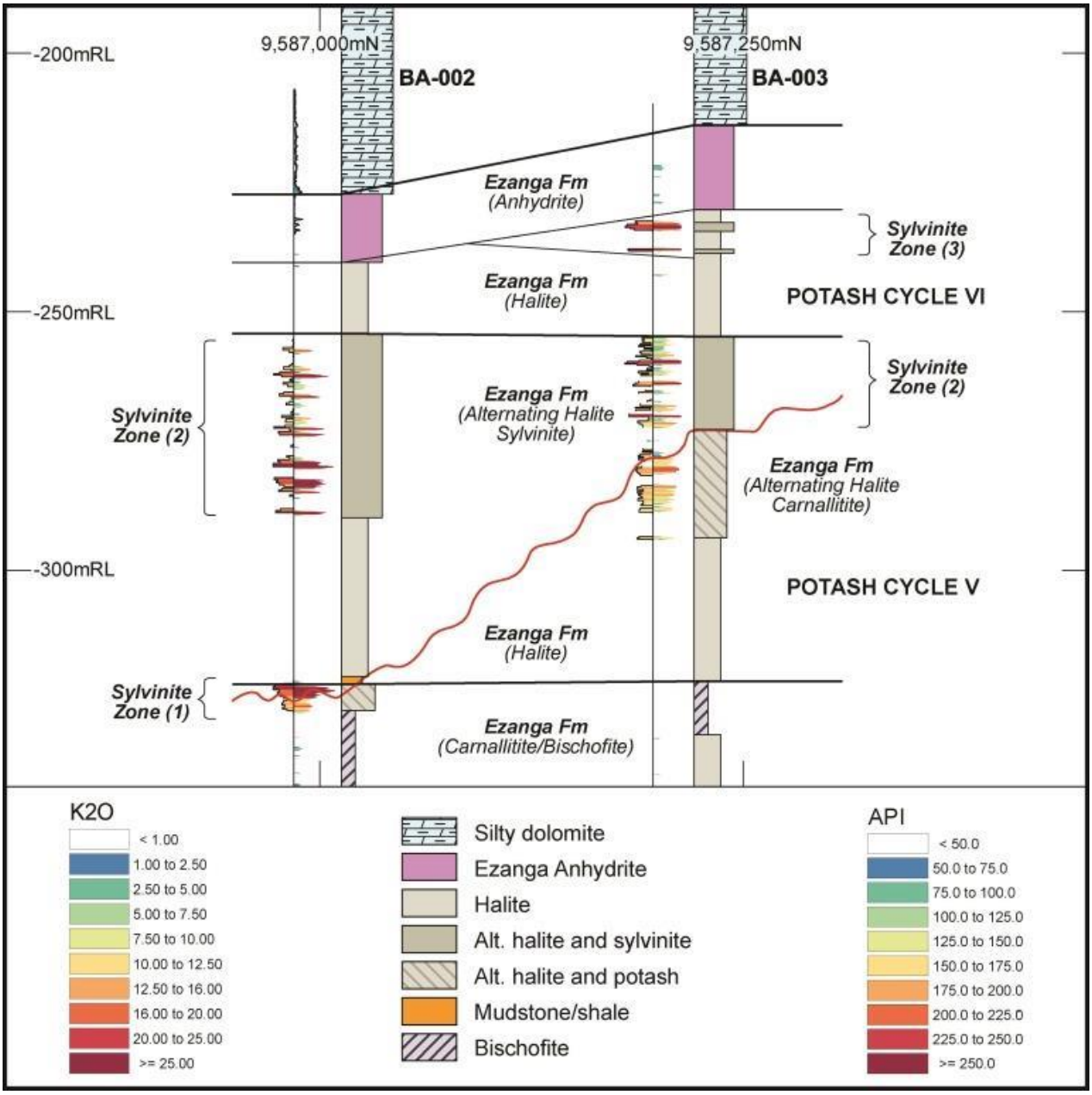

FIGURE 3: POTASH SEAM CORRELATION BETWEEN ADJACENT DRILL HOLES BA-002 AND BA-003 BASED ON STRATIGRAPHY INTERSECTED AND GAMMA PROFILES. THE TWO HOLES ARE ABOUT 2 KM APART.

The technical validation work undertaken by the Company has confirmed the quality of historical data which has helped to established the continuity of potash depositional cycles across the Banio Project area, from the Alpha Target in the north to the Ndindi South Target area in the south, a distance of about 20km. This interpretation can also be upheld when extrapolated into neighbouring parts of the basin, specifically to the southeast into Kore Potash' Dougou and Kola Projects (ASX.K2P, Figure 5).

Next Stage

Importantly for logistical consideration, drill holes BA-002 and BA-003 are within 5 km of the Atlantic Ocean to the southwest and less than 2km east of an extensive lagoon providing transport access to the east. This provides Plymouth with short and long-term options around equipment and personnel access as well as

ultimate product export route preferences. Further logistics studies will be conducted once drilling has delivered additional results. The project already benefits from the location of port facilities, the newly constructed dual-lane bridge across the lagoon and operating gas fields with supporting infrastructure in the southern region – all within the permit.

FIGURE 4: OCEANGOING BARGE USED IN THE MOBILISATION OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT DIRECTLY TO SITE IN EARLY 2017 HIGHLIGHTING THE LAGOON ADVANATGES FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT FOR LOGISTICAL PATHWAY.

In addition, the Banio permit area is largely uninhabited and therefore direct social impediments are not expected. The Company engages with the local community at Ndindi, through the provision of employment opportunities during is development activities.

The Phase 2 exploration programme is in the final stage of the planning process. It is looking likely that further holes will be placed to the northwest and southwest of the Phase 1 hole locations once all results are evaluated and integrated into the geological model.

Plymouth is currently planning the next stages of exploration at Banio and is progressing the granting of Mamana, its other historically drilled, high-grade potash project (Figure 6) in Gabon. The Mamana potash project was drilled historically for potash and has recorded shallow, high-grade intercepts including 4.35m @ 46% KCl from 384m and 9.5m @ 29% KCl from 433m (ASX 6th October 2015).

Gabon is a politically stable and resource experienced economy and country in West Africa. The Congo Basin is a past producing potash region and well located to supply the large sea-borne market in South America.

Confidence in the basin system and recent high-grade assay results now underpin the ongoing planning for the Phase 2 drill programme which Plymouth believes will produce results which support a JORC resource estimate.

FIGURE 5: POTASH PROJECT LOCATIONS IN GABON.

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 in staged increments of 50% and 75%). 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 that hosts of JORC of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). A feasibility study completed in 1991 defined an open pit mining operation and a process flow sheet which produced lithium carbonate through acid-leach or sulphate calcine processing. This drilling, mining and processing study work highlights the advanced status and inherent advantages enjoyed by San Jose in relation to many other hardrock deposits. The resource estimate for San Jose is shown below in Table 1;

TABLE 1 SAN JOSE MINERAL RESOURCE, REPORTED ABOVE 0.1% LI CUT-OFF

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li (%)	Li_2O (%)	Sn (%)
Indicated	23.9	0.31	0.67	0.02
Inferred	68.3	0.26	0.56	0.02
TOTAL	**92.3**	**0.27**	**0.60**	**0.02**

Estimated using Ordinary Kriging methodology. Note: Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Snowden Mining estimated the total Mineral Resource for the San Jose lithium deposit using Ordinary Kriging interpolation methods and reported above a 0.1% Li cut-off grade. Full details of block modelling and estimation are contained in the ASX announcement dated 25 May 2017.

Lithium (Li) mineralisation is commonly expressed as either lithium oxide (Li_2O) or lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) or Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE)
Lithium Conversion: 1.0% Li = 2.153% Li_2O, 1.0%Li = 5.32% Li_2CO_3

Plymouth is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and Plymouth confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Plymouth Minerals' Potash Projects

Plymouth owns 100% of the Banio and Mamana Potash Projects, which are drill proven, high-grade, shallow potash deposits. Both Banio and Mamana enjoy good access to infrastructure being located on the coast of Gabon or on major transport river ways (barge) with direct access to export ports. Banio has a multi-billion tonne Exploration Target of carnallite and sylvinite based on historical seismic and drilling data. Plymouth is drill testing this Exploration Target.

Brazil is a major consumer of potash and South America is the largest consumer of sea-borne potash (MOP) in the world. The West African coast and potash deposits there enjoy a significant shipping advantage over other major potash producing regions.

Exploration Targets for potash mineralisation at its 100% owned Banio Project in Gabon (Table 1).

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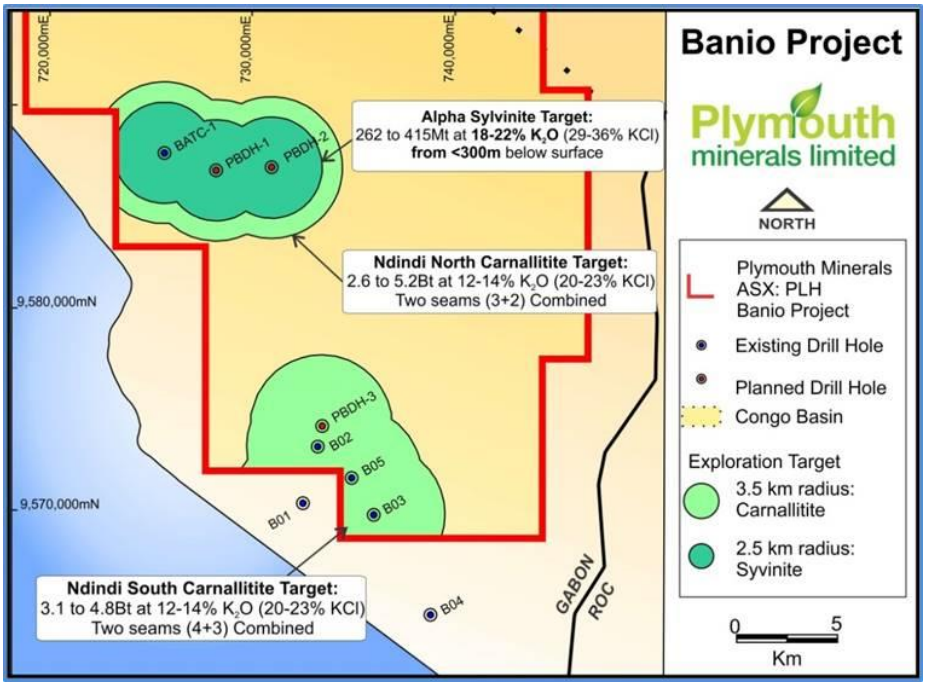
Grade expressed as either units (%) K_2O or KCl. Ratio K_2O x 1.58 = KCl



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, 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.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources for the San Jose project is based on the information compiled by Mr Jeremy Peters, FAusIMM CP (Mining, Geology). Mr Peters has sufficient relevant professional experience with open pit and underground mining, exploration and development of mineral deposits similar 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 JORC Code He has visited the project area and observed drilling, logging and sampling techniques used by Plymouth in collection of data used in the preparation of this report. Mr Peters is an employee of Snowden Mining industry Consultants and consents to be named in this release and the report as it is presented.

Disclaimer:

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute “forward looking statement”. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

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.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking Statements in the announcement, based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

Appendices 1

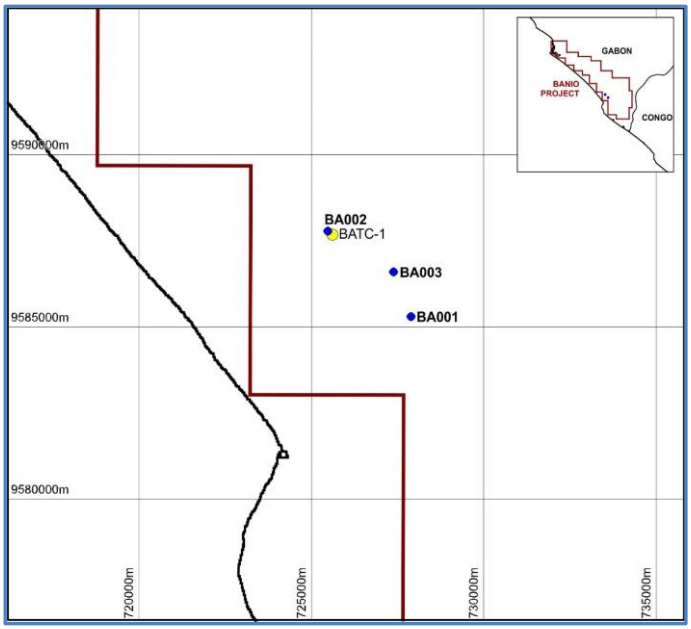
Exploration Hole BA-003 - Summary of Main Potash Intersections

Cut No	Depth		Width (m)	K2O%	KCL %	Potash
	From(m)	to(m)				Type
1	237.84	239.58	1.74	18.92	29.97	Sylvinite
Incl	238.45	239.28	0.83	22.98	36.39	Sylvinite
2	243.17	243.65	0.48	21.77	34.47	Sylvinite
3	264.59	265.59	1.00	18.72	29.65	Sylvinite
Incl	264.87	265.38	0.51	24.09	38.14	Sylvinite
4	274.93	275.48	0.55	21.27	33.68	Sylvinite
5	430.26	434.15	3.89	13.42	21.25	Carnallite
6	456.98	468.75	11.77	10.08	15.96	Carnallite
Incl	464.36	468.75	4.39	11.81	17.34	Carnallite
7	471.15	484.43	13.28	11.49	18.19	Carnallite
incl	473.88	484.43	10.55	12.00	18.99	Carnallite
8	500.61	507.06	6.45	10.13	16.03	Carnallite
9	511.23	515.31	4.08	11.56	18.03	Carnallite
Incl	511.23	513.45	2.22	14.13	22.38	Carnallite

Appendix 2

Phase 1- Drill hole Collar Coordinates

BA-001 WGS 84 32M , 727,893 E : 9,585,295 S : RL 5m
BA-002 WGS 84 32M , 725,483 E : 9,587,774 S: RL 6m
BA-003 WGS 84 32M , 727,379 E : 9,586,599 S: RL 5m



JORC 2012

Table 2 – Banio Project

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.*	The evaporite rocks were drilled to PQ size (85 mm diameter) core. Sample intervals were between 0.15 and 1.5 metres and sampled to lithological boundaries. Core was cut in half using a core cutter without water and blade and core holder cleaned down between samples. Sampling was carried out according to a strict quality control protocol beginning at the drill rig. Half-core samples are wrapped in individual sealed plastic bags.
	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.	All potash-bearing sequence more than 15 cm length were cut on site using a core-saw, and sent to the ALS Laboratory in Seville, Spain for assay. Samples were crushed, dried, and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. The following elements are included in the analysis and determined by ME-ICP03k: %K, %Mg, %Fe, %Cl, detrital and impurities a per standard industry practice.
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).*	12.5" and 7.5" Mud Rotary drilling was used to drill the sedimentary and dolomitic sequence to the top of the evaporitic sequence. PQ size diamond core drilling was utilised thereafter using standard wireline drilling and recovered from the drill string by retrieving the inner-tube .
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core sample recovery was measured on the core immediately after drilling and recorded onto a logging sheet.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Salt core drilling recoveries are maximised by ensuring the tri-salt MUD system is adequately prepared to prevent core loss via dissolution and measured by a geologist at the rig.

	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.
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.*	Core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging of the overlying sedimentary sequence is chip logged on a meter basis and is qualitative. A chip sample from each one metre run is stored in plastic chip trays and photographed. The diamond logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. All drill core was cleaned, logged and photographed before cutting for sampling purposes.
	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.*	All core samples were cut into half-core and were cut with a core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core samples were used for assay or sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Standard industry practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Strict QA/QC protocol in place with independantly certified standards, blanks, duplicates and laboratory cross checking are implemented.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Standard industry practice and as per description above.
	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 total.*	Standard industry practice for the assay of potash samples. The lab assay process includes fine crushing 70%<2mm, high temperature drying, pulverised split to 85%<75um, split sample using Boyd rotary splitter, then ME-ICP for water soluble analytes including Ca,Fe,K,Na,S.
	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.	Geophysical tools were not used to determine grades, this was done by Standard Industry Laboratory Practice as per the description above.
	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.	A minimum of 5% of the sample runs through the laboratory consisted of blanks and certified external standards. No bias was detected.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Laboratory results pending.
	The use of twinned holes.	BA-002 was drilled to twin and confirm historical drilling at BATC-1 approximately 50m away.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary logging data was entered into an Excel spread sheet and stored in an Access database. In addition all raw assay data is verified through the QA/QC protocol in place and entered into the central access database. Data is stored on a secure database and a copy of the database is located on the company server offsite.
	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.*	Drill hole collar locations have been recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS which has an accuracy of <8m. Thereafter these collar locations will be surveyed by an independent surveyor utilising a differential GPS to cm accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS 84 / Gabon TM
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic information has been sourced from a publically available database and high resolution land sat has been obtained.
Data spacing	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration*	The completed drill holes have not been drilled

and distribution	*Results.*	in a grid pattern and thus have irregular spacing.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity but not currently 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 vertical orientation of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the tabular mineralisation and therefore should not be biased. Down hole geophysical techniques have been used to determine the dip and stricke of the stratigraphy. Intersections as a result are normal to bedding.
	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.*	A strict chain of custody protocol is in place and the chain of custody of samples is overseen by Plymouth personnel from the drill rig to storage on site, to freight to the ALS Labs. Whilst in storage, samples are kept in an air-conditioned, locked building. Whilst in transit samples are bagged, tagged, sealed and locked in steel/wooden trunks.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time.

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 Banio Project is located 450km south of Libreville in Gabon and tenure is held under the 100% owned exploration permit licence no Arrette 161/MMI/SG/DGPEMDCMAE. The project overlaps with an inland 5km buffer zone of the Marine National Park. The security of tenure is guaranteed by Gabonese Mining legislation and there are no known impediments to obtaining future renewals of this exploration licence.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Banio was historically drilled for oil and gas exploration in the 1980s with 2D seismic by Elf Gabon. During the drilling broad zones of "potash salts" were described.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The potash seams are hosted by the 300-900 m thick Lower Cretaceous aged (Aptian) Loeme Evaporite formation. These sedimentary evaporite rocks belong to the Congo (Coastal) Basin which extends from the Cabinda enclave of Angola in the south to Gabon in the north from approximately 50 km and extending some 200-300 km offshore. The potash-bearing beds were formed through evaporation of sea water in ancient inland oceans. They occur within salt-bearing evaporite units. The evaporites were deposited between 125 and 112 million years ago, 'proto Atlantic' sub-sea level basin following the break-up of Gondwana into the Africa and South America continents. The evaporites formed by the seepage of brines unusually rich in potassium and magnesium chlorides into the basin and evaporation resulting in precipitation of evaporite minerals, principally halite (NaCl), carnallite (KMgCl3·6H2O) and bischofite (MgCl2·6H2O), which account for over 95% of the evaporite rocks. This evaporation, formed a horizontally layered accumulation of 'salt rocks' up to -900 m thick. The mineral sylvite (KCl), which is important at Banio, occurs in certain geological settings within the basin.
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:* 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.*	Refer to text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The intersections in Table 1 of Appendix 1 were calculated by thickness-weighted averaging. No maximum or minimum grade truncation was applied as grades are within a narrow range. There are no instances where there is a short length of high grade material reported within a long length of low grade material. No metal equivalents were calculated
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').*	Drill holes are vertical which intercept potash seams close to perpendicular to the tabular mineralisation giving a true thickness of the mineralisation.
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 Figure 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.*	*All data that is meaningful to the announcement is presented.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	After assessment the Company will formulate the next stage of exploration.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	