6th September 2017
ASX via Electronic Lodgement

High Grade Lithium Results Continue at Depth & Along Strike

San Jose already big and getting bigger

- **Further drill intercepts for two holes deliver broad, +1.0% Li_2O mineralisation with peak single metre intercepts up to 2.3% Li_2O.**
- **Depth and strike extensions to high-grade confirmed**
- **Lithium mineralisation open along strike and at depth and high-grade +400m below surface**
- **Diamond hole MSJ-DD-0012 ending in +1.0% Li_2O grade at 452m downhole**
- **Supports future increases in Inferred and Indicated JORC Resources and validates Exploration Target methodology**

Plymouth Minerals Limited (ASX: PLH) (Plymouth or the Company) is pleased to announce results from Phase 2 drilling program at the San Jose Project. Two holes were drilled to test extensions of mineralisation identified in Phase 1 drilling. This was complimented with surface (trench) sampling. Results from surface sampling and the two diamond drillholes are extremely encouraging and are shown below in Figure 1.

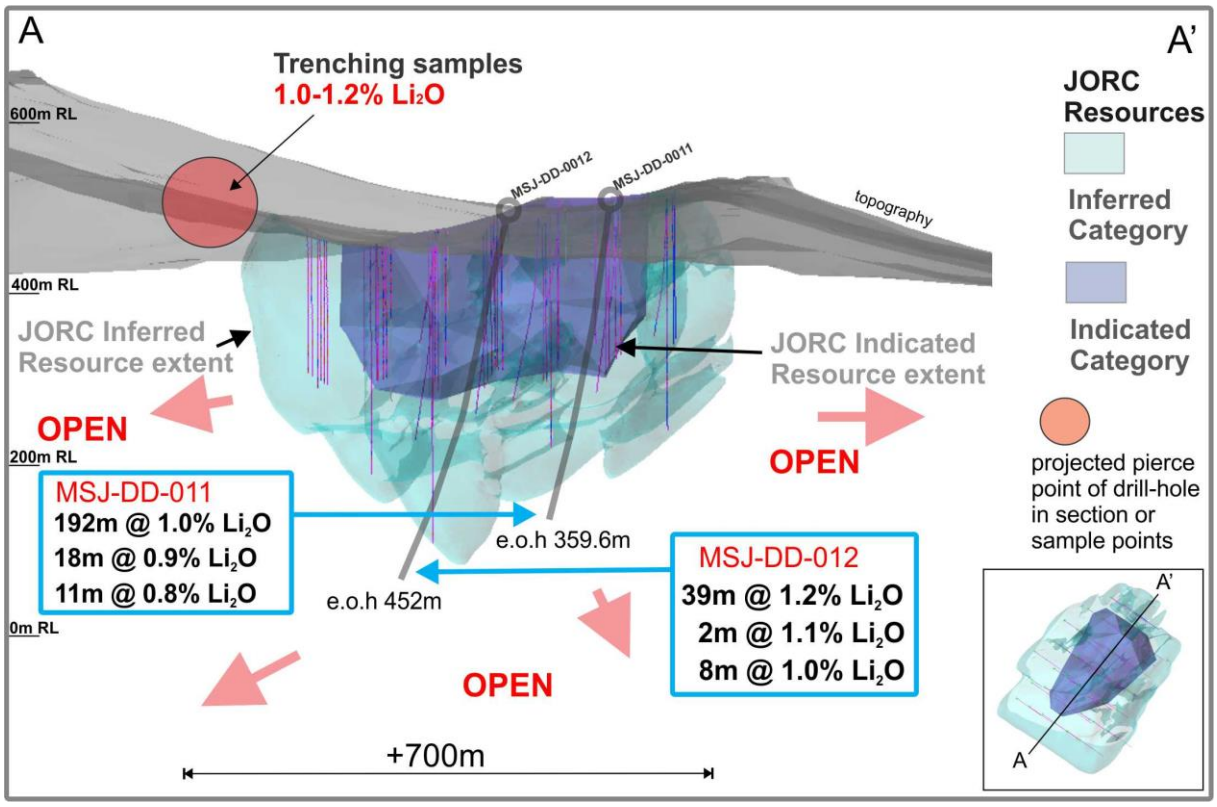

FIGURE 1: DRILL HOLE PIERCE POINT AND TRENCH SAMPLING LOCATIONS OUTSIDE EXISTING EXTENSIONS OF JORC RESOURCE CALCULATIONS

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Lithium mineralisation at San Jose is hosted in mica minerals. San Jose is a unique deposit due to its extensive strike, width and surface outcrop that makes it highly amenable to bulk open-pit style mining methods.

The Phase 2 drilling program complements the previous drilling campaign, completed in the first quarter of 2107 and has delivered further extensive intercepts of lithium mineralisation including 192m at +1.0% Li_2O confirming that the deposit remains open at depth. Diamond hole MSJ-DD-0012 is the deepest hole drilled in the deposit to date ending in +1.0% Li_2O at 420m vertically below the surface.

The new drilling data will increase the overall Inferred Resources as the Company has successfully extended mineralisation at depth in both holes as shown in Figure 1. As a result of the additional data the Company will be able to increase the confidence of the existing Inferred Resources which will allow a part of the Inferred Resources to be converted to Indicated Resource Category. A new resource statement will be published when complete.

Plymouth is fast tracking the work required prior to lodgement of a Mining Lease Application at the project. Plymouth intends to lodge this application with Joint Venture partner Valoriza Mineria, a subsidiary of Spanish construction company, Sacyr, in October 2017. Plymouth is earning a 75% interest in San Jose by completing a feasibility study.

Plymouth Managing Director Adrian Byass commented "We have always had great confidence in the size and scale of the San Jose deposit. These results confirm the potential to convert the extensive Exploration Target into JORC resources as well as upgrade the classification of existing JORC resources."

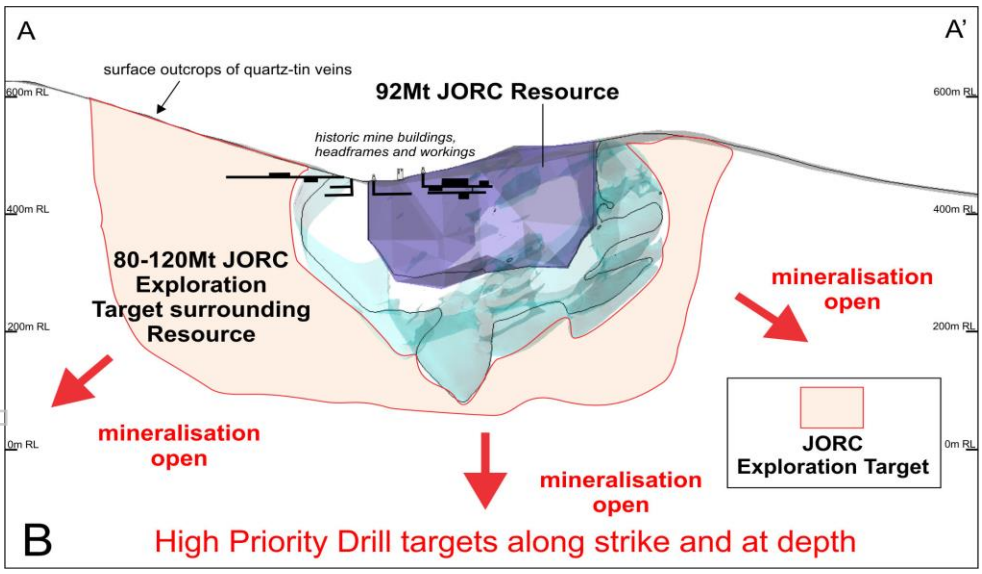

FIGURE 2: JORC RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION TARGET IN SECTION

Plymouth released a substantial JORC Resource to the ASX on 25 May 2017 of 92Mt for 1.3Mt Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) and a substantial Exploration Target of 80-100Mt of additional mineralised material. Drilling and sampling information contained in this release was obtained from within the area of Exploration Target zone (Figure 2). Disclaimer: The potential quantity and grade of the San Jose 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.

Significant results from these holes include;

Diamond hole MSJ-DD-0011

- **192m @ 1.01%Li_2O from 83m** including 3m @ 1.03% $_{Li20}$ from 101m, 4m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 112m, 3m @ 1.20% Li_2O from 130m, 8m @ 1.19% Li_2O from 152m, 24m @ 1.15% Li_2O from 176m and 60m @ 1.29% Li_2O from 206m
- **18m @ 0.87% Li_2O from 323m,** including 8m @1.04% Li_2O from 331m
- **11m @0.76% Li_2O from 345m** including 5m @ 0.8% Li_2O from 348m

Diamond hole MSJ-DD-0012

- **12m @ 0.98% Li_2O from 10m,** including 6m @ 1.11% Li_2O from 13m
- **12m @ 0.91% Li_2O from 86m,** including 6m@ 1.19% Li_2O from 92m
- **43m @ 0.77% Li_2O from 103m,** including 9m @ 1.05% Li_2O from 104m
- **39m @ 1.22`% Li_2O from 313m,** including 22m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 314m and 5m @ 1.43% Li_20 from 346m
- **23m @ 0.84% Li_2O from 378m**
- **8m @ 1.01% Li_2O from 438m,** including 1m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 438
- **2m @ 1.10% Li_2O** from 450m **to the end of hole**

Trench grab samples from Trench 01 (see Appendices) details of sampling Table 1.

- **Sample 0.5 %Li_2O**
- **Sample 1.1 %Li_2O**
- **Sample 1.2 %Li_2O**
- **Sample 1.1 %Li_2O**

These assay results are from the phase 2 drilling campaign at San Jose and trench/surface samples taken to the southeast of any previous drilling. Two diamond drill holes (MSJ-DD-0011, and 12) were completed for a total of 797m. The holes were designed to explore depth extensions to the known mineralisation and to increase Inferred and Indicated resources. The drilling has also provided useful geotechnical information and metallurgical samples for mine planning and ongoing process flow sheet testwork.

Plymouth drillholes completed at San Jose are shown in Figure 3.

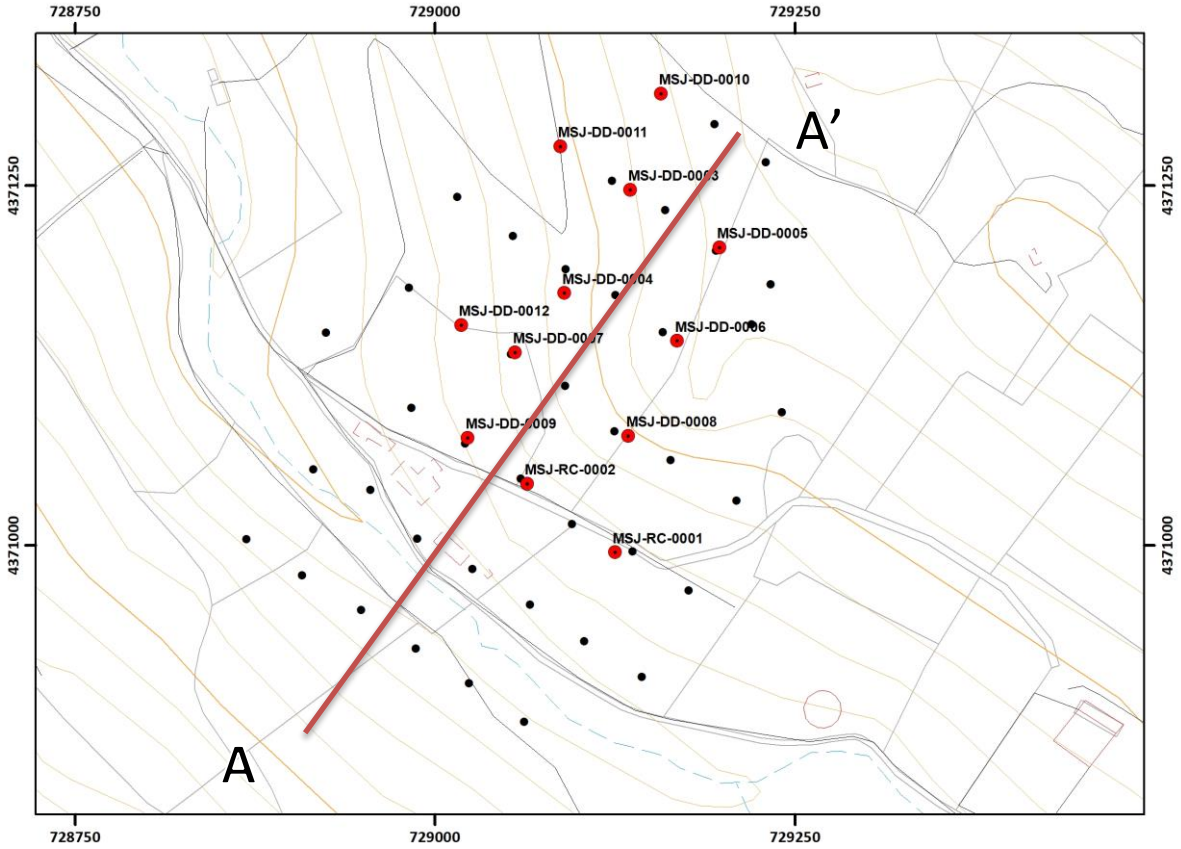

FIGURE 3: COLLAR PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF LONG SECTION LINE (FIGURE 1) AND PLYMOUTH DRILLHOLES (RED CIRCLES) AND HISTORIC (TOLSA) DRILLHOLES (BLACK CIRCLES).

ENDS.

For more information, visit www.plymouthminerals.com

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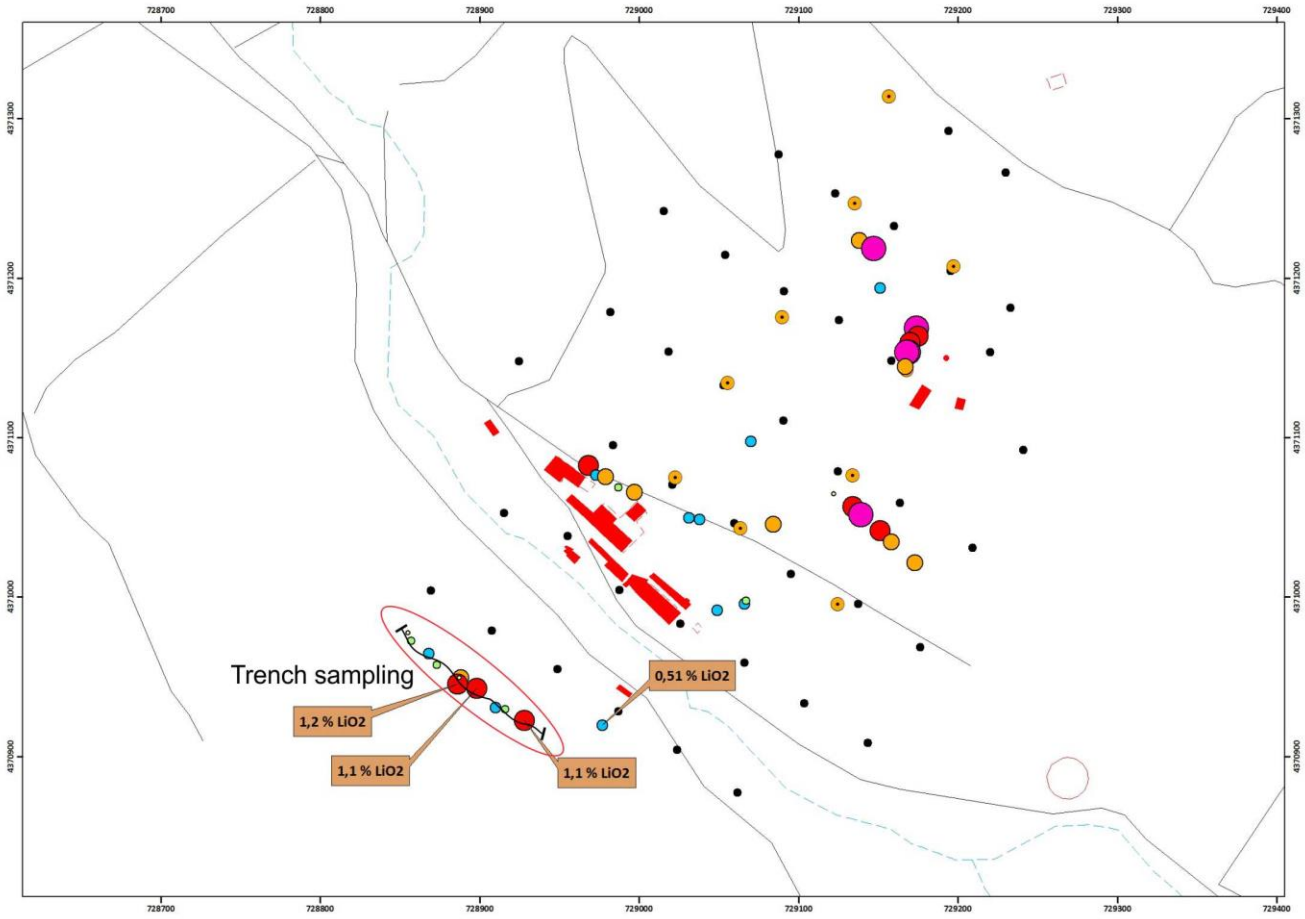
Appendix 1

Trench 1 location



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 carnallitite 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.

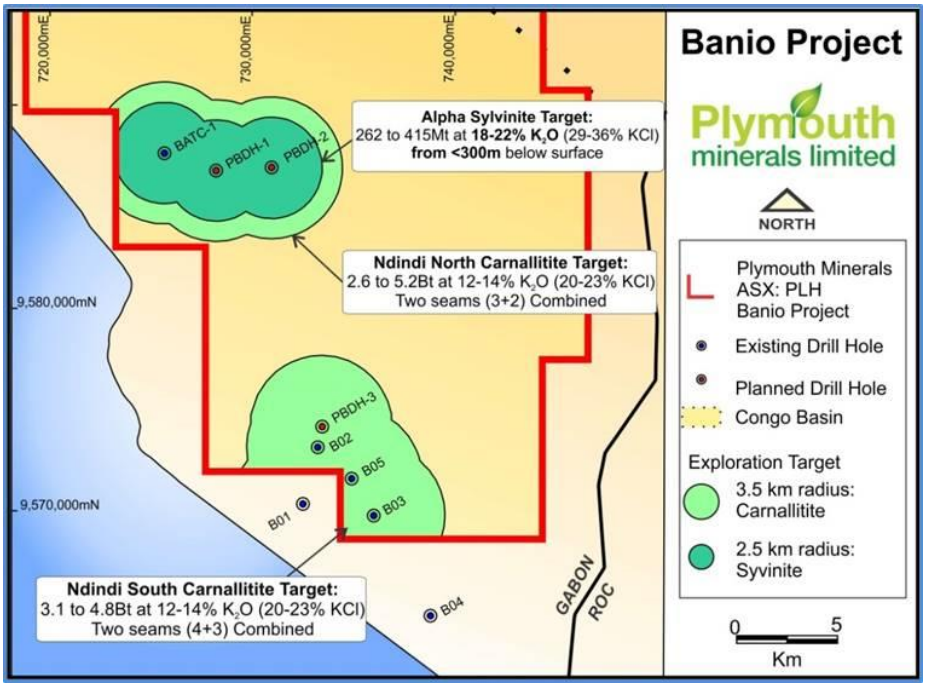
Exploration Targets for potash mineralisation at its 100% owned Banio Project in Gabon (Table 1).

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	Carnallitite	360	2,600-5,200	12 - 14	19.0 - 22.2
Ndindi Southern	Carnallitite	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.

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 projects are considered to be at an early development stage and will require further regulatory approvals and securing of finance and there is no certainty that these will occur.

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.

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-DD-0011	P	729,087	4,371,277	498	-65	130	359.6	DDH
MSJ-DD-0012	P	729,018	4,371,153	476	-70	155	452	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

HOLE_ID	DRILLED	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z_EGM2008	DIP	AZIMUTH	EOH	TYPE
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
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 MSJ-DD-0011	
8m @ 0.64% Li2O from 44m	12m @ 0.91% Li2O from 86m
3m @ 0.60% Li2O from 55m	Including 6m@ 1.19% Li2O from 92m
9m @ 0.69% Li2O from 63m	43m @ 0.77% Li2O from 103m
Including 2m @ 1.02% Li2O from 66m	Including 9m @ 1.05% Li2O from 104m
192m @ 1.01%Li2O from 83m	7m @ 0.67% Li2O from 148m
Including 3m @ 1.03% Li2O from 101m	4m @ 0.86% Li2O from 179m
4m @ 1.06% Li2O from 112m	5m @ 0.77% Li2O from 207m
3m @ 1.20% Li2O from 130m	4m @ 0.62% Li2O from 227m
8m @ 1.19% Li2O from 152m	3m @ 0.63% Li2O from 234m
24m @ 1.15% Li2O from 176m	7m @ 0.60% Li2O from 265m
60m @ 1.29% Li2O from 206m	3m @ 0.74% Li2O from 265m
3m @ 0.68% Li2O from 291m	3m @ 0.76%Li2O from 283m
4m @ 0.82% Li2O from 303m	13m @ 0.81% Li2O from 289m
18m @ 0.87% Li2O from 323m	Including 2m @ 1.32% from 299m
Including 8m @1.04%from 331m	1m @ 2.02% Li2O from 307m
11m @0.76% Li2O from 345m	39m @ 1.22`% Li2O from 313m
including 5m @ 0.8% Li2O from 348m	Including 22m @ 1.35% Li2O from 314m
2m @ 0.63% Li2O from 358m	5m @ 1.43% Li2O from 346m
HOLE MSD-DD-0012	23m @ 0.84% Li2O from 378m
3m @ 0.6% Li2O from 4m	7m @ 0.92% Li2O from 411m
12m @ 0.98% Li2O from 10m	8m @ 0.64% Li2O from 425m
Including 6m @ 1.11% Li2O from 13m	8m @ 1.01% Li2O from 438m
10m @ 0.79% Li2O from 55m	Including 1m @ 2.13% Li2O from 438m
Including 2m @ 1.07% Li2O from 61m	2m @ 1.10% Li2O from 450m to the end of hole
8m @ 0.74% Li2O from 74m	

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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 total.*	The analytical technique for Li of NaOH fusion and Hydrochloric solution with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish is considered appropriate for the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Plymouth twinned a number of Tolsa holes. MSJ-DD0009 and SJ1C, MSJ-DD-0010 and SJ-5C, MSJ-DD-0004 and SJ-4CMSJ-DD-0008 and SJ-2E, MSJ-DD-0007 and SJ-2C, MSJ-DD-0006 and SJ-3E, MSJ-DD-0003 and SJ-4C. MSJ-DD-0005 and SJ-4E. Results from the sets of holes were comparable.
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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes have been drilled in a 70 * 48 m grid pattern.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 widths and intercept lengths	*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.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	