15 July 2016
ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Historical Foreign Estimate of Lithium Mineralisation for San Jose

Highlights:

- Historical Foreign Estimation of Mineralisation 14Mt @ 0.9% Li₂O for 133kt contained lithium oxide(Li₂O) at 0.75% Li₂O cut off *

- Large global estimate highlights significant lithium deposit on world scale: 468kt contained lithium oxide or 1.15 Mt lithium Carbonate Equivalent (Li₂CO₃)*

- Estimate based on 8,400m of drilling with mineralisation open in several directions and was estimated using Ordinary Kriging block modelling

- Project is highly advanced and the six year Feasibility Study, completed in 1991, includes geotechnical, open pit mining studies and a proven process flow sheet to high quality lithium carbonate end product

- Work underway to upgrade Foreign Estimate of Mineralisation to comply with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines

(*) Conversion factors under table 1

Plymouth Minerals Limited (Plymouth, or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the Historical Foreign Mineralisation Estimate has been validated for the San Jose Lithium Project. This Mineralisation Estimate was produced as part of extensive feasibility work conducted on San Jose between 1985 -1991 and is based on considerable drilling, surface and underground sampling. Through the recent due diligence activities Plymouth is confident that the work completed to create this Estimation as part of the 1985 -1991 Feasibility Study is of high quality and in accordance with industry best practices at the time in which the Estimation was published.

As per ASX release dated 29 June 2016, Plymouth satisfied due diligence requirements in relation to the Agreement to earn up to 75% of San Jose (full details of the Agreement is contained in ASX release dated 14 June 2016).
The San Jose deposit is located within exploration tenure in Extremadura Spain, near the city of Caceres (Figure 1). Extremadura is a region with a long history in mining and a current mining industry. The town of Caceres located near the project has a mines department office.

Figure 1: San Jose location plan. Extremadura Region, central Spain.

The deposit was mined for tin using underground methods on a medium scale until the 1960’s. The historic mine production buildings are derelict but remain on site. During the 1985-1991 feasibility work, 42 drill holes were completed by Spanish Group Tolsa SA, a diversified industrial and mining company in operating in Spain and other countries for over 50 years. This data was used, in conjunction with surface (trench) sampling and underground sampling to provide a comprehensive database for geostatistical modelling (Ordinary Kriging).

A large amount (up to 600t) of additional material was sourced from old underground access to complement the drilling. This was used in the extensive and successful metallurgical testing that delivered multiple effective process flow sheet options.
The Historical Estimate is summarised below and is not reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code and is presented as a Foreign Estimate of Mineralisation (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary – San Jose Foreign Resource

Reported by Bex (Banco Exterior de Espana) on behalf of Tolsa SA (Tolsa) in 1993. Tolsa conducted work post completion of historic tin mining.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tonnage (Mt)</th>
<th>Li%</th>
<th>Li$_2$O%$^1$</th>
<th>Li$_2$CO$_3$ eq$^2$ %$^2$</th>
<th>Sn%</th>
<th>Cs%</th>
<th>Li$_2$O% Cut Off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.02</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.2184</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1 Conversion of Li to Li$_2$O figures to match industry standard formula (Li$_2$O% = Li x 2.153)
2 Conversion of Li to Li$_2$CO$_3$ figures to match industry standard formula (Li$_2$CO$_3$% = Li x 5.32)

The estimation provided is historical in nature and not reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code.

Table 1 Notes:

While this foreign resource is not reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code, it is the Company’s opinion (and the opinion of the Competent Person for this document), that the data quality and validation criteria, as well as the resource methodology and check procedures, are reliable and consistent with criteria as defined by JORC 2012. The Company currently has a programme underway to obtain additional information which will satisfy the Competent Person named in this report to classify this resource under the JORC 2012 Code.

Key Assumptions used to prepare the Foreign Estimate of Mineralisation include:
- All drilling information was used
- Narrow veins and worked areas were precluded from the estimate
- Chemical Analysis of samples (composited) for Li, Sn, Nb, La, Cs, W, Th, Ce, Ta
- Regular block model 15x12x14m (XYZ) for 15,680 blocks
- Geostatistical interpolation (Ordinary Kriging)
- Density 2.7 g/cm$^3$
- Mineralisation limited by drilling extrapolation (half drillhole spacing) and is not constrained by drilling

For further information required by Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 refer to Appendix 1.
Geology & Mineralisation:

The San Jose deposit is located within the Central Iberian Zone of the Hercynian Massif. In this region four distinct geological units have been recognised; igneous rocks, Precambrian sediments, Palaeozoic rocks of the Caceres syncline and Quaternary deposits. The deposit is hosted by Palaeozoic sediments comprising of slates and schists with intercalations of quartzite of the Caceres syncline.

The rock mass is crossed by a swarm of quartz and quartz-pegmatite veins which form a stockwork. The mineralisation is disseminated in both the host rock (within phengite and muscovite) and the later quartz veins (tin with cassiterite and lithium with amblygonite).

The quartz vein thickness ranges from some centimetres up to 5m in width and several tens of metres in strike. Within the stockwork unit the veins range in thickness from 2cm up to 90cm and have been historically worked via underground mining.

Historical Exploration:

Extensive exploration work, including approximately 8,400m of drilling, mining feasibility studies and metallurgical test work has been completed. This has added to the database developed during previous underground tin mining at the deposit. It is Plymouths estimate that this work would have cost in excess of A$12 million in current value.

The drilling conducted across the deposit which was used to complete the Foreign Mineralisation Estimation was conducted on a nominal 45x70m grid (Figure 2, 3) and extended to a maximum depth of up to 300m vertical. The bulk of the mineralisation defined to date is within 150m of the surface.

Mineralisation is open at depth and to the south and has been tested to a depth of 300m in some areas with high-grade intercepts at completion of hole. There are areas of higher-grade accumulation within the deposit.
Figure 2: Drill collar plan showing location of historical mine buildings.

Figure 3: View of drilling area, old mine buildings and typical countryside at San Jose.

Metallurgical Testwork

Base Metal Synergy Associates (BMSA) and Leeds Mineral Services Group conducted hydrometallurgical testwork to obtain battery grade lithium carbonate. The testwork resulted in a process using sulphuric acid at standard, atmospheric pressure on uncalcined, crude ore (crushed to 25mm) and was able to recover >90% of lithium, caesium and rubidium. Tin could also be extracted from process streams.
Dense media separation has been shown to upgrade raw ore prior to processing with minimal loss of mineralised material.

Metallurgical flotation concentration tests and hydrometallurgical processes were evaluated as part of the feasibility work on mineralised material by a BMSA (England). These have examined use of various solvent reagents, calcining and processing to produce a market-ready end product. A process of beneficiation has been developed to extract the lithium and other minerals with sulphuric acid at normal atmospheric pressure from an ore milled to <25mm, obtaining recoveries of 90% for Li and 80% for the sulphuric acid as the most economically attractive.

This metallurgical testwork is significant and is highly advantageous to the commercial value of the project as in this region of Spain a plentiful supply of acid is available at low cost (the project is located near the Iberian pyrite belt). In addition, neutralisation of acid is readily possible with locally sourced limestone which is in plentiful supply.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statement

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

With regard to the Foreign Estimation of Mineralisation, Mr Byass confirms that the information in the announcement provided under listing rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the San Jose Project.
Disclaimer
Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

About Plymouth Minerals
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. Plymouth retains an 80% interest in the Morille tungsten project in Spain which was extensively explored by Plymouth in 2013-2015.

Plymouth additionally owns 100% Banio and Mamana Potash Projects, which are drill proven, high-grade, shallow potash deposits that are favourably located on the coast of Gabon, and on major transport river ways (barge) with direct access to export ports.

For more information, visit www.plymouthminerals.com
Appendix 1: Reporting of Historical Estimates

Under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 (LR 5.12), an entity reporting historical estimates of mineralisation in relation to a material mining project must include all of the information shown in LR 5.12. Plymouth considers the San Jose Lithium Project to be a material mining project and as such provides the following information regarding the San Jose Lithium Project in accordance with LR 5.12:

1. **The source and date of the historical estimates (LR 5.12.1)**
The source of the historical estimate is taken from public documents released by BEX Bank, on behalf of Tolsa in 1993.

2. **Whether the historical estimates use categories of mineralisation other than those defined in JORC Code 2012 and if so, an explanation of the differences (LR 5.12.2)**
Categories described are the same as those defined in JORC Code 2102, whereby resources were classified as Inferred, Indicated or Measured.

3. **The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates to the entity (LR 5.12.3)**
Plymouth considers the historical estimates to be both material and relevant to the Company’s San Jose Project as it provides an indication of the size and scale of the Project.

4. **The reliability of the historical estimates, including reference to any criteria in Table 1 of JORC Code 2012 which are relevant to understanding of the reliability of the historical estimates (LR 5.12.4)**
It is the opinion of Plymouth that these estimates are reliable and represent the results of work done to very high standards, using high quality sampling, testing and geological and geostatistical modelling. The historical estimates represented best practice work at the time.

5. **To the extent known, a summary of the work programs on which the historical estimates are based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare historical estimates (LR 5.12.5)**
Several programmes of RC and diamond drilling (47 drill holes, 8,399m of drilling) surface trenching, underground sampling, mapping to obtain samples was completed. Samples were analysed and tested for Li, Sn, Nb, La, Cs, W, Th, Ce, Ta. Checks, standards and other measures were put in place to ensure robustness in the database. Data was then used in geostatistical computer generated models to populate blocks inside the 3D geological model. Refer to notes to Table 1 for the key assumptions.

6. **Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity (LR 5.12.6)**
No further resource estimates or data relevant to the resource estimation are available.

7. **The evaluation and/or exploration work that needs to be completed to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources or reserves in accordance with JORC Code 2012 (LR 5.12.7)**
A revision of the historical drilling information will be completed, to further ensure the integrity of the data, followed by another estimation of the resource, with updated classification based on the level of information available. In addition Plymouth intends to conduct further drilling, bulk sampling, geotechnical and hydrological testing.
8. The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the entity intends to undertake and a comment on how the entity intends to fund that work (LR 5.12.8)

Plymouth intends to conduct drilling, bulk sampling, geotechnical and hydrological testing and will embark upon this work as access permits are granted and intend to complete this work within several months. The work will be funded from existing working capital and potential future equity raisings.

9. A cautionary statement proximate to, and equal prominence as, the reported historical estimates (LR 5.12.9)

Refer to the cautionary statement proximate to the estimate at the bottom of Table 1 on this announcement.

10. A statement by a named competent person or persons that the information in the market announcement provided under LR 5.12 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project (LR 5.12.10)

Refer to the competent persons statement on this announcement.