

20th February 2017
ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Wide, High Grade Lithium Results from First Diamond Hole

250m @ 1.01% Li₂O from surface to EOH (hole ended in 1.08% Li₂O)
including 85m @ 1.16% from 67m to 153m

San Jose Lithium Project

- Assays received from first diamond drill hole (of 10 diamond drill hole programme):
 - 250m @ 1.01% Li₂O from surface to the end of the hole*, significant intercepts utilising a +1.0 % Li₂O cut off;
 - 5m @ 1.27% Li₂O from 51m
 - 12m @ 1.21% Li₂O from 67m
 - 31m @ 1.28% Li₂O from 89m
 - 23m @ 1.24% Li₂O from 126m
 - 19m @ 1.10% Li₂O from 151m
 - 12m @ 1.23% Li₂O from 227m
 - Drilled to a depth of 250m, finished in grade of 1.08% Li₂O indicating that the deposit has further potential and remains open at depth
 - Mineralisation open to bulk mining - open pit method at a low mining strip ratio
- Two diamond drill rigs working around the clock
- 10 diamond drill hole program is completing 2,400m of drilling
- Assay results expected to continue flowing until the end of March 2017

Plymouth Minerals Limited (ASX: PLH) ("Plymouth" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the assay results from MSJ DD-0003 (see Figure 1 and appendix 1).

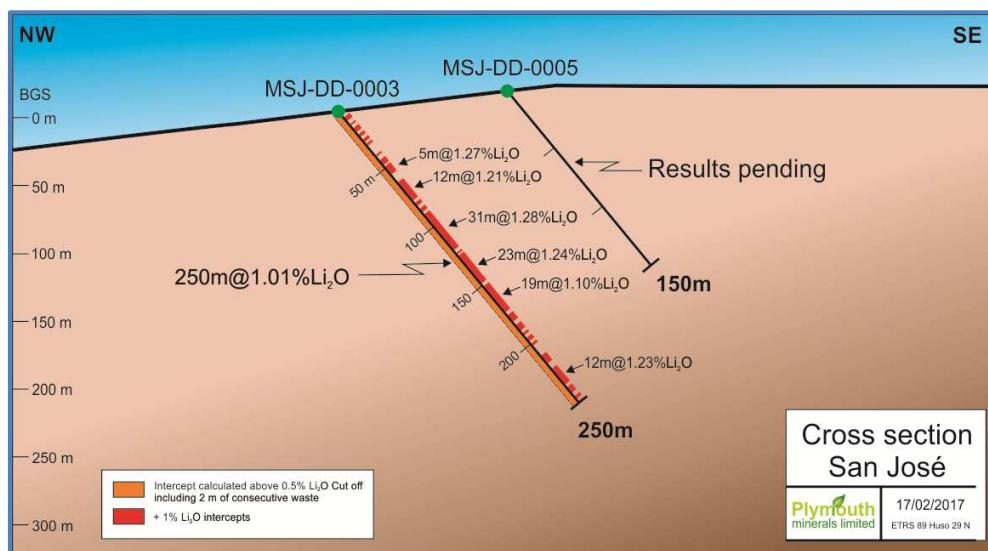


Figure 1: Schematic cross section showing Plymouth drilling on Section 4

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This is the first diamond hole drilled at the San Jose Lithium Project completed by Plymouth. San Jose is located in the Extremadura province of Spain.

Executive Chairman, Adrian Byass commented: *"I am delighted with the results from our first diamond drill hole into the San Jose Lithium Project. We have wide and high grade intersections that have exceeded our expectations and go a long way to validating this as a standout lithium project. We remain excited for the assay results from the rest of the 9 diamond holes from this 10 diamond hole programme."*

"The style of mineralisation encountered in the drilling conducted by Plymouth would lend itself to be exploited by a bulk mining, open pit method at a low mining strip ratio."

MSJ DD-0003 was targeting the centre of the deposit and was drilled to a depth of 250m. Plymouth is pleased with the results from the first hole in the programme as the assays support and enhance the Company's understanding of the deposit. The hole finished in grade of 1.08% Li₂O indicating that the deposit has further potential and remains open at depth.

Plymouth is conducting an initial drill programme of predominantly diamond drilling. The programme is expected to include 12 holes (2 RC, 10 Diamond) for 2,400m to confirm the historic resource at San Jose. There are currently 2 diamond rigs working around the clock to complete the programme (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Current and completed drilling at San Jose Lithium Project looking north to outcropping mineralisation on hillside

Samples from further diamond drilling are being sent for analysis as the core is processed and further results are expected shortly (Figure 3). This programme of confirmation drilling is planned to continue until the end of February with all assay results expected to be received by the end of March 2017.



Figure 3: Diamond drill core being process by Plymouth geological staff at San Jose

Plymouth is excited about these results as it works towards what it believes has strong potential to be a JORC2012 Resource. The style of mineralisation encountered in the drilling conducted by Plymouth would lend itself to be exploited by a bulk mining, open pit method at a low mining strip ratio.

Plymouth is continuing with metallurgical testwork to confirm the ability of the project to produce saleable Lithium Carbonate (LCE). The Company has engaged Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) based in Perth to assist in the development of the confirmation testwork programmes. Plymouth is able to use the publicly available historic information on the San Jose deposit to fast track the development of the updated metallurgical processes and flowsheet.

The San Jose deposit is a significant, shallow, bulk tonnage lithium deposit with high grade zones (ASX release 15 July 2016) with collar plan shown in Figure 4. The deposit has an Historical Foreign Estimation of mineralisation of 83Mt @ 0.56% Li₂O for 468kt of contained lithium oxide or 1.15Mt lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). Historical drilling outlined a deposit which is open at depth and open along strike.

Disclaimer: 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.

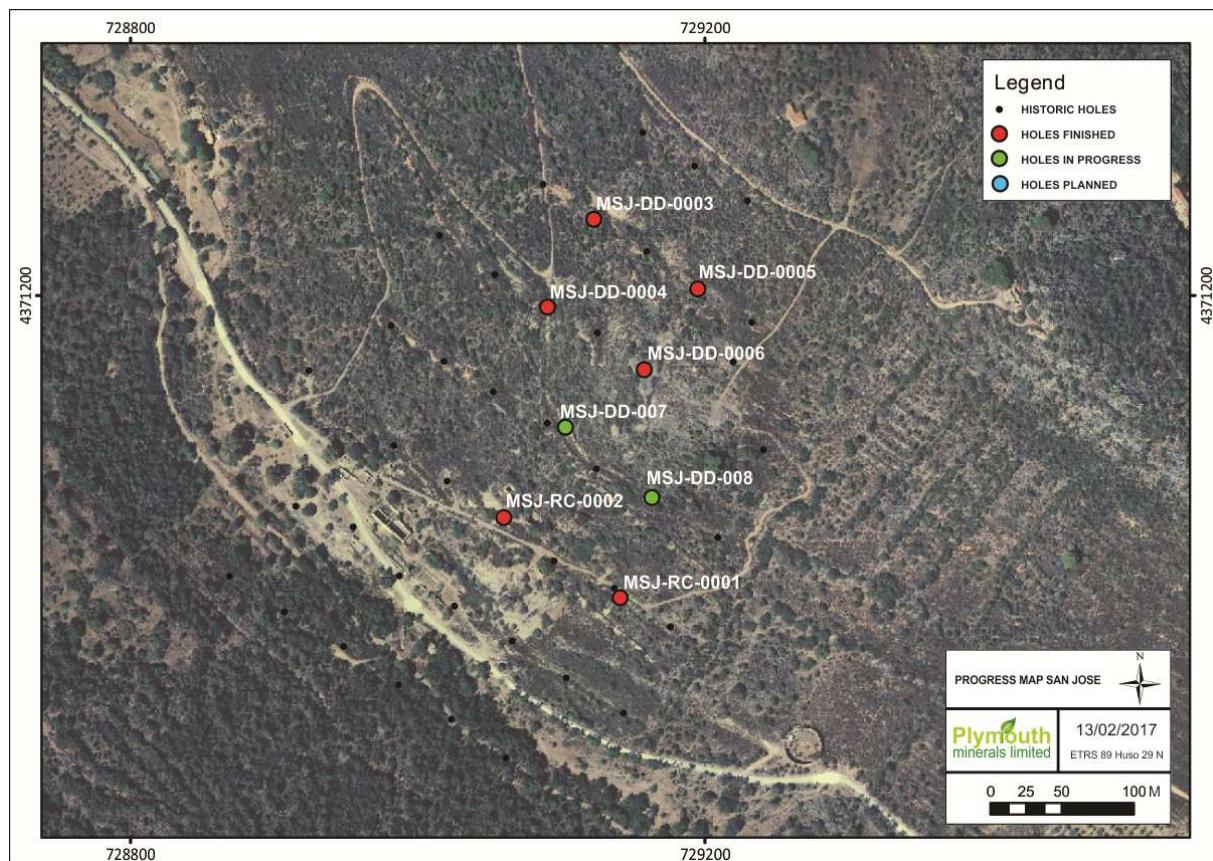


Figure 4: Collar plan for San Jose drilling

The San Jose deposit was formed by an amalgamation of quartz and quartz-pegmatite veins, which formed a stockwork hosted by metasediments. The majority of the lithium mineralisation is disseminated in the host metasediments as lithium micas including muscovite-phengite and zinnwaldite. Intrusive stockwork quartz vein systems hosting tin (as cassiterite) and minor tungsten as wolframite as trace lithium intrude the metasediment host rock. Beneficiation test-work focussed on the separation of the quartz material from metasediments for relatively coarse crushing prior to upgrading (see ASX announcement 21st July 2016).

notes:

*250m intercept calculated utilising a 0.5% Li₂O% cut off and including up to 2m of consecutive waste

Lithium oxide Li₂O% = Li x 2.153

Lithium Carbonate Li₂CO₃ = Li x 5.32

ENDS

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About Plymouth Minerals' Lithium Project

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

About Plymouth Minerals' Potash Projects

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Disclaimer

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

Appendix I

San Jose Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	RL	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	End of Hole (m)
MSJ-RC-0001	729141	4370989	478	288	-70	147.0
MSJ-RC-0002	729060	4371045	476	292	-70	113.0
MSJ-DD-0003	729122	4371253	506	128	-60	250.0
MSJ-DD-0004	729090	4371191	493	128	-60	250.2
MSJ-DD-0005	729195	4371204	521	128	-60	150.3
MSJ-DD-0006	729157	4371148	517	128	-60	150.5

Drill Hole MSJ DD-0003 Assay Results

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
0	1	MSJ-0348	3510	0.76
1	2	MSJ-0349	3920	0.84
2	3	MSJ-0350	2200	0.47
3	4	MSJ-0351	3170	0.68
4	5	MSJ-0353	2720	0.59
5	6	MSJ-0354	3170	0.68
6	7	MSJ-0355	3370	0.73
7	8	MSJ-0356	4340	0.93
8	9	MSJ-0357	4990	1.07
9	10	MSJ-0358	4900	1.05
10	11	MSJ-0359	3600	0.78
11	12	MSJ-0360	4020	0.87
12	13	MSJ-0361	3040	0.65
13	14	MSJ-0363	4700	1.01
14	15	MSJ-0364	3710	0.80
15	16	MSJ-0365	2040	0.44
16	17	MSJ-0366	5010	1.08
17	18	MSJ-0367	4110	0.88
18	19	MSJ-0369	5650	1.22
19	20	MSJ-0370	5470	1.18
20	21	MSJ-0372	3170	0.68
21	22	MSJ-0373	2040	0.44
22	23	MSJ-0374	4730	1.02
23	24	MSJ-0375	4270	0.92
24	25	MSJ-0376	2550	0.55
25	26	MSJ-0377	3330	0.72
26	27	MSJ-0378	4820	1.04
27	28	MSJ-0380	4320	0.93
28	29	MSJ-0381	1760	0.38
29	30	MSJ-0383	3890	0.84

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
30	31	MSJ-0384	4080	0.88
31	32	MSJ-0385	3800	0.82
32	33	MSJ-0386	2830	0.61
33	34	MSJ-0387	3310	0.71
34	35	MSJ-0389	3410	0.73
35	36	MSJ-0390	1620	0.35
36	37	MSJ-0391	2570	0.55
37	38	MSJ-0392	4500	0.97
38	39	MSJ-0393	3880	0.84
39	40	MSJ-0394	3560	0.77
40	41	MSJ-0396	4770	1.03
41	42	MSJ-0397	3000	0.65
42	43	MSJ-0399	1780	0.38
43	44	MSJ-0400	1880	0.40
44	45	MSJ-0401	6260	1.35
45	46	MSJ-0402	5550	1.19
46	47	MSJ-0403	4400	0.95
47	48	MSJ-0404	5280	1.14
48	49	MSJ-0405	3370	0.73
49	50	MSJ-0406	4010	0.86
50	51	MSJ-0407	4340	0.93
51	52	MSJ-0408	5430	1.17
52	53	MSJ-0410	5970	1.29
53	54	MSJ-0411	5920	1.27
54	55	MSJ-0412	5780	1.24
55	56	MSJ-0413	6420	1.38
56	57	MSJ-0414	810	0.17
57	58	MSJ-0415	670	0.14
58	59	MSJ-0416	6100	1.31
59	60	MSJ-0417	5710	1.23

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
60	61	MSJ-0419	3620	0.78
61	62	MSJ-0420	4330	0.93
62	63	MSJ-0421	6030	1.30
63	64	MSJ-0422	6060	1.30
64	65	MSJ-0423	4580	0.99
65	66	MSJ-0424	4440	0.96
66	67	MSJ-0425	4430	0.95
67	68	MSJ-0426	7960	1.71
68	69	MSJ-0427	4250	0.92
69	70	MSJ-0428	5570	1.20
70	71	MSJ-0430	5900	1.27
71	72	MSJ-0431	5590	1.20
72	73	MSJ-0432	5460	1.18
73	74	MSJ-0433	5840	1.26
74	75	MSJ-0434	5470	1.18
75	76	MSJ-0435	4220	0.91
76	77	MSJ-0436	4650	1.00
77	78	MSJ-0437	5980	1.29
78	79	MSJ-0438	6780	1.46
79	80	MSJ-0439	3070	0.66
80	81	MSJ-0441	4230	0.91
81	82	MSJ-0442	5680	1.22
82	83	MSJ-0443	4650	1.00
83	84	MSJ-0445	3670	0.79
84	85	MSJ-0446	3730	0.80
85	86	MSJ-0447	4570	0.98
86	87	MSJ-0448	4640	1.00
87	88	MSJ-0449	4580	0.99
88	89	MSJ-0450	3970	0.85
89	90	MSJ-0451	5550	1.19
90	91	MSJ-0453	5900	1.27
91	92	MSJ-0454	5860	1.26
92	93	MSJ-0455	6140	1.32
93	94	MSJ-0456	4760	1.02
94	95	MSJ-0457	5610	1.21
95	96	MSJ-0458	7380	1.59
96	97	MSJ-0460	4310	0.93
97	98	MSJ-0461	6500	1.40
98	99	MSJ-0462	7170	1.54
99	100	MSJ-0464	4780	1.03
100	101	MSJ-0465	6700	1.44
101	102	MSJ-0466	4760	1.02
102	103	MSJ-0467	7340	1.58
103	104	MSJ-0468	7810	1.68
104	105	MSJ-0469	6040	1.30
105	106	MSJ-0470	6370	1.37
106	107	MSJ-0471	6570	1.41
107	108	MSJ-0472	6640	1.43
108	109	MSJ-0474	7320	1.58
109	110	MSJ-0475	6140	1.32

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
110	111	MSJ-0476	6530	1.41
111	112	MSJ-0477	6100	1.31
112	113	MSJ-0478	1930	0.42
113	114	MSJ-0479	4530	0.98
114	115	MSJ-0480	5780	1.24
115	116	MSJ-0481	7230	1.56
116	117	MSJ-0482	5200	1.12
117	118	MSJ-0483	5430	1.17
118	119	MSJ-0485	5640	1.21
119	120	MSJ-0486	5580	1.20
120	121	MSJ-0487	2300	0.50
121	122	MSJ-0488	2600	0.56
122	123	MSJ-0489	2910	0.63
123	124	MSJ-0490	3270	0.70
124	125	MSJ-0491	2930	0.63
125	126	MSJ-0492	4620	0.99
126	127	MSJ-0494	6550	1.41
127	128	MSJ-0495	3640	0.78
128	129	MSJ-0496	4900	1.05
129	130	MSJ-0497	5770	1.24
130	131	MSJ-0499	5420	1.17
131	132	MSJ-0500	9040	1.95
132	133	MSJ-0501	5290	1.14
133	134	MSJ-0502	5850	1.26
134	135	MSJ-0503	5020	1.08
135	136	MSJ-0504	6110	1.32
136	137	MSJ-0505	6510	1.40
137	138	MSJ-0506	4970	1.07
138	139	MSJ-0507	6040	1.30
139	140	MSJ-0509	5030	1.08
140	141	MSJ-0510	5230	1.13
141	142	MSJ-0511	5590	1.20
142	143	MSJ-0512	5910	1.27
143	144	MSJ-0514	5650	1.22
144	145	MSJ-0515	5960	1.28
145	146	MSJ-0516	5720	1.23
146	147	MSJ-0517	4860	1.05
147	148	MSJ-0518	6980	1.50
148	149	MSJ-0519	6960	1.50
149	150	MSJ-0520	3690	0.79
150	151	MSJ-0521	2120	0.46
151	152	MSJ-0522	7510	1.62
152	153	MSJ-0524	4690	1.01
153	154	MSJ-0525	2370	0.51
154	155	MSJ-0526	6220	1.34
155	156	MSJ-0527	4460	0.96
156	157	MSJ-0528	5640	1.21
157	158	MSJ-0529	3120	0.67
158	159	MSJ-0531	6350	1.37
159	160	MSJ-0532	5350	1.15

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
160	161	MSJ-0533	3710	0.80
161	162	MSJ-0534	6010	1.29
162	163	MSJ-0535	5660	1.22
163	164	MSJ-0536	3440	0.74
164	165	MSJ-0537	5580	1.20
165	166	MSJ-0538	4970	1.07
166	167	MSJ-0539	5590	1.20
167	168	MSJ-0540	6520	1.40
168	169	MSJ-0541	4900	1.05
169	170	MSJ-0543	5210	1.12
170	171	MSJ-0544	4150	0.89
171	172	MSJ-0545	4340	0.93
172	173	MSJ-0546	3550	0.76
173	174	MSJ-0547	6480	1.40
174	175	MSJ-0548	2690	0.58
175	176	MSJ-0549	5590	1.20
176	177	MSJ-0550	7330	1.58
177	178	MSJ-0552	2730	0.59
178	179	MSJ-0553	4120	0.89
179	180	MSJ-0555	4370	0.94
180	181	MSJ-0556	4900	1.05
181	182	MSJ-0557	5850	1.26
182	183	MSJ-0558	4920	1.06
183	184	MSJ-0559	3630	0.78
184	185	MSJ-0560	5030	1.08
185	186	MSJ-0561	4500	0.97
186	187	MSJ-0562	4330	0.93
187	188	MSJ-0563	5410	1.16
188	189	MSJ-0564	5170	1.11
189	190	MSJ-0565	3600	0.78
190	191	MSJ-0567	3760	0.81
191	192	MSJ-0568	5590	1.20
192	193	MSJ-0569	7670	1.65
193	194	MSJ-0570	6100	1.31
194	195	MSJ-0571	3150	0.68
195	196	MSJ-0572	4690	1.01
196	197	MSJ-0573	5080	1.09
197	198	MSJ-0574	4860	1.05
198	199	MSJ-0576	2430	0.52
199	200	MSJ-0577	3560	0.77
200	201	MSJ-0578	5270	1.13
201	202	MSJ-0580	5660	1.22
202	203	MSJ-0581	3640	0.78
203	204	MSJ-0582	2240	0.48
204	205	MSJ-0583	3330	0.72
205	206	MSJ-0584	4150	0.89
206	207	MSJ-0585	3010	0.65
207	208	MSJ-0586	3090	0.67
208	209	MSJ-0587	4520	0.97
209	210	MSJ-0588	3700	0.80

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Number	Li (ppm)	Li ₂ O (%)
210	211	MSJ-0589	4270	0.92
211	212	MSJ-0591	5560	1.20
212	213	MSJ-0592	5130	1.10
213	214	MSJ-0593	4870	1.05
214	215	MSJ-0594	2850	0.61
215	216	MSJ-0595	5260	1.13
216	217	MSJ-0596	4460	0.96
217	218	MSJ-0597	2150	0.46
218	219	MSJ-0599	1650	0.36
219	220	MSJ-0600	1430	0.31
220	221	MSJ-0601	1490	0.32
221	222	MSJ-0602	3210	0.69
222	223	MSJ-0603	4810	1.04
223	224	MSJ-0604	6140	1.32
224	225	MSJ-0605	5180	1.12
225	226	MSJ-0606	6860	1.48
226	227	MSJ-0607	6600	1.42
227	228	MSJ-0609	5230	1.13
228	229	MSJ-0610	7240	1.56
229	230	MSJ-0611	6370	1.37
230	231	MSJ-0612	6290	1.35
231	232	MSJ-0613	3080	0.66
232	233	MSJ-0614	5060	1.09
233	234	MSJ-0615	5460	1.18
234	235	MSJ-0616	4620	0.99
235	236	MSJ-0617	2540	0.55
236	237	MSJ-0619	2210	0.48
237	238	MSJ-0620	4310	0.93
238	239	MSJ-0622	5170	1.11
239	240	MSJ-0623	6660	1.43
240	241	MSJ-0624	5280	1.14
241	242	MSJ-0625	4330	0.93
242	243	MSJ-0626	3800	0.82
243	244	MSJ-0627	3710	0.80
244	245	MSJ-0628	3030	0.65
245	246	MSJ-0629	6160	1.33
246	247	MSJ-0631	5910	1.27
247	248	MSJ-0632	3900	0.84
248	249	MSJ-0633	4090	0.88
249	250	MSJ-0634	5010	1.08

Table 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition**San Jose Project – RC & Diamond Drilling****Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></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>For RC drilling, one metre samples were collected in a plastic mining bag after passing through a cyclone. The entire sample was passed through a 87.5:12.5 splitter to ensure a representative sample of each metre was collected for assay.</p> <p>Samples from diamond core were half core of PQ and HQ sizes taken every one true meter depth. Official laboratory standard and blank are randomly added to the batch at a proportion of around 15%.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>All RC samples were split and a representative 3 kilogram sample sent, to ALS Laboratory in Seville, Spain for assay.</p> <p>All diamond samples were cut on site using a core-saw, then sent to ALS Laboratory in Seville, Spain for assay.</p> <p>All samples were crushed, dried, and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest and ICP-AES. The following elements are included in the analysis: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer bit and a RCG2500 Model Drill Rig. Diamond core drilling using standard tube diamond drilling of PQ diameter for the three first rods and then HQ diameter. The core is oriented every two rods (1.5m each) with DEVICO orientation tool.</p> <p>Sample recovery was assessed visually for RC drilling and measured for diamond core drilling. Both were recorded onto the logging sheet.</p> <p>Samples from RC drilling had a very good recovery and passed through a cyclone and splitter to ensure a representative sample was taken. All diamond core had a good recovery and all core was checked and measured by a geologist and rod counts were conducted by drillers.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<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 relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.</p>
	<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>All chips and core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support a Mineral Resources estimation.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>The RC logging completed is qualitative. A small sample from each one metre sample has been kept in a plastic chip tray and photographed. The diamond logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. All drill core was photographed before the cutting.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All drill holes have been logged in full.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>All core samples were half-core and were cut with a core saw.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Each one metre sample was passed through a riffle splitter and was sampled dry.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>The sample preparation of drill chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crush to 2mm, splitting off 1 kilo sample and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Internationally certified standards, field duplicates (only for RC drilling), blanks and laboratory cross checking are implemented.</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>For RC drilling, field duplicates are taken at regular intervals and at least once in every hole.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>The four-acid digest with ICP-AES finish is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. This is a near-total digestion technique.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>Two separately sourced, internationally certified standards were incorporated into the assay batches. Results were within quoted variance ranges.</p> <p>Duplicates samples were used every 10 samples in RC drilling. 15% of certified standards and blank samples were randomly added to the samples. All samples have returned results within an acceptable range.</p> <p>Laboratory results have been reviewed by Plymouth Geologists in both Spain and Australia.</p> <p>No twinning of holes was conducted.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Primary logging data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet and stored in an Access database. Drill chips are stored in chip trays and photographed for record.</p> <p>There are no known adjustments made to the assay data.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations have been recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS which has an accuracy of <8m.</p> <p>ETRS Tranverse Mercator Zone 29 co-ordinates are used.</p> <p>Topographic information has been sourced from a publically available database produced by the Spanish Geographic Institute.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>The completed drill holes have not been drilled in a grid pattern and thus have irregular spacing.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><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></p>	<p>The orientation of the drilling is approximately parallel to the strike and dip of the host rock mineralisation and approximately perpendicular to the veins mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><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></p>	<p>There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Samples have been overseen by Plymouth personnel from the drill rig to storage on site, to freight to ALS Labs. Whilst in storage, samples are kept in a locked building.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> <li data-bbox="371 1529 863 1574">o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <li data-bbox="371 1574 863 1641">o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <li data-bbox="371 1641 863 1686">o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <li data-bbox="371 1686 863 1731">o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <li data-bbox="371 1731 863 1776">o <i>hole length.</i> 	<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>
		<p>Refer to Table in text.</p>

	<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>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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> <p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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>	<p>Drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible therefore resulting in true widths of mineralisation.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	<p>Refer to Figures in text.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>All results have been reported.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	<p>The mineralizing vein structures in the area are oriented approximately NE SW crosscutting sedimentary bedding. They are not constrained by depth. Bulk density from core measurements is approx. 2.9g/t</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	<p>Diamond drilling at the Project is ongoing.</p>