Scoping Study Demonstrates Robust Economics for the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project

18 October 2017

Plymouth Minerals Limited (ASX: PLH) (Plymouth the Company) is pleased to advise it has completed a Scoping Study (the Scoping Study) on the development of the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project in the Extremadura region of Spain (the Project), which demonstrates the potential for a robust lithium development opportunity.

The Scoping Study is underpinned by the extensive historical technical database that has been acquired by Plymouth, and the detailed technical work that has been completed by Plymouth and its consultants over the last 16 months. The Scoping Study confirms that the Project's economic, financial and technical aspects are all robust, and highlights Plymouth's potential to become a significant, long-life, high margin lithium carbonate (LC) producer located within the burgeoning European market.

In light of these very positive findings, Plymouth will immediately move to conduct further optimisation studies, site investigations and test-work, all of which will form the basis for a Feasibility Study.

Plymouth's Managing Director Adrian Byass, commented;
"This Scoping Study demonstrates that the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project has significant production scale, long mine life, high margins and further upside yet to be factored in through the potential to generate by-product credits which would further enhance the already very attractive economics at conservative sales price assumptions."

"The Project is very well located in the Extremadura mining region of Spain, with excellent infrastructure and a burgeoning local market to supply lithium product. The Company is proud to have a great development partner in the large Spanish construction company Sacyr S.A. Furthermore, we have identified numerous potential upside opportunities for the Project, which allow for the optimisation of economic returns and positions Plymouth exceptionally well to be a significant player in the European lithium market. Sacyr has extensive experience in accessing and developing civil construction sites in all regions of Spain and around the world over a long period of time interacting with all levels of government, which is extremely beneficial to the permitting and development of San Jose."

"Plymouth will now accelerate additional optimisation studies required before moving to a Feasibility Study over the coming months as outlined in the Agreement with our project partner Sacyr. Under the terms of this Agreement, now that Plymouth has acquired a 50% interest in San Jose, Plymouth will elect to complete a Feasibility Study by spending a minimum of €2.5 million for Plymouth to earn a 75% interest in the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project. The outcomes of this Scoping Study reinforce the viability of the Project to justify advancing to a full Feasibility Study.

The optimisation studies and Feasibility Study will generate strong newsflow over the coming months as we seek to expedite technical studies, strengthen already strong relationships with our partners in the lithium industry and focus on progressing towards project development."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Scoping Study – Cautionary Statement

The Study referred to in this announcement is a preliminary technical and economic investigation of the potential viability of the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project. It is based on low accuracy technical and economic assessments, (+/- 35% accuracy) and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage; or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Study will be realised.

The Production Target referred to in this presentation is based on 71% Indicated Resources and 29% Inferred Resources for the first ten (10) years of mine life covered under the Study and 55% Indicated and 45% Inferred for the Life of Mine. In accordance with the twenty four (24) year mine plan incorporated into the Study, the first three (3) years of production (covering payback period) will come 94% from Indicated Resources. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or preliminary economic assessment will be realised.

The Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Study will be achieved. To achieve the potential mine development outcomes indicated in the Study, additional funding will be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise funding when needed however the Company has concluded it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward looking statements included in this announcement and believes that it has a "reasonable basis" to expect it will be able to fund the development of the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project.

To achieve the outcomes indicated in this Study, initial funding in the order of US$273m (which includes a 10% contingency) will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Plymouth will be able to raise funding when needed. There is a pathway for Plymouth to acquire a further 25% interest, going to a total of 75% interest in the San Jose project, with Valoriza Mineria contributing a pro-rata 25% interest in the cost of development. It is also possible that Plymouth can pursue a range of funding strategies to provide funding options. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Plymouth Minerals Limited's existing shares. It is also possible that Plymouth could pursue other value realisation strategies such as sale, partial sale, or joint venture of the Project. If it does, this could materially reduce Plymouth's proportionate ownership of the Project. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of this Scoping Study.

Competent Persons Statements

Mineral Resource Estimate: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources 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.

Production Target and Scoping Study: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 JORC Code. 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this report are forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning estimates of tonnages, expected costs, statements relating to the continued advancement of Plymouth's projects and other statements which are not historical facts. When used in this report, and on other published information of Plymouth, the words such as "aim", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Plymouth believes that its expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risk and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Various factors could cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements include the potential that Plymouth's projects may experience technical, geological, metallurgical and mechanical problems, changes in product prices and other risks not anticipated by Plymouth.

Plymouth are pleased to report this summary of the Scoping Study and believe that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including with respect to any mining of mineralised material, modifying factors, production targets and operating cost estimates.

This announcement has been compiled by Plymouth from the information provided by the various contributors to the Scoping Study.

Plymouth minerals limited

Scoping Study

San Jose Lithium-Tin Project

October 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Jose is a lithium-tin deposit located in the Extremadura region of western Spain. Plymouth holds an equal 50% interest in the project with its partner, Valoriza Mineria and has an agreement to go to 75% through the completion of a feasibility study on the deposit. San Jose is the site of tin mining until the 1960's and has been the subject of a historic feasibility study for the production of lithium carbonate on site which was completed in 1991. This Scoping Study summarises the results of work completed over the past 16 months since announcement of the Joint Venture (JV) between Plymouth and Valoriza Mineria.

The location of the Project is shown in Figure 1. The deposit is located within tenement 10343-00 P.I "Valdeflorez" that was awarded to the Valoriza Mineria in June 2016 after a public tender process run by the regional Extremadura government seeking parties to develop the San Jose deposit. Plymouth announced its JV agreement with Valoriza Mineria to the ASX on 14th June 2016 in which Plymouth can earn at its election up to 75% in the project.

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION PLAN WITH MAJOR REGIONAL HIGHWAYS SHOWN.

The proposed development scenario outlined in this study is to mine lithium mica and treat this material using a sulphate roast and water leach process to produce battery grade lithium carbonate on site. The production rate of 15,000 tonne per year of battery grade lithium carbonate was chosen based on deposit and market optimisation. The project is located and will be operated in Europe with operating expenses largely denominated in Euro (€) and revenue is denominated in US dollar (US$). Valuations will be in US$ for the basis of this study.

The project NPV is calculated on a 100% ownership basis, discounted at 8% and derived using cashflow modelling over the life of mine. The input and deterministic parameters used in this Scoping Study have been delivered to a range of +/- 35%. The range accommodates the fundamental uncertainty over many aspects of design and operation as well as pricing and other forecast assumptions. This will be refined and estimate ranges reduced during the feasibility study process. A

sensitivity analysis was conducted relating to capital, operating and product price. The greatest driver of NPV sensitivity is product pricing.

Based on the inherent level of accuracy in a Scoping Study and reasonable estimates of capital and operating input cost variations, the base case, pre tax $NPV_{8\%}$ is US$401 million within a range of US$167 to US$634 million around the base case. Over the anticipated life of the mine (LOM) production will average 12,133 tonne of lithium carbonate per year. The average over the first 10 years of full production is 14,164 tonnes of lithium carbonate per year.

Material Assumptions and key economic metrics for the project on a 100% basis are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SAN JOSE ECONOMIC METRICS AND KEY ASUSMPTIONS (100% BASIS)

Parameter	Unit Metric
Initial Life of mine potential (years)	24.1
Project initial LOM ore feed (Mt)	37.2
Average strip ratio	1.7:1
Indicated Resources (Mt)	23.9
Inferred Resources (Mt)	68.3
Annual throughput beneficiation plant (Mt)	1.25
Annual throughput process plant (Mt)	0.52
Process plant feed grade average LOM (Li_2O)	1.4%
Overall plant recovery	56.1%
Potential annual production (tonnes lithium carbonate)	15,000
Average LOM production (tonnes lithium carbonate)	12,133
Average production year 1-10 (tonnes lithium carbonate)	14,164
Pre-Production Capital inc 10% contingency (US$ million)	273
Average C1 cost LOM (US$/tonne) without credits*	5,004
Average C1 cost year 1-10 (US$/tonne) without credit*	4,763
Long term lithium carbonate price (US$/tonne)	10,000
Revenue from payable metal LOM (US$ million)	2,790
Gross operating expenses LOM (US$ million)	1,403
Average gross operating cashflow per annum years 1-10 (US$ million)	74.8
Average gross operating cashflow per annum LOM (US$ million)	61.0
Base case Pre-tax NPV 8% (US$ million)	401
Project IRR	**28%**
Payback from commencement of production (years)	2.7

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or preliminary economic assessment will be realised.

(*) Potential tin and boron credits are available and are being assessed in the ongoing optimisation studies. Additional work is required to define a value of the potential by-product credits, or if it would be economic to extract a value from these credits.

A sales price assumption of US$10,000/t LOM has been made for battery grade lithium carbonate. This is based on assessment of price trends and market commentary LOM. Current spot pricing in Europe for +99.5% lithium carbonate is trading in a range of US$16-20,000/t. Prices ex China are higher (US$22,000-$24,000 per tonne) and reflect increased import tariffs. Please refer to Section 3.3.2 Product Pricing for more detail.

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is located in the Extremadura, western Spain. Spain is considered a low sovereign risk investment destination and enjoys a transparent mining law, no government royalties on mining and a low tax rate (corporate tax rate 25%). Extremadura is extremely well endowed with infrastructure and the Project is a recipient of adjoining electricity, road, and water and gas infrastructure.

Europe is a major consumer of lithium (approximately a third of worlds demand is consumed in Europe) but is a very small producer. Approximately 2% of the world's lithium is currently produced in Spain and Portugal. Plymouth believes that the publicised expansion in European lithium demand, primarily led by battery storage requirements for electric vehicles and renewable energy projects will be a significant advantage to the potential development of the San Jose Lithium-Tin project.

Plymouths currently holds an equal 50% interest with its partner, Valoriza Mineria in the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project. Valoriza Mininera is a subsidiary of the large Spanish construction and engineering company Sacyr SA. Sacyr operates internationally and is an IBEX 35 traded stock with a market capitalisation in excess of US$1 billion. Under the terms of the JV agreement, upon completion of a feasibility study and Plymouth earning a 75%, Valoriza Mininera would be a pro-rate contributing partner to construction and operational funding.

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project had a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate produced in May 2017. This is a large resource by international standards, comprising 1.3Mt lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE), within 92.6Mt @ 0.6% Li_2O including 23.9Mt in the Indicated category and 68.3Mt in the Inferred category. The proposed LOM feed is 37Mt further drilling and sampling has been completed subsequently to this resource estimate and has shown depth and strike extensions to the existing mineralisation. The deposit remains open in many directions, justifying the large Exploration Target.

Opportunities to include potential by-product credits including tin and boron are being investigated.

Next steps

Plymouth can now progress a feasibility study which will refine the inputs of this Scoping Study. Additional work will be undertaken on potential by-product credits and the potential to produce lithium hydroxide to complement lithium carbonate production.

Drilling conducted in 2017 after the maiden resource estimate was published can be incorporated to produce an updated JORC resource. Further work on geotechnical aspects has the ability to allow steepening of open pit wall angles from the current, conservative overall slope angles of 38°. This may favourably impact on the re-optimisation of mining schedules through lowering of pit size and strip ratios and optimisation based on an upgraded JORC resource.

The recent alliance announced with Shandong Ruifu will be utilised to assist in the optimisation of process flow sheet and honing capital cost estimates.

The Feasibility Study is planned to commence over the coming months, and is expected to be completed in H2 2018. The Mining Licence Application (MLA) has now been lodged and Plymouth will continue progressing this and other key permitting and approvals processes.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Plymouth Minerals Limited (Plymouth, the Company) has completed a Scoping Study (the "Study") on the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project located in the Extremadura region of western Spain. This Scoping Study has been produced as part of, and in conjunction with the required technical documents that form part of the public, Mining Licence Application which has now been lodged by Plymouth and our partner, Valoriza Mineria S.A. (VM). The results of the Scoping Study confirm the Company has the potential to become a leading producer of lithium carbonate in Europe for the expanding battery industry.

Plymouth proposes to develop a lithium carbonate operation by treatment of lithium micas at San Jose Lithium–tin Project by sulphate roasting and carbonation on site. The Company will expand its review the lithium market as part of the Feasibility Study, including the possibility of producing lithium hydroxide.

The preparation of the Scoping Study and Mining Licence Application documentation was undertaken by a range of accredited and widely experienced consultants engaged by Plymouth who managed this Study. These consultants in Spain and Australia include Snowden Mining Consultants (Australia), Knight Piesold (Australia), IMO Project Services (Australia) Mining Sense (Spain), Valoriza Mineria (Spain) and AGQ laboratories (Spain). The Company has used an in-house team of experienced technical staff to manage the work conducted to date on the Project and coordination of the Study program outcomes.

1.1 Location

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is located approximately 280km west-southwest of Madrid in the Region of Extremadura. The Project open pit development is in a narrow valley (Valhondo Valley) directly to the east of the town of Caceres. The town has a population of between 80 and 100 thousand people. Figure 2 shows the mineralisation within the project tenure.

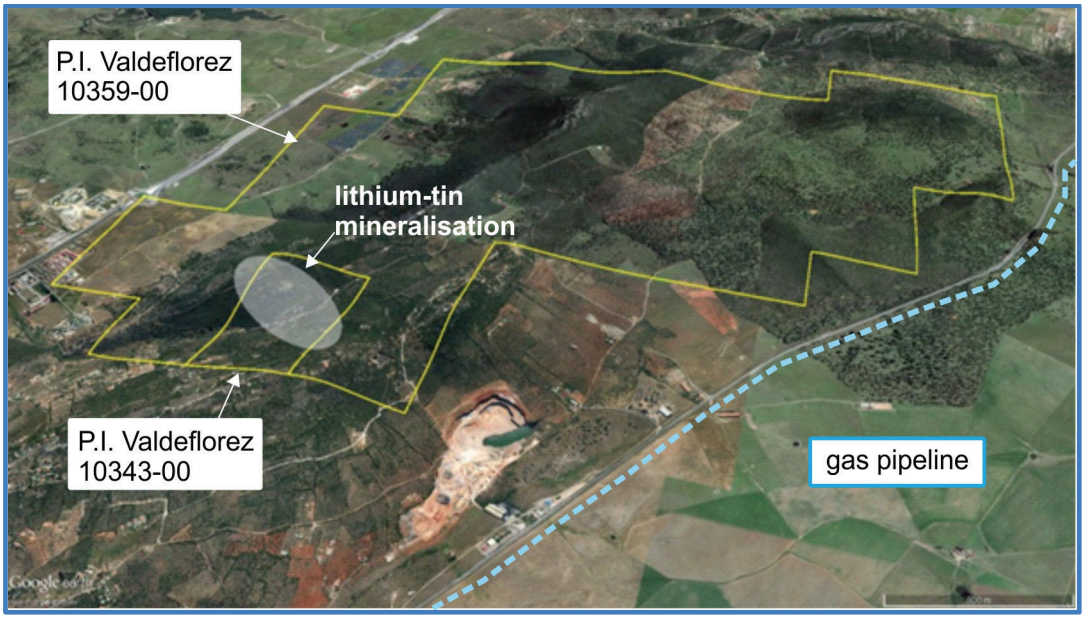

FIGURE 2: SAN JOSE DEPOSIT WITHIN TENEMENT BOUNDARY OVER AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The climate in the site area is relatively dry with an average annual rainfall of about 505 mm and an average evapotranspiration rate of around 1,300 – 1,400 mm/year.

1.2 Study Team

Owner's team

Adrian Byass	Australia	Managing Director
Humphrey Hale	Australia	Director Project Manager
Richard Williams	Australia	Logistics and Marketing
David Valls Santos	Spain	Technical Manager
Jesus Montero Gonzalez	Spain	Mining Engineer

Consultants

Process and Plant	IMO, ANZAPLAN
Resource and Geotechnical	Snowdens
Waste Dump Design and Stability	Knight Piesold
Logistics	Mining Sense (Spain)
Environmental	Valoriza Mineria (Spain)
Permitting	Valoriza Mineria (Spain)

1.3 Historical Feasibility Study

Tolsa S.A. completed a feasibility study between 1987-1991 which involved extensive drilling, mining optimisation, process flow sheet design (including the process route selected by Plymouth) and economic modelling. This study did not and does not comply with JORC reporting requirements. Extensive data gathered in the study was acquired by Plymouth in February 2017 and this has been

used in some instances to provide supporting assumptions and input into the Scoping Study when alternative test work has not been conducted by Plymouth or its consultants.

Plymouth purchased the rights to access and utilise this data for the benefit of this and further studies at the San Jose lithium-Tin Project and is bound by certain confidentiality clauses in the agreement with Tolsa S.A. Key aspects and findings of the Tolsa study are incorporated into this Scoping Study. These are yet to be fully validated (through equivalent feasibility level test work) by Plymouth and are incorporated in several places and taken at face value.

2 ECONOMICS

2.1 Capital costs estimates

The pre-production capital estimate for the project which is based on an initial 15ktpa LC plant capacity is $273.0M, including contingency estimate of $24.8M. The estimate is considered a Class 5 estimate (+/- 35% accuracy) and is considered to be suitable for a preliminary project evaluation and the basis for further optimisation and de-risking work (Table 2).

TABLE 2: CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES.

Total Capital Cost	US$m
Mining	14.1
Process Plant and Infrastructure	234.0
Contingency 10%	24.8
Total Cost	**273.0**

Mining Capital Cost Description	US$m
Equipment (non leased)	4.0
Site preparation and strip	8.4
Misc and setup	1.7
Total	14.1
Contingency 10%	1.4
Total Cost	**15.5**

Plant Capital Cost Description	US$m
Communition	23.3
Beneficiation	10.3
Roasting	40.5
Leaching	5.8
Filtration, Purification	19.4
Sulphate recovery	41.0
Precipitation and Bicarb	10.0
Drying and Packaging	11.7
Utilities, services and infrastructure	33.9
Total Direct Costs	195.8
Total Indirect Costs	38.2
Total costs ex contingency	234.0
Contingency 10%	23.4
Total Cost	**257.5**

2.2 Operating costs estimates

Operating costs are inclusive of mining, processing, infrastructure, waste storage, administration and product transport Free on Truck (FOT) at mine gate. An inclusive C1 cost is presented below in Table 3 with all costs allocated into appropriate mining/waste storage and processing.

TABLE 3: OPERATING COST BREAKDOWN.

Operating Cost Breakdown (LOM)	US$/t LC
Mining Cost	1,400
Process Cost	3,604
Total Cost (C1) per tonne lithium carbonate	5,004

The major cost component of producing lithium carbonate on site is projected to be the mineral and hydrometallurgy processing components. The overall estimated operating costs for the process plant operation located in Spain have been summarised in Table 4.

TABLE 4: PROCESS PLANT OPERATING COSTS.

Operating Cost Item	Cost per annum US$	Cost ROM Feed US$/t	Cost Product US$/t LC
Labour	8,603,000	6.84	573
Electrical Power	5,567,930	4.43	371
Reagents	21,764,390	17.3	1,451
Consumables	14,744,799	11.72	983
Maintenance Materials	2,720,431	2.16	181
General & Administration	680,000	0.54	45
Total	**54,080,551**	**42.98**	**3,604**

2.2.1 Mining

Mining is expected to use conventional drilling and blasting, truck and shovel open pit mining. All material is to be drilled and blasted and loaded by an excavator in backhoe configuration onto articulated dump trucks. The trucks will haul high grade ore via an appropriately constructed haul road to the onsite process facility. Lower grade ore will be hauled to an ore stockpile and stored for processing once all the higher grade ore has been depleted. Waste rock will be directly hauled by the same trucks to an appropriately constructed waste dump.

Mining costs are based on quotation and available information from comparable mining operations in Spain. Costs are allocated on a contract mining basis and include mining, transport to beneficiation plant and waste movement and storage. Plymouth partner's in Spain, Valoriza Mineria have several resource projects and engage contract mining services. Snowdens also provided a basis of mining costs to complement the numbers incorporated from Plymouths consultants, Mining Sense (Spain).

Previous underground tin mining at the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project was limited in scale and depth and is not considered to make a material impact on recovery of resources or the ability to mine using conventional bulk-mining methods.

2.2.2 General and administration

A number of general and administration costs have been allowed for in the operating cost estimate including, including insurances, freight, consultants, tenement fees, communications, and office expenses and process plant related, have been derived from a number of sources. These costs have been sourced from a variety of Spanish and Australian sources and reflect general mining operations and site/regional specific circumstances.

2.2.3 Labour

The labour costs have been estimated using an organisation chart for a typical mine and hydrometallurgical refinery. The organisation chart has been populated with personnel to cover specific roles within the plant operation. The required number of process plant operating personnel has been based on a 24 hour per day operation. The shift roster is based on 3 by 8 hour operating shifts with 1 shift on off days. The total number of process plant personnel has been estimated at 106. The rate for each identified role in the organisation chart has been based on similar project studies based in Europe.

2.2.4 Power and gas

For the Scoping Study it has been assumed that power will be available from the national electricity grid at commercial tariffs. Power requirements for the project were determined from a mechanical equipment list developed for each area of the Project. The primary power station cost is modelled at US$0.09/kWh which includes power provider costs. Initial power requirements have been estimated at approximately 7MW.

There is a reticulated gas pipeline within 1,500m of the proposed plant site and that has been assumed to be available on commercial tariffs. Gas will be used for heating in the roasting process and for evaporation during precipitation/crystallisation phases of LC production. Gas costs have been estimated to be US$6/MMbtu.

Natural gas required for the kiln is a significant input into the operating costs. Access to gas from the neighbouring gas pipeline has been assumed as per normal industrial use and equivalent tariffs for bulk gas access assumed. The gas requirement has been estimated by a specialist thermal processing engineer, ANSAC Pty Ltd based on assumed data of concentrate mass flow, concentrate composition and the required kiln temperature and residence time. Additional work to finalise gas consumption is required in ongoing work and flow sheet optimisation.

2.2.5 Reagents and consumables

Reagent consumptions have been based on the process mass balance with the criteria for each reagent backed up by the test work conducted as part of the study where available. Where testwork was incomplete, reagent consumptions have been derived based on the known or expected chemistry. Reagent costs are on the basis of delivered to site to suit the local region and include components such as freight, handling, storage, documentation and transport to site.

Consumables consumptions have been based on the process mass and energy balance and the in-house data base to suit equipment specific requirements calculations.

2.2.6 Maintenance

Maintenance costs for the process plant equipment have been based on a fixed percentage of the equipment capital cost for each area. The maintenance percentage varies depending on the type of equipment and process conditions of operation in each area.

These percentage values have been developed from experience with similar operations and equipment.

3 SUPPORTING DATA

The following key assumptions were made and inputs used as part of the financial modelling and are presented on a 100% project basis. This analysis has been made assuming pre-tax revenue and excluding depreciation and costs of financing. No allocation has been made in the Capital or Operating costs analysis for the extraction of potentially economic by-products of tin or boron in the Study. Additional work is ongoing to include these in future studies.

3.1 Project Ownership and Joint Venture Agreement

Results are presented on a 100% basis. The Joint venture Agreement between Plymouth and Valoriza Mineria allows Plymouth to earn up to 75% interest in San Jose. Upon mine development Valoriza Mineria would be a pro—rata 25% contributing partner to mine development and capital costs. Plymouth has earned a 50% interest and expects to increase its ownership to 75% of the Project through the completion of the Feasibility Study. The Joint Venture Company which is equally held by Plymouth and Valoriza Mineria is the sole owner of the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project (See Section 7).

Economic analysis was conducted using the capital, operating and resource information compiled by Plymouth.

3.2 Results

Table 5 contains the key economic outcomes of the Scoping Study.

TABLE 5: KEY ECONOMIC OUTCOMES.

Key Economic Outcomes	
Life of Mine (LOM)	24 years
Annual plant capacity (lithium carbonate)	15000/tpa
Capital Cost (inc 10% contingency)	US$ 273m
C1 Cost (years 1-5) Pre Credit	US$ 4,763/t
NPV (pre tax)	US$ 401m
IRR (approximate)	28%
Payback (from start of production)	2.7 years

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or preliminary economic assessment will be realised.

The above results are based on the assumptions in Table 6 and no escalator factors have been applied to revenue or costs.

TABLE 6: ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS.

Inputs	
Discount rate	8%
US$:EUR FX	1.1
Royalty	zero
Sale price lithium carbonate	US$ 10,000/t

3.3 Market overview

Commentary on the lithium carbonate market has been obtained from industry publications and open file data. Europe currently has 9 battery plants in various stages of production and development (Figure 3).

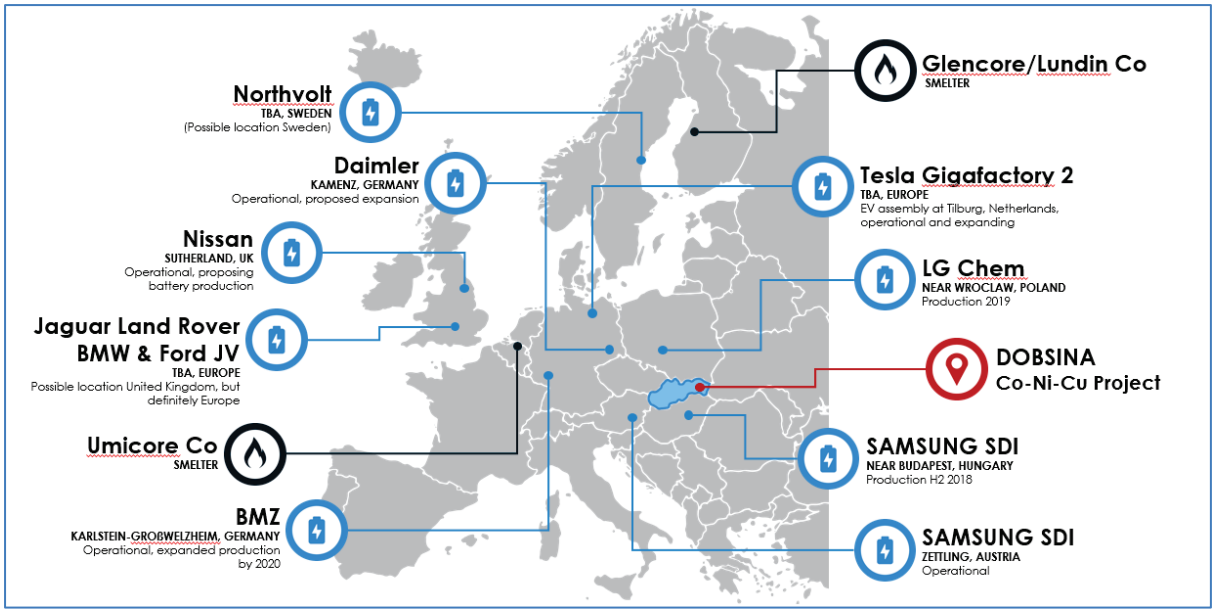

FIGURE 3: EUROPEAN BATTERY PLANTS.

3.3.1 Product Types

There are two main types of traded lithium carbonate product, a) Battery grade (typically classified as +99.5% pure Li_2CO_3 and has minor impurities) and, b) Technical grade lithium carbonate which varies from 95-98% Li_2CO_3 purity. Europe consumes both battery and technical grade product. Europe currently consumes approximately 30% of the world's lithium (Figure 4) and produces approximately 2% (Spain).

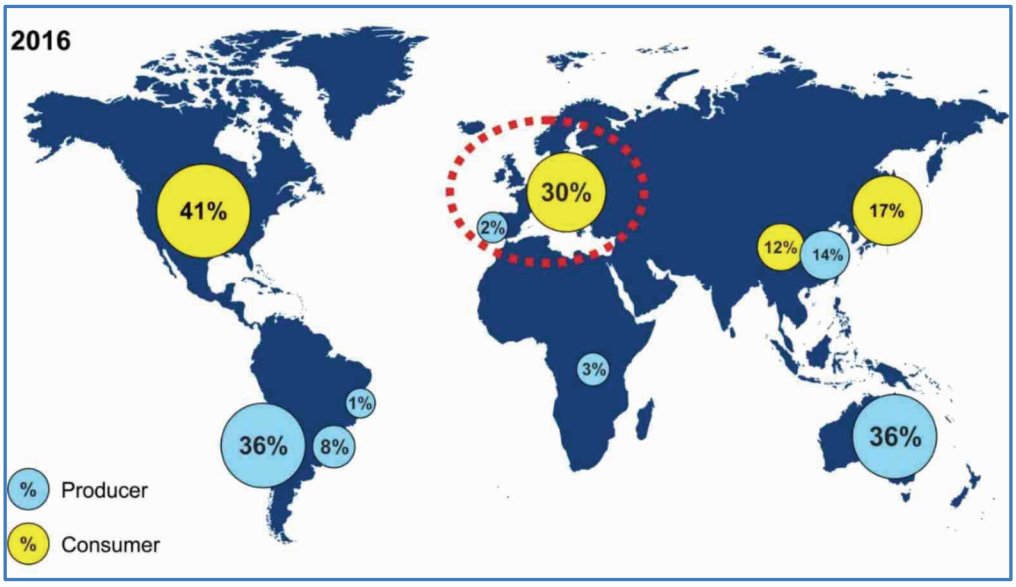

FIGURE 4: GLOBAL LITHIUM SUPPLY AND DEMAND (SOURCE - DEUTSCHE BANK)

3.3.2 Product pricing

Plymouth has used US$10,000 per tonne of lithium carbonate for this study based upon pricing information provided by Deutsche Bank, 2016, Argus Media Group, 2017 and Benchmark Minerals Intelligence 2017. These groups have predicted growth in Lithium Carbonate demand of up to 11% Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) (Figure 5).

Recent spot prices of Lithium Carbonate ex China have ranged between 130,000-180,000 rmb equivalent to US$19,500-27,000 per tonne LCE ,(Assuming: 0.15 rmb to 1US$) Argus Media Group presentation September 2017 (Figure 6).

Plymouth has used forecast pricing provided by Benchmark Minerals Intelligence 2017 showing Lithium Carbonate pricing above US$10,000 through to 2020 (Figure 7).

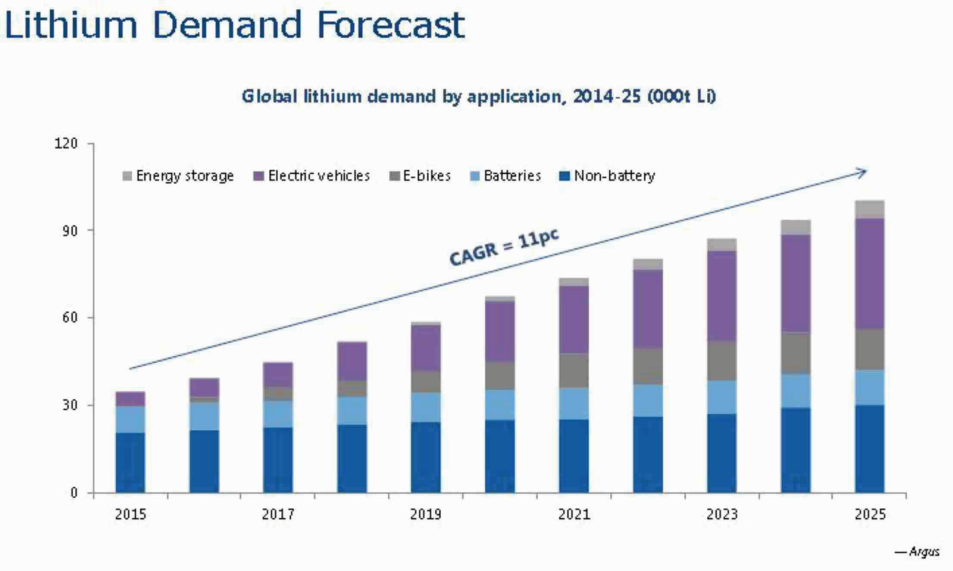

FIGURE 5: LITHIUM DEMAND GROWTH FORECASTS (SOURCE ARGUS MEDIA).

Historic Lithium Pricing

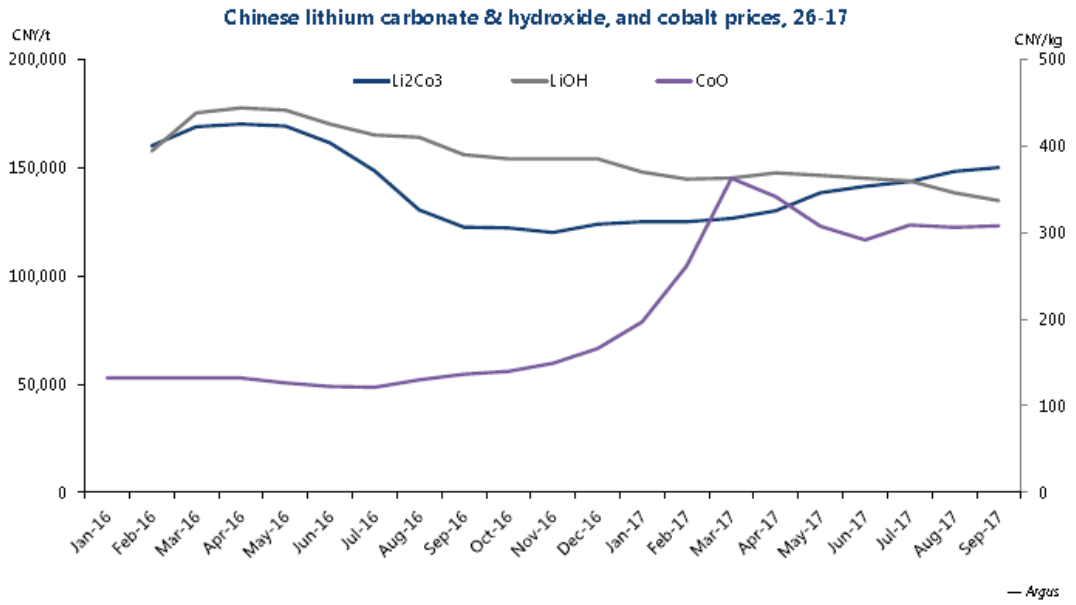

FIGURE 6: HISTORICAL LITHIUM PRICING (SOURCE ARGUS MEDIA).

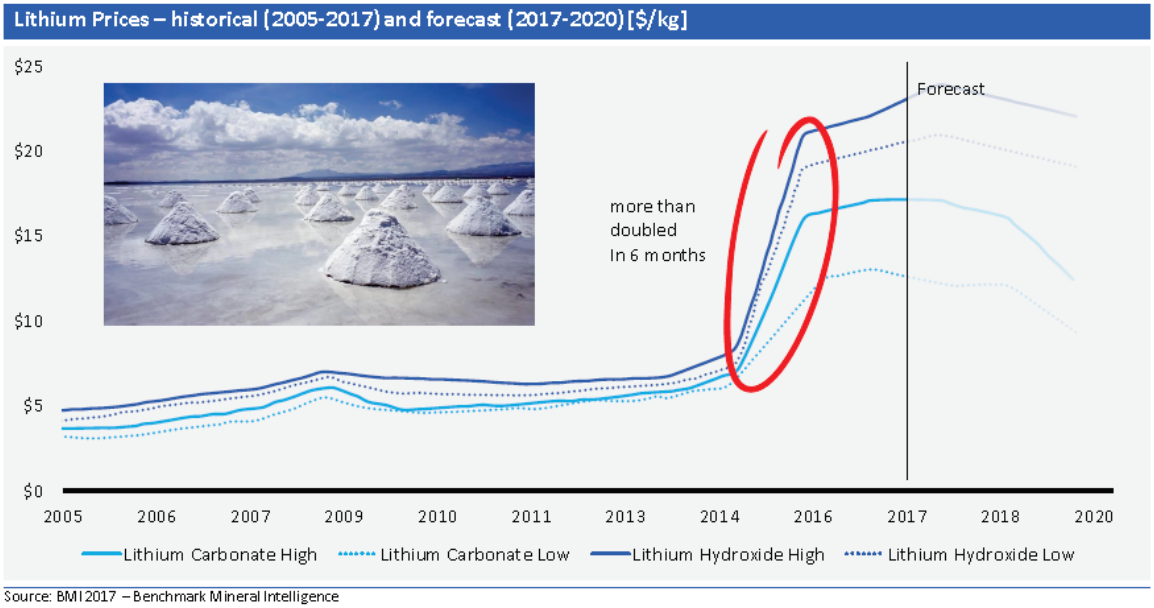

FIGURE 7: HISTORICAL AND FORECAST LITHIUM PRICING (SOURCE BENCHMARK MINERAL INTELLIGENCE).

There is extensive public and consultant commentary on the lithium market available. Demand for lithium increased by 6% year-on-year from 2008 until 2015. This was above any consensus estimates at the start of the period. The increase in lithium demand in the past two (2) years has exceeded projection made prior and there is a range of demand predictions into the future which show modest (3.3%) to significant (12.8%) year-on-year growth projected until 2025. Global output for Lithium was 220,000 tonnes in 2016 and LCE demand is forecast for 2025 to be 532,400 tonnes LCE

by Argus media group. This is equivalent to needing an additional 21 San Jose Lithium-Tin Projects before 2025. Demand forecasts for lithium carbonate are shown in Figure 5.

The main sources of demand are;

- Rechargeable batteries
- Ceramics (including glass-ceramics & glass)
- Greases

The highest growth (until 2025) is predicted to be in Rechargeable Batteries between 6% and 17%p.a. Growth rates for the Ceramics sector is predicted to be between 2%-3%. Growth rates for Greases also below 4%p.a.

Based on the above information Plymouth has selected a long term price of US$10,000/t for battery grade lithium carbonate in our economic analysis. These pricing assumptions are in line with recent forecasts and market research in respect of lithium pricing and the Company considers these forecasts to be reasonable and conservative particularly relative to current spot pricing.

In addition, in section 3.4 (Sensitivity Analysis) the Company has included pre-tax NPV estimates for the following price scenarios:

- 20% discount to base case price input: **US$8,000/t LC**
- 10% discount to base case price input: **US$9,000/t LC**
- Base Case price input: **US$10,000/t LC**
- 10% premium to base case price input: **US$11,000/t LC**
- 20% premium to base case price input: **US$12,000/t LC**

3.3.3 Market Cost Curve

The lithium market is comprised of brine (sala) and mineral (hardrock) producers. Brine producers (typically in South America) enjoy a lower unit cost and produce Technical grade lithium carbonate which is then converted to battery grade through additional, offsite, third party processing for an additional cost. Hardrock producers are typically spodumene mineralogy and ship a concentrate from site to China for third party processing. Brines occupy the lower portion of the cost curve and hardrock minerals the higher end of the cost curve.

A significant increase in lithium supply has been forecast. Deutsche Bank has produced industry cost curve data for current and projected supply. Industry C1 costs are projected to rise by 2025 (Figure 8).

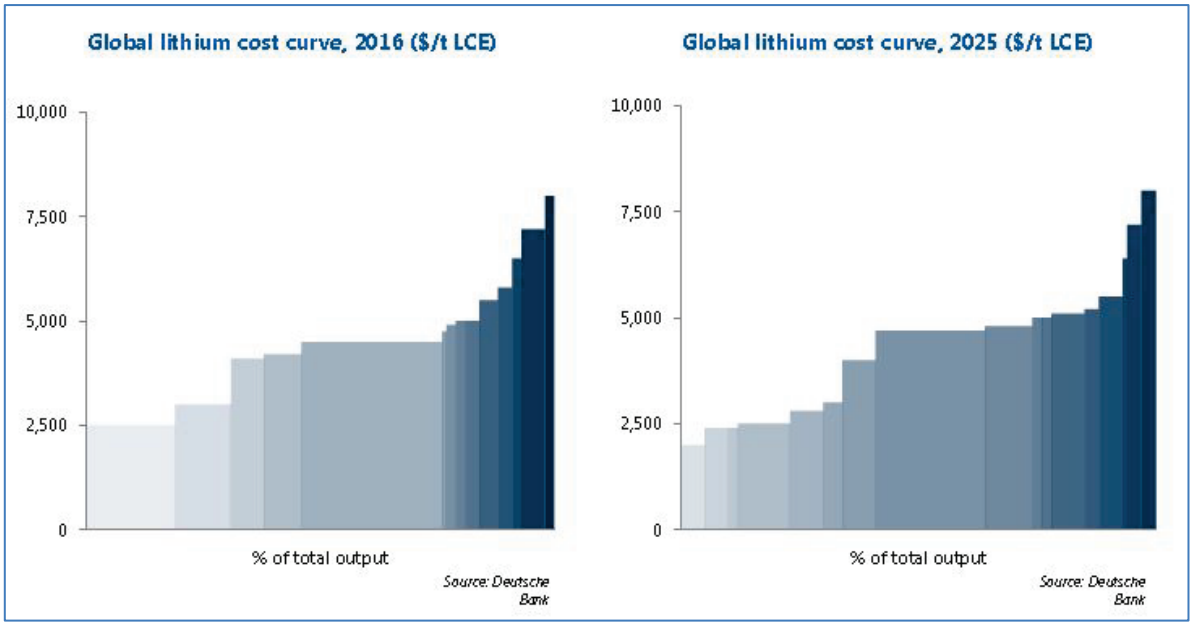

FIGURE 8: CURRENT AND PROJECTED COST CURVES.

Through vertical integration of lithium production on site, Plymouth will enjoy the benefits of infrastructure and no additional transport or third party processing. Plymouth predicts San Jose will be in the second quartile of all types of lithium production for total C1 costs.

3.4 Sensitivity Analysis

The net present value (NPV) sensitivity analysis shown in Table 7 demonstrates the effect of changes to the lithium carbonate price, operating expenditure and capital expenditure on the base case NPV, which has been calculated on a pre-tax basis using the key assumptions as outlined above.

TABLE 7: SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Pre-tax NPV Sensitivity Analysis						
	-20%	-10%	NPV Base	10%	20%	SPOT
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
LC Price	167.2	284	400.7	517.5	634.3	1,335.0
Opex	428.1	414.4	400.7	387	373.3	1,335.0
Capex	452.1	426.4	400.7	375.1	349.4	1,335.0

Base Case price input US$ 10,000/t LC Spot price input assumed US$18,000/t LC

The sensitivity to the inclusion of current spot prices is shown for illustration purposes only but highlights the potential cashflow generation of San Jose Project.

4 OPERATION

4.1 Site Layout

Figure 9 shows the proposed site layout including the open pit, process plant, site infrastructure, tailings dams and waste dumps. The area is currently designated rural for planning purposes and has some agricultural applications.

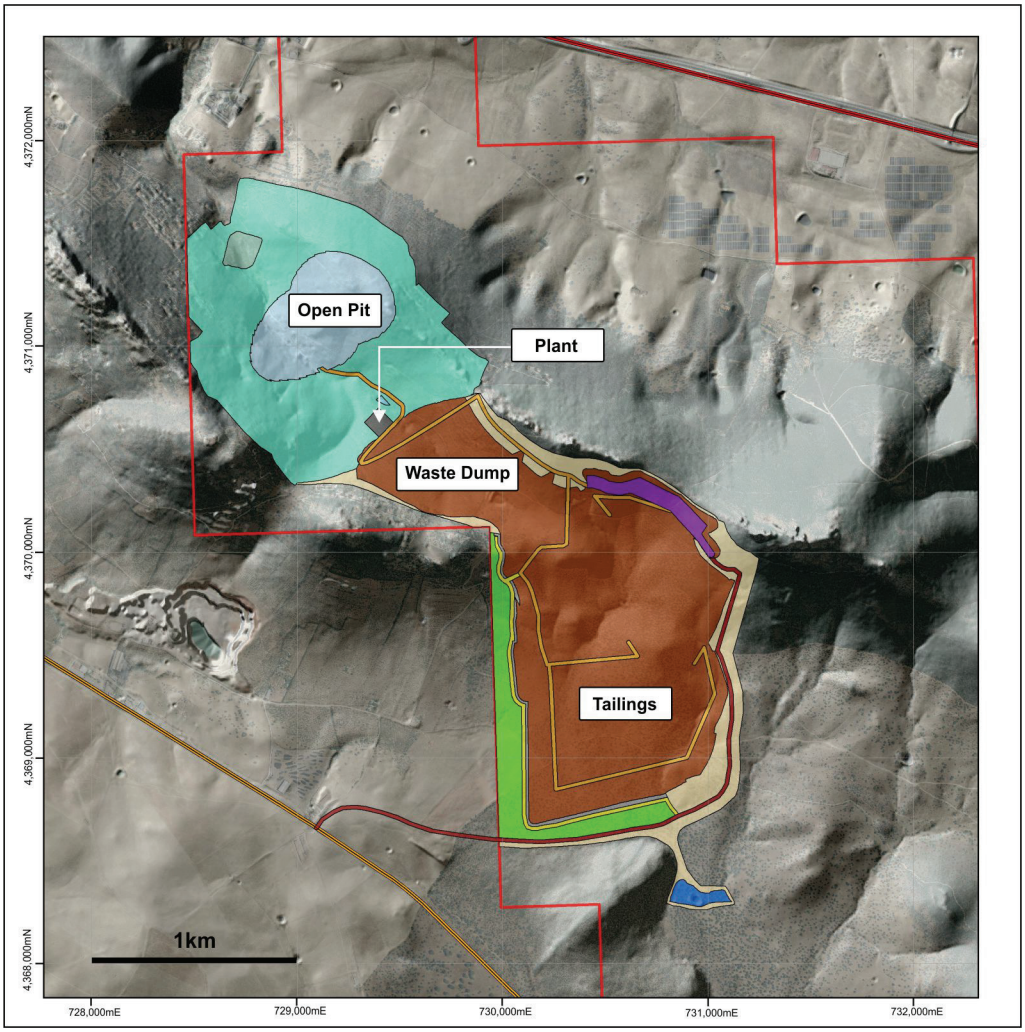

FIGURE 9: SITE LAYOUT PLAN

The proposed mine location is shown under Section 9, Geology. The proposed plant layout area is positioned in a broad, flat agricultural area which is bordered by the highway and gas pipeline to the south and low, rolling hills to the north.

4.2 Mining

Snowden has prepared a mining schedule for the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project to support Plymouth's preparation of its statutory Exploitation Project Report and mining license application. Snowden comments that the schedule is at a Scoping Study level of development and unsuitable to support the estimation of Ore Reserves, but appropriate for preliminary estimation of volumes, equipment numbers and dump configurations.

Snowden's schedule is derived from its May 2017 Mineral Resource estimate (Table 8) and subsequent preliminary pit design. The waste dump and tails dam were designed by Knight Piesold using the Snowden mining schedule.

TABLE 8: SAN JOSE MINERAL RESOURCE AS AT MAY 2017, REPORTED ABOVE 0.1% LI CUT-OFF.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li (%)	Li_2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
Indicated	23.9	0.31	0.67	221
Inferred	68.3	0.26	0.56	230
Total	**92.3**	**0.27**	**0.6**	**228**

Note: Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Detailed discussion of JORC resources is provided in ASX announcements dated 25th May 2017. Additional drilling has been completed subsequently which supports and validates modelling assumptions and outcomes. The Company 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.

4.2.1 Schedule generation

Plymouth advised Snowden that its commercial objective is to maximise the grade of ore being processed early in the life of the mine and that this consideration outweighs the marginal value and opportunity cost implied by a conventional Lerchs-Grossman analysis of the Mineral Resource.

Snowden used its proprietary Evaluator linear-programming algorithm to analyse the Lerchs-Grossman optimisation block model to maximise feed grade at an advised maximum throughput of 1.25Mtpa, bringing higher grade material forward into the life of mine. The resultant schedule allowed for use of a stockpile to smooth the ore feed grade profile and a waste dump. A tailings dam wall provides a further repository for material identified as waste.

The schedule has been generated annually, by bench, which Snowden considers to be appropriate for a Scoping Study level of accuracy. The Evaluator algorithm effectively applies a floating cut-off grade to the block model, constrained by the pit design and designates blocks as ore, stockpile or waste. Consequently, the block model has not been coded as ore or waste. Blocks with economic merit are identified by bench and then by grade, with the highest grade blocks being processed first and lower grade blocks stockpiled until an appropriate time.

The effective cut-off implied by the economics of the project and the above approach is approximately 2,000ppm Li.

4.2.2 Mining schedule

The resultant schedule contemplates a four stage pit, constrained by:

- a maximum mining rate of 2Mtpa;
- a maximum vertical advance of 60 vertical metres per annum; and
- 1.25Mtpa maximum process rate.

Analysis indicates that the Project is not sensitive to vertical advance, but increases in the mining rate allows for higher grade material to be exposed more rapidly, which is beneficial to the Project. The stockpile allows deferral of processing of lower grade material and reaches a maximum size of 2Mtpa, being exhausted by processing of marginal material after Year 17 of the mine life.

Mining is expected to use conventional drilling and blasting, truck and shovel open pit mining. All material is to be drilled and blasted and loaded by an excavator in backhoe configuration onto articulated dump trucks. The trucks will haul high grade ore via an appropriately constructed haul road to a process facility. Lower grade ore will be hauled to an ore stockpile and stored for processing once all the higher grade ore has been depleted. Waste rock will be directly hauled by the same trucks to an appropriately constructed waste dump.

4.2.3 Mining sequence and production rates

The operation has an overall life of 24.1 years with the plant commissioning in Year 2. The operating life is broken down into three periods.

The first period is pre-plant commissioning period (Year 1). This indicates that a total waste production of 1.47 Mt will be produced prior to plant operations commencing. A portion of this material will be used to construct the starter embankments for the different tailings storage facilities.

The second period is from Year 2 to Year 16. During this period mining in the pit is ongoing and mine waste is being produced. The third period is from Year 17 to Year 24.1. During this period mining has ceased and the plant is operating using material won from stockpiles.

Snowden has examined a four stage pit (Figure 10), based on the behaviour of the pit optimisations. The extraction and stockpiling strategy is to satisfy the project's financial obligations early in the life of the mine (Stage 1) and then progressively develop the pit according to strategic objectives thereafter. Attention has been paid to exploiting high-grade, low strip ratio ore early in the life of the mine.

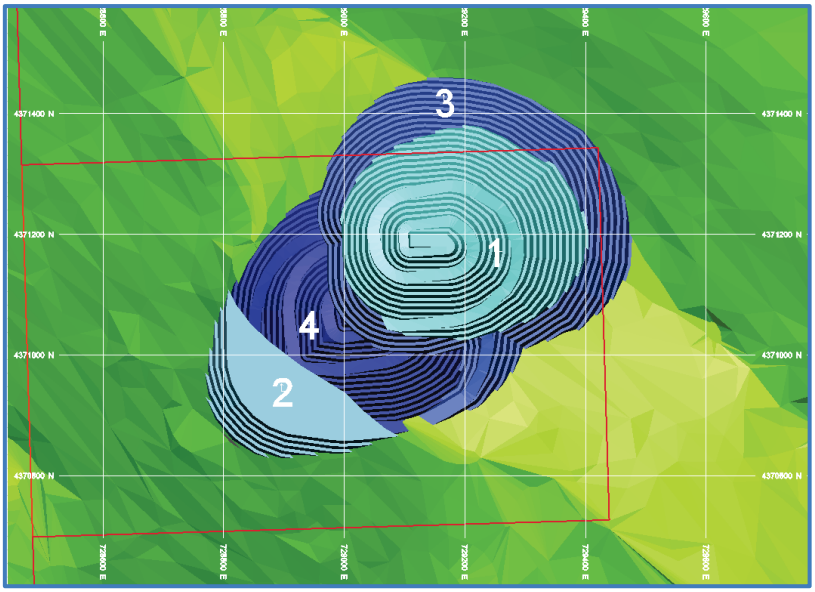

FIGURE 10: MULTISTAGE PIT DESIGN PLAN VIEW TAKEN FROM SNOWDENS SCHEDULE.

4.2.4 Geotechnical investigations

Snowden completed a scoping level geotechnical review to provide preliminary inter-ramp angles (IRA) for use in initial Whittle optimisation and to generate recommended pit slope designs for pre-mining calculation of ore reserve. A preliminary and conservative slope overall slope angle of 38 degrees has been used.

A brief review of the seismicity of the site area was made based on “A review of the seismic hazard zonation in National Building Codes in the context of Eurocode 8”, EUR 23563 EN-2008. This indicated the area was either Zone 0 “negligible but not zero seismicity” or Zone 1 “very weak but not negligible seismicity”. A nominal ground acceleration of about 0.04g for a 1 in 500 year recurrence interval is appropriate for the site.

4.2.5 Hydrological investigations

This was undertaken by Valoriza Mineria. Water suitable for process can be sourced from underground sources proximal to the project or from potable, piped sources. Recirculation, capture of water during evaporation and crystallisation phases and the use of dry stacked tailings is important in reducing the water consumption. The annual water balance is estimated at 140,000 cubic metres.

Water testing was done using drillholes and old mine workings. There are no observed aquifers or large volume water ingress issues noted in the study.

4.2.6 Waste and tails storage

A nominal waste placement density of 1.8 t/m^3 has been assumed. The rate of waste production varies over time with four primary phases as follows:

- Phase 1-Year 1 – Pre-commissioning waste 1.47 Mt.
- Phase 2-Years 2 to 8 – Production rate of > 2 Mtpa – 87% of waste produced by end of Year 8.
- Phase 3-Years 9 to 16 – Production rate of < 1 Mtpa – 13% of total waste produced in this phase.
- Phase 4-Year 17 onwards – No waste from mining is produced.

This production schedule will affect whether embankment construction can be achieved with overhaul of mine waste from the pit or will require borrowing waste material from the waste dump.

Ore from the pit will be sent either to the plant or placed in the designated stockpile area. The stockpile tonnage increases over time with a peak tonnage of 9.9 Mt in Year 16. After the pit shutdown in Year 17 ore for the plant will be sourced from stockpile area. The placed density in the stockpile area is assumed to be 1.8 t/m^3.

The development of the waste dump will be controlled as part of the pit mining and waste placement activity. The plant will generate three different tailings streams as follows:

- Beneficiation tailings (Dry) – this will be a gravity separation/flotation process.
- Roasted Leach tailings (Dry) – the concentrate from the beneficiation process will be roasted and then leached.
- Precipitate tailings (Wet) – in the process a small amount of precipitated material will be generated.

The location of each facility was based on the outcome of a multi-location scenario produced by Knight Piesold and shown in Figure 11. This stored the Precipitate tailings in the Valhondo Valley as part of the waste dump with the Roast Leach and Beneficiation tailings stored in Zone B (the valley to the east).

Placed Dry tailings: The plant process will result in all of the tailings being produced as a filtered product. Depending on the type and extent of filtering it is anticipated that the tailings materials will have residual moisture content in the range of 10 to 20%.

The placed dry density for each of the tailings products will depend on the impact of the processing and the grind size of the tailings.

The location of the Precipitate tailings was based on the following criteria:

- Minimising the overall project footprint
- Proximity to the plant site area to minimise haulage distances

The Precipitate tailings are likely to be the lowest strength and density material and thus are designed to be fully buttressed by the waste dump. The volume of tailings is relatively small and the facility could be located in either the Roast Leach facility or to the east of the other facilities if these locations provide additional advantages to the overall management system.

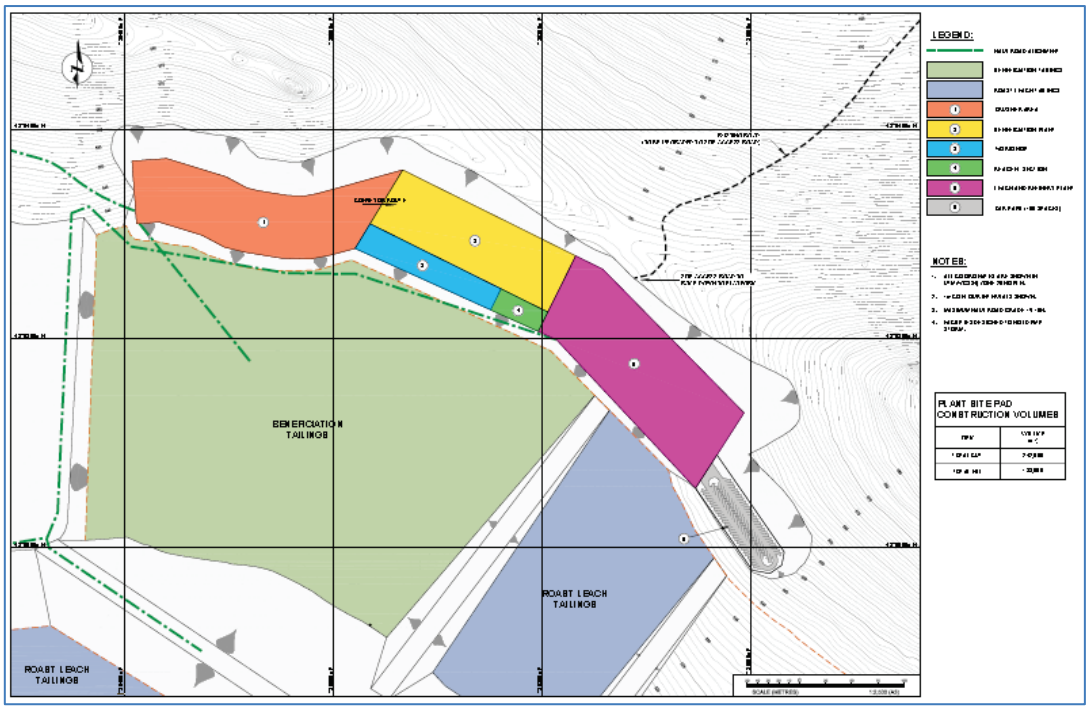

FIGURE 11: WASTE DUMP AND TAILINGS LOCATION PLAN.

For the Scoping Study it is assumed that both the waste and tailings will be placed using a truck fleet. As an alternative tailings disposal method, conveyors with radial stackers could be used.

The fleet required for the waste placement is part of the fleet required under pit design. The waste will be placed in the waste dump or trucked to one of the tailings facility embankments. An overhaul allowance has been provided for the additional distance.

4.3 Processing

4.3.1 Basis of Design

The basis of the design was a flow sheet and supporting capital cost estimates to achieve a production rate of 15,000tpa of battery grade lithium carbonate. There is not sufficient information available currently to include discussion on the potential for by-product revenue generation, notably tin and boron credits. Ongoing optimisation work will focus on items such as this.

Plymouth engaged AGQ (Spain), IMO (Australia), and ANZAPLAN (Germany) to assist and conduct studies on the mineralisation at the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project. This has been complemented by the historic data available from the 1987-1991 Tolsa feasibility study. Plymouth has compiled the Scoping Study report based on feedback from these various consultants and reports. Ongoing work continues as the Project advances and further work is required in several aspects to reduce the current low-confidence level of a Scoping Study (+/- 35% accuracy) in relation to several aspects of the process flow sheet including but not limited to the final upgrade and mass-retention of floatation (beneficiation) and overall plant recovery (56.1%). Plymouth has chosen recovery and upgrade results within the ranges of those obtained by current and historical tests and these are considered acceptable for this level of study.

Consultants have provided a review of historical information, process flow sheet recommendations, high level mass and energy balances, identification of major equipment, capital and operating cost estimates. Plymouth has selected the appropriate reports and inputs to compile this study document.

The process plant facility has been designed to output circa 15,000 tonnes per annum of LC product based on a run of mine (ROM) feed grade of 0.86% lithium oxide (Li_2O). The feed rate of ROM to the plant has been back calculated based on the estimated stage recoveries through the process in order to deliver the required LC product output. The mine plan incorporates this requirement in scheduling.

An assumption has been made on the grade and recovery of lithium to the final beneficiation concentrate. Whilst the beneficiation testwork is still in progress, the assumptions of grade and recovery are realistic based on the mineralogy and preliminary testwork results in the opinion of Plymouth are appropriate for a Scoping Study level.

With regards to the hydrometallurgical plant, current and previous testwork has indicated that +90% extraction of lithium is possible via the sulphation roast and water leach stages. Assumptions have been made for subsequent stages of purification and final precipitation based on the previous feasibility study undertaken by Tolsa, public domain data from peer lithium developers are detailed in the Process Design Criteria.

The key values for the basis of design are summarised in Table 9.

TABLE 9: KEY VALUES FOR THE BASIS OF DESIGN.

Parameter	Value
ROM feed to plant (dry tpa)	1,258,147
ROM feed grade (Li2O %)	0.86%
Concentrate produced (dry tpa)	502,360
Concentrate grade (Li2O %)	1.4
Recovery of lithium to concentrate	65%
Recovery of lithium in hydromet plant	86.30%
Overall lithium recovery - ROM to LC product	56.10%
Annual production (tonnes +99.5% purity LC)	15,000

4.3.2 Process Flow Sheet

A sulphate roast flowsheet using water leach with crystallisation and precipitation has been selected. This flow sheet has been chosen by other European lithium-tin development companies with similar mineralogy. The sulphate roast flow sheet was studied in the 1987-1991 Tolsa study that identified it as one of the two preferred processing options to progress at the time.

Significant work by Tolsa and recent work by IMO has confirmed the viability of the sulphate roast (potassium sulphate) which has achieved lithium extractions in excess of 90% to leach. The sulphate roast and water leach route is preferred due to its effectiveness, simplicity and low operating cost. Additional benefits include benign tailings and waste storage material which is preferential for environmental impact as compared with the alternative, strong sulphuric acid-digest option.

The flow sheet selected as the basis of this Scoping Study is shown in Figure 12.

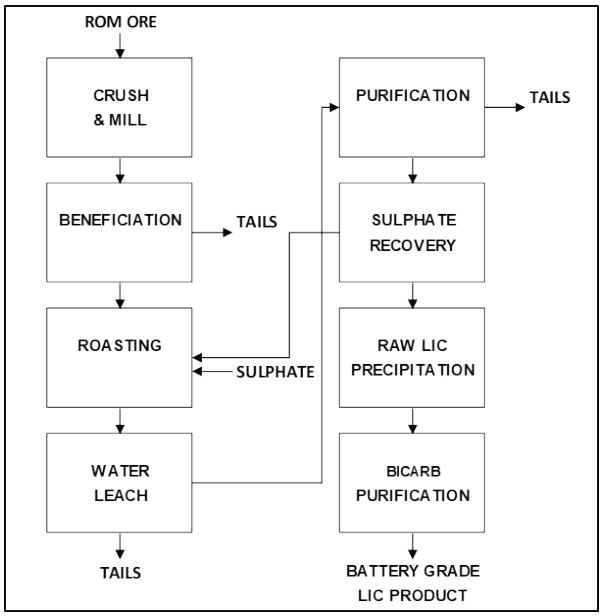

FIGURE 12: PROPOSED PROCESS FLOW SHEET

The process plant treats approximately 1.25 million tonnes per annum of ore to produce a defined 15,000 tonnes per annum of battery grade (>99.9% purity) lithium carbonate. Plymouth has

produced battery grade lithium carbonate (+99.9%) as per ASX announcement dated 12th October 2017.

The plant process areas which are described in this document encompass:

- Comminution - Crushing and Milling.
- Beneficiation.
- Sulphation Roasting and water leach
- Purification.
- RAW LIC Precipitation.
- Bicarbonation Purification.
- Purified LIC Precipitation and Drying.
- Water Services.
- Utilities.

Comminution

ROM ore containing 0.86% Li_2O (average) is stored on the ROM stockpile. A frontend loader transfers the ore to the ROM ore bin from which the ore is fed to the primary crusher via an apron feeder.

The discharge from the primary crusher is conveyed to a crushed coarse ore stockpile. This stockpile provides a break between the crushing and milling sections and provides for the crusher to be operated intermittently (e.g. on day shift) if required.

The coarse ore stockpile provides feed to the SAG Mill which operates in closed circuit with hydrocyclones. The required grind size is quite coarse with a product (p80) size 212 microns.

Pre-Concentration/Beneficiation

Mineralisation at the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is hosted in lithium-bearing zinnwaldite mica and as cassiterite (tin) typically within quartz veins. The ROM grade for the first 10 years mine life is approximately 0.9% Li_2O.

Beneficiation of mined ore is proposed to be conducted using flotation to upgrade to 1.4% Li_2O with retention of 40% of mass. The residual 60% reject will be stored in mine dumps. Historical test work in feasibility studies showed a range of recoveries and mass retentions above and below this figure. Test work will continue in the optimisation stages prior to commencement of a feasibility study.

The beneficiation circuit consists of a surge tank followed by a conditioning tank where the pulp density is adjusted and flotation reagents added. The flotation circuit will most likely consist of a rougher bank of flotation cells followed by cleaner flotation cells to upgrade the concentrate from the rougher bank.

The flotation tails will be thickened and filtered using plate and frame type filters to produce a filter cake of approximately 15% moisture that will be transported to the tailings management facility (TMF) by trucks.

The flotation concentrate will also be thickened and filtered before being transferred to the Concentrate Agglomerator. Water recovered from both the tails and concentrate thickeners will be recycled back to the milling and/or flotation circuits.

Tolsa commissioned significant testwork programs in the 1990's by Base Metals Synergy Associates (BMSA) and later by Leeds Associates Ltd (Leeds). Initial metallurgical work involved gravimetric concentration, selective flocculation and other flotation test work. This was then further refined by Spanish group, Penarroya Espana who continued flotation test work and in addition tested high intensity magnetic separation.

In the ensuing years, significant improvements have been made in the field of beneficiation; particularly with respect to froth flotation. Further testwork is planned evaluating modern flotation regimes.

Hydrometallurgy process route selection.

During the Tolsa study, two process routes were seriously investigated, a) sulphuric acid digest, and b) sulphate roast. BMSA and Leeds also undertook hydrometallurgical testwork following literature searches. Whilst a number of processing routes were determined, the two most promising were the leaching in sulphuric acid at elevated temperatures and sulphation baking of a concentrate/sulphate (gypsum, sodium sulphate and/or potassium sulphate) mixture at up to ~900C followed by water leaching.

At the time, the first process (leaching in sulphuric acid) was selected based on simplicity and knowledge of the process. Subsequent evaluation, however, has recommended the second process (sulphation roasting) as the preferred alternative based on simplicity, reduced operating costs and the ability to recycle reagents.

Roasting

The main objective of the Sulphation Roast process is to convert the refractory lithium host minerals (mica) into a soluble sulphate compound that can be water leached. Filtered concentrate from the beneficiation is first mixed with the potassium sulphate and then agglomerated to form small agglomerates. These agglomerates are first dried and then fed to a direct fired rotary kiln which is heated to 840-900°C for 20 minutes using natural gas. Off gases from the kiln are used in the drier and then scrubbed whilst the hot solid product is first cooled before being discharged into a repulping tank for transfer to the Water Leach circuit.

Water leaching

Neutral, potable water is used to leach the lithium with +90% recovery of lithium into water being achieved in recent and historical testwork. The main objective of the water leach circuit is to dissolve

the lithium sulphates present in the roasted cake coming from the kiln thus allowing for the removal of solid impurities, mainly silica, which are insoluble.

There are a number of leach tanks in series which are agitated and open to the atmosphere as there are no noxious fumes expected to be generated. The circuit design allows for gravitational flow of the slurry from one reactor to the next and finally to a filter feed.
The leached slurry is filtered using an automated filter press. The filtrate is sent to the purification circuit, whilst the solid phase (leach tailings) will be thickened, and trucked to the TMF.

Purification

The main objective of the Purification Circuit is to precipitate impurities from the adjusted leach liquor coming from the Water Leach Circuit, whilst keeping lithium sulphates in solution. It is expected that this will be done in a number of stages in order to ensure process efficiency, allow for different disposal options of precipitates with varying compositions.

It is envisaged that boron will first be removed followed by trivalent metals (iron, aluminium, etc.) and then calcium and magnesium. Centrifuges are typically employed between stages to recover the solid precipitates, which will be disposed of in appropriate lined facilities or via approved third-party waste disposal companies.

Sulphate recovery

The Sulphate Recovery Circuit has a twofold purpose; to reduce the pregnant lithium solution volume (and therefore increase the lithium concentration) via mechanical evaporation, and then, recover the potassium sulphate for recycling back to the sulphation roast. This circuit is both capital and energy intensive due to incorporation of large evaporators, crystallisers and refrigeration units and centrifuges. The recovered combined potassium sulphate crystals will be recycled back to the concentrate drier. The remaining purified and concentrated lithium solution reports to the Raw Lithium Carbonate Precipitation circuit. The recovered condensed water is of high quality and can be used for reagent mixing, product washing or other duties where recycled process water is not suitable.

Raw LC Precipitation

A raw lithium carbonate is precipitated in agitated tanks by adding soda ash (sodium carbonate) solution at an elevated temperature (~95°C). The basis of the reaction is to convert the soluble lithium sulphate into insoluble lithium carbonate. The lithium carbonate precipitate is recovered using centrifuges and the solution is recycled back to the water leach.

As this lithium carbonate contains some entrained sulphate and other impurities, it does not meet battery grade specification and must therefore be purified using a bi-carbonation process.

Purification

Bicarbonate processing is used to produce +99.9% lithium carbonate at suitable grades and compositions for the battery market.

The premise bi-carbonation is to convert the solid raw lithium carbonate to the more soluble lithium bicarbonate ($LiHCO_3$) by injecting carbon dioxide into agitated slurry at a low temperature (~25°C). This selectively redissolves the LC leaving behind impurities that can be removed using candle filters or centrifuges. The resulting pure lithium bicarbonate solution heated to ~95°C to recrystalise the lithium carbonate in a high purity form. Again, this will be recovered from the slurry via candle filters or centrifuges and then washed, dried and packaged for shipment to customers.

Capital costs estimates were sourced by Plymouth and provided by consultants that were then compiled for this study. The overall capital costs (including 10% contingency) are within the +/- 35% range of this Study.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

The project is very well located in relation to supporting transport, energy and communications infrastructure. The workforce is expected to be drawn from residential areas surrounding in the region. Administration and other office facilities can also largely be based within nearby town sites. There will be no requirement to transport or house the workforce and substantial savings can be made in relation to administration and warehousing facilities in the proximal town of Caceres (population approximately 60,000 and 4km by road).

5.1 Water

Water balance requirements will be met by accessing potable water from municipality sources on industrial use basis or from bore fields if required. The intense focus on capture, filtration and reuse of water has lowered the overall water balance requirements. There is water available proximal to the project.

5.2 Office and Administration

On site administration and office facilities will be constructed as required will be located in the valley (mine office) and at the process plant location. General, non-site specific management, is expected to be located in Caceres. Office and administration costs are included in the Capital Budget.

5.3 Access

The open pit is proposed to be 2km from the proposed plant site. Access to site is via sealed road and the pit will be accessed via entry into the main mine and process area first. It is expected that access to site will be conducted from the south, departing the EX206 Caceres-Torreorgaz road adjacent to the proposed plant site which is within 1km of this road. Multilane highways to Madrid and the regional capital, Merida are located within 3 and 6km respectively of the proposed plant location.

5.4 Communications

The site area is well serviced with mobile communications and internet access. There are no proposals for additional communications requirements that cannot be met by third party providers in the regional area. The proximity to Caceres supports this assumption.

5.5. Electricity and gas

The extensive regional and municipal electricity and gas networks will be utilised for supporting the San Jose lithium-Tin Project. This electricity and gas is available at wholesale/industrial tarifs and all within 5km of site. Gas infrastrucure is exceptionally well located with the spur from the main regional line running to the town of Caceres passing within 2km of the proposed plant site. Gas infrastrucure is shown in Figure 13.

FIGURE 13: SAN JOSE LITHIUM-TIN PROJECT IN RELATION TO REGIONAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE.

6 Environmental and Social and Permit Approvals

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project was awarded in a public tender to Valoriza Mineria S.A by the regional Government of Extremadura with the imperative to expedite development. Under the terms of the winning tender, the Joint Venture had to submit a Mining Licence Application which demonstrates the economic value, social and environmental impacts of the proposed development within 12 months of the tenement grant. This project has been identified as one of social benefit to Extremadura by the regional government.

Plymouth has conducted technical studies covering resources, mining, processing, engineering and marketing on the San Jose Lithium-tin Project and our partners, Valoriza Mineria S.A (Valoriza Mininera or VM) a subsidiary of International Spanish construction company Sacyr S.A with extensive civil and mining experience in Spain has managed permitting, environmental and landholder/social aspects.

6.1 Environmental

Plymouth's partner, Valoriza Mineria, has conducted the environmental activity in compliance with the requirements under Spanish law. The Joint Venture has completed a one year, base-line environmental survey over the area. Preliminary reports demonstrate that there are no notified impediments to development or areas of ecological significance which preclude development. An Environmental Impact Assessment will be lodged within 90 days of the MLA application covering all aspects of development, mining and closure in compliance with Spanish Mining Law.

6.2 Social

The proposed development at San Jose Lithium-Tin Project will deliver a large (+200) number of full time jobs in an area of moderate to high unemployment. The Project is located proximal to the town of Caceres (population estimated 60,000). There are several small rural orchards in the vicinity of the proposed plant location and access areas.

6.3 Permits

Within the Mining act of Extremadura the Environmental and Mining Departments give development authority at a regional (state) level. There are no federal approvals required. Within the project area, land currently designated 'Rustic' (rural) has to be rezoned as 'Industrial' to permit mining and manufacturing. This is managed by the local town authority (Caceres). There is no guarantee the JV will receive all approvals and be granted permits to mine at San Jose. Plymouth is not aware of any impediment to the successful application and approvals process for these permits.

7 LAND ACCESS AND TENURE

The Project is located to the south east of the town of Caceres and accessible by road from the north east or via the Caceres-Torreorgaz road adjacent to the proposed plant location. The gas pipeline runs parallel with this road.

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is located within Investigation Permit P.I 10343-00 (granted) and the deposit extends into surrounding tenement, Investigation Permit 10359-00 (granted). The tenement plan is contained in Appendix B.

Plymouth holds a 50% interest in the holding Company TEL which holds the tenements. This is the Joint Venture vehicle for the Agreement between Plymouth and Valoriza Mineria. Plymouth has drilled within the deposit tenement and the JV has conducted baseline surveys and hydrogeological studies within both tenements as part of the work to date. Table 10 contains information on the different types of tenements in Spain.

TABLE 10: SPANISH TENEMENT TYPES.

Spanish Tenure type	Australian equivalent	Period (min-max)	Maximum Size (km2)	Comment
Exploration Permit	nil	1-2 years	300	No active surface works – mapping, remote sensing etc.
Investigation Permit	Exploration Licence	3-9 years	90	Can allow drilling and bulk sampling
Exploitation Concession	Mining Licence	30-90 years	30	Mining and treatment

The San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is held within two Investigation Permits which have both been granted (October 2016, February 2017). Mineral resources are owned by the State. There is a clear pathway for access and development under the terms and conditions of mining licences.

The JV has applied for a mining licence and will work with authorities to obtain a granted Exploitation Concession. A summary of the important related aspects of mining and tax laws are;

- Approvals – all regional government, no Federal requirements
- Government royalties – zero
- Vendor royalties - zero
- Corporate tax rate – 25% (reduced from 30% in 2015)
- Government and EU incentives for employment initiatives

8 IMPLEMENTATION

Plymouth has a development strategy and plans to increase its interest to 75% through the completion of a feasibility study on the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project then develop the project on a 75/25 basis with our partner, Valoriza Mineria. Should Valoriza Mineria elect to maintain its interest in the development it will become a 25% pro-rata contributing partner. Should Valoriza Mineria elect not to take part in the development and operation of the operation, Plymouth has an agreement in which it can purchase Valoriza Mineria share in the project should it wish for an arranged price, the details of which are set out in more detail in Appendix A.

Plymouth proposes to develop the San Jose lithium-tin project as in an efficient and proactive manner, aiming to deliver lithium carbonate as soon as possible. A preliminary implementation strategy for the design and construction of the Project has been developed comprising the following stages.

8.1 Optimisation studies

After the Scoping Study, numerous individual optimisation studies will be undertaken aimed at developing a single go forward design case to take into the Feasibility Study. This phase will also incorporate a test work program to firm up flow sheet design and assumptions if and as required. It is expected that this process will take three (3) months. This will assist in reducing the +/-35% order of magnitude Scoping Study prior to commencement of a feasibility study.

8.2 Feasibility Study

A Feasibility Study will then be undertaken to further develop the major areas of the Project and prepare a Class 3 AACE cost estimate with a +15/-10% precision. It is expected that this will take between 12 and 18 months to complete and integrate potential input from authorities (permitting), end users (offtake specifications) and value engineering to optimise for possible bank debt consideration.

8.3 Permitting

Under the provisions of the Mining Licence Application (Exploitation Permit) which the JV has applied for, permits and approvals are applied for and will be required prior to the commencement of any mining activity. These permits include; water usage and discharge permits, E.I.A approval, mine operation and closure plan approvals, granting of a mining licence, Industrial land rezoning permits prior to development. Other related employment and transport permits will also be required. Approvals are managed by the regional and municipal government authorities.

Plymouths Joint Venture partner, Valoriza Mineria SA is a wholly owned subsidiary of large Spanish-based, international construction company Sacyr, S.A (Ibex 35 traded company). Sacyr is the preferred contractor for mine construction and has an excellent record for permitting and construction in Spain having extensive experience in accessing and developing civil construction sites

in all region of Spain over an extensive period. This interaction with all levels of government is extremely beneficial to the permitting and development of the San Jose Project.

8.4 Early works

Limited works can be completed prior to granting of access and development permits. Offsite engineering and design can begin with the intent of making modular components. Purchase of property can also be conducted to expedite final development.

Mining can begin and ore-streaming initiated prior to final construction completion and commissioning of the process plant.

8.5 Construction

Construction and civil engineering will be conducted using largely local contractors. Plant and equipment can be readily sourced from within Europe or ex-China. The proposed flotation beneficiation, kiln, filtration, crystallisation and precipitation components proposed are commonly used and available items. The construction process would require an increased workforce and access to adjoining power and gas networks.

Plymouths Joint Venture partner, Valoriza Mineria SA is a wholly owned subsidiary of giant Spanish-based, international construction company Sacyr, S.A (Ibex 35 traded company). Sacyr is the preferred contractor for mine construction and has an excellent record for permitting and construction in Spain.

8.6 Commissioning and start-up

Process plant commissioning is expected to take between 4-6 months with the majority of LC being of initially technical grade then majority battery grade.

8.7 Development schedule

A preliminary development schedule has been constructed and is presented in Figure 14. The development timeline proposes production commencing late 2018 and commercial production in 2020.

Action	2017	2018				2019				2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Scoping Study													
Feasibility Study													
Permitting													
Financing													
Construction													
Commissioning													
Production													

FIGURE 14: PROJECT TIMELINE

The above schedule is preliminary and it is reliant upon a positive Feasibility Study, access to capital and obtaining relevant government permits, none of which are guaranteed.

9 GEOLOGY AND RESOURCES

9.1 Geology

Regional Geology

The San Jose Lithium –Tin Project is a zinnwaldite replacement deposit and is hosted by pelitic slates of the Central Iberian Zone, deformed during the Ordovician to form the Caceres sedimentary syncline. The syncline hosts quartz veins that are orthogonal to its axis and interpreted to emanate from an underlying S-type muscovite granite pluton. Li mineralisation occurs mainly within the slates but is also present in the quartz carbonate veins. The veins have historically mined for tin and tungsten.

Low-grade mineralisation is also contained within quartzite, which is conformable to the slate.
Snowden observes that the mineralisation is pervasive around the quartz vein structure and that the structure apparently transects the entire syncline. This implies that the mineralisation extends beyond Investigation Permit no. 10C10343-00 into the adjacent tenement granted to the JV. Snowden's Exploration Target partially extends onto this ground.

Mineralised alteration includes greisenisation, albitisation and (or) tourmalinisation. Greisen is a type of phyllic alteration characterised by Li-F-bearing micas and is a common model for economic deposits. Polyphase mineralisation and multiple zones of fluid influx controlling ore distribution render identification of alteration zoning patterns difficult.

The deposit is located within the Central Iberian Zone of the Hercynian Massif. Within this zone there are four distinct geological units; igneous rocks, Precambrian sediments, Palaeozoic and Quaternary deposits. The deposit is hosted by Palaeozoic sediments of the Caceres syncline and mineralisation is interpreted to be directly related to the abundant granite batholiths.
Low-grade mineralisation is contained within quartzite, which is parallel to the localised bedding and orthogonal to the intrusive quartz veins.

Local Geology

The amblygonite-bearing quartz veins were interpreted on section by Plymouth and expressed as the footwall of a series of sub-parallel lenses. Snowden applied an average width of 0.5 m to create a solid for estimation purposes. Quartzite units were provided by Plymouth as validated solids based on lithological logging of quartz carbonate and quartzite intersections.

Snowden created a 0.1% Li threshold isoshell to constrain mineralisation, which resulted in a mineralisation wireframe that reflects the mineralisation trends.

9.2 Resource

Snowden 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 (Table 11). Snowden anticipates that the mineralised slates will be mined using bulk mining methods and believes that reporting the Mineral Resource using a 0.1% Li cut-off grade is appropriate.

TABLE 11 SAN JOSE LITHIUM-TIN PROJECT 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

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
Current Pricing: Tin (Sn) LME spot US$22,500/t, LCE (99.5% battery) US$16,000-US$20,000/t

Full details contained in ASX announcement dated 25th May 2017. The Company 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.

Resource Estimate Block model construction and interpolation details are contained in the ASX announcement dated 25th May 2017. An additional Exploration Target has been estimated, with potential to double the known mineralisation at the San Jose Project. This would result in the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project being considered as a globally significant lithium deposit.

9.2.1 Mineral Resource Category

A significant proportion of Mineral Resources estimated are in the Indicated category. Drilling conducted subsequent to the publication of the maiden JORC 2012 resource has validated and confirmed geological assumptions and is expected to increase the size and confidence level of the JORC resource (ASX announcement dated 6th September 2017). This broadly correlates with the areas which Plymouth undertook confirmation/twin drilling. Indicated mineralisation extends from surface and is located as a core within the drilling (Figure 15]. Drilling of sufficient density has successfully converted all mineralisation drilled from Inferred to Indicated during drilling to date. This reflects a reasonably homogenous and large deposit. Additional drilling completed. A total of 25% or 23.9Mt tonnes of the global Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated. The Indicated category mineralisation is important, as it will support a Feasibility Study, potentially leading into Ore Reserve estimation, as defined by the JORC code.

Further drilling is expected to allow the reclassification of a substantial amount of material currently classified as Inferred and to Indicated as confidence in the historic drilling increases. In addition, it is anticipated that parts of the Exploration Target will be reclassified as Inferred through this proposed drill programme. The Indicated mineralisation is concentrated in the centre and from surface (Figure 16 and Figure 17).

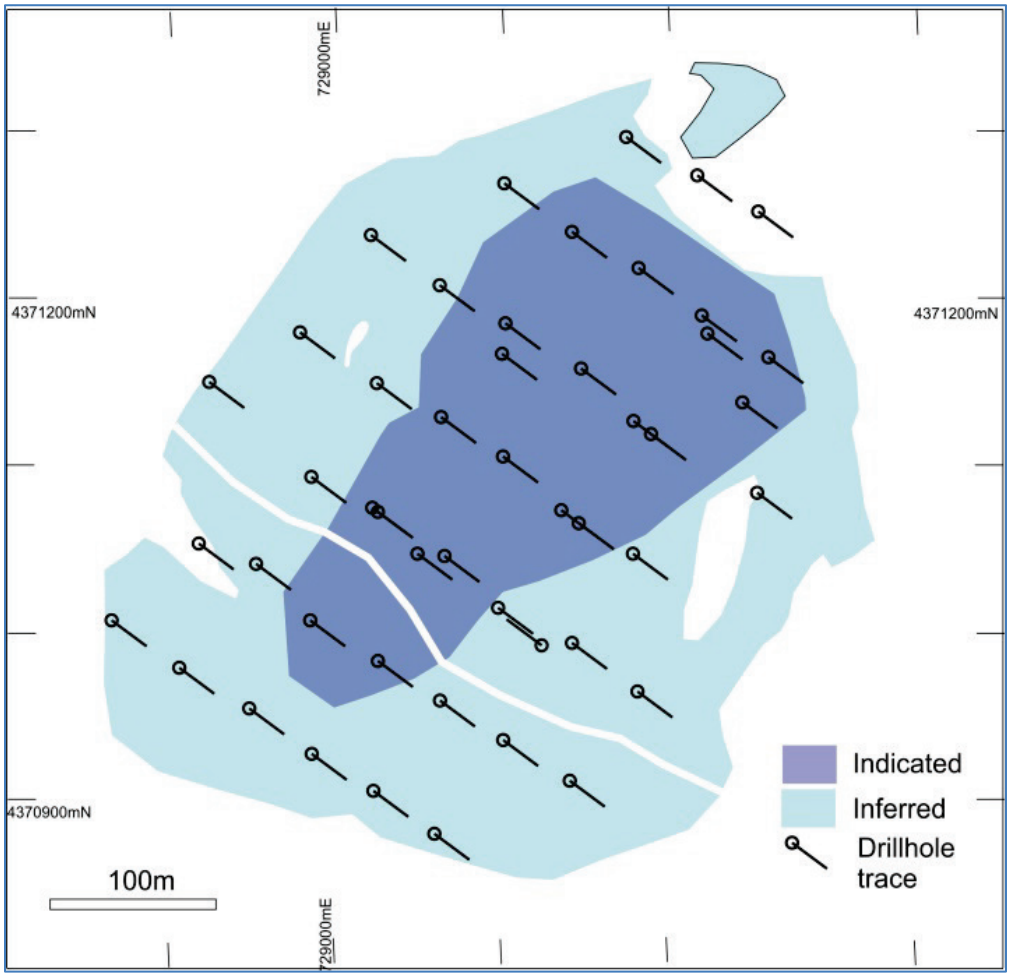

FIGURE 15: PLAN VIEW OF SAN JOSE SHOWING DRILLING, DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES SHOWING INDICATED (DARK BLUE), INFERRED (LIGHT BLUE) AGAINST DRILL PATTERN.

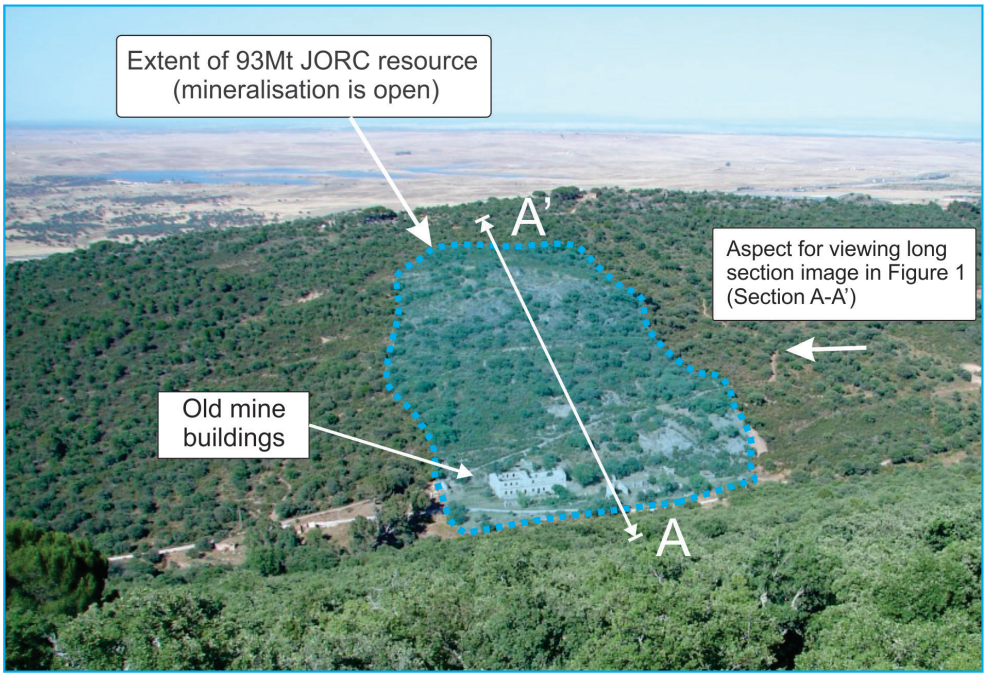

FIGURE 16: PHOTOGRAPH LOOKING NORTH OVER THE SAN JOSE DEPOSIT SHOWING SURFACE EXTENT OF JORC RESOURCE (OPEN).

Resource classification is a basis of drill density and Plymouth has proven through limited repeat and extension drilling to show the orebody is predictable and distribution of mineralisation is highly consistent. The areas of higher density drilling in the core of the deposit have returned 100% Indicated resources. The surrounding, less drilled zones are classified as Inferred. Drilling subsequent to the May 2017 JORC resource has intersected mineralisation as expected and an upgrade in classification and size is proposed.

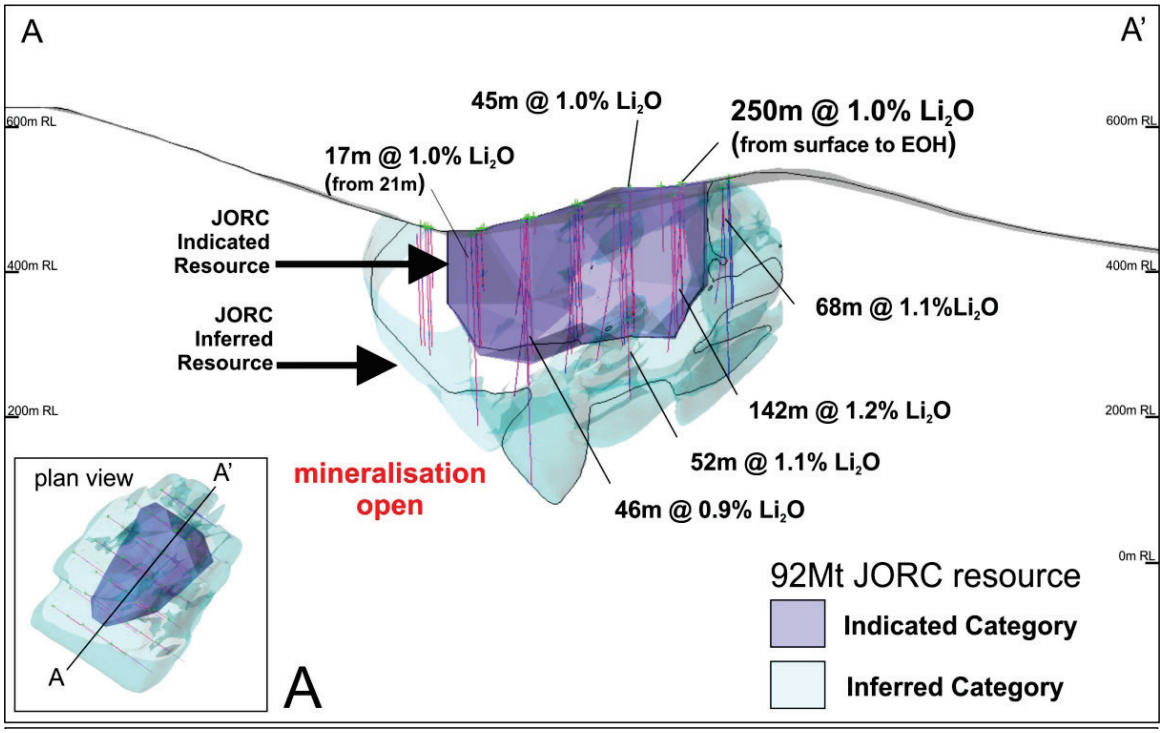

FIGURE 17: CROSS SECTION HIGHLIGHTING DISTRIBUTION OF INDICATED RESOURCES AND SURROUNDING INFERRED RESOURCES.

9.2.2 Exploration Target

The deposit has not been closed off by drilling and mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth and is host to very wide zones of mineralisation. Lithium mineralisation extends from surface to in excess of 350m vertically and in excess of 500m along strike.

The Exploration Target (Table 12) has been estimated based on review, interpretation and modelling of the available data and knowledge of the mineralisation system and geology. The concepts for the Exploration Target are summarised in the following paragraph:

Snowden has conjecturally derived an Exploration Target for the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project, based on the observed geology to the southern side of the syncline that hosts the Mineral Resource Estimate. Snowden observes that identical lithology and alteration exists on the southern flank of the syncline and that tin mineralisation has been historically exploited in the same manner as it has on the northern side of the syncline. Snowden has used all available surface geochemical data, geological mapping, historic mining and drilling results to create wireframes to extrapolate the potential mineralised area at San Jose within the identified host rock to estimate the grades and tonnage ranges of the Exploration Target. Snowden infers that the only geological reason for lithium mineralisation not being identified in this area is that it has not been drilled in recent years.

TABLE 12: SAN JOSE LITHIUM-TIN EXPLORATION TARGET

Component	Tonnage (Mt)		Grade ppm Li (Li_2O)		Commodity
	From	**To**	**From**	**To**	
San Jose	80	120	3,000 (0.65%Li_2O)	2,500 (0.54%Li_2O)	Li

Disclaimer: The potential quantity and grade of the 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.

Snowden cautions that this Exploration Target is conjectural and speculative only and serves to indicate the scale of potential mineralisation within the project area, based on current geological understanding. This Exploration Target does not imply economic viability.

Plymouth will drill test extensions of known mineralisation using diamond drilling that is expected to be completed in H1 2018 and endeavour to convert the Exploration Target into JORC resources in this programme. The deposit is currently constrained by a lack of drilling and is open in strike and depth. Mineralisation extends over both tenements held within the JV (P.I. Valdeflórez nº 10343-00 and P.I. Ampliación a Valdeflórez nº 10359-00). There is considerable exploration upside within each tenement. The tenure has been acquired for exploration and potential future process plant requirements.

9.2.3 Exploration and Mining History

Tin was historically mined at San Jose Lithium-Tin Project until the 1960's. Tin was exploited and mined from narrow quartz veins which strike along the main axis of mineralisation, are sub vertical and cross cut lithium-bearing mica host rock. Historic buildings used to exploit tin are still standing at San Jose although the mining operation was not large by modern standards (Figure 18).

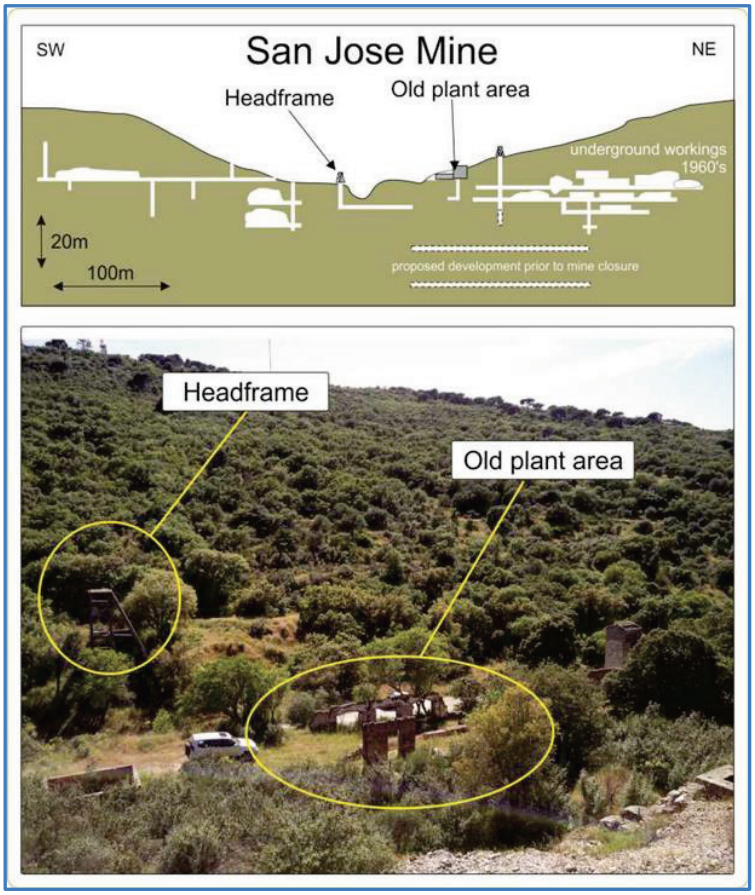

FIGURE 18: HISTORICAL TIN WORKING AT SAN JOSE LITHIUM-TIN PROJECT WITHIN AREA OF LITHIUM MINERALISATION AND PROPOSED PIT.

Modern Exploration began in the 1980's and was targeting tin and lithium. Extensive drilling for lithium supported a historical feasibility study to produce lithium carbonate on site. The study was completed in 1991. The majority of the San Jose deposit has been drilled on nominal 70mE x 45mN drill spacing, with the drill sections oriented northwest-southeast. 52 drill-holes have been drilled as at 17 April 2017, totalling approximately 10,468m in length. Approximately 80% of drilling is reverse circulation (RC) drilling, with the remainder being diamond drill holes (DDH). A Spanish company, Tolsa, first drilled San Jose for lithium in the early 1990s and Plymouth has since completed a confirmatory drilling program between December 2016 and March 2017.

9.3 Further Exploration and works

The mineralisation at San Jose Lithium-Tin Project is open at depth and along strike. Drilling completed subsequent to the JORC resource estimate in May 2017 has highlighted excellent continuity in lithium and tin mineralisation (Figure 19).

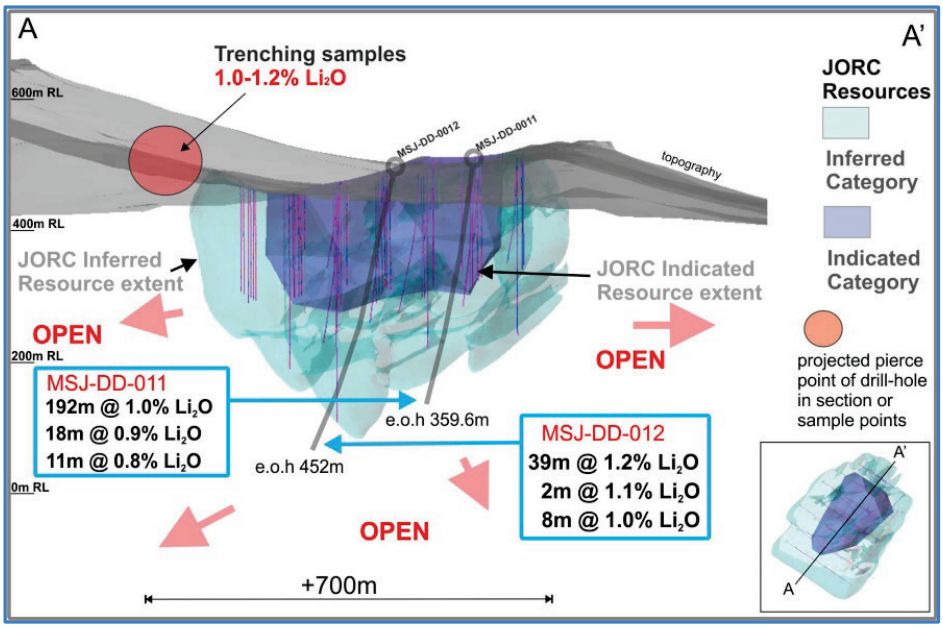

FIGURE 19: EXPORATION DRILLING OUTSIDE EXISTING JORC RESOURCE.

Plymouth is planning an upgrade to the size and classification level of the JORC resource based on exploration results. Additional drilling is planned to gain further geotechnical information which is planned to allow increased wall angles to be included in the study.

10 MODIFYING FACTORS

The modifying factors included in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) have been assessed as part of the Scoping Study, including mining, processing, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government factors. The Company has received advice from appropriate experts when assessing each modifying factor.

10.1 Mining and processing

Please refer to the section above titled Operation and sub-sections 4. Mining and Process plant.

The Company has engaged IMO, a Perth based metallurgical consultancy to continue to develop the process flow sheet and upgrade the historic Tolsa data in the remaining fields on which this study basis assumptions drawn directly from the 1987-1991 Tolsa study. This is required to support proposed production levels, and further, to design and cost plant and related infrastructure appropriate for the proposed level of production. Plymouth has recently signed an alliance

agreement with Shandong Ruifu which will allow access to technology and production information that can be used to optimise flow sheet and capital cost estimates in the feasibility stage.

The company continues to work with ANZAPLAN (Germany) in the preparation of battery grade lithium carbonate.

Estimated results of the Scoping Study indicate that the annualised production results are achievable taking into account the existing mineral resource estimate, mining rates, process reagents and process plant design.

10.2 Infrastructure

Please refer to the section above titled Operation, Section 5 Infrastructure.

10.3 Marketing

Please refer to the section above titled Section 3 Economic analysis.

10.4 Economic

Please refer to section 3 above, titled Economics and Economic analysis.

Key inputs and assumptions are outlined throughout this document to allow analysts and investors to calculate project valuations based on their own revenue assumptions.

The Production Target referred to in the Scoping Study is based on 71% Indicated Resources in the first 10 years of production and 29% Inferred Resources. The LOM ratio is 55% Indicated and 45% Inferred. Furthermore, under the mine plan schedule the first 3 years (payback) of production will be based on 94% Indicated Resources. The inferred portion is estimated to represent approximately 28% of the Production Target. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or preliminary economic assessment will be realised.

10.5 Environmental

Please refer to section above titled Environmental, Social and Approvals, subsection 6 Environmental surveys.

The Company engaged Valoriza Mineria who has a specialist arm within the mining group to manage this aspect of the Study.

Please refer to section 6, titled Environmental, Social and Approvals and Sections 7, Land access and tenure. The Company maintains a Stakeholder Engagement Register to record all communications with the varied list of Project stakeholders.

The Company retains the services of Steinepreis Paganin for expert legal advice. There are no past, ongoing or pending legal matters that the Company is aware of in relation to the Joint venture or the public tender.

The Company has maintained a highly consultative approach with the regulatory authorities to which proposed approval applications will be made, these include the relevant Extremadura government authorities which awarded the tender.

10.6 Development and Funding

Plymouth has only recently completed a Scoping Study for the San Jose Lithium-Tin Project and is not currently funded for the estimated initial development capital cost of US$273 million (which includes US$24.8 million of contingency) on an assumed 100% basis.

Over the past 12 months, the Company's market capitalisation has grown to approximately A$31 million, following achieving key milestones and the Project continuing to deliver positive results. Plymouth is targeting to commence Feasibility Study works shortly. The Company remains confident that its market capitalisation will converge closer to the Company's future funding requirement as the Project is de-risked and greater certainty of initial development capital cost funding is obtained. This share price appreciation and the resulting increase in market capitalisation reduces the dilution from further equity financings and allows larger funding scenarios, improving the potential ability of the Company to finance the Project into production in the future.

Financing for development of mining companies often involves a broader mix of funding sources rather than just traditional debt and equity, and the potential funding alternatives available to the Company include, but are not limited to: prepaid off-take agreements; equity; joint venture participation; strategic partners/investors at project or company level; senior secured debt/project finance; secondary secured debt; and equipment leasing. It is important to note that no funding arrangements have yet been put in place, as these discussions will usually, and are expected to, commence concurrently with the completion of the feasibility studies.

The composition of the funding arrangements ultimately put in place may also vary, so it is not possible at this stage to provide any further information about the composition of potential funding arrangement.

The Board of Plymouth believes there is a reasonable basis to assume that the necessary funding for the Project will be obtained, because of (but not limited to) the following:

- The 25% contributing partner, Valoriza Mineria is a subsidiary of a major international construction company with positive cashflow;
- The high demand and increasing price of the commodity;
- The quantum of finance required is relatively small compared to the size and frequency of recent capital raisings by mining companies at a similar development stage on the ASX;

- The economics of the Scoping Study are highly attractive and for this reason it is reasonable for the Company to anticipate that equity financing will be available to further develop the Project;
- In addition to future equity financing, the Company plans to commence discussions with potential debt providers, and will continue these discussions to progress funding options. It is expected given the economics of the project, the stable jurisdiction and long mine life debt financing will be readily available for a part of the project funding;
- Successful capital raisings and most recently (August 2016, August 2017) completed a circa A$8.7 million equity capital raising to sophisticated and professional investors, institutional investors and shareholders, and;
- The Company is confident there is a strong possibility that it will continue to increase the JORC Mineral Resource base at the Project to extend the mine life beyond what is currently assumed in the Scoping Study.

Plymouth has received support in writing from Hartleys Limited (Hartleys), which was Lead Manager for its most recent capital raising. Hartleys confirms that it is reasonable for the Company to anticipate that equity financing will be available to further develop the Project. Hartleys has assisted in raising billions of dollars in new equity over the last few years, a great deal of which has been applied to financing the development of resources projects.

Risk

Risks and opportunities for the project were identified and classified according to the likelihood and consequence of their occurrence. Risk mitigation strategies outlined by Plymouth has commenced planning the actions required to implement the strategies which are presently underway where appropriate.

The major risks identified were, accurately estimating the modifying factors moving from resource to reserve and in particular; beneficiation outcomes, overall Li_2O recovery in the plant, the plant operating cost, identifying the mineralogy within the deposit (i.e. distribution of different lithium minerals), and other metallurgical characteristics which may have an effect on plant performance. Additional risks involve permitting and reclassification of land for industrial use.

Given the above, including the Project's economic metrics and its low-risk location in Europe, the Company has concluded it has a reasonable basis to expect that the Project's development capital cost could be funded following the completion of a positive Feasibility Study and obtaining the necessary project approvals.

END

Appendices

Appendix A

Joint Venture Agreement

- Stage 1: (Completed) Upon Valoriza Mineria obtaining the Investigation Permit, Valoriza Mineria and Plymouth will conduct technical and economic evaluation studies on the San Jose Mine (SJM) and submit and Exploitation Concession (CdE) to the Extremadura Government within a period of 12 months (or such later date agreed by the Extremadura Government). At this point, Plymouth will earn a 50% interest in the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by expending €1.5 million on technical and related studies, exploration and other works required to produce the CdE which will include the submission of the CdE at any point until the end of Stage 1.

- Plymouth may withdraw from its expenditure commitments at any time during Stage 1. Plymouth forfeits all rights should it withdraw during Stage 1, or should it not meet the expenditure requirements and conditions of Stage 1.

- If Plymouth can elect to increase its stake (Stage 2) or may continue in a 50/50 JV with Valoriza Mineria to develop the project on standard industry terms.

- Stage 2: If Plymouth elects to increase its shareholding in the SPV to 75% it will enter into "Stage 2". During Stage 2, Plymouth may increase its shareholding by expending a further minimum €2.5 million on or in relation to the SJM over a period of 2 years and by producing a Feasibility Study (FS). This can be extended to 3 years with a payment of €0.1 million if the FS has not been completed.

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- Upon completion of Stage 2 and Plymouth earning a 75% interest, Plymouth and Valoriza Mineria will form the JV reflecting the ownership percentages in the SPV and will fund pro-rata and manage the project development on standard industry terms.

- Valoriza Mineria may, at its sole discretion by notice in writing to Plymouth within 45 days of the date that PLH earns the 75% interest, sell its remaining 25% interest in the SPV to Plymouth for a staged payment comprised of a) €0.5 million cash to be paid within 90 days, b) €0.5 million cash at commencement of mining, and c) 2% NSR capped at €3.0 million. Plymouth can accelerate this payment by paying €2.5 million cash.

- Plymouth may accelerate ownership through either Stage 1 or 2 by advancing payment to the SPV of the minimum funds required for the completion of works. For the stage 2, in addition to the advancing payment required, Plymouth shall complete the FS.

- Plymouth may withdraw from its expenditure commitments at any time during Stage 2. Plymouth forfeits all rights to earn a 75% shareholding of the SPV should it withdraw during Stage 2, or should it not meet the expenditure requirements of Stage 2. In that event, Plymouth will retain its 50% shareholding in the SPV and the parties will form the JV.

Appendix B

Tenure Map