Plymouth Minerals Limited
ASX:PLH
Level 1, 350 Hay Street
Subiaco, Perth, W.A. 6008
T +61 8 6461 6350
F +61 8 6210 1872
www.plymouthminerals.com

Quarterly Activities Report

for the period ending 31st March 2014

ASX via e-lodgement:
29 April 2014

Events during the quarter;

- **On ground exploration commenced (Geophysics and Drilling)**
- **Metallurgical test work commenced with Independent Metallurgical Operations in Perth**
- **Changes to Board of Directors – Appointment of Mr Humphrey Hale, resignation of Mr Nicholas McMahon**

Events subsequent to the quarter;

- **Continuation of drilling and submission of samples for analysis**

The March Quarter was a busy period for Plymouth Minerals Limited ("Plymouth", "the Company") as it mobilised and commenced exploration at its Morille tungsten-tin project in Spain ("Morille", "the Project").

As part of this focus, changes were made to the Board of the Company to improve its depth in relation to specialty metals through the appointment of Mr Humphrey Hale as Non Executive Director of the Company.

ACTIVITY

The three month period ending 31st March ("Quarter") marked a significant step for Plymouth in which major field work began after the acquisition of the Morille project in the December Quarter of 2013. Both corporate (Board) and technical (field and metallurgical) activity has been implemented to reflect Plymouths belief in the value of Morille and other opportunities in the region.

Plymouth is following a 'first pass' philosophy of targeting shallow mineralisation generally less than 50m vertical from surface that could be amenable to open pit style mining. Deeper drilling for extensions will be conducted after a better understanding of the controls and grade/mineralisation style is obtained.

Plymouth has successfully ramped up exploration in Spain with Mr David Valls Santos now managing the exploration from Plymouths new field office located in the Morille township. David complements existing administration and field staff based in Salamanca.

Plymouth Minerals Limited

ASX: PLH

Capital Structure (as at 31st March 2014)

32,150,000 shares

10,716,667 options 25c (listed)

1,000,000 options 20c (unlisted)

Cash $1.7m

Board of Directors

Charles Schaus
Non Exec Chairman

Adrian Byass
Managing Director

Humphrey Hale
Steve Brockhurst
Non Exec Director

Rob Orr
Company Secretary

Contact:
www.plymouthminerals.com

Adrian Byass
Managing Director
Plymouth Minerals Ltd.
E: abyass@plymouthminerals.com

MORILLE

At Morille during the period, ground geophysical surveys were completed to assist in drill targeting whilst awaiting the commencement of drilling activity. The inaugural drilling campaign commenced (Figure 1) after a short (4 week) deferment due to poor weather conditions.

The ground geophysical survey used Electrical Resistivity Telemetry (ERT). The program was designed to test for variations in the resistivity of the regional host rock (schistose meta-seds) which have trace disseminated pyrite (sulphide) content and potentially mineralised, more highly resistive quartzite and calc-silicate horizons. Results have highlighted several areas that lie under cover which will be drill tested in the current campaign. More details are contained in ASX release dated 28th May 2014.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, drilling is continuing and is expected to be completed in late-May, with final results expected to be delivered mid to late-June. The Company used the geophysical surveys rather than completing the initially planned Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling which was not conducted.

Figure 1: The sun rising over the daily start of drilling at Morille, MAC-RC-016 in April 2014.

Drilling

Currently, Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is underway and approximately 3,500m is planned in this initial phase. As at 28th April, 35 drill holes for approximately 2,200m have been completed. Annexure 1 contains the drill hole collar information for all holes completed to date. Samples from the first 24 drill holes have been dispatched to the laboratory for chemical analysis with additional batches planned for weekly submission going forward.

This drilling campaign is an exciting time for Plymouth. Morille is an advanced exploration opportunity, which if successful, will allow the reinvigoration of a brownfields production site. This drilling is designed to provide a preliminary assessment of the prospectivity of near term production. The exploration program has been designed to target several prospect areas in relatively wide spaced drilling, at shallow depths (typically less than 50m vertical). It should be noted that drilling is not designed to do more than provide a 'first pass' at this stage.

The majority of drill holes at Alegria are vertical, with samples split at the rig (Figure 2), and despatched to ALS Laboratories (ALS) in Seville Spain for XRF analysis. Sample assay turnaround has been quoted at 3-4 weeks by ALS. The first sample batch was dispatched 15th April. Full details are contained in ASX release dated 15th May 2014.

Figure 2: Drilling underway at Minas Alegria (old process facility buildings visible in background) with sampling underway in foreground. MAC-RC014

Exploration drilling to date has been conducted on areas at Minas (mine) Alegria, Mundaca and Claudina which are located within the ACMA prospect (Figure 3) with movement to the west of the tenement and commencement at the Westside prospect imminent. Drilling at Mundaca and Claudina is inclined and reflects a more vertical to steeply-dipping target horizon. These were underground mines (and later open pit at Claudina) and are different in orientation/control to Alegria but appear to have similar mineralisation composition style.

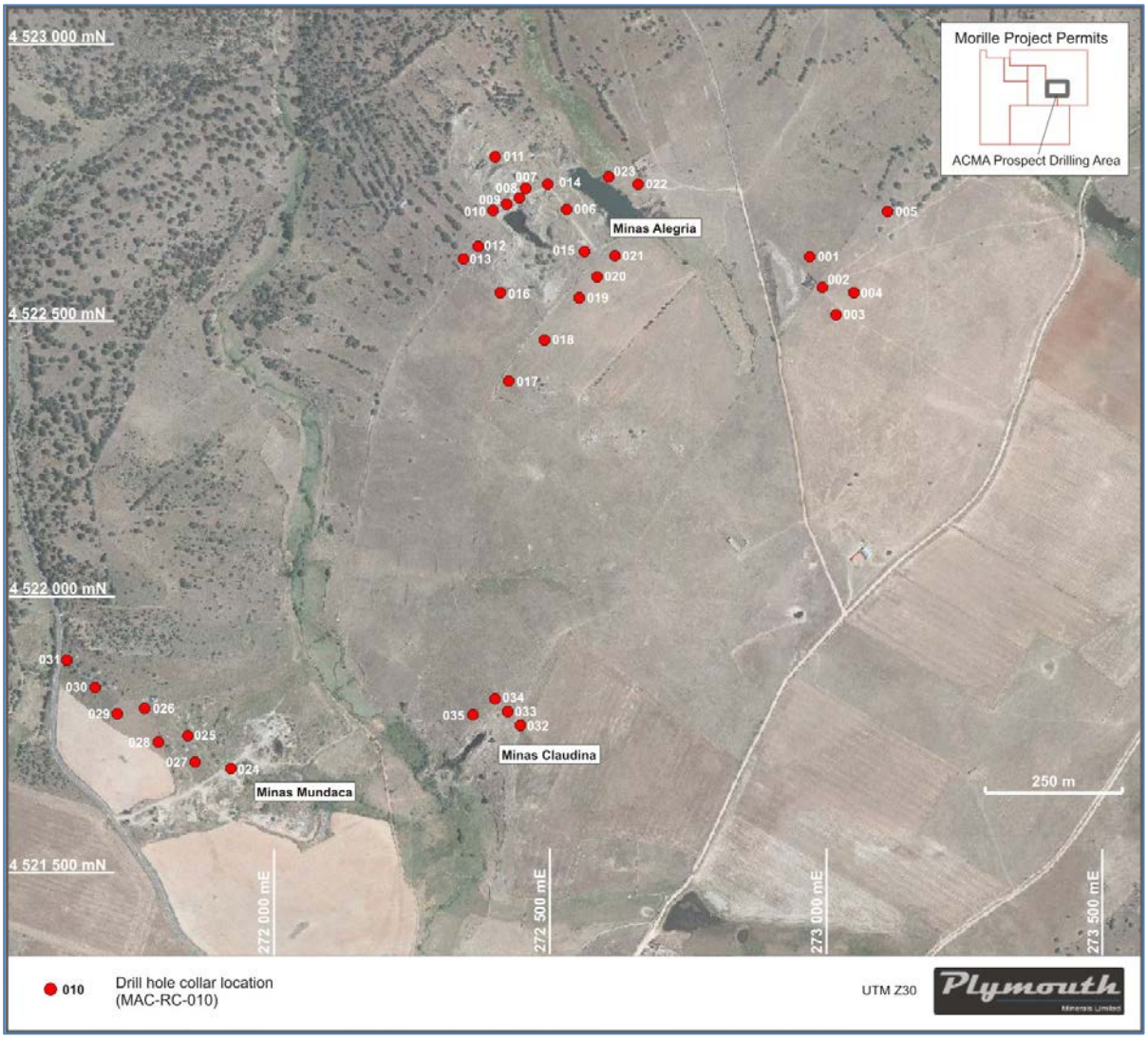

Figure 3: Location of completed drill holes at the ACMA Prospect at Morille.

Tungsten mineralisation (as scheelite) has been observed in numerous drill intersections so far. It is often contained in calc-silicate bands (typically white in colour) which have been deposited as carbonate rich layers at the same time as the surrounding host rock that are typically dark grey in colour (Figure 4) and have been mineralised (skarn type) during metamorphism. Host rock is sedimentary and evidence of folding on project and local scale of mineralised horizons has been identified in drilling. As a result, drill targeting has involved vertical and inclined drilling to best test mineralisation.

Tungsten (scheelite) mineralisation has also been observed in quartz rich zones within the ACMA prospect. It is not clear from the current RC drilling if these are sedimentary quartzite bands, quartz dykes, or lodes which are emplaced at a later stage. Quartz veins (lodes) have been documented at Westside in historical underground mine records and contained both tungsten (as scheelite and wolframite) and tin (cassiterite) mineralisation. Visual indications of contained scheelite in quartz horizons tend to be lower than in classic cal-silicate ‘skarn’ types. Assay data is required to accurately determine if tin and other elements or mineral forms of tungsten (wolframite) are present.

Figure 4: Drill chips from MAC-RC-009 showing colour variation from calc-silicate (20-21, 22-25m) to schistose country rock (25m+).

Metallurgical testwork

Plymouth has contracted Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) Perth to conduct a staged metallurgical test work programme on material sourced from the largest historical producer at Morille; Minas Alegria. Approximately 11 tonnes of crushed and uncrushed Run Of Mine (ROM) material has arrived in Perth and IMO has commenced test work. Initial work involves identification of mineralogy followed by Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) and size fraction test work.

Drilling is designed to provide additional sample material from adjacent mineralisation within the Morille Project upon which variability work can be conducted. Fundamental mineral properties and the applicability of certain process methods will be defined.

If drilling is successful in confirming the representative nature of the ROM material (~2,000 tonnes) available at Morille left from prior mining, test work can be accelerated based on the 11 tonnes of material with IMO in Perth. This testwork will aim to confirm previous recorded process information (which delivered +70% recovery and +70% contained WO_3 in concentrate) and to be able to be input into Scoping and pre-feasibility level flow sheet design and initial Capital Cost (Capex) estimation.

CORPORATE

Mr Humphrey Hale was appointed as a Non Executive Director. Mr Hale was the founding Managing Director of emerging tungsten production company Wolf Minerals Ltd (ASX: WLF, AIM: WLFE), having held that role from prior to IPO in February 2007 until October 2013. He was responsible for the acquisition of the world class Hemerdon tungsten-tin project in the UK and delivered a robust Definitive Feasibility Study for the project. He also oversaw the dual listing of Wolf on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange. Hemerdon is now progressing towards production and is forecast to become one of the western world's largest tungsten mine.

As part of his remuneration package, 1,000,000 options exercisable at $0.20 were issued to him following an EGM held during the reporting period.

Mr Nicholas McMahon resigned during the Quarter. Mr McMahon was the Managing Director at the time of the Company's IPO and steered the company to a successful launch on the ASX in April 2011. He supervised initial field work in Greenland as executive Managing Director prior to taking a Non Executive position in 2012.

For further information contact;

Adrian Byass
Managing Director
Plymouth Minerals Limited
abyass@plymouthminerals.com

James Moses
Mandate Corporate
+61420991574
james@mandatecorporate.com.au

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

Annexure 1: Drill Hole Collar Location Table.

Hole-id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
MAC-RC-001	272970	4522615	950.47	360	-90	60
MAC-RC-002	272993	4522560	951.75	360	-90	64
MAC-RC-003	273018	4522510	953.01	360	-90	60
MAC-RC-004	273050	4522550	952.48	360	-90	76
MAC-RC-005	273110	4522697	940.68	360	-90	76
MAC-RC-006	272530	4522702	937.18	360	-90	80
MAC-RC-007	272456	4522740	938.23	360	-90	46
MAC-RC-008	272444	4522722	940.15	360	-90	40
MAC-RC-009	272420	4522710	942.5	360	-90	66
MAC-RC-010	272397	4522700	942.27	360	-90	64
MAC-RC-011	272400	4522796	937.8	360	-90	52
MAC-RC-012	272370	4522635	942	360	-90	58
MAC-RC-013	272343	4522612	940.8	360	-90	46
MAC-RC-014	272495	4522746	936.3	360	-90	52
MAC-RC-015	272562	4522625	938.1	360	-90	64
MAC-RC-016	272410	4522550	947.2	360	-90	58
MAC-RC-017	272425	4522390	952.05	360	-90	46
MAC-RC-018	272490	4522465	950.2	360	-90	40
MAC-RC-019	272553	4522541	945.37	360	-90	58
MAC-RC-020	272585	4522580	941.9	360	-90	40
MAC-RC-021	272618	4522618	937.2	360	-90	50
MAC-RC-022	272660	4522746	930.3	360	-90	50
MAC-RC-023	272605	4522760	927.3	360	-90	50
MAC-RC-024	271921	4521690	938.3	40	-62	70
MAC-RC-025	271843	4521749	940.7	40	-62	76
MAC-RC-026	271766	4521798	948.8	40	-62	70
MAC-RC-027	271857	4521700	942.25	40	-60	70
MAC-RC-028	271790	4521737	948.1	40	-60	88
MAC-RC-029	271715	4521788	951.8	40	-60	120
MAC-RC-030	271675	4521836	950.6	40	-60	70
MAC-RC-031	271625	4521885	945.7	40	-60	70
MAC-RC-032	272445	4521767	952.5	135	-60	80
MAC-RC-033	272422	4521793	952.4	135	-60	70
MAC-RC-034	272400	4521815	950.8	130	-60	76
MAC-RC-035	272360	4521786	944.1	130	-60	80

Downhole surveys will be conducted for inclined holes.

Tenement Schedule

Morille Project Permits (100% owned by Morille Mining S.L.) of which Plymouth has an 80% beneficial interest.

- P.I. Tin 9, nº 6.250-21
- P.I. Estaño de Salamanca Fracción Segunda 2, nº 6.250-30
- P.I. Morille, nº 6.634-20
- P.I. Rozados, nº 6.634-30
- P.I. Areasrozados, nº 6.634-40

About the Morille Project

The Morille Project is an attractive brownfields exploration and development opportunity in a major tungsten and tin producing region. Extensive, small scale, unconsolidated mining activity by uncoordinated private groups in the 1970's and 1980's was stopped abruptly in the mid 1980's due to falling commodity prices.

The recent (post 2009) consolidation of the Morille Project into a contiguous tenement package is a significant advancement for efficient exploration and potential development. The Morille Project now covers an area in excess of 57km^2 within which over 20 separate small underground and open pit mining operations and 2 separate processing facilities operated historically, delivered high quality (high grade and low impurity) tungsten concentrate to domestic and international consumers and were never coherently optimised and mined.

The area has been effectively unexplored, with only 12 drillholes completed within the entire 57km^2 tenement package by the Spanish Geological Survey in 1979 and limited surface mapping/prospecting being conducted to date.

Plymouth acquired an 80% interest in the Morille Project through the purchase of a 100% interest in Spanish companies: Castilla Mining S.L., which in turn owns 80% of Morille Mining S.L. The Morille Project consists of 5 tenements covering 57km2 which are 100% owned by Morille Mining S.L.

Going forward, the Company looks forward to working with the Projects 20% holder, Aurum Mining PLC, which enjoys a 'free carry interest' until a Decision To Mine stage is reached, upon which they can elect to contribute pro rata to the development of the Project or dilute to a 0.5% NSR.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Samples collected are rock chips from Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling. RC chips have been visually inspected with a shortwave ultra-violet (UV) lamp to detect the presence of scheelite. RC sample bags containing scheelite have been passed through a 75:25 splitter and the 25% portion sent for assay.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• One metre samples were collected in a plastic mining bag after passing through a cyclone. The entire sample was passed through a 75:25 splitter to ensure a representative sample of each metre was collected for assay.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The presence of scheelite in samples was detected using a shortwave ultra-violet (UV) lamp.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was used to obtain one metre samples which have been split and a representative 3 kilogram sample sent to ALS Laboratory in Seville, Spain for assay. Samples were crushed, dried, and pulversied to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis by lithium borate fusion and oxidising fusion with XRF finish. The following elements are included in the analysis: Al2O3, As, Ba, Bi, CaO, CeO2, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, HfO2, K2O, La2O3, MgO, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, SiO2, Sn, Sr, TiO2, V, W, Y2O3, Zn, Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling using a 5.5 inch hammer bit and a RCG2500 Model Drill Rig.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sample recovery was assessed visually and recorded onto a logging sheet.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Samples passed through a cyclone and splitter to ensure a representative sample was taken.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support a Mineral Resources estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• The logging completed is qualitative. A small sample from each one metre sample has been kept in a plastic chip tray and photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No diamond drilling was conducted in this program.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Each one metre sample was passed through a riffle splitter and was sampled dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation of drill chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crush to 2mm, splitting off 1 kilo sample and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Internationally certified standards, field duplicates, blanks and laboratory cross checking are implemented.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Field duplicates are taken at regular intervals and at least once in every hole.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The analytical technique of lithium borate and oxidising agent with XRF finish is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. This is a total digestion technique.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• A shortwave ultra-violet lamp was used to visually assess the presence of scheelite in the samples, but not used as a qualitative instrument.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Laboratory results have not yet been received.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Laboratory results have not yet been received.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinning of holes was conducted.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary logging data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet and stored in an access database. Drill chips are stored in chip trays and photographed for record.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assay data has been received to date.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill hole collar locations have been recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS which has an accuracy of <8m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• UTM Zone 30 co-ordinates are used.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic information has been sourced from a publically available database produced by the Spanish Geographic Institute.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The completed drill holes have not been drilled in a grid pattern and thus have irregular spacing.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The orientation of the drilling (vertical) is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation (gently dipping strata) and therefore should not be biased.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples have been overseen by Plymouth personnel from the drill rig to storage on site, to freight to ALS Labs. Whilst in storage, samples are kept in a locked building.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Morille Project is located 170km NNW of Madrid in Spain. The Project consist of Five "Permiso de Investogacion" (Investigation Permits) which are held in the name of Morille Mining S.L.U. of which Plymouth Minerals Limited owns 80%. The Alegria and Paquita prospects are within Investigaiton Permit 6634-20; the Claudina, Mundaca and Mina San Andres prospects are located within Investigation Permit 6250-30 and the Anarbellas prospect is within Investigation Permit 6634-30.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Other companies to have held the project area include Aurum Mining PLC and ADARO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Morille Project is situated within the Variscan Iberian or Hesperic Massif that extends across the greater part of Western Iberia. The tenement area is situated towards the northern margin of the 'Complejo Esquisto-grauvacico' Domain of the Central Iberian Zone. This Domain is typified by a thick schist-greywacke sequence of pre-Ordovician age that has been tightly folded and weakly metamorphosed. Primary mineral occurrences in the area appear to be of 3 types, lodes, stratabound or stratiform. The lode deposits are essentially quartz vein or stringer systems that fill late-Variscan Orogeny fractures and carry tin and/or tungsten minerals. Most of these occurrences, even if they are hosted by meta-sediments are regarded as being related to the ubiquitous late-Variscan granitic intrusions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Annexure 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No quantitative exploration results have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No quantitative exploration results have been reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 3.

Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No quantitative exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration has been completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The RC drilling program is continuing at the time of writing.