ASX Media/Announcement

19 May 2014

EXCEPTIONAL GRAPHITE INTERCEPTIONS AT NICANDA HILL

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **RC drill hole (GBNC0005) intercepts 220m of graphite mineralisation from surface**
- **Hole ended in graphite mineralisation and is open at depth**
- **Based on surface mapping and drilling the mineralised zone is likely to continue for some depth beyond the 220m.**
- **Graphite mineralization visually similar to previous Nicanda Hill diamond drilling**
- **The horizontal width of the graphite mineralization zone is approximately 750m wide**
- **Excellent correlation of drilling results with the VTEM survey data anomaly**
- **Drilling provides Triton further confidence in the long strike potential and graphite mineralization continuity on Nicanda Hill**
- **Diamond drilling program now underway to drill test full depth of the mineralization zone**
- **Assays results expected by end of June 2014**
- **Drilling results confirm world class potential of Balama North Project**
- **JORC Resource for Nicanda Hill anticipated by early 2015**

Triton Minerals Limited (ASX: TON, "Triton", "the Company") is very pleased to confirm that in this early stage of the RC drilling program, Triton has already intersected very substantial graphitic mineralization over a considerable distance on Nicanda Hill prospect in the Balama North Project.

Triton Managing Director Brad Boyle said "The highly anticipated and prospective Nicanda Hill prospect continues to improve on the encouraging results already obtained late in 2013. This is an impressive beginning to the current drilling program, with significant visual identification of graphite mineralisation in all drill holes completed to date.

The intersection of 220 metres of graphite mineralization in a single drill hole with the true extent of the mineralisation yet to be fully tested is a very exciting outcome for the Company.

The potential of the Nicanda Hill prospect continues to rapidly expand with the completion of each drill hole. Triton believes these results are just a precursor to the true untapped potential of this very large world class graphite project and is yet to be fully demonstrated and realised."

The initial phase of the reverse circulation drilling program is well underway on the Nicanda Hill prospect in License 5966 of the Balama North Project. The program is designed to test the width and potential continuity of the interpreted graphitic zone as defined by geophysics. The Nicanda Hill anomaly is further and better illustrated in Figure 1 below.

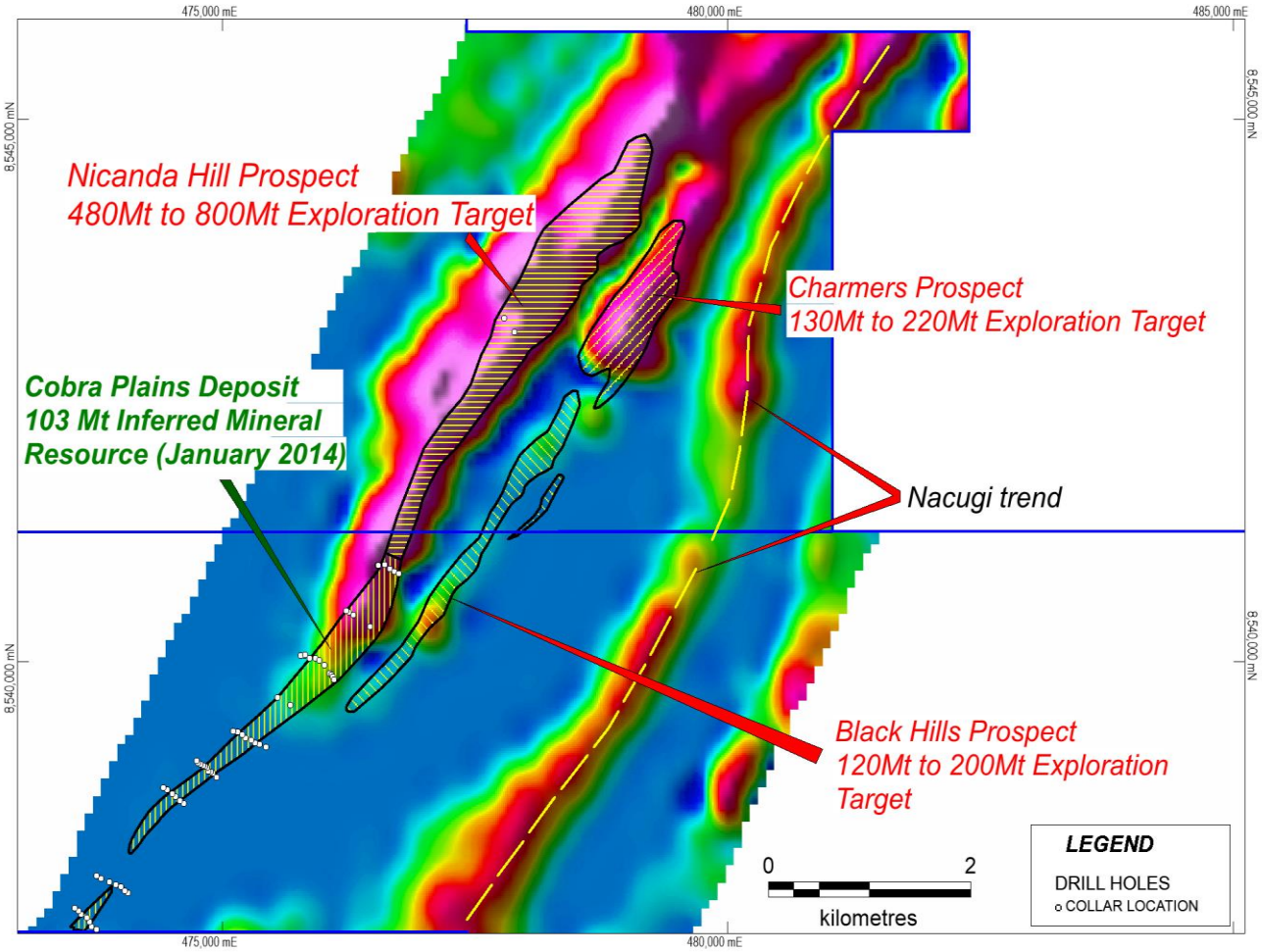

Figure 1. Outline of the known graphite schist zones at the Cobra Plains Deposit, Nicanda Hill, Charmers and Black Hills prospects overlain on the 50m conductivity depth slice from the VTEM survey. The tonnages for the Exploration Targets for the Balama North Project, first announced on 5 February 2014, give a combined Exploration Target of between 730Mt to 1,200Mt at an assumed average graphite carbon grade between 5% and 6% allowing for dilution of low grade or non-graphite bearing material The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further drilling and sampling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Datum: WGS84 Zone 37S.

To date Triton has completed six (6) RC drill holes of the current program on the Nicanda Hill prospect (Figure 2). Refer to Tables 1 and 2 below for a summary of the location, orientation details and geology for RC drill holes GBNC001 to GBNC006.

RC drill holes GBNC004 to GBNC006 were drilled to West on the same drill section as the original two (2) diamond holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006, which were completed by the Company on the prospect in November 2013.

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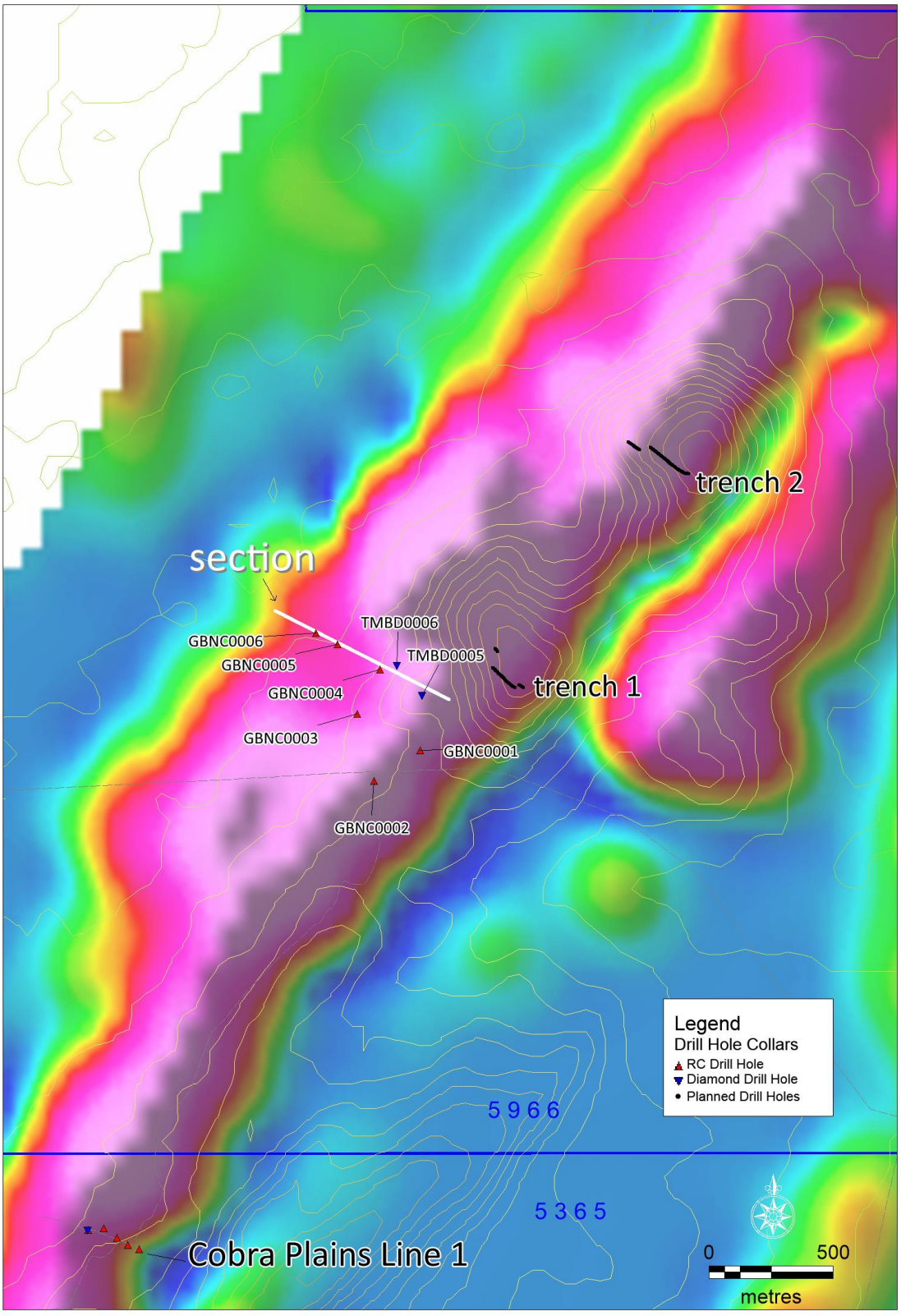

Figure 2. Location of the exploration prospects on the Nicanda Hill prospect overlain onto the imaged on the 50m conductivity depth slice from the VTEM survey and area topography. The extents of the graphite-bearing zones shown are based on interpretation of the VTEM survey data, outcrop mapping and drill intersections. Also shown are the location of all drill holes completed and the two trench traverses on the Nicanda Hill prospect. Datum: WGS84 Zone 37S

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The current drilling program is focused in the area around these two (2) diamond holes at the Nicanda Hill prospect, because, as previously announced by the Company on 10 December 2013, drill hole TMBD0006 intersected multiple zones containing graphite for a cumulative drilled width of **156m** and the hole was terminated in graphite-bearing rocks due to the deteriorating weather conditions and, as such, the graphite mineralisation remained open at depth.

Observations from the current RC drilling support the original diamond hole results, confirming the presence of the substantial graphitic mineralisation across the a very wide anomalous zone on Nicanda Hill.

Further, this area is a high priority for the Company as announced on 22 January 2014. The diamond drilling results confirmed numerous occurrences of high grade graphitic mineralisation at and just below surface and continuing to depth, with very high grades of up **28.6%** graphite carbon intersected only 17m down hole in TMBD0005.

Additionally, the Company is very encouraged by the fact the graphite mineralisation in the RC holes are showing numerous physical similarities to the graphitic material identified in the previous diamond drill holes.

The current drilling program was undertaken to delineate the hanging wall contact of the graphitic schist zone defined by the VTEM data last year and the full width of the zone bearing graphitic mineralisation at the Nicanda Hill prospect is still to be fully defined. Based on current drilling results is the graphite mineralisation zone is approximately 750m wide.

Drill hole GBNC005 has intersected multiple zones containing graphite for a cumulative drilled width of **220m**. The entire intersection appears to be graphite bearing material other than several small intervals low or non-graphitic material. These thin intervals appear to be too narrow to pose any difficulties going forward (Figure 3).

The drill hole was terminated in graphite-bearing rocks at a total depth of 220m, as this was maximum depth capability of the RC drill rig.

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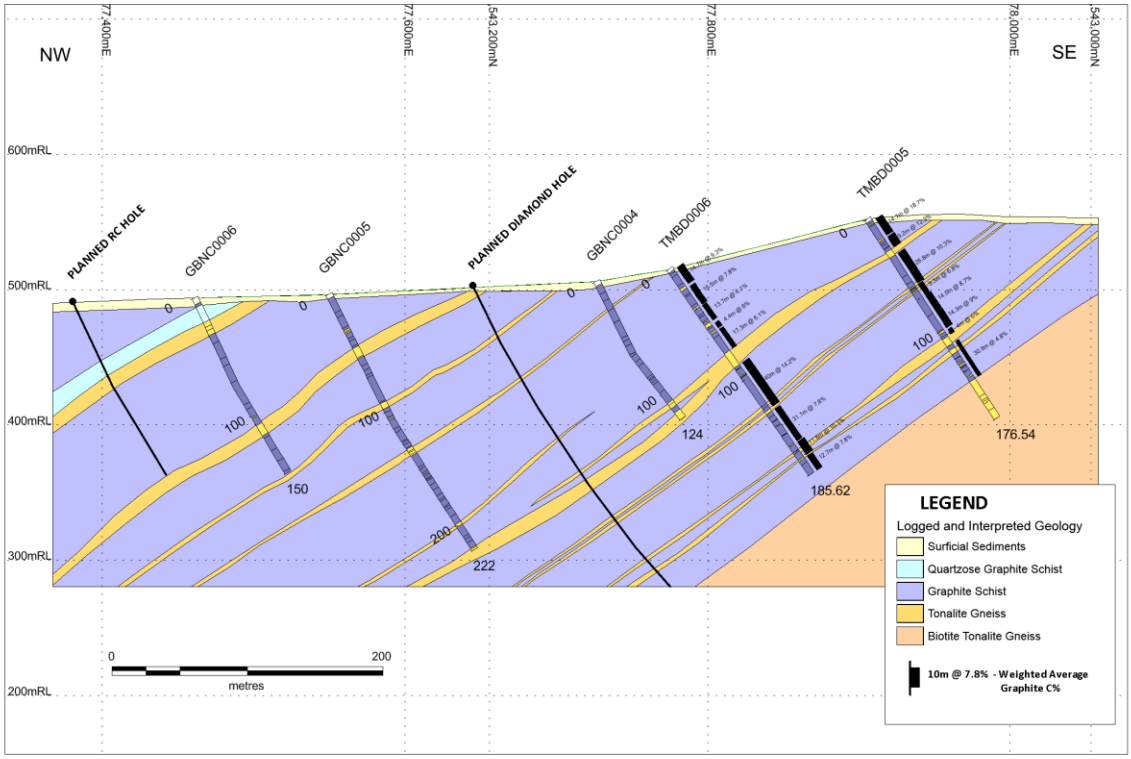

Figure 3. Cross section showing the geology intersected in RC drill holes GBNC004 to GBNC006. Also included are diamond drill holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006.The dashed lines depict the general northwest dip of geology in the drill holes confirmed by oriented drill core from both holes shown. Datum: WGS84 Zone 37S

Drilling results to date provide a strong correlation with the conductivity anomaly defined by the VTEM survey data. However, the eventual scale of the deposit may exceed the Company's target expectations. These findings provide Triton with further confidence in the scale and continuity of graphite mineralization along the overall long strike potential of the Nicanda Hill prospect.

Based on the previous surface mapping and drilling the Company is confident that this newly-identified graphitic zone will extend substantially deeper beneath the surface of the Nicanda Hill prospect. Triton will endeavour to demonstrate this in the forthcoming diamond drilling program, which is now underway on the Nicanda Hill prospect.

These initial drilling results have now delineated that the graphite- zone on the Nicanda Hill prospect is at least **750m** wide, over **200m** deep and appears to have a strike length of over **5kms**. These dimensions are consistent with the Company's original interpretation of the VTEM data.

Drill core samples are currently being complied and finalised and will be transported to the SGS Laboratories in South Africa. Initial laboratory results from these RC drill samples are expected by the end of June 2014.

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IMPLICATIONS

These initial drilling results confirm the world class potential of the Balama North project. It is anticipated that this drilling will provide the necessary data to estimate a Mineral Resource for this prospect by early 2015.

Should the drilling program confirm the continuity of the graphite mineralisation throughout the prospect, then Nicanda Hill has the potential to be a number of times larger than the Cobra Plains deposit and potential to become one of **largest high grade graphite projects in the world**.

The opportunities that such a large deposit of graphite could afford to Triton include the ability to high-grade certain parts within an encompassing body of graphitic mineralization, potentially allowing for very low strip ratios and possibility to customize product.

Triton is extremely optimistic of continued exploration success as the drilling program progresses during 2014 and is looking forward to providing further exploration updates to the market, as the information becomes available.

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CLARIFICATION OF EXPLORATION TARGET INFORMATION

Triton provides the following information as clarification to the reporting of the Balama North exploration target disclosed in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the Quarterly Activities Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2014.

Introduction

Triton estimates a combined exploration target range of approximately 730Mt to 1,200Mt for the three prospect areas, based on the known extents of the graphitic schist and a conservative assumed average grade range of 5% to 6% graphitic carbon (with no lower cut-off grade). On this basis, it is estimated that:

- The Nicanda Hill prospect could potentially host between 480Mt and 800Mt of graphite carbon mineralisation;
- The Charmers prospect is estimated to potentially host between 130Mt and 220Mt graphite carbon mineralisation; and
- The Black Hills prospect is estimated to potentially host between 120Mt and 200Mt of graphite carbon mineralisation.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further drilling and sampling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Basis for Exploration Target

The Exploration Targets are based on previous exploration results obtained from the Balama North project.

Exploration Results

To date Triton has completed preliminary surface sampling with two trenches (219 channel samples) and rock chip sampling (7 samples) plus two diamond drill holes at the Nicanda Hill prospect (assay results were announced on 22 January 2014 and 19 February 2014). Exploration completed on the Black Hills and Charmers prospects comprises of mapping and rock chip samples (21 and 31 rock chip samples, respectively) taken on multiple traverses across the prospects and the assay results were announced to the market on 19 February 2014.

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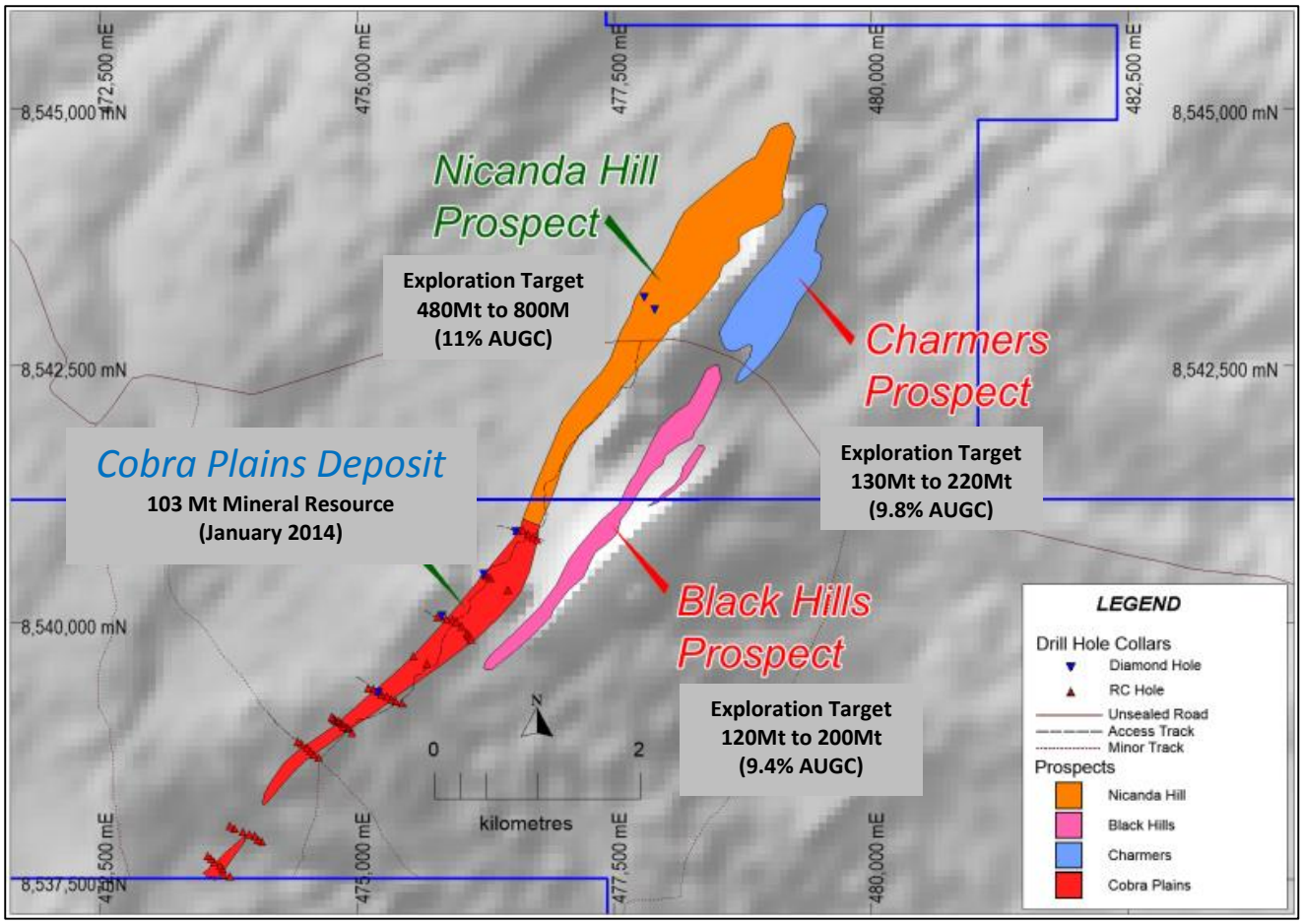

Figure 4. Extents of the known graphite schist units at the Cobra Plains, Nicanda Hill, Charmers and Black Hills prospects on the Balama North Project from which the combined Exploration Target of between 730Mt to 1,200Mt at an assumed average graphite carbon grade between 5% and 6% allowing for dilution of low grade or non-graphite bearing material. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further drilling and sampling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. In February 2014, the Company announced the maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate comprising 103 Million Tonnes (Mt) at an average grade of 5.52% graphitic carbon, containing 5.7Mt of graphitic carbon, at the Cobra Plain's deposit at the Balama North project. This resource is classified as Inferred in accordance with the guidelines of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).Datum: WGS84 Zone 37S.

Basis of Grade and Tonnage Range Determination

The assumed average grade ranges (of 5% to 6% graphitic carbon) of the Exploration Targets attempt to conservatively factor for the level of internal dilution due to gneissic material and lower grade portions of the graphitic schist. Whist, the recently announced initial drilling, trenching and rock chip samples on Nicanda Hill returned graphite carbon grades of up to 28.6% graphitic carbon.

The average graphite carbon grades from these sampling programs are significantly higher than the assumed average grade range used for the exploration target estimation; being Nicanda Hill: 11.0% average unweighted graphite carbon ("AUGC"), Charmers: 9.8% average unweighted graphite carbon and Black Hills: 9.4% average unweighted graphite carbon (Figure 4)

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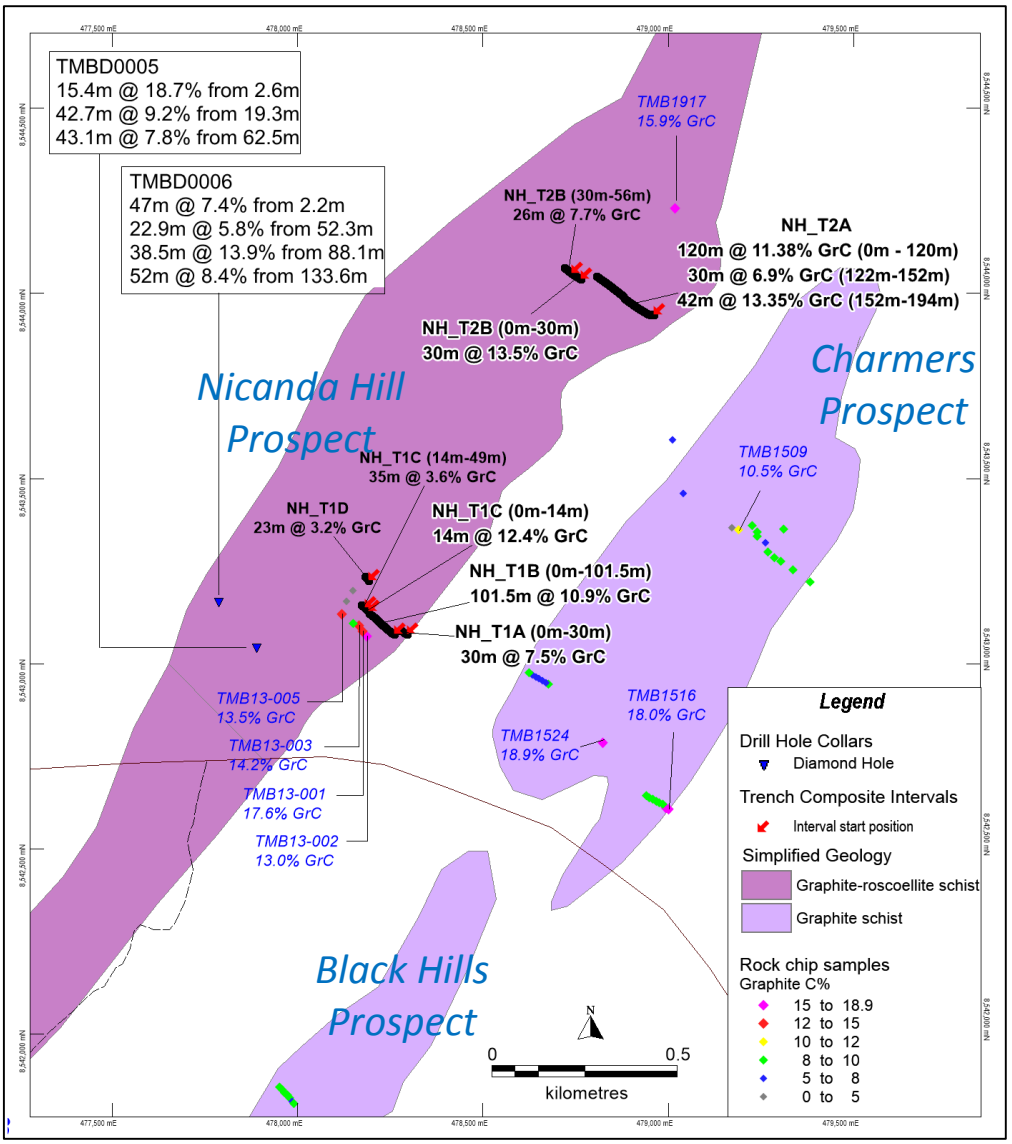

Figure 5. Summary of 2013 exploration results for the Nicanda Hill prospect. The significant weighted average graphite intersections in the diamond drill holes and trenches correspond to the results presented in Table 1 and Table 3 and the rock chip values for the samples shown are listed in Table 2 of ASX release "Balama North Exploration Update" dated 19 February 2014. Datum: WGS84 Zone 37S

The extents of the exploration targets for the Nicanda Hill, Charmers and Black Hills prospects are modelled from field mapping of the graphite schist and Versatile Time domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey data recently acquired from previous license holders.

The surface outcrops of the graphitic schist units were projected down 150m to the 350mRL and wireframe models created at the average dip of the stratigraphy. Tonnages for each prospect were calculated by applying the Cobra Plains average density value of 2.7 t/m3.

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The assumed proportions of graphitic schist material inside these models were estimated at 30% and 50% to derive the lower and upper conceptual tonnage ranges respectively. The image in Figure 1 shows the location and extents of each of the prospects.

Triton confirms the Exploration Target is based on the limited exploration activities completed to date and not proposed exploration programs. The Exploration Target is based on an assumption of the potential continuity and prospectivity of these exploration targets.

Proposed Exploration Activities Designed To Test Validity of the Exploration Target

Triton has designed a combined Reverse Circulation and Diamond drill program over the Nicanda Hill, Charmers and Black Hills prospects that will be undertaken during 2014, to confirm parts of the estimated Exploration Targets. It is anticipated that this drilling will provide the necessary data to estimate a Mineral Resource for parts of these three prospects before early 2015.

Regards

Brad Boyle
Managing Director
Triton Minerals Ltd

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results on Balama North project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Carl Young, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Young is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Young is employed as a Consultant from Model Earth Global Geological Services. Mr Young has sufficient experience which is 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Young consents to the inclusion in this report the exploration results and the supporting information in the form and context as it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets at the Nicanda Hill, Charmers and Black Hills prospects on the Balama North project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Drabble, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Drabble is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Drabble is employed as a Consultant from Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Drabble has sufficient experience which is 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Drabble consents to the inclusion in this report the exploration results and the supporting information in the form and context as it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimate at the Cobra Plains deposit on Balama North project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Drabble, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Drabble is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Drabble is employed as a Consultant from Optiro Pty. Ltd. Mr Drabble has sufficient experience which is 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Drabble consents to the inclusion in this report the exploration results and the supporting information in the form and context as it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning Triton Minerals Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historic facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate" "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Triton Minerals Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table 1. Drill holes information GBNC0001 to GBNC0006 and TMBD0005 and TMBD0006.

HOLEID	Drill Type	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
GBNC0001	RC	8542824	477882	523	72	-59.7	144.8
GBNC0002	RC	8542701	477694	514	114	-59.5	148.8
GBNC0003	RC	8542973	477628	506	153	-59.5	142.5
GBNC0004	RC	8543151	477719	506	124	-61.1	142.9
GBNC0005	RC	8543251	477548	496	222	-60.3	145.1
GBNC0006	RC	8543298	477460	494	150	-61	149.7
TMBD0005	DD	8543043	477889	552	176.54	-55	129.9
TMBD0006	DD	8543166	477787	515	185.62	-55	127.9

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Table 2. Geology of drill holes presented

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0001	8542824	477882	522	72	-59.7	144.8	0	1	no record		
							1	5	Surficial sediments		30
							5	16	Graphite roscoellite schist	Vein quartz	5
							16	17	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							17	26	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	15
							26	29	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							29	36	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							36	38	Graphite biotite schist	Tonalitic gneiss	10
							38	57	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							57	60	Graphite biotite schist		
							60	67	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	15
							67	72	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
GBNC0002	8542701	477694	513	114	114	114	0	9	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							9	10	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	40
							10	12	Graphite felsic schist		
							12	17	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	25
							17	19	Graphite felsic schist		
							19	21	Graphite biotite schist		
							21	31	Graphite felsic schist	Quartzose schist (QZ >75%)	10
							31	34	Quartzose schist (QZ >75%)		
							34	36	Graphite felsic schist		
							36	37	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							37	40	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							40	46	Graphite biotite schist		
							46	48	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							48	63	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							63	64	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							64	73	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							73	75	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	50
							75	84	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							84	86	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							86	93	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							93	94	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							94	101	Graphite biotite schist		
							101	102	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							102	108	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							108	110	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							110	113	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	20
							113	114	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0003	8542973	477628	506	153	-59.5	142.5	0	1	no record		
							1	3	Surficial sediments		
							3	11	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							11	12	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	
							12	17	Graphite felsic schist		
							17	25	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							25	28	Graphite biotite schist		10
							28	30	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							30	36	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							36	37	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							37	53	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							53	55	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							55	60	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							60	63	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							63	64	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							64	66	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic migmatite	20
							66	67	Muscovite tonalitic migmatite		
							67	84	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							84	86	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							86	93	Graphite felsic schist		
							93	95	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							95	100	Graphite felsic schist		
							100	105	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	
							105	110	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							110	111	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							111	117	Graphite felsic schist		
							117	118	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							118	126	Graphite felsic schist		
							126	128	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	35
							128	129	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							129	131	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite biotite schist	10
							131	135	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							135	140	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							140	141	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	30
							141	149	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							149	150	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	50
							150	151	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							151	152	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	10
							152	153	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0004	8543151	477719	505	124	-61.1	142.9	0	3	no record		
							3	4	Surficial sediments		
							4	10	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							10	16	Graphite felsic schist		
							16	47	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							47	50	Graphite biotite schist		
							50	54	Graphite roscoellite schist	Graphite biotite schist	30
							54	61	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							61	63	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							63	72	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							72	83	Graphite felsic schist		
							83	85	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							85	86	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							86	88	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	40
							88	90	Graphite felsic schist		
							90	98	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							98	108	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							108	110	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							110	113	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	40
							113	117	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	45
							117	124	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
GBNC0005	8543251	477548	496	222	-60.3	145.1	0	3	Surficial sediments		
							3	15	Graphite roscoellite schist	Surficial sediments	15
							15	28	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							28	30	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							30	31	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	20
							31	32	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							32	33	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	20
							33	37	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							37	39	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							39	44	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							44	45	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							45	53	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							53	54	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	30
							54	60	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							60	64	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	15
							64	68	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							68	70	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0005 continued	8543251	477548	496	222	-60.3	145.1	70	91	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							91	92	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	40
							92	97	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							97	100	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							100	104	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							104	106	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							106	107	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							107	114	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							114	117	Graphite felsic schist		
							117	125	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							125	126	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							126	128	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							128	131	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							131	132	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	40
							132	134	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							134	135	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	
							135	137	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							137	138	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	40
							138	148	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							148	150	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	45
							150	153	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							153	155	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							155	156	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							156	158	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							158	159	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							159	160	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	15
							160	164	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							164	168	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							168	173	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							173	177	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							177	178	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							178	183	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							183	184	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	50
							184	186	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							186	192	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							192	199	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							199	201	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	5
							201	210	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							210	212	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0005 continued	8543251	477548	496	222	-60.3	145.1	212	215	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							215	220	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							220	221	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	40
							221	222	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
GBNC0006	8543298	477460	493	150	-61	149.7	0	5	Surficial sediments	Graphite felsic schist	15
							5	7	Graphite roscoellite schist	Surficial sediments	45
							7	20	Quartzite (>90% QZ)	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							20	24	Tonalitic gneiss	Graphite felsic schist	20
							24	27	Tonalitic gneiss		
							27	31	Tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	25
							31	38	Graphite roscoellite schist	Tonalitic gneiss	40
							38	51	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							51	57	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							57	94	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							94	101	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							101	102	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							102	108	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							108	117	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							117	119	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	
							119	130	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							130	139	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							139	148	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							148	150	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	15
TMBD0005	8543043	477889	552	176.54	-55	129.9	0	2.6	no record		
							2.6	4.19	Graphite felsic schist		
							4.19	5.14	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							5.14	18	Graphite felsic schist		
							18	19.27	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							19.27	21.14	Graphite felsic schist		
							21.14	26.14	Graphite felsic schist		
							26.14	28.47	Graphite biotite schist	Tonalitic gneiss	5
							28.47	33.8	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							33.8	50.94	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							50.94	60.55	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							60.55	61.28	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							61.28	61.98	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							61.98	62.51	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							62.51	63.54	Graphite felsic schist		
							63.54	64.27	Graphite roscoellite schist		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
TMBD0005 continued	8543043	477889	552	176.54	-55	129.9	64.27	64.97	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							64.97	100	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							100	101.62	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							101.62	105.62	Graphite felsic schist		
							105.62	112.14	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							112.14	115.47	Graphite biotite schist		
							115.47	118.79	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							118.79	122.89	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							122.89	123.04	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							123.04	126.4	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							126.4	127.04	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							127.04	128.67	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							128.67	129.84	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
							129.84	130.71	Graphite roscoellite schist	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
							130.71	131.21	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							131.21	134.38	Graphite biotite schist		
							134.38	134.72	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							134.72	139.05	Graphite biotite schist		
							139.05	139.8	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							139.8	143.08	Graphite biotite schist		
							143.08	156.48	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	25
							156.48	160.82	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							160.82	162.57	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	5
							162.57	168.88	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							168.88	176.54	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
TMBD0006	8543166	477787	515	185.62	-55	127.9	0	2.25	no record		
							2.25	16.94	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							16.94	18.98	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							18.98	34.72	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							34.72	36.08	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							36.08	46.93	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							46.93	47.52	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							47.52	49.73	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							49.73	52.28	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							52.28	56.71	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							56.71	57.88	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							57.88	61.35	Graphite roscoellite schist	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	15
							61.35	75.21	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							75.21	88.12	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		

Table 3 – Significant weighted average graphite carbon intercepts for diamond drill holes TMBD00005 and TMBD00006 drilled in 2013 located on the Nicanda Hill prospect on License 5966. A cutoff grade of 2% was applied in the weighted average graphite carbon calculations. Collar coordinates are given in the WGS84 Zone 37S datum.

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Weighted Graphite C%
TMBD0005	8543043	477889	552	176.54	136	-55	3.3	18.0	**14.7**	**18.70**
							including:			
							9.0	*10.0*	***1***	***24.90***
							17.0	*18.0*	***1***	***28.60***
							19.3	28.5	**9.2**	**12.30**
							including:			
							19.3	*20.1*	***0.9***	***25.50***
							33.8	60.6	**15.54**	**11.22**
							61.3	105.6	**44.34**	**7.72**
							including:			
							70.9	*85.4*	***3.68***	***11.12***
							118.8	128.7	9.88	6.52
							131.2	141.8	10.59	5.70
TMBD0006	8543166	477787	542	185.62	134	-55	2.3	34.7	**32.47**	**8.19**
							including:			
							3.9	7.0	**3.1**	**17.29**
							52.3	75.2	22.93	5.78
							88.1	126.6	**38.5**	**13.95**
							including:			
							97.3	*122.5*	***25.21***	***18.45***
							152.2	185.6	**33.38**	**7.66**

Table 4 - Balama North Project (Licence 5966 & 5365) Operated under Agreement between Triton Minerals and Grafex Lda. Information pertaining to drill data, rock chip data and the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimation.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The Cobra Plains deposit, part of the Balama North Project, was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes (DD) on a nominal 50 m x 500 m grid spacing. A total of 59 RC and 6 DD holes were drilled for 3,033 m and 1,066.14 m respectively. Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards grid east to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All RC holes and 4 DD holes were drilled at Cobra Plains and 2 DD holes were drilled at Nicanda Hill (not part of this resource). Rock chip samples presented in Figure 4 were taken as 2.5kg grab samples on wide-spaced traverses over semi-continuous outcrop of graphite schist in the Black Hills and Charmers prospects. Samples included insitu and locally derived transported material.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	An initial wide spaced RC program on the Cobra Plains prospect was followed up by a second phase of infill RC and diamond drilling. Drillhole locations were picked up by a hand-held GPS (with nominal error of +- 5 metres) and reported using the World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South). Downhole surveys of DD holes were measured using a Reflex ACTII downhole survey tool. Downhole surveys of RC holes were not taken. RC samples were collected by riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Rock chips reported were collected from the surface on wide-spaced traverses, but dependent on the presence of suitable sample material. The nature of the sample was determined to be residual or transported for each sample location

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond core is generally HQ3 size, with PQ from surface to 36m (max), sampled on geological intervals (0.33 m to 2.7 m) and cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples were crushed, dried and composited prior to pulverisation (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis of Graphitic Carbon, Total Sulphur, and Total Carbon by Leco Combustion Infrared Detection. Composite samples were made from a 300g split of the coarse crush material of two consecutive samples of half core intervals that do not exceed 1.3m in core length each to yield a maximum of a 2.7m core length sample. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples collected in a large bag and passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to generate 1/8th samples (approximately 3kg) contained in a labelled calico bag and the residual 7/8th is retained at the drill site in the large bag. Where wet samples were encountered, the 3kg sample was collected using the tube (spear) sampling technique. The 3kg RC samples were pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as above. In addition, select (approximately 20%) of RC samples were submitted for multi-element analysis (55 elements) by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish. Rock chip samples reported were prepared pulverized (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as described above. The Company has taken all care to ensure no material containing carbon is incorporated into the samples. All samples are individually labelled and accompanied by sample tickets, and documented in two separate catalogues.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	RC drilling accounts for 93% of the current drilling at Cobra Plains using a reverse circulation drill rig, with a 5.5 inch size hammer. Hole depths range from 19 m to 139 m. Diamond drilling accounts for 7% of current drilling at Cobra Plains and comprises PQ to 32m, then HQ2 sized core. Pre-collar depths range from 3 m to 36 m and hole depths range from 145 m to 213 m. The core was orientated using an Ezi Mark II orientation tool with 72% of orientations rated as "good".
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	The condition and a qualitative estimate of RC sample recovery was determined through visual inspection of the 1m sample bags and recorded at the time of sampling. A hard copy and digital copy of the sampling log is maintained for data verification. Seventy-six percent (76%) of RC samples have recovery percentages logged in the database, of which 72% of samples had 100% sample recovery. Diamond core loss was established through standard core length measurements and drill length measurements and recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >98% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Water entrainment into the sample is minimized through the use of additional high pressure air supply down hole. Wet samples are recorded as these generally have reduced sample recovery.
	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.	The bulk of the Cobra Plains resource is defined by RC drilling, which has moderate recoveries. The style of mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Geological logging at Cobra Plains was carried out on all diamond and RC holes for the full mineral assemblage that can be identified in hand specimen, in addition to texture, structure and estimates of graphite flake content and size. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. The mineralogy, textures and structures are recorded by the geologist into a digital data file at the drill site, which are regularly submitted to the Perth office for compilation and validation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. Photographs of rock chip sampling sites were not taken. Geological descriptions of the sample material are semi-quantitative for mineral assemblages and abundances.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full. Basic location, depositional regime and lithology was recorded for the rock chip samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut in half (HQ3) onsite using a brick saw. Half core samples generally 1 metre in core length were submitted to the lab. Each approximately 1m sample was crushed and a 300g split was taken. A composite sample representing an approximately 2m core length (length may vary due to geological contacts) was created by combining the crushed sample splits from two consecutive samples and pulverised for analysis. All samples are defined according to geological unit boundaries.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a riffle splitter and tube (spear) sampling tool. The majority of samples (¬70%) in mineralised zones were dry. Two metre composite samples were generated for drilled intersections with visible graphite (>0.5% graphite). The composite samples were produced by taking three spear sub samples from each 1 metre sample retained in the large sample bags (6 speared sub samples per 2m composite). The minimum composite sample size was 2.5kg.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying (105°C), coarse crushing of the core sample down to ~2 mm, split (500g) and pulverizing to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC and rock chip samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, and duplicates. Certified standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 (DD, RC and rock chip samples), duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 10 (DD) 1 in 24 (RC) and 1 in 32 (rock chips), and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 90 (RC), 1 in 80 (DD) and not submitted with the rock chip samples.
	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.	Chip samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Field duplicates were taken on 2m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter. Rock chip samples were generally 500g in weight and may not be representatitive of the geological units sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The drill sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation at Cobra Plains based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. The rock chip sample size is considered appropriate for the purpose of providing indicative grades.
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 techniques used to analyse all samples for Graphitic Carbon, Total Sulphur, and Total Carbon was Leco Combustion Infrared Detection. In addition, selected drill samples were analysed for multi-element abundances using a fused disc digested in a four acid digest with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in either resource estimate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	One certified reference material, analysed for Graphitic Carbon, Total Carbon and Total Sulphur, was inserted blindly. Six standards inserted with drill samples were outside three standard deviations for graphitic carbon and one was outside three standard deviations for total Sulphur indicating a problem in the sampling, a swap in the sample ordering at assaying, a problem with the calibration of the analytical machinery or a problem with the standard. Results also highlight a minor low bias during Phase 1 of drilling. All field blank samples returned values below the LOR for Graphitic Carbon, and above the LOR for Total Carbon and Total Sulphur. Both the RC and the diamond field duplicate datasets show strong correlation coefficients (0.92 for the diamond samples and 0.98 for RC samples), indicating good repeatability of grades between paired samples. The limited field duplicate and certified standards submitted with the rock chip samples were within two standard deviations of the expected values. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, and repeats as part of their in house procedures. Repeat analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. A selection of the 1/8th riffle split samples will be submitted for umpire assays to SGS and an independent laboratory as independent checks of the assay results. Umpire laboratory campaigns using other laboratories is yet to be undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Carl Young of Model Earth Geological Global Services, a consultant for Triton, has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core from Balama North. Optiro has not visually verified significant intersections in diamond core as part of the resource estimation process, but has checked core photos against the assay and geology logs for the diamond holes with provided core photos (TMBD0001: 0 m to EOH and TMBD0002: 0 m to 60 m). Core photos were not available for other diamond drillholes.
	The use of twinned holes.	Three RC holes were twinned with diamond holes to investigate sample bias related to the RC drill and sampling methods. The mineralisation zones within the holes show a reasonable correlation. Though the grade graphs suggest that the diamond holes are reporting higher graphitic carbon grades than the RC holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample information is recorded at the time of sampling in electronic and hard copy form. Assay data is received from SGS in electronic form and compiled into the Company's digital database. Secured electronic print files have been provided to the Company for verification purposes.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data. A total of 72 drillhole intervals, of a variety of lithologies, from within the mineralisation wireframes have not been sampled. Assay values were assigned by Optiro to the missing drillhole intervals prior to resource estimation by reviewing assay statistics by lithology type.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar locations for all holes and rock chip samples were surveyed by hand-held GPS (nominal error of 5 metres). Drill holes were oriented at the collar using sighting pegs installed with the use of a magnetic compass and GPS. The dip of all RC holes is recorded for the collar only and no downhole surveys were taken. The dip and azimuth of all DD holes is measured by Mitchell Drilling using a Reflex ACTII downhole survey tool. Downhole surveys used single shot readings during drilling at approximately every 25 to 30 m. Stated accuracy is +-1^0. Nine downhole survey measurements have been coded by Triton as 'Priority 2'. These have been excluded from the resource estimate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Balama North Project area is World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface for Balama North Area was generated by Triton using GPS pick-ups. Topographic control is poor due to the inaccuracy of elevations provided by the hand-held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 500 m (grid northing) by 50 m (grid easting) in the core of the deposit. Rock chip sample spacing was nominally 10 metres but dependent on availability of outcrop or subcrop.
	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 mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Inferred Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to a maximum of two metres for both RC and DD samples with sample breaks corresponding to geological boundaries.
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 deposit is drilled towards the south east (mag) at angles varying from -55^0 and -60^0 to intersect the mineralised zones approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the geological boundaries. There is no known association between graphite abundance or quality and structure at this stage.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Triton. Samples were stored at a secure complex in Montepuez prior to shipping to SGS in South Africa. A chain of custody has been maintained for the shipment of the samples to South Africa.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A QAQC review of the sampling data was carried out by Optiro as part of each resource estimate and the database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out resource estimation. No reviews or audits of sampling techniques have been undertaken by Optiro or any other external consultant.

JORC 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 Cobra Plains Prospect and the Nicanda Hill Prospect are located wholly within Exploration Licences EL5365 and EL5966 respectively within the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique. Both licences are held by Grafex Limitada (Grafex), a Mozambican registered company. Triton Minerals entered into a Joint Venture (JV) agreement in December 2012 with Grafex to earn up to an 80% interest in Grafex's portfolio of graphite projects. In late 2013 Triton increased their holding in the projects to 60% by taking a direct equity interest in Grafex. EL5365 is valid until 29/10/2017 and EL5966 is valid until 19/06/2018.
	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.	All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct exploration and Triton Minerals has established a good working relationship with local stakeholders
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken at the Cobra Plains or the Nicanda Hill Prospects of the Balama North Project. Recently the Company has been made aware of an airborne electromagnetic survey that covers Licences 5966 and 5365. Efforts are underway to acquire this dataset from the previous licence holders**.** Small scale exploratory pits dug for ruby exploration were recently identified.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cobra Plains graphite deposit is hosted within Neoproterozoic rocks of the Xixano Complex in north-eastern Mozambique. The Xixano complex is composed dominantly of mafic to intermediate orthogneiss with intercalations of paragneiss, meta-arkose, quartzite, tremolite-rich marble and graphitic schist. Graphite mineralisation is hosted within fine grained graphitic schists underlain and overlain by felsic gneiss rock types. Mineralisation occurs as series of multiple stacked tabular northeast-southwest striking lodes moderately dipping to the northwest. Graphite mineralisation outcrops at surfaces and has been intersection at depths of up to 130 m below surface. Graphitic mineralisation is interpreted to be continuous between the Cobra Plains and the Nicanda Hill Prospects of the Balama North Deposit. Occurrences of vanadium mineralisation noted in the samples is thought to be associated with roscoelite schists.
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to **Appendix 3 – Table 1** of ASX release dated 19 February 2014.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No top-cuts have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Significant intercepts reported were calculated as core-length weighted assay intercepts. Narrow intervals within the calculated intercepts for which no sample was taken due to the lack of graphite are assigned a value of 0% graphite carbon during the calculation of the weighted assay intercept values. A cut off value of 2% graphite carbon was applied in calculating the weighted assay intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The Cobra Plains deposit is moderately northwest dipping. Drillholes are inclined between -55^0 and -60^0 to the southeast to intersect the mineralised zones approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the geological boundaries. Additional drillholes are required to establish the graphite grade strike and dip continuity to a higher confidence level at depth. The rock chip data is not appropriate for determining the width of graphite mineralised lodes.
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 2 in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill results for Cobra Plains deposit are reported. No further assays are outstanding.
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.	Selected core samples were measured for their bulk density, which in the Cobra Plains deposit ranged from 2.04 g/cm^3 to 3.42 g/cm^3. Multi element assaying was conducted on selected RC chip samples. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. Surface trenching was conducted at Nicanda Hill and surface rock chip sampling was undertaken at Nicanda Hill and Cobra Plains, which indicates graphite mineralisation extends for more than 8 km along the Nicanda Hill and Cobra Plains Prospects. Rock chip samples submitted for petrographic analysis by SGS showed that 30% of graphite flakes were in the range of 0.5 mm to 1 mm in length. Regional scale mapping has been carried out in the area to identify outcrop of graphitic material. This mapping is ongoing and will be reported with the surface sampling that has recently completed in some areas.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	Further drill testing using reverse circulation and diamond drilling is planned at Balama North to determine the grade continuity and width of the identified graphitic units. Exploration activities resumed after the end of the wet season in April 2014.

Table 5. Balama North Project (Licence 5966 & 5365) Operated under Agreement between Triton Minerals and Grafex Lda. Information pertaining to recently acquired RC drill data and previously announced diamond drill hole results for the Nicanda Hill prospect.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The Nicanda Hill prospect is located on the Balama North Project. The drill results included in this report were obtained using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The nominal hole spacing of the current program is 100m x 400m. Diamond drill holes will be interspersed within the planned drill grid to provide qualitative information on structure and physical properties of the mineralization. Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards UTM south east to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by differential GPS (with nominal error of +- 0.3 metres) and reported using the World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South). Downhole surveys of the RC holes were measured using a Reflex ACTII downhole survey tool. The collar surveys were validated with the use of a compass and inclinometer. RC samples have been collected using a riffle splitter to obtain a 1/8th sample, which will be split and combined to produce 2m composite samples. Efforts are taken to keep the sample material dry during drilling to avoid any bias. Wet samples are recorded and the results of these are monitored for bias.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	No sample assay results are reported in this announcement. Nonetheless the practices employed for the samples obtained and due for shipment to the lab is described below. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples collected in a large bag and passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to generate 1/8th samples (approximately 3kg) contained in a labelled calico bag and the residual 7/8th is retained at the drill site in the large bag. Where wet samples were encountered, the 3kg sample was collected using the tube (spear) sampling technique. The 3kg RC samples will be split using a 50:50 splitter to and one half is to be combined with the half split of the consecutive 1m sample, producing a 2m composite sample. This sample will be pulverised (total prep) by the lab to produce a sub sample for assaying as above. In addition, select RC samples will be submitted for multi-element analysis (55 elements) by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	The reverse circulation drill rig uses a 5.5 inch size hammer. Hole depths range up to a maximum depth of 222m (rig capability limit).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	The condition and a qualitative estimate of RC sample recovery was determined through visual inspection of the 1m sample bags and recorded at the time of sampling. A hard copy and digital copy of the sampling log is maintained for data verification. .
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Water entrainment into the sample is minimized through the use of additional high pressure air supply down hole. Wet samples are recorded as these generally have reduced sample recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Comparisons of RC and Diamond drill sample material on the neighbouring Cobra Plains deposit showed no statistically significant bias associated with the RC drill technique. Extensive diamond drilling will be carried out as part of this program to confirm the QAQC paramters of the sample material.
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.*	Geological logging is carried out on holes for the full mineral assemblage that can be identified in hand specimen, in addition to texture, structure and estimates of graphite flake content and size. Geotechnical logging will be carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. The mineralogy, textures and structures are recorded by the geologist into a digital data file at the drill site, which are regularly submitted to the Perth office for compilation and validation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC samples and diamond core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Chip trays and diamond core are photographed. Geological descriptions of the sample material are semi-quantitative for mineral assemblages and abundances.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core is be cut in half (HQ3) onsite using a brick saw. Half core samples generally 1 metre in core length will be submitted to the lab. Each approximately 1m sample will be crushed and a 300g split taken. A composite sample representing an approximately 2m core length (length may vary due to geological contacts) will be created by combining the crushed sample splits from two consecutive samples and pulverised for analysis. All samples are defined according to geological unit boundaries.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected on the rig using two riffle splitters. The majority of samples are dry. Two metre composite samples are generated by taking the 1m samples from the drill cyclone into a large bag and passing this material through a 3-tier riffle splitter to generate 1/8th samples (approximately 3kg) contained in a labelled calico bag and the residual 7/8th is retained at the drill site in the large bag. Where wet samples are encountered, the 3kg sample is collected using the tube (spear) sampling technique once the sample has partially dried. The 3kg RC samples will be split using a 50:50 splitter to and one half is to be combined with the half split of the consecutive 1m sample, producing a 2m composite sample. were generated for drilled intersections with visible graphite (>0.5% graphite). The composite samples will be generated were produced by taking three spear sub samples from each 1 metre sample retained in the large sample bags (6 speared sub samples per 2m composite). The minimum composite sample size was 2.5kg.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of the diamond core samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying (105^{o}C), coarse crushing of the diamond core sample down to ~2 mm, split (500g) and pulverizing to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of two certified reference material assay standards, along with certified zblanks, and insertion of field duplicates. Certified standards are inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 (DD, RC and rock chip samples), duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 50.
	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 on 2m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter. Field duplicates are taken on quarter diamond core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The drill sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation at the Balama North project based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
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 techniques used to analyse all samples for Graphitic Carbon, Total Sulphur, and Total Carbon on a Leco Combustion Infrared Detection instrument. In addition, selected drill samples are analysed for multi-element abundances using a fused disc digested in a four acid digest with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The field duplicate datasets for all of the diamond and RC holes drilled in 2013 showed strong correlation coefficients (0.92 for the diamond samples and 0.98 for RC samples), indicating good repeatability of grades between paired samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness will be carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, and repeats as part of their in house procedures. Repeat analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. A selection of the 1/8th riffle split samples will be submitted for umpire assays to SGS and an independent laboratory as independent checks of the assay results. Umpire laboratory campaigns using other laboratories is yet to be undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Carl Young of Model Earth Geological Global Services, a consultant for Triton, has visually verified the geological observations of the six RC drill holes drilled at the Nicanda Hill prospect presented in this announcement
	The use of twinned holes.	Three RC holes were twinned with diamond holes at the neighbouring Cobra Plains deposit in 2013 to investigate sample bias related to the RC drill and sampling methods. The mineralisation zones within the holes show a reasonable correlation. Though the grade graphs suggest that the diamond holes are reporting higher graphitic carbon grades than the RC holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample information is recorded at the time of sampling in electronic and hard copy form. Assay data is received from SGS in electronic form and compiled into the Company's digital database. Secured electronic print files have been provided to the Company for verification purposes.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar locations for all of the presented GNBC holes were surveyed with a differential GPS. The drillholes with the prefix TMB (drilled in 2013) were surveyed by hand-held GPS (nominal error of 5 metres). Drill holes were oriented at the collar using sighting pegs installed with the use of a magnetic compass and GPS. The dip and azimuth of all RC and diamond holes drilled in 2014 are recorded using a Reflex ACT II downhole survey tool, The dip and azimuth are measured at the collar and at the end of hole for all RC holes. The dip and azimuth of all diamond holes are at an interval spacing of 30m. Stated accuracy of the tool is is +-1^0. Downhole survey measurements considered to be poor quality are coded as 'Priority 2' and are excluded from the drill location calculations.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Balama North Project area is World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface for drill section is based on the differential GPS coordinates for the drill holes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 100 m on drill lines 400m apart. The drill lines have a bearing of 120^0 (UTM grid northeast).
	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 mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Inferred Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to a maximum of two metres for both RC and DD samples with sample breaks corresponding to geological boundaries.
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 Nicanda Hill prospect is drilled towards the south east (UTM grid) at an angle of -60^0 to intersect the mineralised zones approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the geological boundaries. Graphite grade is interpreted to be controlled by stratigraphic variation within the graphite schist unit(s).
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Triton. Samples are stored at a secure complex in Montepuez prior to shipping to SGS in South Africa. A chain of custody is maintained for the shipment of samples to South Africa.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A QAQC review of the sampling data from the 2013 drilling was carried out by Optiro as part of the resource estimate. The database was considered by Optiro to be of sufficient quality to carry out resource estimation. No reviews or audits of sampling techniques have been undertaken by Optiro or any other external consultant.

JORC 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 Cobra Plains Deposit and the Nicanda Hill Prospect are located wholly within Exploration Licences EL5365 and EL5966 respectively within the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique. Both licences are held by Grafex Limitada (Grafex), a Mozambican registered company. Triton Minerals entered into a Joint Venture (JV) agreement in December 2012 with Grafex to earn up to an 80% interest in Grafex's portfolio of graphite projects. In late 2013 Triton increased their holding in the projects to 60% by taking a direct equity interest in Grafex. EL5365 is valid until 29/10/2017 and EL5966 is valid until 19/06/2018.
	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.	All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct exploration and Triton Minerals has established a good working relationship with local stakeholders
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken at the Cobra Plains or the Nicanda Hill Prospects of the Balama North Project. Recently the Company has been made aware of an airborne electromagnetic survey that covers Licences 5966 and 5365. Efforts are underway to acquire this dataset from the previous licence holders**.** Small scale exploratory pits dug for ruby exploration were recently identified.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cobra Plains graphite deposit is hosted within Neoproterozoic rocks of the Xixano Complex in north-eastern Mozambique. The Xixano complex is composed dominantly of mafic to intermediate orthogneiss with intercalations of paragneiss, meta-arkose, quartzite, tremolite-rich marble and graphitic schist. Graphite mineralisation is hosted within fine grained graphitic schists underlain and overlain by felsic gneiss rock types. Mineralisation occurs as series of multiple stacked tabular northeast-southwest striking lodes moderately dipping to the northwest. Graphite mineralisation outcrops at surfaces and has been intersection at depths of up to 130 m below surface. Graphitic mineralisation is interpreted to be continuous between the Cobra Plains and the Nicanda Hill Prospects of the Balama North Deposit. Occurrences of vanadium mineralisation noted in the samples is thought to be associated with quartz muscovite ± roscoelite schists.
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Table 2 and Table 3.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	The significant intercepts presented were calculated as core-length weighted assay intercepts. Narrow intervals within the calculated intercepts for which no sample was taken due to the lack of graphite are assigned a value of 0% graphite carbon in the calculation of the weighted assay intercept values. A cut off value of 2% graphite carbon was applied in calculating the weighted assay intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Higher grade intervals within the intersections of core-length weighted assay intercepts are presented alongside the aggregate intercepts shown in Table 3..
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The graphite schists and tonalite gneiss units dip moderately northwest based on outcrop exposures and measured structure in the oriented diamond drill holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006. All GNBC drill holes are inclined -60^0 to the southeast to intersect the mineralised zones approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the geological boundaries. Additional diamond drillholes are required to establish the graphite grade strike and dip continuity in order to estimate true widths of grade intercepts.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures 1,2 and 3 in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Assays for all current drill holes (with the prefix GNBC) are outstanding.
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.	Selected core samples from TMBD0005 and TMBD006 were measured for their bulk density. This, and additional data from future drill holes will be used to estimate average densities for rock types. Multi element assaying was conducted on selected zones in the diamond drill holes TMBD0005 and TMBD006. Geotechnical logging is routinely carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. Regional scale mapping has been carried out in the area to identify outcrop of graphitic material. This mapping is ongoing.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	Further drill testing using reverse circulation and diamond drilling is planned on the Nicanda Hill prospect, on the Balama North project to determine the grade continuity and width of the identified graphitic units. Exploration activities resumed in April 2014.