TRITON MINERALS LTD

ASX Media/Announcement

4 June 2014

ENORMOUS GRAPHITE INTERCEPTS AT NICANDA HILL

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Diamond drill hole (GBND0001) intercepts 316m graphite mineralisation from close to surface, finishing in graphite mineralisation and remains open at depth**
- **Based on drilling completed, the mineralised zone is likely to deepen beyond the 316m, further northwest where the zone is open**
- **Graphite mineralization appears visually similar to graphite schist intersected in previous diamond drilling on the Nicanda Hill prospect**
- **The horizontal width of the graphite mineralization at surface is 750m and remains open to the northwest**
- **The drilling results continue to correlate well with the VTEM survey data**
- **The graphite mineralisation at Nicanda Hill has now been intersected over a strike length of 1.75km between drilled holes and trenches**
- **Diamond and RC drilling program is continuing to drill test for graphite mineralization within the +5km long conductive zone defined in the VTEM survey data**
- **Drilling results continue to 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 announce, based on geological observations that the Company has again intersected very significant graphitic mineralization over a considerable thickness at the Nicanda Hill prospect on the Balama North Project.

Triton Minerals Managing Director Brad Boyle said "This diamond drill hole has again confirmed the world class potential of the Balama North project. To intercept an astounding ***316m*** *cumulative width of graphite mineralization in a single drill hole and this mineralisation remains* ***open*** *at depth is a very exciting result.*

The potential of the Nicanda Hill prospect continues to rapidly expand as the drilling has already identified exceptional graphite widths and extents. The extents of the graphite mineralisation intersected in drilling, continues to correlate well with the zone of high electrical conductivity defined by the VTEM survey data.

If Triton is able to show continuity of graphite mineralization in this zone then this project could establish new benchmarks for world-class graphite deposits. The next question for Triton is just how big will the graphite mineralization zone at Nicanda Hill prospect become, as true extent of this zone is yet to be fully drill tested and realised?"

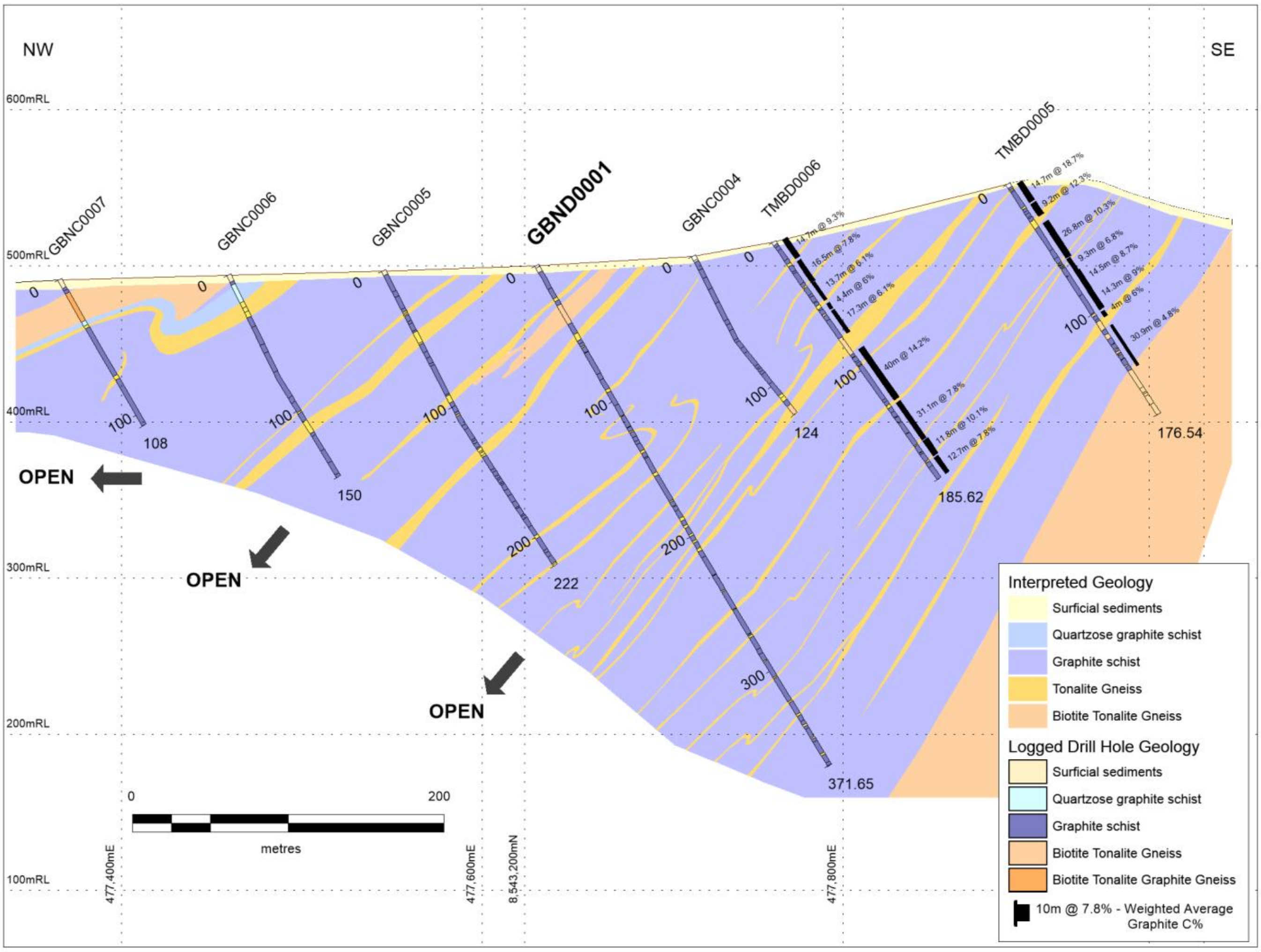

Figure 1. Cross section for drilling completed on Drill Line N2 on the Nicanda Hill prospect. The geology for this drill line is re-interpreted on the basis of the geology intersected in diamond hole GBND0001. The cumulative thickness of graphite-bearing schist in GBND0001 is 316m. See Table 3 for more details on significant weighted average graphite C% intervals shown for TMBD0005 and TMBD0006.

The current phase of the reverse circulation and diamond drilling on the Balama North project continues on the Nicanda Hill prospect in License 5966. The program is designed to test the width and potential continuity of the interpreted graphitic zone as suggested by the conductive zones identified in VTEM survey and as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

The recent drill results dramatically expand the depths and width of the defined graphite mineralization zone on the Nicanda Hill prospect, with the zone remaining open to the north, south and west.

Triton has completed nine (9) RC drill holes and one (1) diamond hole in the current drilling program on the Nicanda Hill prospect (Figure 1). Tables 1 and 2 provide the drill hole details and geology for all the RC and diamond drill holes completed to date at the Nicanda Hill prospect.

In November 2013, the Company completed two diamond holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006 on drill line N2. In 2014, the Company has extended the drill coverage on line N2 with four RC holes (GBNC004 to GBNC007) and diamond hole GBND0001 (see Figure 1).

Diamond hole GBND0001 intersected graphite schist for a cumulative drilled width of **316m**, with narrow intervals of non-graphitic tonalite gneiss over the total drilled length of 371.65m (Figure 1 and Table 2).

The drill hole was terminated in graphite schist leaving it open at depth. This deep intersection of graphite mineralization in GBND0001 builds on the **220m** cumulative width of graphite mineralisation returned in the adjacent RC drill hole GBNC0005, and announced by Triton on 19 May 2014.

Figure 2. Drill core from Nicanda Hill in Diamond Hole (GBND0001) taken from about 223m to 228m.

The oriented diamond core from holes TMBD0005, TMBD0006 and GBND0001 shows the graphite schist generally dips to the northwest with local folding evident. On this basis, the Company believes the graphite mineralisation potential continues down dip to the northwest to considerably greater depths than already intersected in GBND0001 (371.65m total hole depth).

Presently the drill holes on drill line N2 demonstrate 750m of graphite mineralisation at surface and over 300m vertically. Additional holes are planned to the northwest of hole GBNC0007, to close off the zone of graphite mineralisation on drill line N2.

Drill line N1 is located approximately 400m southwest of line N2, and drill line S1 is 800m southwest of line N2 (see Figure 3).

The drilled graphite mineralization intersections correlated well with the zone of high electrical conductivity defined by the VTEM survey data. The inversion modelling of the VTEM data interpreted the graphite mineralisation to extend beyond 150m depth below surface. The deep intersection of graphite mineralisation in GBND0001 lends further support to this interpretation. Graphite mineralisation to these depths exceed the Company's original target expectations and the Company is excited by the fact that the zone still remains open to the northwest.

Furthermore, the Company is yet to drill on of the ridge of Nicanda Hill, which has an elevation of more than 50m above the collars of the drilled holes.

To date the trenching and drilling at Nicanda Hill prospect has demonstrated graphite mineralization over **1.75km** between drill line S1 and Trench 2 (Figure 3).

The Company is looking to extend the known extents of the graphite mineralisation on the Nicanda Hill prospect with further drill testing of the 5km long high electrical conductivity zone defined by the VTEM survey data.

The graphite mineralisation at Nicanda Hill has been previously shown to include high graphite grades of up to 28.6% graphite carbon (17m down hole in TMBD0005; announced by Triton on 22 January 2014). The RC and diamond core samples from the recent drilling are currently being prepared for delivery to the laboratory.

Initial comparisons of the graphite mineralisation intersected in the RC and diamond holes drilled in 2014 and the holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006 drilled in 2013, suggest the graphite mineralization is visually very similar.

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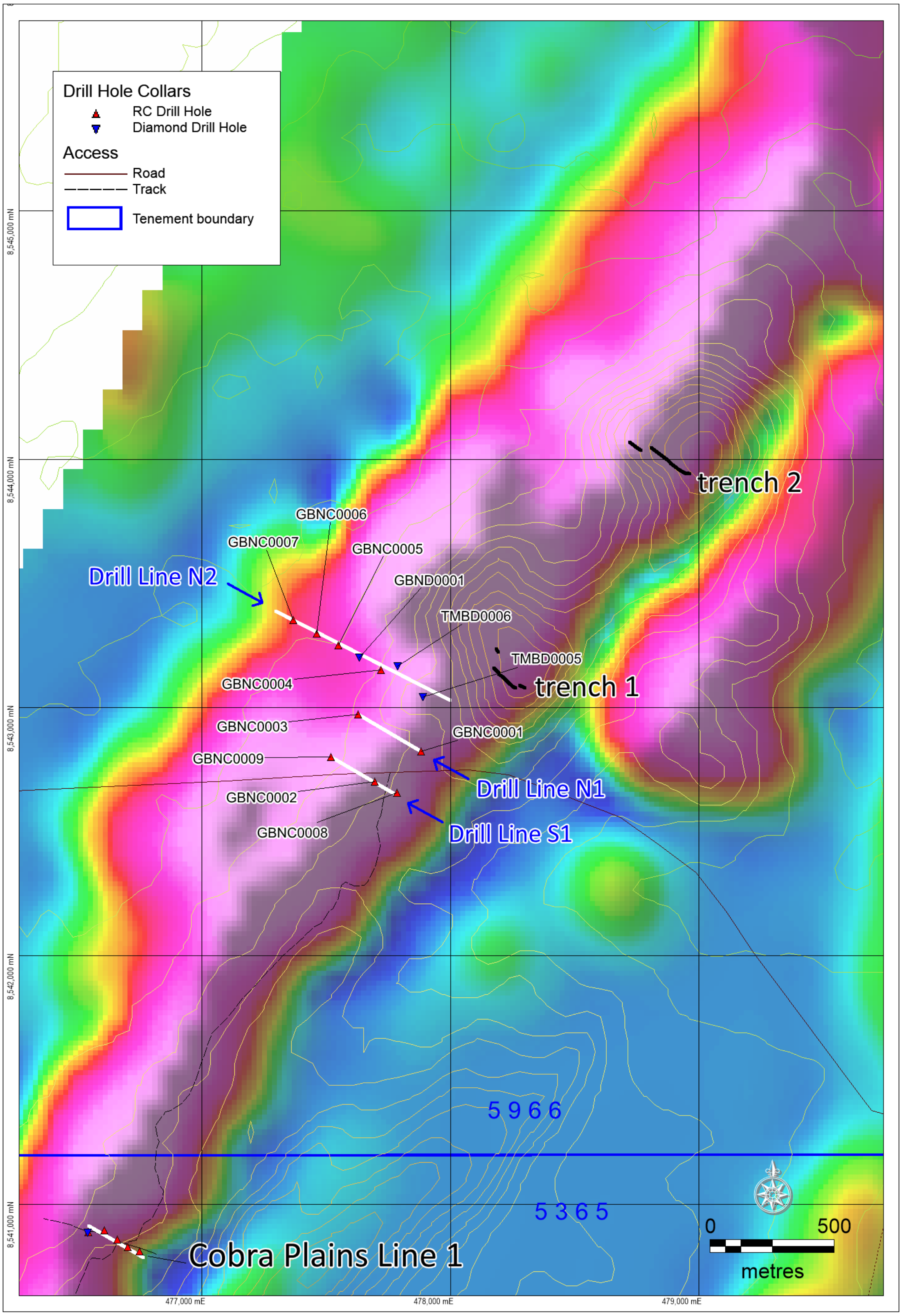

Figure 3. Location of completed RC and Diamond drill holes on the Nicanda Hill prospect. Base image is the 50m conductivity depth slice from the VTEM survey overlain by elevation contours highlighting the topographic high of Nicanda Hill and the ridge east of Cobra Plains. The drill lines N1, N2 and S1 are presented in Figures 1, 4 and 5.

IMPLICATIONS

These latest drill results continue to confirm the Company's belief that the Balama North project can potentially host a market leading and world class graphite deposit. It is anticipated that this drilling will provide the necessary data to estimate a Mineral Resource for this prospect by early 2015.

Triton is optimistic that the current drill program will delineate various continuous high grade graphite mineralised zones at the Nicanda Hill prospect and in doing so could possibly make the Balama North project one of **largest high grade graphite projects in the world**.

Triton is extremely confident of continued exploration success and is looking forward to providing further exploration updates to the market, as the information becomes available.

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 announcement that relates to Exploration Results on Balama North project is extracted from the reports entitled ASX Release "High Grade Graphite Discovery at Nicanda Hill" created 22 January 2014 and ASX Release "Exceptional Graphite Interceptions At Nicanda Hill" created 19 May 2014 and are available to view on www.tritonmineralsltd.com.au The reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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.

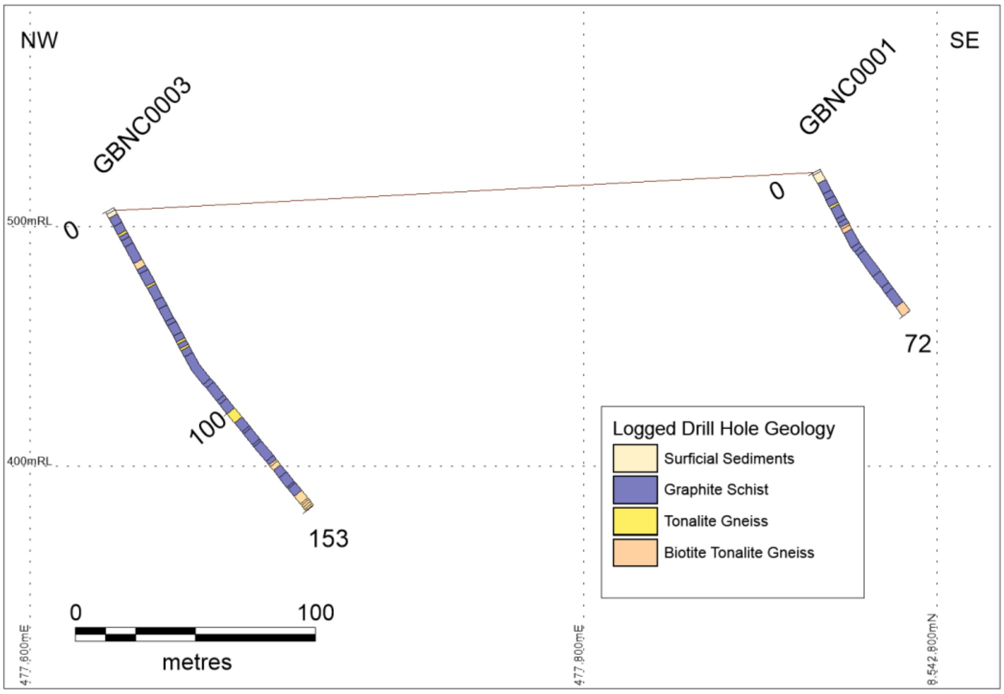

Figure 4. Drill line N1 on the Nicanda Hill prospect showing RC holes GBNC0001 and GBNC0003 completed to date.

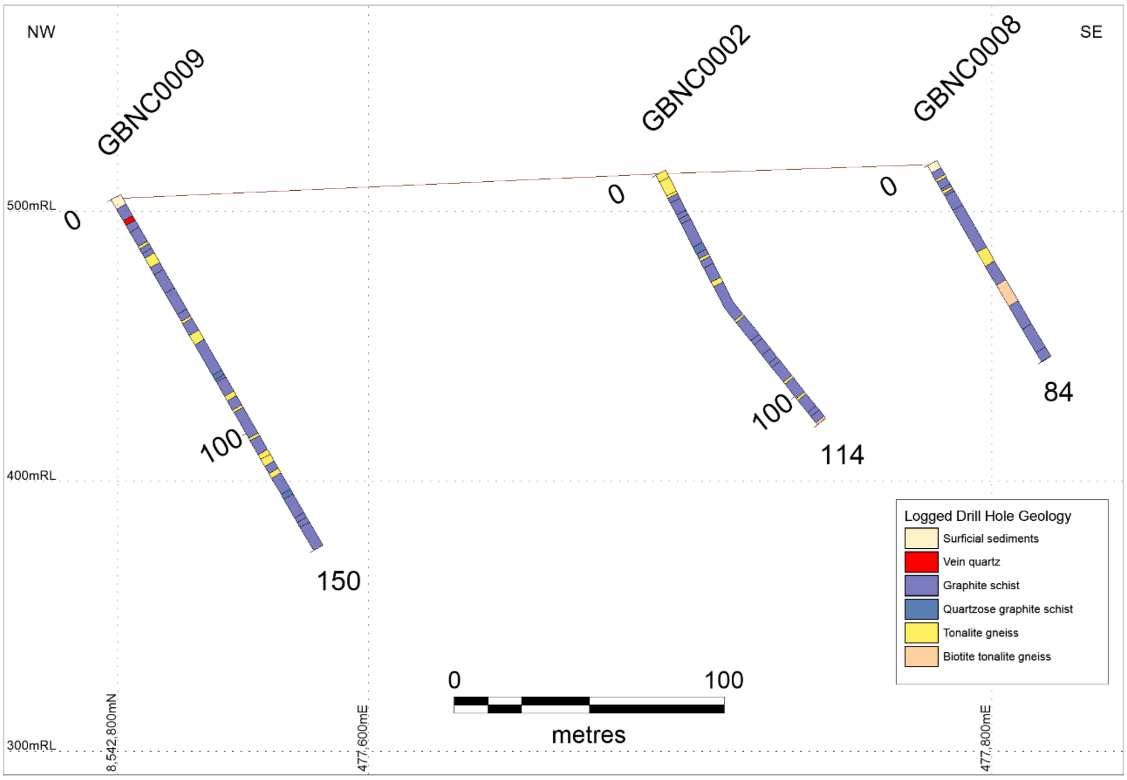

Figure 5. Drill line S1 on the Nicanda Hill prospect showing RC holes GBNC0002, GBNC0008 and GBNC0009, completed to date. The attitude of the stratigraphy will be confirmed with a diamond drill hole to be drilled between GBNC0002 and GBNC0009.

Table 1. Drill holes information GBNC0001 to GBNC0009, GBND0001 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
GBNC0007*	RC	8543354	477367	491	108	-60	150
GBNC0008*	RC	8542657	477784	517	84	-60	150
GBNC0009*	RC	8542801	477518	505	150	-60	134
GBND0001	DD	8543201	477632	500	371.65	-60	126
TMBD0005	DD	8543043	477889	552	176.54	-55	129.9
TMBD0006	DD	8543166	477787	515	185.62	-55	127.9

* dip and azimuth from collar set up provided - awaiting down hole surveys

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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	-60	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
GBNC0007	8543354	477367	491	108	-60	150	0	6	Overburden-gravel	Quartzose graphite schist	15
							6	8	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							10	31	Graphite muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	15
							31	34	Quartzite (>90% QZ)		
							34	36	Tonalitic gneiss		
							36	71	Graphite roscoellite schist	Graphite plagioclase schist	20
							71	74	Tonalitic gneiss		
							74	108	Graphite biotite schist	Graphite roscoellite schist	
GBNC0008	8542657	477784	517	84	-60	150	0	3	Surficial sediments	Graphite felsic schist	40
							3	6	Graphite plagioclase schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	5
							6	7	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							7	10	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							10	11	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	30
							11	12	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							12	13	Graphite roscoellite schist	Graphite roscoellite schist	20
							13	19	Graphite felsic schist		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBNC0008 continued	8542657	477784	517	84	-60	150	19	37	Graphite felsic schist	Muscovite tonalitic migmatite	30
							37	43	Muscovite tonalitic migmatite	Graphite biotite schist	35
							43	51	biotite schist (+graphite)	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
							51	60	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	biotite schist (+graphite)	20
							60	80	biotite schist (+graphite)	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
							80	84	biotite schist (+graphite)		
GBNC0009	8542801	477518	505	150	-60	134	0	4	Surficial sediments		
							4	9	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							9	11	Vein quartz	Graphite roscoellite schist	40
							11	14	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							14	20	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							20	21	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							21	25	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	25
							25	29	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	20
							29	32	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							32	40	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	25
							40	49	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							49	52	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	20
							52	53	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							53	58	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							58	62	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							62	75	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							75	77	Quartzose graphite schist (<90%QZ>75%)	Graphite roscoellite schist	40
							77	84	Graphite roscoellite schist	Graphite biotite schist	10
							84	86	Tonalitic gneiss		
							86	90	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	25
							90	91	Tonalitic gneiss		
							91	102	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							102	103	Tonalitic gneiss		
							103	109	Graphite quartz calcite schist	Tonalitic gneiss	50
							109	111	Tonalitic gneiss	Graphite quartz calcite schist	50
							111	114	Tonalitic gneiss	Graphite quartz calcite schist	20
							114	117	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							117	119	Tonalitic gneiss	Graphite quartz calcite schist	10
							119	126	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							126	128	Quartzose graphite schist (QZ>75%)		
							128	140	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							140	150	Graphite biotite schist		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBND0001	8543201	477632	500	371.65	-60	126	0	1.28	no record		
							1.28	5	Surficial sediments		
							5	17.24	Graphite roscoellite schist	Graphite felsic schist	10
							17.24	24.12	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							24.12	26.09	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							26.09	29.29	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							29.29	42.89	Muscovite biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							42.89	50.48	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							50.48	55.43	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							55.43	59.75	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							59.75	60.33	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							60.33	64.03	Graphite roscoellite schist	Tonalitic gneiss	10
							64.03	64.44	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							64.44	91.47	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							91.47	93.38	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							93.38	110.94	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							110.94	111.28	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							111.28	119.07	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							119.07	119.43	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							119.43	122.07	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							122.07	122.92	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							122.92	126.64	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							126.64	136.65	Graphite biotite schist		
							136.65	138.17	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite tonalitic gneiss	1
							138.17	141.34	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							141.34	142.03	Graphite felsic schist		
							142.03	152.93	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							152.93	155	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	Graphite roscoellite schist	1
							155	173.65	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							173.65	174.65	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							174.65	177.35	Graphite roscoellite schist	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss	10
							177.35	178.04	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							178.04	180.88	Graphite biotite schist	Muscovite tonalitic migmatite	10
							180.88	186.41	Graphite quartz calcite schist	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							186.41	188.55	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							188.55	191.91	Graphite quartz calcite schist	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							191.91	193.65	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							193.65	198.59	Graphite quartz calcite schist	Graphite roscoellite schist	10
							198.59	199.81	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
GBND0001 continued	8543201	477632	500	371.65	-60	126	199.81	203.28	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							203.28	204.62	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							204.62	208.75	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							208.75	210.9	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							210.9	215.29	Graphite quartz calcite schist		
							215.29	228.51	Graphite biotite schist		
							228.51	228.92	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							228.92	239.78	Graphite biotite schist		
							239.78	240.72	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							240.72	254.03	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							254.03	254.44	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							254.44	272.44	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							272.44	272.9	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							272.9	273.91	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							273.91	275.32	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							275.32	284	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							284	287.42	biotite schist (+graphite)		
							287.42	292.53	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							292.53	293.02	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							293.02	304.86	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							304.86	305.54	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							305.54	322.86	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							322.86	323.97	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							323.97	332.58	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							332.58	334.08	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							334.08	338.21	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							338.21	340.73	Graphite biotite schist		
							340.73	342.04	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							342.04	350.55	Graphite biotite schist		
							350.55	351.59	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							351.59	353.64	Graphite biotite schist		
							353.64	362.33	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							362.33	363.92	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							363.92	371.65	Graphite roscoellite schist		
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		

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	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		
							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

HOLEID	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	FROM	TO	Major Lithology	Minor Lithology	% of minor lithology in interval
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		
							88.12	90.04	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							90.04	90.47	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							90.47	93.72	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							93.72	94.79	Felsic schist		
							94.79	96.31	Graphite biotite schist		
							96.31	96.84	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							96.84	97.21	Graphite felsic schist		
							97.21	97.3	Biotite tonalitic gneiss		
							97.3	125.62	Graphite felsic schist		
							125.62	128.09	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							128.09	130.27	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							130.27	133.6	Graphite felsic schist		
							133.6	137.24	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							137.24	141.57	Graphite biotite schist		
							141.57	141.94	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							141.94	149.97	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							149.97	150.24	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							150.24	159.32	Graphite roscoellite schist	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10
							159.32	160	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							160	165.02	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							165.02	165.25	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							165.25	171.82	Graphite biotite schist		
							171.82	172.93	Muscovite tonalitic gneiss		
							172.93	176.31	Graphite roscoellite schist		
							176.31	185.62	Graphite roscoellite schist	Biotite tonalitic gneiss	10

Table 3 – Significant weighted average graphite carbon intercepts for diamond drill holes TMBD00005 and TMBD00006 shown on Figure 1. These two holes were drilled in 2013 on drill line N2 at the Nicanda Hill prospect. 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**

Appendix 1

Balama North Project (Licence 5966 & 5365) Operated under Agreement between Triton Minerals and Grafex Lda. Information pertaining to drill data.

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 single shot 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 RC drill 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 new 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 are encountered, the 3kg sample is allowed to dry before passing through the second stage (50:50) riffle splitter described below. The 3kg RC samples is split using a 50:50 splitter with one half combined with the half split of the consecutive 1m sample to produce a 2m composite sample. This sample will be pulverised (total prep) by the lab to produce a sub sample for assaying. In addition, select RC samples will be submitted for multi-element analysis (55 elements) by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish. Diamond core will be cut in half using diamond impregnated blade on a core saw. Half of the core will be sent to the laboratory for analysis.
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). The diamond drill holes are drilled with a PQ core size collar (approximately 30m deep typically) and HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) core size to the end of hole. Core is oriented using the Reflex ACTII tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. The core recovered is measured and compared directly with drill depths to determine sample recoveries.
	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.	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 is 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 and Diamond drill holes includes recording lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. RC Chip trays and diamond core trays are photographed. Geological descriptions of the mineral volume abundances and assemblages are semi-quantitative.
	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 (HQ3) will be cut in half onsite using a diamond impregnated blade on a brick saw. Half core samples generally 2 metres or less in core length will be submitted to the lab labelled with a single sample name. Each approximately 2m sample will be crushed and a 300g split will be taken. For pulverisation. Samples are generally 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. 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). Where wet samples are encountered, the 3kg sample produced from the 1/8th splitter is left to dry before passing through the 50:50 splitter. The typical composite sample size is 3 to 4kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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°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 blanks, and insertion of field duplicates. Certified standards are inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 (DD, RC and rock chip samples), duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 50. QAQC samples are 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.	Field duplicates are taken on 2m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter. Field duplicates are taken as quarter core splits for diamond core.
	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 to be 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 will be 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.	Twinned RC and diamond holes provided a means of evaluating any bias associated with sampling and drill technique. From the Cobra Plains drilling, field duplicate datasets 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 nine RC drill holes and the interval 0 – 130m for GBND0001. The remainder of hole GBND0001 was logged by trained geological staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	Three RC holes were twinned with diamond holes at the neighbouring Cobra Plains deposit 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.
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 GNBC and GBND 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 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 the drll company using a Reflex singleshot downhole survey tool. Readings were taken at the completion of the hole at an interval spacing of 30 m on the diamond holes, and at the collar and end of hole on the RC holes. Stated accuracy of the tool is is +-1^0. Downhole survey measurements considered to be poor quality are coded as 'Priority 2' and are e excluded from the drill location calcuations.
	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 current data spacing and distribution is insufficient for the purpose of estimating a mineral resources for Nicanda Hill prospect.
	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 are stored at a secure yard on the project 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 the resource estimate completed for the Cobra Plains deposit, located to the southeast of Nicanda Hill. This database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out that resource estimation. No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were undertaken by Optiro or any other external consultant. No additional assay data has been acquired for the drilling at the Nicanda Hill prospect. Internal assessment of the QAQC factors of the assay data will be carried out prior to release of this information.

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 have been 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 $\underline{+}$ 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 – Tables 1 and 2.
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 new assay data are presented.

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.	No new assay data are presented. The significant weighted average graphite carbon intersections reported for holes TMBD0005 and TMBD0006 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 visible graphite) were assigned 0% graphite C in the calculation of the weighted average graphite carbon intercepts. A cutoff value of 2% graphite carbon was applied to determine the interval boundaries.
	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, TMBD0006 and GBND0001. 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 drillholes are required to establish the graphite grade strike and dip continuity to a higher confidence level at depth.
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 and 2 in the body of the text and Figures 4 and 5 as attachments.
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 or GBND) 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 underway on the Nicanda Hill prospect to determine the grade continuity and width of the graphitic units. Exploration activities resumed in April 2014.