ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 November 2015

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Projects:	Mozambique
Balama North	Graphite-Vanadium
Ancuabe	Graphite
Balama South	Graphite

NICANDA WEST (P66) – POSITIVE EXPLORATION AND METALLURGICAL PROGRESS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Limited initial drilling program completed at Nicanda West
- Significant graphite mineralization confirmed by drilling including:
  - **108m at 5.1%TGC** from 2 to 110m end of hole (EOH) in GBNC0095
  - **197.5m at 4.6%TGC** from 2.5 to 200m EOH in GBND0059 (almost entire length of hole)
- Selective zones within mineralized graphite envelope average up to **12.9%TGC**
- **Graphite mineralization dominated by large to jumbo flake**
- Style of graphite deposit is unique in the Balama North Region with similarities to Ancuabe
- **Nicanda West material achieves battery-specification grade of 97.7%TGC** through simple flotation processes in concentrate production cycle
- **>52% of flake >150µ, 13%>300µ** - optimization of flotation process continues
- Nicanda West large-flake deposit developing as ideal complement to the Nicanda Hill deposit

Triton Minerals Limited (ASX: **TON**, **Triton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce further encouraging results for the Nicanda West Prospect (also known as P66) which is located within the Balama North Project in Mozambique.

Triton Minerals Managing Director Brad Boyle said:

"*The positive initial drilling results together with the consistency of the high-purity large-flake graphite recovered during flotation test work represent another decisive milestone in the development of Triton's Mozambique projects and adds an important new dimension to the TMG product range. The initial assays have confirmed grades that are expected for this style of deposit and the predominance of high-value large flake graphite highlights the diversity of high quality graphite concentrates that may be produced from an integrated Nicanda mining operation.*

The wide thicknesses of mineralisation and consistency of grade combined with the lack of any substantial overburden present an ideal open pit mining opportunity which is located on the very doorstep of the world's largest graphite and vanadium resource at Nicanda Hill. The proximity of Nicanda West to the main Nicanda Hill resource allows the sharing of infrastructure and processing facilities and thus improving overall project economics.

Producing Nicanda West concentrates that meets the fundamental battery grade specification of >97%TGC is another important achievement for Triton."

INTRODUCTION

Triton is pleased to announce the initial drilling results from the Nicanda West prospect at the Balama North Graphite Project are considered to be encouraging and of material importance. Nicanda West, which is located 1.2km north west from the main Nicanda Hill deposit, has been tested by a total of 11 diamond and three reverse circulation (RC) drillholes. Assay results have been received for six of these drillholes (Figure 1).

Nicanda West is distinguished by the dominance of large (>150μ) and jumbo (>300μ) flake graphite that forms the main mineral constituent of a gneissic host rock. Given the dominance of high-value flake sizes the minimum targeted average grade of this style of deposit range is 5%TGC. This is in contrast to the more typical deposits of the Balama North region, including Nicanda Hill, where the host rocks comprise graphite-amphibole schist with target average grades of 10%TGC comprising dominantly fine (<75μ) to fine-medium (75-150μ) flake sizes.

The Nicanda West graphite mineralisation is similar in style to that discovered at Triton's Ancuabe Project.

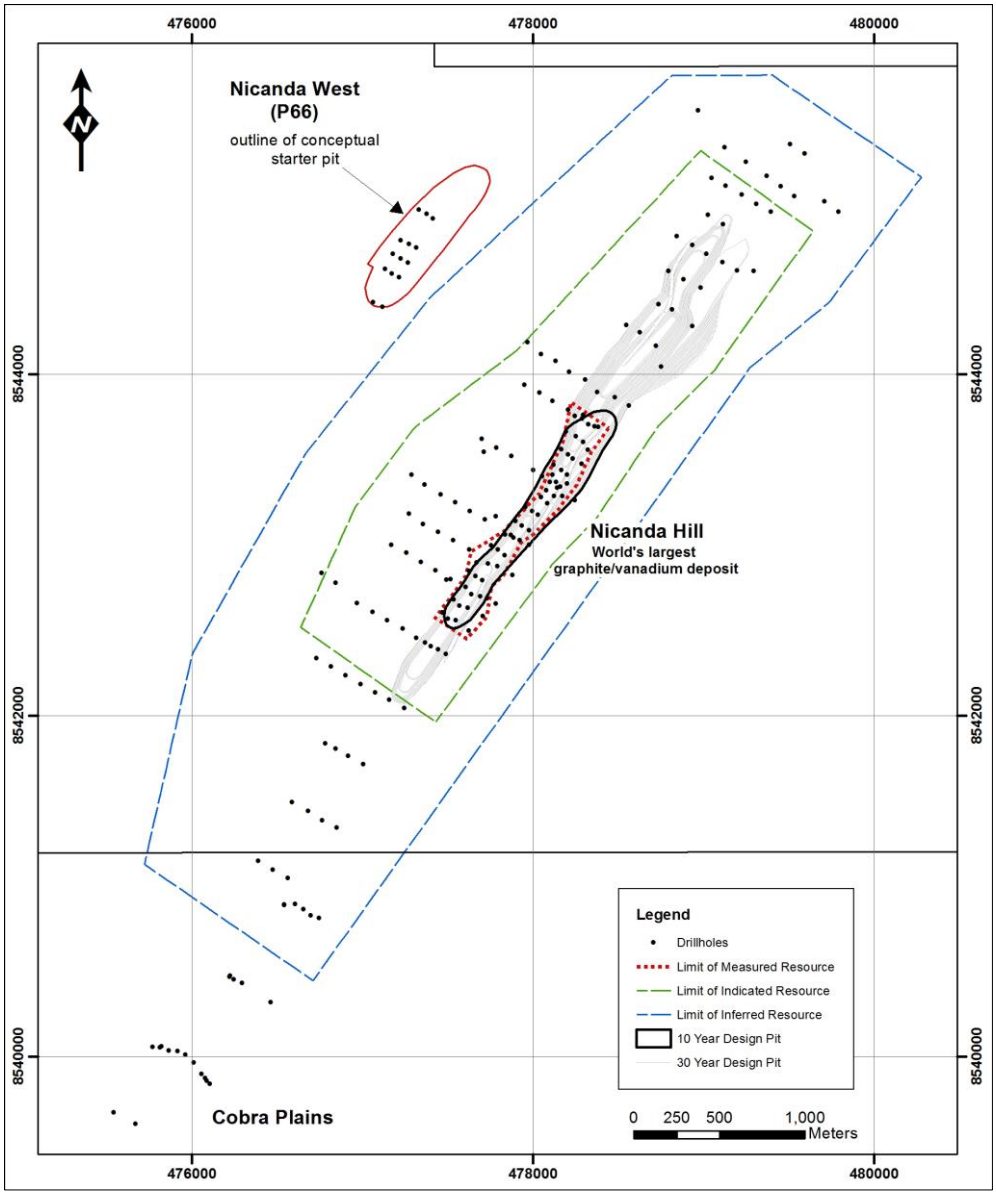

Figure 1: Integrated Nicanda Project Plan

DRILLING RESULTS

Drilling results received to date indicate large thicknesses of graphite mineralisation that form true widths of up to 190m as intersected in GBND0059 which returned an average of 4.6%TGC over the entire length of the hole (including a total of 53m of internal dilution) from near-surface to 200m at the end of hole which finished in mineralisation. Selective higher grade zones, some averaging up to 12.9%TGC, are developed within the broader mineralised zone. The weighted average grade of all intersections above cut off is 6.5%TGC over four stacked units that form a cumulative true width of 92m (Figure 2 and 3).

The drill results received to date for Nicanda West indicate both uniformity and continuity of graphite grade both along strike and down dip, with increasing graphite mineralisation trending towards the north-east of the prospect. The overburden is limited to a 2m thick veneer of alluvial sediments. The initial target at Nicanda West, as suggested by the VTEM data, extends over a minimum strike length of 1,000m. To date only 400m of strike has been drill tested.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Average Grade TGC%
GBNC0095	477270	8544656	487	110.0	125	-60	2.0	110.0	**108.0**	**5.1**
includes							8.0	62.0	54.0	5.9
and							86.0	110.0	24.0	8.2
includes							92.0	102.0	10.0	10.2
GBNC0096	477218	8544572	488	100.0	125	-60	16.0	42.0	26.0	6.2
GBND0055	477226	8544681	487	146.2	125	-60	35.2	47.0	11.9	6.8
and							65.8	105.5	39.6	5.1
GBND0056	477276	8544766	486	152.1	125	-60	7.7	14.6	6.9	8.3
and							17.6	36.0	18.4	6.9
and							64.0	103.8	39.8	5.4
and							111.8	152.1	40.3	3.9
GBND0057	477175	8544592	490	152.1	125	-60	55.7	81.7	26.0	6.5
GBND0059	477228	8544788	485	200.1	125	-60	2.5	200.1	**197.6**	**4.6**
includes							9.0	15.0	6.0	9.3
and							20.0	44.0	24.0	7.0
includes							32.0	37.0	5.0	12.9
and							50.0	77.7	27.7	7.6
and							101.0	132.0	31.0	5.2
and							146.9	161.0	14.1	3.9
and							169.0	200.1	31.1	6.1
includes							177.0	185.0	8.0	9.5

Table 1: Significant Intersection form Nicanda West (3%TGC cut off, maximum 3m internal dilution)
* Average of entire hole includes 53m of internal dilution at <3%TGC

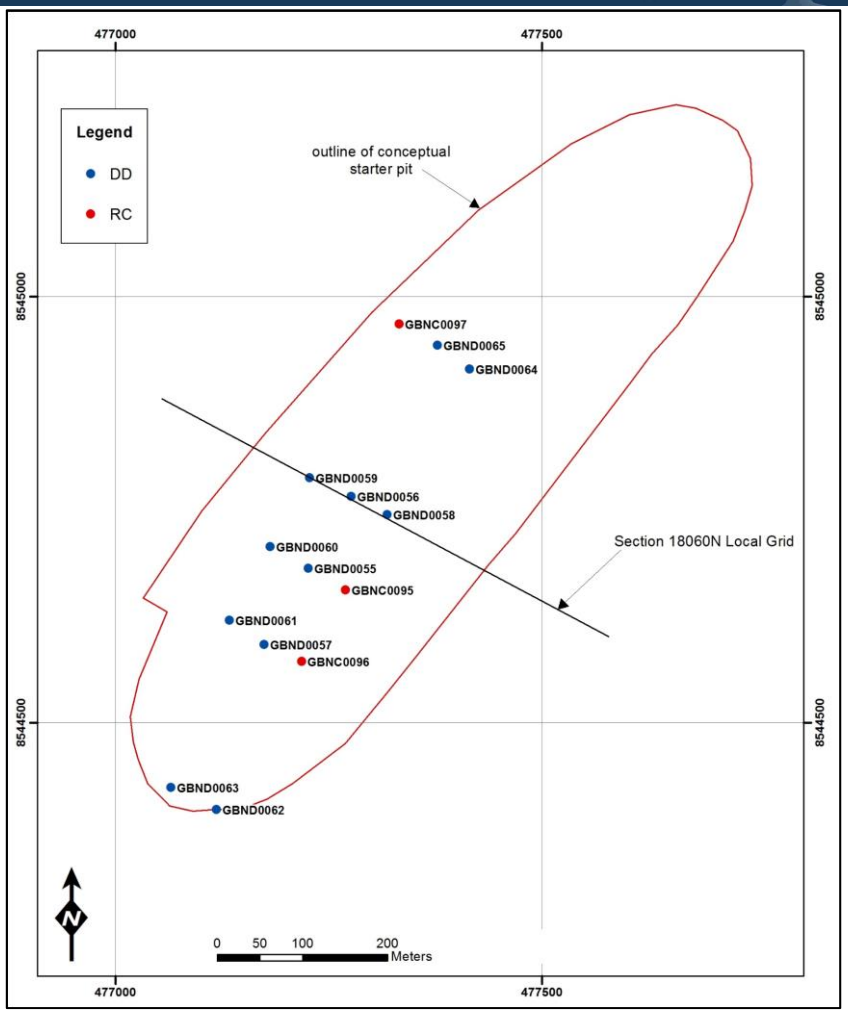

Figure 2: Nicanda West Drillhole Location Plan

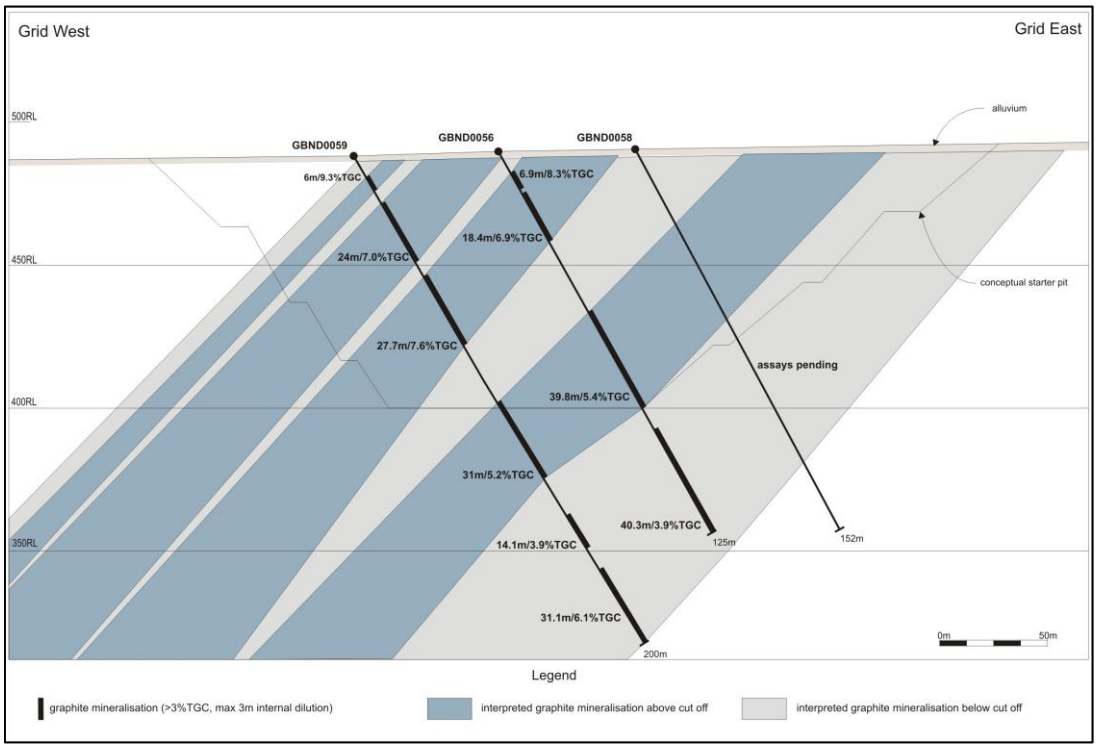

Figure 3: Nicanda West cross section 18060N

Nicanda West is located approximately 1km west from the Nicanda Hill prospect which contains the world's largest graphite and vanadium resources. Triton's Cobra Plains graphite deposit is located along strike from Nicanda Hill towards the southwest. Including Nicanda West, 232 exploration and resource delineation holes have been completed on the Balama North Project. Numerous geotechnical and hydrological holes have also been completed in support of the Nicanda Hill definitive feasibility study (DFS) which is currently underway.

The scope of the DFS has been expanded to include Nicanda West as part of a proposed integrated operation designed to produce high-purity flake graphite in the preferred size ranges from Nicanda Hill, fine (<105μ) and medium (105-150μ) and from Nicanda West large (150-300μ) to jumbo (>300μ).

Although Nicanda West will likely be optimised to produce high-value large and jumbo flake, it will also be able to supply into the <150μ range as a by-product. Nicanda Hill <150μ concentrate has passed suitability trials carried out in the US for the manufacture of spherical graphite and Triton expects that Nicanda West concentrate will perform to similar levels.

NICANDA WEST CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION

Following the positive outcomes from the initial standard flotation tests, as reported previously, a limited production run was carried out by SGS Lakefield OreTest (Perth) to generate a sufficient sample of battery-specification concentrate in order to ship to interested parties and to carry out, at their request, more detailed particle induced x-ray emission (PIXE) and x-ray diffraction (XRD) test work. These testing procedures are specific to the requirements for producing spherical graphite for application in lithium ion batteries.

Flake Size		Nicanda West standard	Nicanda West hi-spec
Mesh	**Micron**	**Mass %**	**Mass %**
50	>300	12.6	6.7
-50 to100	150-300	40.2	37.1
Total	**>150**	**52.8**	**43.8**
100 to -200	75-150	25.0	30.2
200	<75	22.2	26.0
Total	**<150**	**47.2**	**56.2**
Recovery		97.4	96
Grade		**96.1**	**97.7**

Table 2: Comparative flotation test work results from Nicanda West (P66)

By means of a simple four-stage flotation process a total graphitic carbon grade of **97.7%** was achieved with a large proportion of large and jumbo flake preserved.

For non-battery applications a lower grade can be targeted. This would preserve an even more dominant proportion of large flake.

Triton considers these initial metallurgical results to be highly encouraging and is expecting further positive results with the completion of additional optimised metallurgical test work.

CONCLUSIONS

- Drilling results received to date indicate a significant and robust graphite deposit at Nicanda West that is characterised by in-situ large to jumbo flake graphite. There is significant exploration upside with only 40% of the targeted strike length currently drill tested.
- The style of the Nicanda West deposit is unique to the Balama North region and has similarities to the high-value Ancuabe style of mineralisation.
- Metallurgical test work completed to date has achieved very high grades of graphitic carbon with a dominant proportion of large and jumbo flake being preserved.
- Nicanda West graphite is fundamentally suited for battery application with a grade of 97.7%TGC being achieved in a concentrate production cycle using simple flotation.
- Nicanda West is ideally qualified as a both a complement to and component of a larger integrated Nicanda Hill Project that can, uniquely, provide a range of enhanced graphite products including spherical graphite.

Triton believes that the positive initial drilling results together with the consistency of the high-purity large-flake graphite recovered during flotation test work represent another decisive milestone in the development of Triton's Mozambique projects and adds an important new dimension to the TMG product range.

Regards

Brad Boyle
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Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results on the Balama North project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Alfred Gillman, who is a Fellow of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP Geol). Mr. Gillman is an Executive Director of the Company. Mr. Gillman 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. Gillman 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.

Appendix 1

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 West prospect is located on the Balama North Project. The new drill results included in this report were obtained from Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling. The nominal hole spacing of the current program is 100m x 100m. Diamond drill holes are 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 +- 0.5 metres) and reported using the World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South). Downhole surveys of the RC and Diamond 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 is 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 dried before riffle splitting and recorded to monitored results 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	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 are split using a 50:50 splitter with one half combined with the half split of the next consecutive 1m sample to produce a 2m composite sample. This sample is pulverised (total prep) by the lab to produce a sub sample for assaying. In addition, select RC samples is submitted for multi-element analysis (55 elements) by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish. The diamond drill core samples are prepared as quarter core using diamond impregnated blade core saw. Samples generally are defined on the basis of geological contacts and range in drillhole intersections of 1.5 to 3m, with most approximately 2m.
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 200m. The diamond drill holes are drilled with a PQ core size collar (typically around 30m deep) and HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) core size to the end of hole. Core is oriented using the Reflex ACTII tool.
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. Generally drill core recovery is above 95% below the base of oxidation. Core recovery is measured and compared directly with drill depths to determine sample recoveries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 lower 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 showed no statistically significant bias associated with the RC drill technique. Extensive diamond drilling is carried out as part of this program to confirm the QAQC parameters of the sample material. Similar statistical assessments of the sample result bias is undertaken for the current drill program.
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) is cut into quarter core onsite using a diamond impregnated blade on a brick saw. Quarter core samples generally 2 metres or less in core length is submitted to the lab labelled with a single sample name. Each approximately 2m sample is crushed and a 300g split is taken. For pulverisation. Samples are generally defined according to geological unit boundaries. A batch of duplicate samples to sampled quartered core is submitted to the same lab to investigate if any statistical bias is associated with the quarter compared to half core. The results of this study is used to determine the appropriate sample methodology for future drill holes.
	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 is 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. Detection limits for these analyses are considered appropriate for the reported assay grades. In addition, selected drill samples is 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 RC and diamond core samples are submitted to the lab with blind certified standards (4 per 100 samples), blanks (2 per 100 samples) and field duplicates (5 per 100 samples). These QAQC samples represent 11% of the unknown samples analysed. Sample preparation checks for fineness is 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Mr Simon Plunkett, a consultant to the Company, has visually verified the geological observations of most of the reported RC and Diamond drill holes. The geological of all drill chips and core is undertaken by trained geological staff on site.
	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.

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 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 GBNC and GBND holes were surveyed with a differential GPS. Collar RL's were derived from LIDAR topographic data. 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 drill 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 +-1^0. Downhole survey measurements considered to be poor quality are coded as 'Priority 2' and are e 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 LIDAR data obtained in 2015.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 100 m on drill lines spaced 200m 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 sufficient for the purpose of estimating a mineral resources for Nicanda West prospect. On completion of the current drill program and the receipt of all necessary data, the Company will undertake an estimation of the resource for the Nicanda West prospect.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to a maximum of two metres for RC samples. Most diamond core samples are taken as approximately 2m lengths of quarter core, with few samples of up to 3m in length of core for zones of low graphite. Diamond core 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 (magnetic grid) at approximately -60^0 to intersect the mineralised zones approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the geological units. Several characteristic geological units have been delineated in several drill holes giving a higher degree of confidence in the attitude and orientation of the graphite mineralisation. Near continuous sampling of all geological units bearing graphite is routinely undertaken.
	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.	Local increased graphite abundances are observed proximal to small-scale folding and thin tonalite veins. The orientation of these folds and veins is generally parallel to the attitude of the graphitic schist and mineralisation. Thus, the current drilling is not expected to produce any biased samples.
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 Intertek (Perth). Any visible signs of tampering of the samples are reported by the lab. A chain of custody has been maintained for the shipment of the samples to Australia.

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 from the drill holes at was carried out by Maxwells as part of their routine QAQC procedures. This deposit is located to the west of Nicanda Hill. The database was considered by Triton to be of sufficient quality to carry out that resource estimation. A review of sampling techniques was undertaken by Jorvick Resources Ltd – an independent resource consulting firm. The QAQC samples inserted with the reported RC chip samples returned values within the expected value ranges. On this basis, the reported drill assay results are considered representative and suitable for assessing the graphite grades of the intersected graphite mineralisation.

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 Nicanda West Prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence EL5966 within the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique. The licence is 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 2015 Triton increased their holding in the projects to 80% by taking a direct equity interest in Grafex. 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 Nicanda West Prospect of the Balama North Project. **T**he Company has acquired the data from an airborne electromagnetic survey that covers Licences 5966 and 5365. This data has been reprocessed and interpreted with some results included in this release. Small scale exploratory pits dug for ruby and/or graphite exploration have been identified. Data or reports disclosing the results of this work have not been located.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Nicanda West 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 down hole depths of up to 428.55m below surface. Graphitic mineralisation is interpreted to be continuous between the Nicanda West and the Nicanda Hill Prospects of the Balama North Deposit, based on the interpretation of the airborne electromagnetic survey data and drill results. 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 Appendix 4 below
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 cut applied Minimum composite width = 6m Maximum internal dilution = 3m

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.	The significant weighted average graphite carbon (TGC) intersections reported were calculated as core-length weighted assay intercepts. The intersection calculations were made applying a maximum internal dilution of 2m for material below the TGC cut-off grade and a minimum composite width of 2m. Significant intercepts are reported at cut-off grade of 3% TGC.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 drillhole 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. All 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. The reported intersections are considered to be near to true intercept widths.
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 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 several drill holes are pending.
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 all diamond drill holes are measured for bulk densities. This, and additional data from future drill holes is used to estimate average densities for rock types. 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 West prospect to determine the grade continuity and width of the graphitic units.

Appendix 2

Nicanda West Drillhole Collar Table

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX Local Grid	LOCATIONY Local Grid	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH	HOLE-TYPE	AZIMUTH	DIP
GBNC0095	4672	17981	490	110	RC	90	-60
GBNC0096	4677	17883	492	100	RC	90	-60
GBNC0097	4544	18273	487	127	RC	90	-60
GBND0055	4621	17976	490	146.19	DD	90	-60
GBND0056	4614	18075	489	152.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0057	4630	17874	493	152.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0058	4661	18082	491	152.09	DD	90	-60
GBND0059	4562	18065	488	200.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0060	4570	17972	487	173.04	DD	90	-60
GBND0061	4580	17874	489	179.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0062	4695	17683	493	107.48	DD	90	-60
GBND0063	4637	17673	495	110.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0064	4642	18277	488	100.14	DD	90	-60
GBND0065	4595	18278	486	119.94	DD	90	-60