ASX Media/Announcement

12 September 2014

EXCEPTIONAL HIGH GRADE GRAPHITE INTERSECTED AT NICANDA HILL

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Near-surface high-grade intercepts of up to **30.5%** Total Graphic Carbon (TGC) returned from the Nicanda Hill mineralisation footprint (GBND0011).
- Diamond hole (GBND0005) results return strong and continuous graphitic mineralisation over **379m**, including **334.7m** at an average **7.3% TGC** and ending in strong mineralisation.
- High grade zone HG1 has been extended further south to drill section S3 by drilling assay results.
- Significant graphite interceptions having weighted average of TGC grades, including:
    - **334.7m at 7.3% TGC** (GBND0005), including
        - 82.1m at 10.3% TGC
        - 8.9m at 14.4% TGC
        - 44.8m at 11.1% TGC
        - 37m at 12% TGC
        - 10.6m at 15.1% TGC
    - **128m at 9.4% TGC** (GBND0010), including
        - 44m at 12.3% TGC
        - 11.8m at 16.8% TGC
    - **51m at 12.5% TGC** (GBND0011), including
        - 21.2m at 16.4% TGC
        - 10.5m at 18.2% TGC
        - 5m at 22.8% TGC
        - 1.9m at 30.5% TGC
    - **152m at 8.7% TGC** (GBNC0035), including
        - 16m at 13.3% TGC
        - 50m at 12% TGC
        - 22m at 15.4% TGC
        - 8m at 19% TGC (hole ended >10% mineralisation)
- All new drill holes continue to show substantial visable flake graphite and roscoellite from surface to end of hole holes and open at depth.
- Overall drilling assay results at 6.0% TGC cutoff, average **10.24%** TGC.

Triton Minerals Limited (ASX: TON, "Triton", "the Company") is pleased to confirm receipt of the latest assay results from the current RC and Diamond drilling program, which continues to validate substantial high grade graphite mineralisation at the Nicanda Hill prospect.

Triton Minerals Managing Director Brad Boyle said "The multiple interceptions of high grade graphitic mineralisation that are close to surface and grades of up to 30.5% TGC, once again confirms the Company's belief the Nicanda Hill prospect will become one of the world's largest graphite and vanadium deposits.

Further, these latest drill results have continued to validate the extension of the previously identified multiple high grade zones, that are present along the entire mineralisation strike length of 4.8kms and have been identified at surface to depths in excess of 400 vertical metres.

The fundamentals of this quality multi-element project continue to improve with the completion of each and every drill hole."

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY RESULTS

Triton has completed approximately 75% of the current exploratory drilling program on the Nicanda Hill prospect, with fifty (50) RC drill holes and thirty (30) diamond drill holes finished.

The majority of the RC and diamond drill holes have finished in strong graphitic mineralisation and are open at depth. The Company confirms during this drilling program the average hole depth for the RC drill holes are 150m and 200m for the diamond drill holes.

Using a 5%TGC cut off, diamond drill hole GBND0005 returned strong graphitic mineralisation of **334.7m** at an average of **7.3%** TGC, drill hole GBND0010 returned **128m** at an average of **9.4%** TGC and diamond drill hole GBND0011 returned **51m** at an average of **12.5**% TGC. Whilst, RC drill hole GBNC0035 returned a continuous interval from surface of **152m** at an average of **8.7%** TGC.

Triton notes that a number of the graphitic intercepts in these latest drill results are above **15%** TGC and close to surface, including **11.8m** at an average of **16.8%** TGC in diamond drill hole GBND0010 and **21.2m** at an average of **16.4%** TGC, **10.5m** at an average **18.2%** TGC, **5m** at an average of **22.8%** TGC and **1.9m** at an average of **30.5%** TGC in diamond drill hole GBND0011. Also of note RC drill hole has **8m** at an average of **19%** TGC. All high grade intercepts at depth can be projected to either surface or to the base of overburden that on average is only 2m thick.

These strong drill results continue to reaffirm Triton's belief that the graphite mineralisation intensifies and strengthens towards the north of the mineralisation footprint. Further, the interception of the 30.5% TGC has verified the extension of the interpreted HG1 zone southwards to drill section S3.

The drilling results have returned multiple very high grade graphite intercepts close to surface from across the whole of the Nicanda Hill mineralisation footprint of up to **30.5%** TGC, as seen in drill hole GBND0011. These results continue to indicate the strong presence of graphite and vanadium and Triton is confident of further high grade interceptions.

Triton confirms only about 35% of RC and Diamond drilling assay results have now been received back from the SGS South African laboratory. A full-suite ICP (multi-element) analyses including vanadium on all samples are now in progress in laboratories in both South Africa and Australia.

The Company verifies to date, a total of 1,767 assay results have reported at above the 6.0% TGC cutoff, which in turn produces an overall average graphite grade of 10.24% TGC, for whole of the Nicanda Hill prospect.

The significant drill results for the RC and diamond drill holes that have been received by Triton for this latest part of the drilling program are shown in more detail in Table 1.

These drilling results once again continue to reaffirm the Triton's interpretation of the strong and continuous graphite and vanadium mineralisation over a strike-length of 6.2kms.

The current drilling program continues to focus on the northern section of the mineralisation footprint and to the ridges where the highest VTEM response was received.

Triton confirms these latest RC and Diamond drill holes continue to show substantial visable flake graphite and roscoellite from surface to the end of hole with many holes over 200m deep and open at depth.

These drilling results reaffirm and show strong graphitic mineralisation from surface in the northern section of the mineralisation footprint and with less internal dilution from a reduced number of gneiss (non-graphitic) bands.

The assay and visual drilling results continue to confirm strong graphite and vanadium occurrences over substantial thicknesses across the entire mineralisation footprint. Based on these results Triton is confident of further high grade intercepts on the Nicanda Hill prospect.

Within the Nicanda Hill footprint, continuous graphite and vanadium mineralisation has been further demonstrated, both by assay, costean trenching and the logging of drilling samples, over the **4.8kms** strike-length. This mineralized strike-length is expected to increase with further drilling to the north.

Triton confirms the initial metallurgical and mineralogical test work for the Nicanda Hill drill core samples are almost complete, as the Company is currently waiting for the completion of the graphite flake size distribution analysis. Triton expects to receive the metallurgical and mineralogical results shortly from ALS Laboratory Group (Adelaide).

As a result of the recent discoveries, a further bulk sampling program of at and near-surface higher grade material has commenced, in order to provide the Company a better representation of the overall Nicanda Hill graphite-vanadium mineralised material.

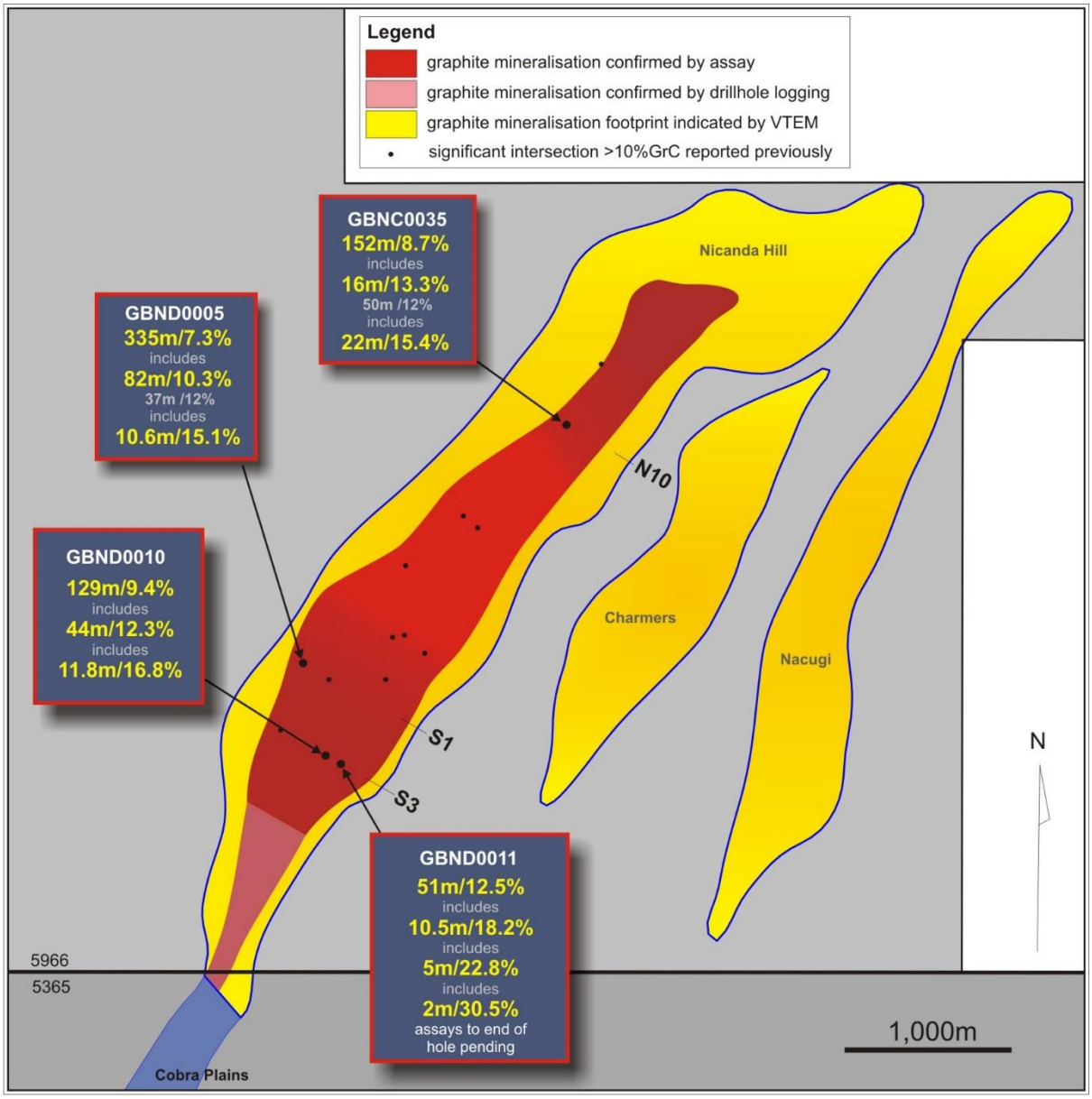


Figure 1. Plan showing significant drilling results at Nicanda Hill on License 5966

CONCLUSIONS

The Company is encouraged by the continued excellent results and remains extremely confident that the Nicanda Hill prospect will become one of largest high-grade graphite and vanadium projects in the world.

These latest drill results confirm the presence of multiple high grade graphite zones that are continuous and extend along the entire length of the mineralisation footprint for a several kilometres from surface to depths in excess of 400 vertical metres.

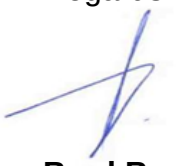
The combined exploration and drilling data received to date continues to both enhance the geological robustness of the flagship Nicanda Hill prospect and the support the rapid advancement towards another JORC 2012 compliant resource by the end of 2014.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TGC% (5% cut off)
GBND0005	477170	8543003	493	429	-60	125	21.9	66.0	44.2	7.8
						includes	32.1	39.0	6.9	11.2
							88.1	422.8	334.7	7.3
						includes	90.1	165.8	75.7	9.3
						includes	340.6	422.8	82.1	10.3
						includes	359.0	368.0	8.9	14.4
						includes	376.6	421.4	44.8	11.1
						includes	384.4	421.4	37.0	12.0
						includes	384.4	395.0	10.6	15.1
						ended in mineralisation				
GBND0010	477319	8542457	509	186	-60	125	56.9	185.5	128.6	9.4
						includes	80.2	124.3	44.0	12.3
						includes	80.2	92.0	11.8	16.8
						ended in mineralisation				
GBND0011	477404	8542407	513	153	-60	125	6.6	57.6	51.0	12.5
						includes	9.4	30.6	21.2	16.4
						includes	14.1	24.6	10.5	18.2
						includes	19.6	24.6	5.0	22.8
						includes	14.1	16.0	1.9	30.5
						assays for 57.6 to 153m pending				
GBNC0035	478739	8544411	490	200	-60	125	0.0	152.0	152.0	8.7
						includes	50.0	66.0	16.0	13.3
						includes	102.0	152.0	50.0	12.0
						includes	130.0	152.0	22.0	15.4
						includes	142.0	150.0	8.0	19.0
						ended in >10% mineralisation				

Table 1. Significant Intersections from RC and Diamond drilling at Nicanda Hill prospect

Triton is optimistic of continued exploration success and looks forward to providing further exploration updates to the market as the information becomes available.

Regards



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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. Alfred Gillman, who is a Fellow of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP Geol). Mr. Gillman is a Non-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.

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, ASX Release "Enormous Graphite Intercepts At Nicanda Hill", created 4 June 2104, ASX Release "Significant High-Grade Graphite Intersected At Nicanda Hill" created 23 June 2014, ASX Release "Nicanda Hill Mineralised Footprint Defined Over 6,200m Strike Length" created 11 August 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.

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 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 400m. Diamond drill holes will be interspersed within the planned drill grid to provide qualitative information on structure and physical properties of the mineralisation. 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 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. 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 drill hole 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 222m (rig capability limit). 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.

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. 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.
	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 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. Similar statitistical assessments of the sample result bias will be 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) will be 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 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. A batch of duplicate samples to sampled quartered core will be 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 will be used to determine the appropriate sample methodology for future drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of the diamond core samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying (105^{o}C), coarse crushing of the diamond core sample down to ~2 mm, split (500g) and pulverizing to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of two certified reference material assay standards, along with certified 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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 most of the reported RC and Diamond drill holes. The geological of all drill chips and core is undertaken by 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.
	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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 spaced 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. 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 Hill 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 upto 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 SGS in South Africa. 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 South Africa.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A QAQC review of the sampling data from the drill holes at Cobra Plains was carried out by Optiro as part of the resource estimate for the Cobra Plains deposit. This deposit is located to the southeast of Nicanda Hill. The Cobra Plains database was considered by Optiro 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. 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 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 July 2014, the parties agreed to modify the Joint Venture terms to allow Triton to acquire 100% equity interest in Grafex and all project licenses. In August 2014, Triton increased their holding in the projects to 80% 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. **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 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 down hole depths of up to 428.55m below surface. Graphitic mineralisation is interpreted to be continuous between the Cobra Plains 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 2 below

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 = 2m Weighted average grades calculated using the Surpac High Grade reporting function using the above parameters
	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 total 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 GrC cutoff grade and a minimum composite width of 2m. Significant intercepts are reported at cutoff grade of 5% TGC.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	V2O5 is calculated from V% using a factor of 1.786
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. 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. 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 Figure 1 in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Assays for all remaining drill holes 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 all diamond drill holes are measured for bulk densities. 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.

Appendix 2

Table 1. Completed drill holes as at 11 September 2014 on the Balama North project on License 5966.

HOLEID	x	y	z	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Type
GBND0001	477632	8543201	501	373	120	-60	DD
GBND0002	477608	8542754	509	185	120	-60	DD
GBND0003	477536	8542681	515	156	120	-60	DD
GBND0004	477621	8542632	513	162	120	-60	DD
GBND0005	477171	8543003	494	429	120	-60	DD
GBND0006	477530	8543026	505	220	120	-60	DD
GBND0007	477709	8542583	519	113	120	-60	DD
GBND0008	477550	8542559	513	135	120	-60	DD
GBND0009	477469	8542606	509	200	120	-60	DD
GBND0010	477319	8542458	510	218	120	-60	DD
GBND0011	477403	8542407	513	153	120	-60	DD
GBND0012	477161	8542093	514	153	120	-60	DD
GBND0013	477671	8542897	511	211	120	-60	DD
GBND0014	476992	8542186	504	207	120	-60	DD
GBND0015	476846	8541809	510	177	120	-60	DD
GBND0016	476760	8541393	544	150	120	-60	DD
GBND0017	478116	8543846	495	279	120	-60	DD
GBND0018	476564	8541049	515	152	120	-60	DD
GBND0019	478290	8543742	500	200	120	-60	DD
GBND0020	478477	8543866	505	200	120	-60	DD
GBND0021	478563	8543866	510	200	120	-60	DD
GBND0022	477847	8543521	508	250	120	-60	DD
GBND0023	478133	8543371	601	275	120	-60	DD
GBND0024	478174	8543288	582	93	120	-60	DD
GBND0025	478004	8543439	537	245	120	-60	DD
GBND0026	478629	8544249	503	267	120	-60	DD
GBND0027	478721	8544169	550	167	120	-60	DD
GBND0028	478752	8544047	579	162	120	-60	DD
GBND0029	478935	8544285	558	111	120	-60	DD
GBND0030	478818	8544381	501	189	120	-60	DD
GBNC0001	477882	8542824	523	72	120	-60	RC
GBNC0002	477694	8542701	514	114	120	-60	RC
GBNC0003	477628	8542973	507	153	120	-60	RC
GBNC0004	477719	8543151	506	117	120	-60	RC
GBNC0005	477548	8543251	497	222	120	-60	RC
GBNC0006	477460	8543298	494	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0007	477367	8543354	491	108	120	-60	RC
GBNC0008	477784	8542657	517	84	120	-60	RC
GBNC0009	477518	8542801	505	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0010	477431	8542854	502	291	120	-60	RC
GBNC0011	477346	8542902	498	118	120	-60	RC

HOLEID	x	Y	z	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Type
GBNC0012	477259	8542957	497	90	120	-60	RC
GBNC0013	477447	8543077	499	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0014	477358	8543125	495	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0015	477274	8543183	492	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0016	477290	8543413	489	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0017	477980	8543001	545	125	120	-60	RC
GBNC0018	477625	8542499	519	90	120	-60	RC
GBNC0019	477490	8542361	518	100	120	-60	RC
GBNC0020	477238	8542511	506	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0021	476971	8542657	506	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0022	477144	8542557	506	130	120	-60	RC
GBNC0023	477057	8542607	506	108	120	-60	RC
GBNC0024	477249	8542044	522	82	120	-60	RC
GBNC0025	477076	8542138	510	84	120	-60	RC
GBNC0026	477788	8543572	495	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0027	477702	8543625	489	114	120	-60	RC
GBNC0028	478041	8543894	491	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0029	478207	8543794	500	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0030	477951	8543941	487	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0031	478383	8543693	507	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0032	479199	8544610	499	102	120	-60	RC
GBNC0033	479111	8544658	494	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0034	478936	8544761	479	186	120	-60	RC
GBNC0035	478739	8544412	490	200	120	-60	RC
GBNC0036	478548	8544291	490	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0037	478215	8544017	491	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0038	478379	8543898	500	192	120	-60	RC
GBNC0039	478308	8543972	495	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0040	479393	8544954	477	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0041	479224	8545056	472	162	120	-60	RC
GBNC0042	479048	8545154	466	138	120	-60	RC
GBNC0043	476904	8542236	501	165	120	-60	RC
GBNC0044	477004	8541715	514	110	120	-60	RC
GBNC0045	476917	8541764	514	150	120	-60	RC
GBNC0046	476784	8541838	507	216	120	-60	RC
GBNC0047	476852	8541343	523	102	120	-60	RC
GBNC0048	476475	8541097	513	218	120	-60	RC
GBNC0049	476392	8541148	510	156	120	-60	RC
GBNC0050	476684	8541441	513	200	120	-60	RC