TRITON MINERALS

ABN: 99 126 042 215

26 September 2017

ANCUABE DFS ON TRACK FOR DECEMBER 2017 DELIVERY

SITE BASED DFS ACTIVITIES COMPLETE, FINAL STAGES OF ENGINEERING UNDERWAY

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **All DFS exploration and development activities at Ancuabe complete and camp demobilised**
- ✓ **Plant layout and plant flowsheet finalised**
- ✓ **Assay results from infill drilling at Ancuabe T16 confirm continuity of mineralisation in the deposit with a potential upside in grade**
- ✓ **Standout results from Diamond Drill (DD) holes at Ancuabe T16**
  - ➢ **26.8m at 8.9% TGC from 23.3m downhole, 10.7m at 8.1% TGC from 66.9m downhole (IVD061)**
  - ➢ **22.1m at 8.6% TGC from 0m downhole, 15.1m at 9.6% TGC from 38.3m downhole (IVD059)**
  - ➢ **15.5m at 7.4% TGC from 11.9m downhole, 10.3m at 7.6% TGC from 59.5m downhole (IVD060)**
- ✓ **Strong in-country progress and government support**

Triton Minerals Limited (**Triton** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that the achievement of several recent key milestones has placed the Ancuabe Graphite Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) firmly on track for completion in December 2017.

The rapid and positive progress on the flagship Ancuabe Graphite Project should allow Triton to commit to a development decision in early 2018.

Key achievements in recent weeks have included:

- The completion of all on-site activities, including DFS exploration and development work and the demobilisation of the camp
- EPC and Financing MOU – DD phase underway
- Offtake Framework Agreement – DD phase underway
- Final engineering phase underway and preparation of DFS report commenced
- Plant flowsheet and plant layout finalised (see Figure 1). Ancuabe utilises simple mechanical flotation with no chemical purification.

In addition, the 2017 DFS drilling program at T16, consisting of 60 holes for 5,148 m including 36 DD holes for 2,831 m and 24 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 2,317 m. Four geotechnical DD holes totalling 693.2 m were also drilled at and intersected graphite mineralisation which will be used to inform the Mineral Resource model.

All samples from the DFS drilling have now been shipped to the laboratories for analysis with more than 60% of the assays already received. The results to date confirm the continuity of the T16 deposit with a potential for an increase in grades within the existing resource and extension beyond the current resource envelope.

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Triton's Managing Director, Peter Canterbury said

"It is extremely pleasing that our expedited DFS approach is on track for a December 2017 completion against a backdrop of strengthening forecast demand for graphite and reports of prices increasing by 30%. The price increase has been driven by various challenges to the traditional sources of supply in China and the rapidly increasing demand outlook".

"General consensus is that the electric vehicle market is expected to grow substantially faster than previous forecasts and we are experiencing a paradigm shift in the transportation industry away from the traditional internal combustion engine. Electrification of motor vehicles was the major topic at the Frankfurt Motor show with announcements from most major car manufacturers. Governments are following suit and the Chinese government has announced that it is working on a timetable to end production and sales of traditional energy vehicles."

"The assay results in this announcement demonstrate that the Ancuabe deposit continues to deliver results above our expectations with excellent grades over significant thickness and depth. We are also seeing promising intersects at shallow depths outside the existing resource which will provide potential benefits in reducing mining costs and extending the life of T16."

"The Mozambique government remains supportive of the graphite developments in the Cabo Delgado province and this was emphasised in a recent meeting with the Governor of Cabo Delgado where an offer of assistance was extended to help accelerate our development where possible."

"We also are continuing our engagement with our Offtake, EPC, Financing and Project Investment MOU parties out of China and will be progressing these discussions next month."

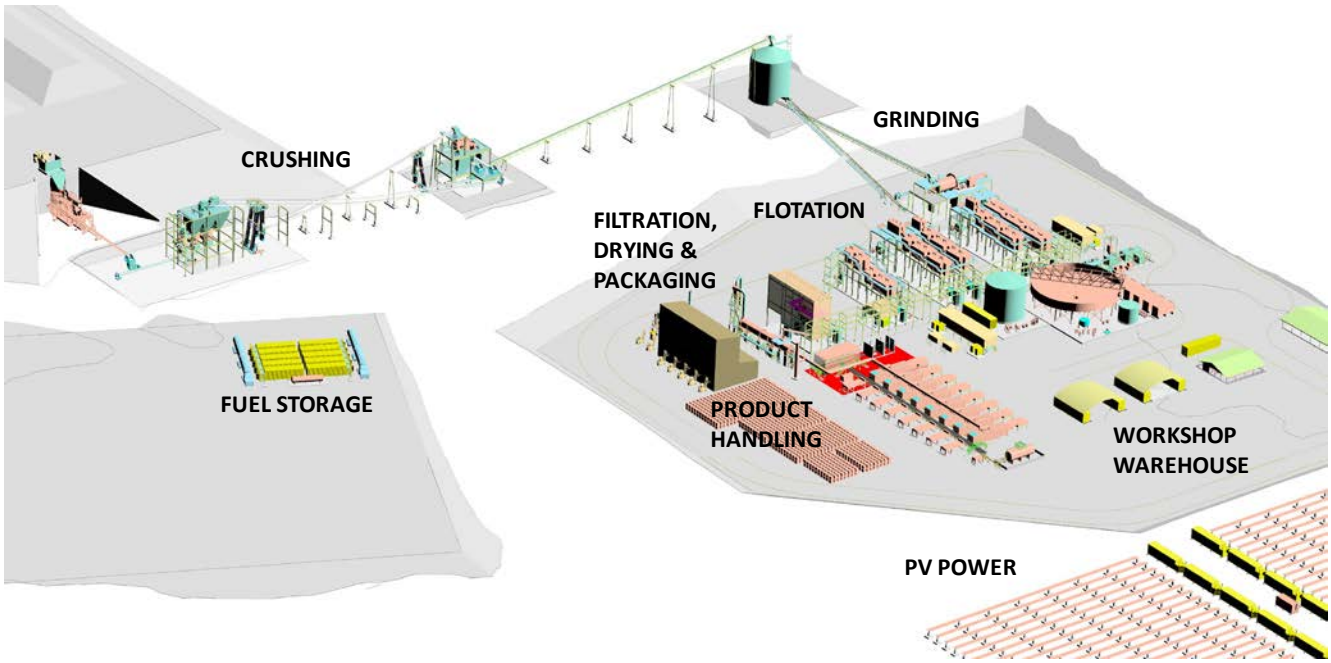

Figure 1: Plant layout showing the major operational areas for Triton's Ancuabe graphite plant.

Full details of the assay results can be found in Appendix 1.

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The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1: DETAILS OF EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Mineral Resource

Triton announced maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for the T16 project in April 2017 (8.4 Mt at 7.8% TGC for 659,000 t of contained graphite, see ASX announcement, 10 April 2017. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed).

Exploration Summary

The first phase of exploration drilling at T16 was during October to December 2016 and which resulted in the estimation of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate announced in April 2017.

The second phase drill program at T16 was recently completed with the aim of extending the Mineral Resource and upgrading some of the Inferred to Indicated category for use in a Feasibility Study.

The 2017 exploration drilling at T16 consisted of 60 holes for 5,148 m including 36 DD holes for 2,831 m and 24 RC holes for 2,317 m. Four geotechnical DD holes totaling 693.2 m were also drilled and intersected graphite mineralisation which will be used to inform the Mineral Resource model.

The results reported in this announcement are from DD holes IVD059, IVD060 and IVD061 drilled across the centre of the deposit. Refer Figure 1 and Figure 2 for a map of T16 drill collars, Table 1 for collar coordinates and Table 2 for TGC assay results of main intercepts.

Methodology

The geological logging and assay data were imported into Micromine™ 2014 software and validated for overlapping intervals and sample depths below final hole depth. Standard, blank and duplicate sample results were provisionally reviewed and deemed to be within generally acceptable limits. Umpire sample results are awaited and will be evaluated during the Mineral Resource estimate phase. The assays were compared with estimated graphite content; logged geology and core photographs. The intercepts reported in this announcement are presented in cross section Figure 4 and in Table 2. The intercept widths reported are apparent (down-hole) and do not represent true width, due to the holes being vertical while the mineralisation is estimated to dip at about 20 degrees to the NW. However, the reporting of apparent widths is not considered likely to have a material effect on the project, given this relatively shallow dip of the mineralised layers.

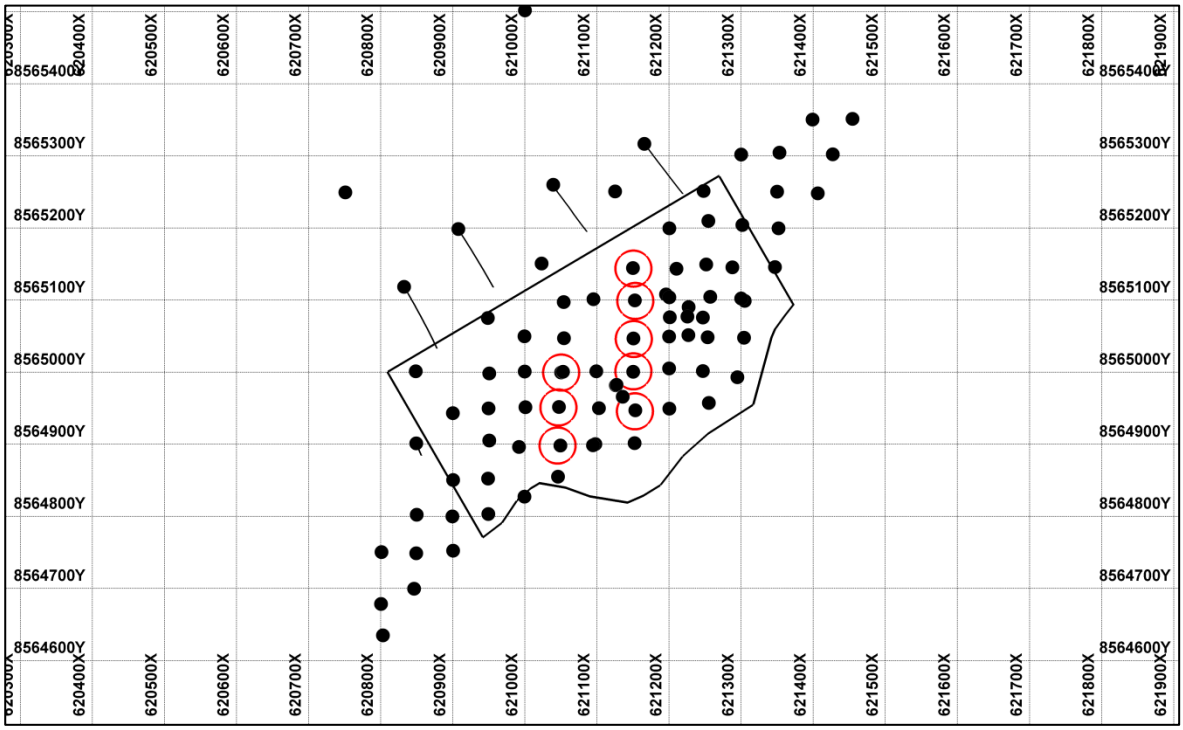

Figure 1: Overview map of T16 showing the April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource extent (black polygon) and drill collars (black dots). Red circles highlight reported collar positions, including those reported 3 August 2017. Map grid 100 m x 100 m. North to the top.

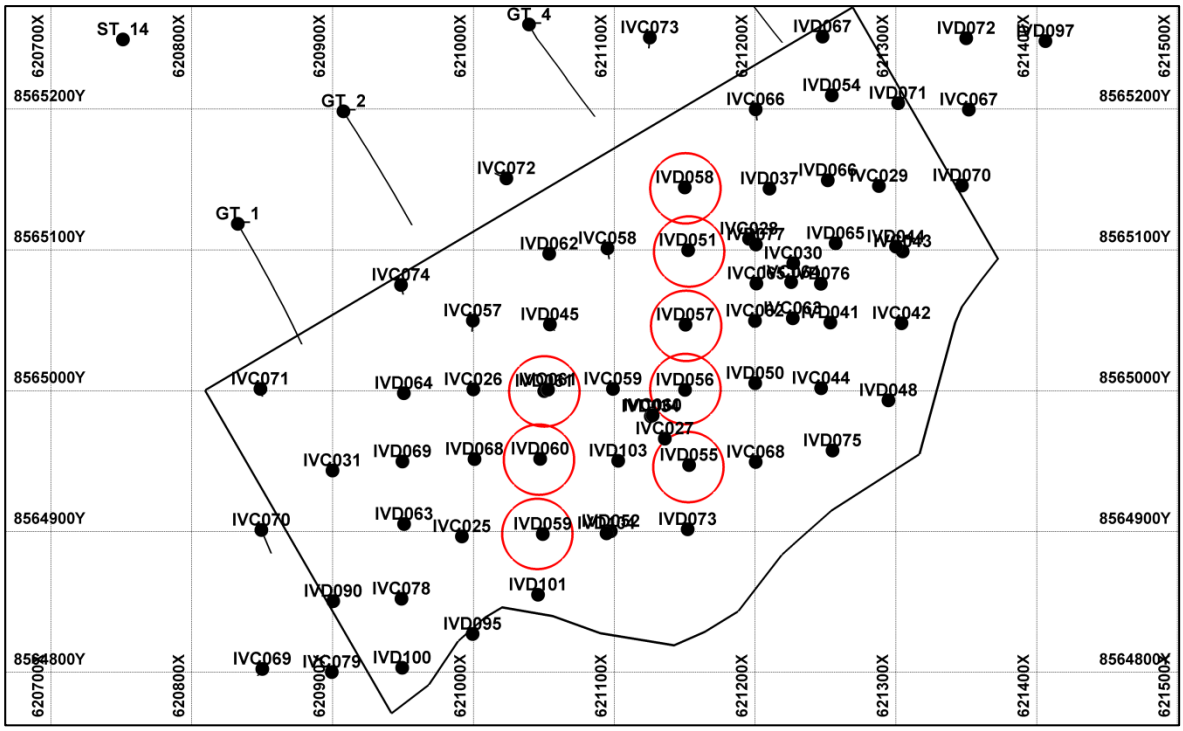

Figure 2: Detailed map of T16 showing the April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource extent and drill collars. Red circles highlight reported collar positions, including IVD055, IVD056, IVD057, IVD051 and IVD058 reported on 3rd August 2017. Map grid 100 m x 100 m. North to the top.

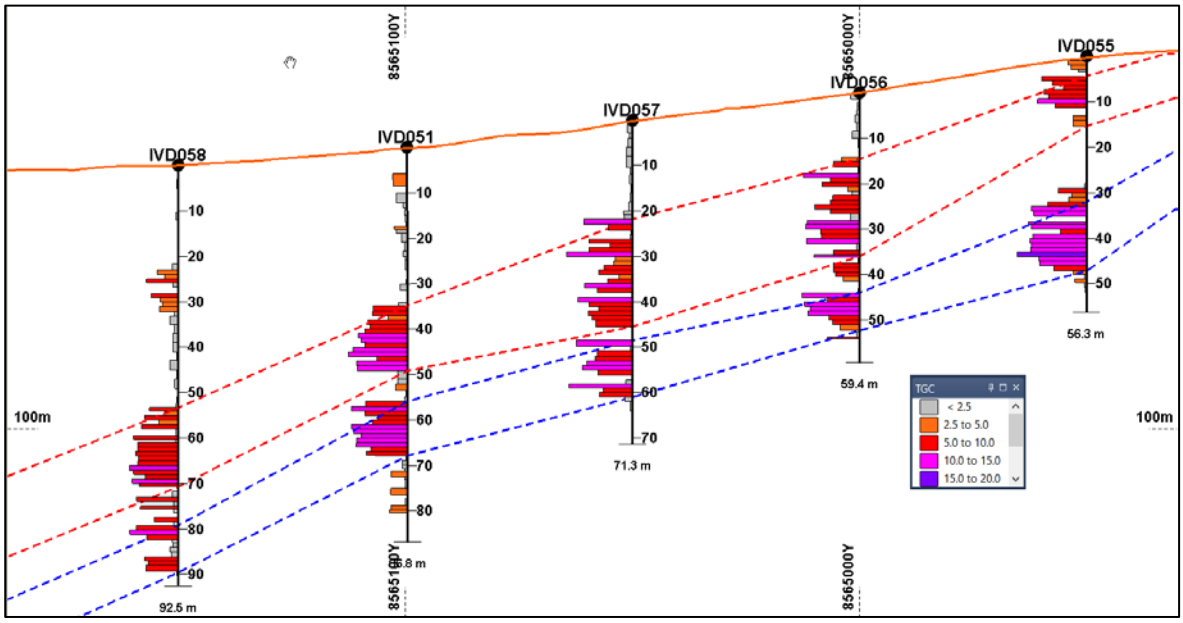

Figure 3: Section line 621150E at T16 for analytical results reported 3rd August 2017. TGC assays = bar graphs to the left of the drill traces. Dashed lines are interpreted geological contacts. Depths downhole in metres. Looking east. No vertical exaggeration.

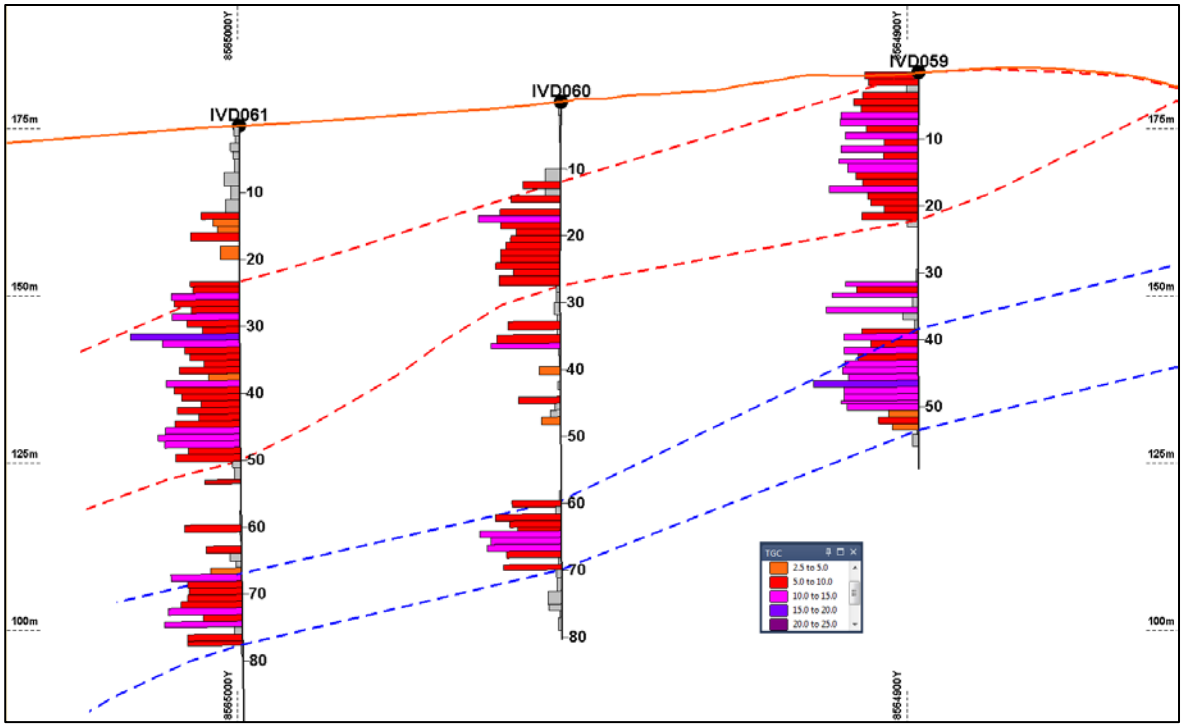

Figure 4: Section line 621150E at T16. TGC analyses = bar graphs to the left of the drill traces. Dashed lines are interpreted geological contacts. Depths downhole in metres. Looking east. No vertical exaggeration.

Table 1: Drill collar coordinates, final depths, inclination and target numbers. All coordinates reported in WGS84, UTM Zone 37S. Coordinates are rounded to the nearest whole number. Final depths are rounded to the first decimal place. All surveyed by differential GPS.

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Final Depth	Inclination	Type	Target
IVD059	621049	8564898	183.5	59.4	Vertical	DD	T16
IVD060	621047	8564952	179.0	80.4	Vertical	DD	T16
IVD061	621050	8565000	175.4	89.4	Vertical	DD	T16

Table 2: Significant TGC assay results, including the reported intervals. Other results are shown graphically in cross sections in the figure above. Depths and values rounded to one decimal point. nd = not detected.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	TGC (%)	SampleID
IVD059	0.0	1.0	8.0	TMS00262
IVD059	1.0	2.0	7.5	TMS00263
IVD059	2.0	3.0	1.8	TMS00264
IVD059	3.0	4.0	8.3	TMS00265
IVD059	4.0	5.0	9.7	TMS00266
IVD059	5.0	6.0	8.6	TMS00267
IVD059	6.0	7.0	11.6	TMS00268
IVD059	7.0	8.0	11.7	TMS00269
IVD059	8.0	9.0	7.8	TMS00270
IVD059	9.0	10.0	10.9	TMS00271
IVD059	10.0	11.0	5.1	TMS00272
IVD059	11.0	12.0	11.6	TMS00273
IVD059	12.0	13.0	5.2	TMS00274
IVD059	13.0	13.7	11.9	TMS00275
IVD059	13.7	15.0	10.6	TMS00276
IVD059	15.0	16.0	9.3	TMS00280
IVD059	16.0	17.0	8.3	TMS00281
IVD059	17.0	18.0	13.3	TMS00282
IVD059	18.0	19.0	7.5	TMS00283
IVD059	19.0	20.0	7.1	TMS00284
IVD059	20.0	21.0	5.1	TMS00285
IVD059	21.0	22.1	8.4	TMS00286
IVD059	38.3	39.0	8.4	TMS00303
IVD059	39.0	40.0	11.1	TMS00304
IVD059	40.0	41.0	7.1	TMS00305
IVD059	41.0	42.0	11.1	TMS00306
IVD059	42.0	43.0	9.0	TMS00307

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	TGC (%)	SampleID
IVD059	43.0	44.0	11.0	TMS00308
IVD059	44.0	45.0	11.3	TMS00309
IVD059	45.0	46.0	10.4	TMS00310
IVD059	46.0	47.0	15.7	TMS00311
IVD059	47.0	48.0	11.1	TMS00312
IVD059	48.0	49.0	11.1	TMS00313
IVD059	49.0	49.5	11.6	TMS00314
IVD059	49.5	50.5	10.7	TMS00315
IVD059	50.5	51.5	4.5	TMS00316
IVD059	51.5	52.5	6.0	TMS00317
IVD059	52.5	53.4	3.9	TMS00318
IVD060	11.9	13.0	5.6	TMS00330
IVD060	13.0	14.0	2.3	TMS00331
IVD060	14.0	15.0	7.4	TMS00332
IVD060	15.0	16.0	0.1	TMS00333
IVD060	16.0	17.0	9.0	TMS00334
IVD060	17.0	18.0	12.3	TMS00335
IVD060	18.0	19.0	8.9	TMS00336
IVD060	19.0	20.0	6.6	TMS00337
IVD060	20.0	21.0	7.4	TMS00338
IVD060	21.0	22.0	8.1	TMS00339
IVD060	22.0	23.0	8.9	TMS00340
IVD060	23.0	24.0	8.9	TMS00341
IVD060	24.0	25.0	9.6	TMS00342
IVD060	25.0	26.0	7.0	TMS00343
IVD060	26.0	27.4	9.1	TMS00344
IVD060	59.5	60.4	7.3	TMS00376

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	TGC (%)	SampleID
IVD060	60.4	61.5	0.8	TMS00377
IVD060	61.5	62.5	9.8	TMS00378
IVD060	62.5	63.5	7.7	TMS00379
IVD060	63.5	64.0	6.5	TMS00380
IVD060	64.0	65.0	12.2	TMS00381
IVD060	65.0	66.0	10.5	TMS00382
IVD060	66.0	67.0	11.1	TMS00383
IVD060	67.0	68.0	8.2	TMS00384
IVD060	68.0	69.0	0.4	TMS00385
IVD060	69.0	69.9	8.7	TMS00386
IVD061	23.3	24.0	7.4	TMS00412
IVD061	24.0	25.0	7.0	TMS00413
IVD061	25.0	26.0	10.2	TMS00414
IVD061	26.0	27.0	9.8	TMS00418
IVD061	27.0	28.0	7.2	TMS00419
IVD061	28.0	29.0	10.1	TMS00420
IVD061	29.0	30.0	7.9	TMS00421
IVD061	30.0	31.0	5.5	TMS00422
IVD061	31.0	32.0	16.3	TMS00423
IVD061	32.0	33.0	11.6	TMS00424
IVD061	33.0	34.0	8.2	TMS00425
IVD061	34.0	35.0	7.5	TMS00426
IVD061	35.0	36.0	5.3	TMS00427
IVD061	36.0	37.0	9.0	TMS00428

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	TGC (%)	SampleID
IVD061	37.0	38.0	4.7	TMS00429
IVD061	38.0	39.0	11.0	TMS00430
IVD061	39.0	40.0	9.8	TMS00431
IVD061	40.0	41.0	8.7	TMS00432
IVD061	41.0	42.0	5.8	TMS00433
IVD061	42.0	43.0	9.4	TMS00434
IVD061	43.0	44.0	6.2	TMS00435
IVD061	44.0	45.0	9.7	TMS00436
IVD061	45.0	46.0	11.2	TMS00437
IVD061	46.0	47.0	12.3	TMS00441
IVD061	47.0	48.0	11.3	TMS00442
IVD061	48.0	49.0	7.8	TMS00443
IVD061	49.0	50.1	9.7	TMS00444
IVD061	66.9	68.0	10.6	TMS00459
IVD061	68.0	69.0	8.1	TMS00460
IVD061	69.0	70.0	7.9	TMS00464
IVD061	70.0	71.0	8.1	TMS00465
IVD061	71.0	72.0	9.1	TMS00466
IVD061	72.0	73.0	11.1	TMS00467
IVD061	73.0	74.0	5.8	TMS00468
IVD061	74.0	74.8	11.6	TMS00469
IVD061	74.8	75.9	1.2	TMS00470
IVD061	75.9	76.9	8.2	TMS00471
IVD061	76.9	77.6	8.2	TMS00472

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Ancuabe T16 is based on information compiled by Dr Andrew Scogings, who is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and consultant to Triton. Dr Scogings is a Member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012) Dr Scogings consents to the inclusion of such information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Bibliography

1. Triton Minerals Ltd (2017). Ancuabe graphite resource increases by 87%. Maiden T16 resource. Maiden Indicated Resource, 10 April 2017. Triton Minerals, Perth, Australia.
2. Triton Minerals Ltd (2017). New high-grade drilling results at Ancuabe, 3 August 2017. Triton Minerals, Perth, Australia.

APPENDIX 2: JORC (2012) Table 1.

JORC (2012) Table 1. Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The drill results are from Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling carried out during October to December 2016 and during May to August 2017. • Diamond drill holes are interspersed within the RC drill grid to provide qualitative information on structure and physical properties of the mineralization. • Diamond core (PQ and HQ3) was cut into quarter core onsite using a diamond impregnated blade on a core saw. Quarter core samples were generally 1 metre in length. • RC samples were collected on the rig. Two 1 m samples from the drill cyclone were collected into plastic bags. One of each set of two 1m samples was passed through a riffler splitter to reduce the sample size to 1 -2kg.
Drilling techniques	• The RC drill rig used a 5.5 inch diameter hammer. • The diamond drillholes were drilled with a PQ core size collar and HQ3 (61.1 mm diameter) core size to the end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	• 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 was above 95% below the base of oxidation. Core recovery was measured and compared directly with drill depths to determine sample recoveries. • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Water entrainment into the sample was minimized through the use of additional high pressure air supply down hole. Wet samples were recorded as these generally have lower sample recovery.
Logging	• Geological logging was 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 was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). • The mineralogy, textures and structures were recorded by the geologist into a digital data file at the drill site, which were regularly submitted to CSA Global's Perth office for compilation and validation. Logging of RC and Diamond drill holes includes recording lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. RC Chip trays and DD core trays were photographed. Geological descriptions of the mineral volume abundances and assemblages are semi-quantitative. • All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core (PQ and HQ3) was cut into quarter core onsite using a diamond impregnated blade on a core saw. Quarter core samples generally 1 metre or less in core length are submitted to the lab labelled with a single sample name. Samples are generally defined according to geological unit boundaries. • RC samples were collected on the rig. The samples were not split at the cyclone, but were

Criteria	Commentary
	passed through a single stage riffler splitter to reduce the sample size to about 1kg. The second sample bag from each set of two samples is retained for record purposes. The majority of samples are dry. • The sample preparation of the diamond core samples involved oven drying (105°C), coarse crushing of the diamond core sample down to ~10mm, split and pulverizing to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage. • Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material assay standards, along with both certified silicate blanks and blanks comprised of locally-sourced gneiss aggregate. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM, or standards), duplicates and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for both DD and RC sample streams. • CRM samples GGC006 (7.68% TGC); GGC009 (2.41% TGC) and GGC010 (4.79% TGC) were obtained from Geostats Pty Ltd. • Field duplicates are taken on 1m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter. Field duplicates DD have been taken as quarter core splits for diamond cores. • The drill sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation at the VTEM targets based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and anticipated graphite percent value ranges.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assays were by industry standard methods for total carbon (TC), total graphitic carbon (TGC) by infrared analyser and sulphur analysis. • The CRM, blank and duplicate results are within acceptable limits and indicate that the field and laboratory sample preparation was under control and that the assays for TGC and Sulphur are acceptable. • The assays were imported into geological software and compared with visual graphite estimates and logged geology. There was good correlation between logged geology, visually estimated grades and assayed TGC. • Visual grade estimates of in situ flake graphite content are not quantitative. The visual estimate ranges are: Low (< 5% flake graphite); Medium (5 to 10% flake graphite) and High (> 10% flake graphite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Mr Rob Barnett, an Associate of CSA Global, visually verified geological observations of some of the reported RC and Diamond drillholes at Targets T12 and T16. He was on site for two weeks at the start of the drill programme and later for one week follow-up and provided mentoring to the geologists. • The geological logging of all drill chips and core was undertaken by trained geological staff on site. • Sample information is recorded at the time of sampling in electronic and hard copy.
Location of data points	• Collar locations for all 2017 holes at T16 were initially positioned with a hand-held GPS. The RL values were derived by fitting the collars to a LIDAR topographic surface. • The dip and azimuth of some of the deeper DD holes was measured by the drill company using a Reflex downhole survey tool. • The 2016 drill collars were surveyed in February 2017 by a registered surveyor from local company TOPOTEC using differential GPS methods. The 2017 drill collars were surveyed in August 2017 by Topotec.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill hole spacing at T12 is 50m on north-south drill lines spaced 50 m apart in the eastern part of the deposit (east of line 617150E). The nominal drill hole spacing to the west of line 617150 is 50m on north-south lines spaced 100 m apart. • The nominal drillhole spacing at T16 is 50m on drill lines spaced 50 m apart. • Based on the geology at Ancuabe, which is a gneissic terrane, a drill spacing of between 50 m and 100m is considered sufficient for classification of Inferred and / or Indicated Mineral Resources in terms of geological confidence. • Samples have been collected at 1 metre for RC samples. Most diamond core samples are taken as approximately 1m lengths of quarter core, with barren core being sampled 2m either side of graphite intersections. Barren core was not sampled other than the 2m samples either side of graphite intersections. Diamond core sample breaks corresponded to geological boundaries wherever possible.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The holes were generally drilled vertically. The interpreted dip of the geological units has been estimated to be 10° to 25° to the northwest. The geological units appear to pinch and swell and be affected by gentle folding and possibly some faults. • The drilling inclination was considered to be appropriate for the style of geology, including the effects of lateral pinching and swelling and localised folding
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by Triton. Samples are stored at a secure yard on the project prior to shipping to South Africa for preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The logging and assay data was imported into Micromine and validated for overlapping intervals, depths below final hole depth and for comparison of assays with visually-logged graphite content and geology. • Mr R Barnett, an Associate of CSA Global, visited the assay laboratories to audit sample preparation and assays procedures. • The audits and reviews indicated that laboratory procedures were satisfactory and fit for purpose, and that the assays reported to date were acceptable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Ancuabe T12 to T16 targets are within Exploration Licence 5336 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 2014 Triton increased their holding in the projects to 80% by taking a direct equity interest in Grafex. • 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	• No previous systematic graphite exploration is known to have been undertaken prior to Triton's interest in the area.
Geology	• The Ancuabe tenements are underlain mainly by rocks of the Proterozoic Meluco Complex to the north that comprise granitic to tonalitic gneiss and, to the south, by rocks of the Lalamo Complex that comprise mainly biotite gneiss. • The eastern portions of 6357L are underlain by Cretaceous sediments belonging to the

Criteria	Commentary
	Pemba Formation. • The Meluco Complex consists of orthogneisses mainly of granitic to granodioritic composition, with tonalitic rocks as a subordinate component.
Drill hole Information	• The coordinates for the reported holes are tabulated in the accompanying report.
Data aggregation methods	• The samples have been aggregated using a length weighted average method. • No lower cut-off grades were applied, as the limits of graphitic mineralisation are interpreted to be related to lithological boundaries as logged. Future extraction may follow lithological contacts, not assayed cut-offs. Based on previous experience with flake graphite projects, it is considered likely that a lower cut-off grade of 2 to 3% TGC may define the boundary between mineralised and low grade or non-mineralised rocks.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The intercept widths are apparent (down-hole) and do not represent true width. This is because the holes reported are vertical, and the mineralisation is estimated to dip at about 20 degrees to the NW. However, the reporting of apparent widths is not considered likely to have a material effect on the project, given the thickness and relatively shallow dip of the mineralised layers.
Diagrams	• Refer to figures within the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• All exploration results for the reported mineralised intervals are tabulated in the accompanying report. • Minor graphite intercepts in waste, or low grade rocks between the main mineralised intervals are not tabulated; however they are illustrated in cross sections in the main body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	• Selected core samples from all DD drillholes were measured for bulk densities. • Regional scale mapping has been carried out in the area to identify outcrop of graphitic material. • A helicopter-borne 400m line-spaced versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey that was carried out by Geotech Ltd over the Ancuabe Project in November 2014. The VTEM survey revealed a number of EM targets, of which T2, T3, T4, T10 and T12 were drilled in 2015 and confirmed to host graphite mineralisation of varying thickness and grade; of these T12 was the most promising target drilled in 2015. • Magnetic data were also acquired along with the VTEM survey and the project area was divided into three distinct domains by Resource Potential Pty Ltd, based on the magnetic response patterns. The interpretations below were reported by Resource Potentials: Domains 1 and 3 exhibit strong and highly folded magnetic responses, indicating a metamorphosed probably mixed sediment and volcanic domain, whereas Domain 2 has much lower magnetic amplitudes, suggesting a more sediment rich protolith. Domain 2 is host to the most promising graphite targets, including T12.
Further work	• The latest 2017 drill data will be incorporated into the geological model for purposes of reporting updated Mineral Resource estimates for T12 and T16 later in 2017.