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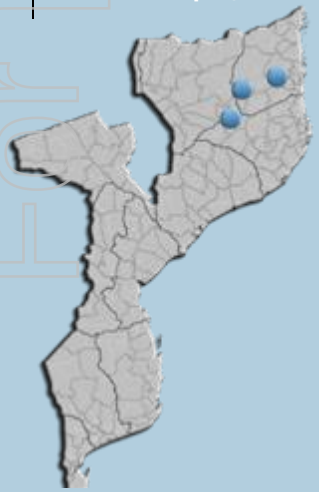

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2 February 2017

ANCUABE DRILLING CONTINUES TO DELIVER HIGH GRADE GRAPHITE RESULTS

- **Recent drilling results continue to deliver outstanding graphite grades at Triton's new T16 discovery, over significant thickness from near surface**
- **Coarse flake graphite visually identified in drill cores**
- **Maiden mineral resource at T16 and upgrade of existing mineral resource at T12 anticipated in Q1 2017**

Triton Minerals Limited (Triton or the Company) is pleased to advise that the second set of assays from recent drilling at the new Ancuabe T16 deposit have returned excellent grades over significant apparent thicknesses downhole, from near surface.

Standout results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling include:

- 14 m at 8.07% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) from 14 m downhole (IVC031)
- 34 m at 7.36% TGC from 12 m downhole (IVC030)
- 31 m at 5.28% TGC from 8 m downhole (IVC029)

Commenting on the results, Triton Managing Director, Peter Canterbury, said

"This second set of assay results confirm that T16 is an outstanding discovery with high grade graphite mineralisation from near surface. Visual inspection of mineralisation at surface indicates very large in situ flake size, which will be subject to metallurgical test work in the current quarter.

The nature of the discovery being near surface and close to the Port of Pemba highlights the potential for low cost extraction.

These exceptional assay results ensure strong exploration progress and momentum at Ancuabe following the release of maiden T16 drilling results in January 2017 (see ASX announcement dated 25 January 2017). Triton is highly confident that T16 could be developed alongside T12 to produce a high quality, easily extracted, low cost graphite project suitable for both the battery and expandable graphite markets.

Triton is entering a busy period of operational activity and high impact news flow. Over the next two months we will release further assay results and metallurgical test work from T12 and T16, which will be followed by a new mineral resource for Ancuabe in Q1 2017 and a scoping study. In addition to current exploration activity, Triton is progressing wet season environmental studies to ensure development studies can be fast-tracked."

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Mineral Resource

Triton is currently completing the necessary work in order to announce a maiden Mineral Resource for the T16 deposit at its Ancuabe Graphite Project in Mozambique. This follows the 2016 drilling programme, which intersected visually-logged high-grade graphite mineralisation over significant apparent thicknesses at T16. The latest assay results have confirmed the graphite content logged visually during both RC and diamond drilling programs.

It is anticipated that a maiden Mineral Resource will be reported for T16 during Q1 2017 following receipt of all drill assay results, petrographic and metallurgical testwork. In addition, Triton is working to upgrade part of the existing T12 Inferred Mineral Resource [14.9Mt at 5.4% TGC for 798,000 t of contained graphite, see ASX announcement, 17 May 2016] to an Indicated category.

Exploration Summary

VTEM data had previously highlighted a number of high-conductance targets (Figure 1) of which only T12 had been thoroughly tested by drilling or sampling during 2015. Follow-up exploration drilling during October to December 2016 focused on improving confidence in the T12 Mineral Resource, in addition to drill testing some of the other VTEM targets including T13, T14 and T16.

The drill program comprised of 68 holes for 5,265 m including 26 RC holes for 2,136 m and 42 Diamond Drill (DD) holes for 3,129 m at Targets T12, T13, T14 and T16. The drilling included two pairs of twin RC and DD holes. A total of 42 holes was drilled at T12 (10 RC and 32 DD); 2 RC holes at T13; 4 RC holes at T14 and 20 holes at T16 (10 RC and 10 DD). The twin RC and DD holes were drilled to assess any bias between the two drilling and sampling methods and it is noted that this data is not yet available to verify the RC results.

The purpose of drilling was also to generate sufficient drill core samples for metallurgical characterisation of the various graphite and weathering domains, optimisation of metallurgical process and to provide samples for prospective customers.

Logging of DD holes and mapping of outcrops at T16 has demonstrated that the in situ flake graphite is often coarse grained (Figure 2), though petrographic and metallurgical tests will be required to verify that flake graphite of saleable size range and purity can be extracted from the mineralised lithologies.

It is anticipated that low-level exploration activities such as geological mapping would continue early in the 2017 field season, followed by Fixed Loop Electro Magnetic ('FLEM') surveys to define and rank the additional targets which could then be tested by drilling to assess the grade, flake quality and geometry of any mineralisation discovered.

To date, Triton has received assays for seven RC holes at T16. Results from IVC025, IVC026, IVC027 and IVC028 were reported on 25th January 2017. Results from IVC029, IVC030 and IVC031 are reported in this announcement (refer to Figure 3 for a map of T16 drill collars and Table 1 for GPS coordinates of IVC029, IVC030 and IVC031).

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. Standards, blank and duplicate sample results were reviewed and are considered to be within acceptable limits. The assays were compared with visually-estimated graphite content, logged geology and RC chip photographs in the Micromine geological model. The

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intercepts reported in this announcement are presented in cross sections (Figures 4 and 5) and 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 the relatively shallow dip of the mineralised layers.

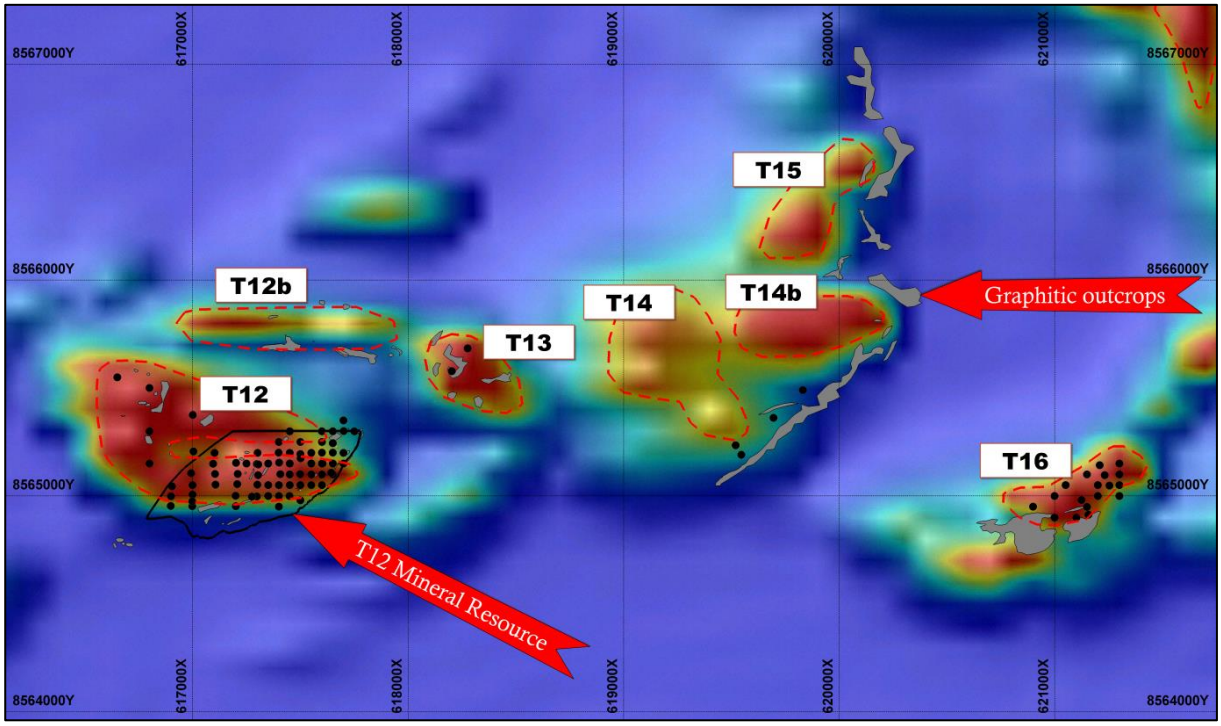

Figure 1: VTEM targets T12 to T16 showing drill collars as at 9th December 2016. Graphitic outcrops and rubble mapped in 2015 and September 2016 (pale grey polygons). Map grid 1,000 m x 1,000 m

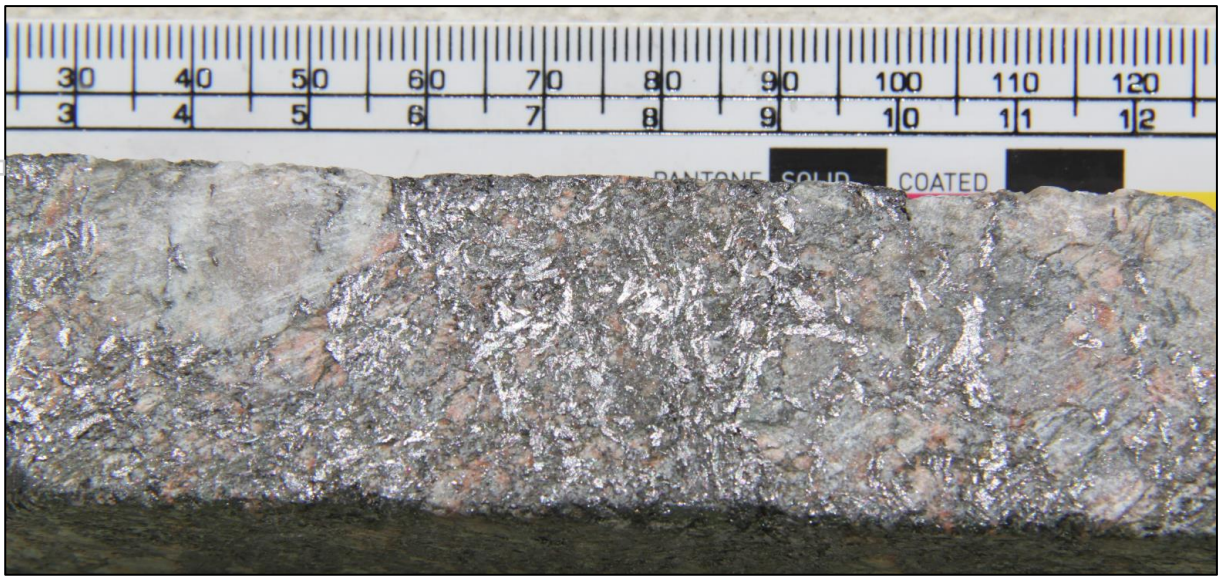

Figure 2: Coarse-grained graphite flakes in gneiss at approximately 58.5 m downhole in IVD034

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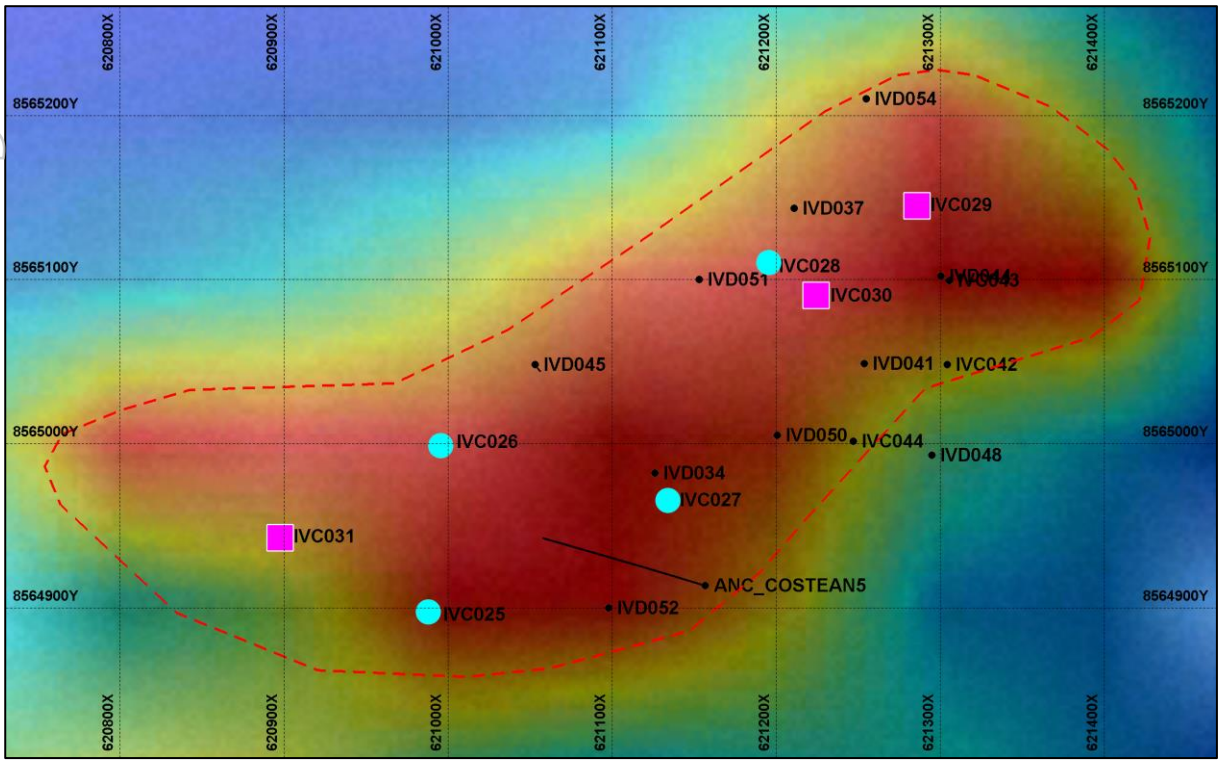

Figure 3: T16 VTEM map. Pink squares highlight IVC029, IVC030 and IVC031 described in this report. Blue dots show RC holes previously reported 25 January 2017. Map grid 100 m x 100 m

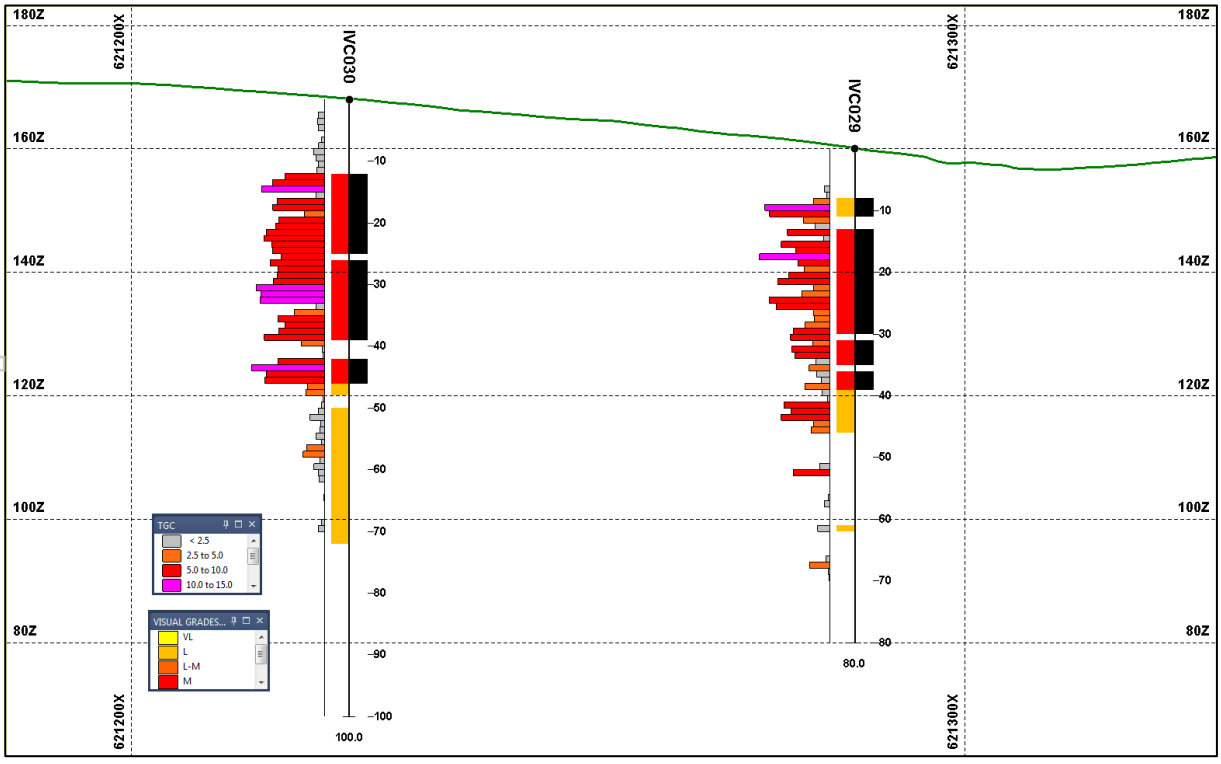

Figure 4: Cross section through RC holes IVC029 and IVC030. Logged graphitic gneiss is shown as black strips down the drill hole trace. TGC assays shown as bar graphs to the left of visually estimated graphite grades. Section looking north-northwest. No vertical exaggeration

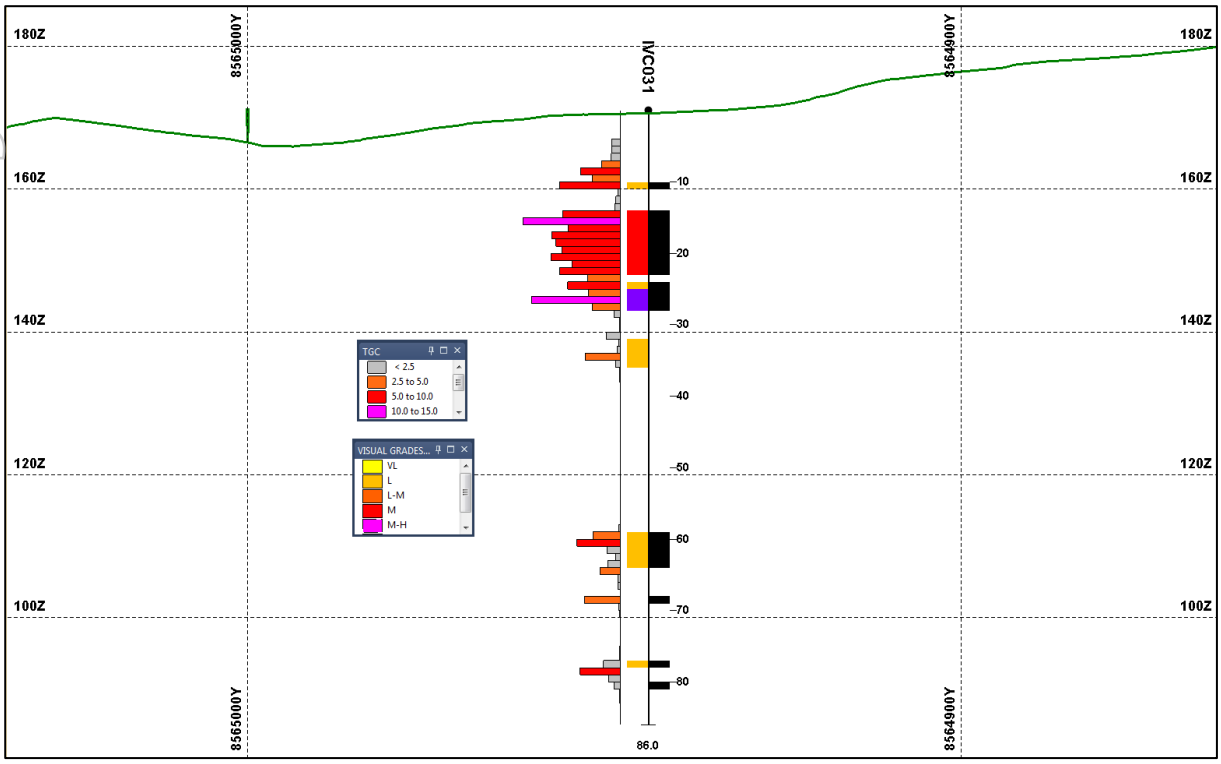

Figure 5: Cross section through RC holes IVC026 and 025. Logged graphitic gneiss is shown as black strips down the drill hole trace. TGC assays shown as bar graphs to the left of visually estimated graphite grades. Section looking east. No vertical exaggeration

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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.

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1. Triton Minerals Ltd (2016a). Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ancuabe Project. ASX announcement, 17 May 2016. Triton Minerals, Perth, Australia.
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5. Triton Minerals Ltd (2017). Assays return highest ever grades at Ancuabe. Development activity to accelerate. ASX announcement, 25 January 2017. Triton Minerals, Perth, Australia.

Forward Looking Statements

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.

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Table 1: RC collar coordinates, final depths, inclination and target numbers. Coordinates determined using hand-held GPS and reported in WGS84, UTM Zone 37S

Hole_ID	GPS East	GPS North	RL	Depth	Inclination	VTEM Target
	m	m	m	m	degrees	
IVC029	621288	8565145	160	80	-90	16
IVC030	621228	8565090	168	100	-90	16
IVC031	620900	8564944	171	86	-90	16

Table 2: Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) assay results for the reported intervals. Other results are shown graphically in cross sections in the body of the report

HoleID	Depth from	Depth to	SampledID	TGC
	m	m		%
IVC029	8	9	TMA4449	2.75
IVC029	9	10	TMA4379	10.6
IVC029	10	11	TMA4380	9.84
IVC029	11	12	TMA4381	4.37
IVC029	12	13	TMA4382	2.41
IVC029	13	14	TMA4383	6.94
IVC029	14	15	TMA4384	1.02
IVC029	15	16	TMA4385	7.94
IVC029	16	17	TMA4386	5.61
IVC029	17	18	TMA4387	11.5
IVC029	18	19	TMA4388	5.28
IVC029	19	20	TMA4389	4.22
IVC029	20	21	TMA4390	6.72
IVC029	21	22	TMA4394	8.45
IVC029	22	23	TMA4395	2.69
IVC029	23	24	TMA4396	4.63
IVC029	24	25	TMA4397	9.84
IVC029	25	26	TMA4398	8.77
IVC029	26	27	TMA4399	2.75
IVC029	27	28	TMA4400	2.56
IVC029	28	29	TMA4401	4.04
IVC029	29	30	TMA4402	5.94
IVC029	30	31	TMA4403	6.42
IVC029	31	32	TMA4404	2.82
IVC029	32	33	TMA4405	6.23
IVC029	33	34	TMA4406	5.75
IVC029	34	35	TMA4407	2.34
IVC029	35	36	TMA4408	3.42
IVC029	36	37	TMA4409	2.18
IVC029	37	38	TMA4410	1.44
IVC029	38	39	TMA4411	4.04
IVC030	12	13	TMA4463	6.48
IVC030	13	14	TMA4464	8.48
IVC030	14	15	TMA4465	10.2
IVC030	15	16	TMA4466	1.42
IVC030	16	17	TMA4467	7.68
IVC030	17	18	TMA4468	8.42
IVC030	18	19	TMA4469	3.27
IVC030	19	20	TMA4470	7.46
IVC030	20	21	TMA4471	7.97

HoleID	Depth from	Depth to	SampledID	TGC
	m	m		%
IVC030	21	22	TMA4472	9.51
IVC030	22	23	TMA4473	9.81
IVC030	23	24	TMA4474	8.6
IVC030	24	25	TMA4475	8.47
IVC030	25	26	TMA4476	7.06
IVC030	26	27	TMA4477	8.82
IVC030	27	28	TMA4478	7.58
IVC030	28	29	TMA4479	7.72
IVC030	29	30	TMA4480	8.34
IVC030	30	31	TMA4481	11.1
IVC030	31	32	TMA4482	10.3
IVC030	32	33	TMA4486	10.5
IVC030	33	34	TMA4487	1.36
IVC030	34	35	TMA4488	4.88
IVC030	35	36	TMA4489	7.62
IVC030	36	37	TMA4490	6.46
IVC030	37	38	TMA4491	7.42
IVC030	38	39	TMA4492	9.83
IVC030	39	40	TMA4493	3.82
IVC030	40	41	TMA4494	0.46
IVC030	41	42	TMA4495	0.22
IVC030	42	43	TMA4496	7.6
IVC030	43	44	TMA4497	11.9
IVC030	44	45	TMA4498	9.52
IVC030	45	46	TMA4499	9.78
IVC031	14	15	TMA4544	8.03
IVC031	15	16	TMA4545	13.6
IVC031	16	17	TMA4546	7.21
IVC031	17	18	TMA4547	9.57
IVC031	18	19	TMA4548	8.99
IVC031	19	20	TMA4549	8.12
IVC031	20	21	TMA4550	9.64
IVC031	21	22	TMA4551	6.72
IVC031	22	23	TMA4555	8.5
IVC031	23	24	TMA4556	4.59
IVC031	24	25	TMA4557	7.34
IVC031	25	26	TMA4558	4.38
IVC031	26	27	TMA4559	12.4
IVC031	27	28	TMA4560	3.91

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APPENDIX 1: 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. • Diamond drill holes are interspersed within the RC drill grid to provide qualitative information on structure and physical properties of the mineralization. • Holes were generally drilled vertically. Drillhole locations for T13, T14 and T16 were picked up by hand-held GPS and reported using the World Geodetic System (1984 Spheroid and Datum; Zone 37 South). • 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). Two of the DD holes (IVD032 and IVD036 were drilled at minus 60 degrees and were orientated and Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material stored in the structure table of the database. • 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
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. 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. 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 follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying (105°C), coarse crushing of the diamond core sample down to ~2mm, 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. • 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. Duplicate samples from the coarse crush stage were inserted at the Bureau Veritas ('BV') Rustenburg laboratory by a CSA Global geologist for the first two sample batches, thereafter were inserted by BV Rustenburg. One borehole (IVD045) had duplicate quarter core from the entire hole inserted to estimate the variability of assay results in that borehole. • 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 GGC005 (8.60% 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 core from IVD045. • 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. • For drill holes where no assay results for TGC have been received for the 2016 drill samples, the results presented are visual estimates of in situ flake graphite content and 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 the reported RC and Diamond drillholes at Targets T12, T13, T14 and T16. He was on site for most of the drill programme and provided mentoring • The geological logging of all drill chips and core was undertaken by trained geological staff on site. • One RC hole each at Targets T12 and T16 were twinned to investigate sample bias related to the RC drill and sampling methods. The twins were IVD013 and IVC034 (T12) and IVD044 and

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Criteria	Commentary
	IVC043 (T16). No twin assays results have yet been received and it is cautioned that bias may occur due to sample loss during the RC drilling process. • Sample information is recorded at the time of sampling in electronic and hard copy.
Location of data points	• Collar locations for all holes at T13, T14 and T16 were surveyed 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. Short holes less than 50 m were not surveyed. Due to late arrival of the survey equipment, vertical holes IVD013 to IVD029 were not surveyed down hole; however, in terms of the style and attitude of the graphitic layers, and the length of holes, the lack of downhole survey data in these holes is not considered to be material. • The drill collars have not been surveyed by a registered surveyor, however this is planned to take place during the second half of January 2017.
Data spacing and distribution	• The RC holes at T13 and T14 were not drilled at any specific spacing, as they were drilled as 'scout' holes to verify the presence of graphitic mineralisation at depth. • 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 617300E). The nominal drill hole spacing to the west of line 617300E is 50m on north-south lines spaced 100 m apart. • The nominal drillhole spacing at T16 is 50m on drill lines spaced 50 to 100 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. However, given that flake graphite is an industrial mineral, it is noted that confidence in grade and quality (product specifications) would need to be satisfied to meet JORC Clause 49 requirements for Mineral Resource classification. • 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 T12, T13, T14 and T16 targets 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 BV (Rustenburg).
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 BV Rustenburg laboratory several times in December 2016 / January 2017 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.

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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 Pemba Formation. • The Meluco Complex consists of orthogneisses mainly of granitic to granodioritic composition, with tonalitic rocks as a subordinate component.
Drill hole Information	• Coordinates for holes drilled in 2016 at T12, T13, T14 and T16 were previously reported in December 2016 by Triton. The coordinates for the three holes reported, namely IVC025, 026 and 027, are tabulated in the accompanying report. • Visual graphitic intercepts for T16 were previously reported by Triton on 8 December 2016.
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

Criteria	Commentary
	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. • Based on a combination of VTEM, magnetic characteristics and geological mapping data, Targets 12b, 13, 14, 14a, 15 and 16 were prioritized for further exploration during 2016. Refer to the accompanying text for positions of VTEM targets relative to VTEM and Magnetic data.
Further work	• Further mapping, geophysical surveys and drilling using RC and DD is planned on the Ancuabe prospect to determine the grade continuity and width of the graphitic units.

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