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22 July 2014

High Grade Bauxite Results Continue from RC Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Thick, high grade bauxite mineralisation intersected from surface by RC drilling, across multiple plateau targets**
- **Multiple intersections of >50% Al_2O_3 represent the best results to date from Canyon's Birsok Project**
- **Significant intersections returned recently include:**
  - **6m @ 54.0% Al_2O_3 from surface** (2.62% total SiO_2) **BRRC130**
  - **7m @ 42.7% Al_2O_3 from surface** (9.7% total SiO_2) **BRRC150**
  - **9m @ 39.8% Al_2O_3 from surface** (9.4% total SiO_2) **BRRC158**
  - **3m @ 55.4% Al_2O_3 from surface** (4.3% total SiO_2) **BRRC166**
  - **6m @ 46.7% Al_2O_3 from surface** (10.5% total SiO_2) **BRRC170**
  - **4m @ 49.1% Al_2O_3 from surface** (5.8% total SiO_2) **BRRC188**
  - **4m @ 54.7% Al_2O_3 from surface** (1.4% total SiO_2) **BRRC212**
- **DSO strategy supported by operating rail line passing within 10kms of the Birsok licences, and capable of transporting bauxite directly to deep water port**
- **Planning for the next phase of drilling is already underway, and scheduled to commence immediately post the completion of the current wet season**

The Directors of **Canyon Resources Ltd** (ASX:CAY) are pleased to announce that additional high grade assay results have been received from the Company's AC (aircore)/RC (reverse circulation) drilling program at the Birsok Bauxite Project in central Cameroon.

The assay results have continued to demonstrate that the Birsok Project contains **thick, high-grade bauxite intersections from surface**, supporting the objective for the Company to establish a DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) bauxite resource with similar characteristics to one of the world's largest undeveloped bauxite projects, Minim Martap, which is contiguous to Canyon's Birsok Bauxite Project in central Cameroon.

The additional assay results received since the initial announcement (24 June 2014) are from 8 plateaux drilled at the Djombi prospect, plus all of the seven Fedal plateaux (Figure 1), representing approximately two thirds of the total samples submitted. The remaining assays, with samples from the

Djombi, Baoua and Beka prospects are in the final stages of processing and expected to be returned within the next 2 weeks.

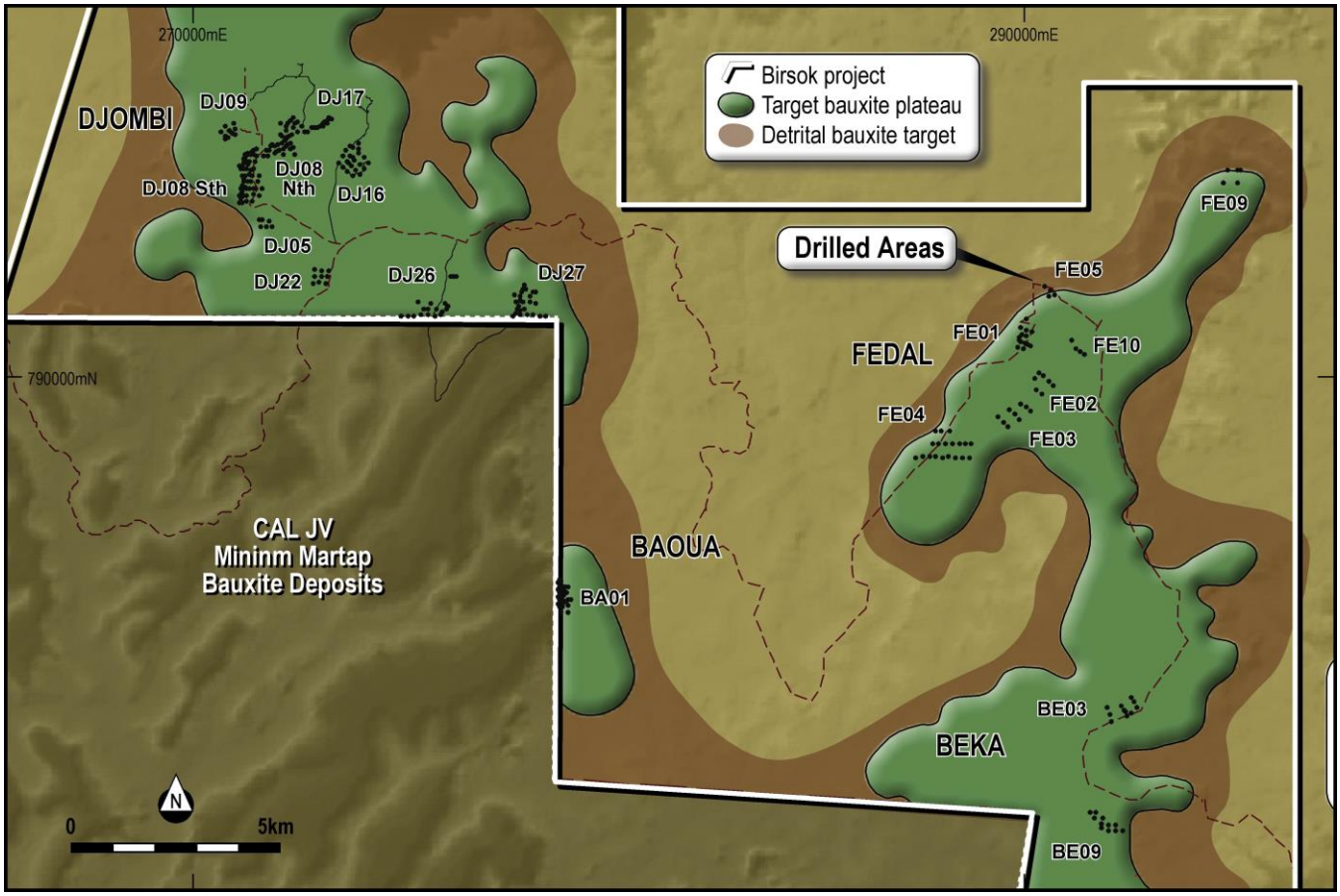

Figure 1 – Drilled Plateau, Birsok Bauxite Project

Managing Director of Canyon Resources, Phillip Gallagher said;

"The continuing return of high grade assays from many of the plateau targets we drilled confirms the strong DSO potential of the Project. All prospects with assay results so far show evidence of bauxite mineralisation, and we are especially encouraged by the results from several plateau in the Djombi area, where intersections of greater than 50% Al_2O_3 have been returned, representing the strongest results at the Project since Canyon and its JV partner, Altus commenced work at Birsok.

The consistency and geographical spread of the results increase our confidence that the Birsok Project will evolve into a significant DSO project.

Ongoing mapping and prospecting has continued to define additional lateritic bauxite plateau on the project area to follow up. We are already planning for the second phase of infill and extension drilling to commence as soon as possible once the wet season has finished."

DRILLING & ASSAYS

Drilling at Djombi targets DJ08 North and South, DJ17 and DJ16 have defined high Al_2O_3 grade bauxitic laterite at or near surface.

The plateaux DJ08 Nth and Sth and DJ17 form a continuous 3.5km long and up to 400m wide mineralised zone averaging around 4m thick and 40 - 42% Al_2O_3. DJ16 is a bauxitic plateau just to the south east of DJ17 and around 650m x 550m in area. Results are still pending for some holes in DJ08 Sth and DJ16.

Drilling 19 plateaux in areas of differing geology and elevation has resulted in a better understanding of grade and thickness variability. Fedal, which was a lower priority target due to the surface expression, has shown more variability in grade and thickness with some of the highest levels of total silica although there are some areas of high grade bauxite. Djombi returned some of the best outcrop samples, particularly around DJ08, and this has been reflected in the drilling to date.

All holes were drilled vertically into weathered basement saprolitic clays, overlying granitic bedrock.

Significant intersections recently received are tabled below (and shown in Figure 2):

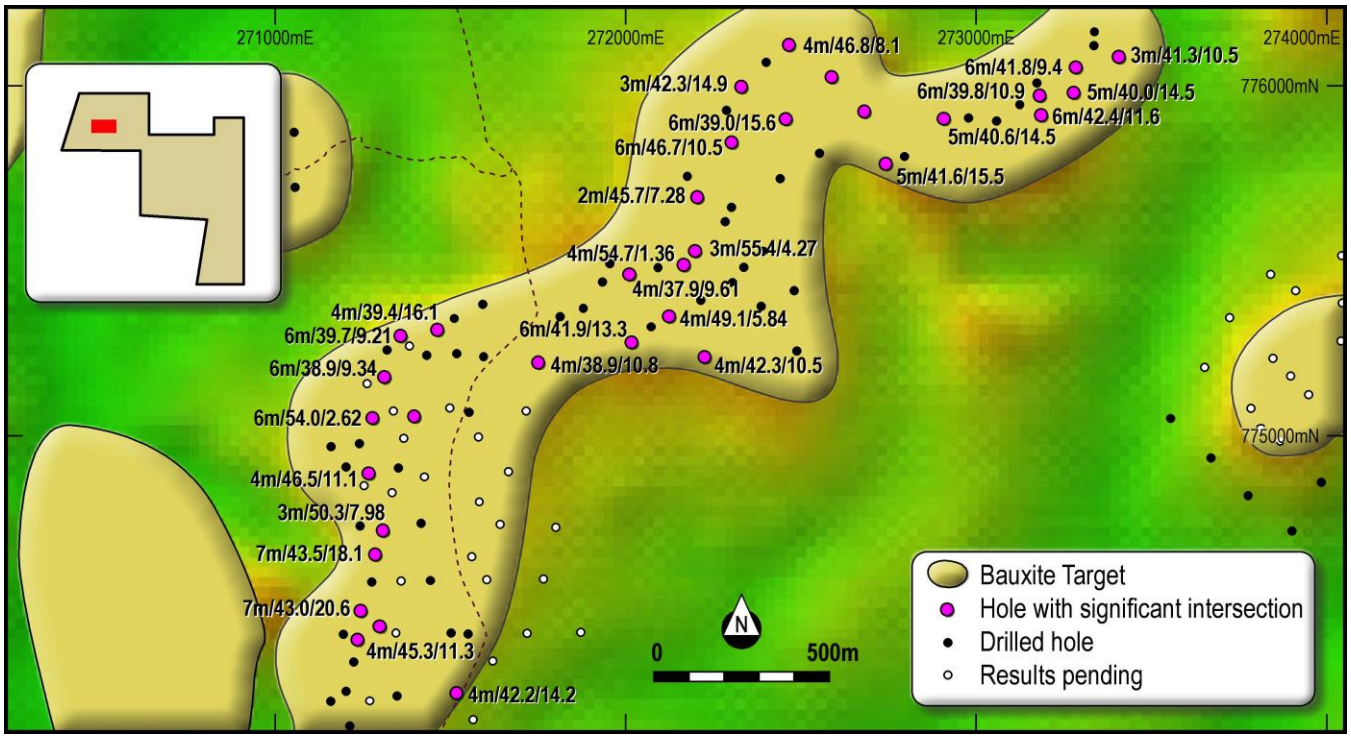

Figure 2 – Drilled Holes and Significant Bauxite Intersections, Djombi plateau DJ08 Nth & Sth, DJ17

Note: 3m/43.1/7.75 = 3m thick, 43.1% Al_2O_3, 7.75% total SiO_2

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Additional work is required to determine the extent and distribution of the bauxite, the metallurgy of the different bauxite plateaux, and subsequently which plateaux will be identified as targets to be drilled to resource definition stage.

Mapping and sampling of additional plateaux around the Djombi prospect area continues in preparation for the second phase drilling program to commence following the wet season. Several targets have now been identified for follow up.

Table 2 –Bauxite intersections from RC/AC drilling at Birsok prospects Djombi & Fedal

HOLEID	PROSPECT	PLATEAU	EOH	UTM_E	UTM_N	RL	FROM	TO	INT	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI 1000
BRRC042	DJOMBI	DJ26	6	276127	771662	1217	0	2	2	40.6	14.0	19.0	3.405	20.4
BRRC043	DJOMBI	DJ26	6	276395	772291	1202	0	3	3	36.3	24.3	19.1	1.33	18.1
BRRC047	DJOMBI	DJ22	8	273162	772448	1213	0	4	4	39.7	21.6	16.3	1.43	20.5
BRRC048	DJOMBI	DJ22	4	272994	772461	1192	0	2	2	38.6	28.8	10.7	0.97	19.8
BRRC049	DJOMBI	DJ22	10	273295	772300	1180	0	5	5	38.1	18.2	20.9	1.48	20.7
BRRC050	DJOMBI	DJ22	8	273150	772300	1203	0	3	3	41.4	17.2	17.7	1.75	21.7
BRRC051	DJOMBI	DJ22	6	272973	772298	1176	0	4	4	34.8	28.2	16.9	1.09	18.7
BRRC055	DJOMBI	DJ16	9	273556	775049	1133	0	4	4	35.4	21.1	21.9	2.27	18.7
BRRC056	DJOMBI	DJ16	7	273672	774936	1153	0	4	4	41.4	26.9	9.47	1.15	20.7
BRRC058	DJOMBI	DJ16	10	273988	774871	1156	2	4	2	35.2	21.5	23.3	1.44	18.3

BRRC059	DJOMBI	DJ16	6	274074	775004	1181	0	3	3	39.3	22.7	16.6	1.41	19.6
BRRC060	DJOMBI	DJ16	4	274187	774892	1146	0	3	3	40.0	28.8	9.03	1.01	20.3
BRRC062	DJOMBI	DJ16	5	273903	774730	1141	0	3	3	36.8	16.8	25.1	2.23	18.4
BRRC067	FEDAL	FE01	21	290218	770651	1175	5	10	5	35.1	21.7	23.3	1.87	17.9
BRRC072	FEDAL	FE01	5	290190	771010	1190	0	3	3	39.0	14.6	22.7	2.30	20.4
BRRC073	FEDAL	FE01	12	290185	770869	1184	3	7	4	42.0	10.3	22.5	2.74	21.9
BRRC074	FEDAL	FE01	9	290328	770945	1165	1	3	2	36.1	7.85	33.7	2.45	18.4
BRRC077	FEDAL	FE01	7	287676	767931	1159	2	6	4	37.7	28.4	14.2	1.48	17.9
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	13	287845	767931	1173	0	5	5	42.3	23.9	11.5	1.10	20.7
BRRC080	FEDAL	FE04	12	287991	767931	1169	2	6	4	35.8	27.1	18.9	1.36	16.7
BRRC081	FEDAL	FE04	9	288158	767923	1165	3	5	2	41.1	14.6	21.2	1.57	21.1
BRRC086	FEDAL	FE04	30	288572	768248	1163	3	7	4	39.4	19.2	19.6	1.69	20.0
BRRC090	FEDAL	FE04	11	288228	768237	1179	2	5	3	36.9	28.1	15.4	1.64	18.3
BRRC094	FEDAL	FE04	5	288011	768558	1155	1	5	4	38.0	31.6	10.0	0.88	18.7
BRRC096	FEDAL	FE05	10	290635	772059	1159	2	4	2	37.7	20.4	20.3	1.85	19.5
BRRC099	FEDAL	FE05	5	290875	771845	1182	2	4	2	37.8	33.5	8.24	0.81	18.99
BRRC107	FEDAL	FE02	20	290599	769897	1167	2	6	4	35.5	28.4	16.4	1.28	18.0
BRRC116	FEDAL	FE03	15	289909	768963	1161	7	11	4	35.4	34.6	12.9	1.56	15.7
BRRC123	FEDAL	FE10	9	291384	770556	1179	2	4	2	36.2	32.9	11.05	1.53	17.34
BRRC126	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271434	775233	1226	0	4	4	37.3	7.78	31.6	2.74	20.3
BRRC127	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	20	271318	775246	1226	0	3	3	39.2	9.48	27.2	3.32	21.0
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271359	775290	1219	0	6	6	39.7	9.21	25.2	3.75	20.8
BRRC129	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271308	775174	1232	1	7	6	38.9	9.34	26.7	3.57	20.7
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271275	775057	1231	0	6	6	54.0	2.62	9.02	5.02	28.2
BRRC131	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271242	774980	1233	0	6	6	40.3	13.3	21.0	3.83	21.8
BRRC132	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271267	774902	1229	0	4	4	46.5	11.1	13.1	3.95	24.7
BRRC133	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271304	774736	1217	0	3	3	50.3	7.98	10.3	5.01	25.6
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271282	774666	1218	0	7	7	43.5	18.1	13.1	3.25	22.1
BRRC136	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271277	774584	1222	0	3	3	42.4	12.9	18.8	4.40	21.7
BRRC137	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271245	774505	1218	0	7	7	43.0	20.6	12.1	2.44	21.6
BRRC138	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271194	774435	1215	0	3	3	36.4	23.3	19.4	3.24	17.2
BRRC139	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271237	774427	1212	0	4	4	45.3	11.3	15.4	6.55	20.9
BRRC140	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271224	774355	1201	0	3	3	40.8	13.4	19.8	3.66	21.2
BRRC146	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271517	774269	1153	0	4	4	42.2	14.2	19.7	2.91	20.9
BRRC147	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271346	774258	1169	0	5	5	38.7	10.3	26.8	2.74	20.9
BRRC149	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271296	774462	1205	0	2	2	51.7	5.10	8.38	7.72	25.8
BRRC149	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271298	774464	1205	4	7	3	39.8	18.3	19.6	2.08	20.2
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271403	774418	1189	0	7	7	42.7	9.71	21.7	3.44	21.5
BRRC151	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	11	271501	774439	1178	0	5	5	40.1	16.4	19.8	2.67	19.5
BRRC154	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	12	271482	774741	1186	1	7	6	47.0	12.7	13.4	2.13	23.0
BRRC155	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	15	271416	774752	1187	0	8	8	46.3	13.0	13.6	2.48	23.0
BRRC157	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271351	774913	1209	0	6	6	39.0	14.8	22.2	2.78	19.7
BRRC158	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	16	271395	775067	1211	0	9	9	39.8	9.43	25.6	2.99	20.8
BRRC159	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271202	774911	1218	0	4	4	36.5	29.1	13.9	2.41	18.2
BRRC160	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271160	774971	1222	0	2	2	35.3	24.3	19.1	2.07	18.7
BRRC162	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	15	271881	775365	1209	0	3	3	35.9	20.1	21.8	2.06	19.1
BRRC163	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	271954	775495	1227	0	4	4	36.5	15.0	24.9	2.94	19.8
BRRC164	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	15	272015	775469	1228	0	4	4	37.9	9.61	28.5	2.90	20.4
BRRC165	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272092	775478	1220	0	3	3	36.3	18.7	22.8	2.37	18.9
BRRC166	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	15	272198	775534	1240	0	3	3	55.4	4.27	7.00	4.78	27.8
BRRC167	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272284	775614	1246	0	2	2	41.7	11.73	18.5	5.68	21.1
BRRC168	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	16	272206	775688	1235	0	2	2	45.7	7.28	11.6	10.6	23.4
BRRC169	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	9	272176	775741	1227	0	2	2	40.5	12.4	18.5	5.35	21.6
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	14	272300	775845	1224	0	6	6	46.7	10.5	12.4	8.55	19.6
BRRC171	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	12	272330	776006	1226	0	3	3	42.3	14.9	15.4	5.47	19.9
BRRC172	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272286	775932	1232	0	4	4	40.6	19.0	15.8	4.03	19.6
BRRC173	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272466	776126	1223	0	4	4	46.8	8.09	13.1	6.98	23.2
BRRC174	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272401	776070	1217	0	4	4	41.1	14.2	17.3	6.10	20.1
BRRC175	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272588	776031	1203	0	4	4	46.7	6.62	14.5	7.42	23.7

BRRC176	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272495	775992	1197	0	5	5	40.6	18.5	16.4	3.47	20.2
BRRC177	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272454	775908	1186	0	6	6	39.0	15.6	20.7	4.62	19.2
BRRC179	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272441	775735	1198	0	5	5	36.3	23.7	19.1	3.33	16.6
BRRC180	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272371	775685	1205	0	4	4	35.6	18.7	24.0	3.56	17.2
BRRC184	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272486	775242	1194	0	3	3	37.1	10.6	27.5	4.55	19.5
BRRC186	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272307	775439	1212	3	5	2	37.3	19.0	21.8	1.69	19.5
BRRC188	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272124	775345	1206	0	4	4	49.1	5.84	12.4	5.88	24.9
BRRC189	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272224	775231	1185	0	4	4	42.3	10.5	20.3	4.76	20.8
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272019	775275	1191	0	6	6	41.9	13.3	19.5	2.87	21.1
BRRC191	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272069	775313	1199	0	4	4	44.4	8.70	19.9	3.33	22.6
BRRC192	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	13	271751	775216	1190	4	8	4	38.9	10.8	26.8	2.98	19.6
BRRC195	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272682	775929	1204	0	5	5	40.6	28.7	9.15	0.97	19.5
BRRC196	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272744	775780	1188	0	5	5	41.6	15.5	18.3	2.83	20.9
BRRC197	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	11	272796	775800	1188	0	4	4	38.1	19.5	20.2	2.16	19.5
BRRC198	DJOMBI	DJ17	15	272907	775913	1231	1	6	5	40.6	14.5	19.16	4.60	20.6
BRRC199	DJOMBI	DJ17	15	273126	775948	1222	1	5	4	41.8	15.1	17.7	3.75	21.1
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	15	273190	775918	1215	0	6	6	42.4	11.6	19.1	4.54	21.7
BRRC201	DJOMBI	DJ17	12	273278	775988	1201	0	6	6	41.8	9.36	21.3	5.28	21.7
BRRC202	DJOMBI	DJ17	10	273173	776014	1198	1	3	2	40.5	20.1	15.95	2.85	20.52
BRRC203	DJOMBI	DJ17	10	273405	776087	1175	0	3	3	41.3	10.5	21.6	4.35	22.1
BRRC204	DJOMBI	DJ17	10	273336	776154	1179	2	4	2	38.3	13.3	24.4	2.20	20.5
BRRC205	DJOMBI	DJ17	10	273337	776113	1182	1	5	4	38.6	18.1	20.5	2.31	19.5
BRRC206	DJOMBI	DJ17	10	273286	776057	1196	0	5	5	40.0	14.5	20.2	4.04	20.2
BRRC207	DJOMBI	DJ17	20	273237	776029	1203	1	4	3	39.8	16.1	19.8	3.00	20.7
BRRC208	DJOMBI	DJ17	15	273180	775978	1211	0	6	6	39.8	10.9	22.8	5.29	20.6
BRRC209	DJOMBI	DJ17	11	273059	775902	1219	0	4	4	39.8	18.0	18.3	3.42	20.2
BRRC211	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	272248	775575	1233	0	4	4	40.9	18.3	15.8	4.55	20.2
BRRC212	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	15	272165	775492	1234	0	4	4	54.7	1.36	6.41	8.87	27.1
BRRC213	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	271934	775439	1222	0	2	2	42.0	15.0	18.8	3.84	19.7
BRRC214	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	10	271813	775342	1204	0	2	2	35.7	23.3	20.8	1.79	17.4
BRRC226	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	9	271511	775336	1218	0	2	2	37.0	20.4	22.9	22.9	18.2
BRRC227	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271460	775309	1219	0	4	4	39.4	16.1	21.3	2.33	20.7275
BRRC228	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	10	271516	775234	1201	0	2	2	38.4	10.3	27.8	3.04	20.5

Notes - Table includes all intercepts that are greater than 2 metre thickness at an avergae grade of greater than 35% Al_2O_3 (up to 2m internal waste). Assay results have been received for about 67% of the samples sent. Holes not listed in the table do not satisfy the criteria.

About Canyon Resources Limited

In 2013, Canyon announced a farm-in transaction to acquire up to 75% of the Birsok Bauxite Project (Figure 3) in Cameroon, which is considered highly prospective for high grade DSO bauxite. The Birsok bauxite project is strategically located in an emerging bauxite region of Cameroon, contiguous with the world class Minim Martap bauxite deposit and approximately 10km from an operating rail line.

In addition to the bauxite assets, Canyon has an established portfolio of highly prospective mineral exploration projects in Burkina Faso, which cover an area of approximately 3,500km² over 17 permits in the Birimian greenstone belts of the West African craton.

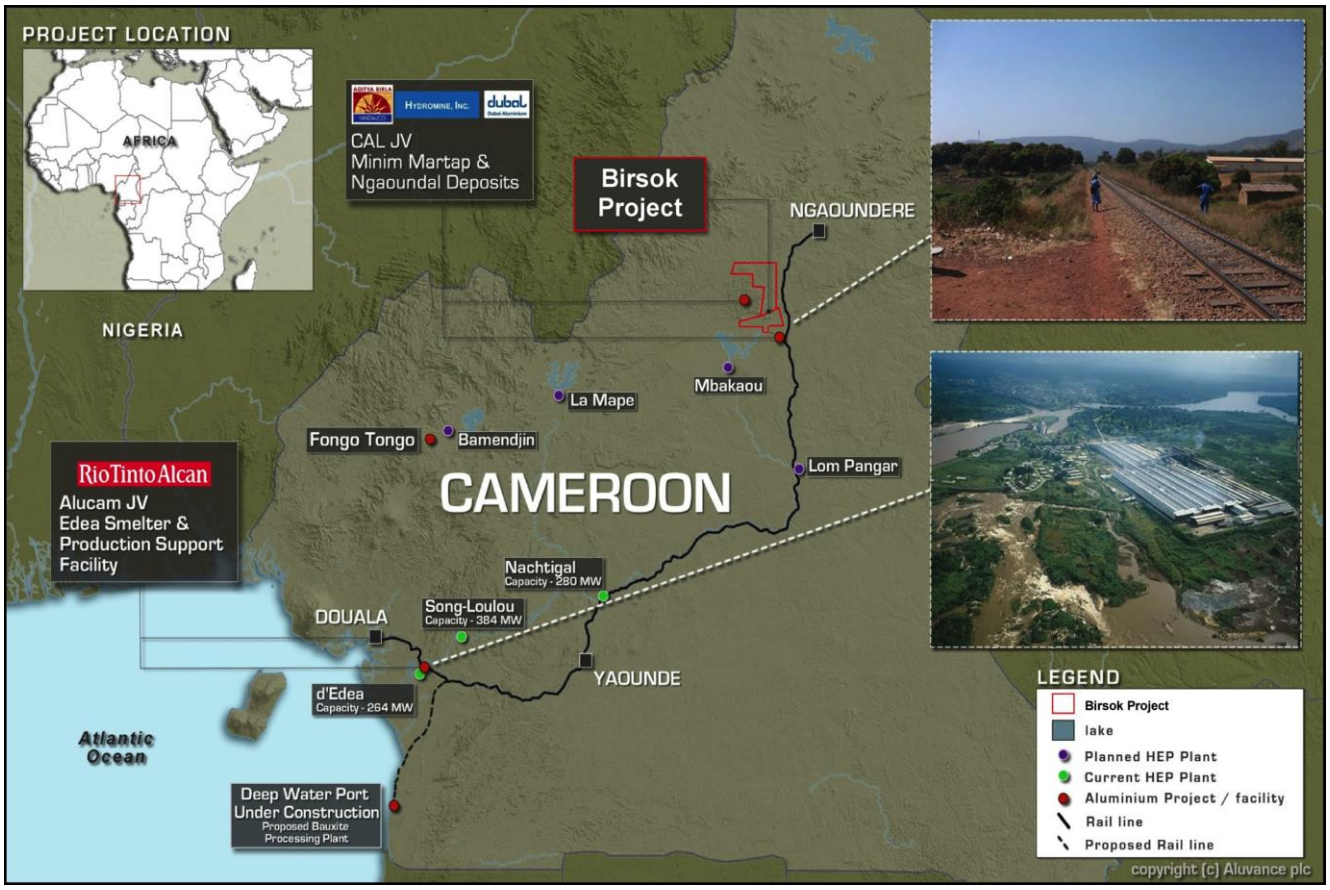

Figure 3 – Location of Canyon's Birsok Bauxite Project, Cameroon, West Africa

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The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Speers, an employee of the Company and a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Speers has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

APPENDIX 1

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Notes
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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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.	• Samples are taken every 1m down the hole • Samples are passed through a cyclone mounted on the rig, put into a large plastic bag then split through a industry standard 3 tier riffle splitter, producing one 12.5% by volume sample (1-3kg) which is sent to the lab; the remainder (5-30kg) being collected in the plastic bag, clearly labelled and stored in a sample farm for as long as required. • The 1-3kg samples are dried, split, crushed and pulverised in the lab to provide a charge for XRF fusion.
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).	• Drilling was conducted by an independent experienced South African drilling company using track mounted reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) methods with a 140mm face sampling hammer or 135mm clay cutting blade bit with 112mm diameter rods. • The compressor produces 350psi/1050cfm air to the rig
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• Samples are visually assessed for recovery, moisture and contamination and weighed with scales off the cyclone. The data is recorded digitally and on paper for later reference when looking at grades v recovery analysis. • Cyclone is regularly cleaned, sealed against fines loss and entire sample is split with a riffle splitter to ensure a representative sample is sent to the lab. • From assays to date, no relationship exists between recovery and grade.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All 1m drill samples were logged for lithology, colour, alteration and weathering by full time company geologists and correlated against assays and surface mapping. It is qualitative in nature. • Chip trays of all 1m drill samples were collected and photographed for later reference and re-logging. All samples are logged even if some are not sampled. • No diamond core was drilled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Dry 1m samples from the cyclone mounted on the rig are split through a industry standard 3 tier riffle splitter, producing one 12.5% by volume sample (1-3kg) which is sent to the lab. • Any moist or wet samples are laid down

Criteria	Explanation	Notes
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	and spear sampled with a PVC tube to the base of the 1m rig sample bag • A field duplicate is taken every 25 samples • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for bauxite.
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. • 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. • 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.	• Samples were submitted to OMAC laboratory in Ireland for analysis, formally a Stuart Group Lab now owned by ALS Global. • Samples were weighed, dried in an oven at 60ºC; crushed so 70% passed -2mm then oversize samples were riffle split to 300g-1kg samples and pulverised so 85% passed 75 micron. A 50-100g pulp is sent to ALS Ireland from Yaounde for XRF analysis. • Samples were analysed by ALS Global, an internationally recognised lab by fused disc XRF and furnace loss of ignition. Technique is standard and international recognised for bauxite. • Owner In-house QA-QC was conducted on the laboratory QC samples (Standards, Blanks and Lab Duplicates). • Canyon inserts their own QA/QC samples into the sample train; 1 CRM, blank and field duplicate every 25 samples. Results to date are well within acceptable limits. Field duplicates correlate at above 95% to original samples. Standards have performed very well. • No geophysical tools were used for any analysis. An Innovex Omega X HPXRF device was used purely for in house comparison and test work. All published data is from laboratory XRF analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drilled interval drill cuttings are recorded in chip trays and photographed. Assay results and intersections are visually checked against the chip trays and/or photographs and where possible, in the field, by company geologists and the competent person • Observations were recorded in hard copy then electronically data entered in an auto-validating database structure against library of data codes for consistency. • Hard copy is kept and digital copy is backed up. Sample pulps have been retained. It is planned to use an umpire lab for independent verification of assay results once all initial results have been received. • No twinned holes were drilled.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Hole collars were located using a standard hand held GPS with reported accuracy of less than 5 metres in the X,Y plane using the WGS84 UTM z33N grid. This is appropriate for this stage of exploration. • Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 40m in depth

Criteria	Explanation	Notes
		and drilled vertically through the predominantly flat lying laterite.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Holes were nominally drilled on a wide spaced reconnaissance type grid of 320 x 160m, though commonly infilled down to a resource style spacing of up to 80m x 80m in places. Spacing is sufficient for Exploration Target to inferred resource size only. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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. • 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.	• Drilling was vertical, the best orientation to test targeted horizontal to mildly undulating surface weathered mineralisation. • Drill patterns were orientated orthogonally across the broad orientation of the plateau targets, holes were staggered to produce a net like grid over the targets where possible
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted by the permit owner's employees and chain of custody was recorded. Once submitted to the prep lab samples were entered into the Micromine Geobank sample tracker programme by the owner.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The owner conducted a review / visit of the Lab facilities in Ireland in 2012 and completed periodic unannounced drop in at the Cameroon Prep Lab. A Canyon representative has also visited the Cameroon Prep Lab before and during the current drill program.

JORC TABLE 1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Birsok Permis de Recherche 198 and Mandoum Permis de Recherche 174 are currently held by Aucam SA, signatory to the JV agreement with Canyon whereby Canyon can earn 75% in the parent company of Aucam SA or in the parent of any company to which these licences are transferred. All work reported was done on the Birsok Permit. • Birsok is subject to a renewal, currently lodged with the government. The Company has received correspondence from The Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development indicated the license had been approved by their office and has been sent to the Presidential office for final approval. • Mandoum is renewed until Oct 2014. • Legal due diligence on the tenure and holding companies was conducted by independent Cameroon lawyers during Dec 2013. • There are no impediments to exploration, as exploration can continue while Birsok is subject to renewal. Renewal of Birsok is a condition precedent of the agreement with the owners.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Birsok and Mandoum projects are adjacent to the Minim Martap bauxite deposit which was reportedly drilled in 2009. Bauxite plateaux continue onto the projects. Bauxite mineralisation was initially reported by the government and has been followed up by Aucam and Canyon with 719 bauxite samples from in excess of 2,500 observations, and now in excess of 3,500m of AC/RC drilling from over 300 holes.
Geology	• Mineralisation type is laterite bauxite evident on and adjacent to plateaux.
Drill hole Information	• 329 holes have been drilled for 3,556m on 19 plateau targets. The significant results pertaining to this release have been tabulated in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• No data aggregation methods have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All drill holes are vertical and intersect the tabular, flat lying mineralisation orthogonally, and represent close to true thickness.
Diagrams	• Diagram provided show drill collar and therefore sample locations with reference to coordinates and a scale. This is appropriate for this early stage exploration.
Balanced reporting	• Only assays for 1,870 samples from 16 plateau targets have been reported to date, reflecting about 67% of the expected samples. Results in table are reported if over 2 metres thick and average above 35% Al_2O3, holes not reported do not satisfy this criteria.
Other substantive exploration data	• None to report.
Further work	• Drilling completed to date indicates the presence of bauxite mineralisation only. Further drilling is required to verify any continuity of intersected bauxite. • Further exploration will involve follow up infill drilling of currently targeted known plateau targets; detailed 3D interpretation of results, metallurgical testing of samples, geological mapping of other bauxite rich plateaux to confirm more primary targets; followed by RC or aircore drilling to test the strike/depth extent of the mineralisation. Access roads have been put in place and will continue to be developed' more detailed environmental approvals are underway. • Additional permit applications have been made targeting more of the bauxite plateau margins of the Minim Martap bauxite plateau system. Country wide targeting is also taking place.