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High Grade +45% Available Alumina, <1% Reactive Silica in Test Results from Birsok Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Available alumina (AvAl) assays of up to 53.5% with <1% reactive silica (Rx.SiO_2) returned from assay test work.**
- **Best drillhole intersections returned:**
  - **6m @ 48.8% AvAl and 1.8% Rx.SiO_2 BRRC130 – Djombi Prospect**
  - **6m @ 47.1% AvAl and 3.8% Rx.SiO_2 BRRC284 – Baoua Prospect**
  - **8m @ 35.6% AvAl and 1.7% Rx.SiO_2 BRRC018 – Djombi Prospect**
- **Results are highly encouraging, confirming the high grade alumina, low silica impurity content on main high grade plateaux targets.**
- **High grade rock chip sample assays of up to 59.2% Al_2O_3/0.92% SiO_2 returned from previously untested plateaux, defining new targets for drilling.**
- **Rail and logistics studies underway with positive initial results.**
- **Field work planned to commence before Christmas after current wet season; mobile, low-cost rig secured for the next round of drilling early in the New Year**
- **These results reaffirm the potential to establish a DSO mining operation that will be supported by an operating rail line passing within 10kms of the Project which travels directly to the operating port in country.**

The Directors of **Canyon Resources Ltd** (ASX:CAY) are pleased to announce that samples from the Birsok Bauxite Project sent for confirmation of available alumina (AvAl) and reactive silica ($RxSiO_2$) assaying have returned highly encouraging results, confirming the original high grade total Al_2O_3 assays and low level of silica impurities from the first round of XRF assays.

The Company has also received results from rock chip samples taken prior to the commencement of the wet season from new plateaux on the Project area that had not been previously explored. Results from the rock chip samples are highly encouraging, with most samples returning very high >55% Al_2O_3 and very low < 2% total silica, with the highest grade results being **59.2% Al_2O_3** with **0.92% SiO_2**. These results are consistent with results from other high grade plateaux on the Project area and indicate new areas of high grade bauxite for further drilling.

Managing Director of Canyon Resources, Phillip Gallagher said;

"We are very pleased with the results of this batch of available alumina and reactive silica assaying, which confirms the high grade alumina, low silica impurity content of the highest priority targets defined from the first round of drilling.

The results confirm the strong potential for the Birsok Project to define a high-grade resource. Several plateaux in the Djombi and the Baoua prospects have returned particularly strong results which we will infill drill ahead of resource definition. These prospects will form the basis of the Company's future resource and advance the objective of developing a 2-3 million tonne per annum DSO mining operation utilising the existing rail and port infrastructure.

We continue to plan the second round of extensional and infill drilling for after the wet season and we will prepare access and resume defining new targets from mapping and field work, thereby advancing a pipeline of targets from several prospects at all stages of exploration across the Project area. The recent rock chip results from several newly defined plateaux to the west of DJ08 are particularly encouraging for the addition of further high grade bauxite material to the Project, and will be tested in the next phase of drilling."

Available Alumina & Reactive Silica Assays

Available alumina tests the theoretical amount of extractable Al_2O_3 or alumina, in a bauxite sample, that is present in a form that allows it to be extracted by a refining plant, typically using the Bayer Process. The higher the number, the more alumina is available for refining and the better the result. Reactive silica identifies the amount of silica (quartz) within the sample which is not free, that is locked up in clays such as kaolinite, which are detrimental in the Bayer bauxite processing method. The lower the percentage of reactive silica the better the recovery process works.

Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas's Ultratrace laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. Samples were digested under pressure with caustic soda at 148^{o}C, then analysed for available alumina by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). The solution was then acidified to dissolve the desilication product and reactive silica determined by analysis for soluble silica.

Sample intersections were selected for assay from various holes, from all prospect areas tested by the first phase of reverse circulation (RC) drilling, to gain understanding of the AvAl/Rx.SiO_2 properties across all plateau types and original total Al_2O_3/SiO_2 grade ranges. Appendix 1 below summarises the sample location, original assays and intersections, against the new AvAl/Rx.SiO_2 results and subsequent intersections.

Results for available alumina and reactive silica show a strong correlation to previous total Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 XRF assays across all grade boundaries. Assays of the higher Al_2O_3 grade material (>45% Al_2O_3) show consistently that the available alumina is over 80% of the total Al_2O_3. Reactive silica between 40 – 55% Al_2O_3 is 70% or less the total silica, and under 10% in total. Table 1 below highlights the proportions of available silica and reactive silica over various grade intervals of total Al_2O_3.

Table 1 – Ratio of AvAl & RxSiO_2 to Original XRF Assay Al_2O_3/SiO_2 by Grade Range

Al_2O_3 Grade Range	Al_2O_3 %	AvAl %	AvAl/Al_2O_3 %	SiO_2 %	Rx.SiO_2 %	Rx.SiO_2/SiO_2 %
>55%	56.7	50.4	89.1	0.90	0.69	76.1
50 - 55	52.5	44.0	83.8	7.63	5.60	70.4
45 - 50	46.6	38.8	83.3	11.3	6.62	63.8
40 - 45	42.4	32.9	77.6	12.2	8.44	70.4
<35%	33.6	21.3	63.4	14.8	11.8	72.6

Analysing the silica grade thresholds shows a strong AvAl proportion at <15% total silica, with a consistent proportion of reactive silica of around 70% over all silica grade ranges (Table 2).

Table 2 - Average AvAl and $RxSiO_2$ Results across SiO_2 Grade Ranges

Total Silica Grade Range	Total SiO_2 %	% $Rx.SiO_2$	% $RxSiO_2$	% Al_2O_3	% AvAl	Ratio $AvAl/Al_2O_3$ %
<5%	2.27	1.57	70.5	48.1	43.3	90.2%
5-10%	7.36	5.45	73.6	43.8	37.3	85.0%
10-15%	12.1	8.16	67.1	44.6	35.0	77.9%
>15%	22.3	15.7	70.5	39.7	24.1	59.7%

The high grade of available alumina and low levels of reactive silica shown to exist in the selected samples from the higher priority plateaux at Djombi and Baoua, indicates these targets could form the basis of a significant DSO bauxite mining operation, confirming the high priority target areas to focus further exploration target and resource development drilling.

Rock Chip Sample Assays

Assays have also been returned from rock chip samples taken during the last round of mapping and sampling completed before the wet season started. A total of twenty nine (29) samples were taken from newly mapped and defined plateau in the south west of Djombi prospect (Figure 1), where drilling will be planned for the next phase, returning dominantly +50% Al_2O_3, sub 2% SiO_2 values (Table 3), with a peak assay of 59.2% Al_2O_3/0.92% SiO_2 returned from sample 100563 on the DJ06 plateau, 2.3km west of DJ08. These results are highly encouraging for defining new sources of high grade Al_2O_3, low silica bauxite in the next phase of drilling.

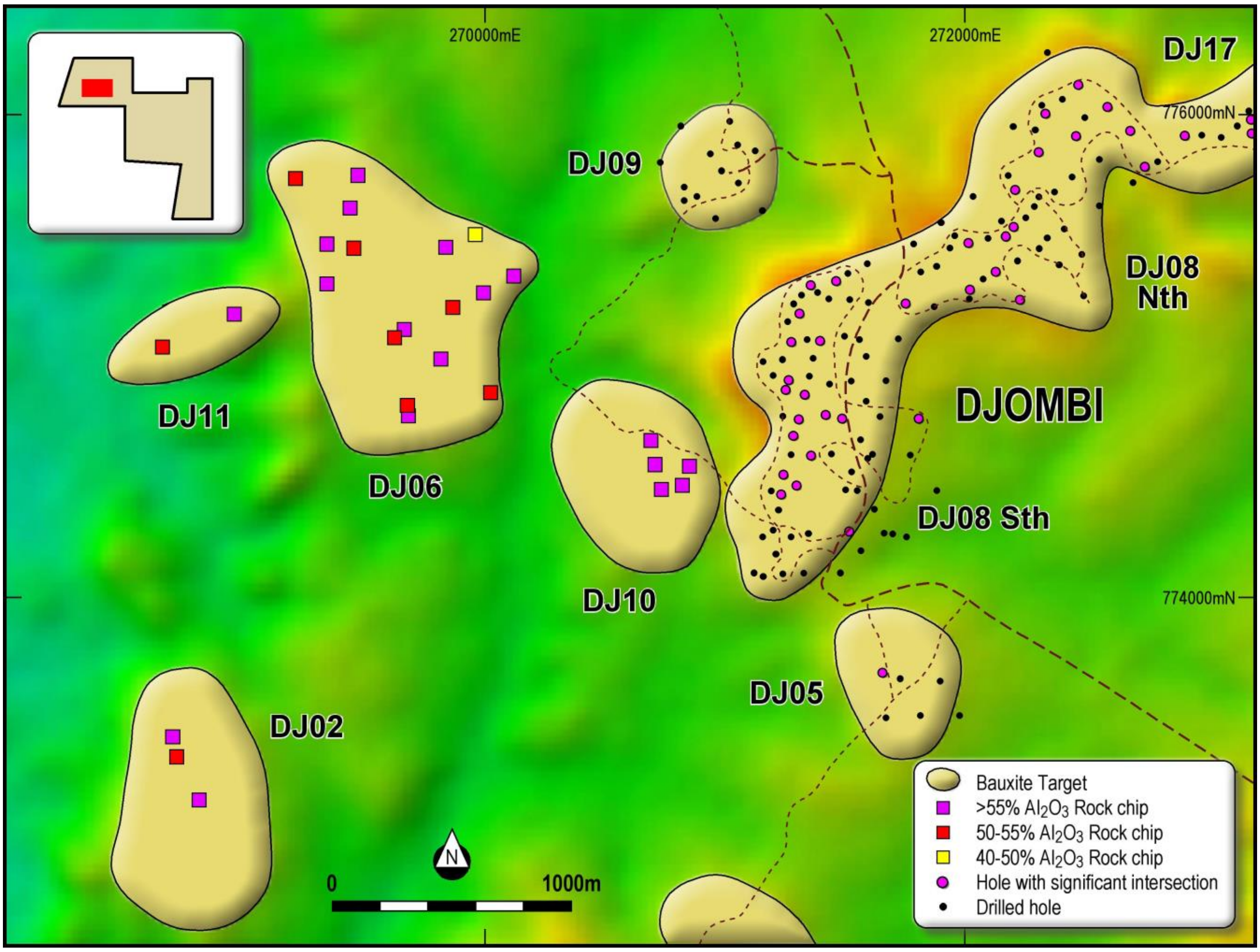

Figure 1 – Location of Recent Rock Chips, Djombi Prospect

Table 3 – Rock Chip Assays, Djombi Mapping & Sampling

SAMPLE_ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	ELEVATION	Al_2O_3 %	SiO_2 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %
100551	270120	775334	1102	**58.7**	1.04	5.73	5.54
100552	269991	775259	1123	**59.2**	1.16	6.19	4.77
100553	269873	775207	1143	53.4	1.65	10.05	7.19
100554	269672	775111	1175	**57.8**	1.18	2.98	7.92
100555	269622	775075	1160	52.3	1.08	7.35	10.9
100556	269816	774997	1160	**56**	1.44	5.73	8.17
100557	269836	775452	1142	**56.6**	0.88	5.93	6.31
100558	269957	775512	1124	44.6	1.61	23.4	5.6
100559	269457	775453	1185	52.4	1.08	6.85	11.1
100560	269457	775453	1185	52.2	0.56	7.89	14.45
100561	269343	775304	1166	**57.5**	1.5	5.99	5.68
100562	268661	775041	1100	54.9	1.2	4.98	10.95
100563	268959	775177	1143	**59.2**	0.92	3.32	3.93
100564	269341	775459	1206	55.7	1.94	5.68	6.93
100565	269213	775742	1104	54.6	0.83	7.35	7.8
100566	269468	775744	1156	**56.9**	0.63	6.52	5.63
100567	269441	775621	1175	**57.2**	0.71	5.8	5.95
100568	269676	774798	1172	**56.1**	1.18	5.18	7.17
100569	270019	774850	1132	51.2	0.77	8.05	12.85
100570	269676	774746	1162	**56.3**	1.02	5.14	6.69
100571	270691	774644	1172	**58**	0.62	4.57	5.31
100572	270736	774448	1186	**58.2**	1	4.56	5.67
100576	270702	774546	1182	**56.3**	1.24	5.18	6.56
100577	270818	774459	1196	**55.2**	1.2	6.08	7.15
100578	270848	774537	1204	**57.7**	0.74	4.28	5.17
100579	268814	773154	1187	**55**	1.43	6.14	8.22
100580	268715	773336	1189	54	1.2	6.23	9.35
100581	268701	773422	1190	42.7	1.23	10.7	21.3
100582	268701	773422	1190	**58.8**	2.41	4.6	2.88

Rail and Port Infrastructure Studies

Canyon's Birsok Bauxite Project benefits from its proximity to existing rail line infrastructure that runs alongside the deposit to the Douala Port and, potentially, to the newly built Kribi deep water port. Canyon has commenced initial rail and port infrastructure studies using Australian based consultants who bring significant rail, port and infrastructure expertise for mining projects in both Africa and Australia.

The Company has engaged the services of Richard Jupp and Andrew Neal from specialist consultants Clarendon Irving Pty. Ltd. and Andrew Neal & Associates to advise on the rail and port infrastructure requirements for the Birsok Project.

Canyon is working with the Bollore Group, operator of Camrail and the Doula Port concession in Cameroon. Camrail have provided detailed technical data on the rail line and its operations and this data has been reviewed by Canyon's rail consultants. The initial feedback indicates that the rail line is capable of and has the capacity to transport commercial quantities of bauxite from the Birsok Project area to the Douala Port without the need for significant additional capital expenditure.

Based on the positive initial feedback, Canyon has commissioned its consultants to conduct a more detailed study of the rail and port infrastructure.

Future Work Plans

The wet season rains are still in progress and as a result access is limited during this period. It is expected that fieldwork will recommence on the Project before Christmas 2014, with access clearing, further mapping and sampling followed by drilling early in the New Year.

The Company is pleased to have secured access to a Landcruiser mounted aircore drilling rig for the next drilling program. This rig will provide easier access around the Project area and is expected to significantly reduce direct and indirect costs for future drilling programs.

The second phase drilling program will focus on testing additional plateaus on the Birsok Project that were not drilled in the first program, testing the Mandoum permit and some infill drilling of the priority targets defined by the recent assaying results and the initial drilling program.

About Canyon Resources Limited

In 2013, Canyon announced a farm-in transaction to acquire up to 75% of the Birsok Bauxite Project 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 (Figure 2), contiguous with the world class Minim Martap bauxite deposit and approximately 10km from an operating rail line.

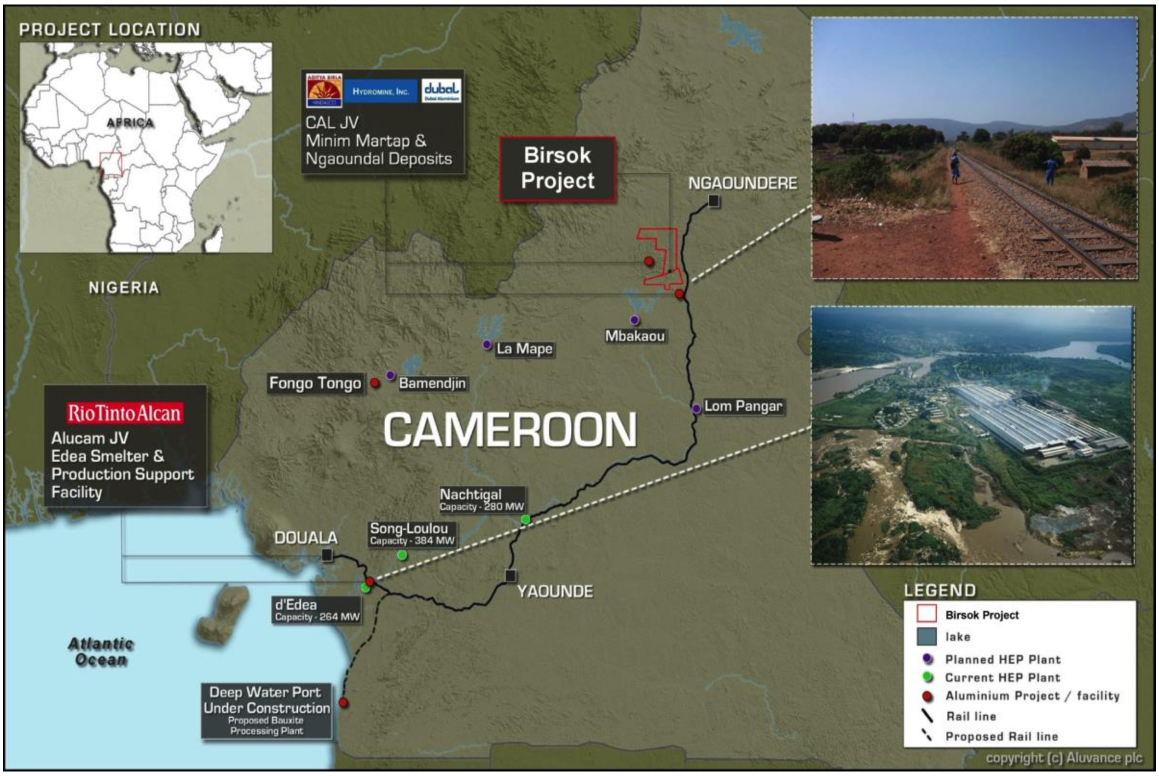

Figure 2 – Location of Canyon's Birsok Bauxite Project, Cameroon, West Africa

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. The Company is aware of the recent political unrest in the country's capital, Ouagadougou, and is monitoring the situation along with its in-country staff. There has been no impact on the Company's operations or assets to date and Canyon will keep the market informed should any material developments occur.

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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

AvAl and $RxSiO_2$ Assays and Intersections – Compared to original XRF Total Al_2O_3/SiO_2 Assays

HOLEID	PROSPECT	PLATEAU	FROM (m)	TO (m)	SAMPLE	Al_2O_3 %	Al_2O_3 Int %	AvAl %	AvAl Int %	SiO_2 %	SiO_2 Int %	Rx.SiO_2 %	Rx.SiO_2 Int %
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	0	1	A1157	49.4	6m @ 54.0	45	6m @ 48.8	5.44	6m @ 2.62	3.4	6m @ 1.8
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	1	2	A1158	56.8		53.5		1.24		0.9	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	2	3	A1159	56.8		52.1		1.12		0.8	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	3	4	A1160	55.2		51.4		0.79		0.6	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	4	5	A1161	58.2		48.4		0.59		0.4	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	5	6	A1162	47.4		42.5		6.55		4.8	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	6	7	A1166	32.6		17.9		17.4		15.1	
BRRC130	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	7	8	A1167	32.8		18.7		17.2		14.3	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	0	1	A2407	41.5	5m @ 46.5	34.4	5m @ 42.3	6.92	5m @ 2.90	5.4	5m @ 2.2
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	1	2	A2408	43.7		41.6		1.15		0.7	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	2	3	A2409	47.9		44.6		1.3		0.9	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	3	4	A2410	49.1		46.3		0.86		0.7	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	4	5	A2411	50.2		44.8		4.28		3.4	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	5	6	A2412	39.6		17.6		26.9		21.6	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	6	7	A2416	35.3		-5		39.3		34.7	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	7	8	A2417	36.3		-5		41.6		36.4	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	8	9	A2418	37.5		-5		42.4		35.9	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	9	10	A2419	51.5	6m @ 55.4	34.4	6m @ 47.1	17.25	6m @ 4.01	17	6m @ 3.75
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	10	11	A2420	57.5		42.3		1.04		0.8	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	11	12	A2421	57.6		51.2		0.55		0.4	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	12	13	A2422	55.6		52.1		1.02		0.9	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	13	14	A2423	55.8		52.5		0.84		0.7	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	14	15	A2424	54.4		50.2		3.33		2.7	
BRRC284	BAOUA	BA01	15	16	A2425	40.4		8.3		38.4		30.2	
BRRC291	BAOUA	BA01	0	1	A2495	54.7	5m @ 49.4	45.3	5m @ 36.6	6.6	5m @ 15.1	4	5m @ 9.9
BRRC291	BAOUA	BA01	1	2	A2496	45.3		32.1		17.3		11.5	
BRRC291	BAOUA	BA01	2	3	A2497	53.8		44.2		10.05		6.4	
BRRC291	BAOUA	BA01	3	4	A2498	52.3		42.3		11.35		8.5	
BRRC291	BAOUA	BA01	4	5	A2499	40.7		18.9		30		19.2	
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	0	1	A1496	48.1	6m @ 46.7	29.5	6m @ 34.4	11.5	6m @ 10.5	6.8	6m @ 7.7
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	1	2	A1497	51.1		34		4.37		2.9	
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	2	3	A1498	51		43.8		5.86		4.2	
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	3	4	A1499	47.2		40		9.84		7.6	
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	4	5	A1500	45		38.5		9.64		8.2	
BRRC170	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	5	6	A1501	37.5		20.8		21.6		16.2	
BRRC310	BEKA	BE09	0	1	A2629	47.2	3m @ 44.6	41.2	3m @ 37.6	10.95	3m @ 17.5	4.4	3m @ 6.5
BRRC310	BEKA	BE09	1	2	A2630	45.4		40.4		17.2		5.3	
BRRC310	BEKA	BE09	2	3	A2631	41.3		31.2		24.4		9.8	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	0	1	A1206	47.7	7m @ 43.5	39.5	7m @ 31.3	12.8	7m @ 18.1	8.8	7m @ 13.2
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	1	2	A1207	39.1		20.6		25.4		19.7	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	2	3	A1208	35.6		16.7		24.9		19.9	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	3	4	A1209	37.4		20.6		21.6		17.7	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	4	5	A1210	48.2		40.6		12.55		8.9	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	5	6	A1211	50		44		11.9		7.3	
BRRC135	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	6	7	A1212	46.7		37.2		17.5		9.9	
BRRC024	DJOMBI	DJ27	0	1	A0360	45	5m @ 42.4	39.5	5m @ 31.2	5.61	5m @ 14.0	4.6	5m @ 11.4
BRRC024	DJOMBI	DJ27	1	2	A0361	41.1		32.9		9.3		7.4	
BRRC024	DJOMBI	DJ27	2	3	A0362	43.3		36.1		8.59		7.3	
BRRC024	DJOMBI	DJ27	3	4	A0366	39.9		21.2		24.6		20.1	
BRRC024	DJOMBI	DJ27	4	5	A0367	42.5		26.3		21.8		17.8	

HOLEID	PROSPECT	PLATEAU	FROM (m)	TO (m)	SAMPLE	Al_2O_3 %	Al_2O_3 Int %	AvAl %	AvAl Int %	SiO_2 %	SiO_2 Int %	Rx.SiO_2 %	Rx.SiO_2 Int %
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	0	1	A0712	**46**	**5m @ 42.3**	**40.6**	**5m @ 31.9**	16.2	**5m @ 23.9**	6.1	**5m @ 11.2**
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	1	2	A0716	**46.6**		**41.6**		19.6		6.9	
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	2	3	A0717	**45.1**		**36.1**		22.6		10	
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	3	4	A0718	**38.2**		22.7		28.3		13.9	
BRRC079	FEDAL	FE04	4	5	A0719	**35.6**		18.5		32.8		19.1	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	0	1	A1331	**41.5**	**7m @ 42.7**	**34.8**	**7m @ 33.7**	5.83	**7m @ 9.71**	4.1	**7m @ 6.71**
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	1	2	A1332	**42.2**		**32.9**		8.26		7.9	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	2	3	A1333	**42.3**		**36.5**		3.85		2.8	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	3	4	A1334	**42.7**		**37.8**		5.05		3.8	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	4	5	A1335	**40.7**		29.8		12.9		7.3	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	5	6	A1336	**46.2**		**36.6**		12.85		5.8	
BRRC150	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	6	7	A1337	**43.3**		27.4		19.25		15.3	
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	0	1	A1726	**42.8**	**6m @ 42.4**	**35.1**	**6m @ 34.0**	9.21	**6m @ 11.6**	5.2	**6m @ 7.88**
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	1	2	A1727	**44.2**		**37.4**		9.08		6.1	
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	2	3	A1728	**43.8**		**38.2**		8.28		6.1	
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	3	4	A1729	**42.2**		**34.8**		12.2		8.1	
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	4	5	A1730	**44.7**		**37.6**		8.54		6.2	
BRRC200	DJOMBI	DJ17	5	6	A1731	**36.8**		21		22.2		15.6	
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	0	1	A1643	**54.8**	**6m @ 41.9**	**52.3**	**6m @ 32.0**	4.58	**6m @ 13.3**	2.7	**6m @ 9.32**
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	1	2	A1644	**53.3**		**49.1**		4.31		2.5	
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	2	3	A1645	**38.2**		29.1		11.4		8	
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	3	4	A1646	**34.2**		23.4		15.2		10.1	
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	4	5	A1647	**35.6**		18.9		23.3		16.6	
BRRC190	DJOMBI	DJ08 Nth	5	6	A1648	**35.2**		19.3		21		16	
BRRC252	DJOMBI	DJ16	0	1	A2181	**44.1**	**4m @ 41.2**	**32.5**	**4m @ 26.8**	16.95	**4m @ 23.7**	10	**4m @ 14.1**
BRRC252	DJOMBI	DJ16	1	2	A2182	**42**		29.3		18.15		14.3	
BRRC252	DJOMBI	DJ16	2	3	A2183	**41.9**		26.6		24.8		17.1	
BRRC252	DJOMBI	DJ16	3	4	A2184	**36.7**		18.8		35		15	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	0	1	A2560	**41.1**	**8m @ 41.6**	**30**	**8m @ 30.5**	17.45	**8m @ 14.5**	9.1	**8m @ 10.3**
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	1	2	A2561	**41.4**		**32.9**		11.5		7.6	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	2	3	A2562	**42.5**		**35.9**		7.82		5.6	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	3	4	A2566	**43.7**		**35.9**		8.51		6.3	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	4	5	A2567	**39.4**		28.3		13.8		10.1	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	5	6	A2568	**39.3**		27.4		15.5		11.2	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	6	7	A2569	**39.7**		22.3		22		17.8	
BRRC301	BAOUA	BA01	7	8	A2570	**45.7**		**31**		19.2		14.7	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	0	1	A0271	**33.8**	**8m @ 39.2**	29.7	**8m @ 35.6**	4	**8m @ 2.55**	2	**8m @ 1.69**
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	1	2	A0272	**33.5**		**30.6**		2.06		1.1	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	2	3	A0273	**37.2**		**35.3**		1.96		1.1	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	3	4	A0274	**38.5**		**36.3**		0.74		0.5	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	4	5	A0275	**39.8**		**37**		1.26		0.9	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	5	6	A0276	**45.7**		**39.7**		2.79		2.3	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	6	7	A0277	**45.1**		**42.5**		0.76		0.5	
BRRC018	DJOMBI	DJ27	7	8	A0278	**39.8**		**34**		6.82		5.1	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	0	1	A1125	**34.6**	**8m @ 39.0**	23.6	**8m @ 29.0**	14.05	**8m @ 12.6**	9.4	**8m @ 10.3**
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	1	2	A1126	**42.2**		**38.2**		5.06		3.2	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	2	3	A1127	**45.4**		**42.9**		2.48		1.6	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	3	4	A1128	**43.5**		**39.7**		4.77		3.9	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	4	5	A1129	**36.9**		26.3		12.6		12.1	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	5	6	A1130	**35.8**		22.7		16.3		13.8	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	6	7	A1131	**37.3**		20.8		21.5		18.4	
BRRC128	DJOMBI	DJ08 Sth	7	8	A1132	**36.6**		18		24.2		20.1	
BRRC009	DJOMBI	DJ27	0	1	A0167	**41.6**	**5m @ 38.9**	**37.8**	**5m @ 32.8**	4.19	**5m @ 7.05**	2.8	**5m @ 5.44**
BRRC009	DJOMBI	DJ27	1	2	A0168	**41.6**		**37.4**		3.27		2.5	
BRRC009	DJOMBI	DJ27	2	3	A0169	**36**		**30.8**		6.01		4.2	
BRRC009	DJOMBI	DJ27	3	4	A0170	**35.7**		**30.4**		6.37		4.6	

<table>
<tr><th>HOLEID</th><th>PROSPECT</th><th>PLATEAU</th><th>FROM (m)</th><th>TO (m)</th><th>SAMPLE</th><th>Al_2O_3 %</th><th>Al_2O_3 Int %</th><th>AvAl %</th><th>AvAl Int %</th><th>SiO_2 %</th><th>SiO_2 Int %</th><th>Rx.SiO_2 %</th><th>Rx.SiO_2 Int %</th></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC009</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>A0171</td><td>39.7</td><td></td><td>27.4</td><td></td><td>15.4</td><td></td><td>13.1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>A0071</td><td>35.5</td><td rowspan="6">6m @ 38.4</td><td>6.7</td><td rowspan="6">6m @ 19.1</td><td>34.2</td><td rowspan="6">6m @ 23.1</td><td>29.3</td><td rowspan="6">6m @ 19.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>A0072</td><td>46.1</td><td>27</td><td>22.8</td><td>14.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>A0073</td><td>46.5</td><td>36.5</td><td>11.8</td><td>11.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>A0074</td><td>32.2</td><td>11.1</td><td>25.2</td><td>22.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>A0075</td><td>34.7</td><td>15.6</td><td>23</td><td>19.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRRC003</td><td>DJOMBI</td><td>DJ27</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>A0076</td><td>35.3</td><td>17.9</td><td>21.7</td><td>18.8</td></tr>
</table>

NB – Table shows all results for ALL samples that were sent for analysis

APPENDIX 2

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 split, crushed and pulverised in the lab to provide a charge for XRF fusion. • Rock Chips samples taken when mapping plateau, by geological hammer, for interesting looking occurrences, not on a grid system.
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 contract 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 for later reference and re-logging. All samples are logged even if some are not sampled. • No diamond core was drilled.

Criteria	Explanation	Notes
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. • 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.	• 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 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.	• Drill and rock chip samples were originally 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 60^{o}C; 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. • This round of confirmatory Available Alumina/Reactive Silica assaying was performed on a sub-set of 113 samples, sent to Bureau Veritas Ultratrace Lab, as described in the text of the announcement • .BV Ultratrace performed standard QA/QC tests on the sample set and returned results all within acceptable limits. No separate QA/Qc controls were inserted by Canyon Resources.

Criteria	Explanation	Notes
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 and rock chip samples 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 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, and is undergoing the same renewal process as Birsok. • 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 3,000m 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 3,563m on 19 plateau targets during May-Jun 14. No new drilling was completed for this 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 and shallow vertical drilling.
Balanced reporting	• Assays for 2,765 samples from 19 plateau targets have been reported to date, reflecting 100% of the samples collected, including standards and blanks. Results in table are reported over 2 metres and above 35% Al_2O_3 and below 15% SiO_2, holes not reported do not satisfy this criteria. • This announcement refers to check assaying from 113 selected samples from the first round of drilling, representing 4% of total samples, across all prospects drilled.
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.