Announcement
25 May 2021

Ore Reserve update delivers Proved Ore Reserves for Canyon's Minim Martap Bauxite Project

Highlights

- The updated JORC (2012) **Proved Bauxite Ore Reserve estimate is:**

  99.1 million tonnes at 51.6% Total Alumina and 2.4% Total Silica.

- The updated Ore Reserve estimate **improves the confidence of the deposit** from the previous maiden Ore Reserve estimate[1].
- The update follows the completion of **detailed mine scheduling and de-risking of mining costs** via mining contractor contributions to the Minim Martap PFS[2], and reinforces the ability of the Project to produce one of the highest grade, lowest contaminant bauxite products of any mine globally for at least 20 years.
- The mining schedules are completed on the back of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate[3] which improved resource confidence by adding **25 million tonnes to the total Resource and converting 381.9 million tonnes to Measured category.**
- The mining areas modelled for the updated **Ore Reserve represent nominal production rates of 5 Mtpa for a truncated period of 20-years** while significant opportunity exists to extend mining beyond the initial modelled period.

Canyon Resources Limited (**Canyon** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of its updated JORC (2012) Ore Reserve estimate for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project (**the Project**) in Cameroon, West Africa. The updated Ore Reserve estimate was prepared by a Competent Person (**CP**) in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Ore Reserve Estimate

Reserve			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**
Proved	99.1	51.6%	2.4%
Probable	-	-	-
Total Ore Reserves	99.1	51.6%	2.4%

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the 2020 PFS[2] and the recently updated Mineral Resource Estimate[3] but with an update and improvement of the mine designs, mining scheduling and mine cost estimations, completed by Mining Plus with mining contractor input.

The schedules are based on a production rate of 4 million tonnes per annum for 2 years, ramping up to 5 million tonnes of bauxite product per annum for the remaining 20-year modelling period.

[1] ASX announcement 10 August 2020.
[2] ASX announcement 01 July 2020.
[3] ASX announcement 11 May 2021.

The Ore Reserve Estimate update is enabled by the grade definition drilling program which formed the basis of the latest Mineral Resource Estimate update and the more detailed mining scheduling and mining contractor involvement.

The primary focus of the drilling programme was to improve the level of confidence of the bauxite resources contained on the priority Minim Martap plateaux – Beatrice, Raymonde and Danielle. These plateaux are now largely classified as Measured Resources. With improved certainty, knowledge and understanding of these resources, more detailed mine design, planning and scheduling has been completed.

Concurrently, three external mining contractors submitted detailed cost estimates which have been used to increase the confidence in the mining cost inputs for the financial analysis of the Project.

The combination of further detailed design and planning with improved cost estimates supports this revision of the Ore Reserve. The quantum of the Ore Reserve (tonnes and grades) has not materially changed, although the upgrade in Mineral Resource category from Indicated to Measured has enabled a corresponding upgrade of Ore Reserve category from Probable to Proved.

Director of Projects James Durrant said: "This update has largely de-risked the mining element of our Project. Being able to formally state that over 97% of the first 20-years of mining will be from Proved Ore Reserves is a real confidence boost for future offtakers, project partners, investors and financiers."

Managing Director, Phillip Gallagher, said "The confirmation of a maiden Proved Ore Reserve of such high quality shows that the Minim Martap Project will consistently produce some of the highest quality bauxite in the world for many years and rivals the best quality bauxite produced in Guinea. Importantly, the Reserve only covers the initial mining area within the Project and there is scope for this to be substantially increased with additional work. This enviable result and the recent resource upgrade was safely achieved by the Canyon team in Cameroon during the period most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and it is a testament to their professionalism that they continued working to deliver high quality outcomes during such challenging times."

Summary of information required under Listing Rule 5.9.1

The Ore Reserve was prepared by a Competent Person (**CP**) in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Ore Reserve Estimate

Reserve			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**
Proved	99.1	51.6%	2.4%
Probable			
Total Ore Reserves	99.1	51.6%	2.4%

The Ore Reserves referred to in this announcement are underpinned by:

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate;
- Materially updated mine designs, mine scheduling and costs; and
- The Minim Martap PFS released to the ASX on 1 July 2020.

Pursuant to listing rule 5.9.1 and in relation to Appendix 1 below, the Company provides the following summary information.

Material economic assumptions and outcomes

The summary of the material economic assumptions and outcomes, which underpin the updated Ore Reserve estimate are presented in Table 3:

Table 3 – Detailed economic outcomes

Production			**Avg-Yr**
Production rate	Mt		4.9
Ore mined	Mt		5.0
Waste mined	Mt		1.3
Strip ratio W:O	x		0.3
Production period modelled			20.0 Yr(s)

Capital			**Total**
Development capital	USD 000		108,300
Capital intensity	USD/t capacity		22.0

Operating Costs			**Avg-Yr**
C1 costs	USD/t		36.1
C2 costs	USD/t		37.5
C3 costs	USD/t		39.9

Product Grade			**Avg-20Yr**
Alumina ore grade	%		51.6%
Total silica grade	%		2.4%
Ore moisture content	%		10.0%

Realised price		**Initial Price**	**Avg-20Yr**
Realised price	USD/t FOB	43.5	51.2

Table 3 – Detailed economic outcomes (cont'd)

Cashflow		Total
Cumulative undiscounted free cash flows	USD 000	962,900
Average annual undiscounted free cash flows	USD 000	48,100
Project payback (post tax)		3.9 Yr(s)

Valuation	Discount rate	NPV (USD 000)	IRR
Project return - pre tax	10.00%	368,600	41%
Project return - post tax	10.00%	288,700	38%

Tax and Royalty	Duration	Rate
State royalty: Holiday	5.0 Yr(s)	-
State royalty: Nominal after holiday	-	5%
Corporate tax: Holiday	5.0 Yr(s)	-
Corporate tax: Nominal after holiday	-	30%

Subsequent to the PFS, the mining costs have been updated to reflect cost inputs from mining contractors and the presented costs assume mining contract, rather than owner operated, mining operations. Therefore the economic outcomes and capital, operating and sustaining capital costs represent a change from the PFS.

Mineral Resource and criteria used for classification

The JORC code 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate[4], upon which the Ore Reserve estimate is based is 1.027 billion tonnes at 45.3% Al_2O_3 and 2.7% SiO_2 (35% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade). The resource has been estimated using ordinary kriging. A contained higher-grade component (at 45% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade), has also been classified. The Mineral Resource Estimate is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource (35% Al_2O_3 cut-off)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	**1,027**	**45.3% Al_2O_3**	**2.7% SiO_2**
Measured	382	47.3% Al_2O_3	2.7% SiO_2
Indicated	597	44.2% Al_2O_3	2.7% SiO_2
Inferred	48	43.2% Al_2O_3	3.7% SiO_2

Contained High Grade Resource (45% Al_2O_3 cut-off)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	**500**	**49.0% Al_2O_3**	**2.6% SiO_2**
Measured	268	49.7% Al_2O_3	2.6% SiO_2
Indicated	218	48.3% Al_2O_3	2.5% SiO_2
Inferred	14	47.3% Al_2O_3	2.8% SiO_2

Exploration was completed between 2009 and 2020. The resource is located within the mineralised Plateaux of Northern Cameroon. There is no current bauxite mining in Cameroon, a nation with little mining history or activity, however this resource is of considerable significance due to its relatively high Alumina grades and low Silica grades.

Resource estimation work completed upon the bauxite ores shows all of the bauxite ore is at or near surface and contains minimal levels of lower grade bauxite within the ore profile. Strength, moisture, and density

[4] ASX Announcement 11 May 2021.

testing support the mineral resource estimate. The Competent Person has noted that all results to date in all areas indicated quantifiably that the bauxite present was of a high grade and quality, and that the estimation volumes and grades presented were robust.

Mining method selected and other mining assumptions

The mine design, upon which the Ore Reserve estimate is based, is simple, edge-to-edge strip mining, open-pit and resulting in very low structural geotechnical risk. The bauxite will be mined from the tops of plateaux and as such the development of significant pit walls is not a feature. As such it is not anticipated that significant structural geotechnical investigations or pit slope stability analysis will be required for this project. Mining productivity has been based on benchmarked data and equipment manufacturer input.

The mine schedules updated earlier work to refine the optimal mine areas and plateau order. This resulted in a consolidated mining area about the three plateaux of Raymonde, Beatrice and Danielle.

The high-grade ore and near surface nature of the bauxite deposits lends itself to simple, industry typical mining methods, at low cost and with low strip ratios. Due to the simple nature of mining it is anticipated to be conducted using conventional mechanised equipment including surface-miners, bull dozers, front end loaders, haul trucks and other typical ancillary mining equipment.

Subsequent to the PFS, the mining costs have been updated to reflect cost inputs from mining contractors and the presented costs assume mining contract, rather than owner operated, mining operations. The ore presents with favourable physical properties and requires no beneficiation, washing or screening. Test-work conducted with bulk samples on wet and dry washing processes[5] and to define material handling parameters[6] confirms the mine can produce Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) with world-class grades, without any beneficiation. Material testing outcomes have been used to confirm the suitability of the supply chain solution and inform the physical technical specification of the product for potential off takers and shipping.

Rock strength testing on over 500 samples across the priority mining areas and throughout the depth profile confirms suitability of surface miners and negates the need for drill and blast. The physical testing programme included strength testing using a point load testing machine and has confirmed the rock strength to be at the optimal range for efficient operations of surface miners. The surface miners are expected to mill thirty to fifty-centimetre (30-50cm) cuts along the highly homogenous and sub-horizontal orebody and deposit 75mm top size milled material in windrows along the mining bench. Front end loaders (FELs) will load mining trucks which will dump at plateau specific ROM pads, stockpiled in accordance with grade profiles. This method eliminates the need for blasting and decouples the on-plateau mining equipment from the road haulage trucks, whilst minimising rehandle.

Groundwater conditions have been assessed from the ongoing infield water monitoring and testing programme for the assessment of pit dewatering methodologies. Current baseline and hydrology assessments by specialist sub-consultants confirm perched water tables within the plateau with the bauxite mostly remaining above the zone of saturation. High permeability rates suggest rapid draining of any saturated bauxite. It is intended to advance dewater the plateaux immediately prior to mining and drainage designs have been integrated with the mine plans. Acid-base accounting analyses from the acid rock drainage programme showed only two sites are possible locations for limited acidic water generation. The alkalinity of the soils and bauxite appear to successfully buffer any acid generation.

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the production target and forecast financial information derived from a detailed mining schedule modelled at a production rate of 5 Mtpa, ramping up from 4 Mtpa after 2 years of operations, in line with rail line upgrades as disclosed in the PFS announcement.

[5] Source: 2019 Beneficiation test work programme, BHM.
[6] Source: 2019 Material testing programme, Tunra.

Metallurgy and Product

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on bauxite price forecasts that consider the metallurgical properties of the product. Indicative product technical specifications have been defined[7]. These are providing a basis for ongoing offtake and strategic partnership negotiations as well as the technical studies, including the feasibility study. The technical specifications result from a preliminary multi element update to the resource block models, the completion of detailed quarterly mine scheduling - based on the initial strategic schedules, the completion of the Tunra material testing programme and the integration of metallurgical testing programme and historical data sets within the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

A physical properties programme has been completed to support the product's technical specifications[8]. This programme was designed to bolster the strength, density and moisture-content data of the in-situ bauxite to support Ore Reserve and mine productivity estimations.

Digestion results to date are in line with expectations and show typical conversion ratios which have been applied to the anticipated product pricing calculations which underpin the economics that support the Ore Reserve estimate. Total Alumina converts to available Alumina at approximately 90% whilst the low Total Silica converts to reactive Silica at around 75%. There is little collective gain in Alumina recovery at high temperature digests.

The multi element update to the block model introduced additional elements to the product profiles from the mining schedules. The grades for the following elements were completed: BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, ZrO_2 and LOI. Mining Plus performed a Nearest Neighbour estimate, and validated these estimates using Inverse Distance Squared and Ordinary Kriged estimates for comparison. The results, whilst preliminary, confirmed the low contaminant potential of the Project.

Cut off grades

The cut-off grades used for selecting the direct shipping ore (DSO) product in the proposed Minim Martap operation, are congruent to those used in the reporting of the Ore Reserve estimate:

1. All material above 48.5% Total Al_2O_3 grade is considered as ore, regardless of Total SiO_2 grade.
2. All material where Total Al_2O_3 grade is above 44% and below 48.5%, and Total SiO_2 is below a maximum of 2.5%, is also considered as ore.
3. All other material is considered waste.

These cut-off grades are considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate for the bauxite product to be sold, considering the nature of the bauxite deposits, their proximity to the seaborne direct-shipped bauxite market and the associated Project economics.

Estimation methodology

Capital costs

Capital cost estimates which support the Ore Reserve estimate have been compiled from first principles, quotations, database pricing and contractor involvement. The Project has been divided into elements as part of the work breakdown structure (WBS) which will be the basis of cost estimation through the current and future studies, Table 5. The mining cost elements have been assessed on a +/-10-15% estimate basis, whilst each other element has been assessed and estimated to a level commensurate to a Pre-Feasibility Study. The overall accuracy is in the range of +/- 20-25%, and is consistent with a Class 4 estimate as defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE).

[7] ASX announcement 08 July 2020.
[8] ASX Announcement 25 August 2020

Table 5 - Capital Cost Summary

WBS	Cost Element	Capital incl. Growth (USD 000)	Split (%)
2000	Mine and mine-site infrastructure	17,500	16.2%
3000-4000	Road Haulage	16,100	14.9%
5000	Inland Rail Facility	15,400	14.2%
7000-8000	Douala Port	20,600	19.0%
10000	Project Delivery	4,200	3.9%
11000	Owners Costs	27,700	25.6%
12000	Contingency	6,700	6.2%
	Total	**108,200**	**100.0%**

Subsequent to the PFS, the mining costs have been updated to reflect cost inputs from mining contractors and the presented costs assume mining contract, rather than owner operated, mining operations. The capital estimate includes appropriate contingency and growth allocation. Contingency is applied at the rate of 12% of engineered EPCM costs and 5% of non-engineered EPCM costs. Both engineered and non-engineered EPCM costs are estimated as a percentage of the direct costs. This EPCM percentage is also validated by comparing against the personnel required to Engineer and support that WBS level. A contingency, as percentage of EPCM (12% of Engineered vs 5% of Non-Engineered or Turn-key packages), has been applied to the non-mining cost elements. For mining set-up and equipment, contingency has been applied as a 5% growth allowance and a 10% contingency on the pre-growth cost inclusive of installation.

Owner's costs include the owner's project execution team, operational readiness and environmental costs. Work-force modelling defined a project execution team on-boarding at the beginning of the Project execution schedule, 24 months prior to operations. Additionally, the modelling ramps up the operational team sequentially until the operational team is fully on-board 3 months in advance of operations. Environmental costs were assessed based on anticipated impact of the Project on the environment and communities along the haul road.

Operational costs

Operating costs which support the Ore Reserve estimate have been compiled for the economic modelling period of 20 years. Operating costs have been prepared by activity and cost element and further between fixed and variable categories (Table 6).

Table 6 - Operating Cost Summary

WBS	Cost Element	Opex (USD/t Product)
2000	Mine and mine-site infrastructure	3.7
3000-5000	Road Haulage	2.6
6000	Rail to Douala Port	16.5
7000	Douala Port	5.8
8000	Transhipment	5.0
11000	Owners Costs	2.5
	Total	**36.1**

Estimations are considered to have an accuracy of accuracy range of +/- 20-25%, consistent with a Class 4 estimate as defined by AACE Estimations have been validated in reference to first principle estimations, quotations and database pricing. Subsequent to the PFS, the mining costs have been updated to reflect cost inputs from mining contractors and the presented costs assume mining contract, rather than owner

operated, mining operations. Therefore all costs have been prepared on an owner operated basis with the exceptions of mining, rail haulage and transhipment.

Sustaining capital

Sustaining capital allocations which support the Ore Reserve estimate have been updated and were applied based on equipment usage calculations. Estimates for equipment replacements have been integrated within the sustaining capex, Table 7, for all non-contract mobile and fixed material handling equipment. Buildings have been allocated a periodic provision.

Table 7 - Sustaining Capital Summary

Sustaining Capital Period	Sustaining Capital (USD '000)
First 5-years	18,700
Total over 20-year modelling period	27,200

Material modifying factors

The Ore Reserve estimate is supported by the following considerations.

Project location and access

The Minim Martap Bauxite Project is made up of three tenements referred to as Minim Martap, Makan, and Ngaoundal all located within the Vina and Djerem Departments of the Adamawa region in central Cameroon. The mining areas of the Minim Martap and Makan tenements sit within a 50km radius of the railway station of Makor, whereas the town and railway station of Ngaoundal sits within the Ngaoundal tenement putting potential mining areas within 5km of the rail head. Current access to the proposed mining areas of the Minim Martap tenement is via an 80km public road from the railway village of Makor including a short spur into the plateaux before the town of Martap.

The mining areas, defined by the strategic scheduling and subsequent detailed scheduling and pit designs, are within three plateaux within the Minim Martap tenement. The Company's Bobodji exploration camp is within 20km of the mining areas and is expected to be retained as base camp for the ongoing ESIA and baseline studies and the future feasibility study and construction programmes.

Company structure and ownership

The Project is 100% owned by Camalco SA, a Cameroon company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Canyon Resources Limited an Australian company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CAY). At the granting of a Mining License, in accordance with Section 59 of the Mining Code, the state will be granted 10% ownership of Camalco free of charge. Up to an additional 25% may be requested under terms and conditions mutually consented by the parties, and with the same rights and obligations as the other shareholders.

Leases and Permits

The Project is made up of three tenements referred to as Minim Martap, Makan, and Ngaoundal. The three, three-year, tenements were granted on the 11th July 2018. To maintain the tenements Camalco SA, Canyon Resources' wholly owned Cameroon subsidiary company, is to complete a minimum work program and to ensure the environmental and social licence conditions are met. To-date all conditions have been met and Canyon plans to continue to meet all tenement conditions.

A mining permit requires a mining convention, an approved feasibility study and ESIA. Canyon is on track to deliver the pre-requisites for a mining convention (agreement) by mid-2021. The mining convention is a pre-requisite for the granting of an industrial mining permit which provides exclusive entitlement to mineral exploitation for an initial period of twenty years, renewable for an unlimited succession of ten-year periods. Under the mining permit provisions are applicable for land use, water abstraction and infrastructure access.

The mining permit requires development to begin within two years and operations within five from the granting of the permit.

Mine site Infrastructure

The Mine Site Infrastructure (MSI) facility provides support for all activities and services for the mining operation. There will be three main MSI facilities over the course of the modelled operational period. The first and more comprehensive facility, which includes the camp is located at Raymonde plateau, which is the first of the three initial mining plateaux to be mined. The second will be located at the Beatrice plateau, and the third at the Danielle plateau starting operation only at year 18.

As operations move to subsequent plateaux certain facilities will be relocated or constructed to ensure operational efficiencies. The initial MSI area will maintain administration and camp facilities however, HV Maintenance Workshops, HV Fuel Facilities and Warehouses will be relocated to operational plateaux as required. All buildings and facilities are modular style facilitating rapid construction and ease of expansion and relocation.

Road to Inland Rail Facility (IRF)

A new road section coupled with an upgraded existing road delivers the optimal solution between the mine and the inland rail facility for the nominated production rates. A route survey was completed during the PFS and designs have utilised the extensive LIDAR data available to the Project from an earlier programme of work. Quarry locations with suitable roadbuilding and construction materials have been identified by the Canyon geology team in the region. Deferred capital allocations have been provided for, in order to link in the new mining pits as they come online. The overall road length between the furthest mine site and the IRF near Makor is approximately 65km. Upgrades required to the existing public road are assumed to be government funded, whilst the Project will fund the new road build and the ongoing maintenance costs of the whole route.

Bulk road-going trucks will be loaded from the ROM to haul the bauxite product to the inland rail facility. CAT 988 (or equivalent) front end loaders will reclaim from the blended ROM stockpile into the haulage trucks and will be supported by a grade control function to ensure correct product grade categories are adhered to. After the product truck is fully loaded, the truck will be weighed at a dedicated weighbridge prior to leaving the MSI area. The road haulage fleet will be supported by a dedicated road maintenance team including operational quarries and dedicated equipment. The bulk-haulage, B-double class trucks will haul to a new facility near the town of Makor which hosts a railway station and sidings.

Inland rail facility (IRF)

Bauxite will be side-tipped onto stockpiles adjacent to the existing rail siding and loaded into waiting, open-top, rotating container boxes in readiness for loading onto the next train. In between train arrivals, front end loaders will continue to fill empty containers with bauxite to expedite the train loading operation. When a train arrives, a reach stacker will swap empty containers with the pre-loaded containers. In cases where a train arrives, and containers are not ready for the loading operation the front end loaders can direct load empty containers positioned on the train wagon.

The proposed IRF is located approximately 150m north of the existing Makor station and includes a new 800m rail siding. The proposed new siding is suitable for 600m long trains and will be dedicated for Camalco trains. The IRF site will be provided with a workshop facility for light vehicles and fuel distribution facilities along with office and crib facilities. Operational efficiencies are achieved by developing the IRF as a satellite hub to support the train, road haulage and road maintenance activities.

Rail

The consultant and contractor site visit conducted in early 2020 led to an alignment on the approach to the rail access agreement. The Cooperation Agreement lays out this commercial strategy and provides the road

map for securing access agreements. Developing the Rail Concept of Operations was a key deliverable of the PFS and underpins the commercial negotiations.

The rail system has been optimised to unlock capacity by scheduling improvements and fixed and mobile equipment upgrades, whilst maintaining within the major constraints of the network. A range of optimised rail schedules were completed, unlocking incremental capacity, and providing the scheduling windows within which the Project's trains were designed to effectively utilise the realised latent capacity. Train lengths were restricted to 600 metres, to align with the length of existing passing loops for meeting and passing other trains. Rail upgrade and procurement requirements have been integrated within the current rail upgrade plans and are either funded as part of the 3rd party owner-operator or reflect scheduled and ongoing rail upgrades.

Rail operations are planned for 310 operating days per year with each of the Project's trains initially moving 3,116 tonnes, in 38 skeleton wagons each on a 20-tonne axle load. Two specialised containers with 41 tonnes of product (35 tonnes when the track is limited to 17-tonne axle loads) will sit on each wagon and the train will be pulled by twin locomotives. Ten trains need to depart stations every 4-5 hours, within the scheduling windows, in a cadence that will facilitate efficient and predictable operations without impacting current, or planned, rail traffic schedules.

Upgrades to the track, currently scheduled for completion in 2028, will increase allowable axle loads to the nominal 20 tonnes per axle. The Project's operations will optimise to this capacity increase through appropriate equipment selection distributed between initial development capital, deferred capital and as part of the sustaining capital process. It is anticipated that the 20-tonne axle load rail project will be completed in 2026 as confidence in the Minim Martap Bauxite Project's execution plans increase.

Trains will initially arrive at Gare Centrale station in Douala before being split in half and shuttled to the unloading area in the Douala port facility. During this decoupling, shuttling and unloading process the locomotives will be serviced or swapped out, fuelled and the crews changed before the return run to the mine site.

The system capacity of the rail can be increased with additional passing loops to approximately 14Mtpa, allowing for 10Mtpa production rates from the mine. To achieve this throughput, the number of train passing loop locations will need to increase from 30 (the basis of the PFS) to approximately 50 locations over the total rail distance to Port. This would nominally mean a passing loop every 20km. If bridges are upgraded to facilitate higher axle loads, an automated control system is added, and passing loops are lengthened and ultimate capacity could be significantly higher as benchmarked for narrow gauge track in North America and Australia.

Port and transhipping

The unloading operation at the Port of Doula is designed to be constructed in a new dedicated area for Canyon operations that is located midway between the pier area and the train arrival area at Gare Centrale. The product will be received at the port of Douala at the new rail spur line unloading area. A new line will be built parallel to the existing rail track. The loaded railcars will be positioned in the siding, which will be able to accommodate 19 railcars (half of one train). The specialized container boxes will be unloaded from the train and rotated into belt feeder hoppers for conveyance to the bulk storage area. Empty boxes will be ready to load onto the train, facilitating a rapid turn-around time.

The berth area selected for the Project's storage and barge loading operation was nominated by the Port Authority of Douala (PAD). During the PFS contractor and consultant site visit in February 2020 the PAD invited the Canyon delegation to inspect three potential bauxite loading berths. Two were considered favourable to the Project and the PFS team designed infrastructure for both locations. One of these was

selected for presenting within the PFS; however both have been identified and put forward in the Port Concept of Operations.

The berth area was nominated by the Douala Port Authority, and is approximately 7.2 hectares in area, distributed between receiving, stockyard and shipping zones. The receiving zone has a dedicated rail spur line and an area for container handling. The connection from the receiving area to the stockpile is via an elevated belt conveyor. The stockyard is divided in two main piles of 80,000 tonnes each. Barges will be loaded with mobile conveyor systems on the quay side. The shipping operation uses the existing berth to load barges that are used in the transhipment system.

Capesize vessels will be loaded every 1.5 weeks via traditional transhipment methodologies. The transhipment operation accounts for a fleet of barges and tugboats including an offshore floating vessel and crane. The barging system considers the use of five dumb barges that will rely on dedicated tugboats for conveyance from the Port of Douala to the Transhipment area. In addition, two assisting tugboats will support berthing and unberthing operations at both ends. Costs have been derived from first principles and are supported by a transhipment contractor.

The impact of local weather and wave height on the port and transhipment operation was analysed for operational impacts. Metocean modelling was completed for the proposed transhipment location approximately 50km from the Port of Douala in 20m chart depth offshore of the Estuaire du Cameroon. Data for local wind and deep-water wave conditions was combined with seabed bathymetry to determine the expected conditions and inform transhipment time-usage models. Statistical analysis of the data indicates that winds in the transhipment location are generally mild and will have only minor impact on the loading availability, which has been taken into account in the PFS. Weather impacts have been included in the design basis for the Project as the region can experience significant rain events.

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment

The Minim Martap Project is being developed in accordance with the Equator Principles and relevant World Bank and IFC requirements. Canyon is currently finalising an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the Project which is anticipated for submission for approval by the Cameroon government in mid-2021, in line with the tenement licensing requirements. The scope of work for the ESIA is based on a gap analysis conducted in 2018 and a formal Terms of Reference.

The Project will integrate with the impact assessments to balance project requirements whilst minimising adverse impacts and optimising to beneficial outcomes for the community and environment. Alternate technical solutions have been assessed on social and environmental grounds to ensure the most appropriate infrastructure arrangement and development approach is included in the PFS.

Baseline studies and community engagement, including public disclosure, have progressed well despite COVID-19 restrictions. The site-based team have been conducting ongoing data collection across a range of metrics and maintaining continual dialogue with local and regional stakeholders. As part of maintaining tenement access for and supporting local community priorities roads and bridges have been built and maintained across the three tenements. COVID-19 restrictions have slowed baseline monitoring progress due to the limitations of international travel; however the ESIA is still expected to be complete by mid-2021.

Market and pricing

The global seaborne bauxite market is dominated by China, which imports 100 million tonnes per annum, representing two thirds of the global seaborne bauxite supply of 150 million tonnes. 50% of China's imports is Guinea bauxite. Whilst China represents a fall-back market, offtake and strategic partnership agreements are being advanced with non-China groups, including companies constructing new Alumina refineries. This highlights the strategic value of the anticipated product quality from the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and the strategic geopolitical diversification from concentrated supply jurisdictions.

Interest has been expressed from new refinery builders, including those from European, Middle East and SE Asian countries whose governments have mandated aluminium supply chain security. Refinery builders value the quality of the bauxite and, through the long-term stable grade profile, are potentially able to reduce capital infrastructure and improve the environmental footprint of future installations where typical standard grade bauxite requires upwards of 300% additional caustic soda capital infrastructure compared to the anticipated high-grade Minim Martap product, due to the exceptionally low Silica content.

Product pricing has been adjusted down relative to the Scoping Study, and profiled, to reflect the latest forecast pricing curves whilst recognising the product quality margins from higher Alumina and lower Silica than standard bauxite. Bauxite prices, CIF China, are currently suppressed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and short to medium-term oversupply. However, freight rates are also at historical lows which results in the China FOB price, West Africa, maintaining attractive project margins. The Project has used internal analysis and data from Wood Mackenzie to forecast a supressed, quality adjusted, starting price of US$43.50/t FOB ramping up to the long term average of US$51/t FOB.

Bauxite is the primary input used to make Aluminium and global demand for aluminium is growing faster than any other mineral commodity. Consumption in 2018 being 3.6% higher than the previous year. From 2019 to 2025 the consumption for primary aluminium is expected to grow by 3.5% CAGR. The major driver of this growth is Asia, with Chinese consumption growing at 4.4% CAGR from 2019-25 and the rest of Asia growing at 3.0% CAGR over the same period[9]. In China, which accounts for 73% of anticipated global growth by 2025, the transport sector is expected to see the largest volume gain in aluminium demand driven by the increase in vehicle production and the increase in aluminium component use per vehicle. The packaging and consumer goods sectors follow. Construction will see strong growth to 2025, but these decline again out to 2035 partly due to increasing use of secondary aluminium.

Future bauxite supply is firmly in the hands of the seaborne market. Chinese aluminium smelters are primarily supplied by domestically produced Alumina from refineries which are heavily dependent on the import market for bauxite supply. Chinese Alumina production is expected to grow from 75 Mt in 2019 to 93 Mt by 2035 while the dependency on imported bauxite is expected to increase from 52% in 2019 to 69% by 2035.

Funding

The PFS shows the Project as having robust economics and a strong potential to become a large-scale, long-life producer. To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the PFS, funding of in the order of US$108.2 million[10] in direct project development capital will likely be required. The Project assumes that the required rail rolling stock and public access rail infrastructure with an expected cost of US$121.6 million will be acquired, owned and operated separately to the Project. The operating costs to the Project for the rolling stock and rail infrastructure upgrades incorporate benchmarked operator margins in order to provide a return on capital and profit margin to the rail operator.

All sustaining capital will be funded from free cashflows. By maintaining an appropriate minimum cash balance before dividend distributions, no additional equity requirements for cashflow shortfalls are anticipated over the 20-year modelled period.

The Cameroon Government has expressed a preference for partnership models regarding key rail infrastructure in the country that ensures the State's involvement in key infrastructure development. Cameroon has a public-private partnership (PPP) model, sponsored by the World Bank as part of its Public

[9] Source: Wood Mackenzie

[10] Subsequent to the release of the PFS (ASX Announcement 01 July 2020) the mining schedule has been refined which has resulted in changes to the financial forecasts presented in the PFS and which both the Company and the CP for Ore Reserves consider immaterial. Further information is presented in the section titled*: Mining method selected and other mining assumptions*, and also presented in: *Appendix 1, Table 1, Section 4*.

Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) initiative. The objective of PPIAF support is to build a more conducive PPP framework in Cameroon.

Through a modernized PPP legal and institutional framework, the Government in Cameroon is improving its position to attract private sector participation in infrastructure development. The National PPP Strategy developed by CARPA (Support Council for the Realization of Partnership Contracts) is being strengthened to provide this assistance with a particular focus on transport projects, specifically in relation to Douala port activities[11]. Canyon intends to explore these funding opportunities for port and rail elements of the Project concurrent with the progressing feasibility study which follows the PFS. The Company has also been in discussions with various firms who have expressed an initial interest in providing either the funding for the rolling stock or directly supplying the rolling stock for the Project. Discussions are ongoing and subject to commercial negotiation.

The Company currently believes that there are reasonable grounds to assume that the Project can be financed as envisaged in this announcement, on the following basis:

- The Board and Management have a strong track record in financing and developing resource projects.
- Various groups and potential strategic partners have expressed interest in development funding for the Project. The assumed funding structure for the direct Project development capital is 100% equity funded.
- The rail infrastructure and rolling stock cost is assumed to be financed through a typically structured owner-operated model with appropriate costs amortized and charged to the Project on a unit rate basis.
- The PFS demonstrates robust economic returns.

Canyon's board believes that the funding requirements for the Project are manageable (c. US$110 million) in relation to the Company's currently market capitalisation (AUD$60-90 million).

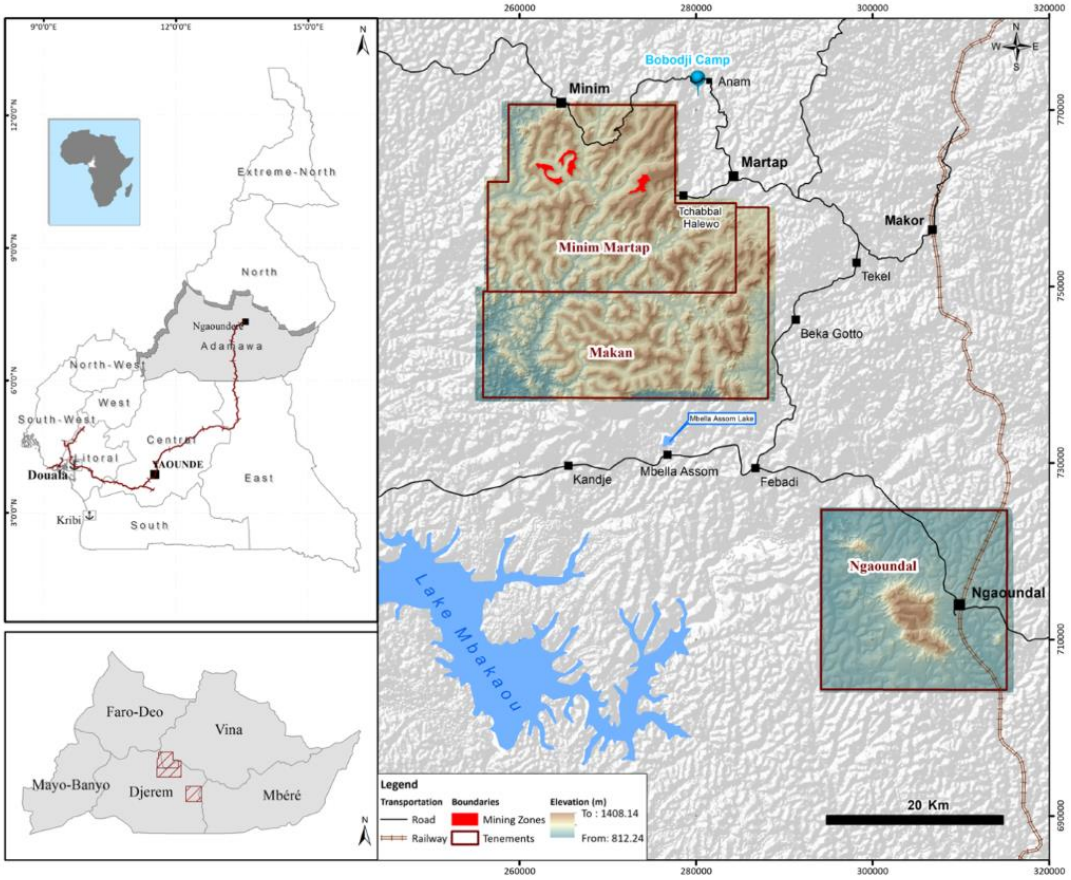
[11] https://pppknowledgelab.org/countries/cameroon

About Canyon Resources

Summary

Canyon Resources is focussed on the development of the 100% owned Minim-Martap Bauxite Project, a direct shipping ore (DSO) project development opportunity in central Cameroon. The Project is situated adjacent to the main rail line linking the region to the Atlantic port of Douala. The rail line is currently underutilised and coupled with the existing port of Douala, supports a low capex, low opex solution to deliver high grade, low contaminant, seaborne bauxite to market to fuel the large and growing aluminium industry as described in the 2020 Pre-Feasibility Study[12]. The country is planning a rail extension and is undergoing rail line debottlenecking upgrades, giving longer term potential for export through the newly built, deep-water port of Kribi.

Canyon is planning the development of the bauxite Project in a 2 Stage, 2 Port execution programme with initial production exported though the port of Douala utilising the existing rail and port infrastructure and Stage 2 unlocking tonnes and reducing costs by utilising the planned rail extension to access the deep-water port of Kribi.



[12] ASX announcement 1 July 2020

Pre-Feasibility Study

The Company's Stage 1 Pre-Feasibility Study[13] demonstrated the Minim Martap Bauxite Project's potential as a long-term producer of very high quality, low contaminant bauxite via a multi-stage development program utilising existing infrastructure in Cameroon. Subsequent to the PFS, the mining costs have been updated to reflect cost inputs from mining contractors and the presented costs of this scenario assume mining contract, rather than owner operated, mining operations. The headline economic outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study and the subsequent update are shown below:

Minim Martap Project[1]	Units	PFS (Owner Mining)	PFS (Contractor Mining)
Annual Production Rate	Mtpa	5.0	5.0
Project Development Capital	US$M	120	109
Average Operating Cost C1	US$/t	35.1	36.1
Project NPV_{10}	US$M	291	289
Project IRR	%	37	38
Capital Intensity	US$/t	24	24

Resources and Reserves

The Project is validated by an updated **Ore Reserve estimate,** prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is presented as:

Reserve			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Alumina**	**Silica**
Proved	99.1	51.6% Al_2O_3	2.4% SiO_2
Probable	-	-	-
Total Ore Reserves	99.1	51.6% Al_2O_3	2.4% SiO_2

The underlying **Mineral Resource estimate**[14] prepared by a Competent Person, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) is stated as**:**

Resource (35% Al_2O_3 cut-off)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	**Alumina**	**Silica**
Total	1,027	45.3% Al_2O_3	2.7% SiO_2
Measured	382	47.3% Al_2O_3	2.7% SiO_2
Indicated	597	44.2% Al_2O_3	2.7% SiO_2
Inferred	48	43.2% Al_2O_3	3.7% SiO_2
Contained High Grade Resource (45% Al_2O_3 cut-off)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	**Alumina**	**Silica**
Total	500	49.0% Al_2O_3	2.6% SiO_2
Measured	268	49.7% Al_2O_3	2.6% SiO_2
Indicated	218	48.3% Al_2O_3	2.5% SiO_2
Inferred	14	47.3% Al_2O_3	2.8% SiO_2

[13] ASX announcement 1 July 2020
[14] ASX announcement 11 May 2021

Competent Person's Statement – Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr John Battista, a Competent Person who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Mining) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is currently employed by Mining Plus (UK) Ltd. Mr Battista has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr Battista consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mark Gifford, an independent Geological expert consulting to Canyon Resources Limited. Mr Mark Gifford is a Fellow of the Australian 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 which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr Gifford consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource estimate

The data in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project is based on information in the Resources announcement of 11 May 2021 and available to view on the Company's website and ASX.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and the context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Pre-Feasibility Study

The data in this announcement that relates to the Pre-Feasibility Study for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and associated production targets and forecast financial information, is based on information in the PFS announcement of 1 July 2020 and available to view on the Company's website and ASX.

The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Cameroon

Canyon Resources Ltd is exploring and developing high grade bauxite reserves in Cameroon, a central-west African country between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea with Yaounde as the capital. The country has enjoyed the development of industry and infrastructure, particularly agriculture, roads, railways and ports and including a hydro-electric powered aluminium smelter at Edea, currently utilising imported alumina. Cameroon is a producer, consumer and exporter of gas, having exported 6,262,113 million BTU by the end of May 2020, and crude oil and has rich deposits of cobalt, iron ore, gold, diamonds and vast high grade bauxite ore reserves. Revenues from the extractive industries accounted for 5.43% of GDP and 33.23% of total exports in 2015. Cameroon has the fundamental infrastructure and mineral deposits to support a significant mining industry and the population is generally highly skilled in the technical vocations commensurate to exploration, construction and mining.

Forward looking statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this announcement including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Canyon, are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of Canyon that could cause Canyon's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Canyon 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. Canyon does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.
Enquiries:

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E: info@canyonresources.com.au

Appendix 1 – JORC Code 2012 Table 1

JORC Code 2012 - Table 1, Section 1

Sampling techniques and data.

As presented in the ASX announcement 11 May 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**ASSAY SAMPLING** • Sampling of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource grade was completed by two series of drill programs completed in 2009 and 2019-2020. The drilling techniques used were predominantly Aircore and Auger drilling with a limited amount of Rotary Air Blast drilling completed within a limited area in 2009. All samples were split at site and prepared in country before being delivered to a registered laboratory facility. Three registered laboratories were used in the assaying, Stewart (Ireland) and BRDC (India) in the 2009 exploration period, and ALS (South Africa) in the 2019-2020 exploration period. Some Diamond Drilling was completed in 2009 so as to provide geotechnical information for the bauxite present, and the assaying of this material was also completed by a registered laboratory (Stewart). No geophysical or portable assaying techniques have been applied to the bauxite resource estimation. • All laboratories used in the assaying of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource were checked for accuracy and reproducibility through the addition of standards and blanks (as determined by the client, and added to the sample stream by the client), and repeats (as determined by the client, and added into the sample stream by the client). Both standards / blanks and repeats were entered into the sample stream at a 1:20 ratio each. The repeat sample was from the primary sample taken from the sample collected at the drill site (field duplicate) and treated equivalently to all other drill samples through the process. No repeats were taken from dried and crushed samples, or from prepared pulps. • Bauxite mineralization is a surface ore formed by the transformation of usually Al rich rocks and sediments through a lateritic process to form bauxite. Mineralisation usually occurs in areas of plateau due to the nature of the formation process, and as such the areal extent can be defined by the field mapping of outcropping bauxite in many regions. The Cameroon Bauxite Resource has clearly defined bauxite rich plateaux surfaces that are mapped and defined and have been subsequently tested by drilling across their respective surfaces. • All drill samples were split from a primary sample of ~5kg down to 1-1.5kg and clearly labelled and bagged for drying and sample preparation. The total sample was crushed to <2mm and then split to a ~4-500g charge for pulverizing, and once pulverized a 100g pulp was sub-sampled and forwarded to an accredited laboratory for assaying. **DENSITY SAMPLING** • Sampling of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource density program was completed using the development of 7 shafts within three plateaux within the Minim Martap bauxite province, with samples collected from surface to depths up to 11m (minimum depth 4m / maximum depth 11m / average depth 6.8m). The shaft locations were within areas designated as high – average grade and were located so as to obtain greater spatial coverage within the plateaux. The samples were collected by hand by experienced geologists and were all logged and recorded as definitive bauxite. • Sample representivity was assured by the use of experienced geologists during the sampling process. 92 samples were taken from 7 shafts from various levels within the shafts to provide a comprehensive selection of depths and forms of mineralization within the bauxite profile of three plateaux selected for mining within the initial 10yr schedule submitted by Canyon Resources. • The location of the shafts were in areas that had been designated by drilling and estimation processes to be containing bauxite of

		high grade and the shafts were monitored during development to ensure the bauxite mineralization was consistent and through the total profile as had been determined by previous works. • All density samples were taken as whole rock samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Three drilling techniques were used aircore, auger, and rotary air blast, with the majority of the samples collected via aircore techniques. All drilling rigs used NQ sized rods. The NQ Diamond Drilling was used in geotechnical test work and did not form part of the estimation process.
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.*	• Sample recovery was determined by weight of the cuttings retrieved. The bauxite occurrence caps the plateau and as such forms a continuous layer from which the drilling was penetrating. Sampling was relatively consistent due to the consistency of returns, with only the occasional voids encountered providing limited or nil sample returns. • All samples were checked by professional geological staff on the drill rigs during the drill programs in both 2009 and 2019-2020. All drill holes were logged and monitored for recoveries and accuracy prior to sample splitting and logging. Hole reaming and clearing of the drill holes from remnant samples is relatively easy within bauxite terrain due to the hard and brittle nature of the material ensuring a "clean" drill hole with little sample dilution from materials above the cutting plane. • Sample recovery was very high for all samples. Most of the samples were predominantly composed from the primary mineral that formed the bauxite (Gibbsite), thus the relative grade loss/gain from any dilution or addition could only be minor (if present at all), due to the similar grade of the primary sample to any dilutants or additional material, so as to in effect provide no material difference.

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 samples were geologically and geotechnically logged, but the logging was not material to the Mineral Resource estimation, and as such not used.
		• Logging is qualitative in nature and was used to confirm the presence of bauxite to depth and to give some approximations of the geotechnical parameters of the ore (predominantly hardness).
		• Logging was completed on a metre by metre basis for all of the estimation drilling logging. All drill samples were logged.
		• Density samples:
		  ○ All samples were geologically and geotechnically logged, with samples being selected for both density and hardness test work.
		  ○ Logging is qualitative in nature and was used to confirm the presence of bauxite to depth and to give some approximations of the geotechnical parameters of the ore (predominantly hardness).
		  ○ Logging of the shafts was also completed by experienced geologists so as to ensure consistency of the materials used in the physical test work program and to confirm the geological estimations made within the resource compiled in September 2019 and updated in February 2021.

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*	• Sampling of the core was for geotechnical work and the core was sawn post some minor density test work sampling. • All aircore and auger samples were riffle split after being collected from the drill rig and were sub sampled at their natural moisture levels. • The bauxite samples that formed the primary ore were very accurately sub sampled as shown by a very high level of repeatabilty noted in the repeat assay results shown from all drill

	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.*	programs. Samples taken from material outside of the mineralized zones (clay and saprolitic rocks) did have a noted increase in variance, but these samples were not part of the estimated ore values within the bauxite. Sample preparation in the laboratory was proved to also be highly repeatable due to the repeats being field duplicates and as such underwent the identical pulp preparation process. Weights and relative sizing as a percentage of the primary bauxite sample were appropriate with between 30-40% of all primary samples pulped (<75um) and then sub-sampled for assaying. • The riffle splitter used on each of the drill rigs during exploration was cleaned by the use of compressed air between the taking of each sample. All equipment used in sample preparation was also cleaned by compressed air and "washed" by crushing and preparing abrasive quartz between each sample to ensure no cross-contamination at any point through the pulp preparation process. • All repeats used in the assay stream were field duplicates, thus the repeats were representative of the total field and laboratory practice used within the Cameroon Bauxite Resource project. • The sample sizes and distribution appear appropriate due to the "ground" nature of the primary drill cuttings which ensured consistent and accurate riffle splitting, prior to the drying and pulp preparation. Having a very high proportion of the primary split sample (~40%) pulverized also ensured good consistency of sampling repeatability, also indicating the appropriate nature of the sample prep. • No core was used in the density or any other reported physical test work from this program. Density samples were treated as follows: o All samples were collected at natural moisture levels. o The bauxite samples that formed the density test work were selected from 7 shafts at all depths and ranged in weights from 100g to 2200g. They were selected by experienced geologists and all care and attention was taken to ensure the integrity of the samples prior to the procedural test work undertaken. o No sub-sampling was undertaken on the samples used in the density test work program. o Samples were whole samples and represented the portion of the shafts from which they were taken. Over 90 samples were collected within the 7 shafts at varying sizes and of a known mineralogy as defined by logging so as to determine an appropriate average from all levels of the bauxite profile within three plateaux. o The samples were large whole rock samples with a size range of 100-2200mm and the whole rock was used in the moisture and density test work o The laboratory procedures applied by Canyon were standard "wax immersion" density tests carried out on site by experienced geologists and as designed by both the Competent Person and the site staff. The samples were dried and weighed (recording moisture loss) and then covered in wax prior to being immersed in water to determine volume against a known dry weight. The equipment used was provided by accredited suppliers to a high level of accuracy and all components of the test work were recorded and checked. o All testing was completed on site by experienced geological staff.
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*	• All samples submitted for assaying were analyzed by registered laboratories based in Ireland and India (2009) and South Africa (2019 and 2020), with each laboratory providing quality assurance accreditation supported by internal and external testing and review. All assays were completed by XRF with the highest level of accuracy and repeatability assigned to the equipment as defined by the accredited laboratory completing the assay. • There was no reliance upon geophysical techniques, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or any other technique

	determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	that was not within an accredited testing facility. • Standards and blanks were added to the sample stream at a ratio of 1:20 – these assays were tested against the standards and confirmed the accuracy of the facilities being used. The high level of accuracy and repeatability shown within all laboratories indicated a high level of precision and a lack of bias. There has been no external laboratory tests completed by the company. • Density testing quality control was completed by repeating a series of tests to ensure consistency within the sample set.
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*.	• Bauxite is a resource which does not lend itself to "significant intersections" due to the large areal extent of the resource. The independent author of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource report completed a field trip and pulled from the sample storage facility a number of drill cutting samples and confirmed the gibbsite present and the nature of the bauxite mineralization. • Twin holes have not been used to confirm grade in this project due to presence of close spaced drilling patterns on most plateaux tested. The close spaced drilling has confirmed the continuous nature of the mineralization and the consistency of grade. • The data was imported into MS Access by Mining Plus and combined into MAKE and APPEND tables with a format suitable for input to Datamine. The output data consisted of collar, survey and assay csv files • Checks performed on the data during export from MS Access and import into Datamine consist of: • Total samples of each type for each hole checked • Checked for collar discrepancies - hole naming consistent • Checked abandoned holes • Survey points at collars were imported from collar table and combined with a survey point at the End Of Hole (vertical drillholes) • All holes from the database provided by the client have been included, with no exceptions. There were 7 duplicate surveys and 60 missing/duplicate assay intervals identified. These are mostly due to labelling errors in the provided data. • There was no adjustment to any of the assay data received. • Density and moisture testing does not report significant intersections or variably combined data.

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.*
		• Drillhole collar locations were derived by handheld GPS and therefore have a large error in the Z direction. They have been draped onto the topography wireframe prior to any estimation. The collar locations were recorded by Canyon Resources geologists. No downhole surveys are known to have been performed.
		• All data conforms to the Kousseri UTM 33N system. All drillhole collar coordinates were recorded in coordinate system UTM 33N, and correspond to the licence boundaries.
		• Topographic data used in 2019 was DSM data that was provided to Mining Plus as:
		  ○ MinimMartap_DSM.tif
		  ○ Makan_DSM.tif
		  ○ Ngaoundal_DSM.tif
		• The DSM data required time-intensive processing and preparation by Mining Plus in order to be usable as a topographic surface in Datamine. The original TIFF files have significant numbers of erroneous elevation points that manifest as spikes in the topographic surfaces.
		• The topographic surface is identified as potentially containing a vegetation signature from the LIDAR survey. This has led to drillhole collars having up to 1-2m unquantifiable and uncorrected error in elevation. This is a significant risk to the location of the ore and waste zones, and contact boundaries
		• For the 2021 resource update, the topographic data has been updated and is now accurate DTM data that excludes vegetation. This data was provided as many separate files at different

		resolutions. the new files utilised cover all three license areas (Minim Martap, Makan and Ngaoundal). The five files that were used to update the topography are: ○ AOI1_DTM_rev0.xyz (portions of Minim Martap) ○ AOI2_DTM_rev0.xyz (portions of Minim Martap) ○ AOI3_DTM_rev0.xyz (portions of Minim Martap) ○ AOI4_DTM_rev0.xyz (portions of Minim Martap and all of Makan) ○ AOI5_DTM_rev0.xyz (all of Ngauondal) • For density testing: ○ Shaft locations were determined by hand-held GPS to an accuracy of +/- 2 m. ○ All samples were recorded for depth by tape measure from the known surface height
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.*	• The drillhole spacing is variable across all the plateaux. On the sparser drilled plateaux the fences are spaced 500m apart, with holes spaced at 250m in each fence. On the closer drilled plateaux (i.e. NW of the Minim Martap licence) the holes are spaced on 250m, with infill at 100m spacing. There have been variogram crosses drilled on several plateaux on 50m spacing. All holes have been drilled vertically. • The data spacing and distribution is suitable to establish geological and grade continuity, the variography shows that the continuity can be established far beyond the 500m maximum drillhole spacing: ○ Measured Mineral Resource: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1, and the drillhole spacing is less than 250m. The zone is contained between drillholes, and not extrapolated out away from drillhole data. ○ Indicated Mineral Resource: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1 or 2, and the drillhole spacing is a maximum of 250 – 500m. The zone is contained between drillholes, and not extrapolated out away from drillhole data. ○ Inferred Mineral Resource: Defined by a drill spacing >500m, and contained with search pass 3. All extrapolated or marginal extensions of mineralisation are classified as Inferred Resources. • No sample compositing has been applied to the dataset. • For the density samples: ○ Samples for the density test work were collected in 7 locations evenly spread through 3 plateaux within the Minim Martap bauxite province. ○ The spacing of the samples was spread spatially throughout the plateaux and would provide a good representative spatial spread of locations and provide confidence in the moisture and density estimates compiled from these distinct areas of mineralization. ○ No compositing was applied to density samples
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.*	• Bauxite is a deposit that forms as a remnant laterite and as such is not dependent on structures for formation due to the residual nature of its development. The sampling of the drill holes is solely from vertical drilling and as such all samples relate to each other on the horizontal. There is no bias from any geological features apart from large regional overprints and the delineation of the Minim Martap provinces did conclude that the western plateaux were to be geostatistically combined separately to the more eastern plateau – it is assumed that there may be a slight change in the underlying granites and metamorphosed sediments in these two regions and separation did improve statistical analyses. • Individual drill hole orientation was vertical and does not influence any key mineralized structures which are regional in character. • For the density sampling, individual shaft orientation was vertical and does not influence any key mineralized structures which are regional in character.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were secured from the drill rig through to the assay laboratory through a ticket tagging system and a limited number of handling points. Each sample was assigned a number at the point of collection and this sample number is added to the sample and stapled onto the outside of the sample bag. It is collated with other samples for drying and pulp preparation where the sample number is continued through to the assigned pulp, and the pulp is then forwarded to the assay laboratory with the primary sample number. Assays are reported with the primary sample number and assays collated electronically against the primary dataset. There has been no recorded occurrences of sample theft or interference during the development of the project.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An audit of the sample preparation laboratory has been completed indicating the competency of the operator, and this was confirmed by the author of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource report during a visit in July 2019. Continuous review of the repeat and standards / blanks data has shown an extremely close relationship between the field sample repeats, and the standards grades for all laboratories used in the development of the said resource. • Density Testing: An audit of the sampling and methodology of the moisture and density test work was not carried out in person by the Competent Person. The Competent Person was however involved in all stages of the developing the sampling protocol and completed a series of in house reviews prior to the release of the technical report summarizing the results from the density test work.

JORC Code 2012 - Table 1, Section 2

Reporting of Exploration Results.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

As presented in the ASX announcement 11 May 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Exploration tenements that contain the Cameroon Bauxite project are held 100% by Camalco SA a wholly owned subsidiary of Canyon Resources Limited. The project consists of three Exploration tenements • **Minim Martap** – AR 000476BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 499km2 • **Makan** – AR 000477BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 428km2 • **Ngaoundal** – AR 000478BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 428km2 • There are no third parties, joint venture agreements or partnerships associated with the Exploration tenements. No government based royalty streams are allocated as yet due to the exploration status of the tenements. The area does contain local villages and regional councils which have an interest in the development of the project and negotiations would commence with these groups (and others) upon the planning of any exploitation of the resource present. There are no known historical sites or wilderness areas present. The land use is grazing with no known national park or unique environmental setting present in any of the leases. • The Exploration tenements are all in good stead and there is no known impediments to continued operation in the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration program completed to develop the Cameroon Bauxite Resource has been reviewed by an independent geologist (Mark Gifford) and estimation completed by an independent Mining Consultancy firm (Mining Plus). Both parties have concluded that the exploration works completed meets the requirements of a JORC 2012 compliant resource.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit defined within the Cameroon Bauxite Resource is a Bauxite Deposit. The formation of bauxite within a lateritic setting requires the presence of Al bearing ground rock, an oxygen-rich groundwater, a warm temperate – tropical environment with high rainfall levels, and time • The presence of bauxite relates predominantly to the reduction of all other elements from the lateritic section, especially Si and Fe, leaving Al present within the very stable series of Al hydroxides of Gibbsite and Boehmite.Bauxite forms in the top of the lateritic profile where it is preserved (the top 10-15m), overlying often a 2-5m transition zone), and derived from the underlying sediments • The surface of the bauxite zone is dominated by bauxite rubble, with little Fe oxides and other minerals present – it is clearly a surface that is undergoing physical erosion over time and it is highly probable that this surface has reduced in level quite significantly since the period from which the current plateaux were meant to have been preserved. • The bauxite zone in the Cameroon Ngaondere region is predominantly 10-15m thick, and within it the grades of Al can vary between 35-62% Al as well as 5-30%Fe. These elements are the two main constituents. The Ngaoundal bauxite is formed from the bauxitization of a basalt and this has meant significantly lower Al Grades, higher Fe grades and very low residual Si values. The Minin Martap and Makan bauxite is formed over more Al rich basal rocks (granites, feldspar rich gneisses) and Al grades are high, Fe grades lower, and residual Si values higher.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	• A total of 17,767m of sampled drilling in 1,548 holes has been provided to Mining Plus from the Cameroon Bauxite Resource

	tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	drilling database. Every drill hole was surveyed with an easting, northing and RL, each hole was vertical (90 degrees from horizontal), and had a recorded length. All drill holes can be accessed from the Cameroon Bauxite Resource report Appendices.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	• No minimum or maximum grade truncations or capping were applied to the Al2O3 or Fe2O3 grades. • All four estimation domains required capping of the silica values, due to small zones of high grade silica values having an undue influence on the silica estimation within the domains. These are detailed in the Cameroon Bauxite Resource report. • No aggregation of high grade or waste intervals was introduced throughout the deposit. The intervals were used for estimation without compositing or incorporation of shorter/longer grade or waste intervals • No metal equivalents were reported within the Cameroon Bauxite Resource.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known')..*	• The depth of the bauxite profiles from surface is between 6-20m in the Cameroon Bauxite Resource. Samples are collected at 1m intervals. • The geometry of the deposit is as a lateritic "capping" and as such the deposit is tested by the use of vertical drill holes placed in semi-equidistant locations across the top of the various plateau being tested. • Frequently the drilling did not penetrate through the total bauxite profile often due to high perched water table levels reducing drilling capacity. Areas underneath these shallow drill holes were not estimated and did not form part of the resource estimate presented.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No significant discovery is being reported. This is the continued exploration development of a known bauxite resource.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration assay results were used in the compilation of this Resource Estimate. • No separate Exploration Results are being reported.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances..*	• A series of digestion analyses upon the bauxite ores within the Cameroon Bauxite Resource were completed to confirm the suitability of the ore to processing, and the low levels of deleterious elements located within the ores defined. The test work confirmed the high quality nature of the bauxite present and the suitability of the ores to both low and high temperature digestion within Bayer Process alumina plants globally.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling in the Cameroon Bauxite Resource will be directed towards undrilled plateaux within the Makan Lease and some further infill drilling upon plateaux that require a greater level of definition for planning purposes. At this stage the works have not been clearly defined and are to be costed to determine value and effectiveness from a corporate perspective. Other exploration works would include continued development of the mineralogical information and digestibility of the ores, as well as bulk density and other rock characteristics to aid in mine planning.

JORC Code 2012 - Table 1, Section 3

Reporting of Mineral Resources.

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

As presented in the ASX announcement 11 May 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Checks performed on the data during export from MS Access and import into Datamine consist of:
		  ○ Total samples of each type for each hole checked
		  ○ Checked for collar discrepancies - hole naming consistent
		  ○ Checked abandoned holes
		  ○ Survey points at collars were imported from collar table and combined with a survey point at the End Of Hole (vertical drillholes)
		• All holes from the database provided by the client have been included, with no exceptions. There were 7 duplicate surveys and 60 missing/duplicate assay intervals identified. These are mostly due to labelling errors in the provided data.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person for the completion of the Cameroon Bauxite Resource report in July 2019. A full review of all of the regional bauxite occurrences was completed, a review of site and staff protocols associated with sample collection and collation was completed as well as geological discussions associated with logging and bauxite interpretation. All regions tested had significant bauxite occurrences and the samples stored all showed the presence of high-quality gibbsite dominant bauxite. The geological staff all were competent and provided a lot of confidence through their knowledge and presentations of their work programs and outcomes. A site visit was also carried out to the sample preparation facilities and the standard in sample prep was high and met the standards expected to be able to classify the resource as JORC 2012 compliant.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Geological and mineralogical interpretation of the deposit is based on site visit and detailed drillhole interpretation by Mark Gifford and Matthew Field / Julian Aldridge (Mining Plus geologists). All available drillhole data has been used for the interpretation. There is high confidence in the current geological interpretation. • Any alternative interpretation is only likely to pertain to continuity of the bauxite plateaux outside of drilled areas, and is unlikely to materially affect the estimate. • The <35% Al2O3 and >10% SiO2 drillhole assay sample grade boundaries were used to define the base of mineralised wireframes; the topographic survey was used for the upper surface. • The continuity of the bauxite is limited by the areal extents of each plateau. The bauxite-hosting weathering profile is horizontal in orientation, and cut by incised valleys surrounding each plateau. • The understanding of the protolith geology with respect to the weathering profile is not well documented, and should be improved in order to further understand the relationship between the Al2O3 grade and deleterious silica content.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• Mineralisation as modelled extends over 15 plateaux – within the Minim Martap licence the plateaux cover an approximate total area of 20km x 20km, with individual plateaux up to 1km wide, and 10km in length. In the Makan licence there are three plateaux, approximately 5km x 6km in area. In the Ngaoundal licence there are 3 plateaux, approximate total area of 1.5km x 1.5km. • All the plateaux are >35% Al2O3 mineralised generally between 6-10m thick, from surface. • There are multiple other plateaux identified as potentially economic-grade bauxite-hosts. These are untested by drilling or surface sampling.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and*	• The estimation was performed using Datamine Studio RM, and data analysis performed using Snowden Supervisor.

	appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* •	• The estimation used Ordinary Kriging (OK) with check estimations (for comparison) by Inverse Distance Squared and Nearest Neighbour methods. The OK method used estimation parameters defined by the variography. • The mineralised zone model was generated using a 25m x 25m x 5m block model coded by geological and mineralisation wireframes. The block size was chosen based on Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis and morphology of the deposit. The block model was sub-celled to 5m x 5m x 1m. Average drillhole spacing is 250m x 250m with a 1m downhole sample interval. • The estimation was constrained within four estimation domains, which grouped the 15 bauxite-hosting wireframes. Domain 1 is the high-grade bauxite plateaux in the NW of the Minim Martap licence, Domain 2 is the lower grade plateaux on the east side of the Minim Martap licence, Domain 3 is the plateaux in the Ngaoundal licence, and Domain 4 is the single plateau on the Makan licence. • The 2021 resource update was based on infill drilling at the Raymonde, Beatrice and Danielle plateau in the Minim Martap license, and on new data from the Fabiola and Emile plateaux in the Makan license. For the Minim Martap plateaux the variography and estimation parameters were confirmed from the 2019 data and estimate, whilst new variogram models and estimation parameters were established for Makan for the first time. • Top cutting was carried out on the silica population to reduce the influence of any values that were outside of (above) the general population. Top cutting was based upon statistical plots discussed in the Competent Person's Report, and assessed by individual domain. • The drillhole file was coded by wireframe (WF) and domain (DOMAIN) for statistical review and use in variography. • OK estimation was run in a three pass estimation plan, the first search using quarter the variogram range, followed by a half range and a full range search. Each search enabled the estimation of blocks un-estimated on previous passes. Sample weighting during grade estimation was determined by variogram model parameters for the OK method. Block discretisation was set at 2 x 2 x 2 to estimate block grades. Grade estimation was carried out in individual domains with hard boundaries, and individual search ellipses. A minimum & maximum number of samples was used in each domain, with octant control. • A previous resource estimate had been performed in 2009 by SRK, but focused on fewer, more sparsely drilled plateaux. • There is an increase of nearly double the 2009 resource tonnage in the 2019 estimate. This is based on a significant increase in the drilling, and an improved estimation method. The increase in tonnage is in line with what might be expected based on the additional data. Improved geological understanding of the deposit and a robust variography have led to a greater amount of Indicated material classified in the estimation. The 2021 update has increased the resource by a further 24 Mt. • The Minim Martap project is a bauxite deposit. All exploration work and estimates have focused on bauxite and no emphasis has been placed on the presence of any other economic element. • Estimates of Fe2O3 and SiO2 content have been carried out during the 2019 mineral resource estimation. • No modelling of SMUs has been performed • No correlations between variables have been assumed, or applied to any aspect of the resource estimation procedure. • Following grade estimation a visual and statistical assessment of the block model was undertaken for validation. Visual comparison of composite sample grade and block grade was conducted in cross section and in plan. Visually the model was considered to spatially reflect the composite grades. Statistical analysis of the block model was carried out for comparison against the composited drill hole data. The mean block model grade for each domain and its corresponding mean composite grade compared well as did global averages. Different estimation methods were compared to the OK estimation, and closely reflected the tonnage and grade for each domain. Swath plots were analysed across and along strike of the deposit, and vertically. These show both a good global and local reproduction of grade. This is true in horizontal and vertical

		orientations, and the grade reproduction is closest where there is more data to support the estimate.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated as dry tonnes based on density testwork completed on diamond drill core collected in 2009. The dry density value used is a conservative figure based on the averages of the results from the diamond drilling test work. Moisture contents have also been estimated, though the presence of high humidity and wet/dry seasons during samples ensures the values are estimates and not absolute.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• The cut-off grades applied is related to the definition of the total bauxite resource (>35% Al2O3), and the definition of a high grade portion of the resource which could be considered consistent and accessible within each of the plateau that contained a significant high grade component to the ores (>45% Al2O3).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The expected mining methods for a bauxite mine is shallow open cut, with the mining technique yet to be defined. The estimation method of ordinary kriging applied to the resource estimate averages the data to a greater degree than more simplified methods of nearest neighbor or inverse distance squared, providing the estimate with a greater degree of robustness in regards to overall grade definition and large scale mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Bauxite is processed through the Bayer digestion process to form alumina. This digestion process demands that the bauxite used contains an ore which is significantly enriched in Gibbsite and Boehmite (though minimal Boehmite if the digestion is carried out at lower temperatures), as well as containing minimal Reactive Silica (i.e. silica that is not unreactive quartz). Test work completed on the Cameroon Bauxite ores showed a high level of Gibbsite present, ensuring high recoveries of alumina in digestion simulations (both high and low temperature settings), as well as low levels of reactive silica which ensures the value of the bauxite as a feedstock
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be*	• The mining of bauxite is typically a total profile mined as a product for transportation and sale. The development of waste dumps and large stockpiles is limited if not absent due to the characteristics of the mining process and the economics of mining the ore. At this early stage of development there are limited environmental factors or assumptions that would impact in such a way so as to reduce or hinder the development of the bauxite exploitation.

	well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Sampling for density information was carried out in August 2020. Samples were selected from a total of 7 shafts at selected depths every approximately 0.5 metres. • The shafts were sampled using handheld jackhammer, chisels, and hammers. Bulk density was measured by wax immersion methods on a total of 92 samples. Samples were air dried for 1 week before determining the dry air mass. Samples were then coated in candle wax to seal the samples (candle wax was determined to have a density of 0.83 g/cm3). Samples with wax coating were allowed to dry and measured for a sample+wax dry weight. A sample+wax weight in water was then measured. • To reduce the overall risk in the resource model, a bulk density of 2.02 has been assigned to the entire resource estimate. Appling a baseline minimum value to the density is more closely aligned with treatment of density on other bauxite deposits in the region, with any higher density values viewed as potential upside. • No large bulk samples (> 1000kg) have been taken from the exploration area to date.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
	•
		• The resource classification at the Minim Martap project was reviewed using the following criteria;
		  ○ Search volume
		  ○ Internal structure of the mineralised zone (whether visible)
		  ○ Distance to samples (proxy for drillhole spacing)
		  ○ Number of samples
		  ○ Extrapolation of mineralisation
		• Mining Plus assessed and decided to apply the resource classification based on the search volume.
		• **Measured Mineral Resource**: The Large portions of the Raymonde, Beatrice and Danielle plateaux have been classified as Measured Mineral Resources As a consequence of the 2020 infill drilling that was drill spacing mostly less than 250 m. The application of the revised and accurate topographic also provides greater confidence in the modelling of the surface and base of the bauxite in these plateaux.
		• **Indicated Mineral Resource**: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1 or 2, and the drillhole spacing is a maximum of 250 – 500m. The zone is contained between drillholes, and not extrapolated out away from drillhole data. These resources use the old topographic surface.
		• **Inferred Mineral Resource**: Defined by a drill spacing >500m, and contained with search pass 3. All extrapolated or marginal extensions of mineralisation are classified as Inferred Resources.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* •	• No audits have been conducted on Minim Martap, during ownership by Canyon Resources. A review of the September 2009 Cameroon Alumina Ltd Ore Resource Statement Minim Martap-Ngaoundal Bauxite Deposit and upgrading to JORC (2012) compliance was conducted by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd in September 2018 and announced by Canyon Resources on 20 September 2018.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• Validation (visual and statistical), and checking of the estimation process confirm the resource estimation to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation at Minim Martap, and that the estimated bauxite contents are as expected both locally and globally. • The classifications applied by the Competent Person are rigorous and satisfy all of the JORC 2012 criteria. A drill spacing of 100m x 100m to 250m x 250m is appropriate for Indicated Resource classification.

	example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available* •	• Where Modifying Factors material to the economic extraction of the orebody have been assumed, these are stated in the Competent Person's Report.

JORC Code 2012 - Table 1, Section 4

Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statements as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for the Minim-Martap deposit, as previously reported by Canyon on 11 May 2021, were used as the basis for Ore Reserves. The Ore Reserves are included within the previously declared Mineral Resources.
	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	A site visit to the Minim-Martap project was undertaken in July 2019 by John Battista, Principal Mining Consultant with Mining Plus and Competent Person (CP) for Mining and Ore Reserves. All relevant areas of the Project site were visited. A site visit was undertaken by the CP for the completion of the Minim Martap Project Resource report in July 2019. A full review of all of the regional bauxite occurrences was completed, a review of site and staff protocols associated with sample collection and collation was completed as well as geological discussions associated with logging and bauxite interpretation. All regions tested had significant bauxite occurrences and the samples stored all showed the presence of high-quality gibbsite dominant bauxite. The geological staff all were competent and provided a lot of confidence through their knowledge and presentations of their work programs and outcomes. A site visit was also carried out to the sample preparation facilities and the standard in sample prep was high and met the standards expected to be able to classify the resource as JORC compliant. A site visit to the Minim-Martap plateaux project including the access road, the proposed rail loading area near to existing Makor rail station, the ports of Douala and Kribi was undertaken in February / March 2020 by Paulo Cardoso de Campos, Transportation and logistics study manager with Ausenco. and by Karen Potgieter, Environmental and Social Specialist from ESS. Also on this site visit were consultants and sub consultants of the study and ESIA teams. Additional socio-environmental site visits have been conducted in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, including for baseline studies and public consultations, to support the ESIA.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	See above.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	The Ore Reserves estimate results from the 2020 PFS and the recently updated Mineral Resource Estimate (May 2021) but with a significant update and improvement of the mine designs, mining scheduling and mine cost estimations, completed by Mining Plus with mining contractor input. The 2020 PFS and the work which underpins the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (May 2021) was completed by Canyon Resources, with contributions from a team of experienced and reputable consultants. The PFS was announcement to the ASX on 01 July 2020, and the updated Mineral Resource Estimate on 11 May 2021.
	• *The code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resource to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material modifying factors have been considered.*	The study on the Minim-Martap project is considered to be at a minimum Pre-Feasibility Study standard in all aspects. A mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable was identified, covering a nominal initial production period of approximately 20 years at a production rate of 5 Mtpa of shipped bauxite product, ramping up from 4 Mtpa after 2 years of operations. All material modifying factors are considered by the CP to have been accounted for in this Ore Reserves estimate.

Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-offs used for reporting Ore Reserves are as follows: 1. All material above 48.5% Total Al_2O_3 grade is considered as ore, regardless of Total SiO_2 grade. 2. All material where Total Al_2O_3 grade is above 44% and below 48.5%, and Total SiO_2 is below a maximum of 2.5%, is also considered as ore. 3. All other material is considered waste. These cut-off grades are considered by the CP to be appropriate for the bauxite product to be sold, considering the nature of the bauxite deposits, their proximity to the seaborne direct-shipped bauxite market and the associated project economics. The reference point at which Ore Reserves are reported is at the existing port of Douala, Cameroon.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	The Mineral Resources models were used in a high-level strategic scheduling optimisation process using scheduling optimisation software, in order to assess the best order of mining for the various resource plateaux. Mining and logistics costs input to the optimisation were built up using commercial quotations received from experienced contractors. The plateau areas that were identified as being optimal for first mining were then used as a basis for detailed pit and stage designs during the PFS to produce a life-of-mine plan for 20 years of modelled bauxite production at a rate of 5 Mtpa, ramping up from 4 Mtpa after 2 years of operations. The 5 Mtpa rate was chosen because it is the expected capacity available using the existing railway to the port of Douala, and the expected capacity of the port of Douala itself. The ramp up period from 4Mtpa to 5Mtpa results from the increase in axle load planned on the rail network and anticipated in 2026. The 20 year truncation was based on commodity forecast periods and represents mining in parts of 3 separate plateaux. The Ore Reserves are the Indicated resources that meet the nominated cut-off grade parameters and are within the PFS pit design limits.
	• *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method (s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.*	The mining method selected is open cut using surface miners to cut the bauxite, and commonly used front-end-loader and truck fleets. Bauxite will be hauled in mining trucks to a ROM pad located at each of the mining plateaux, from where it will be blended and rehandled into road trains and then hauled to a rail loading facility at Makor, a distance of some 30-65km, depending on the plateau being mined. From there the bauxite will be transferred to trains for transport on an existing railway to the port at Douala. Subsequent loading onto barges for deep-sea trans-shipment into ocean-going vessels will then be employed to ship the product to customers. The open pit mine will initially be developed in three plateau areas, and will employ a strip-mining style operation, with waste material being backfilled into mined-out plateau areas. Mine layouts, production schedules and cost estimates have been updated to a Feasibility study standard to produce this latest Ore Reserve estimate. The CP considers the proposed mining method to be appropriate, given the nature of the deposit's mineralisation and the scale of the proposed operations.
	• *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling* *The major assumptions made, and the Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	Mining will be at the tops of bauxite plateaux, therefore no significant pit walls will be developed. Uniaxial compressive strength (UCS) of the deposits, to determine expected surface miner productivity, has been assessed to PFS standard by conducting a program of Point-Load Testing (PLT) of rock samples obtained from the three initial mining areas. The results indicate a maximum in-situ rock UCS of approximately 40Mpa, which is well within the capability of surface miners and is similar to that of other similar West African bauxite operations, principally in Guinea, that use surface miners extensively. Short-term grade control will be based on progressive additional close-spaced drilling and pit mapping and grade control is allowed for in the mine operating costs and financial modelling.

	• *The mining dilution factors used The mining recovery factors used Any mining widths used.*	The geological block model used as a basis for Ore Reserves is an Ordinary Kriged resource model (refer Geology CP report). This was complemented by a multi element analysis using Nearest Neighbour statistical methods to complete the elemental spectrum of the product. The minimum block size used in the block model is 12.5 metres in the east-west (along strike) direction, by 12.5 metres north-south (across strike), by 1 metre in the Z (vertical) direction. This results in a minimum Selective Mining Unit (SMU) size of approximately 156m^3, or approximately 316 tonnes at the average bauxite dry density (2.02t/m^3). The orebody is structurally well-defined, the bauxite occurs at or very near to surface and there is a noticeable clay layer at the base of the orebody, so identification of the bottom of the bauxite zone is expected to be relatively easy via grade-control drilling ahead of mining. Appropriate grade control and ore mark-out and excavation control procedures will be used and have been allowed for in the project mining costs. Given the above and having regard to the type and size of mining equipment envisaged, the CP considers that the minimum block size of 12.5m x 12.5m x 1m inherently incorporates an appropriate allowance for mining dilution and recovery factors. A higher degree of selectivity than currently in the block models should be achievable in practice, particularly in the Z-direction, given the ability of surface miners to selectively cut very thin layers. Maximum surface miner cut depth is expected to be in the order of 0.3-0.45 metres. A minimum mining strip width of approximately 50 metres was used for the pit layouts.
	• *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.*	Inferred Resources comprise only 3% of the total Mineral Resources contained within the final pit designs and above the Ore Reserve cut-off. Inferred Resources are excluded from Ore Reserves estimates. The project does not rely on Inferred resources to produce a positive economic outcome.
	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	The proposed mine site infrastructure will include waste rock dumps (mostly backfilled into mined-out areas, but with some small external dumps for waste from initial mining on each plateau area), ROM pads, surface haul roads to the rail head, water management/pumping infrastructure, workshops and fuel storage/supply facilities, technical and administration facilities, power station, mine accommodation camp facility and associated mine infrastructure.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of the mineralisation.*	After cutting with the surface miners, the bauxite will be loaded into mine trucks using front-end-loaders and hauled to the ROM stockpile areas (one ROM per plateau). No crushing or screening will be required. Bauxite will rehandled into high-capacity road trains and hauled from the mine areas to the rail-head at Makor, where the bauxite will be transferred onto into containerized vessels, which will be loaded onto flat-bed rail cars for transport to the port of Douala, a distance of some 800km. At the port, the bauxite will be stockpiled before being loaded onto barges and trans-shipped into ocean-going vessels for delivery to the customers – principally, alumina refineries in Europe, Middle East and Asia. The bauxite product is suitable for direct feed into alumina refineries using the low-temperature Bayer process to convert bauxite to pure alumina, and it is expected that a premium price can be obtained due to the relatively high Al_2O_3 grade and low SiO_2 grade of the product, compared to similar product available on the seaborne bauxite market.
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*	Processing consists of a simple bauxite handling facility and standard truck, rail and shipping logistics chain, which is commonly used and is typical of direct-shipped bauxite operations.

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- *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*

</td><td>

In 2019, Canyon submitted bauxite samples to TUNRA for comminution test work on mineralisation.
The results of physical test work are presented below:

<table>
<tr><th>Moisture (wt)</th><th>10%</th><th>14% (Saturated)</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Dust extinction moisture (DEM)</td><td>7.4%</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulked density (S.G)</td><td>1.3 - 1.5</td><td>1.4 - 1.7 (DEM)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Strength</td><td>TBD</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Angle of repose</td><td>37°</td><td>42° (DEM)</td><td>32° (Dynamic)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drawdown angle</td><td>55°</td><td>68° (DEM)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Metallurgical recovery factors are not required for this simple direct-ship ore methodology and have therefore not been applied.
Metallurgical testing has been completed and has been used to support the product price assumptions. Metallurgical testing was conducted and included in the September 2019 resource report and more recently at SGS laboratories. Digestion results suggest that total Alumina converts to available alumina at a rate of approximately 90% and total silica converts to reactive silica at a rate of approximately 75%. This metallurgical performance is used to provide price ranges as inputs into the economic model where the pricing modelling, commensurate to Wood Mackenzie pricing models, applies premiums to Alumina grades above, and premiums to Silica grades under, standard bauxite reference grades.

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- *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*

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The main deleterious elements considered for Minim-Martap are Silica (SiO_2) and Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3). Additional grades have also been estimated but these estimations are preliminary in nature and at this point in time are not reported in the Ore Reserves. Based on preliminary estimates, these additional grades are all generally below levels that would incur penalties in a marketable direct-ship bauxite product. Appropriate allowance is made for expected deleterious elements in the product.

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- *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*

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Metallurgical test work was included within the May 2021 mineral resource estimate and additional metallurgical test work has been completed by Canyon on composite ore samples that were prepared from a combination of air core drilling samples, and bulk sample pits (500+kg), across the priority plateaux; these are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. Metallurgical testing including digestion and FTIR was completed on the bulk samples.

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- *For minerals that are defined by the specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*

</td><td>

The Ore Reserve estimate is based entirely on plateau-hosted bauxite mineralisation, with appropriate product specification assumptions having been applied.

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<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>

- *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*

</td><td>

In 2010 an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was submitted by the previous project owners and on a different project development approach. While this ESIA is no longer valid due to the time passed since completion and changed Project footprint, some elements of the baseline data and impact assessment remain representative.
In 2019 a Summary ESIA for Exploration was completed and submitted to MINEPDED (Ministry for Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Cameroon) in January 2020.
A "Detailed ESIA" is currently being finalised that will draw from the 2010 ESIA and report on updated baseline studies and impact assessments based on the proposed Project configuration. The Detailed ESIA will correspond to Cameroonian legislative requirements and be aligned with international standards, frameworks and guidelines (including the IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles).
A Terms Of Reference for the Detailed ESIA has been submitted to, and approved by, MINEPDED and provides an overview of the planned ESIA process.
The Detailed ESIA will:

- *Further define baseline conditions;*

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</table>

		• *Assess all feasible design options;* • *Describe the preferred Project design;* • *Identify and evaluate, by qualitative and quantitative means, all the potential impacts (positive and negative; period, duration, frequency and probability of occurrence; direct and indirect; reversible and irreversible) of the proposed Project;* • *Identify measures to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, offset or compensate adverse environmental and social impacts.* • *Identify opportunities to enhance the benefits arising from the proposed Project development; and* • *Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan* The Detailed ESIA is anticipated for approval by the Cameroon Government in mid-2021. Baseline studies and ongoing data collection have progressed well despite COVID-19 limitations. As part of maintaining tenement access for and supporting local community priorities roads and bridges have been built and maintained across the three tenements. Waste characterisation has been completed on representative samples and is shown to be benign in nature.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	The proposed infrastructure to be built includes low-grade and waste rock dumps, ROM pads, surface haul roads to rail head, pumping infrastructure, workshops and fuel storage/supply facilities, technical and administration facilities, diesel-fired power station, rail-head storage and loading facilities, mine accommodation camp facility, Douala port bauxite handling facilities and associated mine infrastructure. The proposed ore haulage route to Makor, a maximum distance of approximately 65km from the mine site areas, is partly along an existing unsealed road and partly along a new route. The entire haul route will require significant upgrading prior to commencement of operations and appropriate allowance for this has been made in the project establishment costs. The in-mine haulage fleet will consist of 60t articulated dump trucks. High-capacity road trains will be used for transport of product to the train loading facility at Makor, and it is proposed to establish an appropriate maintenance facility for trucks at the minesite area prior to commencement of operations. The workforce will be made up of mainly local residents, with some expat employees, contractors and management staff commuting on a FIFO arrangement to site. An appropriate camp facility will be constructed on site to provide accommodation, meals and recreation facilities for FIFO workers and a portion of the Cameroonian workers. Flights to nearby Ngaoundere, from Yaounde, are expected to be scheduled commercial flights, additionally a passenger train service is available between the Cameroon capital, Yaoundé and Makor.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	Capital cost estimates which support the Ore Reserve estimate have been compiled from first principles, quotations and database pricing and contractor pricing. The Project has been divided into elements as part of the work breakdown structure (WBS) which will be the basis of cost estimation through the current and future studies (Table 5). Each element has been assessed and estimated to a level at least commensurate to a Pre-Feasibility Study and is in the accuracy range of +/-20-25%, and is consistent with a Class 4 estimate as defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE). Project capital costs represent the capital required for the mine, haulage, train load out, port and transhipment and are as follows: **WBS** / **Cost Element** / **Capital incl. Growth (USD 000)** / **Split (%)** 2000 / Mine and mine-site infrastructure / 17,500 / 16.2% 3000-4000 / Road Haulage / 16,100 / 14.9% 5000 / Inland Rail Facility / 15,400 / 14.2% 7000-8000 / Douala Port / 20,600 / 19.0% 10000 / Project Delivery / 4,200 / 3.9% 11000 / Owners Costs / 27,700 / 25.6% 12000 / Contingency / 6,700 / 6.2% **Total** / **108,200** / **100.0%** The capital cost for mining represents a contract mining operation. The capital cost of upgrading the existing public road has been derived from first principles and is assumed to be funded by the government.

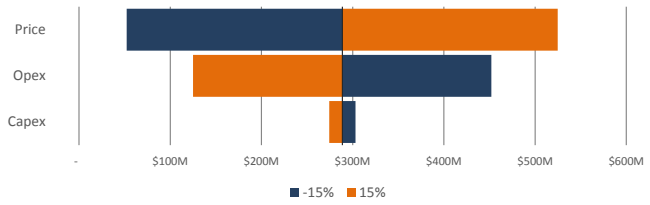
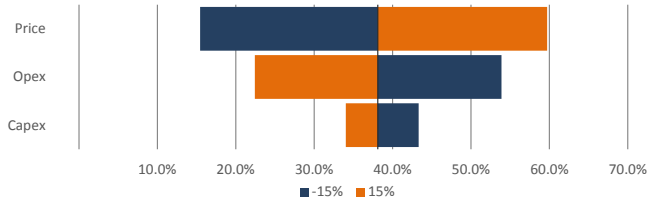
		The capital estimate includes appropriate contingency and growth allocation. Contingency is applied at the rate of 12% of engineered EPCM costs and 5% of non-engineered EPCM costs. Both engineered and non-engineered EPCM costs are estimated as a percentage of the direct costs. This EPCM percentage is also validated by comparing against the personnel required to Engineer and support that WBS level. A contingency, as percentage of EPCM (12% of Engineered vs 5% of Non-Engineered or Turn-key packages), has been applied to the non-mining cost elements. For mining set-up and equipment, contingency has been applied as a 5% growth allowance and a 10% contingency on the pre-growth cost inclusive of installation. Owner's costs include the owner's project execution team, operational readiness and environmental costs. Work-force modelling defined a project execution team on-boarding at the beginning of the Project execution schedule, 24 months prior to operations. Additionally, the modelling ramps up the operational team sequentially until the operational team is fully on-board 3 months in advance of operations. Environmental costs were assessed based on anticipated impact of the Project on the environment and communities along the haul road. Cost estimates are made in Q1 2021 US Dollars (USD).
	• *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.*	Operating costs which support the Ore Reserve estimate have been compiled for the economic modelling period of 20 years. Operating costs have been prepared by activity and cost element and further between fixed and variable categories. The table below summarises operating costs. **WBS** / **Cost Element** / **Opex (USD/t Product)** 2000 / Mine and mine-site infrastructure / 3.7 3000-5000 / Road Haulage / 2.6 6000 / Rail to Douala Port / 16.5 7000 / Douala Port / 5.8 8000 / Transhipment / 5.0 11000 / Owners Costs / 2.5 **Total** / **36.1** The operating costs for Mining represent an assessment based on feedback from three mining contractors engaged to provide pricing for the mining study update. Estimations are considered to have an accuracy of accuracy range of +/- 20-25%, consistent with a Class 4 estimate as defined by AACE Estimations have been validated in reference to first principle estimations, quotations and database pricing. All costs have been prepared on an owner operated basis with the exceptions of mining, rail haulage and transhipment. Cost estimates are made in Q1 2021 US Dollars (USD).
	• *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.*	The main deleterious elements to be considered for product from the Minim-Martap project are Silica and Iron Oxide (SiO_2 and Fe_2O_3). The grade of these elements in the bauxite product are considered to be very low when benchmarked across the bauxite quality spectrum and contribute to the price premium expected for the product.
	• *The source of exchange rates used in the study.*	A US$:A$ exchange rate of 0.62 has been derived from corporate guidance and independent advice from reputable financial institutions.
	• *Derivation of transport charges.*	Ore haulage costs from the mine plateaux to the new Inland Rail Facility near to Makor were estimated based on the cost of acquisition and operation of the truck fleet including costs of equipment, operating costs (labour, maintenance and fuel). The Company has assumed that the required rail rolling stock and public access rail infrastructure will be acquired, owned and operated separately to the Project. The Company has modelled from first principles the capital and operating costs of the rail and rolling stock requirements and has included payment of a capital return and operating margin to the owner-operator. The margins to the owner-operator have been modelled and the rate of return benchmarked to similar operational arrangements. Canyon has commenced discussions with appropriate companies, including specialist African rolling stock providers and logistics operators who have expressed a high degree of interest in participating in the purchase, funding and operation of the rolling stock and associated infrastructure.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Rail Rolling Stock and Public Access Rail Infrastructure Cost (US$)
<table>
<tr><th>WBS</th><th>Cost Element</th><th>Capital incl. Growth (USD 000)</th><th>Split (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>6000</td><td>Locomotives</td><td>54,600</td><td>44.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>6000</td><td>Flatbed wagons</td><td>49,000</td><td>40.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>3000</td><td>Rail Access Infrastructure</td><td>10,600</td><td>8.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>10000</td><td>EPCM - Non Engineering</td><td>900</td><td>0.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>12000</td><td>Contingency</td><td>6,500</td><td>5.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>121,600</td><td>100.0%</td></tr>
</table>
Transhipment costs were based on a contractor price providing the services from the berth to the transhipment operation. This includes barges, tugs and transhipment equipment and compromises fuel, labour and equipment and maintenance.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</td><td>The bauxite price ranges used as inputs into the economic model are consistent to Wood Mackenzie pricing models and include recognition of credits and penalties for grade and deleterious elements. This applies premiums and penalties to Alumina grades and Silica grades respectively. Pricing formulae are considered commercial in confidence however have been benchmarked to publicly available information and specific market intelligence.
The Project has used internal analysis and data from Wood Mackenzie to forecast a supressed, quality adjusted, starting price of US$43.50/t FOB ramping up to the long term average of US$51/t FOB.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</td><td>See above</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Factors</td><td>• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns etc.</td><td>Product pricing is based on Canyon's estimates and forecasts for the Minim Martap Project within the modelling capabilities of the 1Q2020 Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model for the period 2019-2040. Forecasts have been determined from using Minim Martap product grades and metallurgical factors and include consideration for current supply and anticipated future supply, grade degradation forecasts for existing suppliers and future refinery input costs including, freight, fuel and caustic soda. The Cameroon FOB price has been derived from a value in use-adjusted marginal tonne supply curve on a delivered basis to the end use market.

The value-in-use (VIU) adjustment recognises product grades which have been determined by assuming available Alumina is 90% of the total and reactive Silica is 75% of the total Silica. VIU pricing includes recognition of the grade and the average moisture content.

Modelled pricing is forecast as commencing at $43.50/t FOB and increasing up to the long term, average of 51/t FOB.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</td><td>See above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market Assessment</td><td>• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</td><td>Wood Mackenzie and Canyon's Chief Development Officer, Rick Smith, have contributed to the PFS in market analysis, future demand and product pricing.
The market is forecast to be in oversupply for the short to medium term before returning to a more balanced and rational market before 2030. The PFS recognises suppressed prices, at the bottom of the cost cycle, between 2020 and 2025, with a price growth up curve following in the economic analysis.
Aluminium fundamentals support strong demand for bauxite to support the growing aluminium industry being largely balanced by new and expanding projects with premiums attached to higher grade bauxite products. The largest and growing end use market is China.
China currently imports two thirds of the total global seaborne bauxite supply (150 million tonnes) importing 100 million tonnes per annum, 50% of which is from Guinea. The proportion of Guinean imports to China is</td></tr>
</table>

		growing and the need for source diversification is an industry priority. Bauxite demand into China is forecast to continue to grow rapidly for another decade at least. Bauxite is the primary input used to make Aluminium and global demand for aluminium is growing faster than any other mining mineral commodity. Consumption in 2018 being 3.6% higher than the previous year. From 2019 to 2025 the consumption for primary aluminium is expected to grow by 3.5% CAGR. The major driver of this growth is Asia, with Chinese consumption growing at 4.4% CAGR from 2019-25 and the rest of Asia growing at 3.0% CAGR over the same period . In China, which accounts for 73% of anticipated global growth by 2025, the transport sector is expected to see the largest volume gain in aluminium demand driven by the increase in vehicle production and the increase in aluminium component use per vehicle. The packaging and consumer goods sectors follow. Construction will see strong growth to 2025, but these decline again out to 2035 partly due to increasing use of secondary aluminium. Future bauxite supply is firmly in the hands of the seaborne market. Chinese aluminium smelters are primarily supplied by domestically produced Alumina from refineries which are heavily dependent on the import market for bauxite supply. Chinese Alumina production is expected to grow from 75 Mt in 2019 to 93 Mt by 2035 while the dependency on imported bauxite is expected to increase from 52% in 2019 to 69% by 2035.
	• *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.*	Future customers of the Minim Martap bauxite project can be broadly placed into 3, overlapping, categories: (1) a company looking for higher quality grade bauxite, including to blend with lower quality bauxite that has been mined in China, India and/or Guinea. (2) a company building new refineries who demand higher grade bauxite, which provides reduced capital infrastructure requirements and future operational savings and efficiencies from reduced caustic soda and reduced energy prices ; and (3) aluminium producers or affiliates seeking a geographical and geopolitical diversification from Guinea which has a history of, and continued potential for, supply disruption. The global seaborne bauxite market is dominated by China, which imports 100 million tonnes per annum, representing two thirds of the global seaborne bauxite supply of 150 million tonnes, . 50% of China's imports is Guinea bauxite. Whilst China represents a fall-back market, offtake and strategic partnership agreements are being advanced with non-China groups, including companies constructing new Alumina refineries. This highlights the strategic value of the anticipated product quality from the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and the strategic geopolitical diversification from concentrated supply jurisdictions. Interest has been expressed from new refinery builders, including those from European, Middle East and SE Asian countries whose governments have mandated aluminium supply chain security. Refinery builders value the quality of the bauxite and, through the long long-term stable grade profile, are potentially able to reduce capital infrastructure and improve the environmental footprint of future installations where typical standard grade bauxite requires upwards of 300% additional caustic soda capital infrastructure than compared to the anticipated high-grade Minim Martap product, due to the exceptionally low Silica content. Product pricing was adjusted down relative to the Scoping Study, and profiled, to reflect the latest forecast pricing curves whilst recognising the product quality margins from higher Alumina and lower Silica than standard bauxite. Bauxite prices, CIF China, are currently suppressed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and short to medium-term oversupply.
	• *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	Seaborne bauxite product pricing forecasts by Wood Mackenzie have been used as a basis for project marketing and pricing analysis. The forecast bauxite benchmark pricing for FOB bauxite by Wood Mackenzie, is driven by the quality and location of the project and the assessment of supply relative to demand where the quality cost adjusted marginal tonne sets the benchmark FOB bauxite price at any given location with the assumption that the marginal producer operates with zero profit margin. Whilst a good guide to price forecasting there are limitations to the methodology and the market remains fragmented and opaque with vertically integrated supply lines and confidential offtake contracts. Production volume forecasts have been derived by optimizing to the current supply chain constraint. This has resulted in export volume forecasts of 4mtpa. This product enters a seaborne market of approximately 150 million tonnes per year to an industry in growth and

		whilst supply is entering into the market, demand is growing, particularly from China.
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	Not applicable.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV), the source and confidence of these economic inputs estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	The initial Ore Reserve estimate is based on a minimum PFS level of accuracy with inputs for mining costs, logistics costs, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the updated Ore Reserve cost model. A discount rate of 10% was used for NPV calculation in the economic modelling.
	• *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.* •	The financial model for the Project was initially prepared by Mazars and has been refined by the Company. The PFS has been completed on a 100% Project ownership basis for the financial assessment. Funding of the Project is modelled as 100% equity funded for the purposes of the PFS. An after-tax discount rate of 10% has been used for the Project financial analysis. All costs and prices are stated in real terms as at Q2 2020. The modelling period is 20 years. The economic outcomes are shown below: **Minim Martap Project** / **Units** / **Stage 1** **Annual Production Rate** / Mtpa / 5.0 **Project Development Capital** / US$M / 108 **Average Operating Cost C1** / US$/t / 36.1 **Project NPV_{10}** / US$M / 289 **Project IRR** / % / 38 **Capital Intensity** / US$/t / 22 Sensitivity of the Project to changes in the key drivers of sale price, operating cost and capex was carried out and showed the Project NPV and IRR to be most sensitive to changes in product pricing and least sensitive to changes in capex.  *Project NPV sensitivity post-tax (US$)*  *Project IRR sensitivity post-tax* Project funding is modelled as 100% equity funded for the purposes of the PFS. Given the market capitalisation of Canyon (c. AUD $70-80m as at May 2021) this is thought to be an appropriate and achievable funding path. The Company recognises the benefit of alternate solutions and intends to explore different financing structures, during subsequent study phases, including a potential combination of debt and equity.

Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Stakeholder engagement is regularly, and continuously, conducted in Cameroon with all local communities and all relevant national and regional government departments and representatives including in alignment with the Summary ESIA for Exploration. Stakeholders consulted formally to-date include hamlets and villages around the mine site, along the road corridor and down the rail corridor, as well as relevant national and regional government departments and representatives. As part of the Detailed ESIA process that is currently being finalised, a detailed stakeholder engagement process has been completed including formal public consultation as part of the ESIA pre-sumission requirements. At all times, stakeholder engagement has followed Cameroon regulations and international best practice (i.e. aligned with the IFC Performance Standards) with regard to public and stakeholder consultation. Beyond the above, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. The SEP is a stand-alone document outlining the approach to ongoing stakeholder consultation and engagement for the Project going forward.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impacts of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.*	The area is subject to a significant wet season. Appropriate measures to manage stormwater during and immediately after these events are planned to be in place prior to commencement of mining operations. Bauxite stockpiles and transport have been designed with consideration for weather. Cameroon currently has no commercial-scale mining industry however the government is socially and politically committed to expedite the growth of the industry and is willing, as demonstrated by Canyon's mining peer group in Cameroon, to offer significant concessions to incentivise the industry. Cameroon is a democratic country with regular elections and is a member of the Central African Economic and Monetary Union and the Commonwealth of Nations. Its economy is currently driven by agricultural production, oil, gas and potentially mineral resources. It is regarded as having a diversified economy compared to other African oil-exporting countries. Cameroon has subscribed to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and ensures compliance with the anti-bribery and corruption conditions as stated in the code. Canyon abides by the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Code of Conduct adopted by the Board of Directors. The Company abides by all Cameroon, Australian and international laws in its dealings with the Government at all levels. Cameroon is located on the west coast of Central Africa and shares borders with Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Chad. Whilst there are the usual issues at cross and near border locations, there have not been any abnormal security issues that would affect the operation of the Project. Key security risks in Cameroon are the escalation of insecurity in the far north of the country and increasing tensions in the northwest and southwest regions between the English-speaking minority and the predominantly French-speaking population and Government. A key financial risk to the country is the national accounts dependence on hydrocarbons This has driven a focus of the development of on-shore mining opportunities.
	• *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	No material contracts for sale of product are in place at this point in time However, bulk samples have been requested by, and have been shipped to, potential offtake and strategic partners and a number more have access to Canyon's data room for due diligence investigations.

	• *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary government regulations will be received within the timeframe anticipated in the Pre-feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	Canyon holds 3 current Exploration Licences over the area, within which the Ore Reserve is calculated. These exploration licenses are required to convert to mining licenses by mid-2021 following the completion of feasibility studies and the detailed ESIA. Canyon also has interests in the surrounding areas. Access to the site is not subject to any restrictions. Project development funding will be required and would occur after completion of the final Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), along with tendering for suitable contractors to construct the mine and associated infrastructure. A range of standard governmental agreements and licences are required prior to the decision to commence construction can be made, in particular the Mining Agreement and the rail and port access agreements. There are reasonable grounds to expect that future Government approvals will be granted and maintained within the necessary time frames for successful implementation of the project.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	It is the opinion of the Competent Persons for Ore Reserves that the results are an appropriate reflection of the deposit. Measured Mineral Resources within the final pit designs (which have been derived by applying appropriate Modifying Factors as described above) and which are above the nominated cut-off grade, have been classified as Proved Ore Reserves.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	
	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	No independent audits or reviews of this Ore Reserves estimate have been conducted to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using and approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The Ore Reserve is based on the following key elements: • A current Mineral Resource estimate with approximately 97% of the Mineral Resources tonnage inside the final pit design and above Ore Reserve cut-off grade being in the Measured category; this is considered sufficient to support a PFS. • There are no known additional modifying factors at the time of this statement that will have any material impact on the Ore Reserve estimate. • Geotechnical assessment is considered sufficient for a PFS level and supports this Ore Reserve estimate. • The mine planning and scheduling assumptions are consistent with current industry practice and are considered appropriate for this level of study. • The cost estimates and financial evaluation have been estimated by the project team with specialist consultants and team members and are considered sufficient to support this level of study. • Further work, including a Bankable Feasibility Study, to finalise mine planning and formalise, project construction, mining, ore haulage and port storage/handling/shiploading contracts will be completed before the commencement of mining. At the request of potential offtakers, further test work may be completed to gain a better understanding of the physical and/ore metallurgical properties of the ore as it moves through the supply chain from mine to ship and on to refinery. There is no production data available for comparison with estimates at this stage.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	

	• *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.*	
	• *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	