Positive BFS for Canyon's Minim Martap Bauxite Project

Highlights

- Canyon Resources Limited's ("**Canyon"** or the **"Company"**) (ASX: CAY) Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) confirms the Minim Martap Bauxite Project **("Project"** or **"Minim Martap")** as a robust long-term project producing some of the highest grade bauxite in the world for an initial 20 years of mining.
- The Project will produce up to 6.4Mt of high-grade bauxite per annum over 20 years, representing a 28% increase from the PFS.
- The Project will produce high grade bauxite averaging 51.1% Total Alumina and 2.0% average Total Silica for the first 20 years of operation.
- Updated Proved Ore Reserve of 108.91Mt at 51.1% Al_2O_3 and 2.0% total SiO_2.
- A Total Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) estimate of 1,027Mt at 45.3% total Al_2O_3 and 2.7% total SiO_2.
- Optimised rolling stock configuration and scheduling has increased rail capacity, substantially reducing OPEX from the PFS phase, and resulting in improved project economics.
- The 20-year mining schedule represents only 10.6% of the current Minim Martap Resource and technical studies have identified opportunities for a significant future increase in production tonnages.
- The ESIA submission over the Project is complete. The Company's application for a Mining Permit is progressing well with the administrative period for objecting to the processing of the Mining Permit application having passed. The next step is the signing of a Mining Convention with the Government of Cameroon, which the Company believes is imminent. The required documentation has been forwarded by the Minister of Mines to the Prime Minister of Cameroon for approval before signing.

Key BFS Financial Outcomes

- Project pre-tax NPV_8 of US$452M (on a gross joint venture basis)[1].
- Project IRR of 22%.
- Initial mine life of 20 years, with project payback in 4.1 years.
- NPV based on life of mine average bauxite price of US$45.22/t FOB for Minim Martap's high grade bauxite averaging 51.1% Al_2O_3.
- Project development capital expenditure of US$253M, which includes the capital cost of the initial fleet of Company acquired rail rolling stock.
- C1 operating costs US$23.95/t for a 51.1% Al_2O_3 export product, making Minim Martap very competitive supplying some of the world's highest-grade bauxite.
- Updated Proved Ore Reserve of 108.91Mt at 51.1% Al_2O_3 and 2.0% total SiO_2 completed by Resolve Mining Solutions.

Key Assumptions: Long term average bauxite price US$45.22/t FOB over 20 years/ Diesel price of US $1.08 per litre/cost estimation at +/- 15% level of accuracy

[1]Note: Canyon will own 90% of the Project in a Joint Venture with the Government of Cameroon on granting of the Mining License. See Company Structure and Ownership, page 13.

Canyon CEO, Mr Jean-Sebastien Boutet said,

"*The BFS demonstrates that the Minim Martap Bauxite Project is a robust and profitable long term mining project, that will be exporting some of the world's highest grade alumina combined with low silica for many years. Despite the difficulties of COVID-19 and current global inflationary pressures, the Canyon team along with our Project partners have produced a study that has reduced Project risks and will increase the confidence of potential strategic partners looking to invest in the Minim Martap Bauxite Project.*"

"Not only is this mine going to produce some of the highest-grade bauxite in the world for decades, but there is also potential to further increase the export tonnage from Minim Martap. The current mining plan mines only 10.6% of the total resource in the first twenty years and the total resource only represents 17 out of 62 bauxite plateaux on the total Project area. To leverage this massive upside future potential of the Project, we are already working closely with our logistics partners to fast track and increase the capacity of the rail and port logistics for the Project."

ASX Chapter 5 Compliance and Cautionary Statement

The production targets referred to in this announcement are based on Proved Ore Reserves. Only 1.1% of the total ore mined in the initial 20-year mine plan is Inferred Resources from the JORC Mineral Resource Estimate released on ASX on 16 October 2020. The current Proved Ore Reserves utilises 108.9Mt Measured Resources which was converted to Reserve, and which represent a portion of only 28.5% of current global Measured Resources (the remainder of which is not included in the Reserve) and none of the Indicated Resources in the Minim Martap Bauxite Project.

It is noted that there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources. There is no certainty that further exploration work will result in upgrading the Inferred Resources to Indicated status or that the production target itself will be realised.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate have been prepared by Competent Persons, with Competent Persons Statements in Appendix 1.

The BFS developed engineering designs to provide costs at a +/- 15% level of accuracy.

The Company has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements and forecasted financial information included in this announcement. The detailed reasons for that conclusion are outlined throughout this announcement and all material assumptions, including JORC modifying factors (Appendix 4, JORC Table 1, Section 4) upon which the forecast financial information is based, are disclosed in the announcement. This announcement has been prepared in accordance with JORC code 2012 and ASX listing rules.

All material assumptions relating to production and financial forecasts are detailed in this report. Material and economic assumptions are summarised in Appendix 2 on page 59 and the Ore Reserve Statement in Appendix 3 on page 66.

Minim Martap Bauxite Project

Key Bankable Feasibility Study outcomes

Financial evaluation of the Project highlights the potential for a robust project leveraging existing infrastructure and a very high-quality product. Key economic modelling outcomes are shown in Table 1 below:

CANYON RESOURCES BFS LOM: Key Metrics			
Production	**Unit**	**LOM**	**Avg (20yr)**
Mine Life	Years	20	
Production	Mt	108.91	5.4
Capital			
Total	USD 000		253,087
Capital intensity	USD/t capacity		46.5
Operating Costs		**USD'000s**	**USD/t**
C1 costs		2,608,995	23.95
C2 costs (C1 plus depreciation)		3,117,479	28.62
C3 costs (C2 plus royalty & Interest)		3,364,774	30.89
Product Grade			
Total alumina grade	%		51.1%
Total silica grade	%		2.0%
Ore moisture content	%		10.0%
Realised price		**Year One**	**Avg (20yr)**
Realised price	USD/t FOB	46.31	45.22
Cashflow Before Tax			**Total**
Cumulative undiscounted free cash flows	USD 000	1,560,124	
Average annual undiscounted free cash flows	USD 000		78,006
Project payback (post tax)			4.1 Yrs
Valuation		**NPV (US'000)**	**IRR**
Project return – pre tax (on a gross JV basis)		451,900	22%
Discount rate		8.00%	8.00%
Tax and Royalty		**Duration**	**Rate**
State royalty: Holiday		5.0 Yrs	-
State royalty: Nominal after holiday		-	5%
Corporate tax: Holiday		5.0 Yrs	-
Corporate tax: Nominal after holiday		-	30%

Table 1: Canyon Resources BFS LOM: Key Metrics

Mine Schedule

The use of inferred Resources is not a determining factor for Project viability

The current initial 20 year mine plan and production target is based on the updated Proved Reserve announced in this report.

The mine plan utilises 98.9% Proved Reserve and only 1.1% of Inferred Resources of the total mined in the 20 year mine schedule. The Inferred Resources mined during the 20 year mining schedule are not scheduled to be shipped or sold.

The Measured Resource material within the Proved Reserve area has been assessed and has been classified as a 2012 JORC Ore Reserve as shown in Table 2 below. Given there are no Indicated Resources used in assessing the Ore Reserve, there is no Probable Reserve component.

Reserve			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Proved	108.91	51.1%	2.0%

Table 2: 2012 JORC Ore Reserve

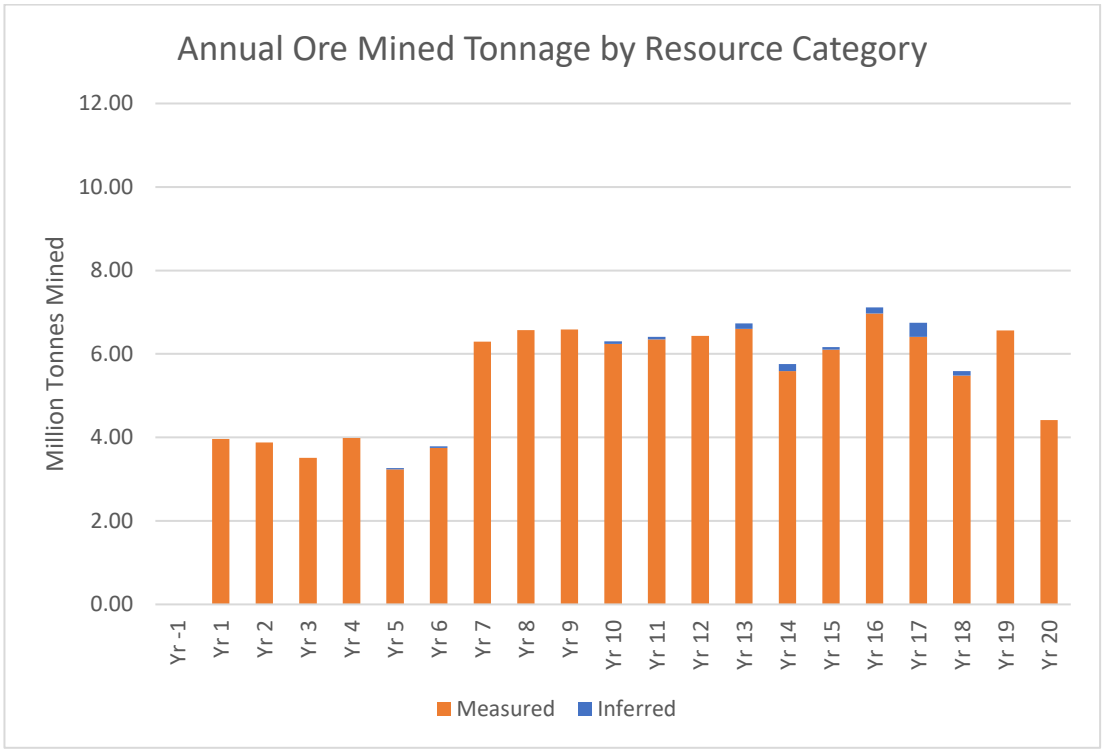


Figure 1: Annual Ore Mined by JORC Category, Proved Reserve and Inferred Resource

		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	On RoM	Total
Measured	Mt	0.00	3.96	3.88	3.51	3.99	3.23	3.75	6.29	6.57	6.59	6.24	6.35	6.43	6.60	5.59	6.10	6.97	6.41	5.48	6.56	4.42		**108.91**
Indicated	Mt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		**0.00**
Inferred	Mt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.14	0.34	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.16	**1.16**
Total Ore Mining	**Mt**	**0.00**	**3.96**	**3.88**	**3.51**	**3.99**	**3.26**	**3.78**	**6.29**	**6.57**	**6.59**	**6.30**	**6.41**	**6.43**	**6.73**	**5.76**	**6.17**	**7.11**	**6.74**	**5.59**	**6.56**	**4.42**	**1.16**	**110.07**

Table 3: Mining Schedule by Resource Category

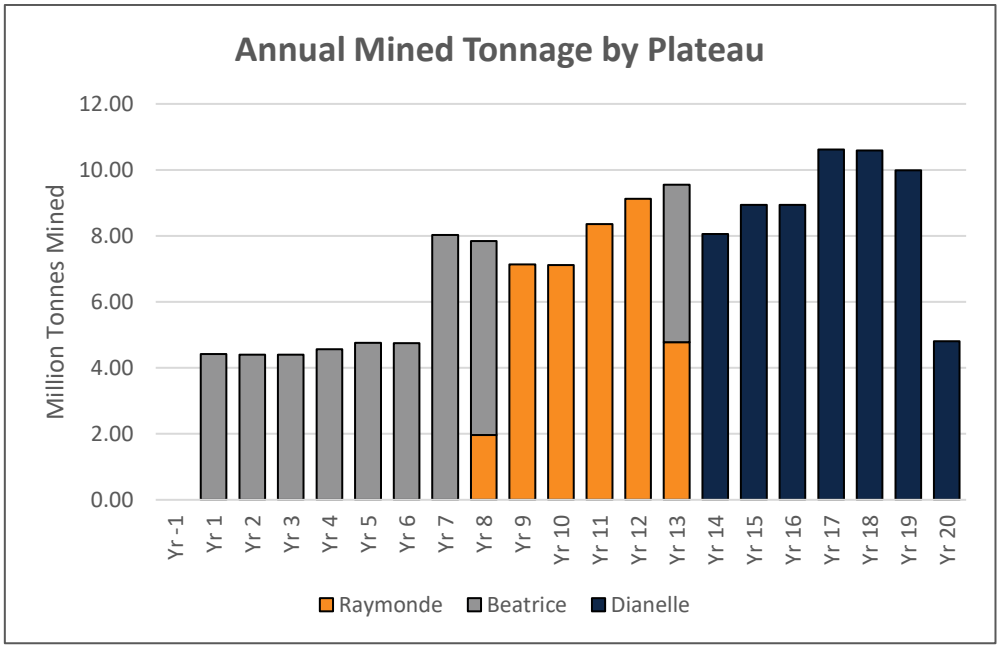


Figure 2: Annual Mined Tonnage by Plateau

Information Required Under Listing Rule 5.9.1

1. *The material assumptions and outcomes from the BFS.*

   The material assumptions of and outcomes of the BFS are as disclosed and set out in this report.

2. *The criteria used for classification of the mineral resources on which the ore reserves are based and the confidence in the modifying factors applied.*

   The current initial 20 year mine plan is based on 98.9% current Proved Reserves , 1.1% Inferred Resources and no Indicated Resources. The Inferred Resources mined during the 20 year mining schedule are not scheduled to be shipped or sold, so are not included in the Ore Reserve calculation.

   The Measured Resource material has been assessed and has been classified as a 2012 JORC Ore Reserve as shown in Table 2 below. Given there are no Indicated Resources used in assessing the Ore Reserve, there is no Probable Reserve component.

   The 107.7Mt Measured Resources included in the Proved Ore Reserve represents 28.2% of the total Measured Resources on the Project.

   See Tables 2 and 3, and Figure 1

3. *The mining method selected and other mining assumptions, including mining recovery factors and mining dilution factors.*

   The majority of the defined mineral resources at the Project are within 15m depth from the surface. The low strength ore and near surface nature of the bauxite deposit supports a conventional “free-dig” mining operation using surface mining with no drill & blasting required.

   The waste to ore strip ratio is very low at 0.333 tonnes of ore for every one tonne of waste for the life of mine (LOM).

   Given the consistency of the ore body throughout the Reserve area, there are negligible dilution and recovery issues.

4. *The processing method selected and other processing assumptions, including mining recovery factors and mining dilution factors.*

   The bauxite recovered from the surface mining process does not require any additional processing. The surface miner crushes the ore to the required size as part of the mining process and this ore is then exported Direct Shipping Ore (DSO).

5. *The basis for the cut-off grades or quality parameters applied.*

   A mining cut-off was applied in the mine schedule modelling: All bauxite within the resource was considered as potential product across a range of potential product grade profiles. The product grade profile was assigned an FOB (Cameroon) price based on marketing, pricing and end-user data from various sources including CIE, CM Group, recent industry data and Wood Mackenzie.

   The cut-off grades for scheduling which are anticipated to form the basis of the future Ore Reserves are as follows:

   - All material above 50% Al_2O_3 is Ore, regardless of SiO_2 grade is considered as Ore.
   - All material between 44% Al_2O_3 and 50% Al_2O_3, and below a maximum of 2.5% SiO_2 is considered as Ore.
   - All other material is considered waste for the purposes of scheduling within the modelling period.

6. *Estimation Methodology*
   - The estimation was performed using Datamine Studio RM, and data analysis performed using Snowden Supervisor.
   - 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 Bauxite 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 Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 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.

7. *Material modifying factors, including the status of environmental approvals, mining tenements and approvals, other governmental factors and infrastructure requirements for selected mining methods and for transportation to market.*

Government Approval Required	Approving Body	Risk
Environmental Compliance Certificate (Certificat de Conformité Environmentale)	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	• Committee review may request further information. • Final approval may be delayed subject to additional information.
Certificate for Land Tenure (giving access to the lands required for the mining project) • Land Tenure is granted to the Mining Company following the signing of the Mining Convention and consultation with local communities. (S106 Cameroon Mining Code) • The committee and review process is limited to three months (S109 Cameroon Mining Code)	Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure	• Potential delays in the commencement of the committee process following the execution of the Mining Convention. • Any disagreements with existing land usages or nearby owners. • Potential delays in execution of final documentation.
Execution of the Minim Martap Mining Convention • According to the Mining Code, the Company has fulfilled all requirements the right to execute the Mining Convention with the State of Cameroon.	Government of Cameroon/Minister of Mines	• Details of the Convention have been negotiated and agreed with all relevant Ministries. • Final approval for the Minister of Mines to execute the agreement resides with the Offices of the Prime Minister and President of Cameroon. • Risk that final approvals to execute the agreement are delayed.
Exploitation License	President of Cameroon	• An industrial exploitation license shall be granted by a decree of the President of the Republic of Cameroon. • There is a risk that the approval and granting may be delayed by other priorities of high authorities in the country.

Other Agreements to be Finalised	Approving Body(ies)	Risk
Negotiation of binding rail tariffs • Both the Ministry of Transport and Camrail/Bollore have approved and agreed the tonnage targets and operating methodology. • Rail tariffs operate in a narrow band and Canyon's rail operating tariffs are in line with accepted rates. • Final negotiations have been agreed to commence on the completion of the BFS and execution of the Mining Convention.	Ministry of Transport of Cameroon Camrail (owned by Bollore Africa Logistics)	• Delays in negotiating final tariff agreements. • Potential delays in the execution of the funded rail upgrade plans. (Works programs already approved by Bollore and ready to be commenced) • Potential delay in the execution of the Mining Convention.

Negotiation of binding port tariffs • Final port tariffs to be negotiated following the completion of the BFS and execution of the Mining Convention.	Autonomous Port Authority of Douala (PAD)	• Potential delay in the execution of the Mining Convention. • Potential changes or delays in the design or the commencement of construction of the Bonabéri Port extension.

Project Overview

Next Steps

Camalco Cameroon SA (**Camalco**), Canyon's wholly owned subsidiary in Cameroon, has completed the application process in Cameroon for the grant of the Mining Permit for development of the Project. Notably, the period for the Government of Cameroon to object to the processing of the Mining Permit application has passed. The decree of the President awaits the Government of Cameroon entering into the Mining Convention, negotiations for which has been completed.

In June 2021 the Company made a valid application for a Mining Permit over the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and applications for the extensions of the Makan and Ngaoundal exploration licenses for a further two years. These applications were made after Camalco and the Government of Cameroon entered into a Cahier de Charge which confirmed the process for the extension of the exploration licences and the process for the grant of the Mining Permit.

In June 2021, the Company also submitted a completed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment. The report has received an initial review with requests made for minor additional information. All the requested information has been provided to the Ministry of Environment.

In August 2021, His Excellency the Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development accepted Camalco's Mining Permit application and its capacity to develop the Project and announced the commencement of negotiations for the Mining Convention for the Project. In accordance with the Mining Code of the Republic of Cameroon the applicant for a Mining Permit must enter into a Mining Convention prior to the Mining Permit being granted.

In January 2022, Camalco completed all negotiations with the relevant Government Ministries to finalise the terms of the Project Mining Convention. The terms of the Mining Convention were signed off by the 15 relevant Ministries who attended the negotiation meetings. The Mining Convention has now been reviewed by the Ministry of Mines and forwarded to the office of the Prime Minister of Cameroon for approval before execution.

Following the completion of the Mining Convention, the Company is officially permitted to enter into binding agreements with the Port of Douala, Camrail and the Ministry of Transport of Cameroon regarding the final operational contracts for Camalco's access and utilisation of state-owned infrastructure.

Prior to commencing construction and making a Final Investment Decision (FID), Camalco requires a Mining Permit which is granted by a decree of the President of the Republic of Cameroon.

Upon the grant of a Mining Permit for the Minim Martap mining areas, in accordance with Section 59 of the Mining Code, an entity of the State will be granted 10% ownership of the special purpose Joint Venture Company formed for that purpose, free of charge. The Mining Permit is, upon grant, transferred by Camalco to

this new company. Up to an additional 25% ownership of the new company may be acquired via direct investment by the entity of the State under terms and conditions mutually agreed by the parties, and with the same rights and obligations as the other shareholders.

The BFS study has determined the existing port and rail facilities are suitable for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project. The operating charges for both the port and rail are based on industry standard costs and expert analysis by Vecturis SA (rail consultants) and MCC-CIE (port study).

On 13 April 2022, Canyon signed a Heads of Agreement with the operator of the Cameroon railway, Bollore Africa Railways/CAMRAIL, to organize the negotiations of and agree on the commercial terms of the railway contract. Camalco has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Port of Douala with respect to finalising of commercial negotiations for Port access after the completion of the BFS. Finalisation of the formal agreements for access to both of these key infrastructure items can therefore commence immediately after the Mining Convention has been executed.

The Company anticipates a FID during the fourth quarter of 2022, subject to timing of Government approvals.

The Project will be funded through a combination of equity and debt financing. Canyon is working with its strategic partners regarding its equity and debt strategies.

Following FID, the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor will be selected, and the front-end engineering design (FEED) is expected to commence within three months. Critical long lead time equipment such as the rail locomotives and wagons will be prioritised. Several opportunities to improve capital costs and operating expenses have been identified in the BFS. Optimisation work will be undertaken to conclude these cost saving opportunities prior to commencing the FEED.

Construction is expected to commence in second quarter of 2024, subject to regulatory approvals and financing.

Minim Martap Bauxite Project Development Timeline

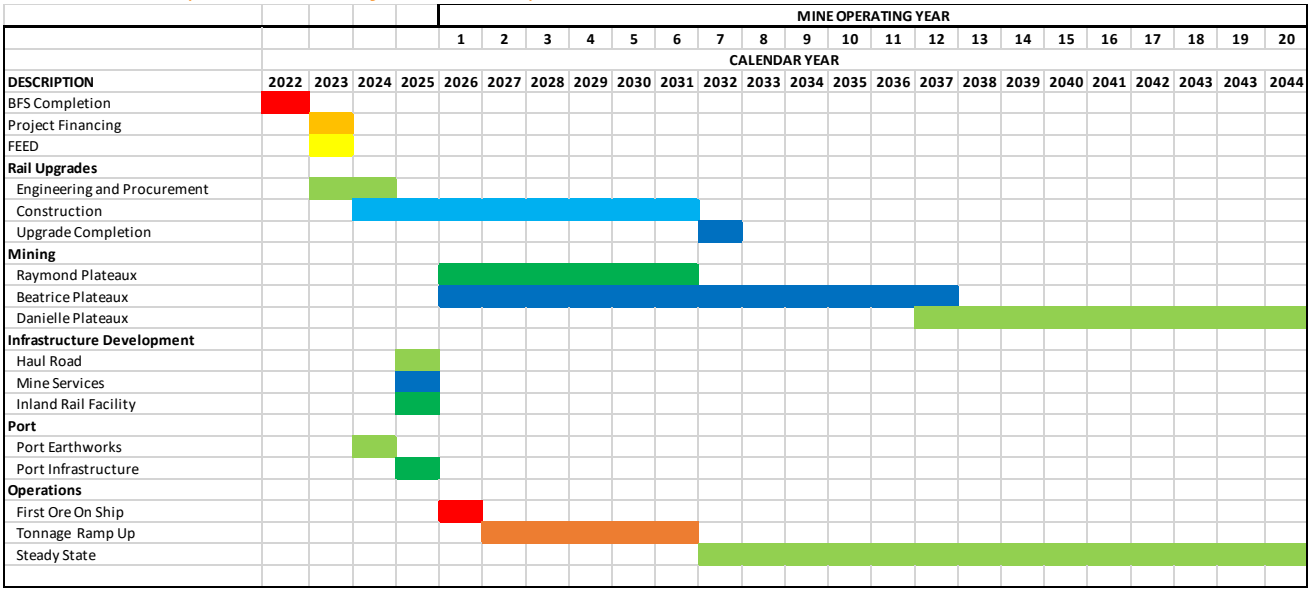


Table 4: Project Development Timeline

BFS Project elements

Project Summary

The BFS defines the first stage of the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and draws on the key learnings from the PFS, delivering a BFS at an accuracy of +/- 15% for the export of metallurgical grade bauxite. The BFS meets the primary objective of defining an effective, standalone project, utilising existing infrastructure constraints by optimising what is currently available, whilst identifying upgrade potential in partnership with the Government and rail and port operators.

Stand-alone economic feasibility is demonstrated, and product scheduling highlights the ability of the project to deliver long term, stable, high-grade bauxite. Canyon believes this product quality profile provides a unique catalyst for securing joint venture and strategic partner agreements; which have been in discussion for several months. Interest has been shown by refinery operators who require long term, stable, high-grade product and the Project offers a hedge against market and political volatility. The Company expects to commence formal process of negotiations with potential partners, including off-take and strategic funding or equity partners post the release of the BFS.

Key changes since Pre-Feasibility Study

The previously released PFS provided key insights into the Project's sensitivities and risks which have been optimised in the BFS. Given the Project's reliance on utilising existing infrastructure, each component of the supply chain was assessed to ensure the optimal technical solution was selected. The main differences between the PFS and BFS are as follows:

- Capacity increase to nominal rate of 6.4Mtpa. The rail network was identified as the primary bottleneck and unlocking rail capacity became a priority for the BFS rail team. Rail consultants, Vecturis, were engaged to review all aspects of the current rail operation and to identify opportunities for tonnage upgrades. Through dynamic rail simulations, and their longer term direct operational experience with Camrail infrastructure, Venturis confirmed the opportunity to increase the length of the bauxite trains from 600m per train to 1,200m per train. This has been made possible through the identification of improved passing loops to accommodate the longer trains. Current rail upgrade projects, either underway or scheduled by the rail operator and owner, were integrated with Project objectives to form the final production rate profile. The ramp up to higher tonnages is made possible by integrating with the axle load capacity increase currently within the in-country project pipeline.
- Decrease in bauxite pricing. Global bauxite pricing has been volatile and depressed during the COVID-19 pandemic and recent global events. The Company has taken a conservative pricing view compared to the PFS with a starting benchmark price of $35/t FOB and a long-term project average $45.22/t FOB, compared to PFS benchmark pricing assumptions of $43.50/t FOB at commencement and a long-term average of $51.20/t FOB. The Company has utilised detailed industry knowledge and awareness of recent third-party bauxite supply contracts and landed prices to form this view.
- Own the Project rolling stock. Given the importance of the rail operation to the Project and the sensitivity of the project financials to operating cost variables, the Company has elected to procure the Project rail rolling stock. The acquisition of the locomotives and wagons is aligned with the Project tonnage ramp up schedules and has provided a material improvement in rail costs and overall OPEX for the life of the Project.
- Rail configuration optimised to 1,200m long trains. Further to above comments, the increase in train length has reduced the overall train movements from 5 train consists operating on the track to 2 train

consists. The substantial decrease in train movements and the decision to acquire the rolling stock has contributed to a substantially decreased rail opex from $16.50 per tonne in the PFS to $7.40 per tonne.

- Increased rail tonnage requires additional locomotives and wagons. The increase in rail tonnages and operations requires an increase in the number of locomotives over the Project life from 20 in the PFS to 33 in this BFS, and an increase in the number of ore wagons from 380 in the PFS to 599 in this BFS. This rolling stock will be acquired progressively to align with the increase in transported tonnages. Sustaining capital cost allowances have been made accordingly.
- Bonabéri port terminal identified. The Port Authority of Douala (PAD) has proposed to Canyon a new location for a dedicated bauxite train offloading, stockpiling and barge loading area, positioned on the Bonabéri side of the Port of Douala. The Bonabéri location will provide a dedicated bauxite train rail access area for a bottom dump wagon unloading station, bauxite stockpiles and a barge loading area. The new location is part of the PAD port upgrade program and is in line with the Project development timetable.
- Trains will use dedicated bottom dump ore wagons rather than rotating container boxes. With the ability to utilise the Bonabéri Port location, the Project can employ dedicated bottom dumping ore wagons to transport and offload the bauxite ore. The use of the dedicated wagons decreases handling costs compared to the rotating container boxes, in turn improving operational efficiencies.
- Financial modelling discount rate. Financial evaluation has been completed using a discounted cash flow model developed by a specialist mining consultant. The BFS utilises a discount rate 8%, compared to 10% utilised in the PFS. The financing assumptions have been included in the economic evaluation and modelling is consistent with the applicable fiscal regime.

Project elements

The Minim Martap Bauxite Project will consist of well understood operating methodologies and simple technical solutions whilst utilising existing rail and port infrastructure. The Project will export from the north side of the Port of Douala at the Bonabéri quay. The following elements summarise the Project's key components:

- Three open cut mines extracting DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) bauxite from discrete plateaux in a sub-horizontal mining approach beginning at Beatrice South, then Raymonde-East and subsequently Danielle-Central.
- Supporting infrastructure near the mine site including run-of-mine (ROM) blending stockpiles, workshop, warehouse and fuel farm, offices and administration, power generation and accommodation camp.
- An upgraded government road and a road extension linking the mining area to the inland rail facility (IRF) near Makor railway station.
- A train loadout facility including stockpiles and train loading infrastructure.
- Port facilities within the Port of Douala including train un-loading, laboratory facilities, stockpiling and transhipment.
- Transhipment between the Douala berth and a deep-water transhipment location.

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 Mining Permit (once granted) and potential mining areas on the Makan tenements sit within 50km of the railway station of Makor, whereas the town and railway station of Ngaoundal sits within the Ngaoundal permit putting potential mining areas within 5km of the rail head.

Current access to the proposed mining areas of the Minim Martap Mining Permit 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 area of the application for the Minim Martap Mining Permit as show in red in the map below**. The Bobodji exploration camp is within 20km of the mining areas and is expected to form a critical location for managing ongoing ESIA commitments and the future construction programmes.

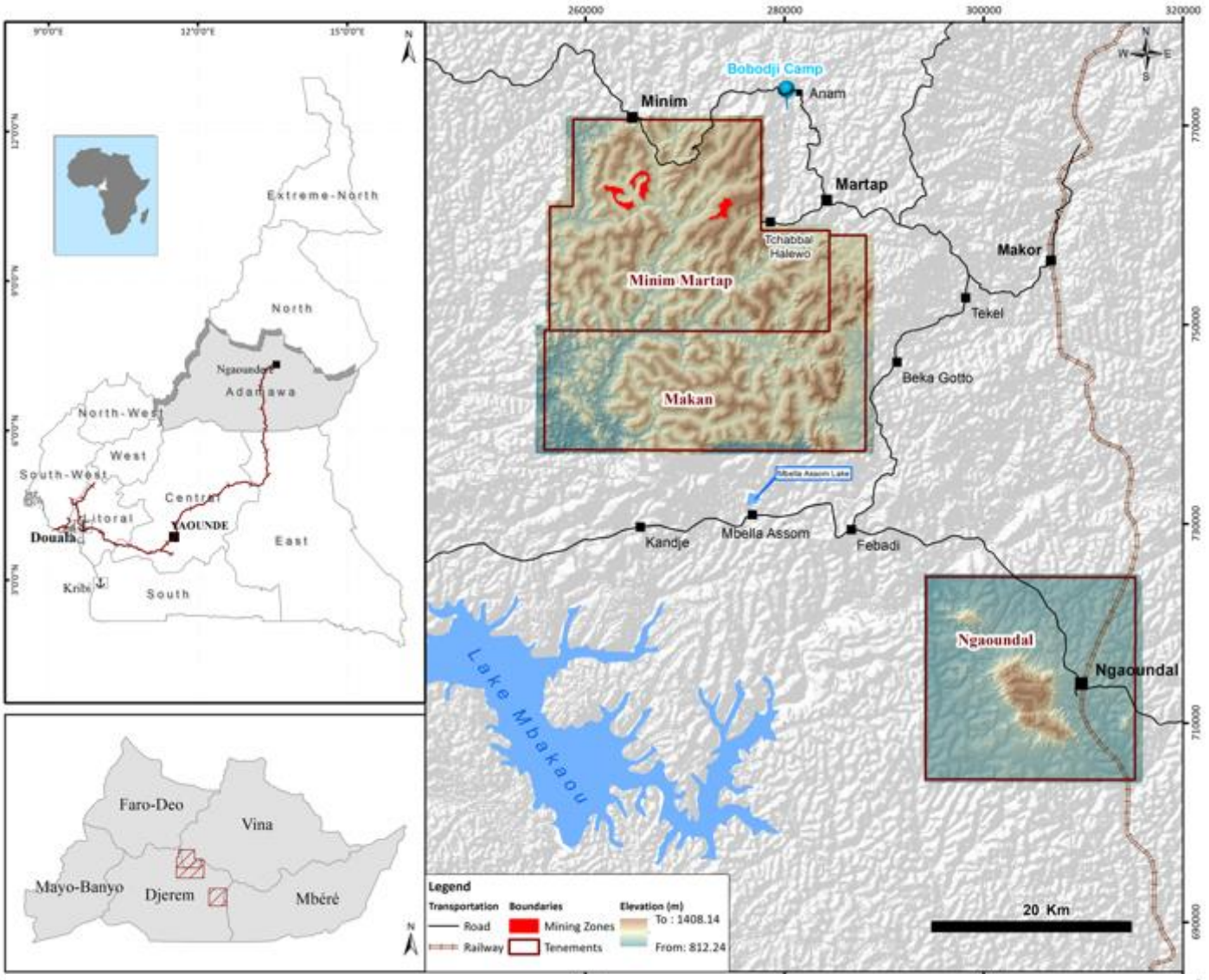


Figure 3: Minim Martap Bauxite Project Location

Company structure and ownership

The Project is 100% owned by Camalco, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canyon. Upon the grant of a Mining Permit for the Minim Martap mining areas, in accordance with Section 59 of the Mining Code, an entity of the State will be granted 10% ownership of the special purpose Joint Venture Company formed for that purpose, free of charge. The Mining Permit is, upon grant, transferred by Camalco to this new company. Up to an additional 25% ownership of the new company may be acquired via direct investment by the entity of the State under terms and conditions mutually agreed by the parties, and with the same rights and obligations as the other shareholders.

Permits and Tenure

The overall Project is made up of three exploration licenses referred to as Minim Martap (subject to the application of a Mining Permit), Makan, and Ngaoundal. The basis of this BFS is the Minim Martap tenement.

The exploration licenses are all located within the Vina and Djerem Departments of the Adamawa Region. The three, three-year exploration licenses were all initially granted on the 11th July 2018 with reporting to be completed bi-annually and annually. To maintain the tenements the exploration company (Camalco SA) completed planned work programs and met all the required exploration, environmental and social licence conditions.

A valid application for a Mining Permit over the area of the Minim Martap exploration license was submitted in June 2021 and a request for the extensions of the Makan and Ngaoundal exploration licenses was submitted soon after.
Following the Minister of Mines of Cameroon formally accepting the Mining Permit application and Canyon's capacity to develop the Project, in August 2021, the Minister announced the commencement of negotiations for the Project Mining Convention. The negotiations for the terms of the Mining Convention commenced in November 2021 and were completed on 28 January 2022, with 15 relevant Ministries agreeing to the negotiated Mining Convention terms.

The Company is now awaiting formal signing of the Mining Convention with the State of Cameroon. The Mining Permit is to be granted by a decree of the President of the Republic of Cameroon and this is expected to follow the execution of the Mining Convention.

The valid application for the Mining Permit continues Camalco's tenure on the Minim Martap exploration license until the grant of the Mining Permit. (Sections 45 and 46 of the Cameroon Mining Code).

A Mining Permit is granted for an initial period not exceeding 20 years. It is renewable by one or more periods not exceeding 10 years each. (Section 56 (1) of the Cameroon Mining Code). The BFS modelling has only considered the initial 20-year term of the Mining License.

The Makan and Ngaoundal exploration permits were extended by the Minister of Mines of Cameroon for an additional two years on 25th February 2022. (ASX announcement 28 February 2022).

Optimised from PFS

The BFS has focussed on optimising the operational design from the PFS to provide for the greatest possible tonnage to be transported along the existing rail corridor and port infrastructure, significantly improving efficiencies and associated unit operating expenditure (opex). The operational plan aligns with recently announced, confirmed and financed upgrades of the rail facilities in Cameroon.

The BFS headline economics are presented as follows:

	Units	LOM
Nominal Production Rate	Mtpa	6.4
Project Development Capital	US$m	253
Average Operating Cost C_1	US$/t	23.95
NPV_8**	US$m	452
IRR	%	22

Table 5: BFS headline economics
***on a gross Joint Venture basis*

The BFS included assessment of the rail operating methodology presented in the PFS and determined the opportunity to extend the length of the trains on the track from 600m per train consist (includes rail locomotives and wagons) to 1,200m per train consist. Longer trains will require the extension of multiple passing loops along the rail line. The optimised rail operating methodology, including the extension of the train consists, has been presented to both the Government of Cameroon and the rail operator, Camrail, and has received overwhelming support from both parties.

Recent publicly announced rail upgrades funded by the World Bank and European Investment Bank align with Canyon's operating plan and project timing. The full funding of the upgrades was publicly confirmed by the Cameroon Minister of Transport on 23rd March 2022.

The BFS has focussed on a long term and viable bauxite DSO export operation through the existing Port of Douala (**PAD**). The Company has worked closely with the PAD to identify a long-term solution for the Project that aligns with the development plans of the Port of Douala facility.

The location of Bonabéri was identified in consultation with the PAD as being a highly suitable location for the bauxite stockpile and transhipping operation. Bonabéri lies on the northern bank of the Wouri River and is located around other large industrial operations, such as a cement factory. The Bonabéri location is farther from the main population of Douala, providing a more controlled environment from which to manage and mitigate environmental and social impacts.

The new Bonabéri location can provide long-term capacity for the Project as it has a more suitable location for larger stockpiles of bauxite that allows for direct train access and the ability to increase throughput as the capacity on the rail line increases with planned upgrades.

The mining and supply chain solutions defined in the BFS utilise existing technologies that are proven in other global bauxite mines and the main logistics infrastructure is largely in place.

Due to the bauxite being located from surface, the Project has a very low strip ratio, and the mining will be conducted with surface miners. Bauxite will be blended into an average grade of 51.1% Total Alumina and 2.0% Total Silica, which will be bulk hauled as DSO to the designated train load out area. Front end loaders will load the product into dedicated open top bulk ore wagons that will be transported to port on dedicated bauxite trains. The trains will transport the bauxite ore to Douala where the wagons will be unloaded via a "bottom dump" facility and conveyors will transfer the bauxite into stockpiles. Front end loaders will reclaim the ore and load barges via conveyor ship-loaders which will tranship, via a floating crane, into capesize vessels for export to market.

The Minim Martap Bauxite Project is one of the highest-grade, undeveloped bauxite deposits in the world and in the next few years as the rest of the world's bauxite grade declines, the Minim Martap Bauxite will be unique in exporting 51% Total Alumina and 2% Total Silica. The Company is confident that this will be a very highly desired commodity by alumina refiners.

Contents

1. Introduction and Project Summary

Canyon Resources Ltd (ASX: CAY, "**the Company**", or "**Canyon**") is pleased to announce the results of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project ("**Minim Martap**" or "**the Project**") located in the Adamawa Region of Cameroon, West Africa.

As per ASX listing rule 5.9 and the JORC 2012 reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Ore Reserve is presented in the report below, (for further details please refer to Appendix 3 and 4 and JORC Table 1). This announcement provides a summary of reports provided to the Company by its consultants that contributed to the completion of the BFS.

2. Project Overview

The 100% owned Minim Martap Bauxite Project is a long term, high quality, direct shipping ore project development opportunity with substantial upside, scheduled to produce bauxite at average grades of 51% Total Alumina and 2.0% Total Silica for the first 20 years of mining.

The long term, stable, high-grade and low contaminant production profile, from the Project, located in central Cameroon, is one of the highest quality bauxite assets globally and de-risks refineries from increased caustic soda prices, environmental regulation and fuel costs in addition to reducing reliance on concentrated supply jurisdictions. Project comparisons using Wood Mackenzie data sets suggest the Minim Martap bauxite product could be one of the highest quality products in the world, including West Africa where Guinea dominates the high-quality bauxite seaborne market.

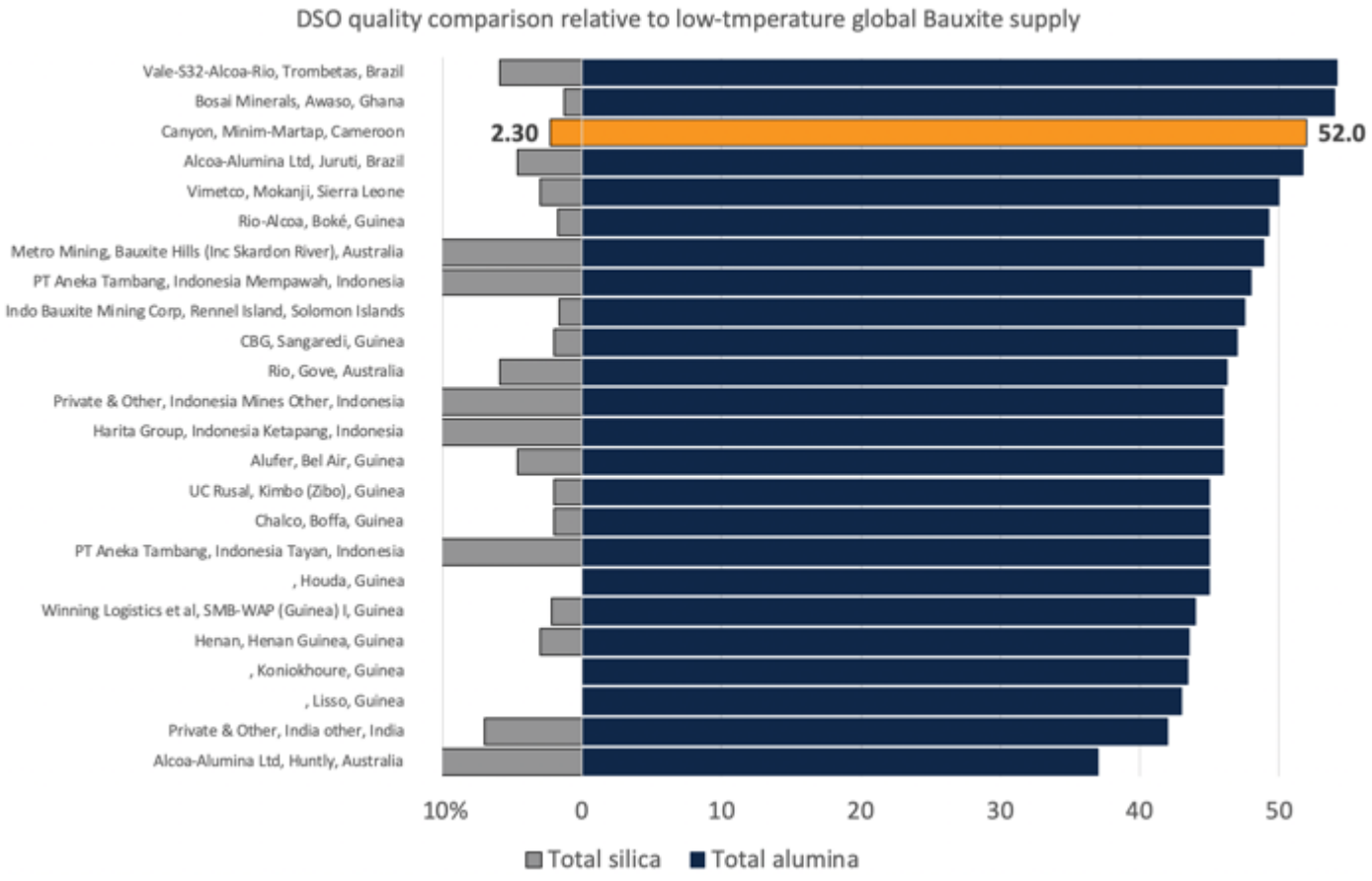


Figure 4: DSO quality comparison

The Project is underpinned by a large, shallow Proved Reserve dominated by Gibbsite with minor Boehmite, and low levels of reactive Silica. The resource is hosted in a series of plateaux. Digestion test work to date has shown the bauxite to be very reactive when treated at lower temperature levels in the Bayer process.
The Updated Proved Reserve is stated as:

108.9 Mt at 51.1% Al_2O_3 and 2.0% total SiO_2

Included within the area of the Proved Reserve are substantial zones of very high-grade bauxite that present at greater than 51% Alumina with less than 2% total Silica.

The mining areas of the Project are located approximately 50km west of 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, represents an effective solution to deliver seaborne bauxite to market, supporting the large and growing aluminium industry. In partnership with the Ministry of Transport of Cameroon and the rail operators Camrail (a subsidiary of Bollore Transport), Canyon has confirmed the Project's ramp up schedule and operating plan.

The mining and supply chain solutions are simple, well understood and largely in place. Low strip ratio mining (0.33.3 waste: Bauxite) will be conducted with surface miners and the bauxite blended into an average grade of 51% Total Alumina and 2.0% Total Silica which will be bulk hauled by truck to the train load out near the town of Makor. Loaders will load the bauxite into open top, dedicated ore wagons. The trains will transport the product to the Port of Douala where the ore wagons will be unloaded via bottom dump, with the ore transported via conveyor to the bulk storage shed at the nominated berth. Front end loaders will reclaim the product from storage and load barges which will tranship, via a floating crane platform, into capesize vessels for export to market.

Process from Mining to Port

Figure 5: Process from Mining to Port

The Minim Martap Bauxite Project is comprised of three exploration licenses located in the Adamawa Region of Cameroon, covering approximately 1,400km^2. The BFS for the Project has focussed on only the 500km^2 Minim Martap exploration license, the northern most exploration license of the three bauxite licenses. The Company is currently in the process of finalising and executing a Mining Convention for the Minim Martap exploration license the subject of an application for a Mining Permit which upon grant will have a 20-year term.

The additional Makor and Ngaoundal exploration licenses were extended for a two-year period on 25 February 2022.

3. Geology and Resource Estimate

Geology Overview

The geology of Cameroon is the combination of an old cratonic shield and its eroded sediments, having gone through metamorphic phase with the development of a large area of orogenic granites. These granites were

uplifted and then faulted within a shear zone, followed subsequently by development of a rift along the countries north-western edge, with accompanying volcanics. Therefore, there are several unique and distinct geological domains which are discussed in more detail below and presented in Figure 6.

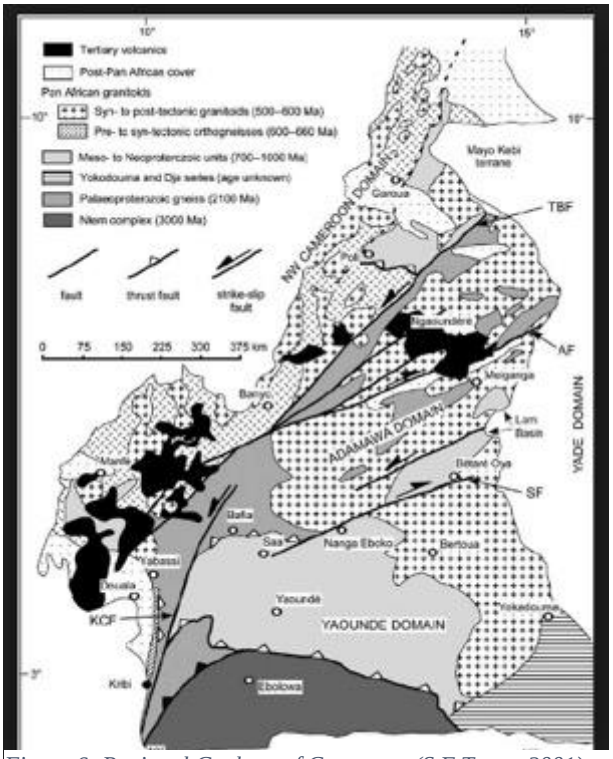


Figure 6: Regional Geology of Cameroon (S.F Toteu, 2001)

The Archean aged rocks to the south, referred to as the Ntem Formation, comprise metamorphosed orthopyroxene rich granites, fine-grained alkali-feldspathic rich metamorphosed granitoids, gneiss and granodiorites, all cut by greenstones dykes. Adjacent to the Archean aged craton is a series of metamorphosed sandstones, arkoses, conglomerates and shales that were eroded from the craton and subsequently metamorphosed during the major orogeny of the late Proterozoic – Cambrian (600 Ma to 500 Ma).

A large area of orogenic granites was emplaced within the Paleoproterozoic sediment pile, with these granitoids being formed during the Pan African orogeny that is represented by an East-West trending belt that extends from Sudan to Gulf of Guinea (and which extends into Brazil). This area was subsequently mobilised through a range of slip strike faults within the Central Cameroon Shear Zone (CCSZ), with major faulted blocks located within the Adamawa Domain.

North and west of the CCSZ is the North-west Cameroon domain which is a rifted basin. Sediments cover the remnant granitoid and occasionally metamorphosed sediments of the eroded primary craton highs, and this development of sedimentary basins has given rise to oil and gas formation. With this rifting, Tertiary aged volcanics (basalts predominantly) have outflowed mostly along the eastern edge of the rifted feature and is known as the Cameroon Volcanic Line (CVL) from Ngaoundéré to the north, to Douala to the south.

Local Geology

The bauxite resource at Minim Martap, Makan, and Ngaoundal is located within the CCSZ within the Adamawa Domain. This region consists of predominantly metamorphosed sediments from the Proterozoic, granites from the Cambrian orogenic period, and more recent volcanism from the CVL. It appears from field studies that the bauxite formed within the resource may be over a variety of these geologies and field work would be required to confirm the definitive boundaries of each distinct geology.

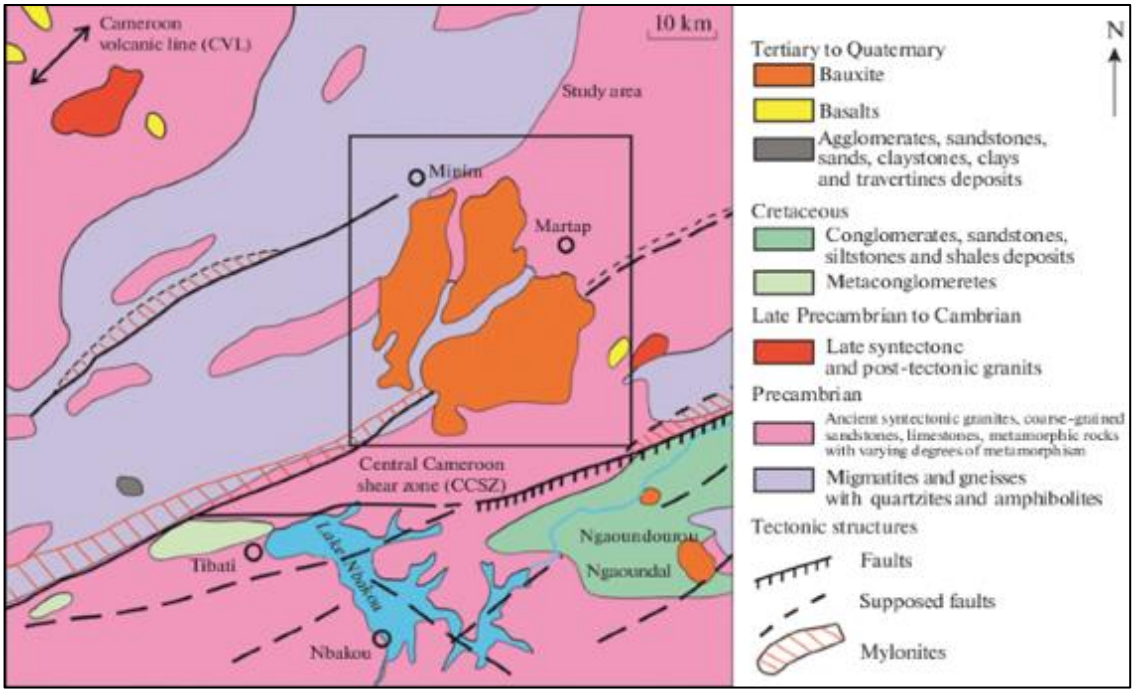


Figure 7: Schematic Geological Map of the Minim Martap Area (D. G. Nyamsari, 2020)

The north-eastern most extent of the CVL volcanic centres is the Ngaoundéré plateau, and it is the basalts of this plateau that underlie the Ngaoundal bauxite deposit. The age of the Ngaoundéré plateau basalts range in age from 11 Ma to 7 Ma, which is younger than those found to the west and does not conform to the overall southwest younging trend of the volcanics seen elsewhere. Volcanism on the Ngaoundéré plateau is thought to be related, in part, to an extensional tectonic rifting system probably associated with far field transfer fault jogs associated with Atlantic Ocean seafloor spreading.

The Minim Martap and Makan bauxite deposits are underlain by Cambrian aged granites and possibly in part by Proterozoic aged, metamorphosed sediments. In the northern portion of the Minim Martap bauxite resource area granites underlie the Agnes plateau with feldspathic granite outcropping at the plateau edge, and what appears to be metamorphosed sediments underlying the Raymonde plateau. At Makan large areas of kaolinitic clay overlie what appears to be a deeply weathered granite, with little outcrop.

Figure 8: Canyon geologist on the Danielle Bauxite Plateau

The formation of bauxite within a lateritic setting requires the presence of alumina bearing source rock, an oxygen-rich groundwater, a warm temperate to tropical environment with high rainfall levels, and time. The presence of bauxite relates predominantly to the leaching 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 to 15m), often overlying a 2m to 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 been lowered quite significantly since the current plateaux formed.

The bauxite zone in the region is predominantly 10m-15m thick, and within it the grades of Al can vary between 35% and 62% Al_2O_3, and Fe_2O_3 between 5% and 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 Minim 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.

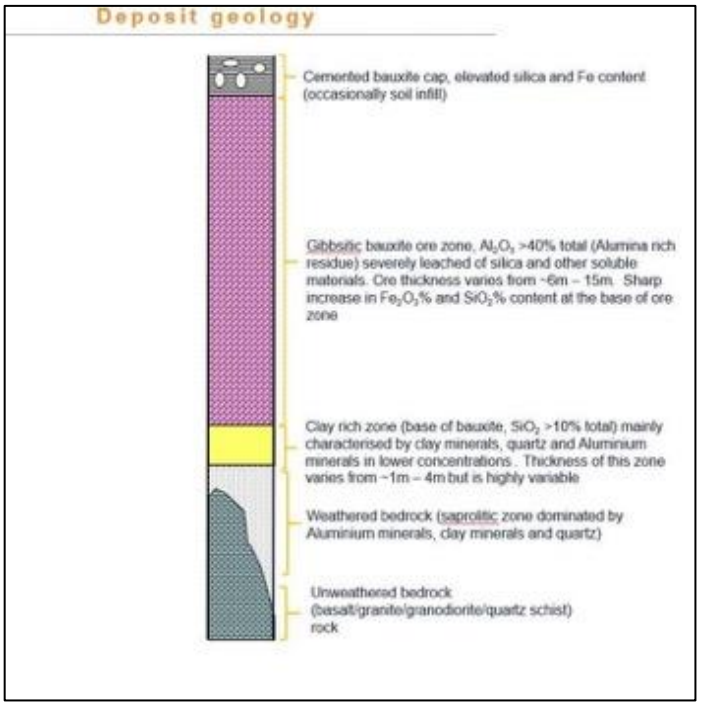


Figure 9: Typical Bauxite Profile

A typical profile through the bauxite plateaux is presented in Figure 9.

The base of profile is an unweathered bedrock that transfers into a saprolitic zone. A clay layer forms at the base of the bauxite proper and this also relates to the water table zone where this layer may act as an aquatard for rainfall through the porous bauxite profile. Immediately above this zone is the presence of pseudomorphous bauxite that is only present along the basal profile of the section. The bauxite zone to the surface does not appear to have any dominant mineralogical or geochemical zonation (apart from small increase in the Fe content near the base of the bauxite profile), and the setting has been very consistent over time due to the depth of the profile, the high grades encountered throughout the profile (esp. Minim Martap and Makan), and the significant reduction in Fe and Si from the profile.

The formation of the bauxite occurs at the base of the profile as the clay layer has further Si removed and the excess Al within an oxygen-rich warm saturated setting forms pseudomorphous bauxite, as this alters to

various quality of bauxite depending on the amount of Fe remaining within the profile. The Fe content does move down profile but can easily precipitate with the bauxite forming minerals as well as by itself in the form of veinlets. The concentration of Fe in the lower clay layer can reach extremely high levels and in assays from the resource drilling on rare occasions thin (1m to 2m thick) high grade bands of Fe are noted at the base of the bauxite profile and above the clay layer.

The level of erosion upon the surface of the plateaux are assumed to be moderate. appears that the active current formation of bauxite within the tenements is reduced if not halted. This is explained by:

- The lack of grade reduction towards the plateau edge.
- The loss of a mobile groundwater level in many areas that reduces cation leaching.
- Perched water tables are seen high in the bauxite profile indicating a loss of seasonal variation.
- The thin and disconnected nature of the remnant plateaux pre-date the canyons cut down through the surface, which form steep access to the plateau tops.

Exploration Activities

The bauxite plateaux of North and Central Cameroon have been known as a bauxite resource since the 1950s. Modern work to define these resources did not begin until the 2000s, with the areas around the Minim Martap – Ngaoundal bauxite occurrence commencing in 2006 with limited shaft and well sampling undertaken by Aluminpro (for Hydromine) and reported by Hydromine in 2006 and 2008. Preliminary XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence) analyses confirmed the presence of bauxite (with a wide range of grades presented) and this confirmed previous earlier works reported by BRGM and Pechiney. Recent exploration has been completed over three phases, 2009, 2018-19 and 2020-21.

During 2009 a large reconnaissance exploration programme covering 14 plateaux was completed. Eleven (11) plateaux were defined and drilled within the Minim Martap tenement, and three (3) plateaux were defined and drilled in the Ngaoundal exploration license. The exploration programme included auger, rapid air-blast (RAB), core and aircore drilling using up to five rigs operated by two drilling contractor companies on site at peak times. A total of 847 drill holes were completed for 11,323m.

At the Minim Martap plateaux, a nominal grid of 500m by 250m was used as the drill hole spacing. This drill hole pattern predominantly involved a central plateau baseline with holes spaced at 500m intervals and regular cross lines spaced at 250m.

There was also 24 diamond drill holes for 271m used for geotechnical test work during the 2009 exploratory works.

Exploration recommenced on the Project in late 2018 and 2019 to increase confidence and upgrade the classification status of the defined resource for planning and scheduling purposes. In addition, new plateaux in Makan lease were drilled. All drillings were completed by Aircore with resource work completed upon previously defined plateaux in Minim Martap as well as Ngaoundal. In the series of infill programs 464 holes were drilled for 4,012m.

Exploration undertaken in 2020 was focused on grade definition drilling on the plateaux identified in the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) as priority mining plateaux, i.e. Beatrice, Raymonde and Danielle. A total of 111 holes were drilled for a total of 1,292m.

Geology and Resources

Exploration completed on the Project has estimated a significant bauxite resource. The resource presents within the mineralised Plateaux of Northern Cameroon. There is no current bauxite mining in Cameroon, 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 the bauxite is at or near surface and contains minimal levels of lower grade bauxite within the ore profile.

The JORC code 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate is 1,027 Mt at 45.3% Al_2O_3 and 2.7% SiO_2. (ASX announcement 11 May 2021). The resource has been estimated using ordinary kriging, and a total resource (above 35% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade; "CoG") with its higher-grade component (at above 45% Al_2O_3 CoG), has been classified as shown below:

Resource (35% Al_2O_3 CoG)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	1,027.0	45.3%	2.7%
Measured	382	47.3%	2.7%
Indicated	597	44.2%	2.7%
Inferred	48	43.2%	3.7%
High Grade Resource (45% Al_2O_3 CoG)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	484	49.0%	2.6%
Measured	268	49.7%	2.6%
Indicated	218	48.3%	2.5%
Inferred	14	47.3%	2.8%

Table 6: JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate:

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement Minim Martap Mineral Resource Estimate Upgrade, 11 May 2021 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Metallurgical Testing

Ore from Camalco's resource is a gibbsitic bauxite, low in Reactive Silica and suitable for low temperature refinery feed stock. This bauxite could also be used as a feed stock ore in high temperature/high pressure digestion plants if mine planning and onsite mining practices were modified to accommodate the changing specifications. A significant volume of metallurgical and related test work has been completed during the development of the bauxite resource with the ambition of fully understanding the processability of the bauxite and the technical specifications associated with the bauxite.

As part of the technical and engineering studies, analysis was undertaken to improve understanding of the characteristics of the bauxite. This included:

- Chemical composition using XRF/ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy) and trace element analysis
- Bomb and Micro Digest analysis to improve understanding of the available alumina and Reactive Silica content at low and high temperature digestion (145°C/235°C)

- Mineralogical composition using XRD (X-Ray Diffraction) and FTIR (Fourier Transform Infra-Red) analysis
- Low temperature digestion estimates using FTIR to aid and improve understanding of the available alumina and Reactive Silica content.

Best practice quality control and assurance is a standard requirement for all test work and analysis that was undertaken. Certified standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted to check laboratory and equipment procedures and calibrations. Analyses were conducted through South African, Australian, and Indian laboratories to allow for appropriate review and inter laboratory comparisons of results and yields.

Based on mineralogical work carried out by laboratories in South Africa, Australia, and Hungary, the main mineral constituents of the Camalco bauxite are as follows:

Chemical Minerals (dominant mineral highlighted)

Al_2O_3:	**Gibbsite**, Boehmite, Kaolinite, Andalusite, Diaspore, Alumo-Goethite
SiO_2:	**Kaolinite,** Quartz, Nacrite, and Cristobalite
Fe_2O_3:	**Goethite**, **Haematite**, Alumino-Goethite, and Magnetite.
TiO_2:	**Anatase**, and **Rutile**
(LOI:	*Gibbsite, Boehmite, Kaolinite, Alumogoethite*)

The bauxite ores are very Gibbsite dominant with most samples exceeding 80% Aluminium Tri-Hydroxide and exceeding 90% within the Minim Martap resource area. The mineralogy is low in silica and iron in comparison to other similar grade global bauxites, but the titanium content is conversely higher, and this relates to the underlying geology in which the bauxite formed from.

A significant volume of digestion test work has been completed utilising a variety of methods, laboratories, and temperature range to provide a comprehensive analysis of the bauxite's behaviour while undergoing digestion within a Bayer Process. The major results from the test work are provided below:

- All low temperature digestions of bauxite average between 88% to 96% Al recovery for all laboratories completing the test work, within all plateaux undergoing analysis.
- Low temperature digestions of determined Reactive Silica average between 50% to 80% for all laboratories.
- The average increase in Al recovery from low temperature digestions to high temperature digestions is less than 2% in all bauxite ores.
- The average increase in Reactive Silica from low temperature digestions to high temperature digestions is significant in all bauxite ores (~90% recovery) indicating a low quartz component within the Camalco bauxite ores.

The digestion characteristics of the Camalco bauxite ores at low temperature digestion test work for alumina is very consistent at between 88% and 92% on average for most bauxite plateaux. The Reactive Silica values are more varied and appear to relate to various mineralogical differences within the samples that may relate to the position of the sample in the bauxite profile as well as how the silica is bound and in which mineral suite.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, also known as FTIR Analysis or FTIR Spectroscopy, is an analytical technique used to bauxite mineral bonds and types and through analysis can provide an estimate of the Total

Available Alumina through a simple scan. The FTIR is both quicker and cheaper than using Micro Digestions due to the requirement of solely obtaining an infrared scan of an existing pulp sample.

A total of 1,175 samples which were spatially spread within the Beatrice, Raymonde and Danielle plateaux were tested using the FTIR method, with an algorithm defined from standards and digests completed within the Minim Martap bauxite province. The predicted digestion values proved to be very consistent with the known digestion values from both the Beatrice and Raymonde plateaux.

The Total Available Alumina values averaged ~90% and Reactive Silica is ~70% which is comparable to the primary microdigestion and autoclave test work completed to date. Further FTIR test work is ongoing to determine if this methodology could be applied to all metre-by-metre samples to provide a further level of information for mine planning and scheduling.

Table 7 presents a simplified Technical Specification of the Camalco bauxite ore as defined by the metallurgical test work completed to date.

Table 7 - Metallurgical Technical Specification Summary Data

Composition	Percentage
Total Al_2O_3	48.0% - 53.0%
Total Available Al_2O_3 (145 °C)	43.0% - 48.0%
Total SiO_2	1.0% - 4.0%
Rx-SiO_2 (145 °C)	0.5% - 3.0%
Boehmite	< 2%
Organic Carbon	<0.1%

4. Mining

The key components of the mining study were carried out by Zhongye Changtian International Engineering Company (**CIE**) with data from previous studies provided by the Company and included geotechnical studies, hydrology and hydrological assessments, and mine engineering evaluation.

The nominated modelling period, as defined by the initial Mining permit term of 20 years reflects pricing forecast confidence and artificially truncates the operation after the development of three mining areas on three separate plateaux. 76 bauxite plateaux remain within the three Project tenements of Minim Martap, Makan and Ngaoundal, 62 of which have not yet been drill-tested and the 1.027Bt Mineral Resource estimate[1] is made up of only 15 plateaux in total, highlighting the vast extent and potential of this Project. The current mine schedule mines 109Mt over 20 years and there is reasonable probability that further high-grade mineral resources will be identified across the tenements and the Project will have a multi decade mine life.

A Mining Permit is awarded for an initial 20 years and is renewable for one or more periods not exceeding 10 years each.

[1] ASX announcement 11 May 2021. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The BFS mine schedule utilised inputs derived from the CIE study and maintained similar mining areas to those identified in the PFS. The mining area is consolidated at the three sub-plateaux of Beatrice South, Raymonde-East and Danielle-Central, depicted below. Bauxite is mined in similar sequence with LOM grades at the three deposits being maintained at or above 50% Al_2O_3; Beatrice South (52.0%), Raymonde-East (51.5%) and Danielle-Central (50.0%).

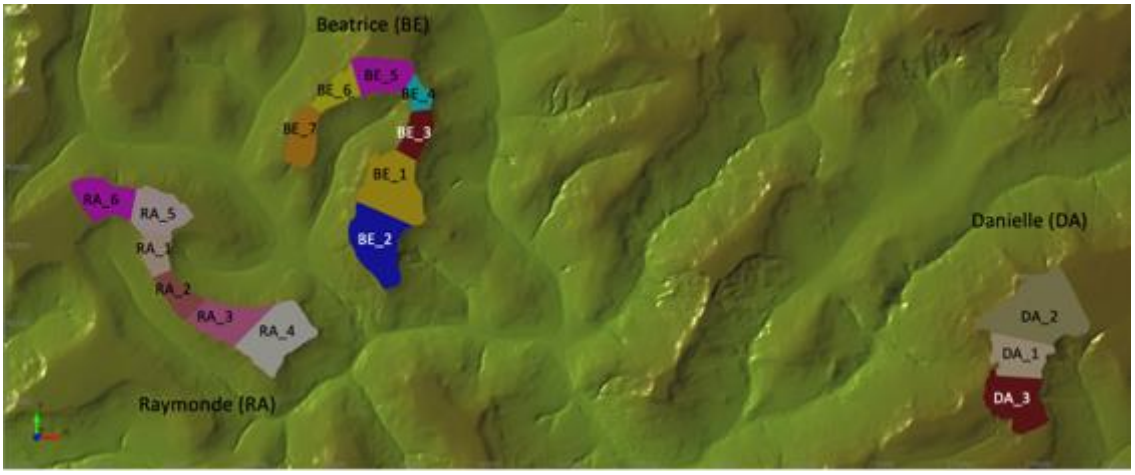


Figure 10: Plateaux sequence of mining

The majority of the defined mineral resources at the Project are within 15m depth from the surface. The low-strength ore and near surface nature of the bauxite deposit supports a conventional "free-dig" mining operation using surface mining with no drill & blasting required. Front end loaders (FEL) will be used to reclaim the mined ore and waste for loading onto conventional 55t mine trucks with run of mine (ROM) ore delivered to a dedicated, central ROM pad. The waste to ore strip ratio is very low at 0.333 tonnes of ore for every one tonne of waste for the life of mine (LOM).

The bauxite will be reclaimed and blended from the on-plateau ROM areas and hauled to the Inland Rail Facility (IRF) area, where the bauxite material will be offloaded into stockpiles. The bauxite will then be reloaded onto trains for transportation to the port at Douala, using the existing rail line.

Given the very low strip ratio, free-dig nature of the mining method, and to maximise the Company's ability to train and employ Cameroonian locals, the BFS proposes that mining activities be undertaken by Camalco as the owner. The Project scale suits Wirtgen 2500SM surface miners (or similar), capable of mining circa 9,060 tonnes per day, an equivalent of 3.3 Mtpa. Capital costs are included for the purchase of all mining equipment with two surface miners being required in the initial mining fleet, and two more surface miners added from year seven of operation.

FELs will be used to load the bauxite and waste material into the mine trucks. The XCMG LW550FV FELs (comparative to a CAT 950) was selected by CIE as an appropriate loader for the application. The selection of this equipment is based on a single FEL being matched to each surface miner.

Mine trucks will be used to transport bauxite and waste material from the mining areas to the ROM pad or waste dump, as appropriate. The SANY SRT55D off-highway mine truck (comparative to a CAT 772) was selected by CIE for the application. The rated load of the truck is 55t and the average truck target payload for the operation is 50.3t, with a total of 11 trucks required in the initial mining fleet.

The high-grade ore, very low strip ratios and near surface nature of the bauxite deposits underpins a low cost, simple and conventional mining operation. The three mining areas will be largely sequentially operated with Beatrice South operating for approximately 4 years before transitioning to Raymonde-East.

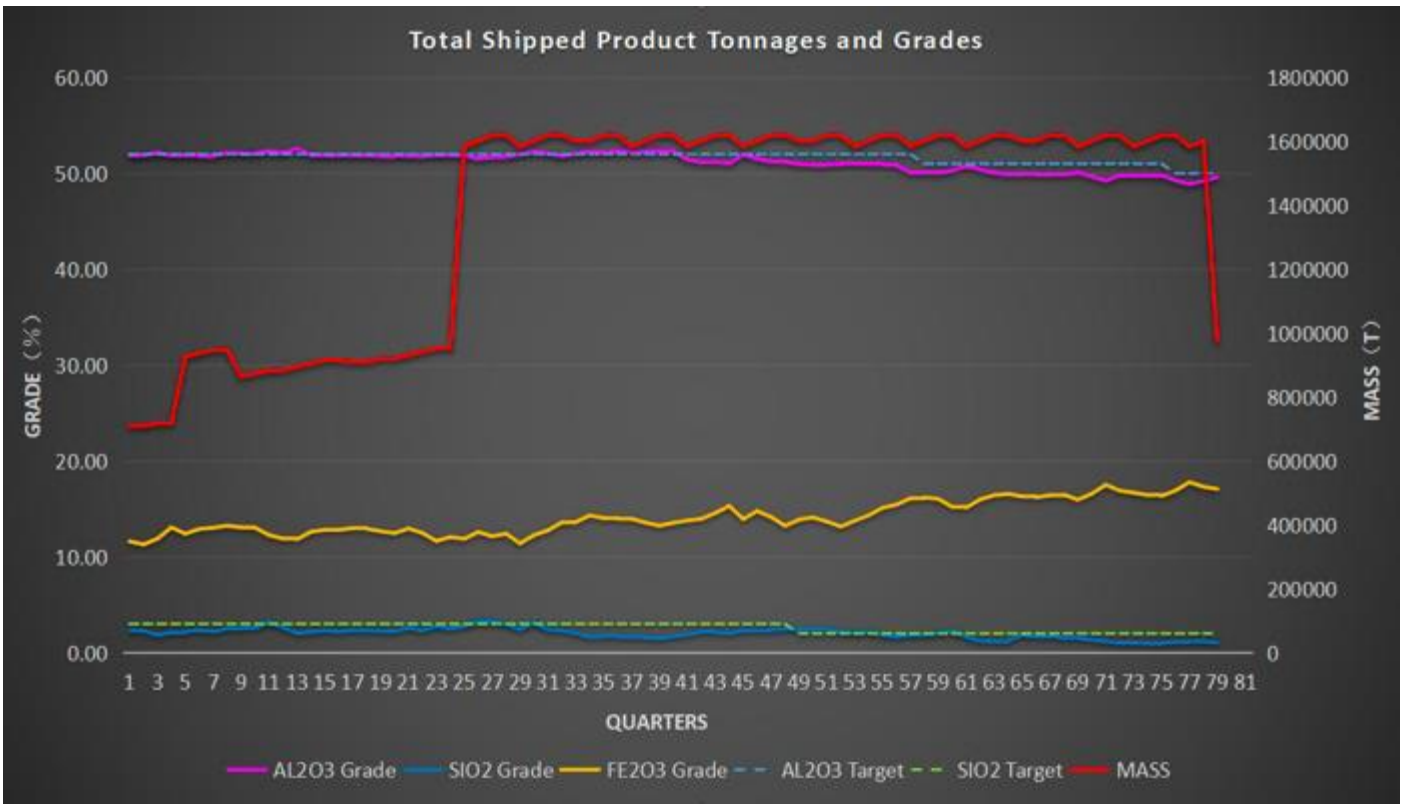


Figure 11: Minim Martap shipped bauxite tonnage and grades

The targeted bauxite 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[2] and to define material handling parameters[3] confirms the mine can produce 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 offtakers and shipping.

Moisture (wt)	10%	14% *(Saturated)*	*AS 1038*
Dust extinction moisture (DEM)	7.4%		*AS 4156.6-2000*
Bulked density (S.G)	1.3 - 1.5	1.4 - 1.7 *(DEM)*	
Strength	*TBD*		
Angle of repose	*37°*	42° *(DEM)*	32° *(Dynamic)*
Drawdown angle	*55°*	68° *(DEM)*	

Table 8: Minim Martap Bauxite Ore Properties

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 as anticipated and 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

[2] Source: 2019 Beneficiation test work programme, BHM.
[3] Source: 2019 Material testing programme, Tunra.

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 rehandling.

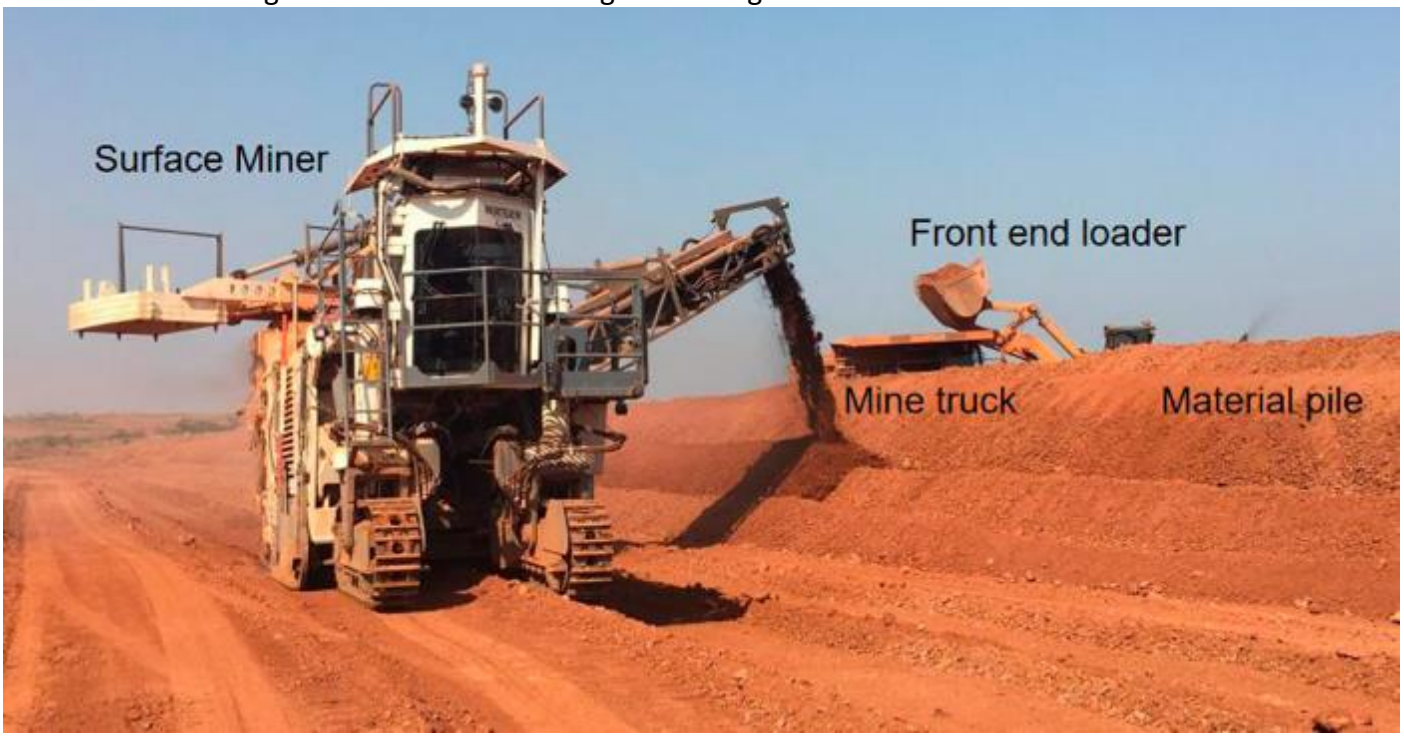


Figure 12: Process of surface mining of bauxite

The mine design is simple, strip mining, open-pit and edge-to-edge 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 expected. Mining productivity has been based on benchmarked data and equipment manufacturer input.

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.

Mine site Infrastructure

The Mine Site Infrastructure (MSI) facility provides support for all activities and services for the mining and hauling operation. Located along the haul road adjacent to the Beatrice plateau, the MSI includes workers' accommodation, fuel storage, water treatment, maintenance workshops and administration offices. The MSI does not involve any processing of the bauxite, so power usage is minimal and is only required for general office and accommodation requirements.

Road to Inland Rail Facility

New sections of haul road will be constructed concurrent to upgrading the existing road between the mine and the IRF. A route survey was completed during the BFS phase and designs have utilised the extensive LIDAR

data available to the Project from an earlier programme of work. Quarry locations with suitable road building and construction materials have been earmarked proximal to the road alignment. The haul road is designed to accommodate the year-round production targets, allowing for maintenance seasonally. Deferred capital allocations have been provided for, 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 60km.

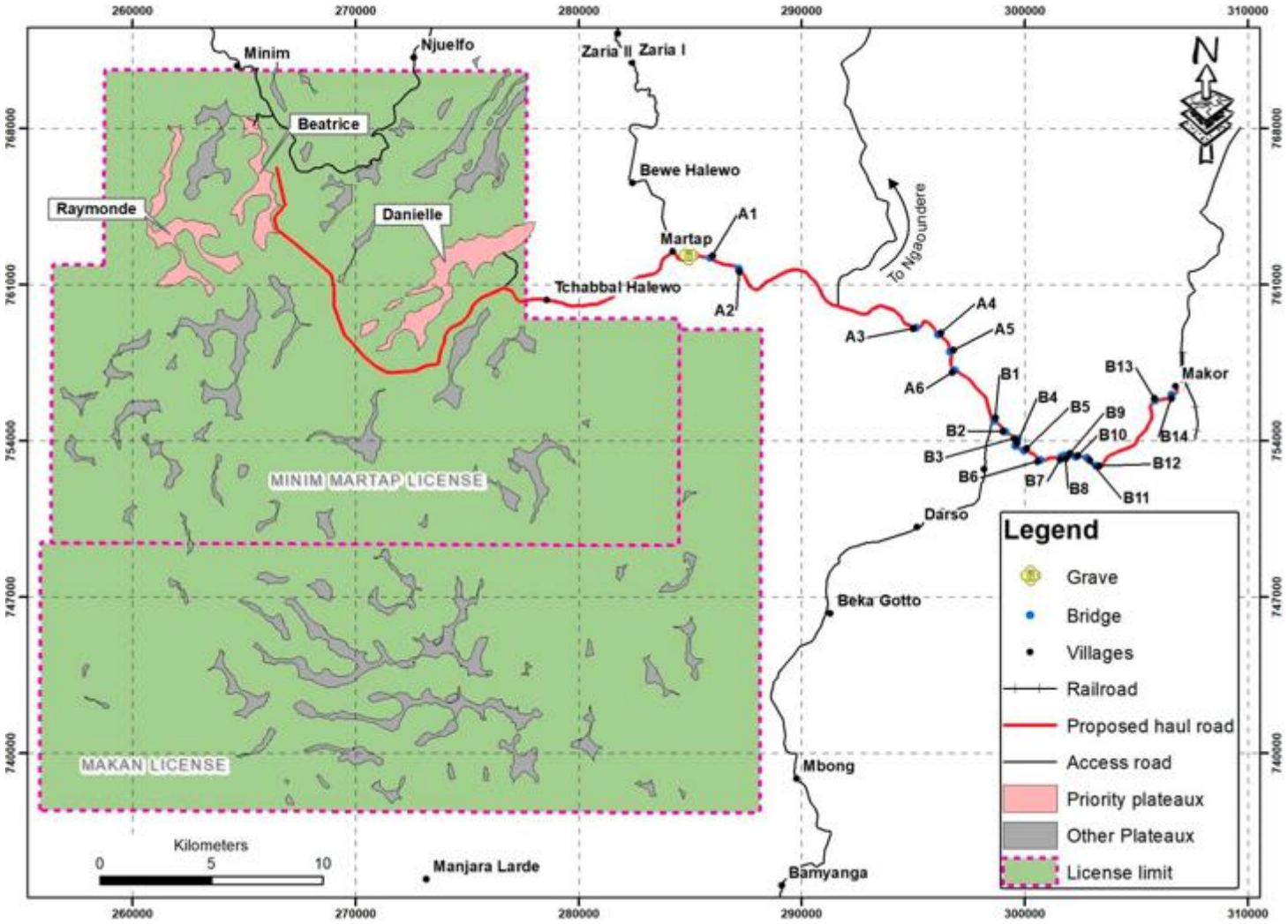


Figure 13: Overview map of the Project area in relation to the haul road and the location of existing bridges

Bulk road going trucks will be loaded from the ROM to haul the bauxite product to the IRF. It is expected that CAT 988 sized (or equivalent type) FEL will reclaim from the blended ROM stockpile into the haulage fleet 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 trucks will haul to a new facility near the town of Makor which hosts a railway station and sidings.

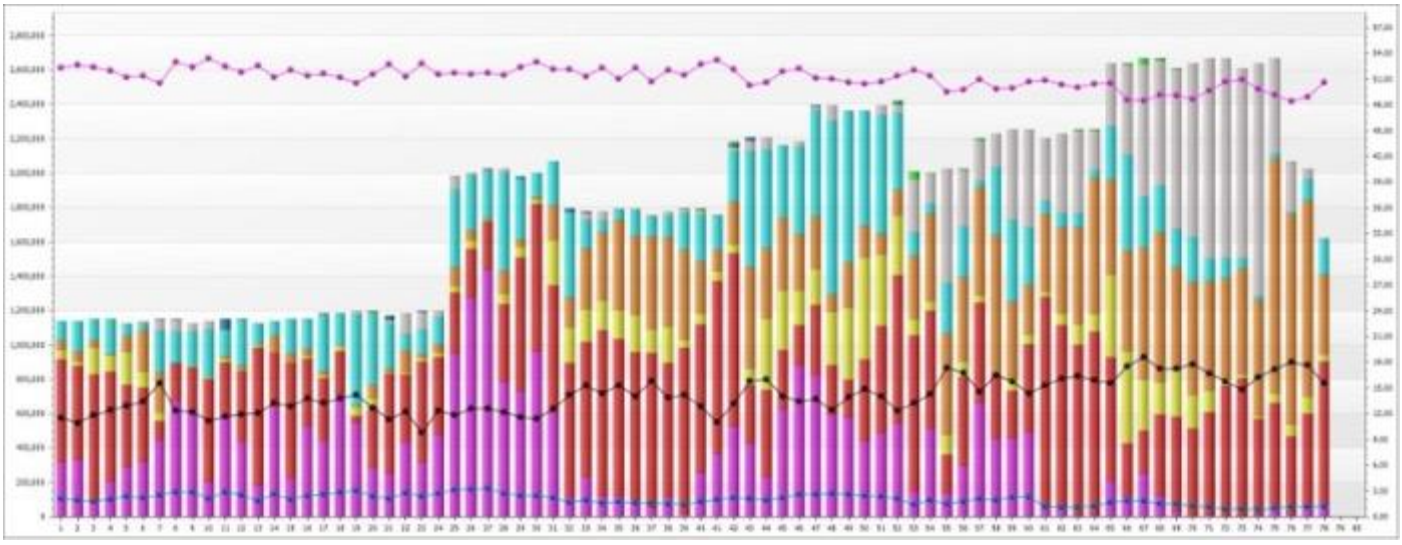


Figure 14: Total Mining by bauxite grading by quarter

Legend:

1. Ore
   a.) Red: Total AL2O3 Grade (%)>50 and Total SiO2 Grade (%)≤2.5,
   b.) Purple: Total AL2O3 Grade (%)>50 and Total SiO2 Grade (%)>2.5
   c.) Orange: 44<Total AL2O3 Grade (%)≤50 and Total SiO2 Grade (%)≤1.9
   d.) Yellow: 44<Total AL2O3 Grade (%)≤50 and 1.9<Total SiO2 Grade (%)≤2.5

2. Waste
   a.) Cyan-Blue: Low Grade Ore, Total AL2O3 Grade (%)≤44
   b.) Grey: Waste, 44<Total AL2O3 Grade (%)≤50 and Total SiO2 Grade (%)>2.5
   c.) Green: Inferred resources
   d.) Blue: SiO2 cut

3. Grade
   a.) Purple polyline: AL2O3 Grade
   b.) Black Polyline: Fe2O3 Grade
   c.) Blue polyline: SiO2 Grade

5. Inland Rail Facility (IRF)

Bauxite will be loaded onto stockpiles adjacent to the existing rail siding prior to loading into the train ore wagons.

The IRF is located approximately 150m north of the existing Makor train station and includes a new 800m rail siding. The new siding is suitable for 1,200m long trains, and it is 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. The proposed IRF general layout is presented as Figure 15 and the track schematic presented as Figure 16.

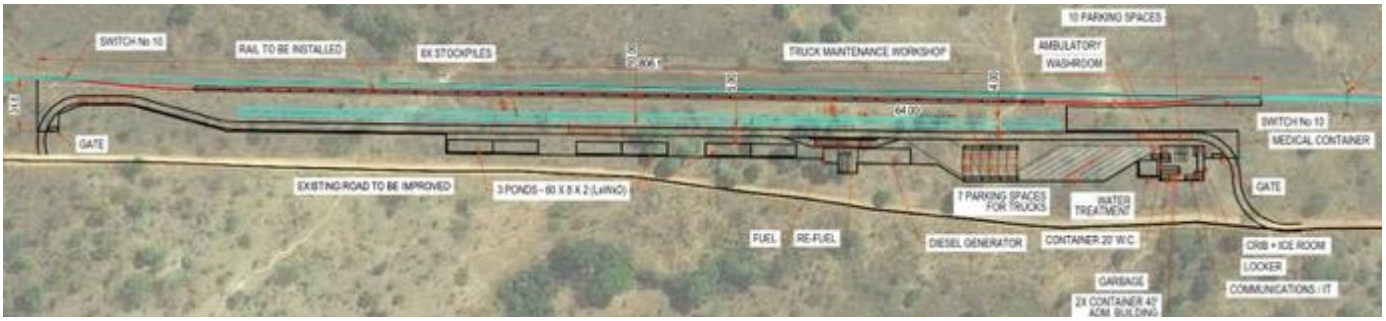


Figure 15: Inland Rail Facility at Makor

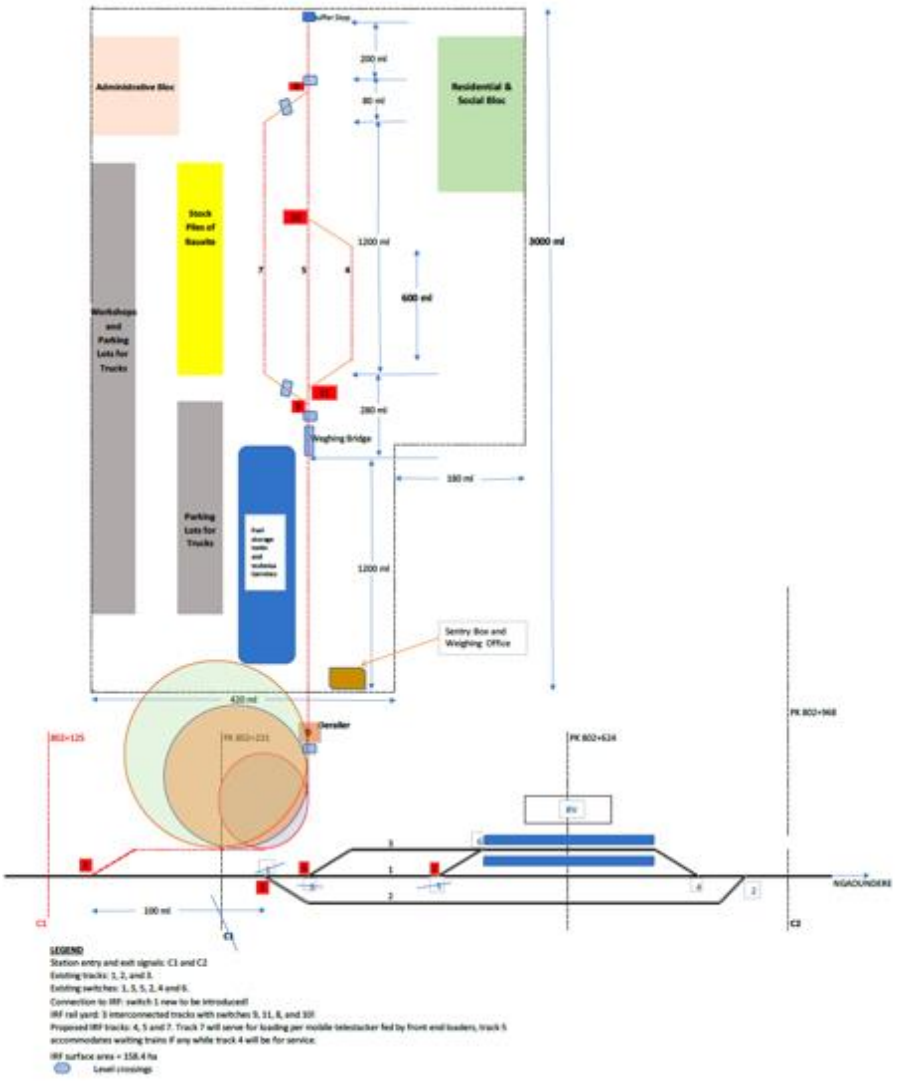


Figure 16: Schematic of Makor railway station and proposal for IRF rail equipment

6. Rail

Vecturis, a West African-focussed, rail engineering and operations consultant, completed a comprehensive survey of the existing railway and its traffic (for passenger and freight movements) over the two main sections of the Cameroon rail line, known as *Transcam 1* and *Transcam 2*. In addition, Vecturis completed assessments of options that could improve the financial and technical feasibility of the rail operation and costing, including:

- the possibility to extend the loops of the rail network to allow longer mining trains, as a solution to decrease the rail ramp-up period of the Project (and increase transported volume capacity);
- the possibility to develop closer partnerships with the rolling stock suppliers through Maintenance Service Agreements, as a solution to guarantee high rolling stock availability; and
- update of capacity study assuming longer mining trains and a modified schedule for works to solve critical bottlenecks.

In this study, given the existence of more advanced planning on the loading and unloading terminals, the rail assumptions and proposal regarding rail equipment and train operations were also updated. The present study assessed not only the technical feasibility of the above-mentioned options but also the impact in the Project train operations, schedule and costing plan.

Rail Loop Extensions
The following stations will be subject to loop extensions, assuming minimum useful length of the loops of 1,200m:

- Ten stations were identified on Transcam 1 for passing loop extension, the creation of full track facilities at Malimba and Minka.
- Fourteen stations were identified on Transcam 2 for passing loop extensions, including reopening and extending the stations at Nkometou and Ouassa Bamvele, and creating full track facilities at Lom, Gazagazade and Djerem.

Fixed Infrastructure Upgrades
Using specialised rail traffic modelling software, Vecturis completed assessment and schedules of rail infrastructure upgrades. The earlier study assumed that Transcam 1 would be upgraded firs then Transcam 2 (Bélabo – Ngaoundéré). This was the initial order preferred by the Cameroon transport authorities.

Following capacity simulations, Vecturis recommend that the works starts with the Eséka – Makak Section which is within Transcam 1. Then the Transcam 2, Bélabo – Ngaoundéré, section should follow.

- This recommendation intends to solve the critical bottlenecks at Eséka – Makak Section and improve on network capacity.
- The productivity of the PQ2 works will be based on two weekly outings on Transcam 1 and three weekly outings on Transcam 2.

Rolling Stock
The study involved market consultation and analyses of 6-axle, side or bottom discharge wagons for ore transport. The conclusion is that the only type presented by the wagon builders, which follow the Project requirements, is the bottom discharge wagon.

Furthermore, the recent study included market consultation to assess the possibility of a maintenance contract with the supplier of both wagons and locomotives for several vendors in North America and Asia. All these suppliers provided solutions for Maintenance Service Agreements or lighter services (spares and parts supply) and have good experience in similar experiences, to assure a successful performance.
This option will generate benefits at no marginal cost increase, as it better secures technical assistance, the procurement of spare parts and the training of human resources.

As the new unloading terminal was selected at Bonabéri (on the north side of Port of Douala), a new maintenance facilities strategy was assessed, comprising:

- One light maintenance workshop at Bonabéri (located on the right bank of the Wouri river): accommodates on one side staff, spare parts store and 1 line for the locomotive maintenance. On the other side staff, spare parts store and 1 line for the wagon maintenance. This workshop is bigger than the Makor depot to separate the locomotive area and staff from the wagon area and staff.
- Two extensions for wagons at Bassa (heavy maintenance as well as reprofiling).
- One inspection shed (portacabin + containers) at Makor for routine maintenance (change of brake shoes, brake shoe holders, brake hoses, and some other light work).

Train Operations and Network Capacity

The study assessed the number of wagons in the range 66 to 70; the train composition will consist of four locomotives and the range of wagons, which ultimately will depend on:

- The locomotive model chosen, not all being of equal power; and
- The length of the wagon since the entire train is assumed to be restricted to approximately 1,100m to fit comfortably in a crossing loop of 1,200m.

Seventy should be possible while the wagons are loaded only to 17t/axle. Once the wagons are loaded to 20t/axle, it may be necessary to shorten the trains slightly, so the weight does not exceed the haulage capacity of the locomotives.

A detailed railway network capacity study was completed and determined that the use of longer bauxite trains as a mean to increase volume is feasible. However, the attainability of the proposed scenario depends on the planned improvements to infrastructure, rolling stock, signalization, telecommunications, and operating practices.

Railway Capacity During Infrastructure Upgrades

Year	Railway Upgrade Status	Number of trains loaded weekly	Number of wagons per train	Tonnes of ore per wagon	Annual Min Target (tonnes)	Annual Max Capacity (tonnes)
0 - 3	Work commences and progresses	0	0	0	-	-
4	Works on-going	11	70	75	2,847,075	3,003,000
5	Works on-going	14.5	70	75	3,760,575	3,958,500
6	Works on-going	13.5	70	75	3,508,313	3,685,500
7	Works on-going	14	70	75	3,645,600	3,822,000
8	Works on-going	14	70	75	3,652,950	3,822,000
9	Works finished	14.5	70	75	3,791,025	3,958,500
10+	Full capacity	21	66	93	6,432,010	6,702,696

Table 9: Railway Capacity During Infrastructure Upgrades

Rail Operations Key Parameters at Full Capacity

Annual Bauxite transport (Mt) post year 9	6.4	Loading / unloading time	5h:00m/6h:20m
Annual Ore Transport (tonne – km)	+5,158,472,020	Average speed loaded train (excluding load/unload)	47km/h
Loaded trains per year	1,048	Rolling stock availability	90%
Average loaded trains per day	3	Locomotives fleet	33
Train consists	4 Locomotive, 70 Wagons	Wagons fleet	559
Wagon payload	93 tonnes	Average total cycle time	48 hours

Table 10: Rail Operations Key Parameters at Full Capacity

Vecturis and Camrail conducted additional site visits in 2021 and early 2022 to assess opportunities for passing loop extensions and updated infrastructure condition reports. The Company previously entered into a Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Cameroon, as the owner of the railway, and Camrail as the rail operator. The agreement confirms the Project's right to utilise the railway and provides the road map for finalising commercial agreements.

The site visits determined that all the required passing loops may be extended by more than double the existing length. As a result, the rail operations were optimised by increasing the length passing loops and allowing for longer trains. Dynamic modelling of train movements on the track was completed by Vecturis, which confirmed which passing loops were required to be extended. Extending the trains to 1,200m in length reduces the number of total consists from 5 to 2. The reduction in the number of required train consists has a material improvement on the efficiency of the rail operation and has provided a material decrease in the rail operating costs. Typical bulk rail configuration and wagons are shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Bauxite ore train and an example of a bottom dump ore wagon

The rail operation has opted for longer trains to minimise the impact on the network and maximise efficiency. Each train will have 70, six-axle wagons containing 75 tonnes of bauxite for a total 5250 tonnes per train. As scheduled rail upgrades progress it will be possible to add an additional 18 tonnes per wagons which will increase each wagon's load to 93 tonnes of bauxite and total 6,138 tonnes per train. The train will be tracked by 4 locomotives distributed within the consist and managed by the front locomotive using a system call Distributed Power. At Project start up there will be up to 2 trains per day that will support an initial 3Mtpa. A 3rd train per day will be added in year 9 to increase tonnage to up to 6.4Mtpa.

Upgrades to the track, currently scheduled for completion in 2030 will increase allowable axle loads to 20 tonnes per axle. The Project's operations will optimise to this capacity increase though appropriate equipment selection distributed between initial development capital, deferred capital and as part of the sustaining capital process. It is also anticipated that the 20-tonne axle load rail project will be completed in 2030. Formal announcement and confirmation of the full funding for all the rail upgrades (Transcam 1 and Transcam 2) was made by the Minister of Transport of Cameroon on 23rd March 2022. The Project's rail tonnage forecasts incorporate Transcam 1 and 2 upgrade timelines.

On arrival at Douala the train will handed from the Camrail crew to the Camalco team for wagon unloading. The train will be pulled to the Bonabéri unloading area and unloaded in a constant move at 0.05km/h. With all movements and shunting to perform it will take approximately 120 minutes to unload a complete train.

Following unloading, the bauxite will be placed on one of two 80,000 tonne stockpiles. The empty train will then be inspected and placed on a holding pattern before the next scheduled departure. Minor defects will be fixed on the spot and any wagons with an identified major defect will be taken out of service and replaced by a spare wagon parked in the maintenance shop area.

One hour before scheduled departure time the Camalco team will construct the departing train and test the air brakes and electronic systems for continuity. The train will be transported to the connection point with Camrail for a departure from Douala to its destination at the Makor IRF.

7. Port and Transhipping

The unloading operation at the Port of Doula will be constructed in a new dedicated area for Camalco operation, located on the Bonabéri (north) side of the Port of Douala. The ore wagons will be unloaded via bottom dumping into a hopper and transferred via conveyor to the stockpile area adjacent to the reinforced shoreline (berth area). Figure 16 illustrates the proposed general arrangement at the Bonabéri side of Port of Douala.

Figure 18: Bonabéri Port General Arrangement Drawing

The port solution at the Port of Douala is predicated on the completion of the extension of the port on the Bonabéri side of the Wouri River. The Bonabéri port extension is the key plank of the Port of Douala master plan, and the port wishes for the bauxite to operate at that location.

The Port of Douala has entered into an agreement with KTH Engineering Group based in the United Kingdom to deliver the port expansion master plan in Bonabéri by 2025. Canyon and the Minim Martap Bauxite Project will be an anchor tenant of the new expansion area and the parties have an agreement to finalise binding commercial terms following the execution of the Project Mining Convention.

The Port of Douala expansion will provide Canyon a dedicated area for the train unloading and stockpiling of bauxite and berths for the loading of the bauxite onto barges. The Port of Douala development at Bonabéri will

provide the platform for a simple mineral terminal, including train unloading, bauxite stockpiling and barge loading areas.

The BFS has determined the costs for the rail port access and operation fees, based on accepted and standard international rates and the rates charged at other ports in West Africa, as there currently is not a mineral port in Cameroon.

Figure 19: Typical mobile tripper stockpile elevated belt conveyors

The new berth area selected for the Project's storage and barge loading operation was nominated by the Port Authority of Douala (PAD) and is part of the new expansion project of the PAD Bonabéri area.

The berth area is approximately 7.2 hectares distributed between receiving, stockyard and shipping zones. The ore conveyor will distribute the bauxite on to two stockpiles of approximately 80,000 tonnes each. A front-end loader will reclaim the ore to the barge loading hopper and mobile telestacker conveyor to load the barges at the designated berthing point. When the barge is fully loaded, a tugboat will manoeuvre it into the channel and will tow it to the final vessel destination. A typical barge loading configuration is shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Typical radial telescopic barge loader

Capesize vessels will be loaded every 1.5 weeks via traditional transhipment methods. 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 location. In addition, two assisting tugboats will support berthing and unberthing operations at both ends. Transhipment costs have been derived from first principles and supported by quotations from a recognised transhipment contractor. An example of a tugboat and barge operation is shown in Figure 21.

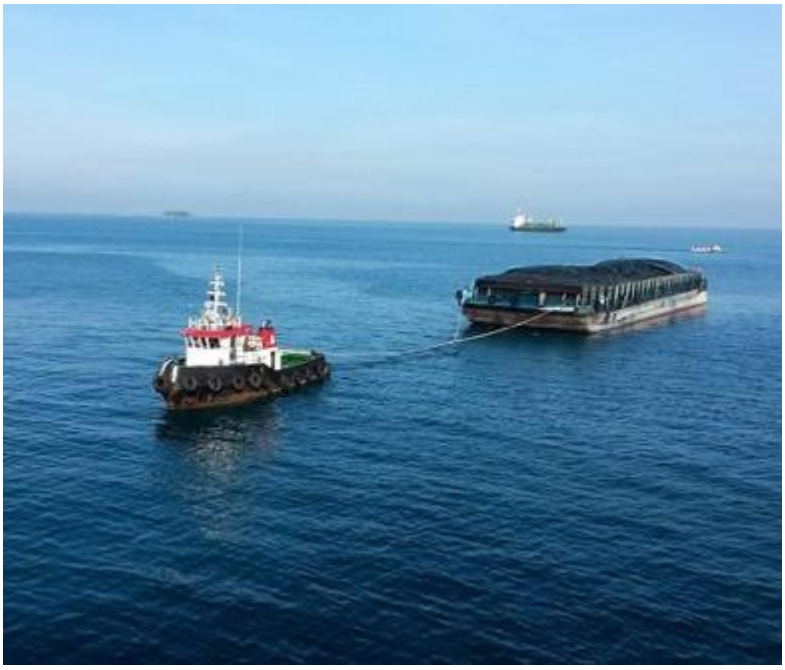


Figure 21: Tugboat towing an ore transhipment barge

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 were 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 very minor impact on the loading availability which has been considered in the BFS. Weather impacts have been included in the design basis for the project as the region can experience significant rain events.

Figure 22: Bauxite being loaded onto a ship with floating crane

Rail and Port

Both the Ministries of Transport and the rail and port operators have accepted and agree the tonnage targets set by the Company. Detailed financial and operational negotiations with rail operators are underway and final negotiations and operational agreements with the PAD are expected to be completed upon the signing of the Mining Convention. Under the Cameroon Mining Code and in the terms of the negotiated Mining Convention, the Company has a right to utilise public infrastructure, subject to the rules and regulations for use, for the operation of the mining project and the transportation of the bauxite ore from the Minim Martap Bauxite Project.

The Company executed a Heads of Agreement with the operator of the Cameroon Railway, Bollore Africa Railways/CAMRAIL, on 13 April 2022 to establish the negotiation process and agree on the commercial terms of the contract. The two parties have been in ongoing discussion since 2015 regarding technical and logistical provisions relating to a future ore transportation contract and evaluating the rail infrastructure. In parallel, Canyon has conducted detailed studies on the current and future capacities of the Camrail rail line, in conjunction with Camrail and the Ministry of Transport of Cameroon as well as other related ministries and government agencies regarding transportation and other infrastructure matters of the Project.

Rail cost estimates for the BFS have been provided by the industry expert consultant, Vecturis, and are based on their knowledge of the Camrail rail line and a narrow range of global costs of West African railways of this type.

The Company has entered a Memorandum of Understanding with the Port of Douala regarding the export of bauxite from the Port and agree to work together to deliver the appropriate solution in line with the agreed Port development plan.

The Project will generate local community and fiscal dividends to a country that is motivated to establish a mining industry. It is anticipated that during operations at least 625 direct local Cameroonian jobs will be created along with many times this number in indirect employment through supporting industries.

8. Bauxite Market and Pricing

The seaborne bauxite market is dominated by China which imports 110Mtpa, representing two thirds of the global seaborne bauxite supply of 150Mt, approximately 50% of China's imports is Guinea bauxite. Whilst China represents a potential offtake market, offtake and strategic partnership discussions have been developing with companies from outside of China, including companies planning the construction of new alumina refineries. The reduced costs of refining by utilising long term supply of very high-grade low silica bauxite highlights the strategic value of the Minim Martap Bauxite Project and the strategic geopolitical diversification from the currently very concentrated supply jurisdictions.

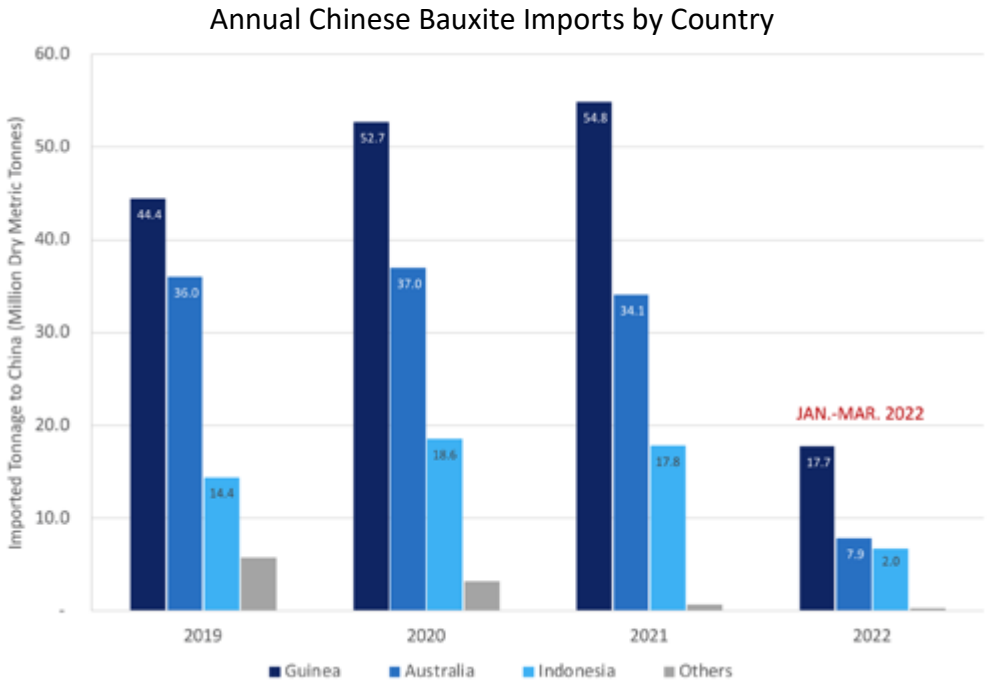


Figure 23: Annual Chinese Bauxite Imports by Country *Source: CM Group*

Product pricing has been adjusted down to reflect the latest forecast pricing curves whilst recognising the product quality margins from higher Alumina and lower Silica relative to standard Bauxite. Bauxite prices, CIF China, are currently suppressed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Uncertainty created from recent announcements on increased taxation charges from Guinea, the world's largest bauxite exporter, has created significant uncertainty regarding long term bauxite price forecasting. The Project has used internal analysis and data from external reports including Wood Mackenzie to forecast a supressed, quality adjusted, starting price of $35/t FOB ramping up to the long term, average of $45/t FOB.

Canyon's Minim Martap Bauxite Project presents in the lower half of the alumina equivalent cost curve for low temperature bauxite. Due to the long-life high quality of the bauxite product, on a quality adjusted basis, the Alumina equivalent costs are favourable relative to current producers, buffered against the impacts of additional supply and able to take advantage of grade depletion across existing suppliers. China's low temperature merchant supplied Alumina-equivalent bauxite demand sits at about 48Mt relative to a global low temperature supply-demand of nearly 60Mt. Alumina-equivalent bauxite represents a normalisation for grade differentials across different suppliers, derived from Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model. Analysis is based on Canyon's estimates and forecasts for Minim-Martap within the modelling capabilities of Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model.

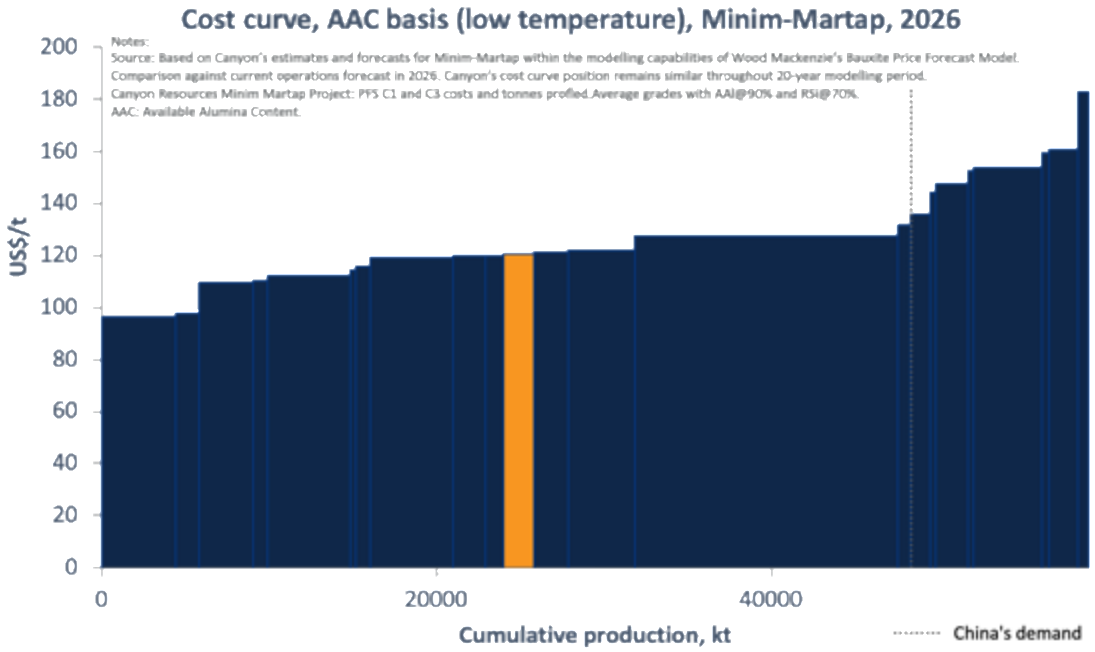


Figure 2411: Global Bauxite Cost Curve

Interest in the Minim Martap bauxite has evolved 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 than the anticipated high-grade Minim Martap product, due to the exceptionally low Silica.

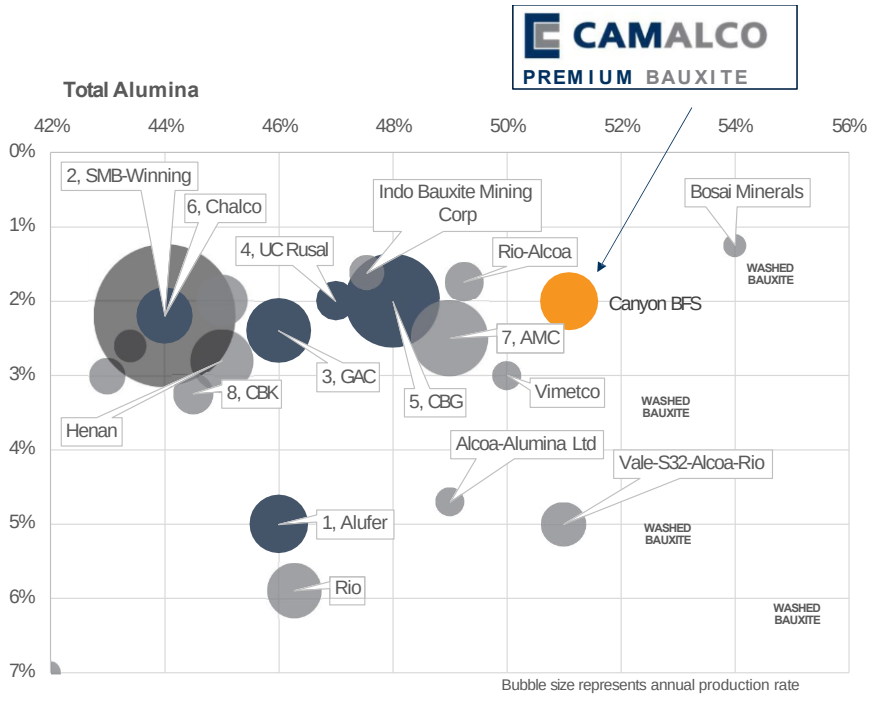


Figure 2512: Comparative grades and scale of global bauxite deposits (Minim Martap in orange)

Bauxite consumption in 2018 was 3.6% higher than the previous year. From 2019 to 2025 the consumption bauxite consumption for primary aluminium was 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 (Figure 26). Chinese Alumina production is expected to grow from 75Mt in 2019 to 93Mt by 2035 while the dependency on imported bauxite is expected to increase from 52% in 2019 to 69% by 2035. As a result, future bauxite supply is firmly in the hands of the seaborne market.

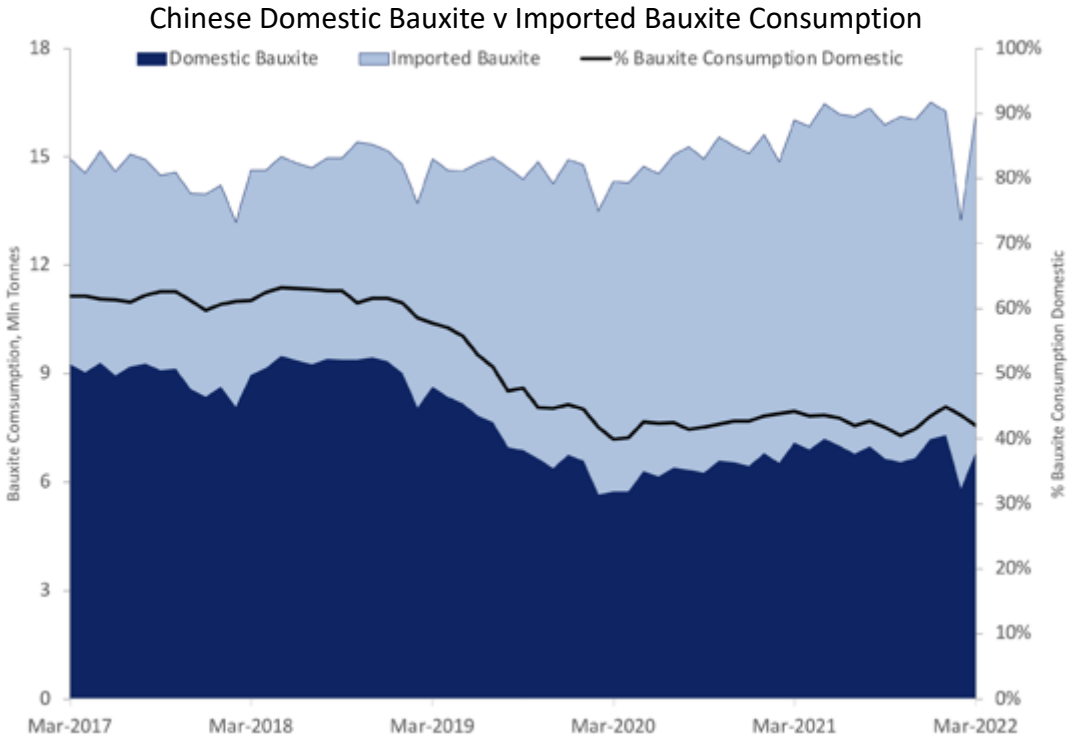


Figure 2613: Chinese Domestic Bauxite v Imported Bauxite Consumption *Source: CM Group*

A key differentiator of the Minim Martap Bauxite Project is the very consistent high grade, low silica, nature of the bauxite mined from the Project for the life of mine. The Company is in advanced discussions with various potential offtake partners. Canyon has sent bulk samples as large as 50kg to various laboratories globally and is in advanced discussions regarding the results from those samples and potential offtake and strategic partnerships.

9. Environmental and Social Governance

ESG has grown in prominence due to capital market pressures, heightened stakeholder and shareholder awareness, particularly local stakeholders in and around the Project area in Cameroon. Canyon acknowledges that implementing the Minim Martap Bauxite Project will be the most significant change to occur in the Adamoua Region of Cameroon in many decades. As such, the Company has maintained an open and transparent relationship with the local communities whilst completing ESG studies to the highest possible standards.

The Company engaged leading consultants with extensive African experience to complete a detailed baseline study review and provide the Company with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Project.

Consultants engaged for the ESG studies were

- Rainbow Environmental Consulting (Cameroon)

- Environmental and Social Sustainability (ESS, Senegal)

- Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd. (South Africa)

The Minim Martap Bauxite Project is being developed in accordance with the Equator Principles and relevant World Bank and IFC requirements. Canyon has completed an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the Project which was submitted to the Cameroon Government as part of the application for the Mining Permit in June 2021.

The study concluded that the implementation of the Minim Martap Bauxite Project will make a critical positive contribution to Cameroon's economy and give prominence to the mining sector to support social development and poverty alleviation, and to promote general economic growth within the country.

The analysis carried out in the ESIA has identified a variety of impacts and mitigation measures that has facilitated the preparation of the ESMP for the Project to guide Camalco and its contractors during construction, operations and decommissioning phases.

The ESMP aim to outline measures to minimise any negative impacts incurred by the Project during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The ESMP has been developed for each phase of the Project. Mitigation measures and monitoring programmes have been identified in all the specialist investigations and were also drawn into the management plans for implementation. The studies have concluded that the identified impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels.

Therefore, the implementation of the identified mitigation measures will reduce any negative environmental and social impacts of the Project to an acceptable level and will enhance the positive impacts to maximize their effect on the surrounding communities.

A detailed baseline study was completed over the total project, mining, haulage, IRF and port areas. Results from the study were:

Environmental

- CO_2 sampling, showing amounts well below safety standards.
- Lead analysis, concentrations are negligible.
- Air quality, dust levels were high at the mine site and transport areas. Specific management plans will be implemented.
- Noise and vibration can be managed through the mine operation.
- Flora and fauna surveys found no endangered flora or fauna or significant impact from the Project.

Community Impact and Operational Mitigation

The ESIA identified certain impacts on the local community and immediate environment from the construction and operation of the Project. Whilst the development of the Project was found to be beneficial for the local community, mitigation plans will be implemented to minimise impacts on land use, soil quality, water quality, air quality, noise levels, flora-fauna and archaeology/cultural heritage, socio-economic and traffic aspects. Mitigation measures to be implemented include:

- Traffic awareness campaign for both drivers and communities regarding road safety and awareness creation regarding other road users (livestock, motorcycles, bicycles, pedestrians) and communities living along haul route and railway line.
- Limit clearing of vegetation to the exact area required and demarcating no-go areas in terms of sensitive features (flora, habitat, archaeology, cultural site of significance etc.)
- Dust suppression either by water or a binding agent on unsurfaced roads and areas frequented by vehicles.
- Maintenance of vehicles and equipment should be carried out in designated appropriate facilities fitted with spills containment, floors and sumps to capture any fugitive oils and greases.
- Implementation of detailed procedures for spills containment and soils clean up.
- The use of standard erosion control measures, such as interception drains, contour planting, silt fences, establishment of groundcover species, optimal drainage construction, and silt ponds are applied were appropriate in construction areas. Implementation of the Local Content Plan to preferentially source goods form local suppliers as far as possible.
- Groundwater and surface monitoring programme to be implemented around mine site and infrastructure areas.
- Gallery forest and woodland savanna areas outside of the final development footprint to be zoned and demarcated as no-go areas for staff and contractors.

Socio- Cultural Environment and Stakeholder Sentiment

Detailed baseline studies were completed regarding the population and demography within the Project areas. Several villages and towns are located within proximity of the Project. These include the towns of Minim and Martap, which are situated slightly outside the Minim Martap and Makan exploration licenses to the north and east respectively and Ngaoundal, which is near the centre of the Ngaoundal exploration license. Ngaoundal is the largest town in the nearby area, with over 35,000 inhabitants. Local populations indicate that there may be

up to 100 hamlets located within the exploration licenses, although some are only inhabited seasonally. Education levels in the area around the Project were shown to be low and agriculture and livestock are the primary livelihoods in the area.

No archaeological or cultural/sacred sites were identified within the Project area.

As part of the study process an extensive public participation process was carried out at all Project components: the mine and haul route study area, the railway corridor study area and the Port of Douala operations study area.

The ESIA study completed detail surveys and assessments of the Project area including the mining areas, haul road route, inland rail facility and port location. Individual (authorities and leadership structures) stakeholder consultations took place from 10 November 2020 to 21 November 2020 and public consultation meetings took place from 31 March 2021 to 20 April 2021.

Further formal environmental and social consultations were held in November 2021 in 6 regional centres and villages around the Project area. Locations were opened for 6 days in each area and were staffed by representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Cameroon, Rainbow Environmental Consulting and Canyon staff members. The consultations provided the opportunity for feedback on the Company's ESG plan and for local people to gain a greater understanding of the Project. Feedback from the consultations was overwhelmingly positive.

The Company has maintained a very open and consultative approach to any community concerns. In February 2022 the Company met with some representatives of the community organisations in the office of the Ministry of Mines in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The meeting ended with the community representatives being supportive of the Project and signing meeting minutes and letters to that effect.

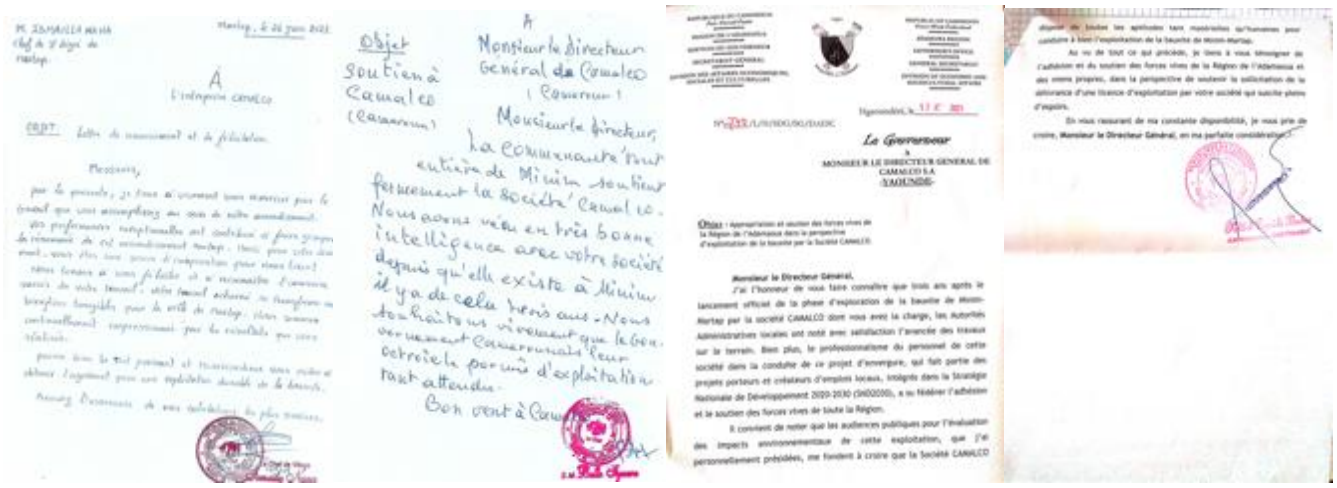


Figure 27: Letters of support for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project from the Chiefs of the Minim and Martap villages and Governor of the Adamawa Region (ASX announcement 31 August 2021)

Figure 28: Canyon's local team at work

Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Plan

As part the ESIA Canyon has completed a detailed Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Plan (MCRP). As the Project utilises certain areas for surface mining during the mine life and then moves to new areas within the three identified bauxite plateaux, the mine will have an ongoing constant closure plan to progressively rehabilitate and revegetate the recently mined areas.

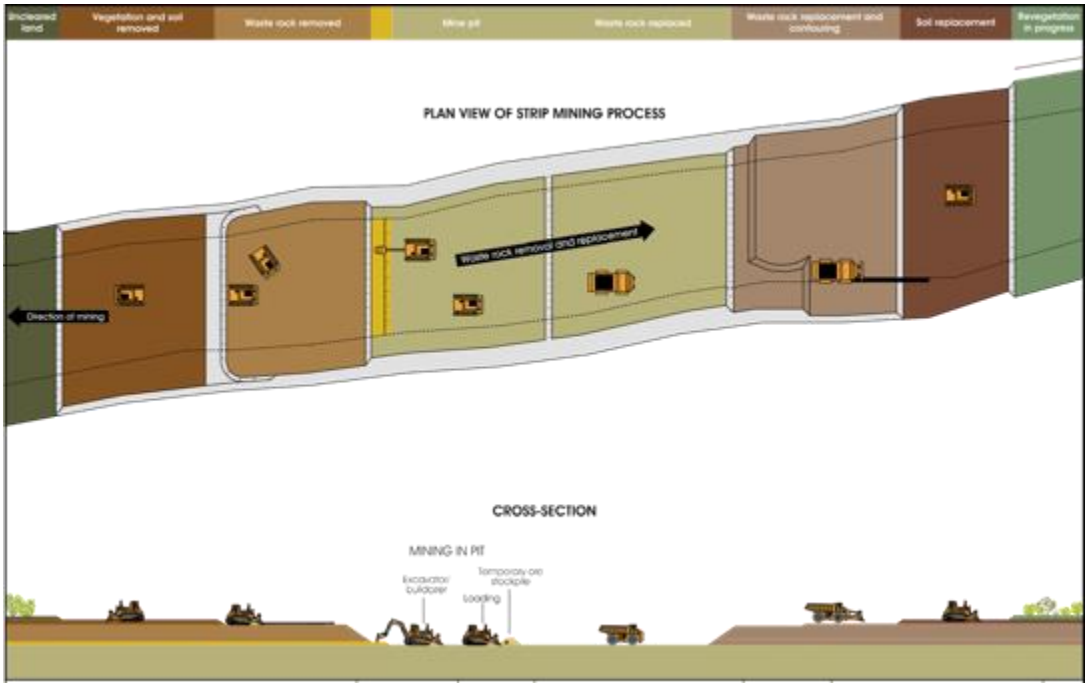


Figure 29: An overview of the surface mining process and ongoing rehabilitation and revegetation

Prior to surface mining each area, any topsoil to a depth of 100mm and subsoil will be stripped to 500mm depth where possible. These will be removed and stored along with any plant and seed materials.

Where practicable disturbed areas and/or areas no longer required for mining or infrastructure will be rehabilitated concurrently with continuing activities on other sections of the site. Many of the rehabilitation measures have been designed to indirectly assist and enhance the final post-closure rehabilitation of the mine site. For example, by reducing erosion, establishing native vegetation, and controlling surface water runoff (all of which are aspects of progressive rehabilitation) during the day-to-day operation of the mine, potential future problems are likely to be minimised. The general proposed process of revegetation during operations is described below.

Site Preparation

Sites available for progressive rehabilitation will be prepared by:

- Deep ripping areas of compacted soil;
- Re-profiling ripped or stockpiled soil;
- Re-spreading topsoil; and
- Contour furrowing or ripping re-spread areas.

Revegetation

Following site preparation, the revegetation of sites will occur by one of two methods:

- Revegetation from seed stock in re-spread topsoil; and
- Revegetation from direct seeding or planting.

In cases where seed collection and direct seeding are used, threatened species will be targeted for revegetation.

Revegetation from Seed Stock in Re-spread Topsoil

The successful removal, storage and subsequent re-spreading of topsoil removed during construction and mining will assist revegetation from seed stock in soil. This revegetation will depend on the natural storage of seed in the topsoil; revegetation will be best when favourable climatic conditions persist before, during and after the stripping process. Revegetation will focus on the

- The storage of topsoil, subsoils and seeds.
- Respreading of the soils during storage.
- Focus on plant species selection for replanting with local experts.
- Appropriate planting methods.
- Timing of soil spreading and replanting to be undertaken in October and November to avoid erosion.
- Weed control

Final decommissioning and rehabilitation activities at the end of the Life of Mine will be associated with the:

- Removal of all infrastructure no longer required at the site;
- Final site tidy-up;
- Assessment, and if needed, remediation, of contaminated sites; and
- Ongoing monitoring and assessment of post-closure rehabilitation.

A final decommissioning plan will be developed in consultation with regulatory authorities during operations and as part of the closure process. This plan will further detail completion criteria and refine the timeline for decommissioning and determination of compliance with regulatory authority requirements.

10. Funding

The BFS confirms the Project is robust and has positive economics and a strong potential to become a large-scale, long-life producer. To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the BFS, funding of in the order of US$253 million in direct Project development capital is estimated.

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

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 Company and its board members have a successful track record of raising capital, equity and debt funding and successfully developing mining projects in Africa and globally. Canyon's Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Cliff Lawrenson is very experienced in capital and debt markets globally and has overseen numerous project developments and corporate transactions during his career. Mr Lawrenson is also the Non-Executive Chairman of Paladin Energy (ASX:PDN), Australian Vanadium Limited (ASX:AVL), Caspin Resources (ASX:CPN) and privately owned Pacific Energy Limited and Onsite Rental Group.

  Non-Executive Director, Mr David Netherway has been involved in the successful funding and development of various mines throughout Africa over a more than 40 year career as mining executive in Africa. Mr Netherway is also the Non-Executive Chairman of London and Toronto listed Altus Strategies Plc (AIM:ALS, TSX-V:ALTS) and a Non-Executive Director of Australian, South African and London listed Kore Potash Plc (ASX:KP2, JSE:KP2; AIM:KP2).

  Non-Executive Director, Mr Steven Zaninovich is an experienced mining engineer with over 25 years' experience of developing mining projects in Australia and Africa, including a focus on West Africa over the last decade. Mr Zaninovich is also the Non-Executive Chairman of Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR), and a Non-Executive Director of Mako Gold Ltd (ASX:MKG), Sarama Resources Ltd (ASX:SRR) and Bellavista Resources Ltd (ASX:BVR).

  Non-Executive Director, Mr Peter Su, is Canyon's largest shareholder and his family has a background of owning and operating bauxite mines and alumina refineries in China. Mr Su's extensive contacts in China within the alumina and aluminium industries will assist the Company during the funding and offtake stages of the Project following the delivery of the BFS.

  Canyon appointed experienced bauxite executive Mr Jean-Sebastien Boutet as Chief Executive Officer on 1 January 2022. Mr Boutet is particularly familiar with West African bauxite having been a member of the Board of Directors of Compagnie des Bauxite de Guinea (CBG) from 2017 -2019 while at the same time working as Commercial and Market Development Director (Bauxite) for Alcoa Corporation for four years until 2019. Mr Boutet, who is bilingual in French and English, was also in a senior management role at Ma'aden Aluminium Company in Saudi Arabia from 2011-2015. Most recently he was Chief Commercial Officer for Alufer Mining Ltd, based in London and owner of the Bel Air bauxite in Guinea. Mr Boutet's extensive and detailed bauxite industry knowledge will drive the completion of offtake agreements and commercial partnerships to develop the Project.

  Canyon has an experienced Board of Directors who have extensive experience and knowledge of funding and developing mining projects in Africa and direct experience in the Asian bauxite, alumina and aluminium industries.

- The Company has a non-binding Strategic Partnership and Memorandum of Understanding agreement with MCC-CIE, which includes the potential of future off-take agreements for high grade bauxite ore sourced from projects controlled by Canyon.
- On 25 March 2022 MCC-CIE sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Cameroon, including the following: "(MCC would) like to pledge MCC's full support to Canyon Resources and the Project again. We wish success for the Project in the near future with efforts from Canyon Resources' professional and experienced team and MCC's strong technical expertise and assistance in the Project's financing."
- The Updated BFS Proved Reserve represents only 10.5% of the current Mineral Resources on the Project. The Company is confident that a such a high quality bauxite resource of such a large scale will be of interest to other potential strategic and funding partners.
- The Company has received an undertaking from its Corporate Advisor of its capacity and commitment to raise the required equity funding portion for the Project development.
- Various groups have expressed interest in development and support funding for the Project and several strategic partners in execution funding and construction are conducting due diligence via Canyon's data rooms. As such the assumed funding structure for the direct Project development capital is 100% equity funded.
- The Project economics have improved since the PFS, and further optimisation is realistic.
- Canyon's board believes that the funding requirements for the Project are manageable (US$253 million) in relation to the Company's currently market capitalisation (A$62 million), given that approximately $100 million of the initial capex is for long term rail rolling stock that will remain operational for the Life of the Mine.

11. Capital Costs

Capital cost estimates have been compiled for the BFS using information provided by consultants who are experts in their areas, including rail experts, Vecturis, mining, transport, road construction experts and port operation, CIE, and direct quotations sourced by Canyon through appropriate suppliers and local service providers. All costs are estimated in US dollars ($) at an accuracy of +/- 15% and is consistent with a Class 3 estimate as defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE).

Where possible and practical, capital has been deferred to later years as tonnage ramp ups allow for a spread of expenditure. Deferred spending includes items such as additional trucks and rolling stock required in later years of operations.

Information provided by CIE has been used to develop the capital costs for the mine and mine site infrastructure, road haulage, IRF and Port of Douala operations. Due to restrictions for travel from China due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, CIE were not able to complete a site visit during the BFS study period. Canyon has reviewed the costs supplied by CIE and in some limited cases optimised the costs to account for local conditions, based on the extensive local and West African experience and knowledge of the Canyon team.

Rail costs have been developed by Vecturis. Vecturis are acknowledged experts in West African railway management, development and operation. They have expertise and relevant experience on the Camrail rail line in Cameroon as the operators of the rail line from 1998-2005.

Cost Element	Development Capital (USD 000)	Split (%)
Mine and mine-site infrastructure	38,881	15.40%
Road Haulage	37,353	14.80%
Inland Rail Facility	18,511	7.30%
Port of Douala	21,227	8.40%
Rail	120,183	47.50%
Project Delivery and Owners Costs	16,931	6.70%
Total	**253,087**	**100.00%**

Table 11: Capital cost summary

The Feasibility Study has determined operating and capital cost estimates to an accuracy of +/- 15% with those estimates used in the life of mine financial model to determine the economics of the Project. No contingency has been applied to the costs however an analysis of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the Project economics to an increase of 15% in the capital and operating costs has been performed and the Company is satisfied that the Project remains economic.

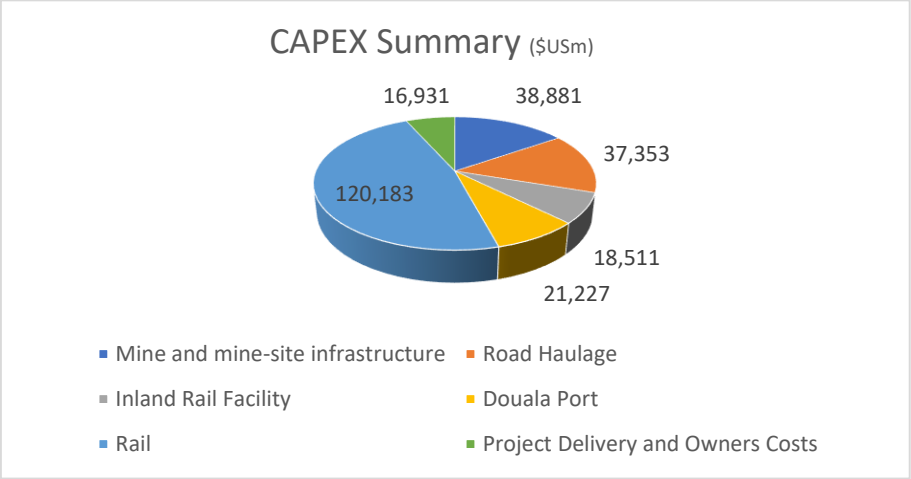


Figure 30: Capital expenditure summary

Sustaining Capital	$USD 000
Sustaining and Deferred Capex – Mine	85,777
Sustaining and Deferred Capex - Mine First 5 years	9,178
Deferred Capex - Rail	112,828
Sustaining Capex - Rail	56,792
Sustaining and Deferred Capex - Total LOM	**255,397**

Mine Sustaining Capital Breakdown	$USD 000
Sustaining Capex- Road Haulage Trucks	5,353
Sustaining Capex- Road Haulage Wagons	15,569
Sustaining Capex- Mine Trucks	17,911
Production Ramp Up - Mobile Fleet Expansion - Year 7	15,710
Mine Expansion - Strip, Roads, ROM, Waste Dumps	
- Beatrice West - Year 5	5,968
- Raymonde - Year 8-10	17,158
- Danielle - Year 12-18	8,108
Total	**85,777**

Table 12: Sustaining capital summary

Sustaining Capital incorporates maintenance on existing capital items such as mining fleet, roads, rolling stock and additional rail maintenance programs above that included in the ongoing operating expenditure.

Deferred CAPEX aligns the timing of the acquisition of additional capital items, such as rail rolling stock and mine fleet, to match tonnage and production increases in year 7.

Mine expansion costs for additional strip, roads, ROM pads and waste dumps are incurred as the mining profile expands on the Beatrice bauxite plateau in the first 5 years and then moves to the Raymonde and Danielle bauxite plateaux in subsequent years.

Sustaining and Deferred Capital costs are modelled to be funded from Project cashflows.

12. Operating Costs

Life of mine operating costs of US$23.95/t have been compiled for the economic modelling period of 20 years. The costs are based on market quotations for transport costs, port fees, trans shipping fees and lease costs for certain items such as rail rolling stock. Transport costs are the most significant cost within the operating costs and represent 80% of the total operating cost for the Project. All costs have been prepared on an owner operated basis with the exceptions of mining, rail haulage and transhipment.

Cost Element	Opex (USD/t Product)
Mine and mine-site infrastructure	3.4
Road Haulage	4.3
Rail to Port of Douala	7.4
Port of Douala	2.3
Transhipment	5.3
Owners Costs	1.3
Total	**24.0**

Table 13: Operating cost summary

The BFS has determined operating and capital cost estimates to an accuracy of +/- 15% with those estimates used in the life of mine financial model to determine the economics of the Project. No contingency has been applied to the costs however an analysis of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the Project economics to an increase of 15% in the capital and operating costs has been performed and the Company is satisfied that the Project remains economic.

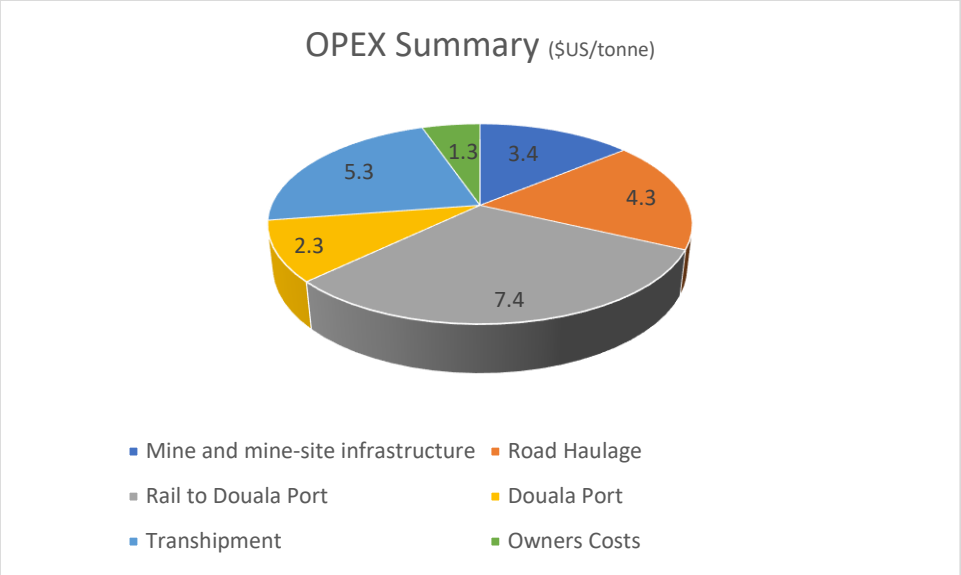


Figure 31: Operating cost summary

Operating expenses were provided by industry experts appointed by the Company to complete the relevant studies.

13. Financial Analysis

Financial evaluation has been completed using a discounted cash flow model developed by a specialist mining consultant. The financing assumptions have been included in the economic evaluation, and modelling is consistent to the applicable fiscal regime.

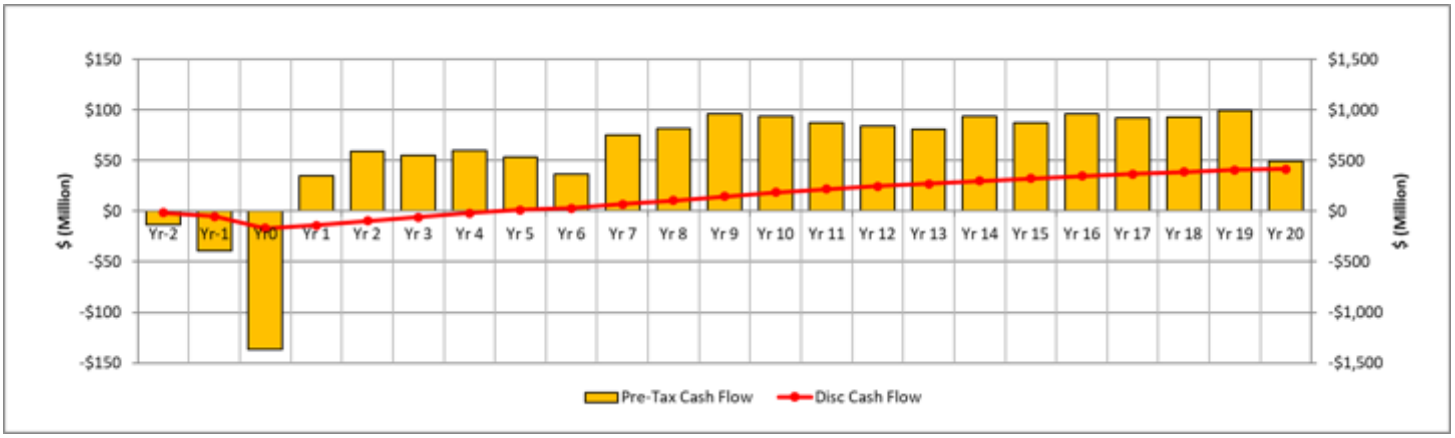


Figure 32: Pre-tax cash flow and discounted cash flow forecast

Sensitivity analysis shows key sensitivity by order of hierarchy: Product Price (highest), Opex, Rail Opex and Capex (lowest). The sensitivity outcomes suggest the Project can carry additional capex with manageable valuation impact and is sensitive to price and operating costs.

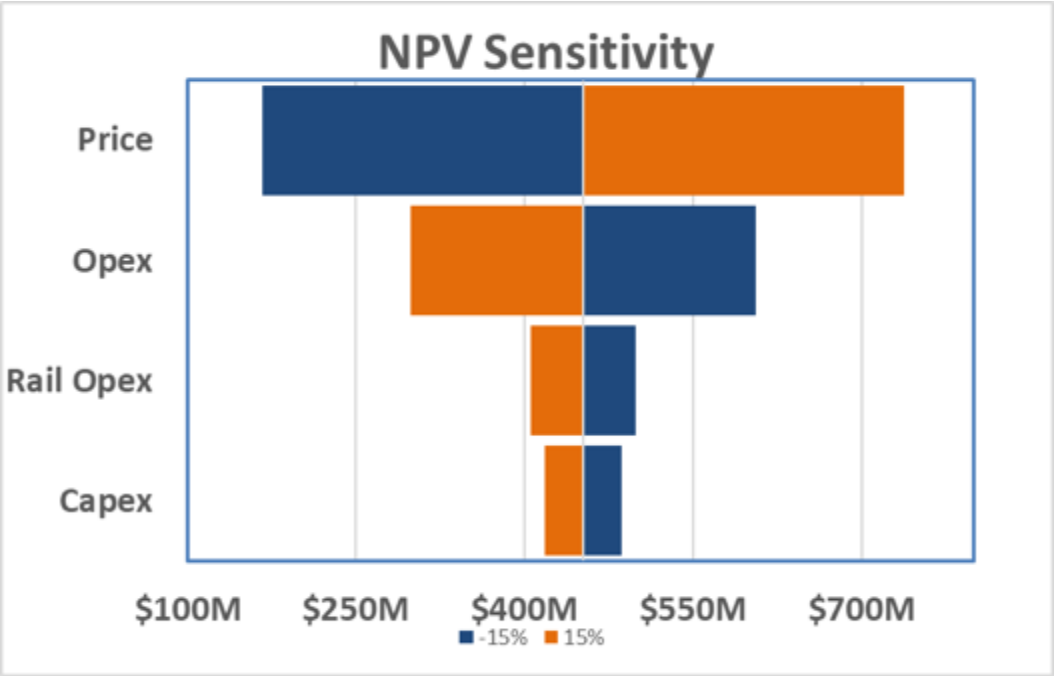


Figure 33: NPV sensitivity post-tax (US

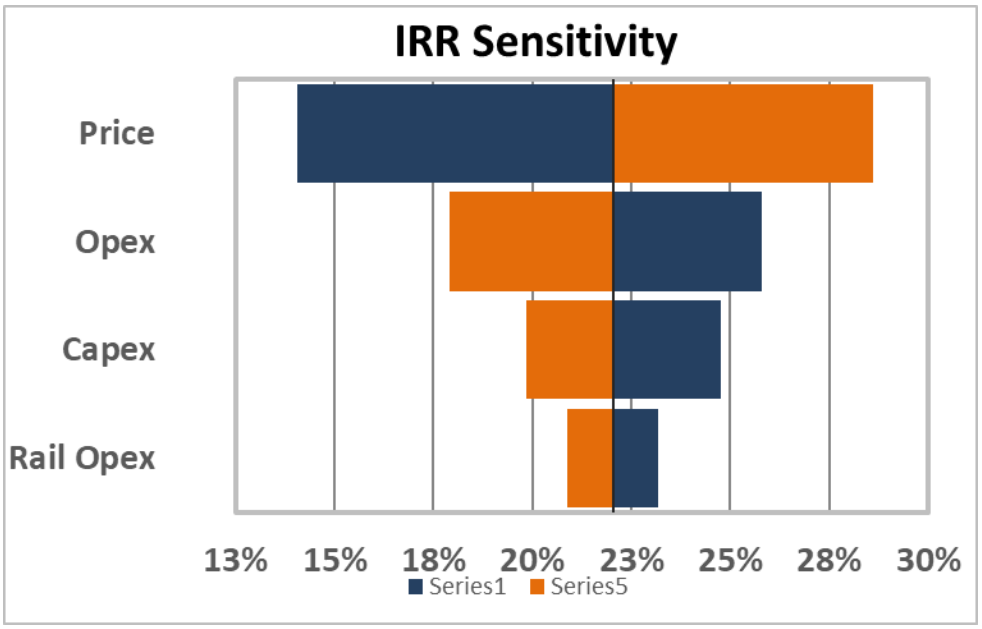


Figure 14 - IRR sensitivity post-tax

14. Regulatory Approvals

Canyon is currently completing regulatory approvals in Cameroon that will allow for the delivery of the Project. A summary of the process completed to date and key approvals required for the Project are included in Table 14.

Table 9: Approvals required and relevant regulatory bodies

Approval Required	Approving Body	Risk
Environmental Compliance Certificate (Certificat de Conformité Environmentale)	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	• Committee review may request further information. • Final approval may be delayed subject to additional information.
Certificate for Land Tenure (giving access to the lands required for the mining project) • Land Tenure is granted to the Mining Company following the signing of the Mining Convention and consultation with local communities. (S106 Cameroon Mining Code) • The committee and review process is limited to three months (S109 Cameroon Mining Code)	Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure	• Potential delays in the commencement of the committee process following the execution of the Mining Convention. • Any disagreements with existing land usages or nearby owners. • Potential delays in execution of final documentation.
Execution of the Minim Martap Mining Convention • According to the Mining Code, the Company has fulfilled all requirements the right to execute the Mining Convention with the State of Cameroon.	Government of Cameroon/Minister of Mines	• Details of the Convention have been negotiated and agreed with all relevant Ministries. • Final approval for the Minister of Mines to execute the agreement resides with the Offices of the Prime Minister and President of Cameroon. • Risk that final approvals to execute the agreement are delayed.
Exploitation License	President of Cameroon	• An industrial exploitation license shall be granted by a decree of the President of the Republic of Cameroon. • There is a risk that the approval and granting may be delayed by other priorities of high authorities in the country.

Agreement to be Finalised	Approving Body(ies)	Risk
Negotiation of binding rail tariffs	Ministry of Transport of Cameroon Camrail (owned by Bollore Africa Logistics)	• Delays in negotiating final tariff agreements. • Potential delays in the execution of the funded rail upgrade plans. (Works programs already approved by Bollore and ready to be commenced) • Potential delay in the execution of the Mining Convention.

• Both the Ministry of Transport and Camrail/Bollore have approved and agreed the tonnage targets and operating methodology. • Rail tariffs operate in a narrow band and Canyon's rail operating tariffs are in line with accepted rates. • Final negotiations have been agreed to commence on the completion of the BFS and execution of the Mining Convention.		
Negotiation of binding port tariffs • Final port tariffs to be negotiated following the completion of the BFS and execution of the Mining Convention.	Autonomous Port Authority of Douala (PAD)	• Potential delay in the execution of the Mining Convention. • Potential changes or delays in the design or the commencement of construction of the Bonabéri Port extension.

In June 2021, the Company submitted a completed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment. The report has had an initial review with requests for additional information. The Company has supplied all the requested additional information to the Ministry of Environment.

In January 2022 the Company completed all negotiations with the relevant Government Ministries to finalise the terms of the Project Mining Convention. The terms of the Convention were agreed by the 15 relevant Ministries who attended the negotiations. The negotiated Mining Convention was then reviewed, approved by the Ministry of Mines and forwarded to the office of the Prime Minister of Cameroon for approval before execution.

Prior to commencing construction and FID, the Company requires the Mining Permit to be granted by a decree of the President of the Republic of Cameroon.

Following the completion of the Mining Convention, the Company can enter binding contracts with the Port of Douala and Camrail and the Ministry of Transport of Cameroon regarding the final operational contracts for the Company on the state-owned infrastructure.

The BFS study has determined the existing port and rail facilities are suitable for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project. The operating charges for both the port and rail are based on industry standard charges and expert from the review of the Company's expert consultants, Vecturis SA (rail consultants) and MCC-CIE (port study). Canyon has signed a Heads of Agreement with the operator of the Cameroon Railway, Bollore Africa Railways/CAMRAIL on 13 April 2022 to organize the negotiations of and agree on the commercial terms of the contract. The Company has an MOU with the Port of Douala to finalise commercial negotiations after the completion of the BFS.

The Company anticipates a Final Investment Decision (FID) during the first quarter of 2023. The Project will be funded through a combination of equity and debt financing. Canyon is working with its strategic partners regarding its equity and debt strategies.

Following FID, Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts will be secured and the front-end engineering design (FEED) will commence within 3 months. Critical long lead time equipment such as the rail locomotives and wagons will be prioritised. Several opportunities to improve capital costs and operating expenses have been identified in the latter stages of the BFS. Optimisation work will be undertaken to finalise these options prior to FEED.

Project Execution is expected to commence in second half of 2024, subject to regulatory approvals and financing.

15. Project Team Summary

The BFS team comprises a team of relevant industry specialists with input from Canyon Resources. Supporting consultants specialise in areas including rail operations, Bauxite mining, bulk commodities and socio-environmental sustainability.

Table 10: Industry specialists who have contributed to the BFS

Principal Area	Main Consultant(s)
Geology and Resource	Mining Plus
Mineral Resource Competent Person	Mark Gifford
Mining Reserves	Resolve Mining Solutions
Metallurgy	Mark Gifford SGS
Railway operations, infrastructure and rolling stock	Vecturis SA Belgium
Mine site infrastructure, mining, truck transportation, inland rail facility and port operations	Zhongye Changtian International Engineering Company
ESIA (2019)	Environmental and Social Sustainability Ramboll Rainbow Environment Consult Moore Stephens
ESIA Gap Analysis	Moore Stephens
ESIA (2010)	VIMTA Labs Limited Rainbow Environment Consult
Bauxite market, marketing, pricing and offtake	Camalco Wood Mackenzie CM Group
Financial Modelling	Shadaw Corporate

Cautionary Statement

The Bankable Study (BFS) referred to in this announcement has been undertaken to determine the viability of direct shipping of high-quality bauxite ore from the Minim Martap Bauxite Project in Cameroon through the port of Douala. The BFS is a technical and economic study of the viability of the Minim Martap Bauxite Project. The BFS is to an accuracy level of +/- 15% and considered sufficient to support the estimation of an updated **Proved Ore Reserve of 108.91Mt at 51.2% Al_2O_3 and 2.0% total SiO_2.**

The BFS is based on the material assumptions outlined in this announcement, including assumptions about the availability of funding. While Canyon considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the PFS will be achieved.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Bankable Feasibility Study, funding of in the order of US$253 million in Project development capital will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Canyon will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also likely that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Canyon's existing shares.

The Company requires certain approvals and documentation from the Government of Cameroon to commence construction of the Project. Whilst the Company has a right to receive the approvals and has completed the required documentation and applications, there is no guarantee that the approvals will be given and be given within the Company's expected timeframes.

It is also possible that Canyon could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the Project. If it does, this could materially reduce Canyon's proportionate ownership of the Project.

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of this BFS.

Only approximately 6% of the total Mineral Resources at the Project, and approximately 0.15% of the total bauxite scheduled for mining in the Bankable Feasibility Study for the first 20-year modelling period is underpinned by Inferred Mineral Resources.

It must be noted that there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources. There is no certainty that further exploration work will result in upgrading the Inferred Resource to Indicated status or that the production target itself will be realised.

Appendix 1

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to previous exploration results that were used to form the basis of the reported Resources and Reserves is based on information that was compiled by Dr Alexander Shaw, previously the Chief Geologist of Canyon Resources Ltd.

Dr Shaw is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he undertook to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Shaw consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 Mr Andrew Hutson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is currently employed by Resolve Mining Solutions

Mr Battista and Mr Hutson have 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 and Mr Hutson 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.

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:
JEAN-SEBASTIEN BOUTET
Chief Executive Officer
Canyon Resources Limited
T: +61 8 9322 7600
E: info@canyonresources.com.au

Appendix 2 – Material Assumptions and Economic Outcomes

All Material Assumptions are included in the Table below. This information includes pit designs, estimated mining and production schedules and rail operation modelling. Capital and operating costs are based detailed quotations and database costs and are at a +/- 15% level of estimation. Mining costs, pit designs and mine scheduling were developed externally based on information supplied by Canyon and were reviewed by Canyon for suitability.

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral Resources	The Mineral Resource estimate announced on 16 October 2020 was used for the BFS. These Mineral Resources have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code as advised in the Competent Person's Statement included within this announcement. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MineralResource estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.
Site visits	The site has been visited by the key members of the BFS team including, the Resource Competent Person (Mark Gifford), PFS lead (Ausenco), mining BFSgeologists and engineers (Mining Plus), infrastructure supporting partners and sub-consultants (Vecturis), and Environmental and Social baseline study leads and ESIA project managers (ESS and sub-consultants).
Cut-off grades	A mining cut-off was applied in the modelling: All bauxite within the resource was considered as potential product across a range of potential product grade profiles. The product grade profile was assigned an FOB (Cameroon) price based on marketing, pricing and end-user data from various sources including CIE, CM Group, recent industry data and Wood Mackenzie. The cut-off grades for scheduling which are anticipated to form the basis of the future Ore Reserves are as follows: • All material above 50% Al_2O_3 is Ore, regardless of SiO_2 grade is considered as Ore. • All material between 44% Al_2O_3 and 50% Al_2O_3, and below a maximum of 2.5% SiO_2 is considered asOre. • All other material is considered waste for the purposes of scheduling within the modelling period.
Mining factors or assumptions	Strategic schedule optimisation was completed for the BFS utilising cost calculations for the supply chain and pricing scenarios across the product specification profile which determined an extraction schedule based on the economics of individual product grade blocks defined from the resource block model. Optimisation software identified the most value accretive extraction and product schedules based on the resource block model generated as part of the Mineral Resource estimate announced on 27th September 2019. The mine presents low geotechnical risk due to the nature and design of the pits where the plateaux are mined sub-horizontally in progressive increments utilising the full width of the resource and not resulting in high pit walls. Conventional surface mining methodologies and costings were used in this BFS and included utilising industry benchmarking and material testing to determine equipment productivity. Inferred mineral resources have been included in the calculation of the Production Target: Approximately 1% of the 20-year product tonnes are sourced from inferred mineral resources. Canyon is satisfied that the proportion of inferred mineral resource is not a determining factor in project viability and the inferred resources do not feature as a significant portion in the early mine plan.
Metallurgical factors	Metallurgical factors are typical of high-grade bauxite following two programmes of metallurgical and digestibility tests. It is noted by the Competent Person that all results to date in all areas indicated quantifiably that the bauxite present is of a high grade and quality, and that the estimation volumes and grades presented are robust relative to their resource classification.

Social and Environmental	The 2021 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was completed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and nature Protection in Cameroon in June 2021. The Study included detailed studies for flora, fauna, surface water, ground water and mining waste. The Project is not likely to have highly significant impacts that are of public interest. Hydrogeological studies have been completed and provides high confidence that the project will not impact local water supply or nearby water courses. Project design presented in the BFS utilises information derived from the social and environmental studies and is designed to minimise any adverse impact. The study also completed detailed social audits of the populations potentially affected by the Project development. Any potential social impacts have been presented and discussed with the local communities and representative bodies and groups. Community engagement has been ongoing with a dedicated team of community liaison officers to ensure the Company understands the priorities and concerns of the communities. Feedback form in and around the project area has been and is overwhelmingly positive. The Company is awaiting the awarding of the environmental certificate and has provided all requested additional information.
Infrastructure	The mine site is accessible by road and rail from the capital Yaoundé. The existing rail network passes within 50km of all potential mining areas. The rail currently connects to the Port of Douala in the south west of Cameroon. The Project will fund and develop the majority of the infrastructure required for the Project. The rail loop upgrades which will allow for the increase of the length of train consists to 1,200m long will be funded via a grant from the European Investment Bank. The President of Cameroon has signed a decree approving the execution by the Cameroon Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development of a loan with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for €106,000,000 (AUD$167,500,000) in addition to the acceptance of an investment grant of €17,100,000 (AUD$27,000,000) via the EIB Africa Invest Platform, providing funding for a substantial upgrade to the Camrail rail line, between the towns of Bélabo and Ngaoundéré. The mine will be developed with integrated water management facilities and mined in a strip-mining fashion with continuous backfill and rehabilitation. The mining area will consist of all the facilities to support a remote operation including accommodation, for a portion of the work force, power, water, administration and maintenance facilities. The accommodation will house 100% of the small expatriate workforce and 50% of the Cameroonian workforce with the remaining 50% of Cameroonians assumed to be employed from local population centres. A new road linking the mine to the existing public road will be developed to support the bulk product haulage trucks. The upgrade to the existing road, between the mine and the rail, will be funded by Canyon. The project has designed the required upgrades and will provide the ongoing maintenance of the whole route including quarrying of road maintenance materials which have been identified as part of the road build survey. The road going bulk haulage trucks will dump into bulk stockpiles at a new train loading facility just north of Makor station where front end loaders will load specialised train ore wagons. The rail will be operated by a 3rd party owner-operator. The rollingstock and rail infrastructure upgrades have been costed from detailed quotations and proposals from Vecturis and integrated with the known rail upgrade schedule of the current rail operator. The rollingstock is considered to be purchased new. The costs to the Project for the rolling stock and rail infrastructure upgrades include benchmarked operator margins for capital returns and profit margin. The Project's operations will increase to a 20-tonne axle load capacity in line with rail upgrades currently underway and final stage scheduled for 2030, through appropriate equipment selection distributed between initial development capital, deferred capital and as part of the sustaining capital process. The port solution at the Port of Douala is predicated on the completion of the extension of the port on the Bonabéri side of the Wouri River. The Bonabéri port extension is the key plank of the Port of Douala

	master plan, and the port wishes for the bauxite to operate at that location. The Port of Douala has entered into an agreement with KTH Engineering Group based in the United Kingdom to deliver the port expansion master plan in Bonabéri by 2025. Canyon Resources and the bauxite project will be an anchor tenant of the new expansion area and the parties have an agreement to finalise binding commercial terms following the execution of the Project Mining Convention. The Port expansion will provide Canyon a dedicated area for the train unloading and stockpiling of bauxite and berths for the loading of the bauxite onto barges. The BFS has determined the costs for the rail port access and operation fees, based on accepted and standard international rates. The Port of Douala is currently operating and the Project will focus on utilising the Port of Douala new development at Bonabéri as outlined in this BFS. At the Port of Douala the trains will be shuttled into the dedicated bottom dumping unloading area. Conveyors will transport the unloaded bauxite to the bulk stockpiles in the dedicated bauxite area. Reclaiming will be via telestacker conveyors which will load barges operated by a transhipment contractor. Barges will shuttle the bauxite approximately 50km to an offshore transhipment location where a floating crane will load capsize vessels.
	All infrastructure required to be constructed for the technical solutions outlined in the BFS has been costed within the economics of the Project. The economics of the 3rd party owner-operated rail infrastructure have been derived from supplier quotes, first principles and benchmarked.
Capital costs	Capital costs are supported by inputs from consultants Vecturis (infrastructure and rail), Winning Group (transhipment) and information from CIE (mining, road construction and IRF). Capital costs have been based on quotes from suppliers, benchmarked data, industry knowledge and first principle estimates. Project capital costs represent the capital required for the mine, haulage, train load out, port and transhipment and are as follows:

Cost Element	Development Capital	Split (%)
Mine and mine-site infrastructure	38,881	15.40%
Road Haulage	37,353	14.80%
Inland Rail Facility	18,511	7.30%
Port of Douala	21,227	8.40%
Rail	120,183	47.50%
Project Delivery and Owners Costs	16,931	6.70%
TOTAL	**253,087**	**100.00%**

The Feasibility Study has determined operating and capital cost estimates to an accuracy of +/- 15% with those estimates used in the life of mine financial model to determine the economics of the Project. No contingency has been applied to the costs however an analysis of the sensitivity of the sensitivity of the Project economics to an increase of 15% in the capital and operating costs has been performed and the Company is satisfied that the Project remains economic.

Cost estimates are made in US Dollars (USD)

Sustaining Capital	(USD 000)
Sustaining and Deferred Capex - Mine	85,777
Sustaining and Deferred Capex - Mine First 5 years	9,178
Deferred Capex - Rail	112,828
Sustaining Capex - Rail	56,792
Sustaining and Deferred Capex - Total LOM	**255,397**

Sustaining Capital incorporates maintenance on existing capital items such as mining fleet, roads, rolling stock and additional rail maintenance programs above that included in the ongoing operating expenditure.

Deferred CAPEX aligns the timing of the acquisition of additional capital items, such as rail rolling stock and mine fleet, to match tonnage and production increases in year 7.

Mine expansion costs for additional strip, roads, ROM pads and waste dumps are incurred as the mining profile expands on the Beatrice bauxite plateau in the first 5 years and then moves to the Raymonde and Danielle bauxite plateaux in subsequent years.

Sustaining and Deferred Capital costs are modelled to be funded from Project cashflows.

As all quotes and costs have been received and reported in $USD, the following currency exchange rates have been used.

Francs cfa (Fcfa) Cameroon: USD ($), 0.00182
Euro (€): USD($) 1.100

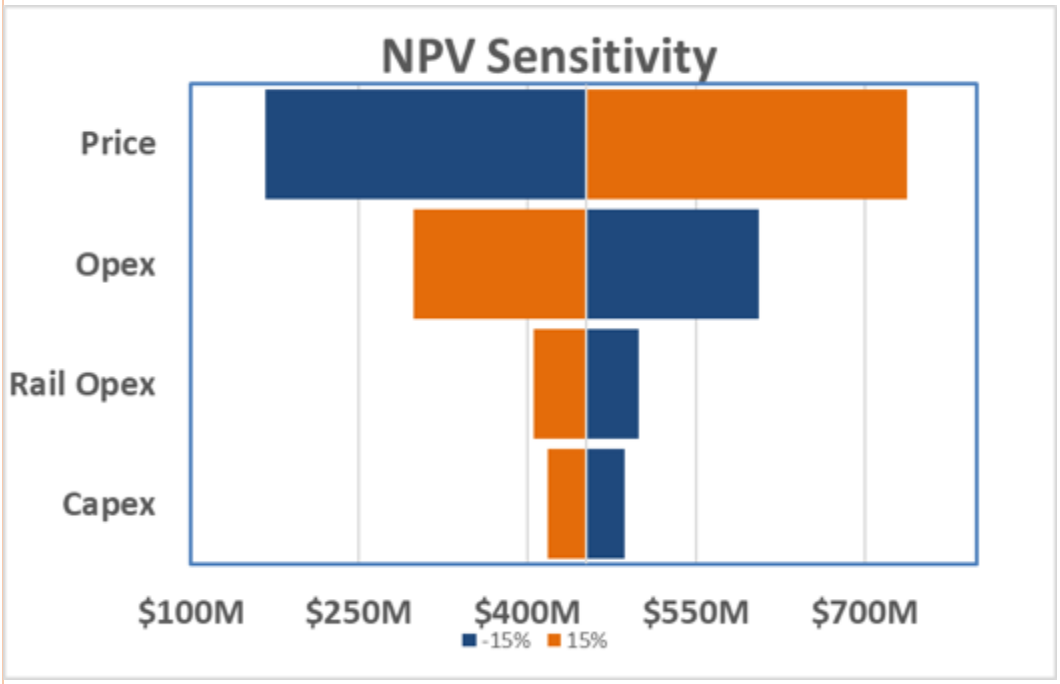
Operating costs

Operating costs are supported by inputs from consultants Vecturis (rail costs and rail infrastructure) CIE (mining and mining infrastructure and port) and contractor quotes for transhipping. Operating costs have been based on pricing and quotes provided by Project Consultants via quotes from suppliers and contractors with local input and review by Canyon.

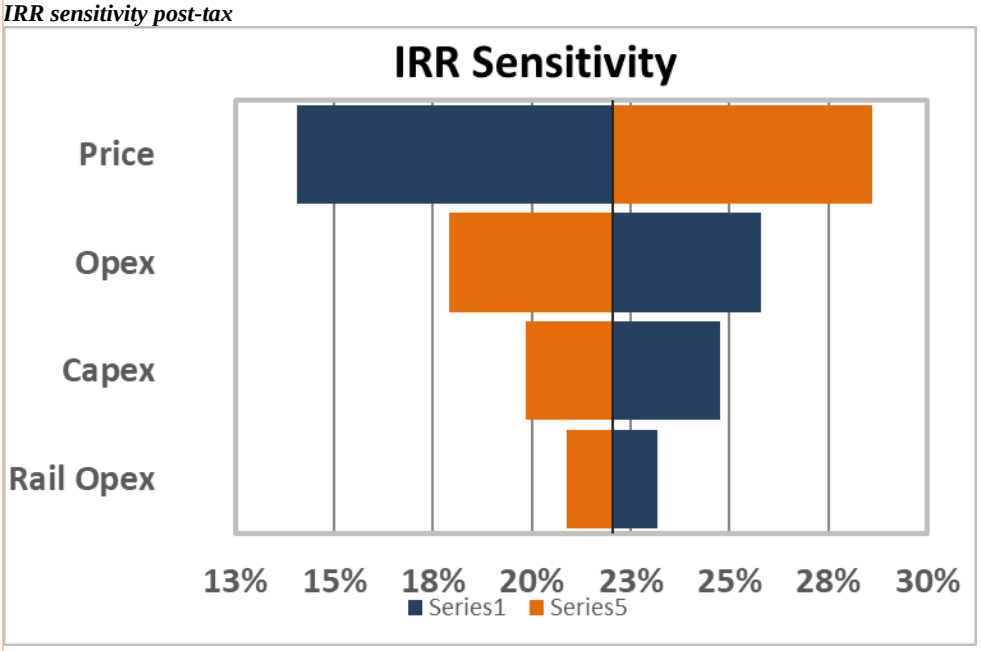
Cost Element	Opex (USD/t Product)
Mine and mine-site infrastructure	3.4
Road Haulage	4.3
Rail to Port of Douala	7.4
Port of Douala	2.3
Transhipment	5.3
Owners Costs	1.3
Total	**24.0**

	Rail operating costs have been applied at rates provided by industry experts Vecturis and consider operating costs, capital repayment and operating profit. The Cameroon government retains a 5% royalty tax, a 1% community development fund and 30% corporate tax. Cost estimates are made in US Dollars (USD).
Revenue factors	Product pricing is based on Canyon's estimates and forecasts for the Bauxite Project based on current bauxite pricing and allowing for recent price volatility that has affected seaborne bauxite shipments and applying within the modelling capabilities of the Q1 2020 Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model for the period 2019-2040. Canyon has also utilised real time from information from internal bauxite industry experts, Chief Executive Officer, Mr Jean-Sebastien Boutet Chief Development Officer, Mr Rick Smith. 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 70% of the total Silica. These assumptions reflect Company metallurgical test results. VIU pricing includes recognition of the grade and the average moisture content. Modelled pricing is forecast as commencing at $46.31/t FOB and settling to a long term, average of 45.22/t FOB. As all quotes and costs have been received and reported in $USD, the following currency exchange rates have been used. Francs cfa (Fcfa) Cameroon: USD ($), 0.00182 Euro (€): USD($) 1.100
Market assessment	Canyon's Chief Executive Officer, Jean-Sebastien Boutet, Canyon's Chief Development Officer, Rick Smith, and data from Wood Mackenzie and CM Group have contributed to the BFS in market analysis, future demand, potential customers who may have a demand for the Minim Martap bauxite 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 BFS recognises suppressed prices, at the bottom of the cost cycle, between 2020 and 2025 and takes a conservative position of long-term pricing 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 (150Mt) importing 100Mtpa per annum, 50% of which is from Guinea. The proportion of Guinean imports to China is 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.
Economic	The financial model for the Project was prepared by Shadaw Corporate. The BFS 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 BFS. An after-tax discount rate of 8% 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. 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.

NPV sensitivity post-tax (US$)



IRR sensitivity post-tax



Project funding is modelled as 100% equity funded for the purposes of the BFS. Given the market capitalisation of Canyon (c. AUD $61m as at June 2022) this is thought to be an appropriate and achievable funding path. The Company recognises the benefit of alternate solutions and intends to explore alternate financing structures focussed on long term partnerships with long term alumina refining companies. These may include, but not limited to, potential strategic equity partnerships and upfront project funding for a partner to secure long term bauxite supply.

<table>
<tr><td>Rail</td><td>Given the importance of the rail operation to the Project and the sensitivity of the project financials to operating cost variables, the Company has elected to acquire and own the Project rail rolling stock. The acquisition of the locomotives and wagons is aligned with the project tonnage ramp up schedules and has provided a material improvement in rail costs and overall OPEX for the life of the Project.
<table>
<tr><th>Rail Capital Costs</th><th>Development (USD 000)</th><th>Deferred (USD 000)</th><th>Total (USD 000)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Locomotives</td><td>58,434,909</td><td>62,087,091</td><td>120,522,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Train control systems</td><td>1,685,541</td><td>-</td><td>1,685,541</td></tr>
<tr><td>Locomotives: spares & tooling</td><td>1,103,552</td><td>-</td><td>1,103,552</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wagons</td><td>47,405,286</td><td>50,741,214</td><td>98,146,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wagons: spares & tooling</td><td>3,784,865</td><td>-</td><td>3,784,865</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shunting Plant</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>-</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maintenance Workshops</td><td>6,768,854</td><td>-</td><td>6,768,854</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>120,183,006</td><td>112,828,305</td><td>233,011,311</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>This BFS has confined itself to determining the economic viability of developing the Project, and its potential material impacts on the environment and community in the area surrounding the Project.

The BFS project area is the area within which Updated Mineral Reserve has been calculated. Canyon also has interests in the surrounding areas via the Makor and Ngaoundal exploration permits.

Access to the site is not subject to any restrictions.

A range of governmental agreements and licences are required prior to the decision to commence construction can be made, in particular the execution of the negotiated and agreed Mining Convention and the subsequent Mining Permit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The underlying Mineral Resource classification consists of Measured and Inferred Mineral Resources.
Inferred mineral resources have been included in the calculation of the Production Target: Approximately 1.1% of the 20-year product tonnes are sourced from inferred geology. Canyon is satisfied that the proportion of inferred mineral resource is not a determining factor in project viability and the inferred resources do not feature as a significant portion in the early mine plan.
An Ore Reserve has been estimated on the basis of this BFS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study accuracy</td><td>The estimates in this BFS are based on a ±15% level of accuracy in technical studies and costings.</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix 3 – Ore Reserve Statement

The Ore Reserve for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project Bankable Feasibility Study was developed by Resolve Mining Solutions, Perth Australia. The economic evaluation of the Project presented in this announcement is underpinned by Reserves and Measured and inferred Resources comprising:

- The Ore Reserve includes only Proved classified material.
- Measured Mineral Resources comprising approximately 98.9% of the proposed initial 20 year mined material.
- Additional Inferred Mineral Resources comprising approximately 1.1% of the proposed initial 20 year mined material.

Canyon has the view that the Project will have a mine life of far greater than 20 years, given the existing 2012 JORC Resource of 1,027Mt and high-grade Measure Resource of 268Mt. The first 20 years will mine 108.9Mt.

The modelling period of an initial 20 years has been truncated to match the initial Mining Permit duration and this is appropriate as this:

- Provides an acceptable NPV, IRR and payback period
- Reduces risk by complying with the initial permit period

Ore Reserve Statement – 2022 BFS

Reserve			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Proved	108.91	51.1%	2.0%
Measured	108.91	51.1%	2.0%

Mineral Resource Statement

Resource (35% Al_2O_3 CoG)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	1,027.0	45.3%	2.7%
Measured	382	47.3%	2.7%
Indicated	597	44.2%	2.7%
Inferred	48	43.2%	3.7%
High Grade Resource (45% Al_2O_3 CoG)			
	Tonnes (Mt) ore	Alumina	Silica
Total	484	49.0%	2.6%
Measured	268	49.7%	2.6%
Indicated	218	48.3%	2.5%
Inferred	14	47.3%	2.8%

A modelled 20-year mine life equates to a 108Mt Proved Reserve and the inclusion of Inferred Resources at 1.1% of the total tonnage over 20 years was considered acceptable for a long term mine plan at a BFS level.

The basis for the key inputs on which the Ore Reserve was developed include, but are not limited to:

- There is sufficient material within pit designs to meet the increased tonnage for the 20-year period.
- The material within the CIE designs and strips can be shown to align with the previous designs and strips and result in an inventory of 108 Mt.
- The updated schedule can meet the increased rail tonnages for the 20-year period with no material changes to the mining plan.

Basis of the 2022 BFS Ore Reserve and Updates from Previous Reserve

The following are the key areas of change compared the 2021 Ore Reserve

- The resource model and mining model HAVE NOT changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve.
- The pit designs for Beatrice, Raymonde and Danielle HAVE changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve but remain in the same area and for the majority of the ore mined.
- The mining strips, sequence or methodology HAVE changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve but the philosophy remains the same as do the general arrangement of the strips.
- The rail haulage tonnage HAS changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve due to the increased capacity.
- The total mined tonnage and annual tonnage HAS changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve.
- The mining costs HAVE changed from the 2021 Ore Reserve and are provided by CIE to the Canyon financial models.

Appendix 4 – JORC Code 2012 Table 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 1m 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 was 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 most 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 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 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.	• 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 repeatability noted in the repeat assay results shown from all drill 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 using 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: • All samples were collected at natural moisture levels. • 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. • No sub-sampling was undertaken on the samples used in the density test work program. • 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. • 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

		• 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. • 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 determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples submitted for assaying were analysed 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 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 have 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 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 as possible 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 Ngaoundal) • 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 499km^2 and currently under a valid application for a Mining License. • Makan – AR 000477BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – extended for two years on 25th February 2022 with a permit surface area of 428 km^2 • Ngaoundal – AR 000478BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – – extended for two years on 25th February 2022 with a permit surface area of 428 km^2 • 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 Ngaoundéré 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 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.	• A total of 17,767m of sampled drilling in 1,548 holes has been provided to Mining Plus from the Cameroon Bauxite Resource 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 Al_2O_3 or Fe_2O_3 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 using 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 avoiding 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 (e.g. 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 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% SiO_2 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% Al_2O_3 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 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 was performed using Datamine Studio RM, and data analysis performed using Snowden Supervisor. • 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 Bauxite 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 Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 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 test work 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 neighbour or inverse distance squared, providing the estimate with a greater degree of robustness in regard 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 greenfield project, may not always be 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	• 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 to reduce or hinder the development of the bauxite exploitation.
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/cm^3). 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 Bauxite 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 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	• 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 the JORC 2012 criteria. A drill spacing of 100m x 100m to 250m x 250m is appropriate for Indicated Resource classification. • 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, one of the Competent Persons (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 Bauxite Project Resource report in July 2019. A full review of all 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 updated Mineral Resource Estimate (May 2021) but with updated tonnage scheduling to align with the increased rail tonnage capacity. The Ore Reserves were completed by Resolve Mining Solutions with input from CIE mining cost estimations and updated rail costs.

	• 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 at a Bankable Feasibility Study standard. • 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 up to 6.4 Mtpa of shipped bauxite product, ramping up from 3.5 Mtpa after 6 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, 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 to produce a life-of-mine plan for 20 years of modelled bauxite production at a rate of up to 6.4Mtpa, ramping up from 2.8Mtpa in year 1, to approx. 3.7Mtpa in years 2-6 and 6.4 Mtpa from year 7 onwards. The 6.4Mtpa rate was identified as the capacity of the railway to the port of Douala by the detailed rail study completed by Vecturis. The ramp up period from 2.8Mtpa in year 1 to 6.4Mtpa results from the increase in axle load planned on the rail network and extended rail passing loops anticipated in 2030. The 20-year truncation was based on commodity forecast periods and represents mining in parts of 3 separate plateaux. • The Ore Reserves are the Measured resources that meet the nominated cut-off grade parameters and are within the 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 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 better than 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 12.5m in the east-west (along strike) direction, by 12.5m north-south (across strike), by 1m 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. More 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 0.3-0.45m. • 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 1.1% 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.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td>
<td>

- The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of the mineralisation.

</td>
<td>

- 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 be 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 other bauxite product available on the seaborne bauxite market.

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

- Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.

</td>
<td>

- 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.

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

- 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:

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

- 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.

</td>
</tr>
</table>

	• Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	• 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.
	• 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.	• 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.
	• For minerals that are defined by the specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based entirely on plateau-hosted bauxite mineralisation, with appropriate product specification assumptions having been applied.
Environmental	• 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.	• A completed Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was submitted to Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEPDED) and Ministry of Mines in June 2021. • The Detailed ESIA utilised relevant information from the 2010 ESIA and report completed by the previous project owners and had updated baseline studies and impact assessments based on the proposed Project configuration. The Detailed ESIA complied with Cameroonian legislative requirements and is aligned with international standards, frameworks, and guidelines (including the IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles). • A Terms of Reference for the Detailed ESIA were submitted to, and approved by, MINEPDED and provides an overview of the planned ESIA process. • The ESIA is currently awaiting final approval by the MINEPDED.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>• 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.</td>
<td>• 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, Port of Douala 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 mine site area prior to commencement of operations.
• The workforce will be made up of mainly local residents, with some expatriate 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 Ngaoundéré, from Yaoundé, are expected to be scheduled commercial flights, additionally a passenger train service is available between the Cameroon capital, Yaoundé and Makor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</td>
<td>• 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 Bankable Feasibility Study and is in the accuracy range of +/-15% and is consistent with a Class 3 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:
<table>
<tr><th>Cost Element</th><th>Capital incl. Growth (USD 000)</th><th>Split (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mine and mine-site infrastructure</td><td>38,881</td><td>15.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Road Haulage</td><td>37,353</td><td>14.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inland Rail Facility</td><td>18,511</td><td>7.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Port of Douala</td><td>21,227</td><td>8.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rail</td><td>120,183</td><td>47.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Delivery and Owners Costs</td><td>16,931</td><td>6.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>253,087</td><td>100.0</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>

The capital cost of upgrading the existing public road has been derived from detailed site surveys completed by Camalco staff and costs from CIE.
The capital estimate includes appropriate contingency and growth allocation. Contingency is applied at a weighted 7.4% throughout the capital cost estimate. Growth capital and deferred capital has been applied in alignment with tonnage increases during the LOM.
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 US Dollars (USD).

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

The methodology used to estimate operating costs.

</td>
<td>

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.
The operating costs for Mining were provided CIE which were based on geological data and road surveys supplied by Canyon.

<table>
<tr><th>Cost Element</th><th>Opex (USD/t Product)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mine and mine-site infrastructure</td><td>3.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Road Haulage</td><td>4.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rail to Port of Douala</td><td>7.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Port of Douala</td><td>2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transhipment</td><td>5.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owners Costs</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>24.0</td></tr>
</table>

Estimations are considered to have an accuracy of accuracy range of +/- 15%, 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 US Dollars (USD).

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

Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.

</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
</tr>
</table>

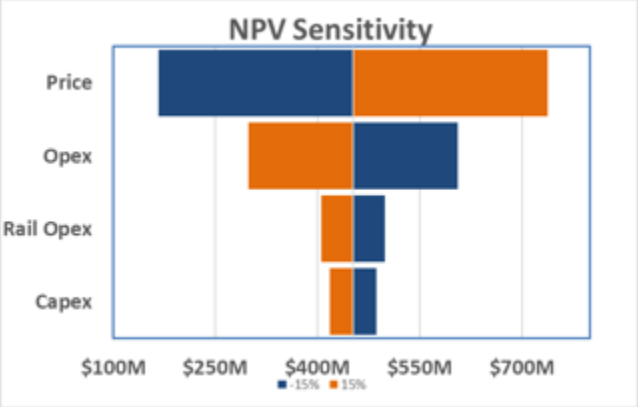
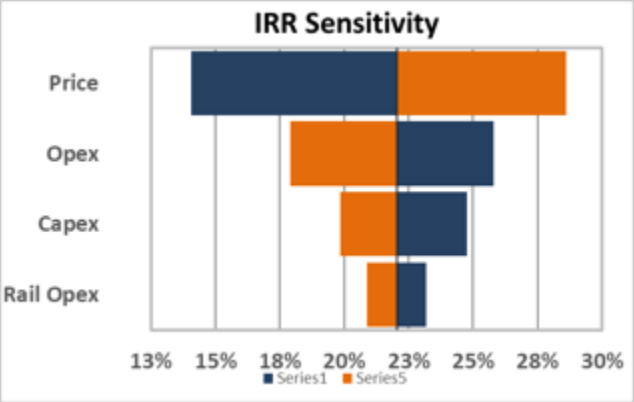
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>• The source of exchange rates used in the study.</td><td>• As all quotes and costs have been received and reported in $USD, the following currency exchange rates have been used.
• Francs cfa (Fcfa) Cameroon: USD ($), 0.00182
• Euro (€): USD($) 1.100</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Derivation of transport charges.</td><td>• Ore haulage costs from the mine plateaux to the new Inland Rail Facility near to Makor were estimated based on the cost of acquisition and operation of the truck fleet including costs of equipment, operating costs (labour, maintenance and fuel).
• The Company has modelled the capital and operating costs of the rail and rolling stock requirements from the detailed study provided by Vecturis and has included payment of a capital return and operating margin to the owner-operator.
Rail Rolling Stock and Public Access Rail Infrastructure Cost (US$)
<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 and CM Group to forecast a supressed, quality adjusted, starting price of US$46.31/t FOB ramping up to the long-term average of US$45.22/t FOB.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</td><td>• See above</td></tr>
</table>

Revenue Factors	• 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.	• Product pricing is based on Canyon's estimates and forecasts for the Minim Martap Bauxite Project within the modelling capabilities of the 1Q2020 Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model for the period 2019-2040 along with current detailed industry knowledge. 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 $46.31/t FOB and a long-term average of $45.22/t FOB.
	• The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• See above.

Market Assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.	• Canyon Chief Executive Officer Mr Jean-Sebastien Boutet, Canyon's Chief Development Officer, Mr Rick Smith and the Q12020 Wood Mackenzie's Bauxite Price Forecast Model have contributed to the BFS 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. • 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 (150Mt) importing 100Mt per annum, 50% of which is from Guinea. The proportion of Guinean imports to China is 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 bulk mineral commodity. • 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 75Mt in 2019 to 93Mt 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 100Mtpa, representing two thirds of the global seaborne bauxite supply of 150Mt. 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.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>• Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</td><td>• 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 150Mt per year to an industry in growth and whilst supply is entering into the market, demand is growing, particularly from China.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</td><td>• Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The updated Ore Reserve estimate is based on a BFS 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 8% was used for NPV calculation in the economic modelling.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</td><td>• The financial model for the Project was initially prepared by Shadaw Corporate and has been refined by the Company.
• The BFS 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 BFS.
• An after-tax discount rate of 8% 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:
<table><tr><td></td><td>Units</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Nominal Production Rate</td><td>Mtpa</td><td>6.4</td></tr><tr><td>Project Development Capital</td><td>US$m</td><td>253</td></tr><tr><td>Average Operating Cost C_1</td><td>US$/t</td><td>23.95</td></tr><tr><td>NPV_8**</td><td>US$m</td><td>452</td></tr><tr><td>IRR</td><td>%</td><td>22</td></tr></table>**on a gross Joint Venture Basis</td></tr>
</table>

		• 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. NPV sensitivity post-tax  IRR sensitivity post-tax  • Project funding is modelled as 100% equity funded for the purposes of the BFS. Given the market capitalisation of Canyon (c. AUD $62m as at June 2022) 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 focus on strategic partnership funding and 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 ESIA process, a detailed stakeholder engagement process was completed including formal public consultation as part of the ESIA pre-submission 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 onshore 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 shipped to potential offtake and strategic partners. • Recent independent assay results from the supplied bulk samples are consistent with the planned mining profiles. • The company has agreement with potential offtake and strategic partners to finalise discussions post the release of the BFS.

	• 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 currently has the Minim Martap permit in the process of application for a Mining License, within which the Ore Reserve is calculated. In addition, the Company holds 2 current Exploration Licences over additional bauxite area for two years on 25 February 2022. Access to the site is not subject to any restrictions. • Project development funding will be required and would occur after completion of the 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. • 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).	• 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.
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 BFS. • 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 BFS 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. • 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.	