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CANYON GRANTED THE MINIM MARTAP BAUXITE PROJECT IN CAMEROON

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **The Government of Cameroon has granted to Canyon exploration permits comprising the 'Minim Martap Bauxite Project' in Cameroon**
- **Previous owners of the Project defined a very large, high grade, low impurity bauxite deposit**
- **The previous owners reported a JORC Code (2004) resource of 550MT at an average grade of 45.5% total Al_2O_3 and total 2.06% SiO_2 [1]**
  - **Indicated 88MT averaging 41.8% Al_2O_3 and 1.3% SiO_2**
  - **Inferred 466MT averaging 46.2% Al_2O_3 and 2.2% SiO_2**
- **The Company intends to quickly upgrade Minim Martap to a JORC Code (2012) compliant Mineral Resource and commence pre-feasibility work.**
- **Very high grade Al_2O_3, low impurity zones identified within the existing resources**
- **Potential to significantly increase the resource tonnage**
- **The Minim Martap Project lies immediately adjacent to Canyon's Birsok Project, consolidating ownership of bauxite in the region**
- **Existence of rail and port infrastructure has the potential to significantly enhance the Project development timeline and Project economics**
- **With a predicted world wide shortage of high quality bauxite, the Minim Martap Project is well placed to supply high quality bauxite into the predicted supply gap**

The Directors of **Canyon Resources Ltd** (ASX: CAY) are pleased to announce that, after a significant negotiation period with the Government of Cameroon, the Company has been granted three exploration permits that comprise the Minim Martap Bauxite Project in Cameroon ("Minim Martap" or "the Project").

The Minim Martap Project is a large scale bauxite deposit located in the Adamawa region of Cameroon, alongside Canyon's existing Birsok Bauxite Project. The Minim Martap Project encompasses two deposits, namely the Ngouandal and Minim Martap deposits, which are located within 25 km of each other. The total area of the permits is 1349 km^2.

[1] ***JORC Cautionary Statement: The Resource/Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Resource/Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code (2012); it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Resource/Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code (2012);nothing has come to the attention of Canyon that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owners Exploration Results; but, Canyon has not independently validated the former owners Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.***

The three exploration permits are valid for a three year period and contain a number of predefined work commitments that are consistent with the Company's development proposal.

Previous work completed by Canyon Resources on the contiguous Birsok Project, sometimes sharing plateaux with the Minim Martap Project, has given the Company a strong understanding of the physical and geochemical characteristics of the local bauxite. The bauxite is generally high alumina, low total and reactive silica, high gibbsite, low boehemite and low on other contaminants.

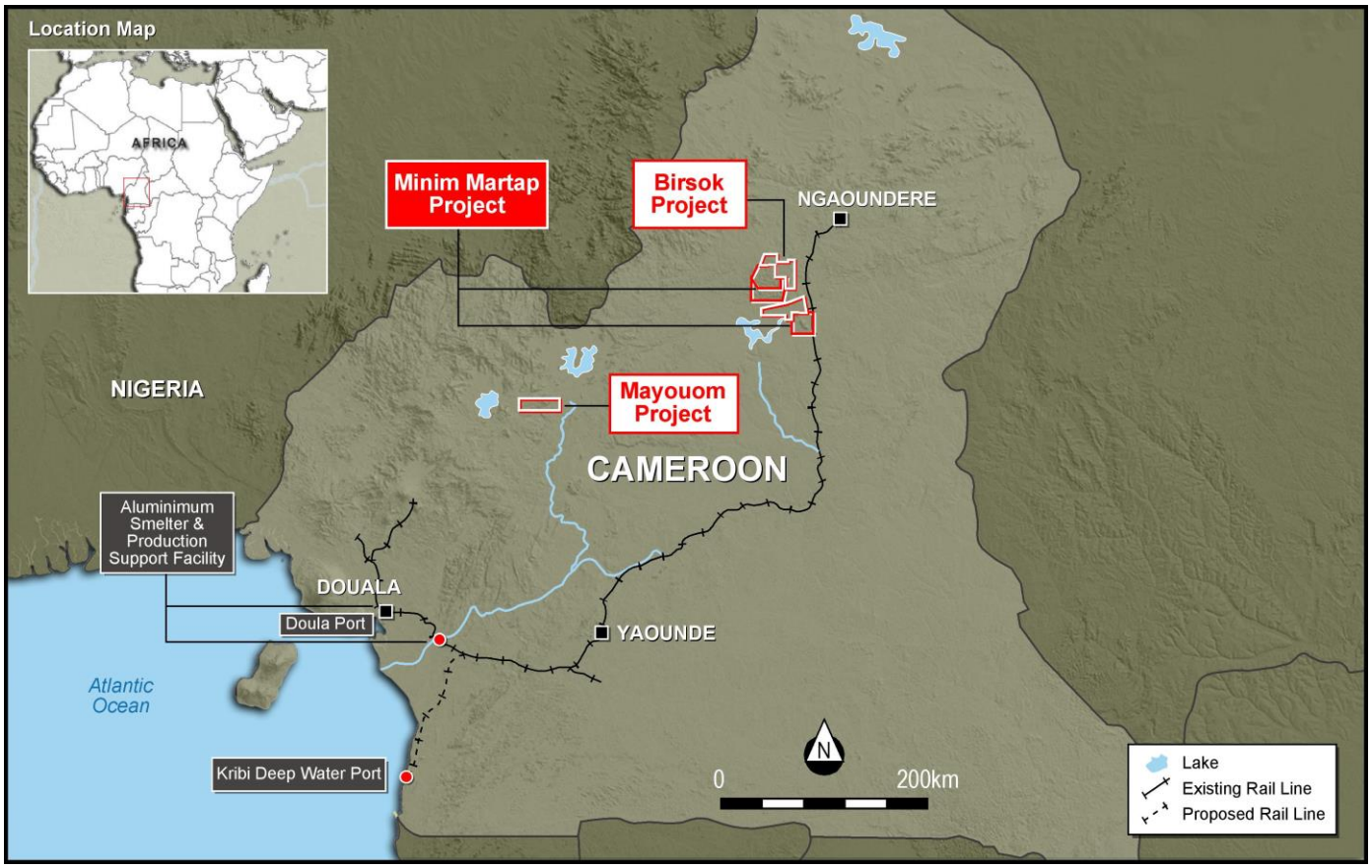

Figure 1: Location map of the Minim Martap and Birsok Bauxite Projects and the Mayouom Kaolin Project in Cameroon.

The permits have been granted for a three year period and have some predetermined work conditions that were in line with the company's proposal for the project development plan.

A summary of the minimum work commitments is:

Year One

- Review existing geological, metallurgical and environmental data
- Commence initial geological works
- Commence geological, environmental, community and infrastructure studies
- Commence exploration drilling
- Define an initial JORC (2012) compliant resource

Year Two

- Ongoing exploration drilling
- Commence pre-feasibility studies on the mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, environment, community and mine financing

Year Three

- Finalise any required drilling
- Complete a definitive feasibility study
- Complete a mining convention in collaboration with the Government

The Minim Martap Project

In 2009, the previous owner of the Minim Martap Project reported a JORC Code (2004) compliant resource of 550MT at an average grade of 45.5% total Al_2O_3 and total 2.06% SiO_2[1], with the following classification:

- Indicated 88MT averaging 41.8% Al2O3 and 1.3% SiO21 (from the Ngaoundal Permit)
- Inferred 466MT averaging 46.2% Al_2O_3 and 2.2% SiO_2[1] (from the Minim Martap Permits)

The deposit definition work pertaining to this resource was completed in 2009 by SRK Consulting (Australasia) for the previous owner and the report had not been publicly released. Canyon believes that the work was completed to a high standard and the Company expects to be able to use the results of this previous work, in addition to further exploration results obtained from current assessment activities if required, to upgrade the defined bauxites to a JORC Code (2012) compliant Mineral Resource within 2018.

The previous drilling campaign only drilled on approximately 40% of the suitable bauxite plateaux within the permit areas and identified some very high grade, low impurity zones on those plateaux. In Canyon's view, the Minim Martap deposit offers the potential to significantly increase the total tonnage defined and to identify substantial very high grade, low impurity zones within the deposit. Canyon will commence activities to further define the deposit size and to identify very high-grade zones within the total deposit area.

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Project Infrastructure

The Minim Martap Project is supported by its relative proximity to an operating rail line connecting the Project area to the existing port of Douala. In addition, Canyon has engaged with the Government of Cameroon regarding an extension of the existing rail line to the new Kribi Deep Sea Port, which lies approximately 130km from the existing rail line. The Government is at an advanced feasibility and planning stage for this extension and has already started land clearing of the road and rail corridor to connect the port to the existing road and rail infrastructure.

Whilst operating the Birsok Bauxite Project over the past four years, Canyon has been working with Camrail, SA, the rail operator and the Government of Cameroon regarding the under-utilised capacity of the existing rail line.

Figure 2: Rail station at the town Ngaoundal, near the Minim Martap Project

Figure 3: *Earth works at the Kribi Port area for the new highway and rail*

Figure 4: The wharf and ship berthing area of the Kribi Deep Sea Port

Brief History of the Minim Martap Project

The Minim Martap Project encompasses two deposits, namely the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposits in the Adamawa region of Cameroon. The Cameroon Government's Mines and Geology division ("MGD") discovered the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposit in 1958. The deposit was studied initially by MGD and then by BRGM (The French Geological Survey) between 1958 and 1961. Exploration resumed between 1969 and 1972 by SEBACAM (Societe d'Etudes des Bauxite du Cameroun), a partnership between the Cameroon Government and French company, Groupe Pechiney (Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann).

Cameroon Alumina Ltd Sarl (CAL), applied for and was granted two exploration permits over the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposits around 2006. Systematic exploration occurred in 2008 and 2009 with a drilling and assaying program at both Minim Martap and Ngaoundal. The drilling program was conducted by SRK Consulting on behalf of CAL and completed 852 holes for 11,358m of drilling across 14 plateaux on both the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposits.

The exploration work conducted by CAL is reported to be of an international standard and the Resource evaluation complies with the JORC Code (2004), pre-dating the JORC Code 2012 standard. In 2016 the permits comprising the Project were returned to the state of Cameroon.

Figure 5: A typical bauxite plateau on the Minim Martap Project

Canyon Resources Managing Director, Phillip Gallagher, said that "*The Minim Martap Project is a very large, high grade, low impurity bauxite deposit that is located alongside an operating rail line that has the potential to transport the bauxite to the Douala Port and eventually to the new Kribi deep water port. We believe that the large scale and quality of the bauxite within the Project plus the access to suitable rail and port infrastructure makes the Minim Martap Project a very exciting and transformational opportunity for Canyon Resources. This view is supported by the Company's belief that there will be a long term worldwide deficit of high grade bauxite and the Minim Martap Project is ideally placed to supply bauxite into this demand.*

Canyon has had the benefit of working in Cameroon for the past four and a half years, primarily on the Birsok Bauxite Joint Venture Project with Altus Strategies plc, which is located next to the Minim Martap Project. This has provided us with an advanced understanding of the area, the bauxite and the infrastructure solution for the Project. We also have a wholly owned drilling rig and assembled a workforce that can start work on site almost immediately.

Canyon Resources thanks the Government of Cameroon for the opportunity to develop the Minim Martap Project."

Advancing the Project

Canyon has assembled a team in Perth and Cameroon to advance the status of the Project and meet an aggressive development timetable. The Company will be immediately starting the following works;

- Upgrade the previous estimate to a JORC Code (2012) compliant Mineral Resource. The company will work with SRK Australia to review all data from the previous exploration program to identify required work. Exploration activities currently planned include diamond, Reverse Circulation, Auger drilling and on ground exploration. In addition to quantifying the size of the deposit, this work will also target high grade zones of significant scale within the deposit.
- Commence feasibility studies focussing on mining, rail and port solutions and identifying potential offtake partners.
- Commence local community and stakeholder consultation informing them of the new ownership and prevailing development plan for the Project.

The Birsok Project

In December 2013 Canyon announced an agreement to acquire up to 75% of the Birsok Bauxite Joint Venture Project from Altus Strategies Plc (AIM:ALS & TSXV:ALTS). The Project is contiguous to the Minim Martap Project, and shares some of the plateaux with the Minim Martap Project. Since that time the Company has completed an extensive drilling and exploration program across the prospective bauxite plateaux on the Birsok Joint Venture Project area.

Canyon is in discussion with Altus Strategies plc, regarding combining the Birsok and Minim Martap Project operations.

Local Partner

Over the last three years Canyon has been in discussions with the Government of Cameroon regarding the Minim Martap Project.

The Company engaged Mr Serge Asso'o to assist it in its negotiations with the Government and to navigate the many levels of Government involved in the process.

The Company agreed to pay Mr Asso'o a success fee comprised of Canyon shares upon the successful granting of the Project to Canyon and the satisfaction of a number of project related milestones:

Subject to shareholder approval, Mr Asso'o will be issued:

1. 30,000,000 ordinary Canyon shares following shareholder approval.
    - 50% of the shares will be voluntarily escrowed for 6 months after their issue.
2. 20,000,000 ordinary Canyon shares 12 months after the granting of permits.
    - 50% of the shares will be voluntarily escrowed for 6 months after their issue.
3. 20,000,000 ordinary Canyon shares upon the completion and execution of a final detailed Mining Convention with the Government of Cameroon for the mine and infrastructure related to the Minim Martap project. A final Mining Convention includes all rail, port, other infrastructure and land access agreements for the Project, all taxation agreements and other duties relating to the Project, commitments regarding local employment, environmental and community agreements and all other agreements with the Government of Cameroon that relate to the long term operation of the Project.
4. 30,000,000 ordinary Canyon shares following the issuing of a Mining Permit, the securing and confirmation of full mine funding and the Final Investment Decision by the Board to commence mine construction. A mining permit can only be issued by the Government of Cameroon upon the execution of the Mining Convention, a detailed Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) being accepted by the Government and the securing of full funding for the mine construction.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information from the report titled Minim Martap-Ngaoundal Bauxite Deposit Exploration Program and Resource Assessment by SRK Consulting (Australasia), September 2009 and available data compiled by Dr Alexander Shaw, an independent consultant. The information in the announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and study for the Minim Martap Project. Dr Shaw is the Principal Geoscientist and Managing Director of KBMEC Limited a private limited company registered in the U.K. (Company Number 9023614). 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 is undertaking 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).

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Note: Details of the 2009 CAL drilling, sampling and assaying program are taken from the September 2009 SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd report entitled "Ore Resource Statement Minim Martap-Ngaoundal Bauxite Deposit. Exploration Program and Resource Assessment". Canyon Resources has conducted investigation into the appropriateness of the information and has no reason to believe the information is not factual. This information is included to supply supporting information on the quoted data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All sampling reported is historic and contained within the SRK (2009) ore resource statement. • Canyon has not conducted any additional drilling or sampling. • The sampling approach and procedures implemented by CAL (2009) were developed in conjunction with SRK to help ensure maximum value would be achieved by the work. • Drilling methods and field sampling procedures were consistent with accepted standards for bauxite exploration. • The size of sample retrieved per metre (approx.. 10 kg), the sample recovery (>90%) and the method of drilling are deemed adequate to prevent excess random errors and/or sampling bias. • For relatively homogenous materials, such as bauxite, with a maximum particle size of around 10 mm, approximately 1 kg should provide a representative sample. • All samples from Minim Martap plateaus were reduced to 1 to 2 kg with riffle splitters. All Ngaoundal samples were reduced with a rotating core splitter. • Samples were crushed or pulverised to -2mm prior to further splitting.
Drilling techniqu	• *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).*	• The historic CAL (2009) drilling comprised auger and RAB drilling on the Minim Martap plateaus with air core and HQ (66mm diameter) core holes twinning selected holes as control. • Core drilling was only used to provide checks on the auger work and also samples for strength testing and density measurements. • All the drilling at Ngaoundal was undertaken using a Wallace Air Core rig. Two conventional core holes were also drilled on the Brigitte Plateau.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
es		
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.*	• Auger drilling produced approx. 10 kg/m of powdery sample with bauxite rock chips. This material was sampled from the spiral and from a sheet covering the ground and the sample was then passed through a splitter (riffle splitters at Minim Martap and rotating cone splitters at Ngoundal) and reduced to 1 to 2 kg. • 24 core holes were drilled by CAL. • Average core recovery was 81% though it varied from about 50% at the start of the drilling to almost 100% by the end. • Approximately 20 to 30% of the core was extracted as rubble and occasional subsurface voids and caverns were encountered. • Grade profile comparisons were made for twinned auger and RAB holes. • Checks of auger drilling data against core data show good correlation and analytical data shows no significant bias. • Auger data shows a distinct lag (i.e. the equivalent auger sample results are deeper than the core sample). Because of the lag, an auger depth correction factor of 10% was applied to the deposit in proportion to the extent of auger drilling on each plateau. • Regular close spaced drilling on each plateau demonstrated good thickness continuity of the bauxite but also commonly highlighted rapid lateral grade variations.
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.*	• The lithology, facies, colour, physical properties, hardness, humidity and end of hole (EOH) characteristics for the Auger, RAB, air core and core samples were logged on site in detail. • Dry density measurements were conducted on the HQ core in the field. • Uniaxial strength tests were conducted on 9 core samples from the Gregorine, Agnes and Raymonde plateaux.
Sub-sampling	• *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*	• Drill core was split in half with a diamond bench saw. One half was submitted for detailed sampling and the other half retained for archive. • Sample preparation consisted of: drying each sample before it was sent to the crusher or pulveriser for reduction; samples were crushed by a 15 cm jaw crusher or pulverised to -2 mm; each sample was split to leave a 500 g retained sample and were then ground with a disk pulveriser to 100 μm; after homogenisation by rolling the sample in a plastic sheet, each sample is spread to about one cm thick and divided. A 100 g sample was progressively and randomly scooped into a pre-labelled plastic bag; for internal laboratory quality

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
gtechniquesandsampleprepparation	• *duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	control, at every 40th sample, a duplicate 100 g sample is also prepared. One sample is included in the sequence of samples to be analysed and the other is analysed to check reproducibility; and the samples are packaged in fully labelled plastic sleeves and finally put in metal cases, sealed with steel straps and shipped to the analytical laboratory. • Two bulk samples were chosen to represent the deposit. These were a Danielle Average and an 80:20 Danielle-Simone Blend that included high silica samples in the blend. • All laboratories used are certified ISO 9000 and ran standards and blanks during the test work. • Blind samples were submitted to the laboratories and no indication of bias was observed. • For relatively homogenous materials, such as bauxite, with a maximum particle size of around 10 mm, approximately 1 kg should provide a representative sample.
Qualityofassayd	• *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample preparation followed accepted practices and standards for bauxite, and were carried out under skilled supervision. • The assays, covering the full requirement of bauxite characterisation, were carried out by reputable laboratories with a proven track record and experience in bauxite analysis. • Analytical methods complied with the industry standard procedures. • The nature and extent of quality control measures were sufficient to ensure reliable assay results. • Chemical analytical laboratory errors were tested by submitting duplicate XRF samples to a third laboratory (Genalysis in Perth) for re-assay. • For XRF analyses, no significant differences were detected between laboratories. • Bomb digest procedures were slightly different between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests		BRDC and Genalysis and samples from different plateaux were analysed at each laboratory. • Data from all laboratories were well within acceptable tolerance limits.
Verification of sampling and	• *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.*	• Duplicate XRF and bomb digest samples were submitted to Genalysis, Perth for analysis. • Grade profile comparisons were made for twinned auger and RAB holes. • Checks of auger drilling data against core data show good correlation and analytical data shows no significant bias. • Security of the samples, chain of custody, and data management were considered by SRK (2009) to have been appropriate. • There was no reported adjustment of assay data and although scatter is higher at BRDC than at Stewart Group it was within acceptable limits. There was no significant bias from either laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying		
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.*	• All survey work is tied into the UTM WGS-84 co-ordinate system. • Survey bench marks were not used. • Handheld GPS locations and elevations were recorded.
Data spacing and dis	• *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 drilling program was designed around the asymmetric grade distributions whereby the lengthwise plateau grade variations were much less than the cross plateau changes. A central baseline formed the focus and regularly spaced cross lines with closer spaced drilling were laid out. • At the Minim Martap plateaux, drilling was carried out using a nominal grid comprised 500 m x 250 m drill hole spacing. This drill hole pattern included a central plateau baseline with holes spaced at 500 m intervals and regular cross lines with holes spaced at 250 m intervals. • The drill hole spacing for the three plateaux at Ngaoundal were laid out approximately 125 m (cross) x 250 m (base) with 125 m along the Simone long axis baseline. • Additionally, on each plateau, a cross of 16 close spaced drill holes was completed. These were 50 m spaced on the Minim Martap plateau but an additional grid of 16 holes drilled at 10 m spacing were drilled on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tribution		Simone.
Orientation of data in relation to geologic	• *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.*	• The drilling program was designed around the asymmetric grade distributions whereby the lengthwise plateau grade variations were much less than the cross plateau changes. • There was no evidence of sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
alstructure		
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All field samples were catalogued and dispatch to the preparation laboratories and receipt notes were made and checked. • During drilling and prior to sample dispatch, the samples were stored in a locked store at Martap. • Prepared samples were packaged in fully labelled plastic sleeves and finally put in metal cases, sealed with steel straps and shipped to the laboratories for analysis. All shipped material arrived in good condition. • Security of the samples and the chain of custody are considered by SRK (2009) to have been appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Comparison of duplicated samples shows that there is no significant bias from any of the laboratories used and scatter is within acceptable limits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 Minim Martap licence # AR000476BIS (499 km^2) issued to Camalco Cameroun S.A. on 1 August 2018 for 3 years. • The Makan licence # AR000477BIS (422 km^2) issued to Camalco Cameroun S.A. on 1 August 2018 for 3 years. • The Ngaoundal licence # AR000478BIS (428 km^2) issued to Camalco Cameroun S.A. on 1 August 2018 for 3 years. • Camalco Cameroun S.A. is a 100% owned subsidiary of Canyon Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Cameroon Government's Mines and Geology division ("MGD") discovered the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposit in 1958. The deposit was studied initially by MGD and then by BRGM (The French Geological Survey) between 1958 and 1961. Exploration resumed between 1969 and 1972 by SEBACAM (Societe d'Etudes des Bauxite du Cameroun), a partnership between the Cameroon Government and French company, Groupe Pechiney (Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann). Cameroon Alumina Ltd Sarl (CAL), applied for and was granted two exploration permits over the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal deposits around 2006. Systematic exploration occurred in 2008 and 2009 with a drilling program at both Minim Martap and Ngaoundal. The drilling program was conducted by SRK Consulting on behalf of CAL. The exploration work conducted by CAL is reported to be of an international standard however the Resource evaluation pre-dated the JORC Code 2012 standard. In 2016 the permits comprising the Project were returned to the state of Cameroon.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Minim Martap-Ngaoundal bauxite deposit occurs as dissected flow basalt landscapes of the Ngaoundere (Adamawa) Plateau. The bauxite forms relatively flat plateaux rising steeply from the surrounding granitic planes. • The bauxites comprise the indurated caps covering virtually the entire surfaces of the plateaux. • The bauxite comprises the upper horizon of the laterite alteration profile. It is composed of oxides and hydroxides of aluminium and iron with lesser amounts of titanium and silica. • Bauxite is developed where the Al_2O_3 content exceeds the Fe_2O_3 content and the silica in the form of kaolinite does not occur at deleterious levels. • The bauxite horizon typically varies in thickness from 3.0 m to over 30.0 m and is usually hard near the surface. • The bottom 2.0 m to 3.0 m of the horizon is moist and friable and most affected by the fluctuating

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		water table.

Drill hole 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.*
		• 2009 CAL drilling program
		• Fourteen plateaux covered by the reconnaissance and exploration program.
		• Minim Martap plateaux: Danielle, Mathilde, Alice, Beatrice, Aurelie, Raymonde, Eulalie, Agnes, Yolande, Aurelie and Gregorine.
		• Ngaoundal plateaux: Simone, Judith and Brigitte.
		• Total program: 852 holes, 11,358 m

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.*	• Composite hole assays we used for resource modelling. • The following cutoff grades were initially applied to the overburden and the floor: 3% SiO_2 and 30% Al_2O_3' 4% SiO_2 and 40% Al_2O_3 and 5% SiO_2 and 50% Al_2O_3 • Consideration was made for the LOI and some flexibility for inclusion was allowed if the LOI was above 20%.
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 bauxite is horizontal and all historic drilling was done vertically so reported intervals are expected to be true thicknesses.
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.*	• Included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Canyon intends to commence a detailed geological review including drilling and sampling campaigns on the total project area over the next 3-12 months. • Pending these investigations, additional exploration drilling and resource studies may be undertaken on the project.