Significant Resource Upgrade on Tier-1 Minim Martap Bauxite Project

Highlights

- **Total Resource increased by 62% over previous resource estimate to:**

  892 Mt at 45.1% Al_2O_3, 2.8% SiO_2 (Cut-off Grade 35% Al_2O_3)

- **Total Indicated Resource increased by 850%, now:**

  839 Mt at 45.2% Al_2O_3, 2.8% SiO_2

- **Includes a high-grade (Cut-off Grade 45% Al_2O_3) Indicated resource of 431Mt at 48.8% Al_2O_3, 2.6% SiO_2 (total) containing substantial zones of >50% Al_2O_3 with very low contaminants.**

- **Resource upgrade confirms the Minim Martap Project as a global Tier 1 bauxite project, a "Guinea style" bauxite deposit strategically located in Cameroon.**

- **Substantial exploration upside as <50% of the project's plateaux drilled.**

- **Laboratory testing indicates a gibbsite-dominant bauxite with very low boehmite levels, suitable for low temperature refineries.**

Canyon Resources (**"Canyon**") is pleased to announce a significant resource upgrade for its 100%-owned **Minim Martap Bauxite Project** in Cameroon with the total tonnes increasing 62% and the Indicated Resource component increasing by 850%.

The Minim Martap Project now has a total resource estimate of **892Mt at 45.1% Al_2O_3, 2.8% SiO_2** (Cut-off Grade 35% Al_2O_3).

This includes:

- an Indicated resource of **839Mt at 45.2% Al_2O_3, 2.8% SiO_2** (Cut-off Grade 35% Al_2O_3); and
- a high-grade Indicated resource of **431Mt at 48.8% Al_2O_3, 2.6% SiO_2**. (Cut-off Grade 45% Al_2O_3)

Canyon Managing Director Phillip Gallagher said, "Upgrading the Minim Martap resource to nearly 900 million tonnes of high-grade, low contaminant bauxite confirms the Minim Martap Project as a global tier-1 bauxite asset.

"The bauxite is proven to be very gibbsite-rich with negligible boehmite, making it suitable for use in both high and low temperature alumina refineries.

"The Minim Martap Project is now one of, if not the, largest Guinea-style, high-grade, low contaminant bauxite deposit located outside of Guinea with accessible and operating infrastructure including an existing rail and two potential port options. As more than half the world's seaborne bauxite supply is sourced from Guinea, we believe that the Minim Martap Project will be a valuable and strategic global asset for major refiners looking to secure alternate streams of long-term, high-grade bauxite.

"We are now in a stronger position to negotiate off-take deals and commence discussions with major companies to advance development of the project."

This Resource upgrade follows the successful first year of extensive evaluation and detailed fieldwork completed by Canyon since being granted the Project on 11 July 2018. Work focussed on reviewing and verifying past exploration work, identifying and mapping all the target bauxite plateaux and testing new previously unexplored bauxite plateaux. Combined exploration completed on the Project by both Canyon and the previous owners of the Project has tested less than 50% of the identified bauxite plateaux, with some of the larger plateaux close to the rail yet to be drilled.

Permit	**Inferred**			**Indicated**			**Total**		
	Mt	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**	**Mt**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**	**Mt**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**
Minim-Martap	47.5	44.1	3.4	732	45.7	3.1	779	45.6	3.1
Ngaoundal	5.3	41.6	1.0	103	41.7	1.0	108	41.7	1.0
Makan	0.1	45.8	2.7	4.6	47.0	1.6	4.7	46.9	1.6
Total (at 35% Al_2O_3)	**53**	**43.8**	**3.1**	**839**	**45.2**	**2.8**	**892**	**45.1**	**2.8**

Table 1: Minim Martap Project Resource JORC (2012) – Cut-off Grade 35% Al_2O_3

The Resource upgrade was independently completed on a plateau by plateau basis by Mining Plus UK Pty Ltd. The Resource upgrade was estimated using ordinary kriging to determine a total resource (at 35% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade) with its higher-grade component (at 45% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade).

- Total Bauxite resources have increased from 550Mt at 45.5% Al_2O_3 and 2.1% SiO_2[1] to **892Mt at 45.1% Al_2O_3 and 2.8% SiO_2**.
- High-grade Bauxite resources have increased from 251Mt at 50.8% Al_2O_3 and 1.9% SiO_2[2] to **431Mt at 48.8% Al_2O_3 and 2.6% SiO_2**.
- Drilling has identified substantial zones of higher grade >50% Al_2O_3 with very low silica within the resource.

Permit	**Inferred**			**Indicated**			**Total**		
	Mt	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**	**Mt**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**	**Mt**	**Al_2O_3**	**SiO_2**
Minim-Martap	21	47.4	2.1	398	48.9	2.6	419	48.9	2.6
Ngaoundal	0.2	45.7	0.9	8.3	46.5	1.1	8.5	46.5	1.1
Makan	0.05	47.6	2.3	3.4	48.4	1.4	3.4	48.4	1.4
Total (at 45% Al_2O_3	**21.2**	**47.4**	**2.1**	**410**	**48.9**	**2.6**	**431**	**48.8**	**2.6**

Table 2: Minim Martap Project High Grade Resource JORC (2012) – Cut-off Grade 45% Al_2O_3

Resource estimation work completed for the bauxite ore shows the bauxite is near-surface and contains minimal levels of lower grade material as overburden or intraburden.

Previous work on the Project included completing a series of digestion analyses [3]on bauxite ores within the Minim Martap Project, confirming the suitability of the ore to processing, and the low levels of deleterious elements. 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.

[1] Announced 20 September 2018
[2] Announced 16 November 2018
[3] Announced 9 August 2018

Figure 1 shows a typical bauxite profile from the Minim Martap Project.

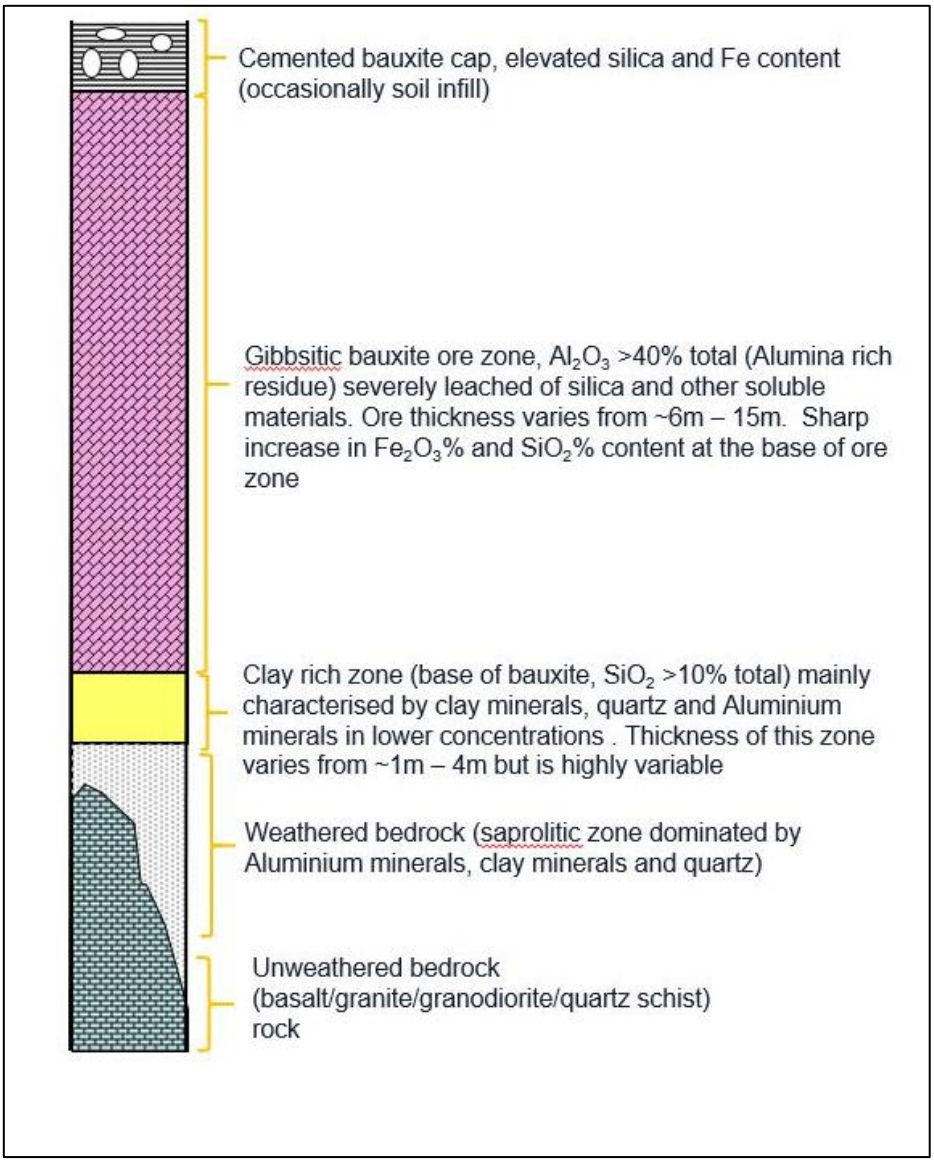

Figure 1: Typical Bauxite Profile – Minim Martap Bauxite resource

Pre-Feasibility Study

Canyon Resources has initiated a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the Project, which will evaluate the technical, execution and commercial solutions for monetisation of the bauxite resource.. This work is focussed on delivering an optimal mine, rail and port solution for the Project and is supported by and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which has begun with baseline investigations.

Newly appointed Director of Projects, James Durrant, recently conducted a project site and infrastructure tour. He noted “The scale of the deposit in the plateaux is extraordinary and the results from the resource show an exceptional quality which positively differentiates the deposit from many of its peers. The fundamental logistical infrastructures are in place with a rail network and port options which simplify the major components of the project. The PFS is well underway with a specific focus on the technical and commercial integration of the project with the existing infrastructure. Due to the growing scale of the project, Canyon has broadened the scope of the PFS study“.

Ongoing Work

As part of an ongoing geological evaluation, Canyon is reviewing the remaining plateaux throughout the tenements which were previously identified as prospective for bauxite resources. Recent exploration yielded **very high-grade** bauxite results[4] in the Makan tenement.

The company is confident that the recent success of this first program in the Makan tenement can continue throughout the identified plateaux areas yet to be explored. The Makan drilling explored a very small percentage of new plateau areas identified by the Company's geological team, with large areas of identified yet unexplored plateaux remaining to be tested.

Minim Martap Resource Upgrade

Canyon employed engaged the services of Mining Plus UK Pty Ltd, under the supervision of Mr Mark Gifford as the Competent Person, to undertake the resource modelling and the JORC reporitng at the Minim Martap Project.

This new Resource is an upgrade to the previous Resource published by Canyon on 20 September 2018 and is reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).This Resource upgrade incorporates drilling completed by Canyon and the data included in the previous JORC Resource which amounts to a drillhole data base of 1,338 holes and 15,335 meters of drilling. Included within this Canyon has completed 504 new holes and 4,813 meters of drilling.

New Resource Estimate - Assumptions and Methodology

The resource estimate is based on a number of factors and assumptions:

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Minim Martap Project bauxite mineralization is a surface ore formed by the transformation of usually aluminium rich rocks and sediments through a lateritic process to form the bauxite ores. Mineralisation usually occurs in areas of plateau due to the nature of the formation process, and as such the real extent can be defined by the field mapping of outcropping bauxite in many regions. The Minim Martap Project Resource has clearly defined bauxite rich plateaux surfaces that are mapped and defined and have been subsequently tested by drilling across their respective surfaces. The ore-body surface is mapped using an airborne LiDAR survey.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

All drill samples were split from a primary sample of ~5kg down to 1-1.5kg. 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.

Drilling Techniques

Three drilling techniques were used aircore, auger, and rotary air blast, with the majority of the samples collected via aircore techniques. All drilling rigs used NQ sized rods. All Canyon drilling was undertaken using Aircore drilling rigs.

Criteria for Resource Classification

The drill hole spacing is variable across all the plateaux.

Initial drilling is conducted at 500x250m spaced fenclines. Priority areas are then drilled at 250x100 spaced lines for indicated resources. All holes have been drilled vertically.

The data spacing and distribution is suitable to establish geological and grade continuity, the variography analysis indicates that statistical continuity can be established far beyond the 500m maximum drill hole spacing:

- Indicated Mineral Resource: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1 or 2, and the drill hole spacing is a maximum of 250 – 500m. The zone is contained between drill holes, and not extrapolated out beyond drill hole 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.

[4] Company Announcement – 6th of August 2019.

Sample Analysis Method

All samples submitted for assaying were analysed by registered laboratories based in Ireland and India (2009) and South Africa (2019), with each laboratory providing quality assurance accreditation supported by internal and external testing and review. All assays were completed by X-Ray Flouresence (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 has been no external laboratory tests completed by the company.

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 subcelled to 12.5m x 12.5m x 2.5m. Average drill hole spacing is 250m x 250m with a 1m downhole sample interval.

Cut Off Grades for Resource Estimation

The cut-off grades applied to the resource estimation are related to the definition of the total bauxite resource (>35% Al_2O_3), 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% Al_2O_3).

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

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.

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.

About Canyon Resources

The Minim-Martap Bauxite Project

The Minim Martap Project is located in the Adamawa region of Cameroon, adjacent to Canyon's existing Birsok Bauxite Project, encompassing two deposits, Ngouandal and Minim Martap, which are located within 25km of each other. The total area of the permits is 1,349 km^2. New drilling in the Makan area now adds this project to the list of bauxite deposits under management by Canyon.

The Project is adjacent to an operating rail line with heavy ore transport capacity with a proposed extension to the Kribi deep-water port which has the ability to direct ship load Panamax size vessels.

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 & reactive silica, high gibbsite, low boehemite and low on other contaminants.

Figure 1. Location map of the Company's Bauxite Projects and proximity of Camrail rail line

Corporate Snapshot

Directors and Management

Phillip Gallagher – Managing Director

Emmanuel Correia – Non-executive Director

Steven Zaninovich – Non-executive Director

John Lewis – Company Secretary

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this ASX release that relates to current exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr Alexander Shaw, Chief Geologist of Canyon Resources Ltd.

The information in this document that relates to previous 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. The information in the announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and study for the Minim Martap Project.

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). 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.

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 he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 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."

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling of the Minim Martap Project Resource grade was completed by two series of drill programs completed in 2009 and 2019. The drilling techniques used were predominantly Aircore and Auger drilling with a limited number 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 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 Minim Martap Project 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 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 Minim Martap Project 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Three drilling techniques were used aircore, auger, and rotary air blast, with the majority of the samples collected via aircore techniques. All drilling rigs used NQ sized rods. The NQ Diamond Drilling was used in geotechnical test work and did not form part of the estimation process.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was determined by weight of the cuttings retrieved. The bauxite occurrence caps the plateau and as such forms a continuous layer from which the drilling was penetrating. Sampling was relatively consistent due to the consistency of returns, with only the occasional voids encountered providing limited or nil sample returns. • All samples were checked by professional geological staff on the drill rigs during the drill programs in both 2009 and 2019. 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 form materials above the cutting plane. • Sample recovery was very high for all samples. Most of the samples were predominantly "made" 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 by the use of compressed air between the taking of each sample. All equipment used in sample preparation was also cleaned by compressed air and "washed" by crushing and separating 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 Minim Martap 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.
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), 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the facilities being used. The high level of accuracy and repeatability shown within all laboratories indicated a high level of precision and a lack of bias. There has been no external laboratory tests completed by the company.
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 Minim Martap Project 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: o Total samples of each type for each hole checked o Checked for collar discrepancies - hole naming consistent o Checked abandoned holes o Survey points at collars were imported from collar table and combined with a survey point at the End of Hole (vertical drill holes) • 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.
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.*	• Drill hole 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 drill hole collar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		coordinates were recorded in coordinate system UTM 33N and correspond to the licence boundaries.
		• The DSM data was provided to Mining Plus as:
		  ○ Minim Martap_DSM.tif
		  ○ Makan_DSM.tif
		  ○ Ngaoundal_DSM.tif
		• The DSM data required time-intensive processing and preparation by Mining Plus in order to be usable as a topographic surface in Datamine. The original TIFF files have significant numbers of erroneous elevation points that manifest as spikes in the topographic surfaces.
		• The topographic surface is identified as potentially containing a vegetation signature from the LIDAR survey. This has led to drill hole 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.

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 drill hole 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 plateaus (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 plateaus 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 drill hole spacing:
		  ○ Indicated Mineral Resource: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1 or 2, and the drill hole spacing is a maximum of 250 – 500m. The zone is contained between drill holes, and not extrapolated out away from drill hole 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.

Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• *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.*	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.
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 Minim Martap Project Resource report during a visit in July 2019. Continuous review of the repeat and standards / blanks data has join an extremely close relationship between the field sample repeats, and the standards grades for all laboratories used in the development of the said resource.

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 Exploration tenements that contain the Cameroon Bauxite project are held 100% by Camalco SA a wholly owned subsidiary of Canyon Resources Limited. The project consists of three Exploration tenements **Minim Martap** – AR 000476BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 499km2 **Makan** – AR 000477BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 428km2 **Ngaoundal** – AR 000478BIS/A/MINIMIDT/SG/DM/SDCM – granted 11th July 2018 with a permit surface area of 428km2 There are no third parties, joint venture agreements or partnerships associated with the Exploration tenements. No government based royalty streams are allocated as yet due to the exploration status of the tenements. The area does contain local villages and regional councils which have an interest in the development of the project and negotiations would commence with these groups (and others) upon the planning of any exploitation of the resource present. There are no known historical sites or wilderness areas present. The land use is grazing with no known national park or unique environmental setting present in any of the leases. The Exploration tenements are all in good stead and there is no known impediments to continued operation in the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The exploration program completed to develop the Minim Martap Project 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 compliant resource.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit defined within the Minim Martap Project 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 plateaus 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.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 15,335m of sampled drilling in 1,338 holes has been provided to Mining Plus from the Minim Martap Project 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 Minim Martap Project Resource report Appendices.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	• 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 Minim Martap Project Resource report. • No aggregation of high grade or waste intervals was introduced throughout the deposit. The intervals were used for estimation without compositing or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clearly stated.	incorporation of shorter/longer grade or waste intervals • No metal equivalents were reported within the Cameroon Bauxite Resource.
Relationship between mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The depth of the bauxite profiles from surface is between 6-20m in the Cameroon Bauxite Resource. Samples are collected at 1m intervals. • The geometry of the deposit is as a lateritic "capping" and as such the deposit is tested by the use of vertical drill holes placed in semi-equidistant locations across the top of the various plateau being tested. • On occasion the drilling did not penetrate through the total bauxite profile often due to high perched water table levels reducing drilling capacity. Areas underneath these shallow drill holes were not estimated and did not form part of the resource estimate presented.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No significant discovery is being reported. This is the continued exploration development of a known bauxite resource.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration assay results were used in the compilation of this Resource Estimate.
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.*	• As series of digestion analyses upon the bauxite ores within the Minim Martap Project 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 Minim Martap Project Resource will be directed towards undrilled plateau within the Makan Lease and some further infill drilling upon plateau 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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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 drill holes)
		• 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 Minim Martap Project Resource report in July 2019. A full review of all of the regional bauxite occurrences was completed, a review of site and staff protocols associated with sample collection and collation was completed as well as geological discussions associated with logging and bauxite interpretation. All regions tested had significant bauxite occurrences and the samples stored all showed the presence of high-quality gibbsite dominant bauxite. The geological staff all were competent and provided a lot of confidence through their knowledge and presentations of their work programs and outcomes. A site visit was also carried out to the sample preparation facilities and the standard in sample prep was high and met the standards expected to be able to classify the resource as JORC compliant.
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 visits and detailed drill hole interpretation by Mark Gifford and Julian Aldridge. All available drill hole 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 plateaus outside of drilled areas and is unlikely to materially affect the estimate. • The <35% Al_2O_3 and >10% SiO_2 drill hole assay sample grade boundaries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Al_2O_3 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 plateaus – within the Minim Martap licence the plateaus cover an approximate total area of 20km x 20km, with individual plateaus up to 1km wide, and 10km in length. In the Makan licence there is one plateau, approximately 1km x 1km in area. In the Ngaoundal licence there are 3 plateaus, approx.. total area of 1.5km x 1.5km. • All the plateaus are >35% Al_2O_3 mineralised generally between 6 - 10m thick, from surface. • There are multiple other plateaus 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*	• 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 subcelled to 12.5m x 12.5m x 2.5m. Average drill hole 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 plateaus in the NW of the Minim Martap licence, Domain 2 is the lower grade plateaus on the east side of the Minim Martap licence, Domain 3 is the plateaus in the Ngaoundal licence, and Domain 4 is the single plateau on the Makan licence. • Top cutting was carried out on the silica population to reduce the influence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	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 drill hole 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 Minim Martap project is a bauxite deposit. All exploration work and estimates have focused on bauxite and no emphasis has been placed on the presence of any other economic element. • Estimates of 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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% Al_2O_3), 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% Al_2O_3)
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*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Greenfields 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.	so as 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.*	• The bulk dry density of the ores was determined within the Cameroon Bauxite Project by sampling from the diamond core drilled solid core, measuring its length and width, weighing the dried sample prior to calculating the density value. This method is good at providing an approximation of the density values. A total of 167 density samples were reported within the resource report. A total of 8 Plateaux were tested, with the total samples from each ranging between 14 and 31, and often recovered from 3 individual drill holes. Most of the samples were taken from the upper 5m of the drill string, but there were some samples that were taken for >10m depth (though rare). The average dry density from all 167 samples was 1.88t/m^3 and when you used samples that were >42%Al_2O_3 the average density remained at 1.88t/m^3 for the 137 samples that formed the subset. The value of 1.8t/m^3 is considered a conservative value for the estimation of the bauxite present within the resource area. • No large bulk samples have been taken from the exploration area to date. • There are no various materials that require bulk density determinations outside of the existing bauxite which is a continuous surficial layer that forms under near identical settings across all regions.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>

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.

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The resource classification at the Minim Martap project was reviewed using the following criteria;

Search volume
Internal structure of the mineralised zone (whether visible)
Distance to samples (proxy for drill hole spacing)
Number of samples
Extrapolation of mineralisation

Mining Plus assessed and decided to apply the resource classification based on the search volume.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Resource Category</th><th rowspan="2">Assigned Value</th><th colspan="2">Drill Density</th><th rowspan="2">Pass</th></tr>
<tr><th>X</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>2</td><td><500m</td><td><500m</td><td>1 or 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>3</td><td>>500m</td><td>>500m</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unclassified</td><td>-</td><td>Extrapolated</td><td>Extrapolated</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

Measured Mineral Resource: The Minim Martap project has no areas suitable for classification as Measured resources, mainly based on the lack of understanding/ quantification of the Modifying Factors required for progress to reserve conversion.
Indicated Mineral Resource: The areas of the mineralised domains contained in search volume 1 or 2, and the drill hole spacing is a maximum of 250 – 500m. The zone is contained between drill holes, and not extrapolated out away from drill hole 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.

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<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>

The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.

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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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 of 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.