



20 September 2018

**Minim Martap Bauxite Project
 JORC (2012) Compliant Resource
 Update to Announcement Dated 4 September 2018**

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **JORC (2012) compliant resource of 550MT at an average grade of 45.5% total Al₂O₃ and total 2.06% SiO₂, comprising:**
 - **Indicated 88MT averaging 41.8% Al₂O₃ and 1.3% SiO₂**
 - **Inferred 466MT averaging 46.2% Al₂O₃ and 2.2% SiO₂**
- **Mineral Resource upgrade from JORC 2004 to JORC 2012 completed by SRK Consulting (Australasia).**
- **Potential to significantly increase resource tonnage with only 40% of available bauxite plateaux previously tested.**
- **Potential to target very high-grade bauxite zones on new plateaux and within the existing resources.**
- **The Minim Martap bauxite is suitable for processing in low temperature refineries.**

Canyon Resources Ltd (ASX: CAY) is pleased to announce the upgrade of the JORC (2004) resource for its Minim Bauxite Martap Project, Cameroon, to a JORC (2012) compliant resource.

Resource Class	Tonnes (million)	Total Al ₂ O ₃ (average)	Total SiO ₂ (average)	Permit	No of Plateaux
Indicated	88	41.8%	1.3%	Ngaoundal	3
Inferred	466	46.2%	2.2%	Minim Martap	11
Total	550	45.5%	2.06%		14

Table 1: Minim Martap Project Resource Statement

The upgrade to JORC 2012 status has been independently completed by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK).

Only approximately 40% of the available bauxite plateaux on the Minim Martap Project area have been tested to date, providing clear opportunity for Canyon to test additional new bauxite plateaux in the south of the Minim Martap permit and on the Makan permit.

The Minim Martap Project is a large scale, world class bauxite resource with potential to identify substantial very high-grade zones within the existing deposit and to significantly increase the scale of the total resource.

Canyon Resources Managing Director Phillip Gallagher said: “We are very pleased to announce such a substantial JORC 2012 compliant resource just four weeks after securing the Minim Martap Bauxite Project.

“The resource, more than half a billion tonnes of high-grade, low contaminant bauxite, is significant compared to other bauxite deposits globally.

“We have a pathway to increase the size of the deposit by drilling untested plateaux while targeting some of the very high-grade zones within the existing deposit.

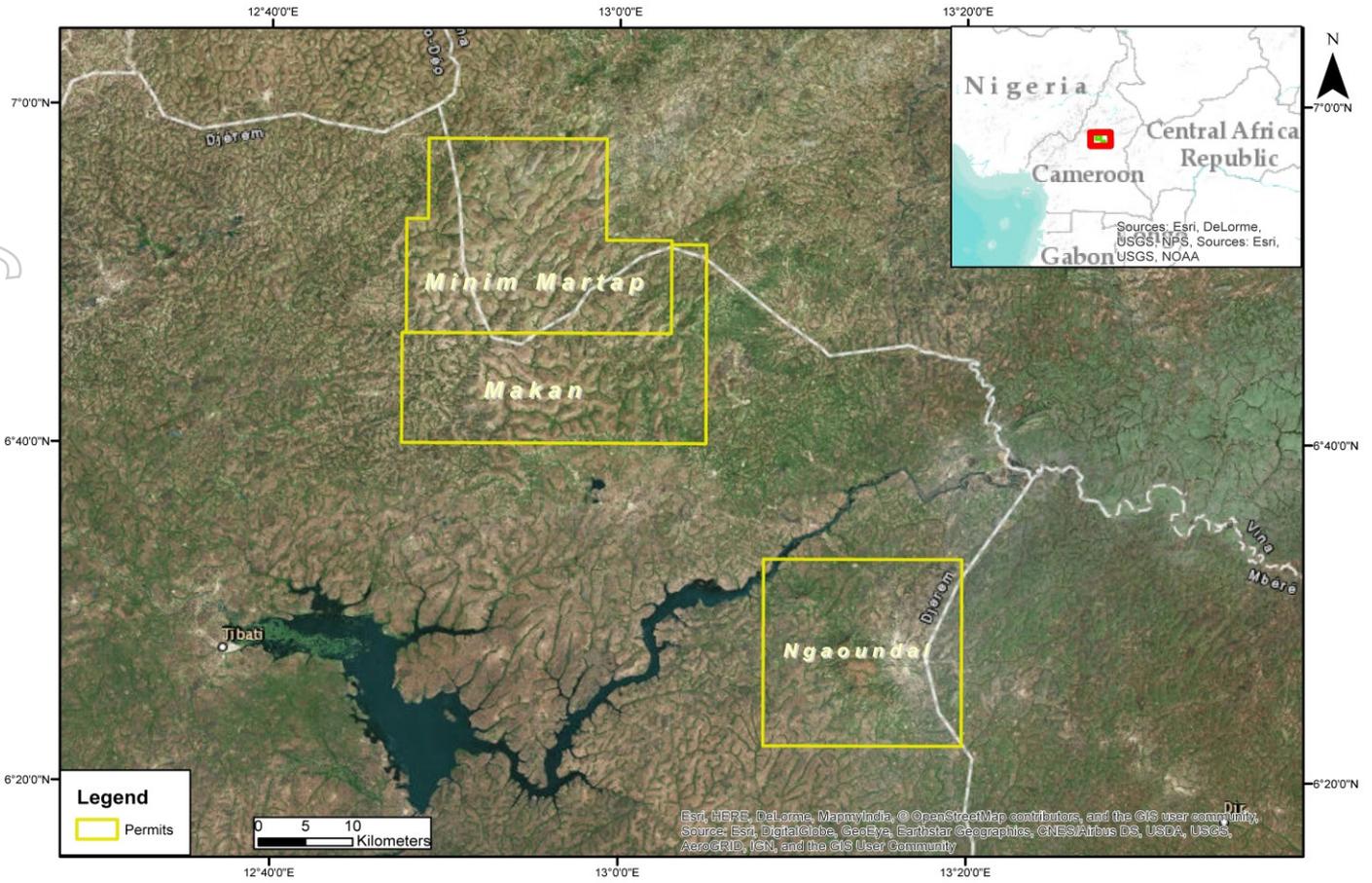
“We are focussed on developing Minim Martap into a long term, multi million tonne mining and export Project.”

The Mineral Resources on the Minim Martap Project were estimated on a plateau by plateau basis and the individual plateau Mineral Resources are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Minim Martap Project Mineral Resources Per Bauxite Plateau
(In situ, mining dilution and waste not considered)

Plateau	SPS Area m2	THICK m	Al2O3	Fe2O3	SiO2	TiO2	LOI	Auger Factor	Density	Volume m3	Tonnes	Auger Corrected Tonnes	Mine Cumulative Grades	Al2O3	Fe2O3	SiO2	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3 Av	SiO2 r
Danielle	7397117	8.6	44.8	23.3	1.6	4.5	24.8	0.977	1.8	63,772,748	114,790,946	112,150,754	112,150,754	41.79	23.26	1.57	4.52	24.77	41.46	1.06
Matilde	2077551	7.8	45.3	21.5	3.1	3.9	24.8	0.902	1.8	16,204,514	29,168,125	26,309,649	138,460,403	41.90	22.92	1.87	4.41	24.77	41.58	1.26
Simone	1985832	15.5	41.8	29.9	1.3	3.8	22.5	1.000	1.8	30,706,337	55,271,406	55,271,406	193,731,810	41.02	24.91	1.70	4.23	24.11	40.57	1.14
Alice	1906601	9.2	47.2	19.9	1.8	4.1	26.0	0.900	1.8	17,604,516	31,688,129	28,519,316	222,251,125	41.43	24.28	1.72	4.22	24.35	41.04	1.16
Judith	804161	15.4	42.0	29.4	1.4	3.9	22.5	1.000	1.8	12,396,771	22,314,188	22,314,188	244,565,313	41.20	24.74	1.68	4.19	24.18	40.78	1.13
Eulalie	1050734	7.5	41.7	28.3	2.7	3.6	22.3	0.900	1.8	7,838,865	14,109,957	12,688,961	257,264,274	41.08	24.92	1.73	4.16	24.09	40.64	1.17
Aurélie	891131	7.3	46.7	19.9	3.2	4.0	24.3	0.900	1.8	6,507,707	11,713,872	10,542,485	267,806,760	41.18	24.72	1.79	4.16	24.10	40.76	1.21
Bridget	396146	14.7	41.3	29.4	0.9	4.2	23.1	1.000	1.8	5,812,193	10,461,948	10,461,948	278,268,707	41.07	24.90	1.76	4.16	24.06	40.63	1.19
Yolande	2102573	8.3	46.0	23.7	2.3	3.9	23.7	0.900	1.8	17,400,660	31,321,188	28,189,069	306,457,776	41.25	24.78	1.81	4.14	24.03	40.84	1.22
Raymonde	4495695	9.1	49.2	19.0	2.1	4.2	25.0	0.905	1.8	40,854,099	73,537,378	66,551,327	373,009,108	45.13	23.75	1.86	4.14	24.21	41.85	1.26
Gilberte	2726681	8.2	42.7	26.1	3.1	3.8	22.4	0.900	1.8	22,407,785	40,334,012	36,300,611	409,309,714	41.92	23.96	1.97	4.11	24.05	41.60	1.33
Agnes	2319116	8.3	47.0	22.1	2.5	3.6	24.0	0.900	1.8	19,162,857	34,488,143	31,043,829	440,353,543	45.06	23.83	2.00	4.08	24.05	41.77	1.36
Beatrice	2814530	7.3	50.8	16.4	2.7	3.9	25.0	0.900	1.8	20,607,556	37,093,601	33,384,241	473,737,784	45.46	23.30	2.05	4.06	24.12	42.23	1.39
Gregorine	4680501	10.7	45.3	25.5	2.0	3.5	23.2	0.900	1.8	49,849,375	89,728,876	80,755,988	554,493,772	45.44	23.62	2.04	3.99	23.99	42.20	1.38

Figure 1: Location Map and Names of the Minim Martap Project Permits



Advancing the Project

Canyon is now implementing its development plan for Minim Martap. The immediate focus is to upgrade the existing access to the bauxite plateaux and commence drilling.

Canyon is currently preparing for the start of drilling and exploration works.

The next steps for the Company are:

- Complete upgrades to access tracks to the bauxite plateaux following the recent wet season.
- Finalise drilling program to target high grade plateaux resource upgrades and increase scale of total resource.
- Commence resource upgrade and exploration drilling
- Commence local community and stakeholder consultation

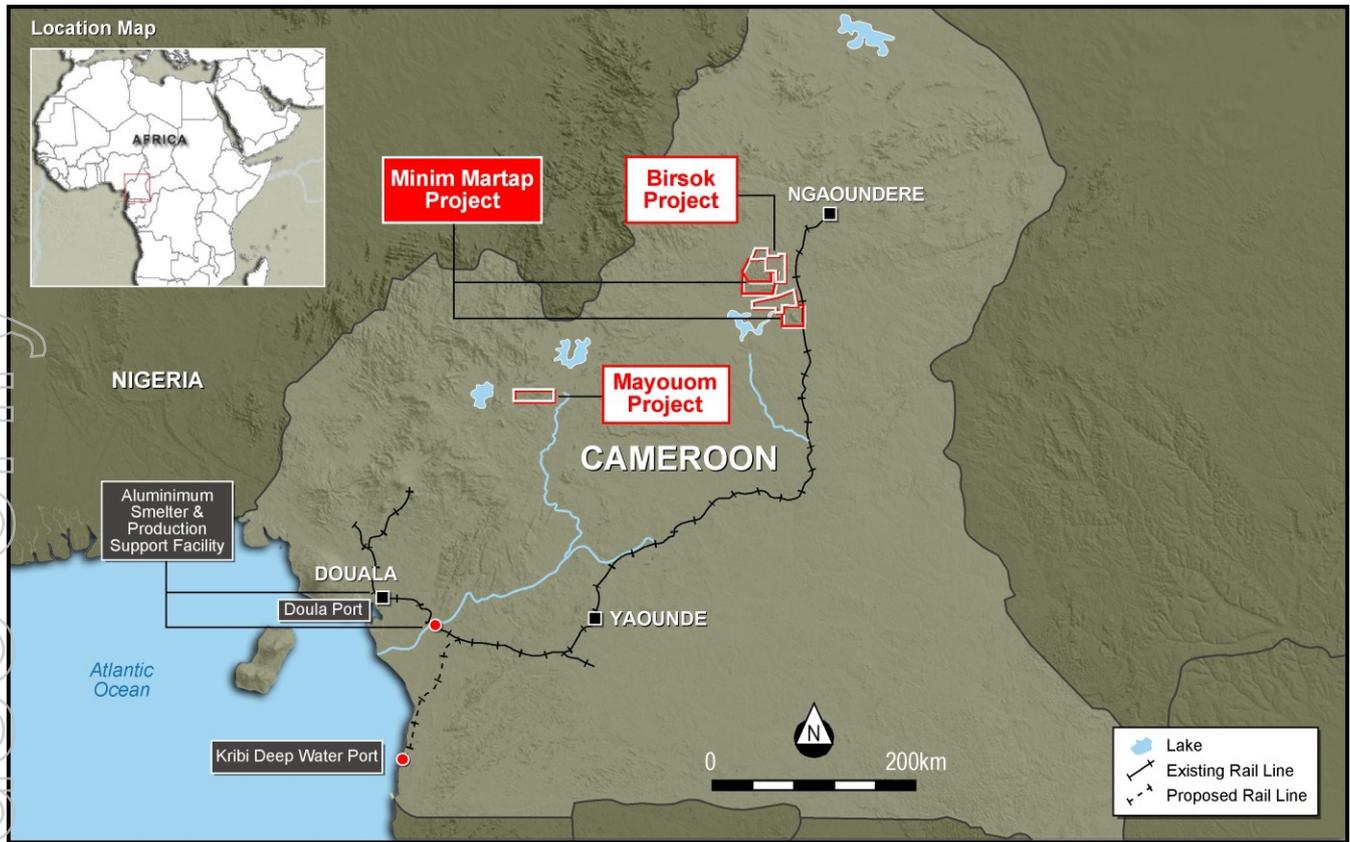


Figure 2: Location map of the Minim Martap and Birsok Bauxite Projects and the Mayouom Kaolin Project in Cameroon.

Listing Rule 5.8

For the purposes of Listing Rule 5.8, the Company provides the following information.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Minim Martap Project is a large-scale bauxite deposit located in the Adamawa region of Cameroon, alongside Canyon Resources existing Birsok Bauxite Project. The Minim Martap Project encompasses two deposits, namely the Ngaoundal and Minim Martap deposits, which are located within 25 km of each other.

The bauxite plateaus are remnants of an ancient large-scale plantation surface, forming on Cenozoic age basalt flows. The original surface is now deeply weathered with an iron-rich hard cap. This surface is deeply incised by streams, creating steep-sided valleys and the present-day topographic relief.

All the plateaus are highly dissected with hard ferruginous or bauxite caps of irregular shape and steep slopes, with 5 to 15 m-high sub-vertical cliffs (dependant on thickness of bauxite) surrounding the top of the plateau.

The collar locations of the drill holes are shown on **Figure 1**.

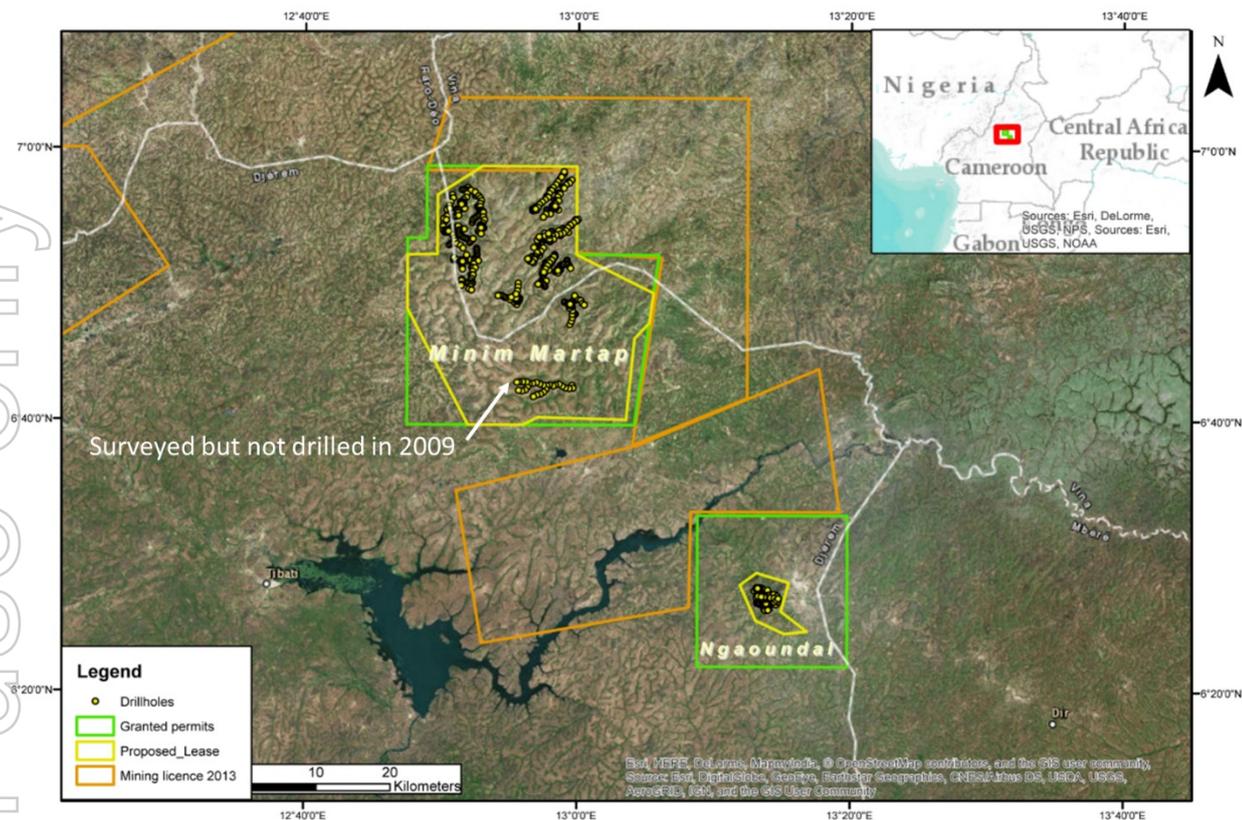


Figure 1: Drill hole collar locations

Bauxite mineralisation is restricted to plateau areas. The bauxite and weathering profile of Brigitte Plateau is shown in **Figure 2**.

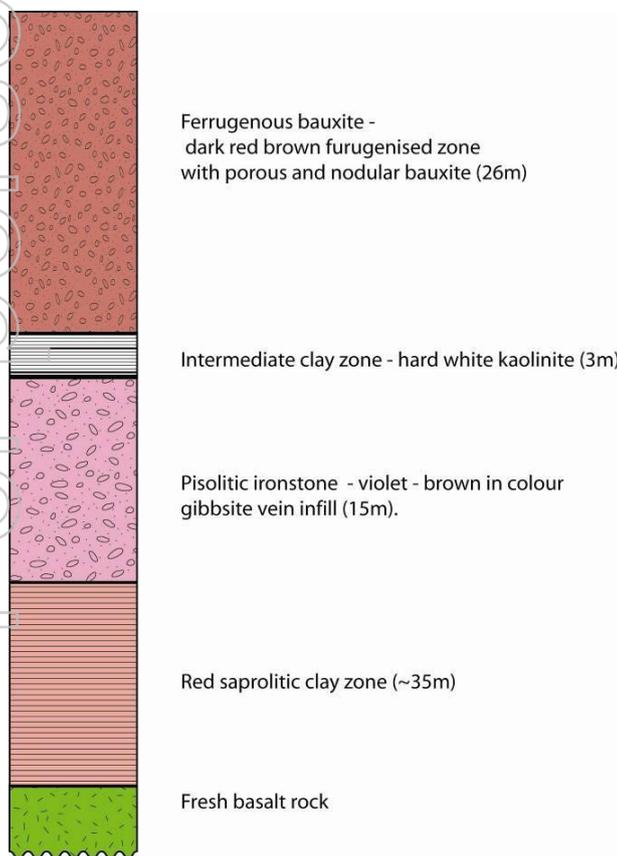


Figure 2: Bauxite and weathering profile of Brigitte Plateau

Sampling and Sub-Sampling

Sampling on a 1 m vertical basis was routinely undertaken. Core holes were drilled to support the auger and air core drilling. All sample splitting was undertaken in a valid manner to ensure representative subsamples were obtained.

Drilling Techniques and Logging

Core, auger and air core drilling techniques were used to evaluate the bauxite. All drilling was supervised by a competent qualified geologist at site who also undertook timely logging of each drill hole. Duplicate drillholes were selectively completed to understand repeatability limitations.

Drill sample recoveries were assessed, and high rates were always achieved. Bauxite, being a weathering derived mineralisation process, can have natural cavities in zones of hard mineralisation, however only a couple of such cases were identified.

Logging was both qualitative or quantitative in nature. Photographs were taken selectively to support the logging. All relevant intersections were logged. A competent qualified geologist at site undertook timely logging of each drill hole.

Criteria for Classification

Bauxite assessment is somewhat unique in that large numbers of samples are typically required for accurate deposit assessment. Core, chip and aircore samples were obtained during the drilling. The main basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories is the drill hole spacing and geostatistical study. Inferred Resources are typically described from the 250 x 500 m drilling and Indicated Resources from 125 x 250 m spacing. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors, i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade computations, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.

Data spacing was relevant and geostatistically assessed as appropriate for reporting of Exploration Results. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.

Samples were aggregated by weighted averages where required. Compositing was not used. The result appropriately reflects the Competent Persons view of the deposit.

Sample Analysis Methods

All sample splitting was undertaken in a valid manner to ensure representative subsamples were obtained. Many sampling techniques were applied to the different drilling samples from the auger, core and air core drilling comprised riffle splitting, cone and quartering and core cutting.

Drilling data comprises samples taken at one metre intervals and analysed by XRF for SiO₂, Al₂O₃, CaO, Fe₂O₃, K₂O, P₂O₅, TiO₂, MnO, ZrO₂, V₂O₅, LOI 1000 at BRDC and SiO₂, Al₂O₃, CaO, Fe₂O₃, K₂O, MgO, P₂O₅, TiO₂, MnO, Cr₂O₃, LOI 1000 at the Stewart Group laboratory. Checks of auger samples against core data show good correlation and no significant bias. Regular spaced sampling across the bauxite plateaus demonstrated good continuity of the bauxite thickness but significant grade variability.

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used was undertaken to a high standard by accredited laboratories. Repeat samples and duplicates were assessed and reported. Sample preparation was undertaken using accredited laboratories in Ireland, India and Australia.

The Stewart Group laboratory, Ireland, is an accredited public testing service and the laboratory complies with the necessary standards requirements. OMAC, the parent company, is accredited to ISO 17025 by the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB). INAB is a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement whose signatories include Canada, USA, Australia, South Africa, Japan, EU countries and many others.

Belgaum Research and Development Centre (BRDC) is ISO 9000 certified and is skilled in the analysis and testing of bauxite and alumina. The BRDC facility was originally set up by Alcan.

Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia is fully accredited and experienced in bauxite analysis. The Genalysis laboratory is certified to the ISO 9001 standard.

The sampling achieved unbiased and representative samples for a plateau style bauxite deposit. No sampling bias is considered to have occurred.

Estimation Methodology

Depths were adjusted for auger sampling errors. Current estimations are based on polygonal block models (100 and 250 m) with an overview check derived from area and average thickness. The key assumption is the lateral continuity of the bauxite and floor. The continuity was confirmed with 20 close spaced (50 m) drill holes and 3 core holes were drilled on each plateau to confirm the visual levels and check the open hole data. Geostatistical analysis of the plateaux enabled the grade range to be assessed and the result was found to be very similar to the results described by BRGM. Historical data from BRGM bauxite was not used for bulk density or moisture as the results of the test work indicated different values.

Reactive silica and available alumina were measured for drill hole composites compiled from the metre chemical analyses. A regression analysis was then used to determine the relationship between the chemical and reactive/available analyses. ABEA (Available Bayer Extractable Alumina) extraction temperature of 145oC and an MEA (Maximum Extractable Alumina) extraction temperature of 235oC were used.

Cut-off Grades

The basis of the cut-off grade(s) and quality parameters for bauxite are complex as the commodity value depends upon many factors. The total chemical cut-offs applied to the vertical profile were based on several ranges. Overall, total silica was targeted at <3% and total alumina >30%. For high alumina plateaux, total silica <5% was used when the total alumina was >50%. These cut-off values align with the natural character of the bauxite profiles on the plateaux included in this Resource assessment such that the bauxite layer of the profile is widely developed on each plateau reported to contain a Resource. The non-uniform grade profiles mean there should be capacity to improve the Resource grade by selective mining. A final block model cut-off could be used to determine and plan extraction of a high-grade component of the Resource.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

Bauxite mining in the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal leases is assumed to be a truck and shovel operation although continuous miners would be useful for selective grade mining control. Removal of the thin overburden will likely be done by bulldozers. Pit development will enable working faces to incorporate a range of grade estimates helping to ensure stable ROM production. Pit size and blending will depend on close spaced drilling. Overburden and floor dilution should be minimal as the cores and open hole log descriptions to date have demonstrated good visual control will be possible. Mining factors have been applied to the current Resources. Bulk sampling and reconciliation of a trial pit during the pre-mine development are viewed as the next steps to address these issues.

Based on the detailed chemical analyses, reactive silica and available alumina data it is possible to assess the metallurgical amenability. No major metallurgical issues are envisaged. Although TOC (Total Organic Carbon) has not yet been assessed this is known to generally not be a problem in these deposits and this is assumed to be the case for the bauxite Resource described herein.

The Resources reported do not include losses or dilution. In summary, it has been allowed that 0.3 m of waste will be stripped from all the bauxite causing a loss of 3.7% of the Mineral Resource. In certain areas, there is also some low-grade overburden to strip, but this has not been incorporated into the Resource, so does not contribute to losses. Where a grade drop-off below cut-off is noticed in any drillhole, that sample and all below it have been excluded from the Mineral Resource. This means that, on average, 0.5 m of bauxite has already been excluded from the Mineral Resource during modelling.

Minimal waste and process residue disposal is required for DSO bauxite. The potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation will likely be negligible.

The Minim Martap Project

The Minim Martap Project is located in the Adamawa region of Cameroon, alongside Canyon's existing Birsok Bauxite Project. The Minim Martap Project encompasses two deposits, namely the Nguouandal and Minim Martap deposits, which are located within 25km of each other. The total area of the permits is 1349 km².

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.

Competent Person Statement

The Resources information in this ASX release is based on, and fairly represents, data and supporting documentation prepared by, or under the supervision, of Dr Bruce McConachie. Dr McConachie is an Associate Principal Consultant of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd based in Brisbane and has a PhD (Geology) from QUT and is a member of AusIMM, AAPG and SPE. The Resources information in this ASX announcement was issued with the prior written consent of Dr McConachie in the form and context in which it appears.

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4 Check list for JORC Code (2012) Reporting Compliance

A check list for JORC Code 2004 compliance was formulated at the time of the SRK work in 2009 and much of this information is applicable to reporting under the JORC Code (2012).

The principle basis of the JORC Code (2012) remains the same as for JORC Code (2004) specifically Transparency, Materiality and Competence.

- Transparency requires that the reader of a Public Report is provided with sufficient information, the presentation of which is clear and unambiguous, to understand the report and not be misled by this information or by omission of material information that is known to the Competent Person.
- Materiality requires that a Public Report contains all the relevant information that investors and their professional advisers would reasonably require, and reasonably expect to find in the report, for the purpose of making a reasoned and balanced judgement regarding the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves being reported. Where relevant information is not supplied an explanation must be provided to justify its exclusion.
- Competence requires that the Public Report be based on work that is the responsibility of suitably qualified and experienced persons who are subject to an enforceable professional code of ethics (the Competent Person).

Table 4-1: Check list for JORC Code compliance

Geological interpretation	Drilling data comprises samples taken at one metre intervals and analysed by XRF for SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , CaO, Fe ₂ O ₃ , K ₂ O, P ₂ O ₅ , TiO ₂ , MnO, ZrO ₂ , V ₂ O ₅ , LOI 1000 at BRDC and SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , CaO, Fe ₂ O ₃ , K ₂ O, MgO, P ₂ O ₅ , TiO ₂ , MnO, Cr ₂ O ₃ , LOI 1000 at the Stewart Group laboratory. Checks of auger samples against core data show good correlation and no significant bias. Regular spaced sampling across the bauxite plateaus demonstrated good continuity of the bauxite thickness but significant grade variability. Depths were adjusted for auger sampling errors.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Current estimations are based on polygonal block models (100 and 250 m) with an overview check derived from area and average thickness. The key assumption is the lateral continuity of the bauxite and floor. The continuity was confirmed with 20 close spaced (50 m) drill holes and 3 core holes were drilled on each plateau to confirm the visual levels and check the open hole data. Geostatistical analysis of the plateaux enabled the grade range to be assessed and the result was found to be very similar to the results described by BRGM. Historical data from BRGM bauxite was not used for bulk density or moisture as the results of the test work indicated different values. Reactive silica and available alumina were measured for drill hole composites compiled from the metre chemical analyses. A regression analysis was then used to determine the relationship between the chemical and reactive/available analyses. ABEA (Available Bayer Extractable Alumina) extraction temperature of 145°C and an MEA (Maximum Extractable Alumina) extraction temperature of 235°C were used.
Cut-off grades or parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) and quality parameters for bauxite are complex as the commodity value depends upon many factors. The total chemical cut-offs applied to the vertical profile were based on several ranges. Overall, total silica was targeted at <3% and total alumina >30%. For high alumina plateaux, total silica <5% was used when the total alumina was >50%. These cut-off values align with the natural character of the bauxite profiles on the plateaux included in this Resource assessment such that the bauxite layer of the profile is widely developed on each plateau reported to contain a Resource. The non-uniform grade profiles mean there should be capacity to improve the Resource grade by selective mining. A final block model cut-off could be used to determine and plan extraction of a high-grade component of the Resource.

Mining factors or assumptions	Bauxite mining in the Minim Martap and Ngaoundal leases is assumed to be a truck and shovel operation. Removal of the thin overburden will likely be done by bulldozer. Pit development will enable working faces to incorporate a range of grade estimates helping to ensure stable ROM production. Pit size and blending will depend on close spaced drilling. Overburden and floor dilution should be minimal as the cores and open hole log descriptions to date have demonstrated good visual control will be possible. Mining factors have been applied to the current Resources. Bulk sampling and reconciliation of a trial pit during the pre-mine development are viewed as the next steps to address these issues.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Based on the detailed chemical analyses, reactive silica and available alumina data it is possible to assess the metallurgical amenability. No major metallurgical issues are envisaged. Although TOC (Total Organic Carbon) has not yet been assessed this is known to generally not be a problem in these deposits and this is assumed to be the case for the bauxite Resource described herein.
Tonnage factors (in situ bulk densities)	The in situ bulk density was measured at average 1.8 t/m ³ and this value has been used across the deposit. The Resource assessment is based on one metre samples of vertical drill holes typically 10 to maximum 60 m deep. The samples were riffle or rotary split and rigorously treated to ensure representativeness of the final 100 g sample submitted for analysis. Because the bauxite will be utilized raw and not beneficiated only small representative duplicates have been retained. All cores were split and half core samples have been stored for future reference
Classification	The main basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories is the drill hole spacing and geostatistical study. Inferred Resources are typically described from the 250 x 500 m drilling and Indicated Resources from 125 x 250 m spacing. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors, i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade computations, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. The result appropriately reflects the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	The results of the drilling program and the estimated Resources have been peer reviewed internally and checked. The laboratory work was cross checked.

Because the 2009 SRK Resources assessment report (McConachie et al., 2009) was made public by Canyon Resources, SRK considers that the details supporting the data collection, estimation and resource classification are clearly documented and readily available in that report to support the classification and reporting of the Mineral Resource in compliance with the JORC Code (2012). SRK notes that the 20 Appendices contain the raw data.

SRK notes that the 2009 Resource assessment report was only one of three reports by SRK on the deposit and aspects of the SRK geology and mining reports produced in 2009 (but not made public) also support the JORC Code (2012) basis of reporting. Where required information from those reports is provided in the check list summary **Tables 4-2 to 4-4** below.

In addition to the 2009 Resource assessment report available publicly, additional information to support the reporting of the Mineral Resource under JORC Code (2012) is summarised in **Tables 4-2 to 4-4** below.

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Table 4-2: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling was appropriate to the scale and continuity of the deposit. Check samples blind samples and repeat samples were undertaken to ensure validity of the work and assays. Sampling on a 1 m vertical basis was routinely undertaken. Core holes were drilled to support the auger and reverse circulation drilling. All sample splitting was undertaken in a valid manner to ensure representative subsamples were obtained.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core, auger and reverse circulation drilling were used. All drilling was supervised by a competent qualified geologist at site who also undertook timely logging of each drill hole. Duplicate drillholes were selectively completed to understand repeatability limitations.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery was assessed, and high rates were always achieved. Bauxite being a weathering derived mineralisation process can have natural cavities in zones of hard mineralisation, however only a couple of such cases were identified.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bauxite assessment is somewhat unique in that large numbers of samples are typically required for accurate deposit assessment. Core, chip and aircore samples were obtained during the drilling. Logging was both qualitative or quantitative in nature. Photographs were taken selectively to support the logging. All relevant intersections were logged. A competent qualified geologist at site undertook timely logging of each drill hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample splitting was undertaken in a valid manner to ensure representative subsamples were obtained. The many techniques applied are detailed in the released Resource assessment report (McConachie et al., 2009). These comprised riffle splitting, cone and quartering and core cutting.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used was undertaken to a high standard by accredited laboratories. Repeat samples and duplicates were assessed and reported. Sample preparation was undertaken using accredited laboratories in Ireland, India and Australia Stewart Group, Ireland, is an accredited public testing service and the laboratory complies with the necessary standards requirements. OMAC, the parent company, is accredited to ISO 17025 by the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB). INAB is a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement whose signatories include Canada, USA, Australia, South Africa, Japan, EU countries and many others. Belgaum Research and Development Centre (BRDC) is ISO 9000 certified and is skilled in the analysis and testing of bauxite and alumina. The BRDC facility was originally set up by Alcan. Genalysis, Perth, Western Australia is fully accredited and experienced in bauxite analysis. The Genalysis laboratory is certified to the ISO 9001 standard.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections was undertaken. Twinned holes were assessed. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols was routinely undertaken. Slight and insignificant variations in assay data were identified.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All plateau survey data for the work completed has been collected by a local Cameroon company SIMA subcontracted to the drilling contractor Labogénie The co-ordinates for field data were collected in latitude / longitude and then projected into UTM Zone 33N co-ordinate system with a WGS84 datum using ArcGIS v9.3.1. ArcGIS v 9.3.1 with Spatial Analyst extension software was used for all the analysis and plotting of topographic and drill hole data. Topographic control was derived from local elevation data and satellite assessment.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing was relevant and geostatistically assessed as appropriate for reporting of Exploration Results. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Samples were aggregated by weighted averages where required. Compositing was not used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling achieved unbiased and representative samples for a plateau style bauxite deposit. No sampling bias is considered to have occurred.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were securely stored and this was documented by inventories undertaken throughout the work program.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were undertaken by competent independent persons, the main project audit was undertaken by Dominique Louis Butty, a director of Butty Herinckx & Partners geological and mining consultants, and a member of the European Federation of Geologists. <p>Mr. Dominique L. Butty, Butty Herinckx & Partners BV Switzerland dbutty@bluewin.ch</p>

Table 4-3: Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRK has sighted the lease documents of Canyon Resources Limited. • Canyon Resources has successfully operated in Cameroon for many years.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties was done. The work undertaken by SRK did not rely on any previous assessment data.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit type comprises plateau bauxite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes is provided in the released report (McConachie et al., 2009)
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting averaging techniques and geostatistics were used throughout the assessment to ensure valid results were obtained.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plateau bauxites are tabular deposits and are appropriately assessed in the manner undertaken. Sampling and spacings were aligned to the available drill rig types, equipment and terrain.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts were reported. These included, plan views of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views (McConachie et al., 2009).
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative reporting of the data was made to avoid misleading reporting of the Exploration Results. The raw data is voluminous and contained in 20 Appendices to the report of McConachie (2009).
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological observations; geophysical survey results; bulk pit descriptions and metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater observations, geotechnical and rock characteristics were all reported (McConachie et al., 2009).
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work for lateral extensions were reported in McConachie et al. (2009). Apart from the known Resources, the southern Minim Martap Plateaux offer some scope for additional bauxite. Satellite image mapping has enabled the definition of about 659 plateau areas, but many are very small. • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, were reported in McConachie et al. (2009).

Table 4-3: Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRK has sighted the lease documents of Canyon Resources Limited. • Canyon Resources has successfully operated in Cameroon for many years.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties was done. The work undertaken by SRK did not rely on any previous assessment data.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit type comprises plateau bauxite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes is provided in the released report (McConachie et al., 2009)
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting averaging techniques and geostatistics were used throughout the assessment to ensure valid results were obtained.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plateau bauxites are tabular deposits and are appropriately assessed in the manner undertaken. Sampling and spacings were aligned to the available drill rig types, equipment and terrain.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts were reported. These included, plan views of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views (McConachie et al., 2009).
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative reporting of the data was made to avoid misleading reporting of the Exploration Results. The raw data is voluminous and contained in 20 Appendices to the report of McConachie (2009).
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological observations; geophysical survey results; bulk pit descriptions and metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater observations, geotechnical and rock characteristics were all reported (McConachie et al., 2009).
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work for lateral extensions were reported in McConachie et al. (2009). Apart from the known Resources, the southern Minim Martap Plateaux offer some scope for additional bauxite. Satellite image mapping has enabled the definition of about 659 plateau areas, but many are very small. • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, were reported in McConachie et al. (2009).

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Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade and quality parameters applied is detailed in the released report (McConachie et al. ;2009). The basis of the cut-off grade(s) and quality parameters for bauxite are complex as the commodity value depends upon many factors. The total chemical cut-offs applied to the vertical profile were based on several ranges. Overall, total silica was targeted at <3% and total alumina >30%. For high alumina plateaux, total silica <5% was used when the total alumina was >50%. These cut-off values align with the natural character of the bauxite profiles on the plateaux included in this Resource assessment such that the bauxite layer of the profile is widely developed on each plateau reported to contain a Resource. The non-uniform grade profiles mean there should be capacity to improve the Resource grade by selective mining. A final block model cut-off could be used to determine and plan extraction of a high-grade component of the Resource.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and mining dilution and losses were all assessed in the 2009 SRK reports. The Resources reported do not include losses or dilution. In summary, it has been allowed that 0.3 m of waste will be stripped from all the bauxite causing a loss of 3.7% of the Mineral Resource. In certain areas, there is also some low-grade overburden to strip, but this has not been incorporated into the Resource, so does not contribute to losses. Where a grade drop-off below cut-off is noticed in any drillhole, that sample and all below it have been excluded from the Mineral Resource. This means that, on average, 0.5 m of bauxite has already been excluded from the Mineral Resource during modelling.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum metallurgical treatment is required for DSO bauxite. Appropriate metallurgical assumptions were made to enable full processing of the bauxite ore to produce alumina. These are applicable both at site and for a remote processing facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal waste and process residue disposal is required for DSO bauxite. The potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation will likely be negligible. Consideration of these potential environmental impacts is detailed in the released report (McConachie et al., 2009).

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Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk density was determined, and the method used, is detailed in the released report. Several approaches were used to assess the in situ dry bauxite density and the moisture content. These comprised principally dry density measurements on HQ core conducted in the field and at the laboratory of Labogenie in Yaounde plus measurement of wet bauxite from two aircore drillholes drilled, at the side and edge of the Simone Plateau. • The bulk density for bulk material must be measured by methods that adequately accounted for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between mineralised and laterite zones within the deposit. At a 2.5% relative standard deviation it means that within the 95% confidence interval the hole average bulk density could vary from about 1.77 to 1.83 t/m³. This seems a narrow range, but it is based on a reasonable quantity of measured data and there is no evidence of bias. • The assumptions for bulk density estimation are detailed in the released report. The density value is considered reasonable for the deposit but further work could provide a more reliable estimate although a deposit average variation of greater than ± 0.1 is considered unlikely. Previously, the dry bulk density has always been assumed to be 2.2 t/m³ as was reported by BRGM (Bardosy and Alva, 1990) and used by Gsell (1984) to calculate the Resources. <p>The major issues with the density work can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moisture is assumed to be nil (Measured densities were sun dried in the field and oven dried at Labogenie); • Broken core was not measured – fractures and vugs may be more common; • Fewer samples were available in particular cores; • Losses and washouts were possible in particular lithofacies; and. • Distribution of lithofacies is not currently defined. • In the authors opinion the density of 1.8 t/m³ is reasonable for this kind on vuggy but competent material. The density range of dry bauxites varies typically from 1.3 to 2.0 t/m³ with a maximum range of about 1.1 to 2.2 t/m³.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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Audits or reviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An audit reviews of Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken. The review indicated agreement with the 2009 SRK Resource assessment. Audits or reviews were undertaken by competent independent persons, the main project audit was undertaken by Dominique Louis Butty, a director of Butty Herinckx & Partners geological and mining consultants, and a member of the European Federation of Geologists. Mr. Dominique L. Butty, Butty Herinckx & Partners BV Switzerland dbutty@bluewin.ch
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach deemed appropriate by the Competent Person is incorporated in the released report. The application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the Resource within stated confidence limits was also undertaken and reported. The statement relates to a global estimate and local estimates made on a plateau by plateau basis. The relevant tonnages are applicable to both technical and economic evaluation. The procedures and assumptions used are stated in the released report. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence for Inferred and Indicated Resources of the estimates were assessed and are described in the released report.

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Appendix A: Competent Person's Consent Form

Companies reporting Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are reminded that while a public report is the responsibility of the company acting through its Board of Directors, Clause 9 requires that any such report 'must be based on, and fairly reflect the information and supporting documentation prepared by a Competent Person or Persons'. Clause 9 also requires that the 'report shall be issued with the prior written consent of the Competent Person or Persons as to the form and context in which it appears'.

In order to assist Competent Persons and companies to comply with these requirements, and to emphasise the need for companies to obtain the prior written consent of each Competent Person for their material to be included in the form and context in which it appears in the public report, ASX, together with JORC, have developed a Competent Person's Consent Form that incorporates the requirements of the JORC Code.

The completion of a consent form, whether in the format provided or in an equivalent form, is recommended as good practice and provides readily available evidence that the required prior written consent has been obtained.

Having the consent form witnessed by a peer professional society member is considered leading practice and is strongly encouraged.

The Competent Person's Consent Form(s), or other evidence of the Competent Person's written consent, should be retained by the company and the Competent Person to ensure that the written consent can be promptly provided if required.

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**Competent Person's Consent Form**

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

STATEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES JORC CODE 2012

(Insert name or heading of Report to be publicly released) ('Report')

SRK CONSULTING (AUSTRALASIA) PTY LTD

(Insert name of company releasing the Report)

MINIM MARTAP AND NGAOUNDAL PROJECT

(Insert name of the deposit to which the Report refers)

If there is insufficient space, complete the following sheet and sign it in the same manner as this original sheet.

3 September 2018

(Date of Report)

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Statement

I/We,

Dr Bruce Alan McConachie

(Insert full name(s))

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am an Associate Consultant working for

SRK CONSULTING (AUSTRALASIA) PTY LTD

(Insert company name)

and have been engaged by

CANYON RESOURCES LIMITED

(Insert company name)

to prepare the documentation for

MINIM MARTAP AND NGAOUNDAL PROJECT

(Insert deposit name)

on which the Report is based, for the period ended

3 September 2018

(Insert date of Resource/Reserve statement)

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves (*select as appropriate*).

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Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

CANYON RESOURCES LIMITED

(Insert reporting company name)



03/09/2018

Signature of Competent
Person

Date:

AusIMM

103509

Professional Membership:
(insert organisation
name)

Membership Number:



Mark Noppe - Brisbane

Signature of Witness:

Print Witness Name and
Residence: (e.g. town/suburb)

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Additional deposits covered by the Report for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

N/A

Additional Reports related to the deposit for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

N/A



Signature of Competent Person

AusIMM _____

Professional Membership: (insert organisation name)



Signature of Witness:

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