Carnaby

MOUNT HOPE DISCOVERY

75m @ 1.7% COPPER

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a copper gold discovery at Mount Hope and an exploration update for the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

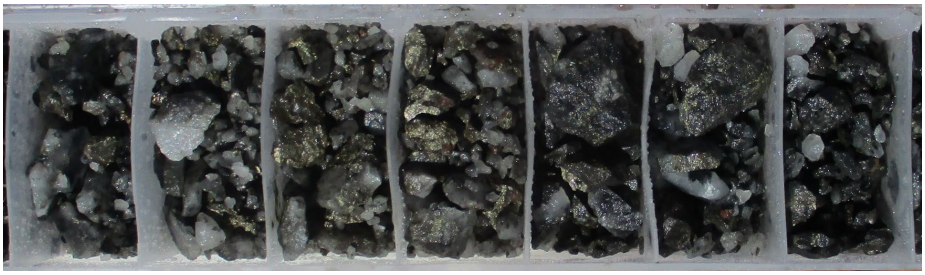
Highlights

Mount Hope North Prospect:

- **MHRC025 results have confirmed a significant discovery;**
  - **75m @ 1.7% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 221m**
- **Diamond tail extension of MHRC024 (renamed to MHDD024) which intersected 24m of copper sulphide mineralisation to bottom of hole (See ASX release 18 August 2022), has intersected an additional 14m of copper sulphides in core, including a 0.6m vein with semi massive copper sulphides (RESULTS PENDING) (see photo below).**

Mount Hope Central Prospect:

- **MHRC007 has intersected 46m of strong copper sulphide mineralisation beneath the historical open pit workings (RESULTS PENDING) (photo below).**



The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"The outstanding drill result of **75m @ 1.7% copper** in MHRC025 is the first indication that we are dealing with another significant copper gold discovery at Mount Hope to add to our Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny discoveries. These results confirm our belief that the >10 km Nil Desperandum to Mount Hope IOCG corridor is a very special belt where IP geophysics is working exceptionally well assisting our search for more new discoveries."

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ASX Announcement

7 September 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 144.6M

Market Cap (@ 83 cents) $120M

Cash $18.3M[1]

[1]As of 30 June 2022

Board and Management

Peter Bowler, Non-Exec Chairman

Rob Watkins, Managing Director

Greg Barrett, Non-Exec Director & Company Secretary

Paul Payne, Non-Exec Director

Company Highlights

- Proven and highly credentialed management team
- Tight capital structure and strong cash position
- Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny Iron Oxide Copper Gold discoveries within the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, Mt Isa inlier, Queensland.
- Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, numerous camp scale IOCG deposits over 1,022 km^2 of tenure
- Projects near to De Grey's Hemi gold discovery on 442 km^2 of highly prospective tenure
- 100% ownership of the Tick Hill Gold Project (granted ML's) in Qld, historically one of Australia highest grade and most profitable gold mines producing 511 koz at 22 g/t gold

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GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

Exploration at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project is currently focussed on the Mount Hope Prospect where a new, very significant discovery has been made which is detailed below.

The Mount Hope discovery is the third significant discovery by Carnaby since it first announced the Nil Desperandum discovery in December 2021. Mount Hope is located within a greater than 10km long structurally controlled IOCG corridor where IP geophysics is leading the way in vectoring directly to copper gold sulphide mineralisation. The potential for additional discoveries along the corridor is considered to be very high given the magnitude of the new IP anomalies that are yet to be drilled at Shamrock, Lady Don and Lady Fanny North Prospects (See ASX releases 23 June & 18 August 2022).

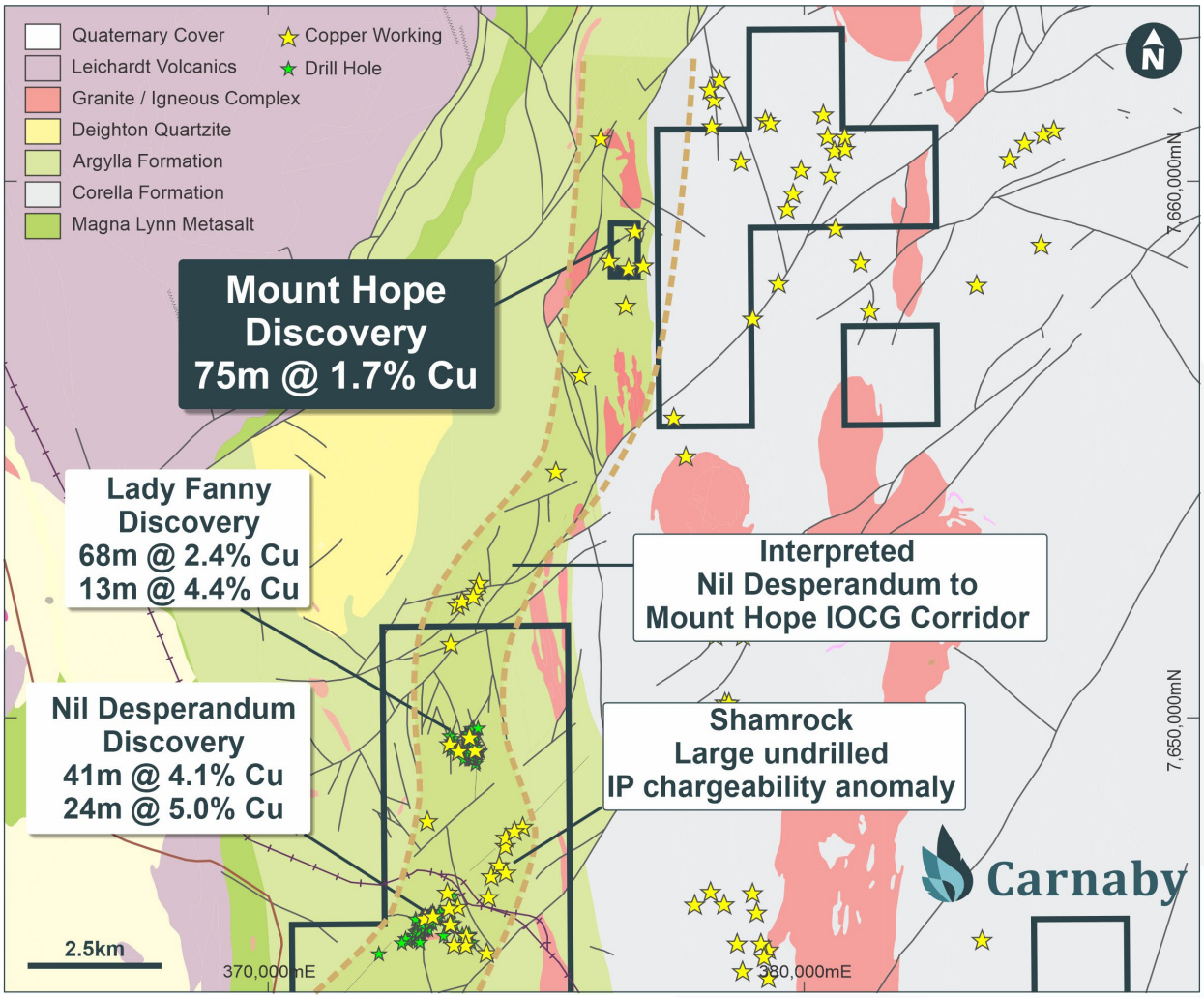

Figure 1. Mount Hope, Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny IOCG corridor plan.

Reverse Circulation **(RC)** and diamond core tail (**DD**) drilling at Mount Hope targeting IP chargeability anomalies below the historical open pit has continued to intersect highly

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encouraging quartz copper sulphide mineralisation over broad widths, with results pending from numerous holes while both RC and DD drilling are continuing.

MOUNT HOPE NORTH PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

The controls and host of the copper gold mineralisation at Mount Hope North is at a very early level of understanding due to the lack of publicly available records of any previous historical drilling and lack of exposure within the historical open pits that were mined in the late 1960's to early 1970's.

Preliminary observations from the first diamond tail indicate that the broad copper gold mineralisation intersected in MHRC025 and MHDD024 occurs as quartz chalcopyrite vein and disseminated style overprinting an intensely silicified intrusion contact, which grades into an intensely potassic altered intrusion.

The first three drill results have been received from Mount Hope North confirming a very significant discovery as detailed below.

MHRC025

Results have been received from RC drill hole MHRC025 which intersected a 75m downhole zone of strong quartz copper sulphide mineralisation (See ASX release 18 August 2022).

Assay results from MHRC025 have outlined a very broad and high-grade zone of;

MHRC025 75m @ 1.7% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 221m

Including 53m @ 1.9% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 221m

The mineralisation in MHRC025 consists of quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite vein style mineralisation associated with a steeply southeast dipping vein structure intersecting with an intensely altered intrusion (Figure 2).

The result in MHRC025 is completely open and undrilled to the north and at depth with results pending from up dip holes. Drilling is about to be completed to the north of MHRC025 which will test whether the quartz copper sulphide mineralisation intersected in MHRC025 is in fact the down plunge extension of the Mount Hope North open pit.

Immediately to the south, MHDD024 has just intersected the same vein mineralisation with results pending (see description below).

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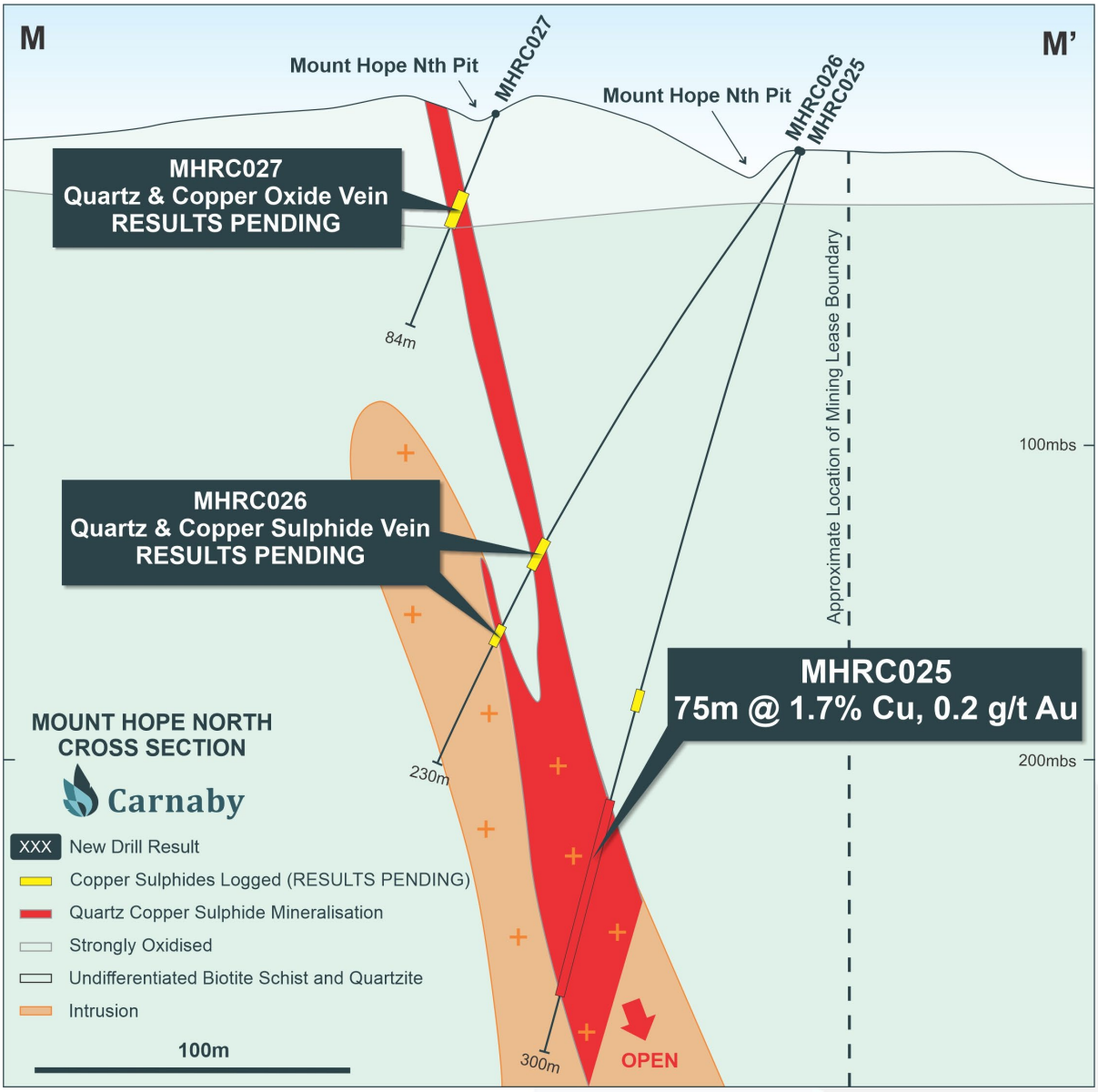

Figure 2. Mount Hope North MHRC025 drill cross section.

MHDD024

MHDD024 was collared 20m northeast of the strong L10240 IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 3). As reported on 18 August 2022, the hole intersected two zones of **strong quartz copper sulphide mineralisation which were intersected over 8m and 24m intervals to bottom of hole which ended in strong copper sulphide mineralisation** at 300m (Results Pending).

MHDD024 was extended with a diamond core tail and intersected a further **14m of quartz copper sulphide mineralisation including a ~0.6m vein with semi massive to massive copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) mineralisation** (Results Pending) (see photos below). The

total copper sulphide mineralised zone intersected in MHDD024 is a **38m downhole intersection (Results Pending)**.

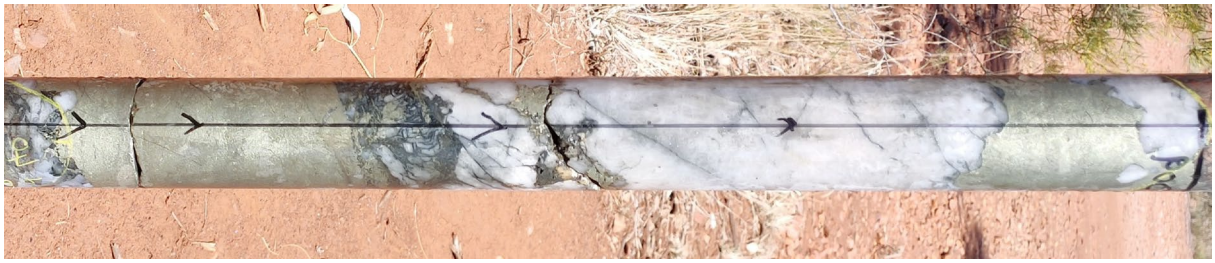

Photo 1. MHDD024 diamond core showing quartz chalcopyrite from 308.45-309m.

Photo 2. MHDD024 core showing quartz chalcopyrite vein and intense potassic wall rock alteration with stringer and disseminated chalcopyrite from 308.9-309.1m.

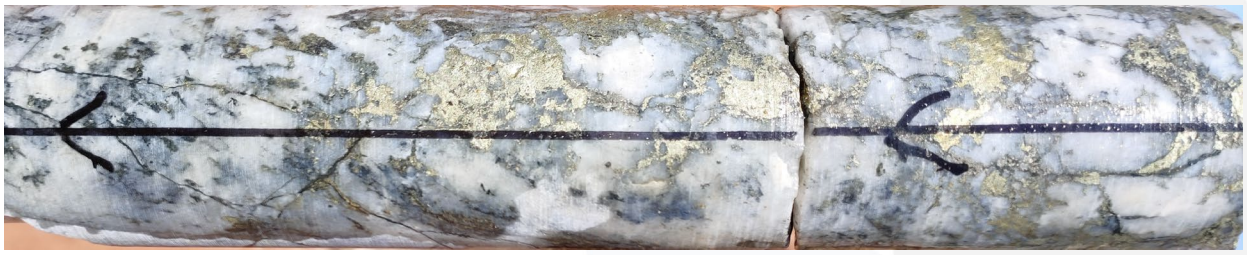

Photo 3. MHDD024 diamond core showing copper sulphides from 300-300.3m.

MHRC023

Results have been received from the first hole at Mount Hope North drilled approximately 20m south of a large IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 3). Results include;

MHRC023	**13m @ 1.0% copper, 0.03 g/t gold from 188m**
Including	**6m @ 1.5% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 195m**

The result in MHRC023 is interpreted to be from a hanging wall vein structure also intersected in MHDD024 from 181 to 189m but not from the main mineralised structure intersected lower down the hole in MHDD024 to the north. MHRC023 did intersect quartz veining with minor copper sulphide at the bottom of hole which is currently being targeted with a diamond tail.

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MHRC030

MHRC030 was drilled on the western edge of the Mount Hope North historical open pit and intersected minor quartz copper sulphide mineralisation (Appendix 1, Table 1).

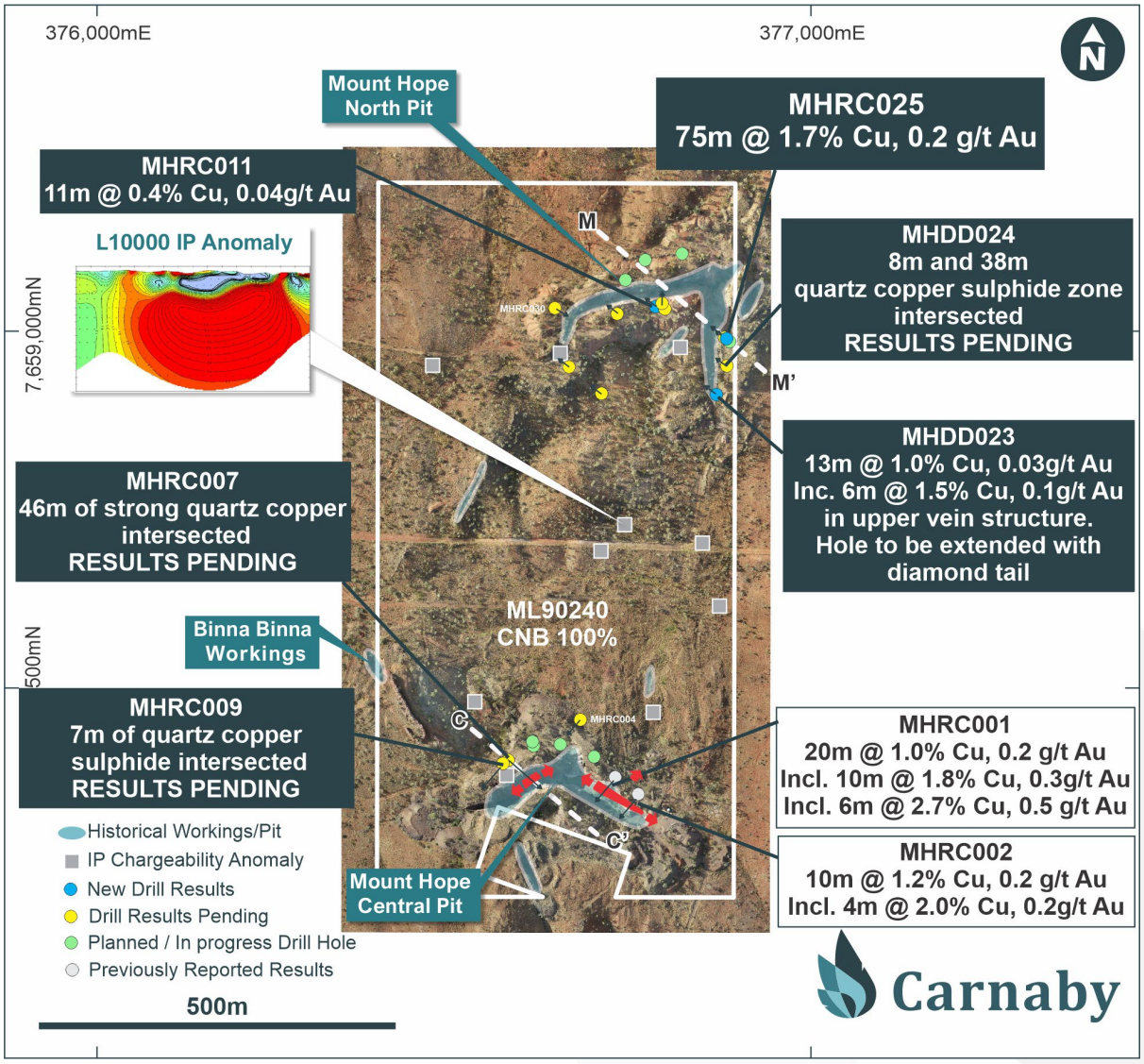

Figure 3. Mount Hope Plan Showing Location of New Drill Results.

MOUNT HOPE CENTRAL PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

RC drilling at Mount Hope has also intersected very significant broad zones of quartz copper sulphide mineralisation at the Mount Hope Central Prospect with further drilling in progress and results pending.

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To date, only the first two drill hole results have been received from the Mount Hope Central Prospect from the shallower eastern edge of the historical open pit. Both holes intersected significant copper gold mineralisation (See ASX release 29 July 2022).

MHRC007

MHRC007 has intersected a **46m downhole intersection of strong quartz copper sulphide mineralisation (Results Pending) (Figure 3 & 4)**. The mineralisation in MHRC007 is directly beneath the historical open pit commencing approximately 40m below the pit floor workings.

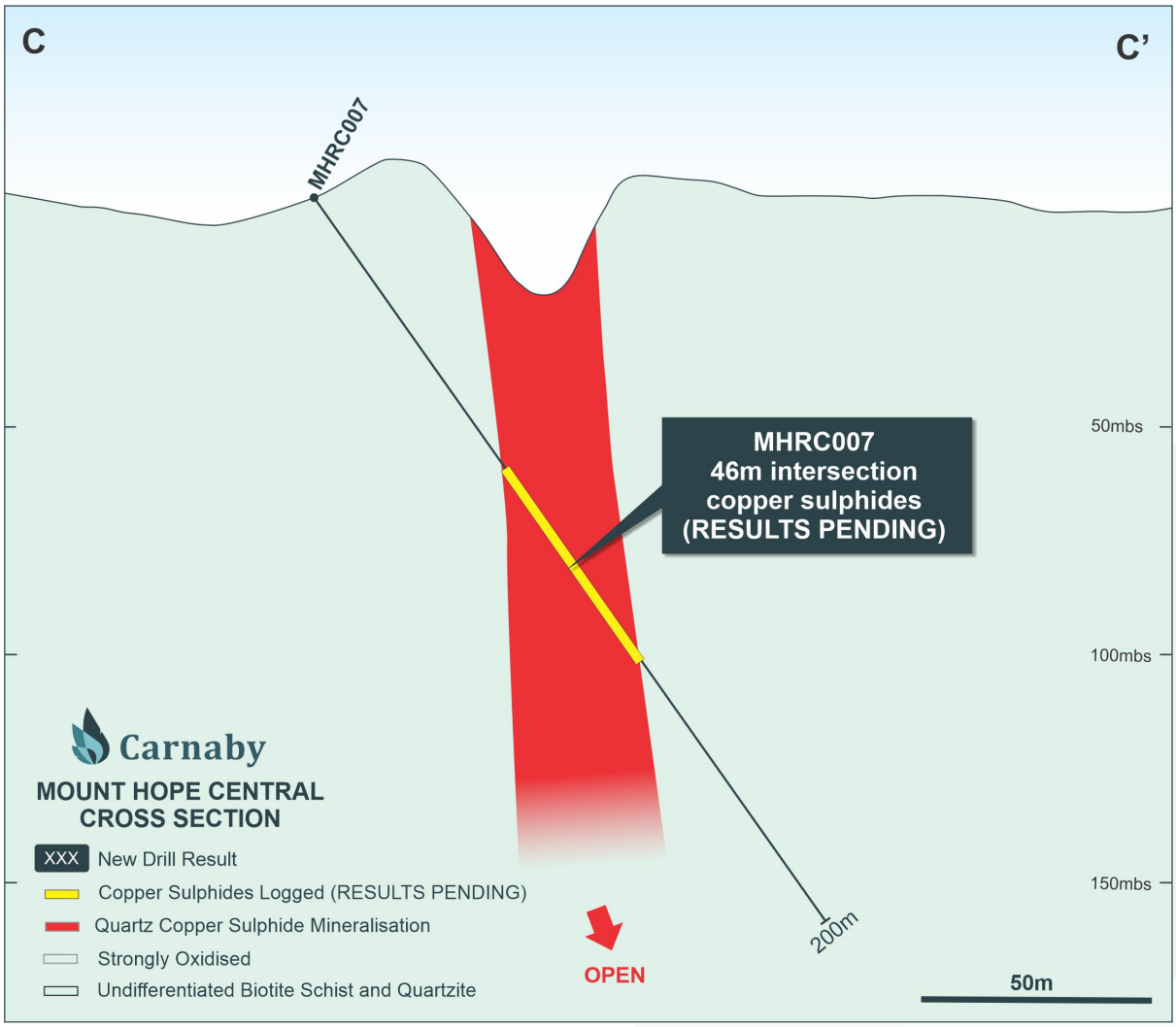

Figure 4. Mount Hope Central Prospect Drill Section MHRC007

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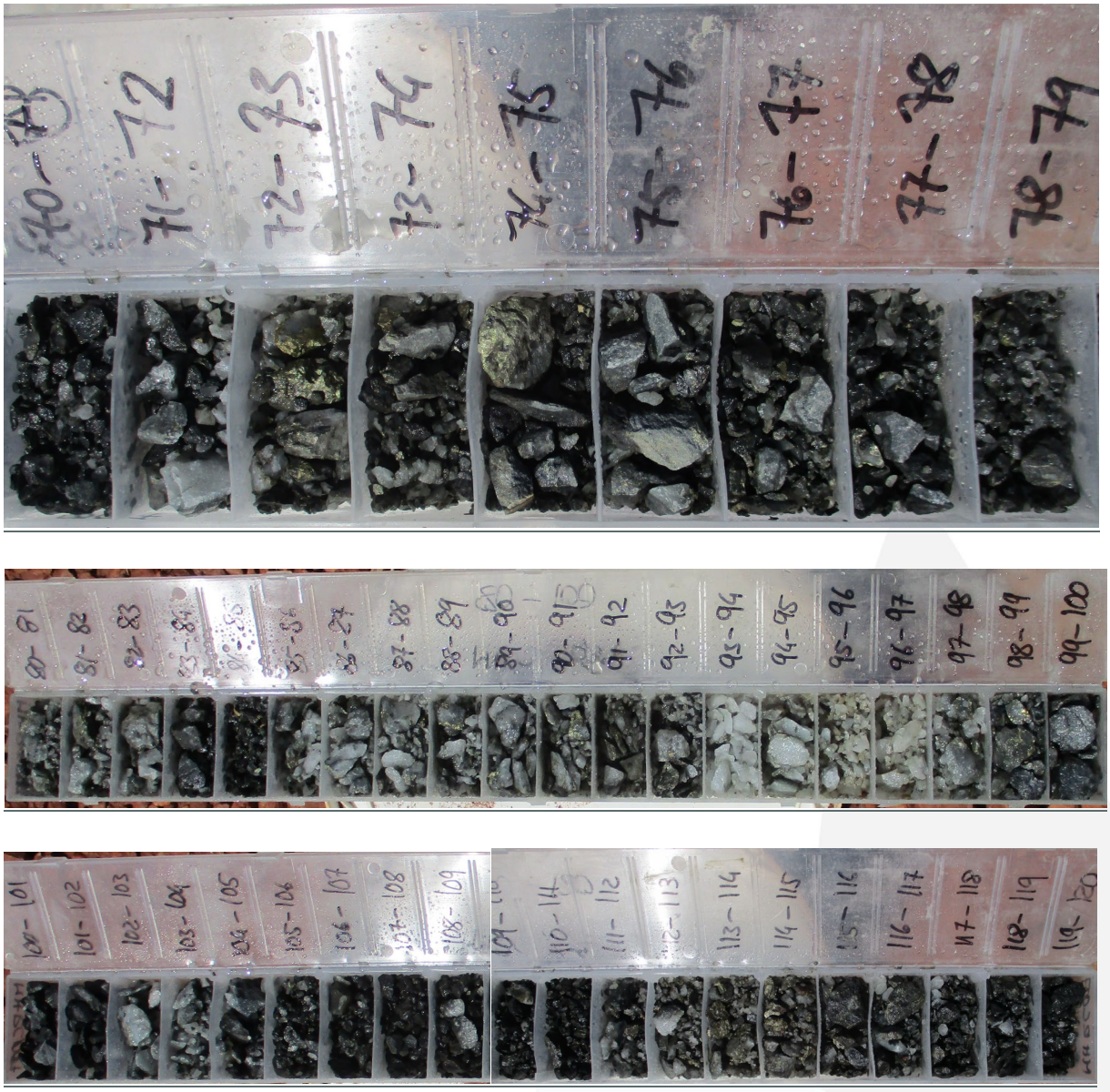

Photo 4. MHRC007 drill chips showing 46m of quartz copper sulphides from 71-117m.

MHRC004 & MHRC009

Visual estimates of sulphide content from MHRC004 and MHRC009 which intersected weak to moderate quartz copper sulphide mineralisation are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2.

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT (CNB 82.5%, DCX 17.5%)

Recent drilling at Nil Desperandum has been dually focussed on extending the main breccia shoot down plunge to the southwest and resource definition type drilling of lateral peripheral extensions of the edges of the breccia shoot.

Results have been received from NLDD114 which intersected **19m @ 0.9% copper, 0.4 g/t gold** from 532.5m (Figure 5). The Nil Desperandum breccia shoot remains open at depth down plunge to the southwest and downhole EM is planned as well as additional drilling.

Results have been received from an additional five holes drilled to test the peripheral edges of the breccia shoot and are presented in Appendix 1, Table 1 with a maximum result of **23m @ 1.0% copper, 0.2 g/t gold** intersected from 282m in NLDD110 including **7m @ 2.3% copper, 0.4 g/t gold** from 284m.

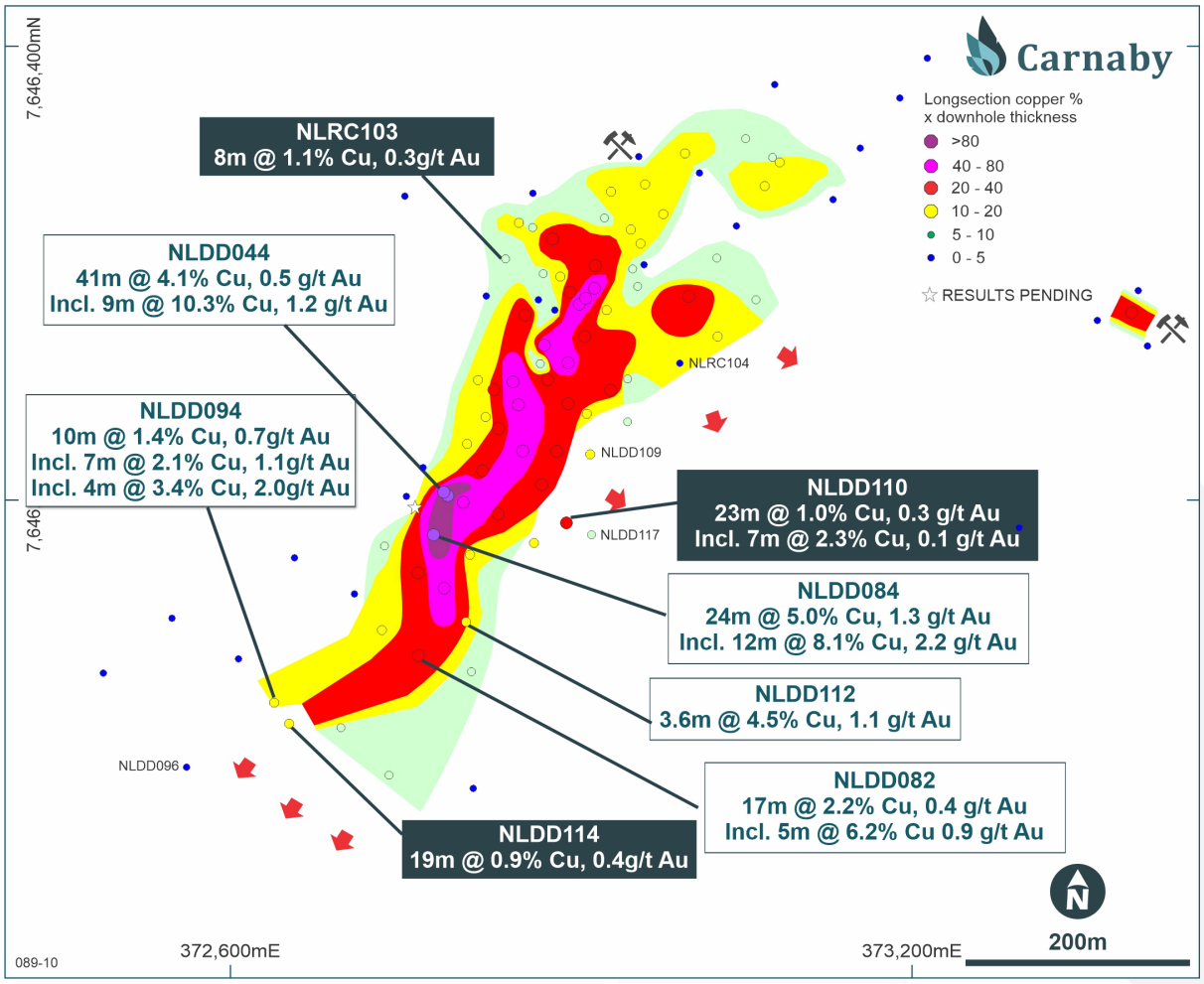

Figure 5. Nil Desperandum Plan Projection Showing Location of New Drill Results.

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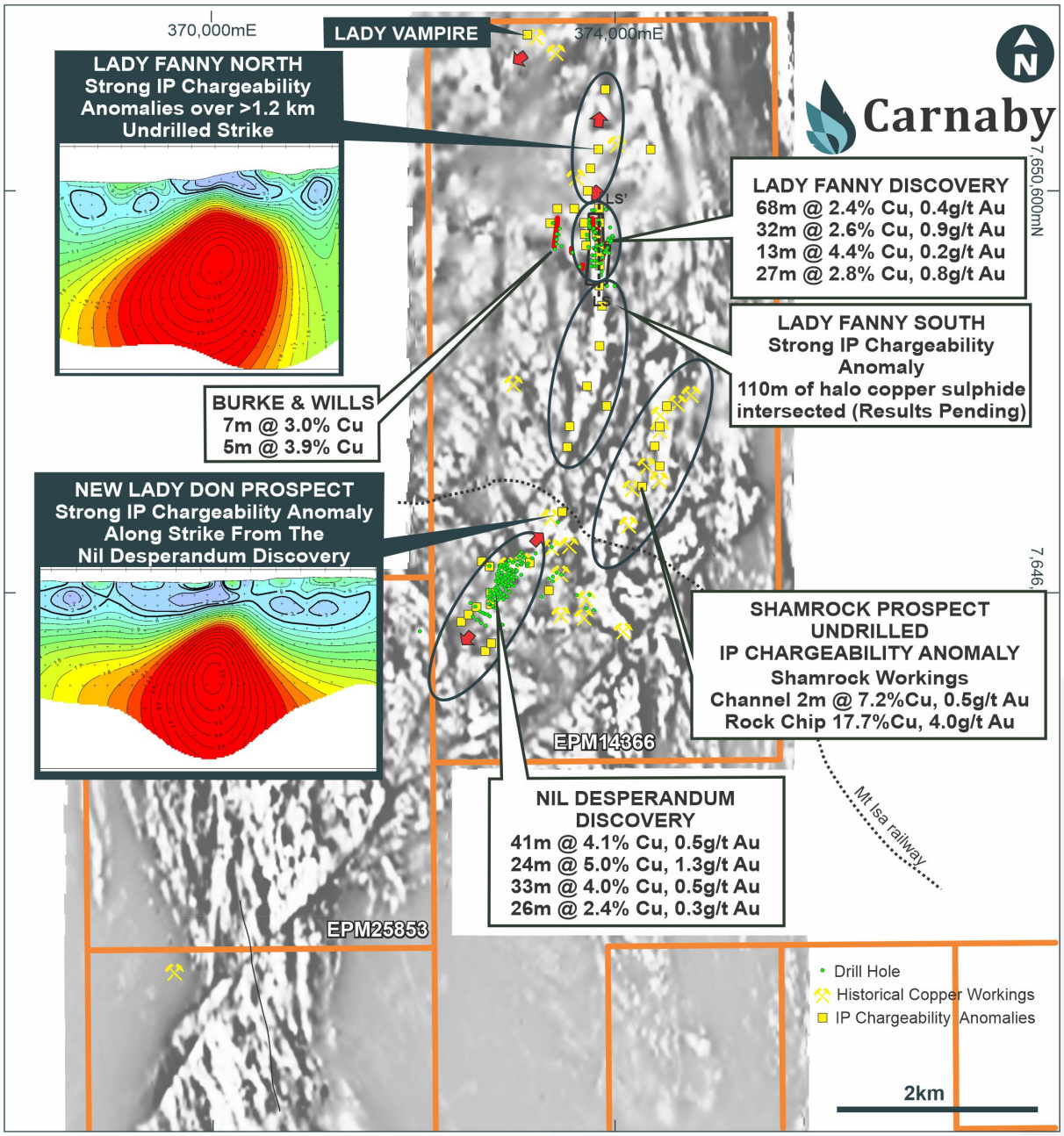

Figure 6. Aeromagnetic Image Showing location of untested IP anomalies at Shamrock, Lady Fanny North and South and Lady Don.

Further information regarding the Company can be found on the Company's website

www.carnabyresources.com.au

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Robert Watkins. Mr Watkins is a Director of the Company and a Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Watkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Watkins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is undertaken 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).

Disclaimer

References may have been made in this announcement to certain ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and the mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Exploration Target(s) or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Recently released ASX Material References that relate to this announcement include:

Greater Duchess Update - 75m Copper Sulphide Vein at Mt Hope, 18 August 2022

Copper Sulphides Intersected at Mt Hope & Lady Fanny South, 29 July 2022

Greater Duchess Update - Booming IP Anomaly at Mount Hope, 14 July 2022

Major New IP Anomalies Light Up 3km Greater Duchess Corridor, 23 June 2022

High Grades Continue at Greater Duchess, 17 June 2022

Lady Fanny Growth Continues,32m @ 2.6% Cu at Greater Duchess, 20 May 2022

Stunning Drill Results 68m @ 2.4% Copper at Greater Duchess, 9 May 2022

Acquisition of Mount Hope Mining Lease, 11 April 2022

Exceptional Drill Results at Greater Duchess 24m @ 5% Copper, 4 April 2022

Step Out Drilling Hits South West Extension of Nil Desperandum, 8 March 2022

Lady Fanny Shines and Expands On New IP Surveys and Drilling, 25 February 2022

Lady Fanny IP Survey lights Up Strong Chargeability Targets, 17 February 2022

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APPENDIX ONE

Details regarding the specific information for the drilling discussed in this news release are included below in Tables 1 – 2.

Table 1. Drill Hole Details

MOUNT HOPE PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
MHRC011	376784	7659034	470	-54.2	309.5	126	45.0	11.0	0.4	0.0
MHRC023	376864	7658913	443	-55.2	312.6	300	**188** **Incl 195**	**13** **6**	**1.0** **1.5**	0.03 0.1
MHRC025	376878	7658992	456	-72.6	309.6	300	**221** **Incl 221**	**75** **53**	**1.7** **1.9**	0.2 0.2
MHRC004	376680	7658455	461	-55.0	220.0	220	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
MHRC007	376574	7658399	466	-55.7	131.2	200	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
MHRC009	376567	7658394	466	-54.8	223.0	200	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
MHRC030	376645	7659033	471	-55.0	130.0	130	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
MHDD024	376879	7658953	450	-64.8	313.3	454	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT (CNB 82.5%, DCX 17.5%)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
NLRC103	372842	7646213	394	-89.3	182.4	171	**24** **66**	**8** **2**	**1.1** **1.1**	0.3 0.1
NLRC104	372992	7646121	402	-89.6	190.5	300	206	13	0.3	0.05
NLDD096	372591	7645753	389	-89.0	337.6	661	568.7	1.7	0.6	0.04
NLDD109	372918	7646026	405	-89.0	13.7	396	208 263 346	3 16 2	0.7 0.5 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1
NLDD110	372895	7645979	411	-90.0	199.8	400	**282** **Incl 284**	**23** **7**	**1.0** **2.3**	0.2 0.4
NLDD114	372683	7645796	393	-89.8	131.0	679	532.5	19	0.9	0.4
NLDD117	372928	7645956	411	-89.3	215.2	454	345	**6**	**1.0**	0.1

LADY FANNY PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
LFRC136	373940	7649524	423	-54.9	273.3	300	NSI			

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Table 2. Visual Estimates and Description of Sulphide Mineralisation.

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that estimates of sulphide mineral abundance from preliminary geological logging should not be considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. Assay results are required to determine the actual widths and grade of the visible mineralisation.

MOUNT HOPE PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
MHRC004	44	45	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	86	87	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	135	137	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	1	
MHRC004	145	146	1	Pyrite	1	Vein	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein
MHRC004	162	163	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	170	171	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	173	174	1	Pyrite	1	Vein	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein
MHRC004	180	181	1	Pyrite	1	Vein	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein
MHRC004	181	183	2	Pyrite	1	Vein	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein
MHRC004	197	198	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	200	201	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	206	207	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	212	214	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	214	218	4	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC004	218	220	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC007	19	20	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Vein			
MHRC007	70	71	1	Chalcopyrite	0.5	Vein			
MHRC007	71	72	1	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein			
MHRC007	72	73	1	Chalcopyrite	10	Vein	Pyrite	3	Vein
MHRC007	73	74	1	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein	Pyrite	2	Vein
MHRC007	74	75	1	Chalcopyrite	4	Vein	Pyrite	2	Vein
MHRC007	75	76	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	76	77	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC007	77	80	3	Chalcopyrite	2	Vein			
MHRC007	80	81	1	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	81	82	1	Chalcopyrite	8	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	82	83	1	Chalcopyrite	5	Vein	Pyrite	0.5	Vein
MHRC007	83	85	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC007	85	87	2	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	87	91	4	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	91	93	2	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein	Pyrite	2	Vein
MHRC007	93	97	4	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	97	98	1	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein	Pyrite	3	Vein
MHRC007	98	100	2	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein	Pyrite	2	Vein
MHRC007	100	102	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC007	102	105	3	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	105	106	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	106	107	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	0.5	Vein
MHRC007	107	110	3	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	0.5	Vein
MHRC007	110	111	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein	Pyrite	0.5	Vein
MHRC007	111	112	1	Chalcopyrite	5	Vein	Pyrite	2	Vein
MHRC007	112	113	1	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein			
MHRC007	113	114	1	Chalcopyrite	6	Vein			
MHRC007	114	115	1	Chalcopyrite	10	Vein			
MHRC007	115	116	1	Chalcopyrite	8	Vein			

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
MHRC007	116	117	1	Chalcopyrite	5	Vein	Pyrite	4	Vein
MHRC007	117	120	3	Chalcopyrite	0.5	Vein	Pyrite	0.5	Vein
MHRC007	122	124	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC007	124	126	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein	Pyrite	1	Vein
MHRC009	83	84	1	Chalcopyrite	6	Massive	Pyrite	2	Massive
MHRC009	84	85	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Massive			
MHRC009	86	87	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Breccia			
MHRC009	87	88	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Massive	Pyrite	2	Massive
MHRC009	88	89	1	Chalcopyrite	4	Matrix	Pyrite	2	Matrix
MHRC009	89	90	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Breccia	Pyrite	2	Matrix
MHRC009	90	91	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Matrix	Pyrite	1	Matrix
MHRC030	2	3	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC030	35	36	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC030	41	42	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC030	48	49	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC030	58	59	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHRC030	63	64	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	300	301	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein			
MHDD024	301	302	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	302	303	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	303	304	1	Chalcopyrite	3.5	Vein			
MHDD024	304	305	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	305	306	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	306	307	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	307	308	1	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein			
MHDD024	308	309	1	Chalcopyrite	15	Vein			
MHDD024	309	310	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	312	313	1	Chalcopyrite	3	Vein			
MHDD024	313	314	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	314	315	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	319	320	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein			
MHDD024	333	334	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Vein			
MHDD024	334	335	1	Chalcopyrite	4	Vein			
MHDD024	354	355	1	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein			
MHDD024	357	358	1	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Vein			

APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the	• Visually estimated sulphide abundance are presented in Appendix 1. • The RC drill chips were logged and visual abundances estimated by suitably qualified and experienced geologist. • Sampling from diamond core was from selected geological intervals of varying length, mostly 1m within the mineralisation. Core was half core sampled within the mineralised zones and quarter core sampled over 2m intervals in the non-mineralised intervals.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Recent RC samples were collected via a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All recent RC holes were completed using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • Diamond drilling was completed using NQ sized core after re-entering RC pre-collars ranging from 124m to 300m deep.
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.	• For recent RC drilling, no significant recovery issues for samples were observed. • Drill chips collected in chip trays are considered a reasonable visual representation of the entire sample interval. No significant core loss was observed from the recent diamond holes.
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.	• RC holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure and alteration. • Diamond core holes logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure, alteration and RQD. Holes less than 85 degrees dip were orientated and measurements of the structures and mineralisation taken. All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals and logged in the field.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• All RC samples are cone split at the cyclone to create a 1m sample of 2-3kg. The remaining sample is retained in a plastic bag at the drill site. • For mineralised zones, the 1m cone split sample is taken for analysis. For non-mineralised zones a 5m composite spear sample is collected and the individual 1m cone split samples over the same interval retained for later analysis if positive results are returned. • Core samples are half sawn on one side of the orientation line and core consistently samples on one side. Mineralised core is generally sampled on 1m or less intervals.
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.	• Company inserted blanks are inserted as the first sample for every hole. A company inserted gold standard and a copper standard

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	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	are inserted every 50th sample. No standard identification numbers are provided to the lab. • Field duplicates are collected by riffle splitting the entire green plastic bag sample every 50th sample within the mineralised zones. • Standards are checked against expected values to ensure they are within tolerance. No issues have been identified.
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.	• Historic production data has been collated from government open file reports. • A Maxgeo SQL database is currently used in house for all historic and new records. Recent results have been reported directly from lab reports and sample sheets collated in excel. Results reported below the detection limit have been stored in the database at half the detection limit – eg <0.001ppm stored as 0.0005ppm
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All hole locations were obtained using a Trimble SP60 GPS in UTM MGA94. Current RC and Diamond holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex True North seeking gyro.
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.	• Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• All holes were considered to intersect the mineralisation at a reasonable angle.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Recent RC drilling has had all samples immediately taken following drilling and submitted for assay by supervising Carnaby geology personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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 Lady Fanny Prospect area encompassed by historical expired mining leases have been amalgamated into EPM14366 and is 100% owned by Carnaby. • The Nil Desperandum, Shamrock and Lady Fanny South Prospects are located on EPM14366 (82.5% interest acquired from Discovex Resources Limited (**Discovex, ASX: DCX**).

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Discovex retain a 17.5% free carried interest in the project through to a Decision To Mine. • At a Decision to Mine, Carnaby has the first right of refusal to acquire the remaining interest for fair market value. • The Mount Hope Mining Lease ML90240 is 100% owned by Carnaby Resources. The exact location of the mining lease boundary is currently being evaluated by the Queensland Department of Minerals as part of a normal process and may therefore be subject to small scale changes.
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There has been exploration work conducted over the Queensland project regions for over a century by previous explorers. The project comes with significant geoscientific information which covers the tenements and general region, including: a compiled database of 6658 drill hole (exploration and near-mine), 60,300 drilling assays and over 50,000 soils and stream sediment geochemistry results. This previous exploration work is understood to have been undertaken to an industry accepted standard and will be assessed in further detail as the projects are developed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The prospects mentioned in this announcement are located in the Mary Kathleen domain of the eastern Fold Belt, Mount Isa Inlier. The Eastern Fold Belt is well known for copper, gold and copper-gold deposits; generally considered variants of IOCG deposits. The region hosts several long-lived mines and numerous historical workings. Deposits are structurally controlled, forming proximal to district-scale structures which are observable in mapped geology and geophysical images. Local controls on the distribution of mineralisation at the prospect scale can be more variable and is understood to be dependent on lithological domains present at the local-scale, and orientation with respect to structures and the stress-field during D3/D4 deformation, associated with mineralisation. • Consolidation of the ground position around the mining centres of Tick Hill and Duchess and planned structural geology analysis enables Carnaby to effectively explore the area for gold and copper-gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Included in report Refer to Appendix 1, Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• Visual estimates given in Appendix 1, Table 2 represent the intervals as sampled and to be assayed. • No metal equivalent values have been reported

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All intervals are reported are downhole width and true widths are not definitively known. At Lady Fanny and Nil Desperandum drilling intersection angles are generally good and are a good representation of the thickness of the mineralised zones. At Nil Desperandum true thickness is generally about 70% of downhole width.
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.	• See the body of the announcement.
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.	• Visual estimates of copper sulphides by individual meters are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2
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 discussed in the announcement
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.	• Planned exploration works are detailed in the announcement.

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