Carnaby

PHENOMENAL RESULTS FROM MOUNT HOPE

60m @ 3.1% COPPER

And 16m @ 7.6% COPPER (pXRF)

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is delighted to announce further exceptional drill results from the Mount Hope Prospect at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

Mount Hope Central Prospect:

- **MHRC029 drill results of;**
  - **60m @ 3.1% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au** from 107m
    Within 101m @ 1.9% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au from 90m
- **MHRC045 portable XRF results of;**
  - **16m @ 7.6% Copper from 161m**
    Within 19m @ 6.4% Copper from 158m
    to Bottom of Hole (last metre 7.6% Copper)
- **MHRC007 drill results of;**
  - **49m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 69m**
    including 19m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 72m

Mount Hope North Prospect:

- **MHDD024 drill results of;**
  - **24m @ 1.8% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au from 276m to bottom of pre-collar (last metre 3.8% copper). Results are pending from a further 14m of strong mineralised core tail (see ASX release 7 September 2022).**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"The outstanding result of **60m @ 3.1% copper** in MHRC029 is the widest and highest grade drill result yet recorded throughout the Greater Duchess Project, even surpassing the original discovery hole at Nil Desperandum. These exceptional drill results from Mount Hope are pointing towards a very material and growing discovery, regionally significant within the Mount Isa Inlier. With numerous IP anomalies, structural targets and obvious direct extension drill targets to the results announced today, we look forward with great anticipation to the unfolding discovery at Mount Hope."

For personal use only

ASX Announcement

13 October 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 144.6M

Market Cap (@ 74.5 cents) $108M

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
- Mount Hope, 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

Registered Office

78 Churchill Avenue Subiaco Western Australia 6008

T: +61 8 9320 2320

www.carnabyresources.com.au

For personal use only

GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

Exploration at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project is currently focussed on the Mount Hope Prospect, where new results announced today point to a very material discovery which is detailed below.

MOUNT HOPE CENTRAL PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

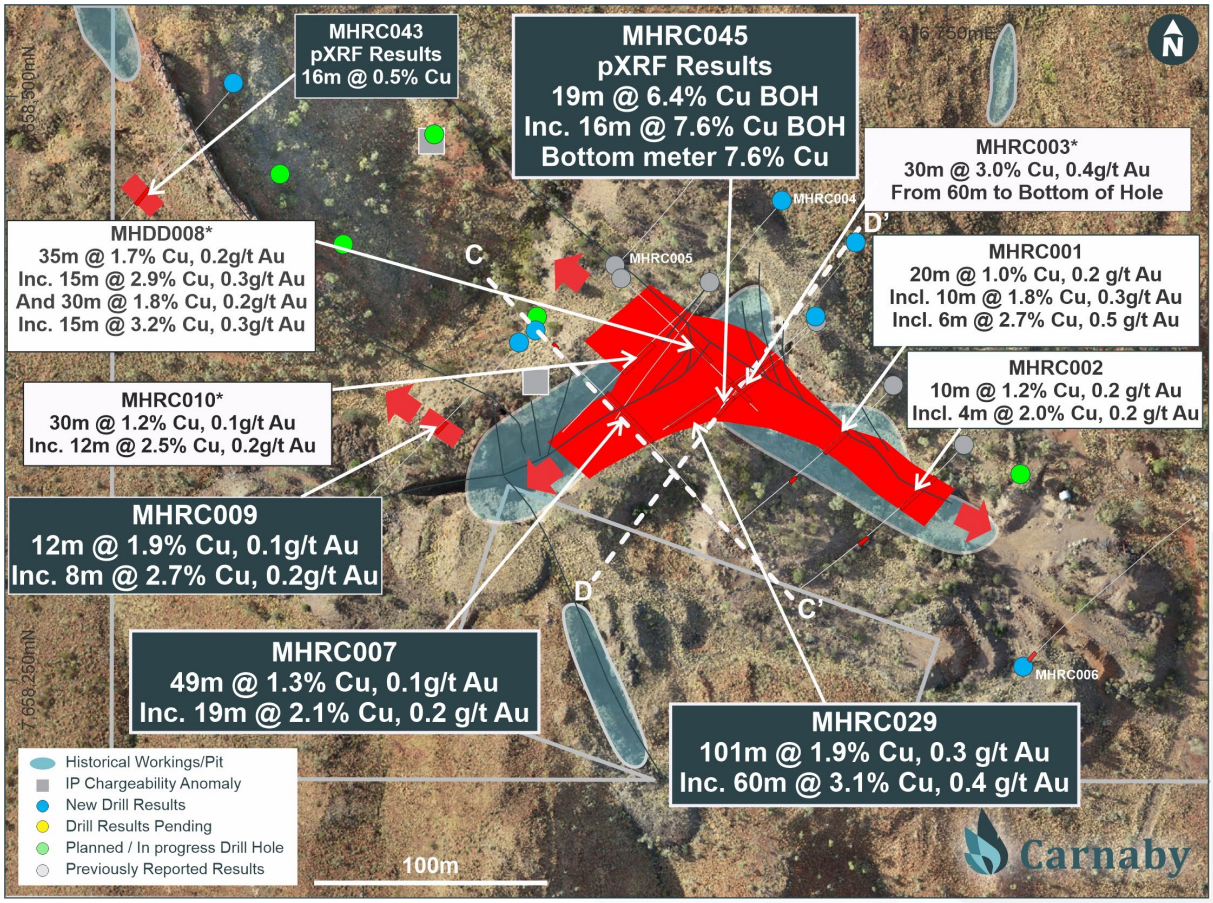

Figure 1. Mount Hope Central Plan Showing Location of New Drill Results.

Systematic grid based drill out of the Mount Hope Central pit on a nominal 40m x 40m spacing has initially defined a >200m strike of continuous wide and high grade copper mineralisation beneath the shallow historical open pit. The open pit was mined in the late 1960's to early 1970's to a maximum depth of ~35m and remarkably has no publicly available records of any previous historical drilling.

The drilling to date has defined a steeply dipping quartz copper sulphide (chalcopyrite-chalcocite) vein lode style mineralisation which is strongly structurally controlled by brittle fault networks. Preliminary interpretation of the mineralisation is that it appears to be favourably located within an extensive and wide quartz vein host unit emplaced prior to the overprinting copper sulphide mineralisation, utilising the quartz vein as a brittle and favourable host.

For personal use only

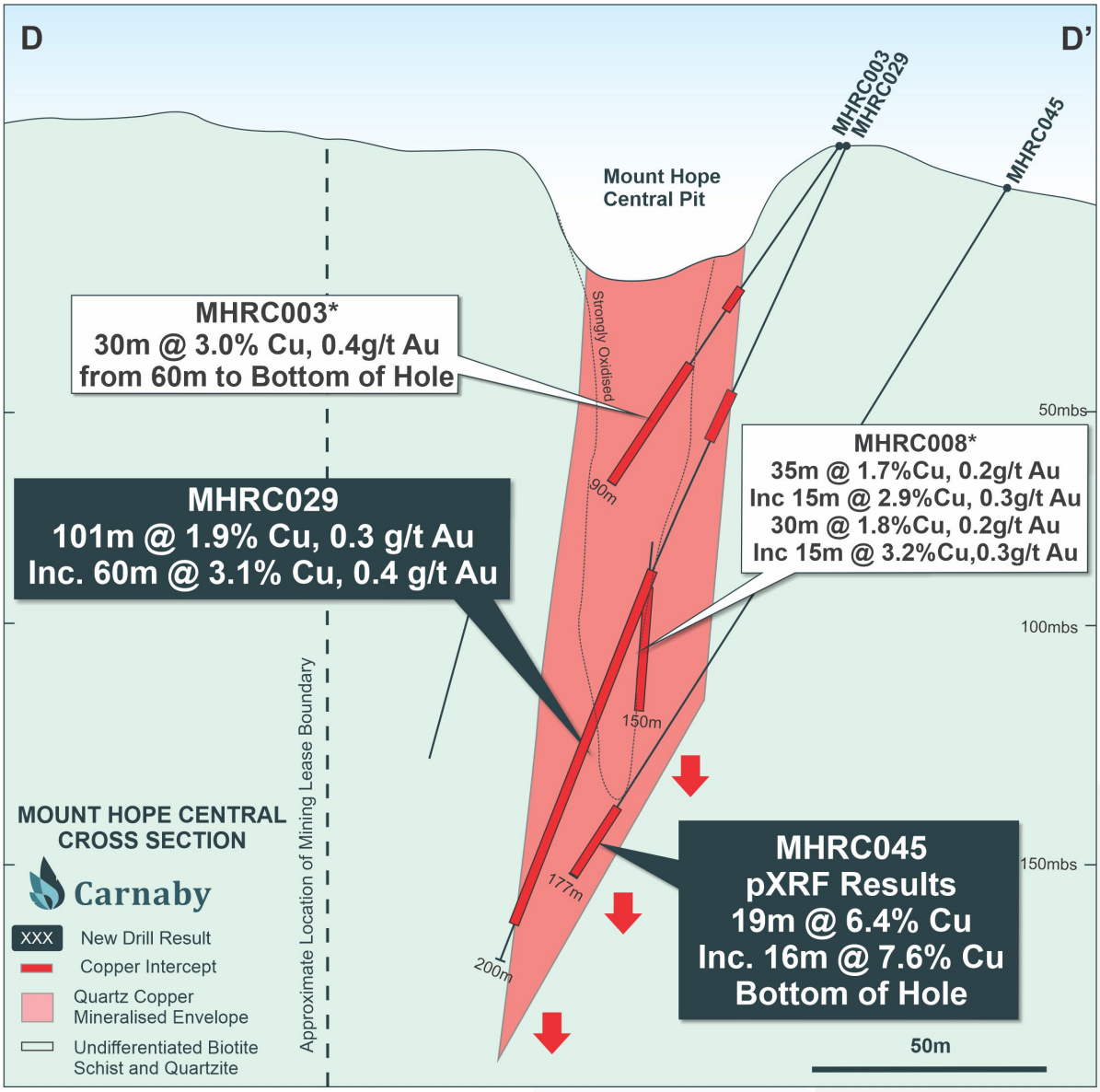

Figure 2. Mount Hope Central drill cross section showing new drill results.

MHRC029

Results from MHRC029 have recorded the highest grade x downhole width copper intersection yet received at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project (Figures 1 & 2). The drill assay grade has exceeded the initial pXRF results taken through the green plastic bags by greater than 30% (see ASX release 28 September 2022).

For personal use only

Intersections from MHRC029 based on laboratory assay results are summarised as;

- **MHRC029** 6m @ 1.1% copper, 0.03 g/t gold from 60m

  And **101m @ 1.9% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au from 90m**

  Including **60m @ 3.1% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 107m**

The mineralisation in MHRC029 is strongly oxidised in the upper part of the intersection as shown in Figure 2, interpreted as a discrete zone of near surface weathering of sulphides. Oxide minerals include rare malachite and are mostly iron oxides. Most of the mineralisation is within transitional to fresh rock where a vast majority of the copper sulphides are chalcopyrite.

MHRC029 is located directly beneath drill hole MHRC003 which interested 30m @ 3.0% copper from 60m to bottom of hole (Figure 1 & 2).

MHRC045

MHRC045 was drilled as a direct step out RC hole to the **60m @ 3.1% copper intersection** in MHRC029 (see Figure 1 & 2). MHRC045 intersected very strong quartz copper sulphide mineralisation from 161m to end of hole at 177m, confirming down dip continuation of the high-grade mineralisation intersected in MHRC029 and MHRC003. Laboratory assay results from this zone are pending however pXRF results indicate extremely high-grade copper mineralisation with pXRF results of;

- **MHRC045** **19m @ 6.4% copper from 158m**

  including **16m @ 7.6% copper from 161m**

The high-grade copper mineralisation in MHRC045 is associated with fine grained sulphides dominated by chalcocite and lesser chalcopyrite.

The drill hole was terminated at 177m in high grade copper sulphides (bottom metre pXRF 7.6% copper) and was unable to continue due difficult drilling conditions. Diamond tail coring of this hole will be completed.

The outstanding high grade drill result in MHRC045 remains completely open at depth and will be targeted with further step out drilling shortly.

It should be noted that pXRF results have been taken through individual 1m calico bags and that an uplift in grade is possible upon receipt of final laboratory assay results.

For personal use only

MHRC007

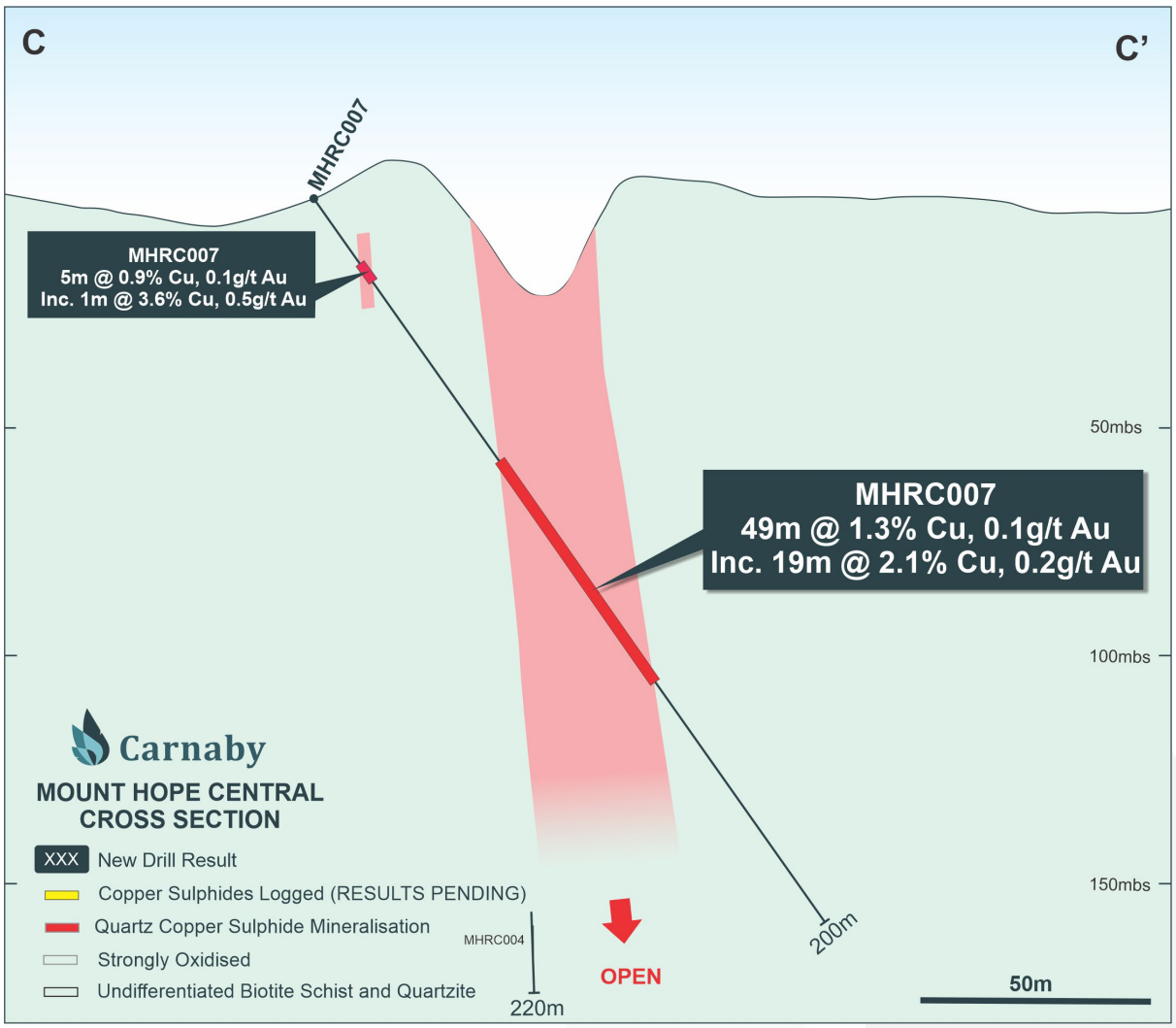

Figure 3. Mount Hope Central MHRC007 drill results cross section.

MHRC007 was drilled to target the NE striking lode directly beneath the historical open pit and as reported on the 7 September 2022, the hole intersected a very broad and strong zone of quartz copper sulphide veining (Figures 1 & 3). Assay results have been received from MHRC007 confirming a broad high-grade zone of copper gold mineralisation summarised as;

- **MHRC007** 5m @ 0.9% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 15m
  including 1m @ 3.6% copper, 0.5 g/t gold from 19m
  And **49m @ 1.3% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 69m**
  including **19m @ 2.1% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 72m**

The result in MHRC007 is along strike from the result in MHDD008 which intersected 35m @ 1.7% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 60m and 30m @ 1.8% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 110m and

For personal use only

remains completely open at depth and to the southwest where it intersects the Binna Binna NW striking fault network (Figure 1).

The mineralisation in MHRC007 is entirely within copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) in fresh rock.

Drill hole MHRC004, as shown intersecting the Figure 3 cross section, was a step out RC hole drilled to the southwest and is interpreted to have missed the steep SE dipping quartz sulphide lode intersected in MHRC007 as shown in Figure 3. This hole is also interpreted to have missed the steep SW dipping vein structure.

BINNA BINNA PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

The Binna Binna Prospect is characterised by a large prominent northwest striking quartz ridge which has been partially mined historically (Figures 1 & 4). Copper mineralisation at Binna Binna appears to be controlled by a northwest striking fault network that intersects the main northeast striking Mount Hope Central mineralised vein.

Two RC holes have been drilled to date along the Binna Binna vein both intersecting significant copper gold mineralisation as described below;

MHRC009 & MHRC043

MHRC009 and MHRC043 were drilled targeting the northwest striking Binna Binna quartz vein. Both holes intersected significant copper gold mineralisation separated by over 160m strike. Further drilling is in progress to define the continuity of the mineralisation between these two drill holes. Copper sulphides in both holes is chalcopyrite. Results are summarised as follows;

- **MHRC009** **12m @ 1.9% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 80m**
  including **8m @ 2.7% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 83m**
- **MHRC043** **16m @ 0.5% copper from 104m***

*pXRF result taken through calico bag.

MOUNT HOPE NORTH PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Copper gold mineralisation at the Mount Hope North Prospect is hosted in a strongly continuous quartz lode structure which strikes ENE and dips steeply to the south (Figures 4, 5 & 6). Evidence of this mineralised vein structure has been mapped at the bottom of the historical Mount Hope North open pit where a remnant mineralised vein skin on both sides of the pit is evident. The pit was mined to a maximum depth of approximately 20m in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Several new drill hole results have been received and are detailed below.

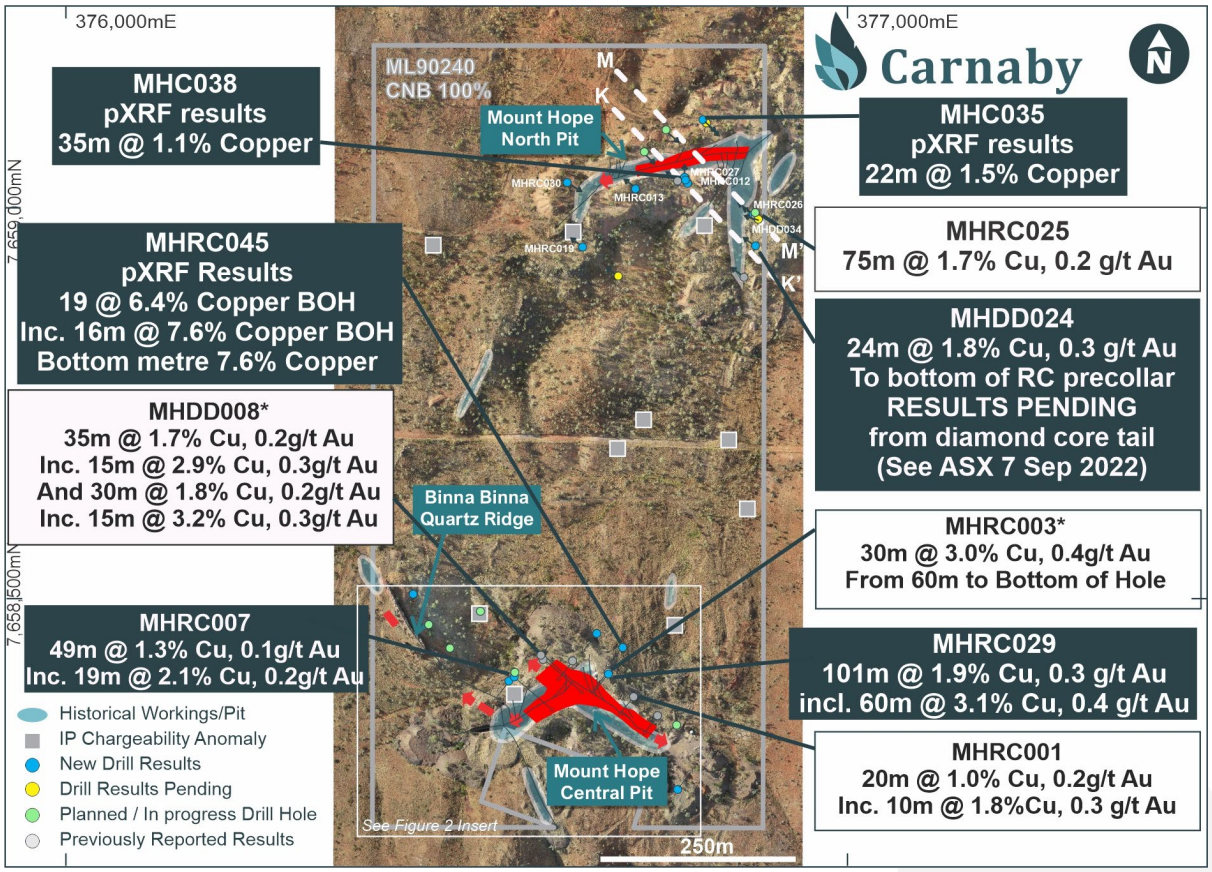

Figure 4. Mount Hope Plan Showing Location of New Drill Results.

MHDD024

As announced on the 18 August 2022, **MHDD024 intersected 24m of strong visual copper sulphides to bottom of hole and was extended with a diamond core tail intersecting a further 14m of strong copper sulphides (see ASX release 7 September 2022) in a total downhole intersection of at least 38m (Figure 4 & 5). Results are yet to be received from the diamond core tail.**

Results have been received from the RC pre-collar confirming strong copper sulphide mineralisation with the **last metre of the pre-collar assaying 3.8% copper and 0.6 g/t gold**. Results are pending from the strongly mineralised diamond core tail extension. Results from the pre collar are;

- **MHDD024** 7m @ 0.6% copper, 0.03 g/t gold from 182m

  And **24m @ 1.8% copper, 0.3 g/t golf from 276m***

*RC pre-collar results only, diamond core tail results pending.

For personal use only

For personal use only

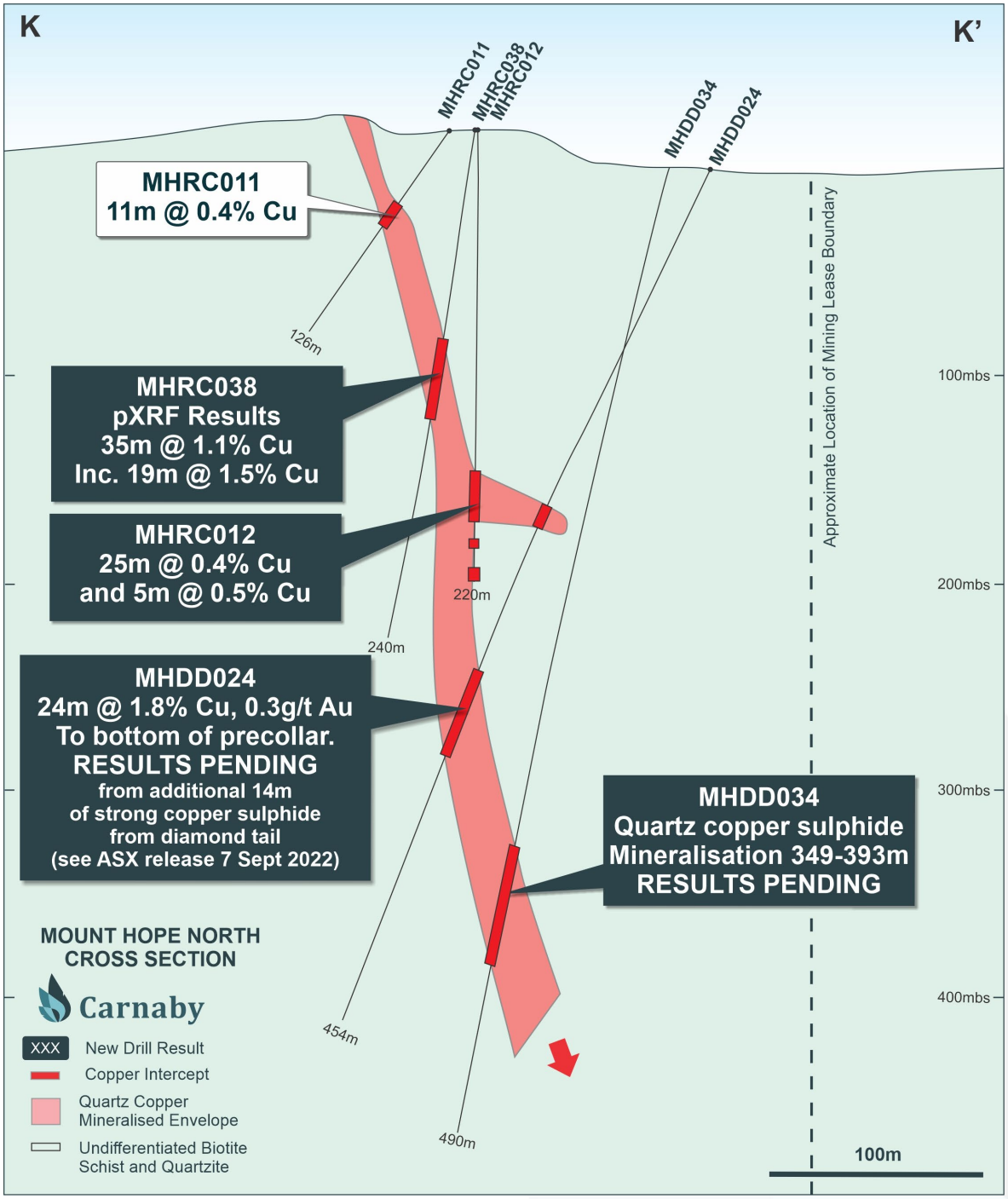

Figure 5. Mount Hope North Drill Cross Section Showing New Drill Results.

MHRC038

MHRC038 was drilled up dip from the 38m intersection recorded in MHDD024 discussed above. MHRC038 intersected a strong zone off copper sulphide mineralisation over a 35m downhole interval. Laboratory assay results are pending. Preliminary pXRF results taken from the hole are summarised as;

- **MHRC038** **35m @ 1.1% copper from 105m**

  Including **19m @ 1.5% copper from 109m***

*pXRF result taken through calico bag.

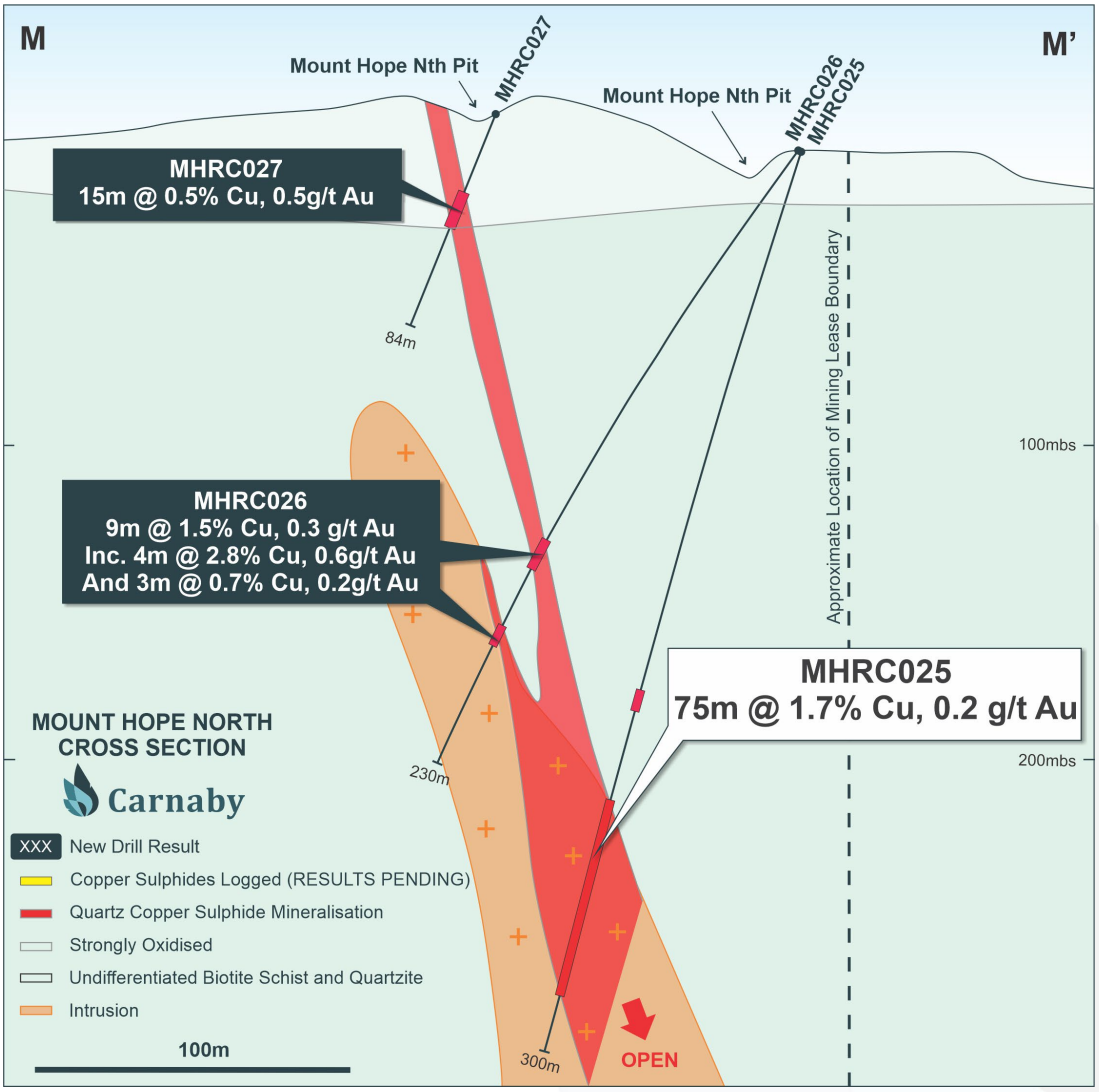

Figure 6. Mount Hope North Drill Cross Section Showing New Drill Results.

MHRC035

Preliminary pXRF results have been recorded from MHRC038 which targeted a potential up plunge position east of the high-grade result of 75m @ 1.7% copper in MHRC025 (Figure 4). The preliminary pXRF results indicate a strong zone off copper mineralisation recording;

- **MHRC035** **22m @ 1.5% copper from 115m***

*pXRF result taken through calico bag.

For personal use only

For personal use only

MHRC012, MHRC013, MHRC019, MHRC026, MHRC027 & MHRC030

Results from several other RC holes were received from Mount Hope North, mostly from the lower grade distal western end of the ENE vein structure (Figure 4). Results are summarised as follows;

- MHRC012 25m @ 0.4% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 165m
  And 5m @ 0.5% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 199m
- **MHRC013 8m @ 0.8% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 48m**
- MHRC019 4m @ 0.3% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 31m
- **MHRC026** 2m @ 0.5% copper, 0.02 g/t gold from 94m
  And 9m @ 1.5% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 150m
  Including 4m @ 2.8% copper, 0.6 g/t gold from 152m
  And 3m @ 0.7% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 184m
- **MHRC027 15m @ 0.5% copper, 0.5 g/t gold from 33m**
- MHRC030 4m @ 0.4% copper, 0.03 g/t gold from Surface*
  And 5m @ 0.6% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 42m

*Interval 2m - 3m lost due to poor sample recovery in mullock fill.

For personal use only

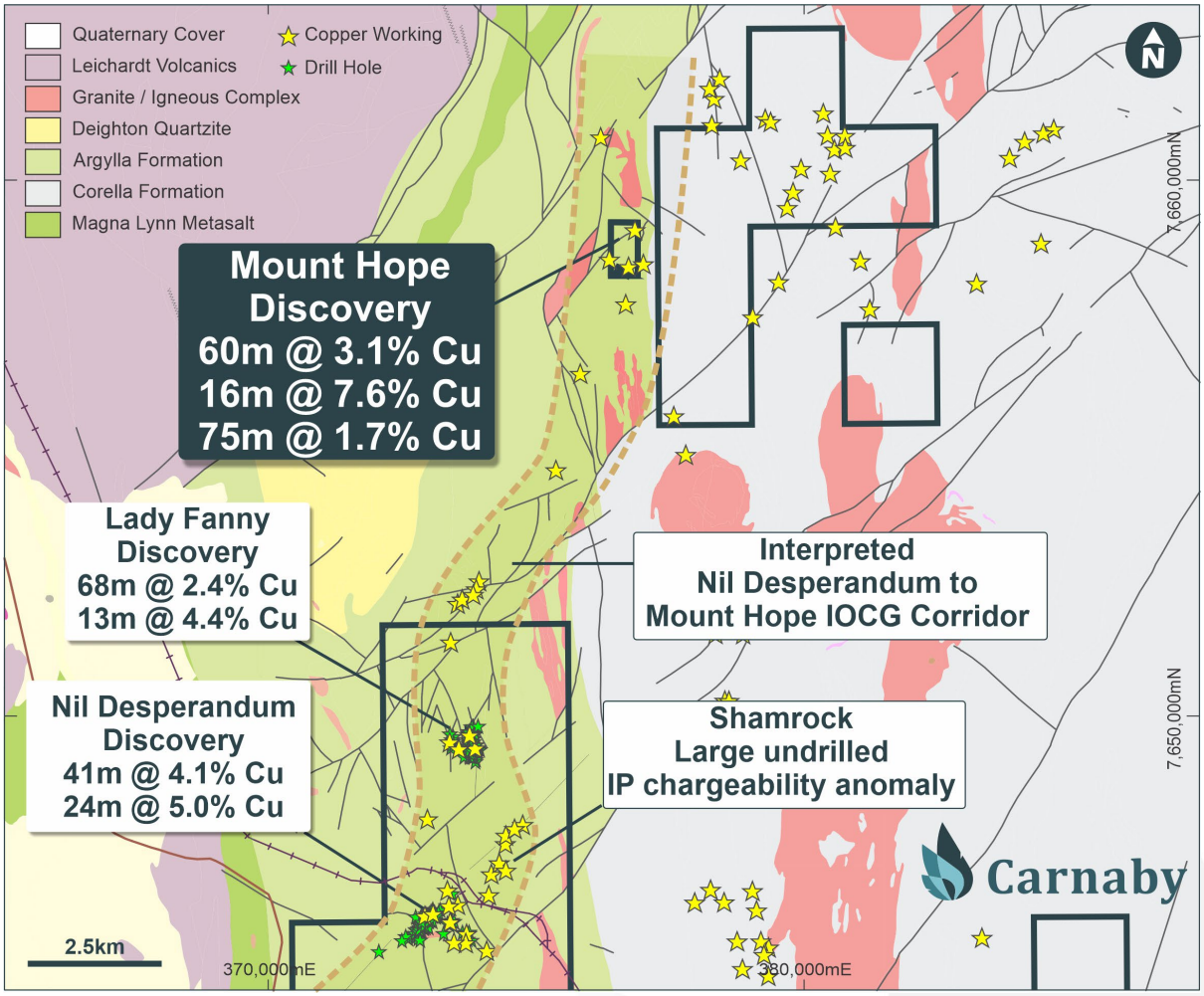

Figure 7. Mount Hope, Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny IOCG corridor plan.

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

www.carnabyresources.com.au

For further information please contact:
Robert Watkins, Managing Director
+61 8 9320 2320

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

For personal use only

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:

Mount Hope Delivers – 30m @ 3.0% Copper, 28 September 2022

Mount Hope Discovery – 75m @ 1.7% Copper, 7 September 2022

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

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)
MHRC004	376680	7658455	461	-54.9	223.8	220	142 215	1 2	0.2 0.3	- 0.03
MHRC007	376574	7658399	466	-55.6	131.6	200	15 Incl 19 69 Incl 72	5 **1** **49** **19**	0.9 **3.6** **1.3** **2.1**	0.1 0.5 0.1 0.2
MHRC009	376567	7658394	466	-54.8	223.0	200	80 Incl 83	**12** **8**	**1.9** **2.7**	0.1 0.2
MHRC012	376796	7659030	470	-88.7	303.5	220	165 Incl 165 199	25 8 5	0.4 0.7 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.3
MHRC013	376734	7659023	470	-54.2	313.0	120	48 Incl 48	8 **5**	0.8 **1.1**	0.2 0.2
MHRC019	376659	7658957	459	-55.3	311.1	200	31	4	0.3	0.3
MHRC025	376882	7658989	455	-72.6	309.6	300	186	3	0.2	-
MHRC026	376877	7658993	456	-55.2	312.2	230	94 150 Incl 152 184	2 **9** **4** 3	0.5 **1.5** **2.8** 0.7	0.02 0.3 0.6 0.2
MHRC027	376791	7659037	469	-55.4	1.1	85	33	15	0.5	0.5

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
MHRC029	376694	7658405	470	-63.9	221.9	200	60 90 Incl 107 Incl 108	**6** **101** **60** **39**	**1.1** **1.9** **3.1** **3.7**	0.03 0.3 0.4 0.5
MHRC030	376645	7659033	471	-54.8	132.2	150	Surface* 3* 42	2 1 5	0.4 0.3 0.6	0.03 0.02 0.1
MHDD024**	376877	7658955	451	-63.9	314.5	454	182 276	7 **24**	0.6 **1.8**	0.03 0.3
MHDD034	376885	7658985	455	-77.1	307.0	490	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			

**Mullock Dump Interval*

***RC Pre-Collar assay results only, Diamond Tail assay results pending*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	pXRF Cu %
MHRC035*	376822	7659115	459	-61	133.6	160	115	**22**	**1.5**
MHRC038*	376974	7659029	469	-82.2	310.8	240	105 Incl 109	**35** **19**	**1.1** **1.5**
MHRC043*	376445	7658505	480	-55.5	221.1	144	104	16	0.5
MHRC045*	376711	7658436	462	-59.0	219.4	177	158 Incl 161	**19** **16**	**6.4** **7.6**

pXRF intersection, Assay Results Pending

Table 2. pXRF Results

In relation to the disclosure of pXRF results, the Company cautions that estimates of sulphide mineral abundance from pXRF results 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	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	pXRF Cu%
MHRC035	115	116	1	**1.28**
MHRC035	116	117	1	0.43
MHRC035	117	118	1	**1.02**
MHRC035	118	119	1	**2.96**
MHRC035	119	120	1	**2.12**
MHRC035	120	121	1	**2.89**
MHRC035	121	122	1	**1.63**
MHRC035	122	123	1	**2.76**
MHRC035	123	124	1	**1.60**

For personal use only

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	pXRF Cu%
MHRC035	124	125	1	**1.30**
MHRC035	125	126	1	**0.91**
MHRC035	126	127	1	**1.20**
MHRC035	127	128	1	**1.20**
MHRC035	128	129	1	**0.88**
MHRC035	129	130	1	**0.72**
MHRC035	130	131	1	**1.43**
MHRC035	131	132	1	**1.94**
MHRC035	132	133	1	**2.21**
MHRC035	133	134	1	**1.25**
MHRC035	134	135	1	**1.24**
MHRC035	135	136	1	**1.20**
MHRC035	136	137	1	**1.40**
MHRC038	105	106	1	0.34
MHRC038	106	107	1	**0.53**
MHRC038	107	108	1	**0.79**
MHRC038	108	109	1	**0.91**
MHRC038	109	110	1	**1.44**
MHRC038	110	111	1	**1.01**
MHRC038	111	112	1	**1.73**
MHRC038	112	113	1	**0.67**
MHRC038	113	114	1	0.42
MHRC038	114	115	1	0.50
MHRC038	115	116	1	**0.84**
MHRC038	116	117	1	**1.80**
MHRC038	117	118	1	**1.49**
MHRC038	118	119	1	**6.65**
MHRC038	119	120	1	**0.72**
MHRC038	120	121	1	**1.35**
MHRC038	121	122	1	**1.23**
MHRC038	122	123	1	**1.06**
MHRC038	123	124	1	**1.01**
MHRC038	124	125	1	**1.18**
MHRC038	125	126	1	**0.82**
MHRC038	126	127	1	**0.95**
MHRC038	127	128	1	**2.69**
MHRC038	128	129	1	0.40
MHRC038	129	130	1	**0.72**
MHRC038	130	131	1	**0.57**
MHRC038	131	132	1	0.31

For personal use only

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	pXRF Cu%
MHRC038	132	133	1	**0.54**
MHRC038	133	134	1	**0.59**
MHRC038	134	135	1	0.38
MHRC038	135	136	1	0.49
MHRC038	136	137	1	**0.79**
MHRC038	137	138	1	**2.90**
MHRC038	138	139	1	**0.65**
MHRC038	139	140	1	**0.62**
MHRC043	0	1	1	0.06
MHRC043	1	2	1	0.13
MHRC043	2	3	1	0.05
MHRC043	3	4	1	0.19
MHRC043	4	5	1	0.02
MHRC043	89	90	1	0.01
MHRC043	90	91	1	0.00
MHRC043	91	92	1	0.01
MHRC043	92	93	1	0.01
MHRC043	93	94	1	0.02
MHRC043	94	95	1	0.01
MHRC043	95	96	1	0.01
MHRC043	96	97	1	0.01
MHRC043	97	98	1	0.01
MHRC043	98	99	1	0.12
MHRC043	99	100	1	0.04
MHRC043	100	101	1	0.03
MHRC043	101	102	1	0.03
MHRC043	102	103	1	0.03
MHRC043	103	104	1	0.28
MHRC043	104	105	1	0.03
MHRC043	105	106	1	0.13
MHRC043	106	107	1	0.15
MHRC043	107	108	1	0.32
MHRC043	108	109	1	0.24
MHRC043	109	110	1	0.29
MHRC043	110	111	1	0.29
MHRC043	111	112	1	0.44
MHRC043	112	113	1	**1.11**
MHRC043	113	114	1	**1.22**
MHRC043	114	115	1	**0.64**
MHRC043	115	116	1	0.49

For personal use only

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	pXRF Cu%
MHRC043	116	117	1	**0.84**
MHRC043	117	118	1	**0.82**
MHRC043	118	119	1	0.25
MHRC043	119	120	1	0.13
MHRC043	120	121	1	0.13
MHRC043	121	122	1	0.04
MHRC043	122	123	1	0.05
MHRC043	123	124	1	0.05
MHRC043	124	125	1	0.06
MHRC045	150	151	1	0.09
MHRC045	151	152	1	0.14
MHRC045	152	153	1	0.02
MHRC045	153	154	1	0.04
MHRC045	154	155	1	0.03
MHRC045	155	156	1	0.04
MHRC045	156	157	1	0.02
MHRC045	157	158	1	0.05
MHRC045	158	159	1	0.30
MHRC045	159	160	1	0.44
MHRC045	160	161	1	0.09
MHRC045	161	162	1	**5.17**
MHRC045	162	163	1	**4.69**
MHRC045	163	164	1	**5.12**
MHRC045	164	165	1	**7.11**
MHRC045	165	166	1	**8.25**
MHRC045	166	167	1	**10.98**
MHRC045	167	168	1	**12.15**
MHRC045	168	169	1	**8.07**
MHRC045	169	170	1	**10.55**
MHRC045	170	171	1	**6.74**
MHRC045	171	172	1	**5.88**
MHRC045	172	173	1	**3.08**
MHRC045	173	174	1	**7.36**
MHRC045	174	175	1	**12.70**
MHRC045	175	176	1	**5.72**
MHRC045	176	177	1	**7.61**

For personal use only

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 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.	• The RC drill chips were logged and visual abundances estimated by suitably qualified and experienced geologist. • Recent RC samples were collected via a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval. • pXRF results of RC chips were reported using an Olympus Vanta M Series portable XRF. New readings were taken through the calico bag containing a 2-3kg representative split of material through the cyclone. • pXRF blanks and a Geostats 5015ppm copper standard packet were tested at approximately every 50 readings. All blank readings were below detection limit for copper and the Geostats standard reported below the expected value for copper, likely due to the influence of the plastic packet on the XRF analysis.
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.
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.
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. • All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals and logged in the field. • Quantitative portable XRF analyses were conducted on metre intervals on site.
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.	• 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

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	sample is collected and the individual 1m cone split samples over the same interval retained for later analysis if positive results are returned.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For lab assays, company inserted blanks are inserted as the first sample for every hole. A company inserted gold standard and a copper standard are inserted every 50th sample. No standard identification numbers are provided to the lab. • Standards are checked against expected lab values to ensure they are within tolerance. No issues have been identified. • pXRF results of RC chips were reported using an Olympus Vanta M Series portable XRF in Geochem mode (2 beam) and a 20 second read time for each beam. No calibration factors were applied. New readings were taken through the calico bag containing a representative 2-3kg split of material through the cyclone. • Comparison data to date indicates assays to be more than 30% higher compared to when taking the pXRF measurement through the green bag. More comparison test work is being conducted to ascertain the difference between assay and pXRF results taken through a calico bag however preliminary work shows an uplift of assay grade over the pXRF result when taken through a calico bag. • pXRF blanks and a Geostats 5015ppm copper standard packet were tested at approximately every 50 readings. All blank readings were below detection limit for copper and the Geostats standard reported below the expected value for copper, likely due to the influence of the plastic packet on the XRF analysis.
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	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and	• All holes were considered to intersect the mineralisation at a reasonable angle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	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.	
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 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 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**). • 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.

For personal use only

For personal use only

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.	• pXRF estimates given in Appendix 1, Table 2 represent the intervals as sampled and to be assayed. • No metal equivalent values have been reported
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.	• pXRF estimates of copper contained 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	• As discussed in the announcement

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.

For personal use only