Carnaby

TREKELANO EXTENDS SIGNIFICANTLY

164m (TW~115m) @ 0.4% Cu, 0.2g/t Au

Including 26m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.6g/t Au

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further drill assay results from the Trekelano Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

Trekelano Inheritance Drill Results:

- **New drill results indicate growing potential for a much larger baseload style target.**
- **Drilling confirms a south plunge to the deposit which appears to be getting wider (~115m) at depth and is completely open.**
- **Downhole EM about to commence on CBRC012.**
- **CBRC012 ASSAY RESULTS;**
  - **164m (TW~115m) @ 0.4% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au (195m)**
  - **Including 26m (TW~18m) @ 1.0% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au (220m)**
  - **And Including 13m (TW~9m) @ 1.6% Cu, 1.1g/t Au (220m)**
  - **Including 11m (TW~8m) @ 0.6% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au (286m)**
  - **Including 6m (TW~4m) @ 1.1% Cu, 0.3g/t Au (330m)**

- **CBMH002 Pre-collar ASSAY RESULTS;**
  - **23m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from surface**
  - **Including 4m @ 6.1% Cu, 0.6g/t Au from surface**
  - **Results from RC pre-collar demonstrate high grade mineralisation at surface high up in the open pit ramp and walls.**
  - **Results from diamond core tail of this hole are pending.**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"We continue to be extremely encouraged by the initial drilling we have completed at Trekelano and look forward to receiving and reporting more results shortly. Trekelano looks like a big mineral system that has potential to expand at depth and grow significantly with further drilling. We believe there is potential for Trekelano to develop into a much larger baseload style deposit to complement our other high-grade discoveries. Pre-feasibility studies continue apace at Greater Duchess as we track towards completion of that study later this year and head towards development decisions."

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ASX Announcement

25 June 2025

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 228.4M

Market Cap (@ 36.5 cents) $83.4M

Cash $17.7M[1]

[1]As at 31 March 2025.

Directors

Peter Bowler, Non-Exec Chairman

Rob Watkins, Managing Director

Greg Barrett, Non-Exec Director

Paul Payne, Non-Exec Director

Company Highlights

- Proven and highly credentialed management team.
- Tight capital structure and strong cash position.
- Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, numerous camp scale IOCG deposits over 1,946 km^2 of tenure.
- Pro forma Mineral Resource Estimate at Greater Duchess: 27Mt @ 1.5% CuEq for 400kt CuEq.[2]
- Mount Hope, Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny Iron Oxide Copper Gold discoveries within the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, Mt Isa inlier, Queensland.
- Pre-Feasibility Study for the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in progress with a targeted completion date in H2 CY2025.
- Binding Tolling and Offtake agreements signed with Glencore International AG.
- Gold projects near to De Grey's Hemi gold discovery on 397 km^2 of highly prospective tenure.

[2]Subject to completion of the Trekelano Acquisition. Refer to ASX release dated 28 November 2024 for details.

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GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

TREKELANO PROSPECT (CNB ACQUIRING 100%)

Further drilling results have been received from the Inheritance deposit at Trekelano with a standout hole being CBRC012, drilled at the southern end of the deposit and intersecting a broadening envelope of copper-gold mineralisation within an interpreted **true width zone of approximately 115m**. The new results discussed below indicate the Trekelano Inheritance orebody continues down plunge to the south and appears to be widening at depth. Further drill results are expected shortly.

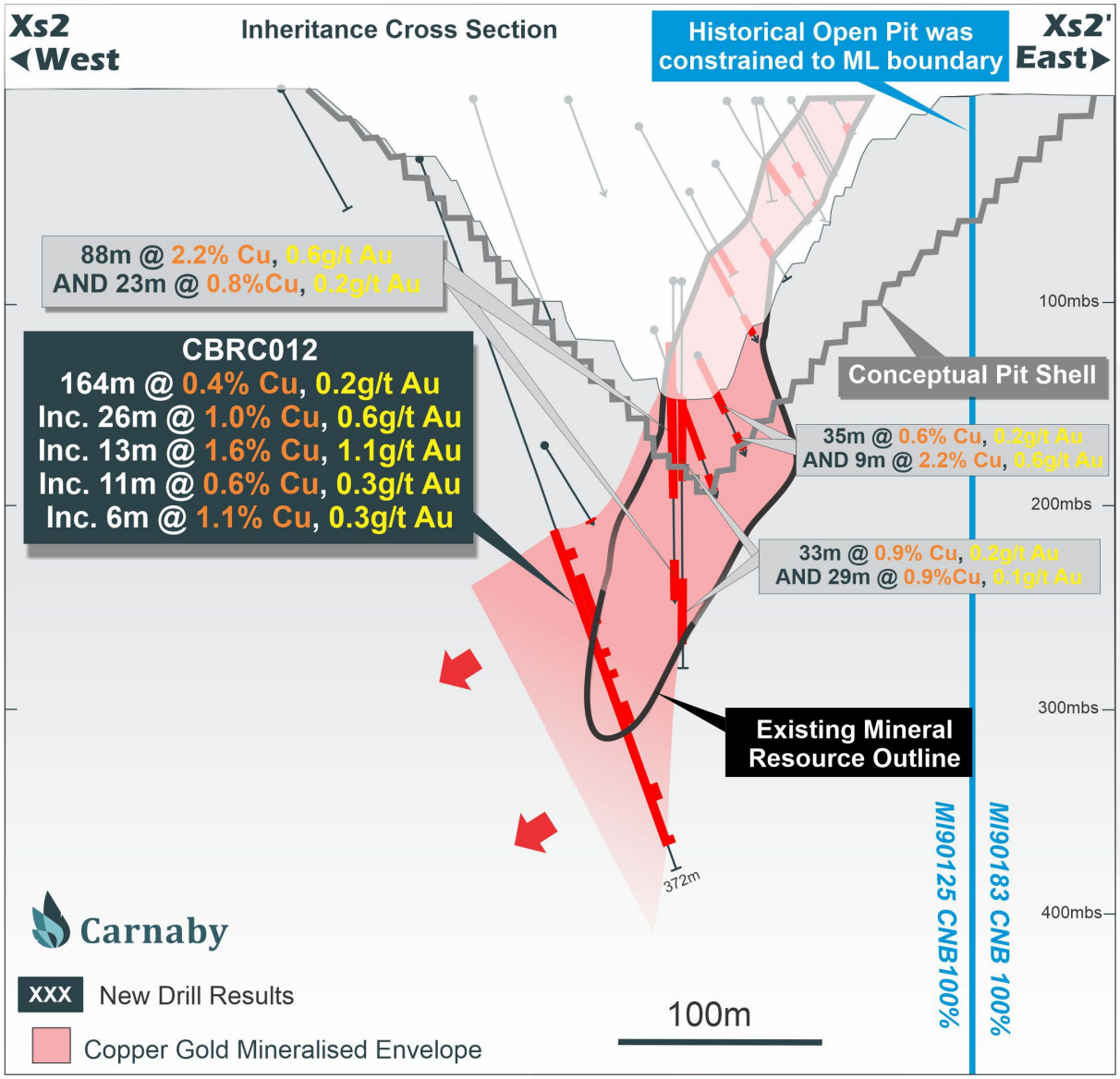

Figure 1. Trekelano Inheritance Cross Section.

A summary of the assay result intersections from the drill hole results released today are presented below. Full details of the drill holes are presented in Table 1 of Appendix 1.

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CBRC012

RC drill hole CBRC012 was drilled targeting the southern extension of the Inheritance deposit. The RC drill hole was drilled to a total depth of 372m and intersected a very broad downhole envelope of copper-gold mineralisation of **164m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.2g/t Au** from 195m interpreted to be approximately **115m true width**. Strong mineralisation was intersected much higher than expected in the hangingwall with a result of **26m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.6g/t Au from 220m, including 13m @ 1.6% Cu, 1.1g/t Au** suggesting a flattening dip as shown in cross section Figure 1. This drill hole has confirmed a moderate south plunge to the mineralisation that has been missed by historical deeper drilling as shown in the long section in Figure 2. Downhole EM will be completed on CBRC012 shortly.

The broad zones of copper-gold mineralisation intersected in CBRC012 have the potential to develop into a much larger baseload style deposit with additional drilling.

CBRC012 ASSAY RESULTS;

- **164m (TW~115m) @ 0.4% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au (195m)**
- **Including 26m (TW~18m) @ 1.0% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au (220m)**
- **And including 13m (TW~9m) @ 1.6% Cu, 1.1g/t Au (220m)**
- **Including 11m (TW~8m) @ 0.6% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au (286m)**
- **Including 6m (TW~4m) @ 1.1% Cu, 0.3g/t Au (330m)**

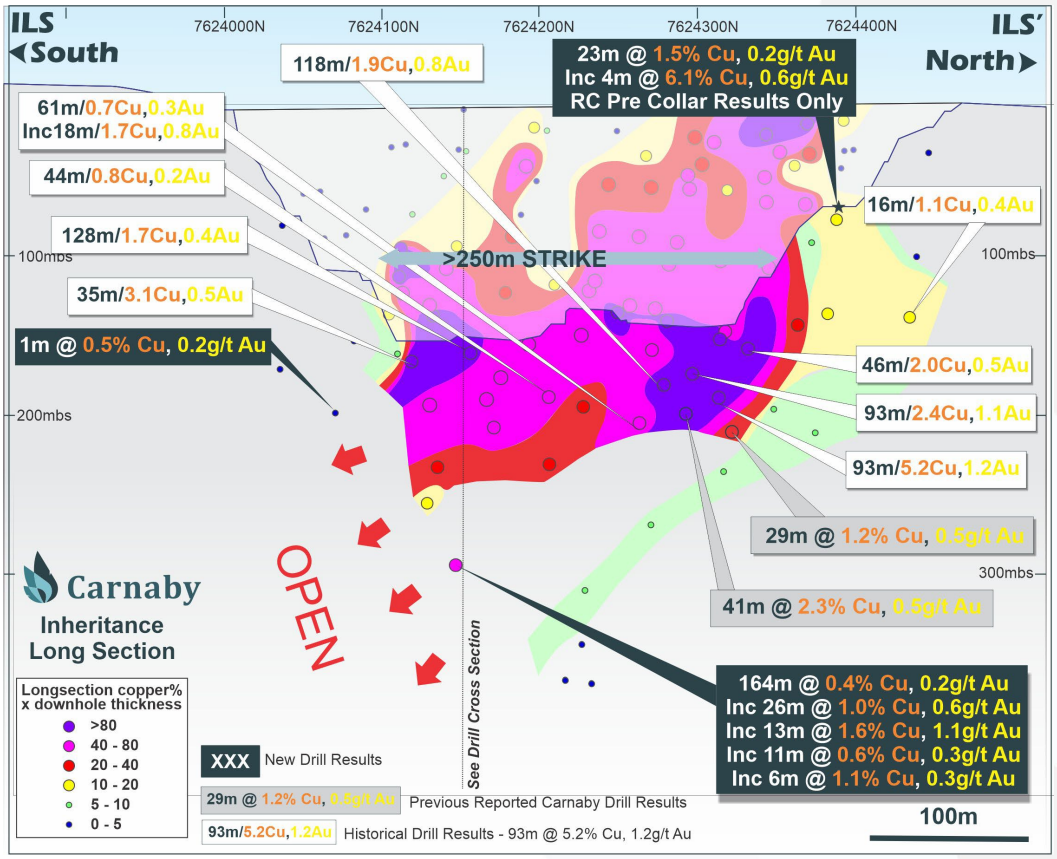

Figure 2. Inheritance Long Section showing location of new results.

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CBMH002

Results from a 70m RC pre-collar have been received from drill hole CBMH002. High grade mineralisation was intersected from surface recording **4m @ 6.1% Cu, 0.6g/t Au from surface** within **23m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from surface.** The results demonstrate the high grade mineralisation at surface high up in the open pit ramp and walls that was historically restricted in being accessed due to a mining lease boundary constraint at the time of mining by Barrick during the GFC (Figure 3). There is no longer a boundary constraint with the granting of ML90183 on the east side of the pit.

CBMH002 was targeted as a metallurgical drill hole and diamond core tail drilling has been completed with results pending. Duplicate samples have been dispatched for metallurgical analysis as part of the Greater Duchess PFS.

CBMH002 RC pre-collar ASSAY RESULTS;

- **23m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from surface**
- **Including 4m @ 6.1% Cu, 0.6g/t Au from surface**

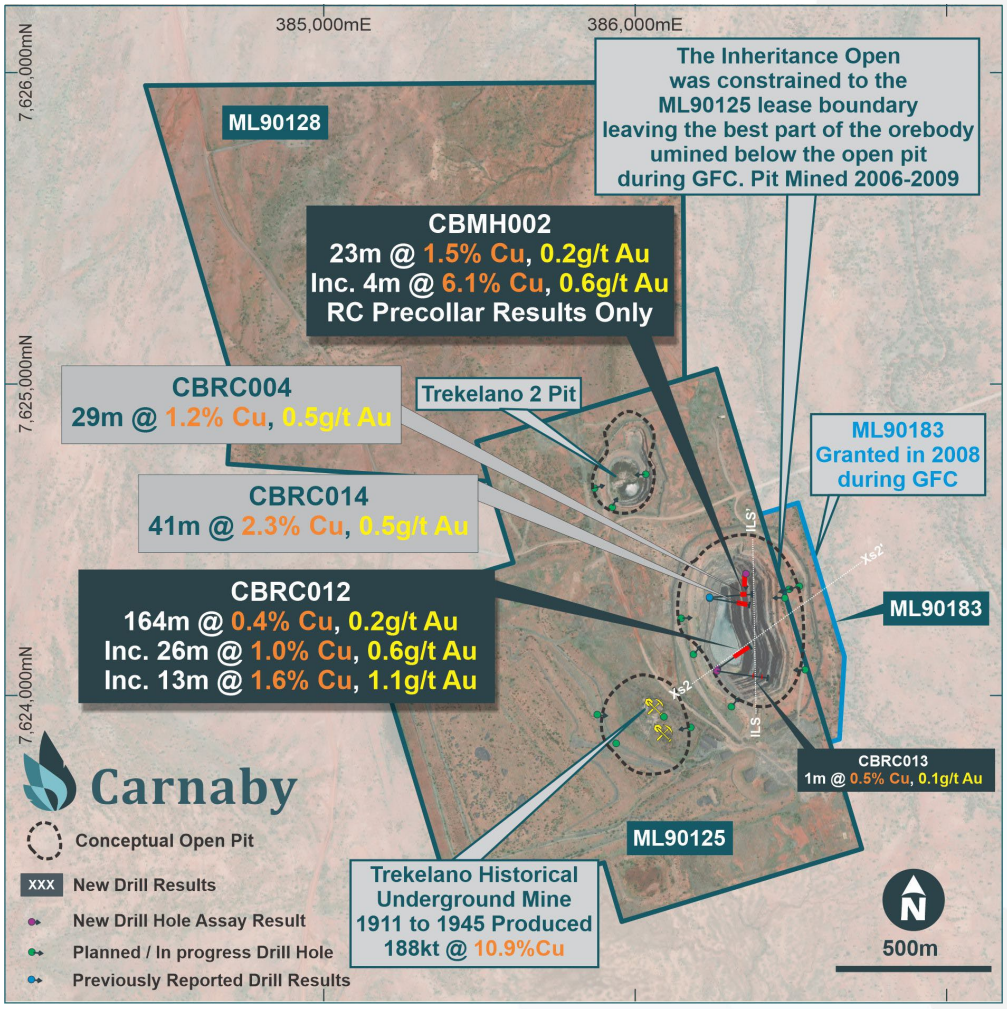

Figure 3. Trekelano Plan showing location of new drill results.

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CBRC013

RC drill hole CBRC013 was drilled at the southern end of the Inheritance deposit and failed to intersect any significant mineralisation with a maximum result of 1m @ 0.5% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from 204m. As shown in the Figure 2 long section, CBRC013 appears to have drilled over the top of the main high grade south plunge.

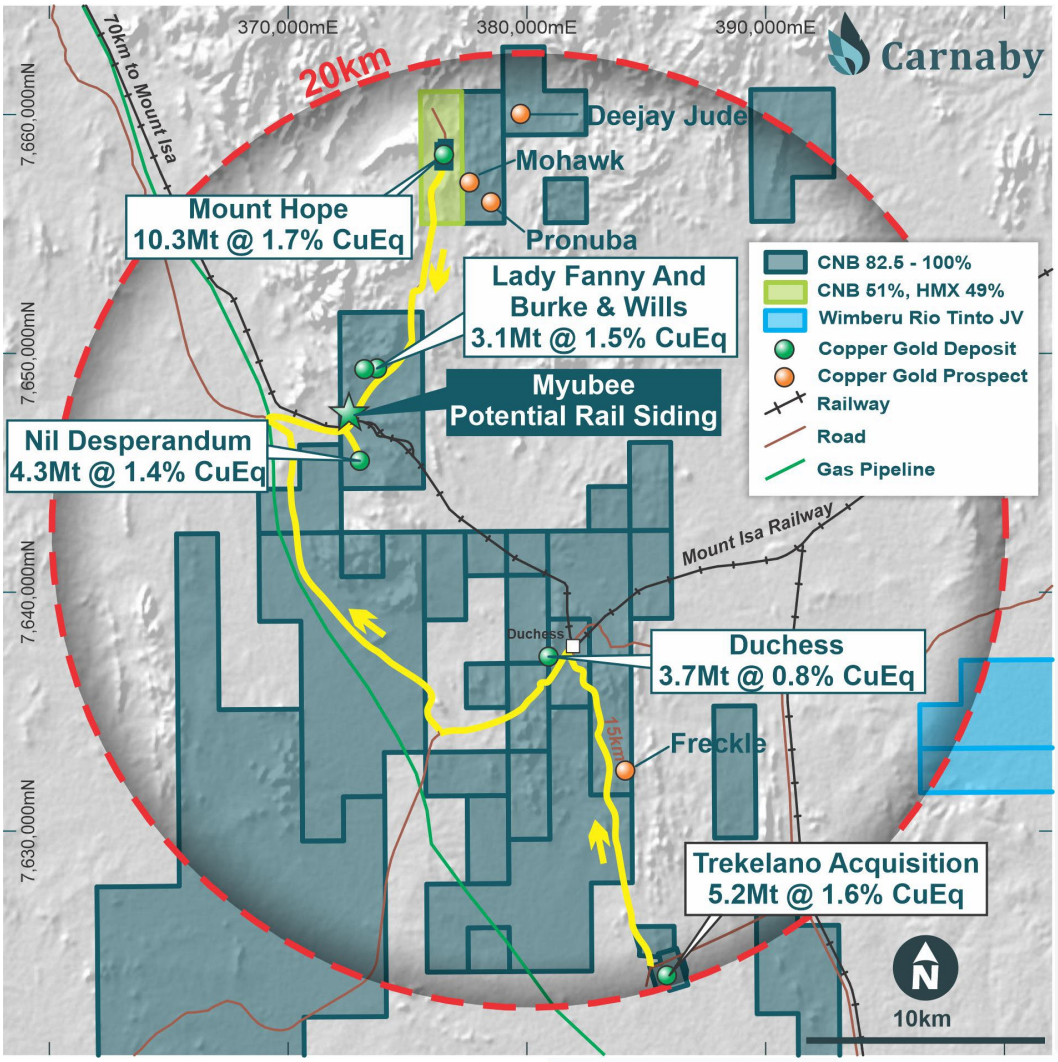

Figure 4. Trekelano & Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Location Plan.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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

www.carnabyresources.com.au

For additional information please contact:
Robert Watkins, Managing Director
+61 8 6500 3236

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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).

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services and is a director and shareholder of Carnaby Resources Limited. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Metal Equivalents

Metal equivalents for any mineral resource estimates and exploration results have been calculated using the formula CuEq=Cu% + (Au_ppm * 0.7) and is based on September 2023 spot prices of US$8,500/t for copper, US$1,950/oz for gold and an AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.67. Individual mineral resource estimate grades for the metals are set out at Table A of this announcement. Metal recoveries of 95% for copper and 90% for gold have been applied as demonstrated in preliminary metallurgical test work carried out in 2023. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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:

Trekelano First Drill Results 41m @ 2.3% Copper, 27 May 2025

Trekelano Drilling Underway, 29 April 2025

Carnaby Awarded $386k of CEI Exploration Grants in QLD, 11 April 2025

Greater Duchess Drill Results Update, 14 February 2025

Greater Duchess Update - Drilling to Start at Trekelano, 15 January 2025

Trekelano Acquisition, Tolling & Offtake and Capital Raise, 28 November 2024

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APPENDIX ONE

Details regarding the specific information for the exploration results discussed in this news release are included below in the following tables.

Table 1. Drill Hole Details

Drill hole intersections presented in the table below have been compiled from assay results using a 0.2% copper nominal cut-off with no greater than 5m downhole dilution included except where indicated. All diamond core intersections have been sampled within mineralised zones as determined by the logging geologist. The entire mineralised zone has been sampled to account for any internal dilution.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)	Lode
Trekelano	CBRC012	386259	7624091	292	-69.3	42.8	372	195* Incl 206 **Incl 220** **And Incl 220** Incl 258 Incl 269 Incl 286 Incl 330 Incl 355	164 5 **26** **13** 4 4 11 6 4	0.4 0.6 **1.0** **1.6** 0.5 0.5 0.6 1.1 0.7	0.2 0.2 **0.6** **1.1** 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.05	Inheritance
	CBRC0013	386261	7624086	292	-59.6	97.7	288	204	1	0.5	0.1	
	CBMH002	386363	7624386	253	-58.9	182.0	268	**Surface** **Incl Surface**	**23** **4**	**1.5** **6.1**	0.2 **0.6**	

** No lower cut off used to report the mineralised envelope.*

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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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	**Drilling Samples** • 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. • RC samples were submitted to ALS labs and pulverised to obtain a 25g charge. Ore grade analysis was conducted for copper using an aqua regia digest and AAS/ ICP finish. Gold was analysed by aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish. • Diamond core samples were collected from quarter cut HQ sized core. • Diamond samples were submitted to ALS labs and pulverised to obtain a 25g charge. Ore grade analysis was conducted for copper using an aqua regia digest and AAS/ ICP finish. Gold was analysed by aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All recent RC holes were completed using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • Diamond holes were drilled using HQ sized core. • All core is orientated using an ACT HQ/NQ Core Ori Tool.
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 and diamond 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. • Tripple tube was used for diamond geotechnical 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 holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure, structure orientation and alteration. Holes in this release were also geotechnically logged. • All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals and logged in the field. • Sample recovery is recorded for diamond drilling between core blocks.
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 2m-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. • Drill core in this release was quarter cut with the quarter core sent for lab assay.
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.	**Assay Lab** • 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. • Field duplicates are taken in mineralised zone every 50th sample. • Standards are checked against expected lab values to ensure they are within tolerance. No issues have been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	• A Maxgeo hosted SQL database (Datashed) is currently used in house for all historic and new records. The database is maintained on the Maxgeo Server by a Carnaby database administrator. Logchief Lite is used for drill hole logging and daily uploaded to the database daily. Recent assay results have been reported directly from lab reports and sample sheets collated in excel.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collars were located using with a Trimble GNSS SP60 (+/- 0.3m accuracy). • Current RC and Diamond holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex True North seeking gyro. • Survey control is of high accuracy. Checks were made between two different down-hole gyro instruments within the same RC pre-collared diamond hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The upper 150m of the deposit has been systematically intersected at 20m to 30m hole spacings. • In the deeper part of the deposit the hole spacings are up to 60m. • The main mineralised zones have been drilled in sufficient detail to provide confidence in grade and continuity appropriate to the Mineral Resource classification.
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.	• The majority of holes were completed to provide intersections orthogonal to the deposit mineralisation. • No bias was determined in any of the drilling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Recent 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.	• Sample practices and Lab QAQC were internally audited by PayneGeo. All QAQC results were satisfactory.

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.	• A 100% interest in the Trekelano Mining Leases (ML9125, ML90128 & ML90183) is currently being acquired by the Company. Completion of the transaction is subject to the last condition precedent which requires Environmental bond de-amalgamation approval from the Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) (i.e. separation of Trekelano from the broader Osborne Mine Environmental Authority to be

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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.	approved by DETSI) and an estimated rehabilitation cost decision having been made by the Scheme Manager for the Financial Provisioning Scheme for the de-amalgamated environmental authority. The de-amalgamation is currently in progress. • The Mount Hope Mining Lease ML90240 is 100% owned by Carnaby Resources Ltd. • The Nil Desperandum, Burke & Wills, San Quentin and Deejay Jude Prospects are located on EPM14366 (82.5% interest acquired from Latitude 66 Resources Limited (**Latitude 66, ASX: LAT**). ▪ Latitude 66 retains 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 Lady Fanny Prospect area encompassed by historical expired mining leases have been amalgamated into EPM14366 and is 100% owned by Carnaby. Latitude 66 Resources Limited (**Latitude 66, ASX: LAT**) are in dispute with Carnaby and claim that Lady Fanny is part of the Joint Venture area (see ASX release 18 September 2023). • The Company has entered into a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (**RTX**) whereby Carnaby can earn a majority joint venture interest in the Devoncourt Project, which contains the Wimberu Prospect, by sole funding staged exploration on the project as discussed in the ASX release dated 2 August 2023. ▪ Tenements subject to the Farm-in Joint Venture Agreement: EPM14955, EPM17805, EPM26800, EPM27363, EPM27364, EPM27365], EPM 27424 and EPM27465. • The South Hope, Stubby and The Plus Prospects are contained in three (3) sub-blocks covering 9 km^2 within exploration permit EPM26777, immediately adjoining and surrounding the Company's Mount Hope Central and Mount Hope North deposits. Carnaby has entered into binding agreement with Hammer Metals Limited (**Hammer, ASX: HMX**) and its wholly owned subsidiary Mt. Dockerell Mining Pty Ltd, pursuant to which Carnaby will acquire an initial 51% beneficial interest in the sub-blocks (see ASX release 2 April 2024). Carnaby has the right to acquire an additional 19% beneficial interest to take its total beneficial interest in the Sub-Blocks to 70%. • The Mohawk and Pronuba Prospects are located on EPM27101 and are 100% owned by Carnaby Resources. • The Razorback Creek prospect is located in EPM27822 and is 100% owned by Carnaby Resources.
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical drilling at Trekelano has been conducted by various previous explorers since the 1950s. The project comes with significant geoscientific information which includes a compiled database of 1,106 drill holes (within the MLs) and 17,473 drilling assays. 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 Greater Duchess Project is 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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. • The dominant lithologies on the Trekelano lease area are biotite schists and scapolitic granofels of upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. The structure is dominated by north-south trending shear zones which dip 60-70o to the west. Shears commonly contain brecciated material ranging from matrix to clast supported breccias with rounded to angular clasts of altered host rock.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• 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 (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary

Average 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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').
		• The geometry of the Trekelano 1, Inheritance and Trekelano 2 Lodes have been established by historic drilling. Recent downhole intervals confirm the geometry of the Inheritance Lode and have been reported with estimated true widths.
		  • CBMH002 is a metallurgical hole designed to drill skewed to the lode strike from an in-pit position and has passed though the entirety of the lode from hangingwall to footwall. Only precollar results have so far been reported in this release and therefore a true width has not been stated.
		  • The estimated true width of the CBRC012 has been based on section interpretation where the overall geometry of the Inheritance Lode is well known.
		• The majority of historic holes are considered to intersect the mineralisation at a reasonable angle, being drilled at an orthogonal angle to the principal vein strike.

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.	• As discussed in the announcement
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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Table A

Carnaby Resources Limited Greater Duchess Copper Project - Cu Equivalent Cut-off[1]

Mineral Resource Inventory as at 27 November 2024

Deposit	COG CuEq%	Indicated							Inferred							Total						
		Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %	Cu Tonnes	Au Ounces	CuEq Tonnes	Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %	Cu Tonnes	Au Ounces	CuEq Tonnes	Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %	Cu Tonnes	Au Ounces	CuEq Tonnes
Mt Birnie[2]	0.5								0.44	1.4	0.2	1.5	6,300	2,300	6,800	**0.4**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**6,300**	**2,300**	**6,800**
Duchess[2]	0.5								3.66	0.7	0.1	0.8	26,300	11,300	28,800	**3.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**26,300**	**11,300**	**28,800**
Nil Desperandum OP[2]	0.5	2.47	0.8	0.1	0.9	18,800	11,300	21,300	0.06	0.7	0.1	0.7	400	200	500	**2.5**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**19,300**	**11,500**	**21,800**
Nil Desperandum UG[2]	1.0	0.81	2.6	0.4	2.9	21,000	10,700	23,300	0.90	1.5	0.4	1.8	13,400	11,200	15,900	**1.7**	**2.0**	**0.4**	**2.3**	**34,400**	**21,800**	**39,200**
Lady Fanny	0.5	1.50	1.2	0.2	1.3	17,900	9,800	20,000	1.18	1.1	0.3	1.3	13,200	9,500	15,300	**2.7**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**31,100**	**19,300**	**35,300**
Burke & Wills[2]	0.5	0.20	2.7	0.3	2.8	5,400	1,700	5,700	0.24	1.8	0.3	2.0	4,300	2,100	4,800	**0.4**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**9,700**	**3,800**	**10,500**
Mt Hope OP	0.5	2.74	1.4	0.2	1.5	38,600	15,300	41,900	1.11	1.1	0.1	1.2	12,500	5,000	13,600	**3.8**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**51,100**	**20,400**	**55,500**
Mt Hope UG	1.0	4.19	1.7	0.3	1.9	72,800	38,600	81,200	2.23	1.4	0.3	1.6	32,100	19,200	36,200	**6.4**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**104,900**	**57,800**	**117,500**
Inheritance OP[3]	0.5								2.50	1.3	0.3	1.5	32,700	27,400	38,700	**2.5**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**32,700**	**27,400**	**38,700**
Inheritance UG[3]	1.0								0.29	1.3	0.4	1.5	3,600	3,800	4,400	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**3,600**	**3,800**	**4,400**
Trekelano 1 OP[3]	0.5								1.28	1.6	0.4	1.9	20,100	17,600	23,900	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**20,100**	**17,600**	**23,900**
Trekelano 1 UG[3]	1.0								0.17	2.5	0.6	2.9	4,300	3,500	5,100	**0.2**	**2.5**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**4,300**	**3,500**	**5,100**
Trekelano 2 OP[3]	0.5								0.94	1.2	0.3	1.4	11,100	7,800	12,800	**0.9**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**11,100**	**7,800**	**12,800**
CNB Total		**11.9**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**174,500**	**87,500**	**193,600**	**15.0**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**180,400**	**120,800**	**206,700**	**26.9**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**354,900**	**208,300**	**400,300**

Note - Rounding discrepancies may occur

*Reference 1: The CuEq calculation is CuEq=Cu% + (Au_ppm * 0.7) and is based on September 2023 spot prices of US$8,500/t for copper and US$1,950/oz for gold, exchange rate of 0.67 and recovery of 95% copper and 90% gold as demonstrated in preliminary metallurgical test work carried out in 2023.*

Reference 2: CNB 82.5%. LAT 17.5%

Reference 3: Inclusion is subject to completion of the Trekelano Acquisition. Refer to ASX release dated 28 November 2024 for details.