HIGH GRADES CONTINUE AT GREATER DUCHESS

LADY FANNY - 3m @ 17.1% Copper within 13m @ 4.4% Copper

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is excited to announce a continuation of high grade exploration results at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

Lady Fanny Prospect:

- **LFRC077 has recorded an exceptional result of 13m @ 4.4% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 122m including 3m @ 17.1% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 122m.**
- **LFRC086 has intersected a new sub parallel western lode with results of 6m @ 3.8% copper, 1.4 g/t gold from 88m.**
- **LFRC029 has intersected 31m @ 1.1% copper, 0.1g/t gold from 78m including 10m @ 1.7% copper from 84m.**

Nil Desperandum Prospect:

- **Resource extension drilling on the lateral edges of the breccia shoot has intersected strong copper gold mineralisation, increasing the overall size of the Nil Desperandum discovery.**
- **Additional shoot mineralisation in NLRC048 with results of 19m @ 2.3% copper from 216m including 5m @ 7.0% copper from 230m.**
- **Step out drilling has intersected a 6m wide vein in NLDD094 with strong copper sulphide mineralisation approximately 150m down plunge of previous drilling.**
- **Nil Desperandum has now been intersected over a down plunge extent of 800m from surface and remains completely open at depth.**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"The Greater Duchess Copper Gold project continues to grow with ongoing drilling. We are truly witnessing the emergence of two outstanding copper gold discoveries at Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny. On top of that we believe the potential for more near-term discoveries is high from the imminent start of drilling at Mount Hope and the extensive Induced Polarisation surveys which have recently commenced targeting the >5km Nil Desperandum corridor."

ASX Announcement

17 June 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 144.6M

Market Cap (@ 76 cents) $110M

Cash $23M[1]

[1]As of 31 March 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

New Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drill results from ongoing drilling at Lady Fanny, Nil Desperandum and Burke & Wills discoveries are presented below and in Table 1 along with details of the drilling in Appendix 2.

First pass exploration drilling at the recently acquired Mount Hope Prospect (see ASX release 11 April 2022) is about to commence, targeting below the very significant historically mined shallow open pits where ~300,000t @ 1.9% copper was produced between 1967 and 1973.

Extensive Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys have commenced targeting the highly prospective three-kilometre corridor between the Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny discoveries, where numerous historical copper gold workings and shallow open pits are located. No recorded historical drilling exists between Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny even though widespread mineralisation is evident in the workings.

The IP surveys will also target north of Lady Fanny up to Vampire Lady, as well as planned IP lines at Duchess and Mount Hope.

A 50m line spaced aeromagnetic survey is underway along the >5km Nil Desperandum Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) corridor (Figure 1). The survey aims to identify fault zone networks that Carnaby believes are critical pathways and controls for the copper gold mineralisation.

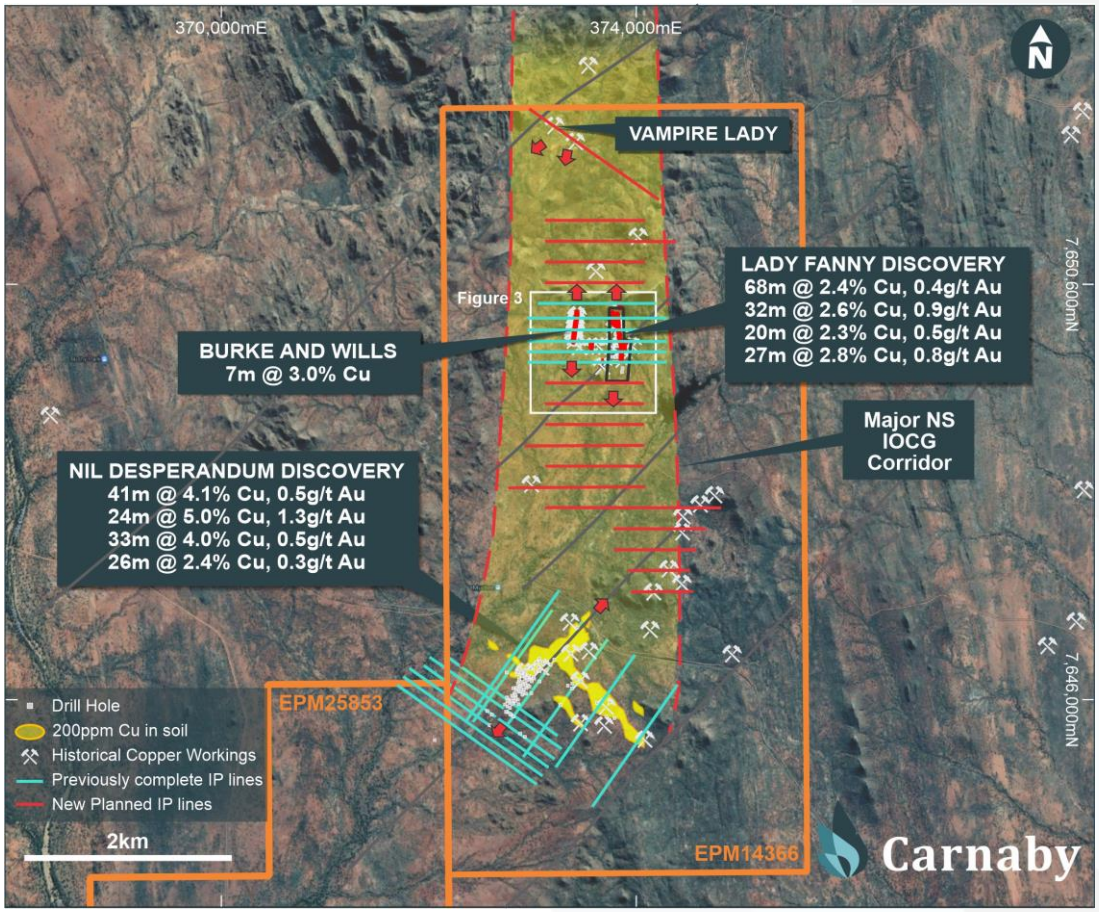

Figure 1. Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny location plan showing planned IP.

LADY FANNY PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Strong new drill results continue to be received from systematic step out RC and diamond drilling at the Lady Fanny discovery as detailed below (Figures 2 & 3, Table 1).

Wide, high grade and very shallow copper gold mineralisation has now been intersected over a 500m strike length zone which remains strongly open to the north and at depth.

A new long section compilation of the Lady Fanny Main Lode drill results is presented in Figure 2. This shows a wide and high grade core zone over a strike length of >300m, which appears to be plunging moderately north towards a very large IP chargeability anomaly which is yet to be tested.

A new Western Lode of copper gold mineralisation approximately 50m west of the Main Lode has also been intersected in several holes and remains sparsely drilled to date (Figure 3).

Numerous drill results remain outstanding, and drilling is ongoing.

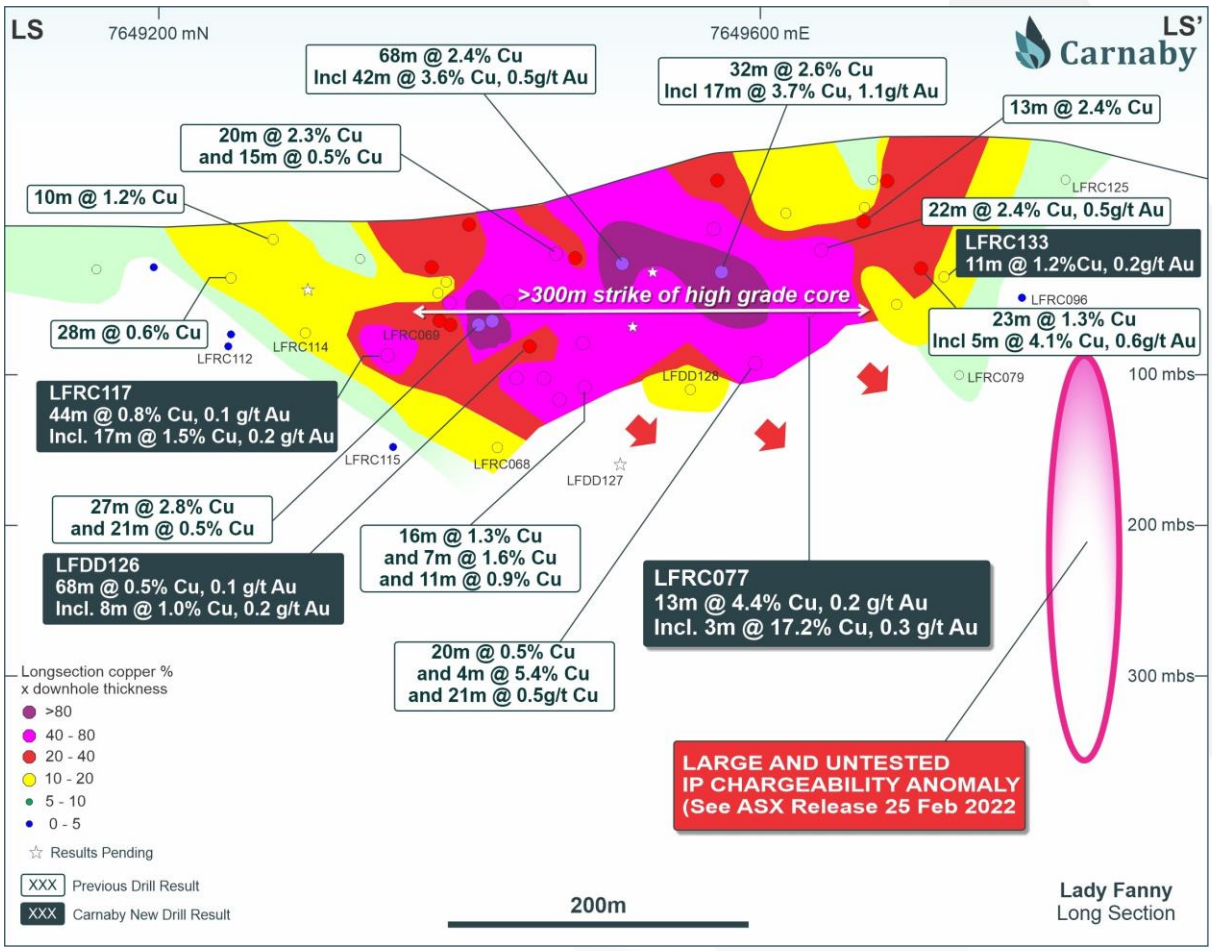

Figure 2. Lady Fanny Main Lode Long Section.

LFRC077

An exceptional result has been received from LFRC077 of;

13m @ 4.4% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 122m

Including 3m @ 17.1% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 122m

LFRC077 intersected the main shear zone hosted mineralisation approximately 60m down plunge from another high grade result of **32m @ 2.6% copper, 0.6 g/t gold** from 69m in LFRC129 (See ASX release 20 May 2022). The mineralisation intersected in LFRC077 remains open down plunge to the north heading towards a large IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 2).

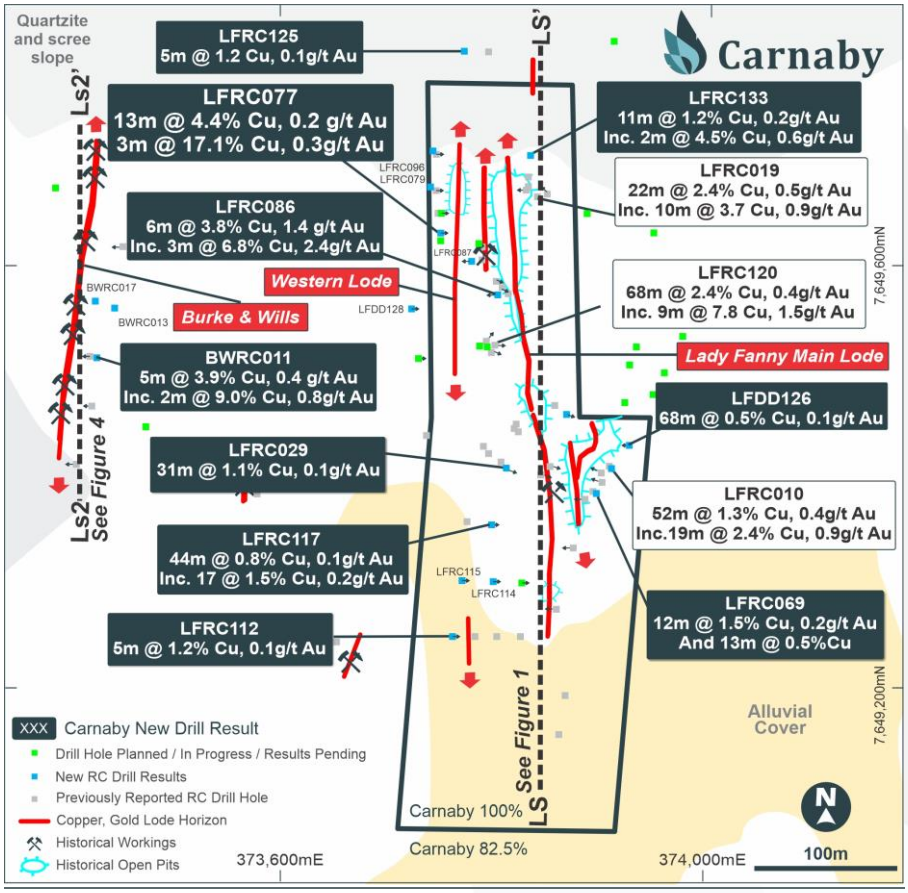

Figure 3. Lady Fanny Plan Showing Drilling Results and Interpreted Structures.

LADY FANNY WESTERN LODE

A new western lode has been intersected in several drill holes and appears to be a sub parallel shear hosted lode approximately 50m west of the Lady Fanny Main Lode (Figure 3). Results include;

LFRC086 **6m @ 3.8% copper, 1.4 g/t gold from 88m**

Including 3m @ 6.8% copper, 2.4 g/t gold from 90m

LFDD128 **4m @ 2.9% copper, 0.5 g/t gold from 68m**

The Lady Fanny Western Lode has been intersected in several other holes with results pending. It remains sparsely drill tested due to the focus on drilling out the Lady Fanny Main Lode mineralisation and difficult access due to high topographic relief.

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

RC and Diamond drilling of the down plunge and lateral extensions to the high grade breccia shoot continues to expand the footprint of the discovery at Nil Desperandum.

Highly encouraging lateral extensions of the mineralisation both up dip to the northwest and down dip to the southeast suggest high potential for additional lodes and extensions to grow the overall size of the Nil Desperandum discovery.

Diamond drilling continues to extend the breccia shoot down plunge with a new drill hole intersecting a large copper sulphide quartz-carbonate vein a further 150m down plunge of previous drilling (Figure 4). The Nil Desperandum breccia shoot has now been intersected over 800m down plunge from surface and remains completely open at depth to the southwest, where further step out drilling is underway.

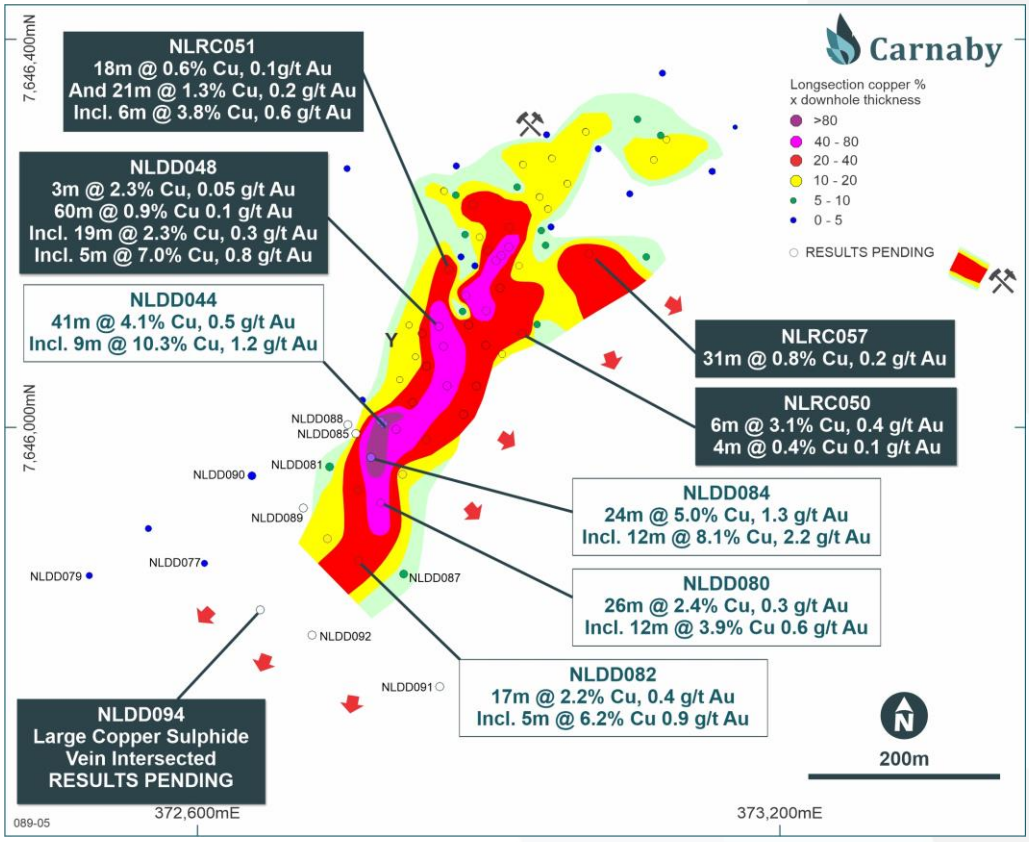

Figure 4. Nil Desperandum Plan Showing Location of New Drill Results.

NLRC048, NLRC051

Multiple broad zones of up dip lateral extensions of the Nil Desperandum breccia shoot were intersected in drill holes NLRC048 and NLRC051. The drilling has highlighted the potential to grow the size of the breccia shoot by targeting the lateral extensions and additional drilling is underway. Results include;

NLRC048 **3m @ 2.3% copper, 0.05 g/t gold from 154m**

And 60m @ 0.9% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 175m

Including 19m @ 2.3% copper, 0.3 g/t gold from 216m

Including 5m @ 7.0% copper, 0.8 g/t gold from 230m

NLRC051 **18m @ 0.6% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 73m**

And 21m @ 1.3% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 148m

Including 6m @ 3.8% copper, 0.6 g/t gold from 162m

NLRC050, NLRC057

Encouraging zones of down dip lateral extensions of the Nil Desperandum breccia shoot to the southeast were targeted and intersected in drill holes NLRC050 and NLRC057 (Figure 4). The drilling has highlighted the potential of the lateral extensions and the potential for new high grade shoot development down dip to the southeast, where limited or no drilling has been completed to date. A significant program of extensional RC and diamond drilling is underway. Results include;

NLRC050 **6m @ 3.1% copper, 0.9 g/t gold from 216m**

NLRC057 **31m @ 0.8% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 139m**

NLDD094

Diamond drilling targeting the southwest plunge of the Nil Desperandum breccia shoot has intersected the continuation of the copper gold mineralisation a further 150m down plunge from the previously announced deepest intersection in NLDD082 of 17m @ 2.2% copper, 0.4 g/t gold (See ASX release 9 May 2022).

NLDD094 intersected a wide quartz-carbonate vein with strong copper sulphide mineralisation throughout and into the footwall of the vein (see photos below).

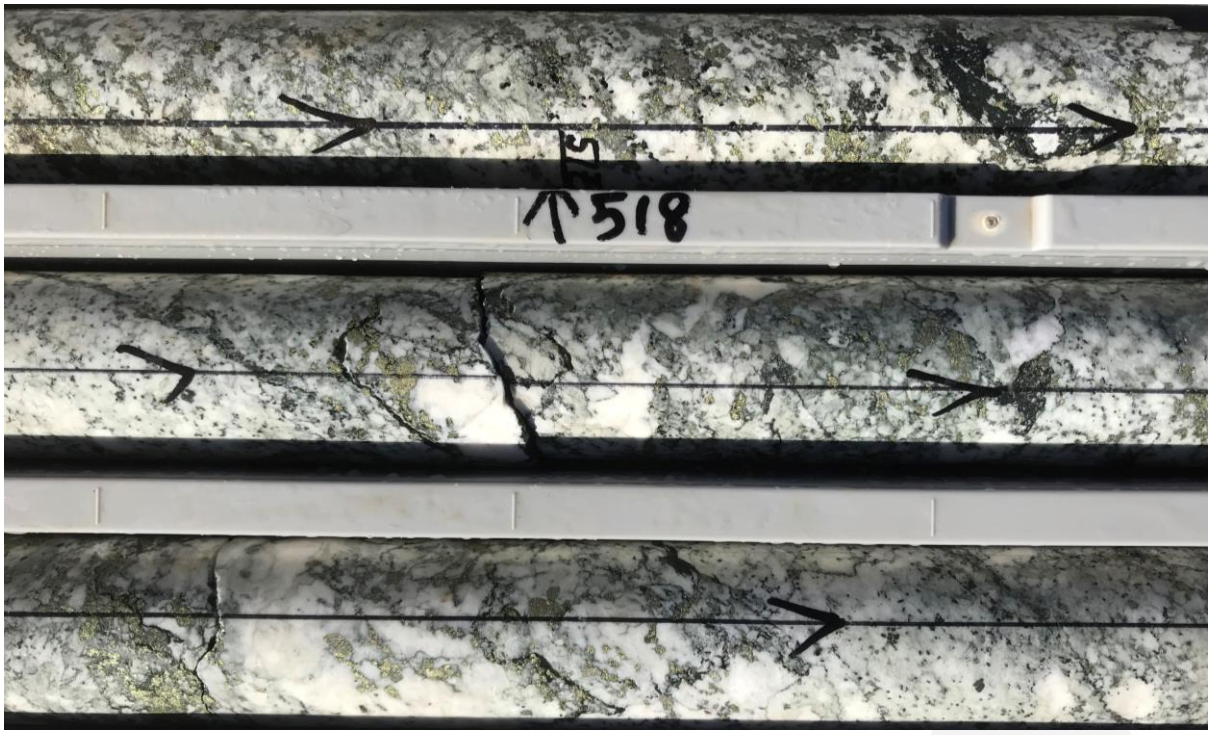

Photo showing close up of NLDD094 quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite vein.

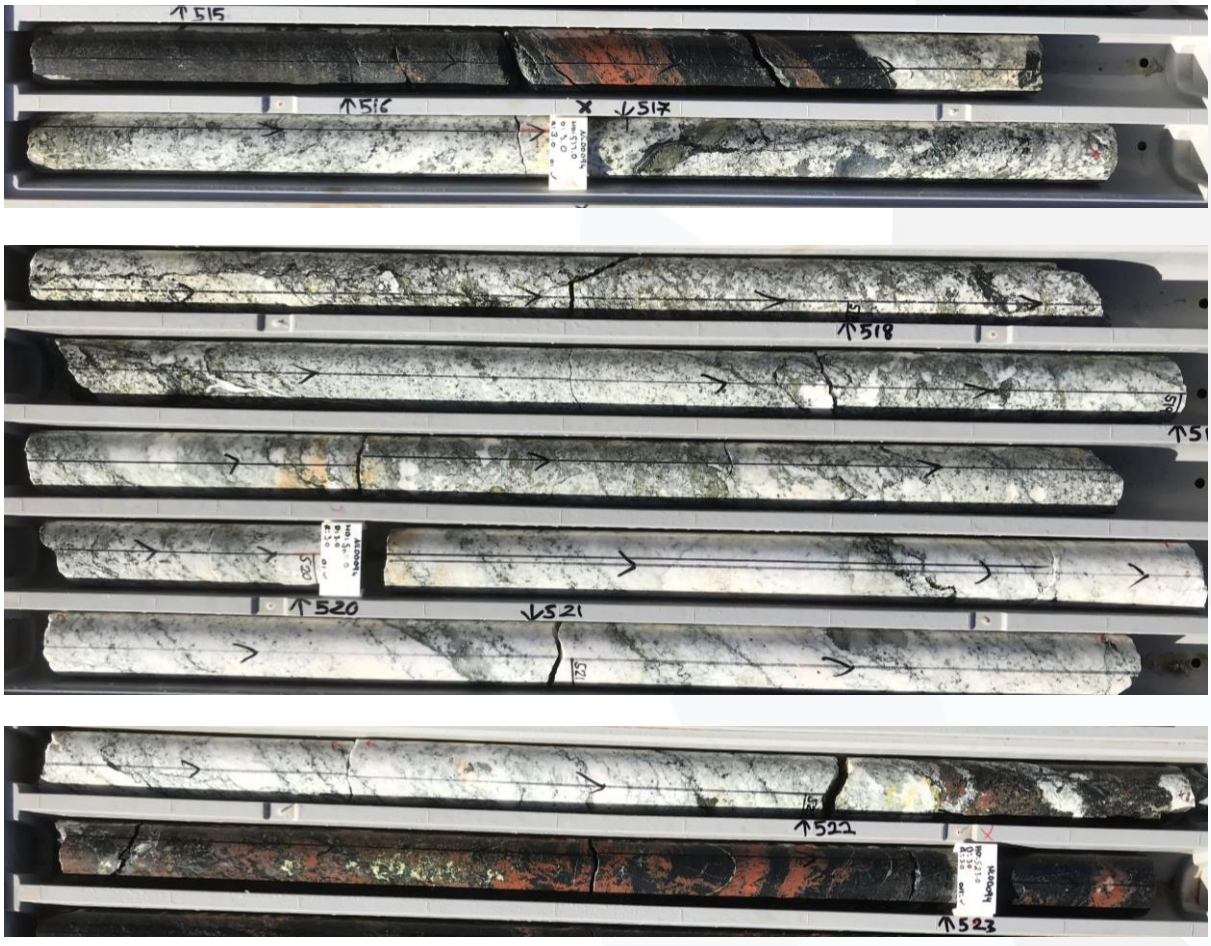

Photo showing strong copper sulphide vein mineralisation in NLDD094.

BURKE & WILLS PROSPECT (CNB 82.5%, DCX 17.5%)

The Burke & Wills Prospect is located 400m west of Lady Fanny and is characterised by a series a very shallow turn of the century workings in a north striking lode. No previous drilling had been completed at Burke & Wills prior to Carnaby's first drill hole in late 2021.

To date a total of 7 RC holes have been completed at Burke & Wills with every drill hole intersecting a highly continuous steeply east dipping lode over 200m in strike and completely open in all directions (Figure 5). The southern extent of the mineralisation is masked by alluvial cover, whereas the northern extension is masked by a quartzite hill scree slope.

A new result from the deepest drill hole to date in BWRC011 has been received recording **5m @ 3.9% copper, 0.4 g/t gold** from 60m, including **2m @ 9.0% copper, 0.8 g/t gold** from 63m.

Additional drilling is planned to extend the mineralisation which remains open in all directions.

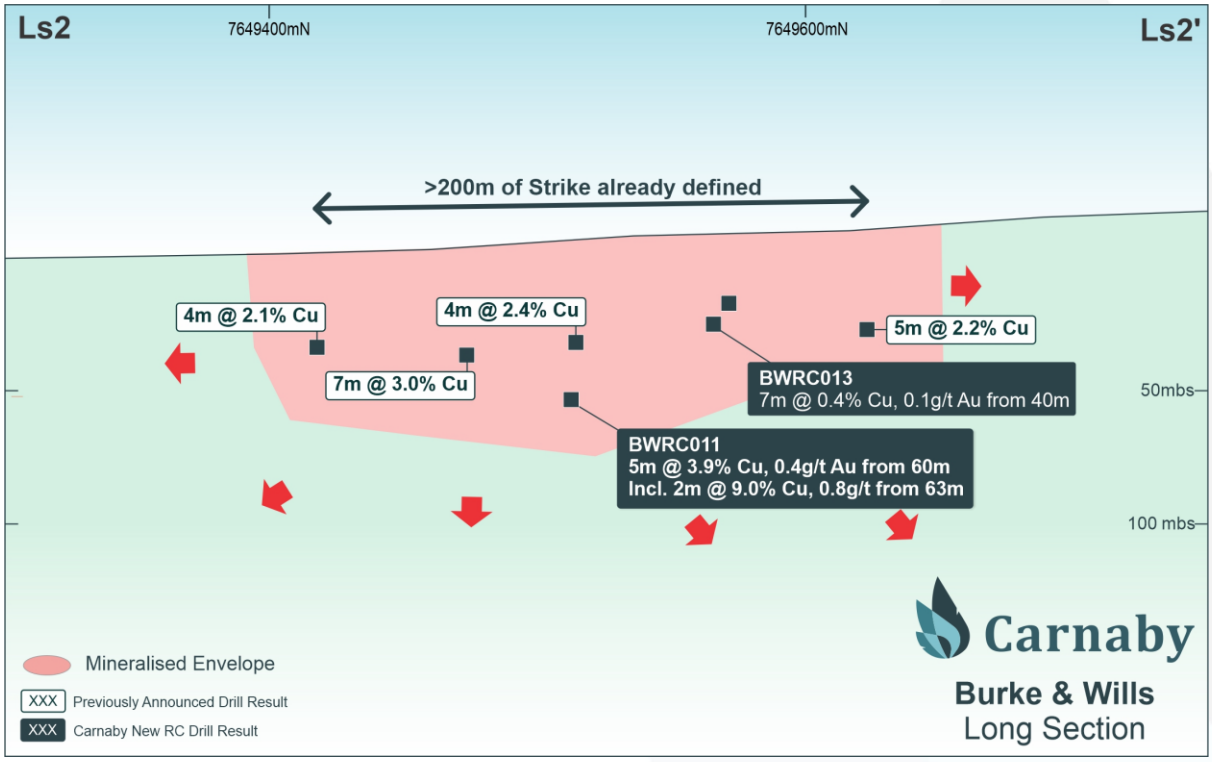

Figure 5. Burke & Wills Long Section showing new drilling result.

MOUNT HOPE ACQUISITION (CNB 100%)

Preparations are well underway to commence a maiden RC drilling program at Mount Hope within the next few weeks. Drill pad access is currently being prepared.

Extensive IP surveys have also been planned and will also be completed shortly.

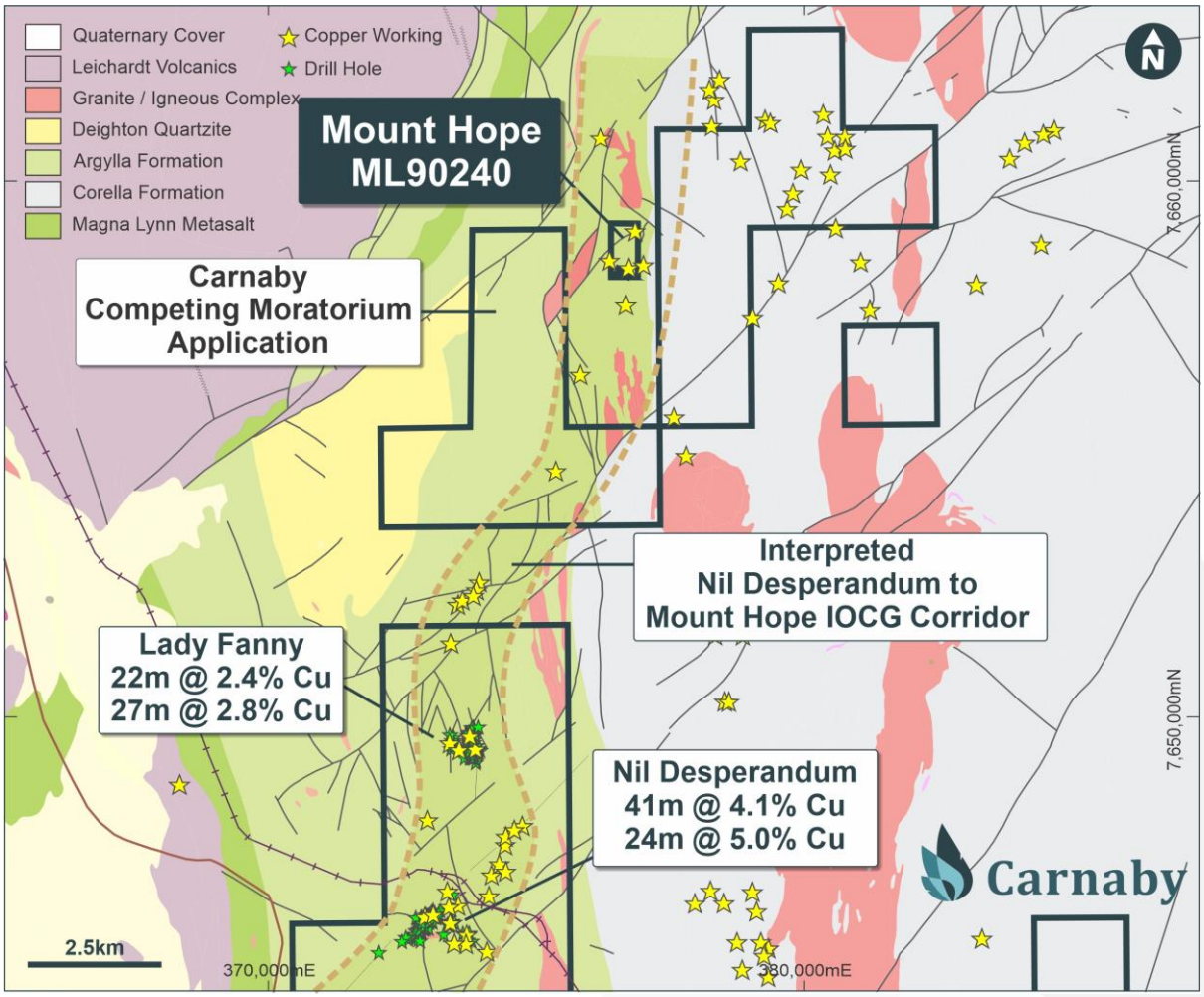

Figure 6. Nil Desperandum, Lady Fanny and Mount Hope Regional Geology plan.

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:

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

Nil Desperandum Continues To Grow, 11 February 2022

Major Discovery Confirmed at Nil Desperandum, 4 February 2022

Lady Fanny Prospect – LFRC008 40m @ 1.0%Cu And 11m @ 1.7%Cu, 17 January 2022

Stunning First Drill Results Lady Fanny – 27m @ 2.8% Copper, 13 January 2022

Strong Drill Results at Nil Desperandum – 60m @ 0.9% Copper, 10 January 2022

Major Copper Gold Discovery 41m @ 4.1% Cu Inc 9m @ 10.3% Cu, 29 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 17 December, 21 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 13 December, 21 December 2021

APPENDIX ONE

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

Table 1. Drill Hole Details

LADY FANNY PROSPECT (CNB 100%)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
LFRC029	373814	7649408	418	-54.9	101.6	160.0	78 Incl 84	**31** **10**	**1.1** **1.7**	0.1 0.2
LFRC068	373914	7649409	419	-65.5	283.5	196.0	152 187	17 2	0.5 0.6	0.1 0.2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
LFRC069	373901	7649385	418	-66.1	273.6	126.0	68 104	**12** 13	**1.5** 0.5	0.2 0.1
LFRC077	373753	7649633	453	-55.0	90.0	185.0	122 Incl 122	**13** **3**	**4.4** **17.1**	0.2 0.3
LFRC079	373743	7649675	454	-59.8	30.4	300.0	155	**5**	**1.8**	0.03
LFRC083	373869	7649465	426	-55.2	83.4	132.0	NSI			
LFRC086	373808	7649573	457	-63.4	272.6	300.0	Surface 88 Incl 90	5 **6** **3**	0.7 **3.8** **6.8**	0.1 **1.4** **2.4**
LFRC087	373783	7649605	458	-72.5	266.5	116.0	61 Incl 65	6 **2**	0.8 **2.3**	0.6 1.8
LFRC096	373746	7649711	460	-54.1	35.1	300.0	124	1	1	0.2
LFRC112	373763	7649248	410	-55.2	89.4	190.0	15	**5**	**1.2**	0.1
LFRC114	373801	7649301	413	-55.2	89.7	142.0	60 92	17 21	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.04
LFRC115	373771	7649302	411	-56.0	89.3	192.0	174	3	0.3	0.06
LFRC117	373800	7649354	415	-55.6	90.0	192.0	40 88 Incl 97	10 44 **17**	0.8 0.8 **1.5**	0.1 0.1 0.2
LFRC125	373775	7649804	467	-77.8	90.7	300.0	25	**5**	**1.2**	0.1
LFRC133	373838	7649706	444	-64.5	303.0	294.0	67 Incl 73	**11** **2**	**1.2** **4.5**	0.2 0.6
LFDD126	373931	7649430	419	-53.2	280.9	303.5	85.3 Incl 111 And Incl 136.9	**67.7** **8.3** **5.8**	**0.5** **1.0** **1.0**	0.1 0.2 0.4
LFDD128	373725	7649559	429	-55.5	92.5	291.5	68 131.2 155.8 193	**4** **1.6** 8.2 9	**2.9** **5.2** 0.2 0.2	0.5 0.2 0.03 0.03

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)
NLRC048	372848	7646116	396	-89.6	260.7	258.0	125 154 175 Incl 216 Incl 230	5 **3** **60** **19** **5**	0.6 **2.3** **0.9** **2.3** **7.0**	0.1 0.05 0.1 0.3 0.8
NLRC050	372918	7646097	398	-88.3	150.6	300.0	216	**6**	**3.1**	0.9
NLRC051	372862	7646158	395	-89.6	195.7	210.0	73 148 Incl 162	18 **21** **6**	0.6 **1.3** **3.8**	0.1 0.2 0.6

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au (g/t)
NLRC057	372994	7646177	395	-88.5	104.7	200.0	139	**31**	**0.8**	0.2
NLDD077	372612	7645857	390	-89.0	86.9	579.8	371.8	0.3	1	0.02
NLDD079	372589	7645755	389	-68.8	305.8	408.8	NSI			
NLDD081	372735	7645953	404	-89.7	67.3	409.6	321	5	1	0.1
NLDD087	372820	7645838	398	-89.2	7.7	591.8	338.9 454.5 473	2.3 1.5 5	0.8 1.0 0.6	0.03 0.3 0.1
NLDD090	372747	7645886	401	-70.2	304.9	447.6	355	3	0.6	0.1
NLDD088	372805	7645960	408	-70.4	309.3	397.6	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
NLDD089	372751	7645884	401	-80.0	308.4	489.9	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
NLDD091	372883	7645675	389	-71.5	308.8	810.7	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
NLDD092	372709	7645783	394	-89.0	44.7	676.9	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			
NLDD094	372662	7645806	391	-88.1	13.1	633.8	ASSAY RESULTS PENDING			

BURKE & WILLS 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)
BWRC011	373422	7649513	412	-75.8	271.6	120.0	60 Incl 63	**5** **2**	**3.9** **9.0**	0.4 0.8
BWRC013	373440	7649560	415	-54.9	284.5	80.0	40	7	0.4	0.1
BWRC017	373423	7649567	415	-55.4	284.7	80.0	29	2	0.3	0.05

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.

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

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
NLDD088	54	55	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	55	56	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Breccia Filled	Pyrite	1	Breccia Filled
NLDD088	68	69	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Patchy			
NLDD088	140	141	1	Pyrite	1	Breccia Filled	Chalcopyrite	1	Breccia Filled
NLDD088	158	160	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	163	164	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	225	228	3	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	228	229	1	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	229	229.5	0.5	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	229.5	231.6	2.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
NLDD088	231.6	248.1	16.5	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	248.1	259.4	11.3	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	259.4	260	0.6	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	261.95	262.8	0.85	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	262.8	270.15	7.35	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	270.15	314	43.85	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD088	365.5	372.4	6.9	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD089	161	162	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Stringer	Pyrite	1	Stringer
NLDD089	356.55	356.65	0.1	Chalcopyrite	3	Disseminated			
NLDD089	365	384.6	19.6	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD089	384.6	390.1	5.5	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	191.85	191.9	0.05	Chalcopyrite	6	Breccia Filled			
NLDD091	257.1	257.4	0.3	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	264.1	264.2	0.1	Chalcopyrite	5	Matrix	Pyrrhotite	3	Massive
NLDD091	351.4	351.6	0.2	Pyrrhotite	5	Breccia Filled	Chalcopyrite	2	Breccia Filled
NLDD091	404.15	404.2	0.05	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	
NLDD091	417.5	417.6	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	
NLDD091	423.55	423.65	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	435.35	435.4	0.05	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	440.05	440.3	0.25	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	
NLDD091	504	504.15	0.15	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	507.9	508	0.1	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	529.85	529.95	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	533	533.1	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1				
NLDD091	533.25	533.35	0.1	Pyrite	15	Breccia Filled	Chalcopyrite	6	Breccia Filled
NLDD091	536.95	537.2	0.25	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	537.2	537.4	0.2	Chalcopyrite	2	Blebby	Pyrite	1	
NLDD091	537.4	538.1	0.7	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	539.65	540.05	0.4	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	542.1	542.15	0.05	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	542.95	543.5	0.55	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	543.8	543.9	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	546.35	546.55	0.2	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	547.3	547.65	0.35	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	549.65	549.75	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	550.7	550.95	0.25	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	553.35	553.5	0.15	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer			
NLDD091	555.35	555.45	0.1	Pyrite	6	Breccia Filled	Chalcopyrite	3	Breccia Filled
NLDD091	555.45	555.55	0.1	Pyrite	2	Vein	Chalcopyrite	1	Vein
NLDD091	555.8	555.9	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	602.05	602.15	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD091	615.05	615.1	0.05	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	645.65	645.8	0.15	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	702.15	702.25	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer			
NLDD091	742.35	742.45	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	749.9	750	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	750.75	750.9	0.15	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	754.55	754.65	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1				
NLDD091	755.35	755.65	0.3	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	787.3	787.4	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD091	799.8	799.9	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD092	322.75	322.8	0.05	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer			
NLDD092	327.25	327.3	0.05	Pyrite	2	Stringer	Chalcopyrite	1	

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
NLDD092	430.7	431	0.3	Pyrrhotite	15	Breccia Filled	Chalcopyrite	3	Breccia Filled
NLDD092	435.9	436	0.1	Chalcopyrite	10	Massive			
NLDD092	495.25	495.35	0.1	Chalcopyrite	4	Massive	Pyrrhotite	1	Matrix
NLDD092	510.9	511	0.1	Chalcopyrite	3	Matrix	Pyrite	3	Matrix
NLDD092	527.7	528.2	0.5	Chalcopyrite	3	Matrix	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD092	528.2	530	1.8	Pyrite	1	Disseminated	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD092	530	531	1	Chalcopyrite	2	Blebby	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD092	531	533	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD092	533	533.7	0.7	Chalcopyrite	4	Massive			
NLDD092	533.7	534.6	0.9	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD092	539	541.8	2.8	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD092	628.8	629.25	0.45	Chalcopyrite	1	Matrix	Pyrite	2	Matrix
NLDD094	304.75	304.85	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD094	371.4	371.5	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD094	403.4	403.5	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD094	451.6	451.7	0.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD094	454.2	454.35	0.15	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer	Pyrrhotite	1	Stringer
NLDD094	505	506.2	1.2	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD094	506.2	516.1	9.9	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
NLDD094	516.1	516.4	0.3	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	
NLDD094	516.4	520	3.6	Chalcopyrite	15	Disseminated	Pyrite	8	Disseminated
NLDD094	520	522.2	2.2	Chalcopyrite	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	
NLDD094	522.2	522.8	0.6	Chalcopyrite	12	Disseminated			
NLDD094	522.8	526.2	3.4	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated			
NLDD094	526.2	527.5	1.3	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	10	Massive
NLDD094	560	571	11	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1	Disseminated

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	• 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. • Recent RC samples were collected via a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 a 300m deep RC pre-collar.
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. Where sampled, non-mineralised core is quarter cut and sampled on 2m 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. • 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	• 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 values to ensure they are within tolerance. No issues have been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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 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 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 and Burke & Wills Prospects are located on EPM14366 (82.5% interest acquired from Discovex). • 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.
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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 Nil Desperandum, Burke & Wills and Lady Fanny prospects 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: 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 (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.	• Visual 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	• 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.