21/12/2021

Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 17 December 2021

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) wishes to advise that its ASX announcement dated 17 December 2021 entitled 'Spectacular Copper Discovery - Greater Duchess Project' has been amended to include:

- Appendix 1, containing drill hole details (Table 2) and additional information regarding the descriptions and visual estimates of the reported sulphide mineralisation (Table 3), and;
- Appendix 2, containing JORC Code 2012 Edition 'Table 1' disclosures.

The amended announcement is attached.

Greg Barrett

Company Secretary

Carnaby

ASX Announcement

17 December 2021

SPECTACULAR COPPER DISCOVERY - GREATER DUCHESS PROJECT

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a spectacular copper discovery at the Nil Desperandum Prospect within the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

- The RC pre-collar to NLDD044 has intersected a **34m down hole zone of copper sulphide including a 24m zone of mostly semi massive copper sulphide containing 5-40% chalcopyrite based on visual estimates** (see photo below), results pending (refer Table 2 & 3 in Appendix 1 of this report).

- **NLDD044 is the first drill hole to test the NLIP4 Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability inversion anomaly (Figure 1 & 2). The IP anomaly is almost certainly attributable to copper sulphide mineralisation.**
- **The high-grade copper intersection in NLDD044 remains completely open at depth and along strike to the southwest where the plunge of the mineralisation appears to be flattening (Figure 2).**
- **Drilling is ongoing and additional IP will be fast tracked to target the extensions to the southwest.**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"Nil Desperandum is rapidly emerging as a major copper gold discovery in one of Australia's premier copper districts located only 70km from Mt Isa and surrounded by world class infrastructure. The deposit appears to be getting bigger and better at depth and we are now fast-tracking further IP geophysical surveys to help guide a follow-up drilling program which will commence in Q1 2022."

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 118.1M

Market Cap (@ 29 cents) $34.2M

Cash $5.6M[1]

[1]As of 31 September 2021

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
- Projects near to De Grey's Hemi gold discovery on 442 km^2 of highly prospective tenure
- Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, numerous camp scale IOCG deposits over 323 km^2 of 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
- Past production of 511 koz at 22 g/t gold
- Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 207,000 t @ 6.71 g/t gold for 44,600 ounces
- Proven and Probable Ore Reserves of 48,600 t @ 6.53 g/t gold for 10,200 ounces

Registered Office

78 Churchill Avenue Subiaco Western Australia 6008

T: +61 8 9320 2320

www.carnabyresources.com.au

GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT (CARNABY 82.5%)

An RC / diamond hole, NLDD044 has intersected a **34m downhole interval of strong copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) mineralisation which includes a 24m downhole zone of semi massive copper sulphide containing 5-40% chalcopyrite based on visual estimates** (Figures 1 - 4) (refer Table 2 & 3 in Appendix 1 of this report).

NLDD044 was designed to target an Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability inversion anomaly coincident with the predicted plunge of the Nil Desperandum main shoot breccia zone. **NLDD044 intersected the very strong zones of copper mineralisation at the exact location of the IP chargeability anomaly**.

It is almost certain that the IP anomaly is being caused by the copper sulphide mineralisation intersected in NLDD044. **The mineralisation remains completely open at depth to where the IP chargeability anomaly is getting stronger (Figure 1) and completely open to the southwest along strike and down plunge (Figure 2).**

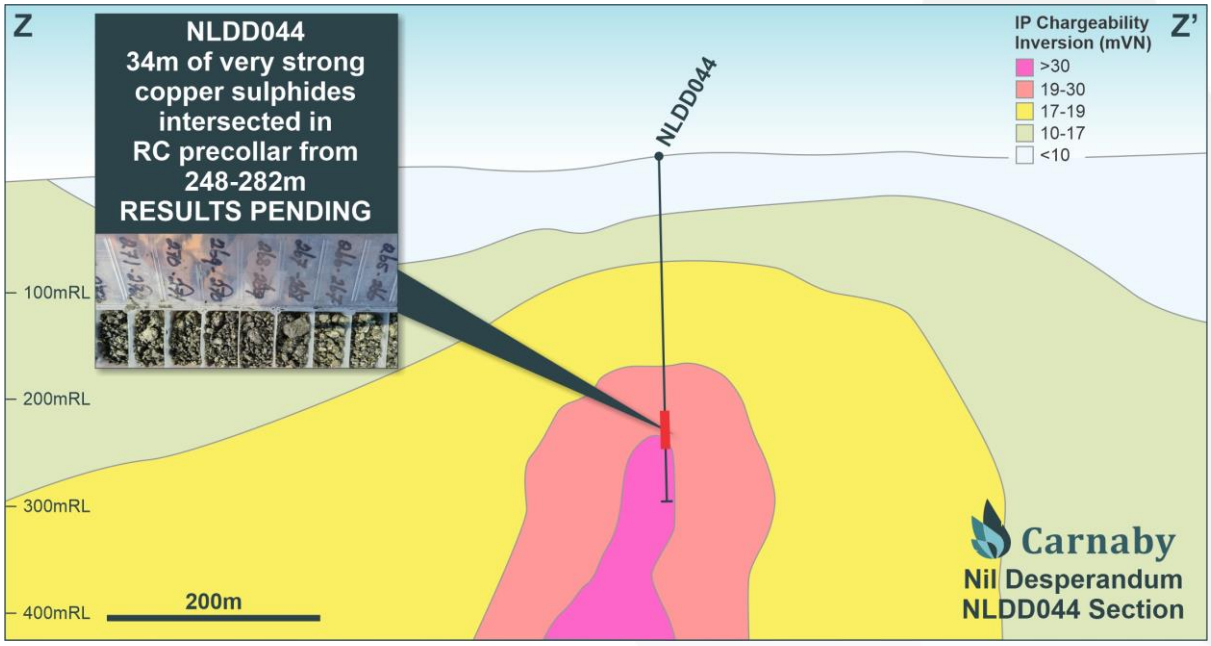

Figure 1. Drill Section showing NLDD044 and IP chargeability anomaly.

NLDD044 is approximately 80 to 100m along strike from the nearest drilling which includes NLDD042, announced on 13 December 2021 to have intersected an **80m downhole zone of copper sulphide mineralisation from 235m to 315.7m (RESULTS PENDING)** (see ASX release 13 December 2021).

Continuous high grade copper mineralisation hosted in a wide (~40m true width) tabular southeast dipping and southwest plunging breccia shoot has now been defined over 500m

and remains completely open to the southwest and at depth from the new intersection in NLDD044.

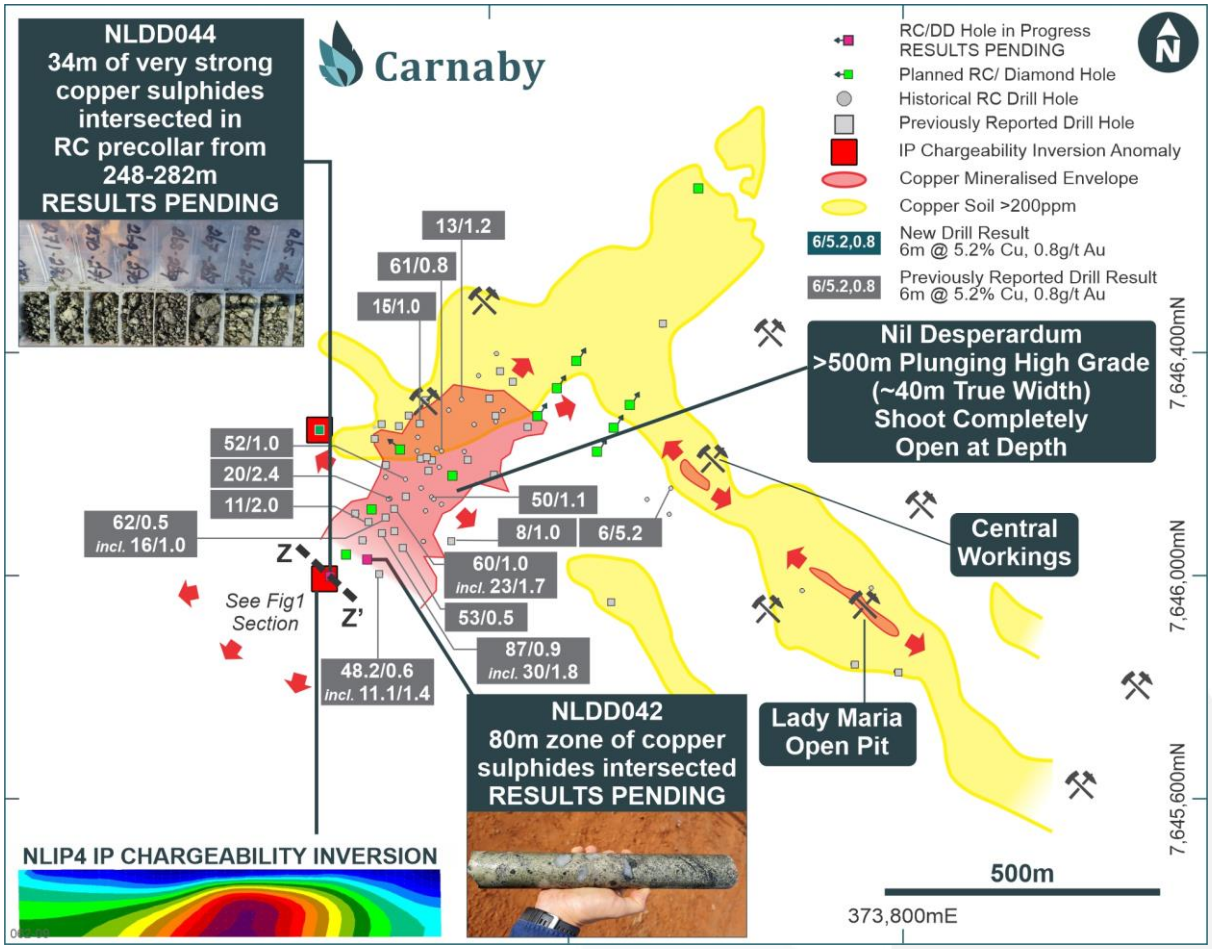

Figure 2. Plan of Nil Desperandum Showing location of NLDD044 and IP anomaly.

Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected in NLDD044. However, the 24m of semi massive copper sulphide mineralisation intersected is by far the widest downhole zone of semi massive copper sulphide mineralisation yet interested at Nil Desperandum.

Drilling at Nil Desperandum is continuing until 20 December 2021 and will restart early in the new year. Carnaby now plans to accelerate exploration by completing further IP surveys as soon as possible and securing additional drill rigs to help target the southwest extension to the copper mineralisation, which is completely open and untested by drilling or geophysics.

Figure 3. Photo of RC drill chips from NLDD044 showing intervals of semi massive copper sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 4. Photo of RC drill chips from NLDD044 showing intervals of semi massive copper sulphide mineralisation.

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 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.

Previously released ASX Material References that relates to announcement include:

Exploration Update – Significant Copper Intersected, 13 December 2021

Exploration Update – 10,000m of Drilling Underway, 25 November 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Grows, 25 October 2021

Mineralisation Extended Greater Duchess Copper-Gold Project, 16 September 2021

Significant Intrusion Hosted Gold Discovery 5m @ 8.55gt Gold, 8 September 2021

60m @ 1% copper at Greater Duchess, 13 August 2021

Further Broad Zones of Copper Sulphides at Greater Duchess, 22 July 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Project Continues to Grow, 5 July 2021

Outstanding Drill Results at Nil Desperandum, 24 June 2021

Quality Results At Mt Birnie, Sulphides Hit Nil Desperandum, 10 June 2021

Nil Desperandum Strong IP Conductors, 7 May 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Update, 17 February 2021

APPENDIX ONE

Details regarding the specific information for the drilling discussed in this news release are included below in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2. Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
NLDD044	372779	7646002	405	0	-90

Table 3. 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.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
NLDD044	248	249	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	249	250	1	chalcopyrite	2	massive	pyrite	2	disseminated
NLDD044	250	251	1						
NLDD044	251	252	1	chalcopyrite	13	massive			
NLDD044	252	253	1	chalcopyrite	40	massive			
NLDD044	253	254	1	chalcopyrite	3	disseminated			
NLDD044	254	255	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	255	256	1	chalcopyrite	3	disseminated	pyrite	1	disseminated
NLDD044	256	257	1	chalcopyrite	13	massive	pyrite	3	massive
NLDD044	257	258	1	chalcopyrite	5	disseminated	pyrite	1	disseminated
NLDD044	258	259	1	chalcopyrite	10	massive			
NLDD044	259	260	1	chalcopyrite	8	massive	pyrite	2	massive
NLDD044	260	261	1	chalcopyrite	3	disseminated			
NLDD044	261	262	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	262	263	1	chalcopyrite	8	massive	pyrite	10	massive
NLDD044	263	264	1	chalcopyrite	8	massive	pyrite	5	massive
NLDD044	264	265	1	chalcopyrite	30	massive	pyrite	20	massive
NLDD044	265	266	1	chalcopyrite	40	massive	pyrite	5	massive
NLDD044	266	267	1	chalcopyrite	35	massive	pyrite	10	massive
NLDD044	267	268	1	pyrite	13	massive			
NLDD044	268	269	1	chalcopyrite	8	massive	pyrite	30	massive
NLDD044	269	270	1	chalcopyrite	25	massive	pyrite	10	massive
NLDD044	270	271	1	chalcopyrite	30	massive	pyrite	10	massive
NLDD044	271	272	1	chalcopyrite	20	massive	pyrite	40	massive
NLDD044	272	273	1	chalcopyrite	35	massive			

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide 1	%	Style	Sulphide 2	%	Style
NLDD044	273	274	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated	pyrite	1	disseminated
NLDD044	274	275	1	chalcopyrite	8	massive	pyrite	10	massive
NLDD044	275	276	1	pyrite	3	massive			
NLDD044	276	277	1						
NLDD044	277	278	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	278	279	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	279	280	1	chalcopyrite	1	disseminated			
NLDD044	280	281	1	chalcopyrite	5	massive			
NLDD044	281	282	1	chalcopyrite	1	massive			

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.	• 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. • No portable XRF readings have been taken from the drill samples. • 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.
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,	• All recent RC holes were completed using a 5.5'' face sampling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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 to be 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.
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.
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.	• Assay results and associated QAQC will be reported in due course, once results are received.
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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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.	• Hole locations were obtained using a 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 in NLDD044.
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.	• Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected in NLDD044.
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 Nil Desperandum Prospect is 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 stream sediment geochemistry results. This previous is understood to have been undertaken to an industry accepted

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		standard and will be assessed in further detail as the projects are developed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tick Hill project area is 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 2.
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 3 represent the intervals as sampled and to be assayed. • Assay results are yet to be received.
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 reported are downhole. • Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected in NLDD044.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 3
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.