

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20th May 2024

Kookynie aircore discovers new gold zones and extends Tiptoe footprint.

Carnavale Resources Ltd (CAV) is pleased to advise it has received excellent results from the March aircore program following up on geochemical and structural targets at the Kookynie Gold Project.

CAV completed a program of 72 aircore holes for 4,192m following up on geochemical and structural anomalies. Significant results include:

- ✦ **8m @ 0.85g/t** from 46m in KOAC510 (Inc. **2m @ 2.75g/t**)
- ✦ **2m @ 2.73g/t** from 42m in KOAC507
- ✦ **12m @ 0.29g/t** from 66m in KOAC511 and **2m @ 0.51g/t** from 28m in KOAC511
- ✦ **8m @ 0.31g/t** from 64m in KOAC512 (Inc. **2m @ 0.58g/t**)
- ✦ **2m @ 1.22g/t** from 2m in KOAC497
- ✦ **2m @ 1.17g/t** from 56m in KOAC518
- ✦ **6m @ 0.38g/t** from 54m in KOAC521 (Inc. **1m @ 0.68g/t**) (*ends in mineralisation*)
- ✦ **6m @ 0.33g/t** from 68m in KOAC506
- ✦ **1m @ 1.94g/t** from 98m in KOAC508 (*ends in mineralisation*)
and **4m @ 0.30g/t** from 18m in KOAC508

- ✦ **New zone identified** (named **Valiant**) – 250m strike and remains open.
- ✦ **Tiptoe Prospect expanded** - 200m NNW by possible intercepting structure.
- ✦ **Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)** and mining study for Swiftsure and McTavish East due in June 2024.

CEO Humphrey Hale commented:

“This aircore exploration program has successfully extended the mineralisation envelope from the new zone Valiant, south of McTavish East, to the northwest of Tiptoe providing further targets for RC drilling and the potential to increase overall resources at Kookynie. Numerous first-class anomalies remain to be tested at Kookynie, which will be followed up in further programs.

We look forward to presenting the maiden MRE and associated mining evaluation for Swiftsure and McTavish East shortly.”

Recent aircore drilling by CAV at the Kookynie Gold Project in March 2024 consisted of 72 holes for 4,192m. CAV has identified new gold zones and extended structural targets under alluvial cover. The drilling program confirmed the continued prospectivity of the major shear structure at Kookynie for over **2km** within the tenement package (Figure 1). The drilling was focused on following up low order gold anomalies with associated bismuth, tungsten and tellurium geochemical identified in previous sampling.

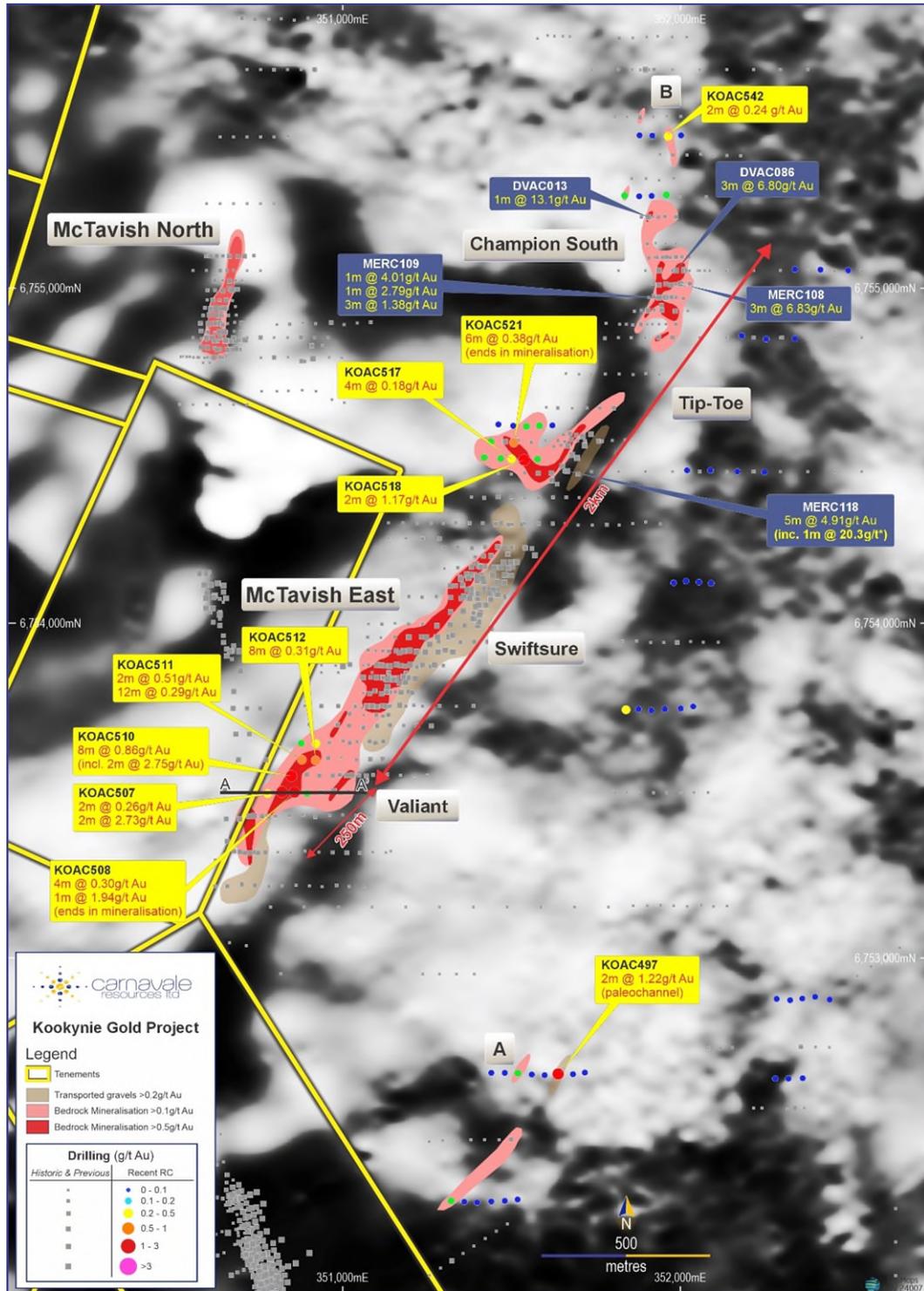


Figure 1, Plan of Kookynie Gold Project with prospect locations over aeromagnetics with recent CAV aircore drilling in yellow callouts, selected significant CAV drilling is in blue callouts.

The gold zones intersected by the recent aircore drilling have largely been between 45m and 65m below the surface in the saprock zone. The gold zones in the saprock are located beneath a layer of transported cover and a strongly depleted regolith zone that conceals the mineralisation from surface exploration geochemical techniques. The gold zones in the deeper regolith have associated bismuth and tungsten anomalies that is characteristic of the bonanza grade gold zones at Swiftsure and are interpreted to be indicative of deeper mineralisation in the fresh rock. CAV is targeting mineralisation associated with steeply dipping gold shoots (Figure 3).

Exploration previously identified a major mineralising structure that strikes northeast southwest that hosts mineralisation at Swiftsure and the new prospects at Tiptoe and Valiant, including Champion South. The morphology of this major structure changes along its length with variable dips to the East and the potential to split into parallel structures as the major structure interacts with the bedrock geology and associated north northwest striking structures. This variation in the major structure provides the geometry for bonanza grade gold zones as steeply dipping shoots in fresh rock.

Valiant Prospect

The Valiant Prospect is about 200m south of McTavish East and strikes for 250m (Figure 2). This zone is made up of two mineralised structures parallel to each other in a Northwest Southeast direction.

Significant results at Valiant include:

-  **8m @ 0.85g/t** from 46m in KOAC510 (Inc. **2m @ 2.75g/t**)
-  **2m @ 2.73g/t** from 42m in KOAC507
-  **12m @ 0.29g/t** from 66m in KOAC511 and **2m @ 0.51g/t** from 28m in KOAC511
-  **8m @ 0.31g/t** from 64m in KOAC512 (Inc. **2m @ 0.58g/t**)
-  **6m @ 0.33g/t** from 68m in KOAC506
-  **1m @ 1.94g/t** from 98m in KOAC508 (*ends in mineralisation*)
and **4m @ 0.30g/t** from 18m in KOAC508

A low order gold anomaly in the transported material overlies the eastern limb of Valiant, beneath this in the residual saprolite are several narrow gold anomalies that allow CAV to vector in to the steeply dipping, structurally controlled primary mineralisation (figure 3). CAV has discovered at Swiftsure that the high-grade gold mineralisation in fresh rock exists as plunging shoots with a small footprint. This aircore drilling has provided a target for more focused RC drilling in fresh rock to determine the source of these regolith anomalies.

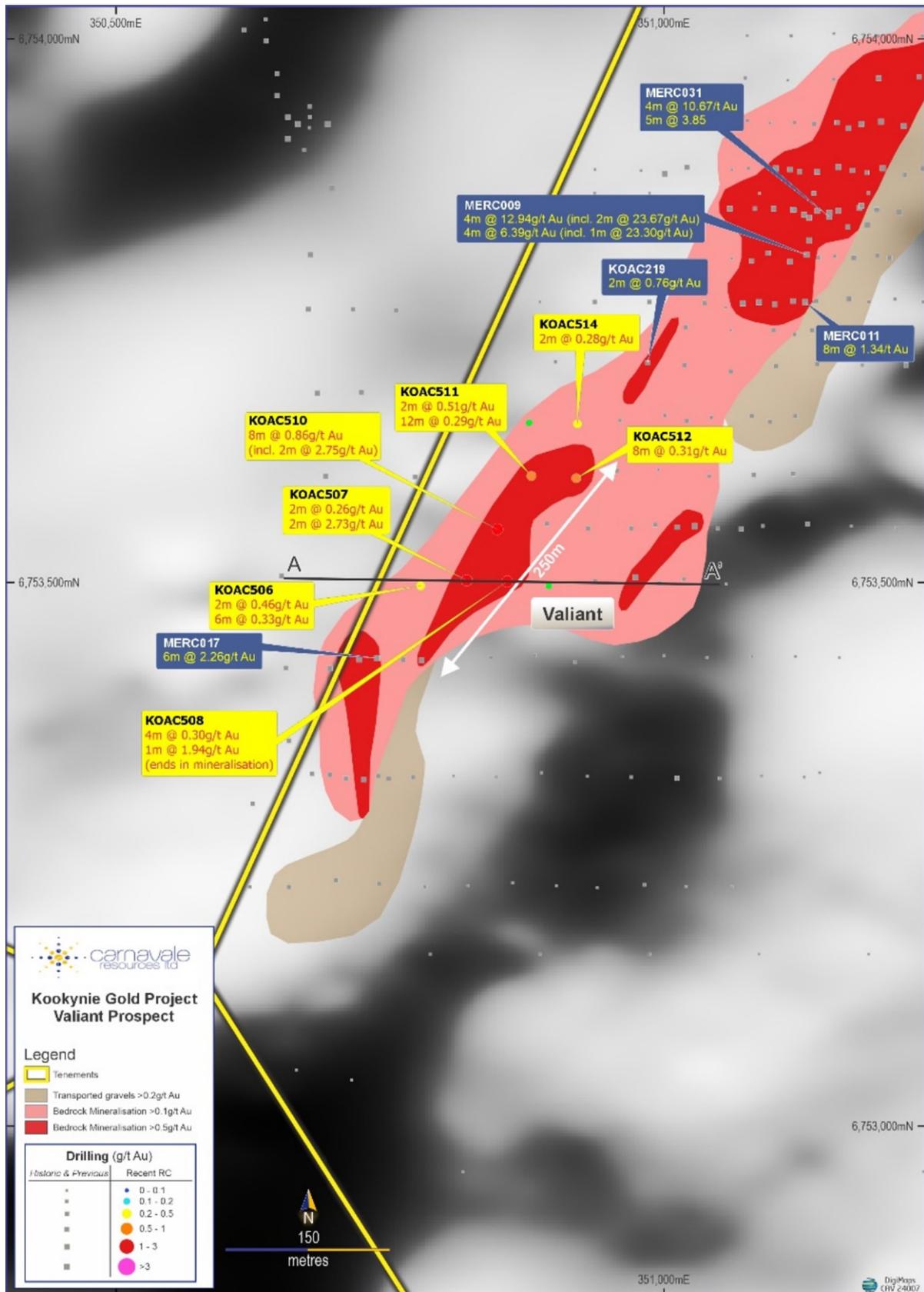


Figure 2, Plan of Valiant with recent CAV aircore drilling in yellow callouts, selected significant CAV drilling is in blue callouts.

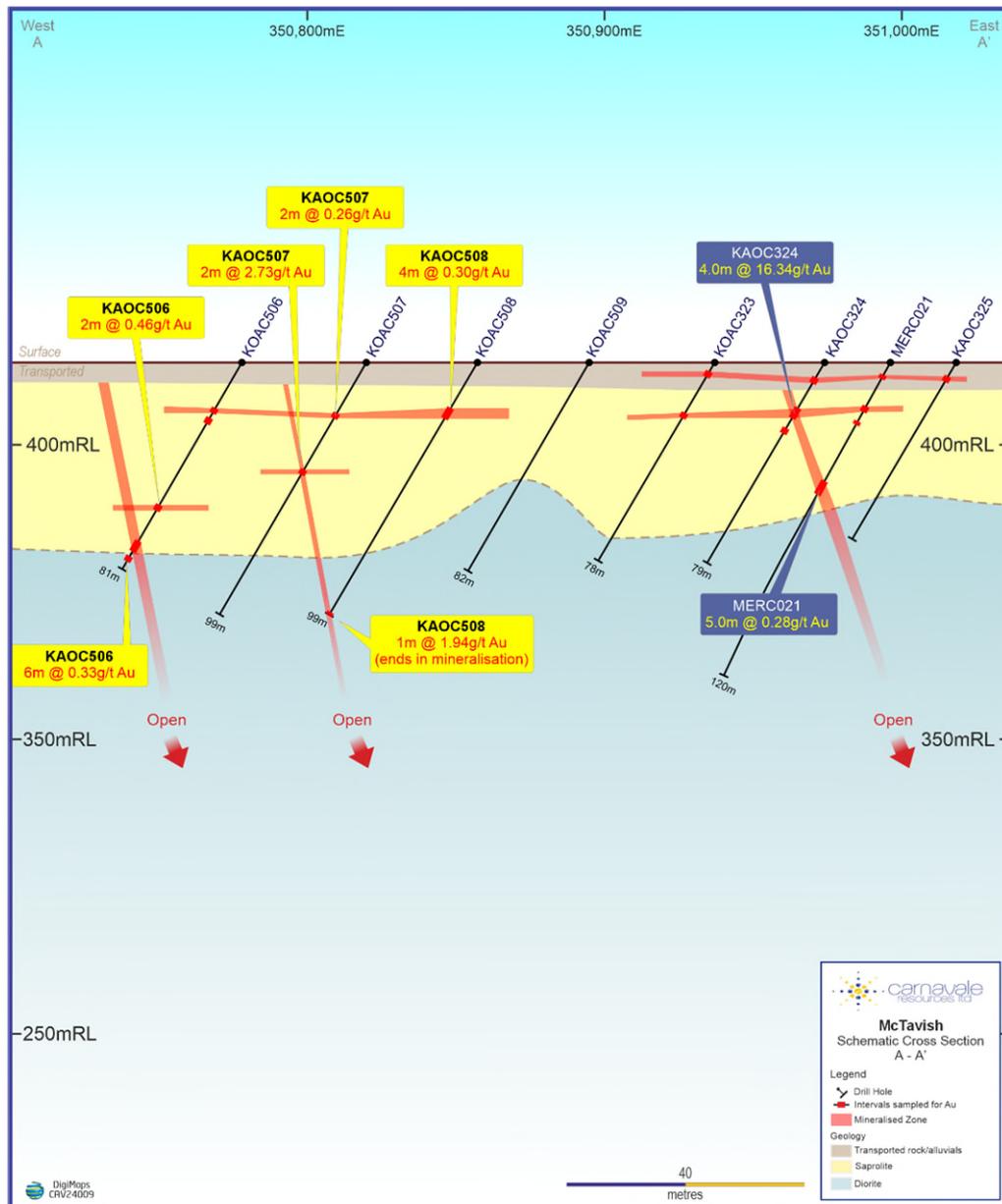


Figure 3, Section A -A' through Valiant with recent CAV aircore drilling in yellow callouts, selected significant CAV drilling is in blue callouts.

Tiptoe Prospect

The aircore at Tiptoe has increased the footprint of the Prospect. The morphology of the anomaly indicates that Tiptoe may have an additional north-northeast south-southwest structure intersecting the major northeast southwest structure. This is highly encouraging for CAV as the intersection of these structures may provide dilatation sites amenable to bonanza gold accumulations.

Previous drilling at Tiptoe intersected high-grade gold within fresh rock that included **1m @ 20.3g/t** in MERC118. CAV will follow this up with further RC to test the extents of this high-grade intersection. The prospect has a 200m x 200m footprint in the regolith that requires further exploration.

Significant results include:

- **2m @ 1.17g/t** from 56m in KOAC518
- **6m @ 0.38g/t** from 54m in KOAC521 (Inc. **1m @ 0.68g/t**) (ends in mineralisation)

Targets A and B

The aircore drilling also identified isolated anomalism within the Kookynie project located at “A” and “B” on Figure 1. These zones represent interesting geochemical and structural targets distal to the McTavish East zone and require further follow up. Target A had a significant intercept in the transported material of **2m @ 1.22g/t** from 2m in KOAC497. CAV has discovered that gold anomalism in the transported layer of the regolith at Kookynie has significance for mineralisation at depth. (Figure 1 and 3).

Target B appears to represent gold anomalism created by a north-northwest structure north of Champion South and north of a previous intercept of **1m @ 13.1g/t** in DVAC013. Further exploration is required here to test the extents of mineralisation.

Next steps

The new zone Valiant and extensions to the Tiptoe prospect provide the potential to add additional high-grade resources at depth with focused RC drilling. CAV intends to follow up these aircore targets with RC drilling to test the potential of high gold in the fresh rock. Targets A and B also represent viable exploration targets that could lead to high grade gold zones in fresh rock.

The recent aircore program was cut short due to excessive rain and soft ground conditions. As a result, numerous first-class anomalies remain untested and will be followed up in future programs

CAV is finalizing the maiden RE and mining option study on McTavish East and Swiftsure and expects to release in June 2024. It

This release is approved by the Board of Carnavale Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information that relates to Exploration Results for the projects discussed in this announcement represents a fair and accurate representation of the available data and studies; and is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr. Humphrey Hale, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hale is the Chief Executive Officer of Carnavale Resources Limited and 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 Resource and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Hale consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding Carnavale’s plans with respect to the mineral properties, resource reviews, programs, economic studies and future development are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Carnavale’s plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed any time in the future. There can also be no assurance that Carnavale will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources/reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Carnavale’s mineral properties.

Information relating to Previous Disclosure

Information relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources associated with previous disclosures relating to the Kookynie Gold Project in this announcement has been extracted from the following ASX announcements:

*Carnavale acquires a High-Grade Gold Project - Kookynie, 4 August 2020
Carnavale secures additional ground at Kookynie Gold Project, 14 September 2020
Strategic Acquisition and Intensive Exploration to commence at Kookynie High-Grade Gold Project, 22 Oct 2020
Kookynie Exploration update, 9 November 2020
Kookynie Gold Project – Aircore Drilling commenced, 1 Dec 2020
Kookynie Gold Project – Drilling update, 17 Dec 2020
Kookynie Gold Project – Aircore drilling success, 9 Feb 2021
Kookynie Gold Project – Second phase of Aircore Drilling commenced 3 March 2021
High grade Gold discovered at Kookynie Gold Project, 19 April 2021
Kookynie Gold Project – Aircore continues at Kookynie targeting high-grade gold, 11 May 2021
Kookynie Gold Project – Phase 3 aircore drilling at Kookynie Gold Project complete, 28 May 2021
Kookynie Gold Project delivers Bonanza Gold grades, 15 July 2021
CAV Acquires 80% of Kookynie Gold Project, 26 July 2021
RC drilling commenced at the high-grade Kookynie Gold Project, 28 October 2021
Initial RC drilling completed at the Kookynie Gold Project, 16 Nov 2021
RC drilling intersects Bonanza Gold at Kookynie Gold Project, 17 Jan 2022
Kookynie Delivers Further High-Grade Gold Results and Expands Potential, 31 Jan 2022
Kookynie RC drilling recommences at McTavish East targeting high grade gold extensions, 29 March 2022
Aircore to test 1km prospective structure at high grade Kookynie Gold Project completed, 20 June 2022
Diamond drilling commenced at Kookynie, 15 July 2022
New high-grade gold discovery at Kookynie Gold Project. 1 August 2022
Exciting new zones discovered along high-grade corridor at Kookynie Gold Project, 8 September 2022
Diamond drilling extends down dip extensions to high-grade gold zone at Kookynie, 18 October 2022
RC drilling testing high-grade aircore results at Kookynie, 23 May 2023
RC drilling at Kookynie Gold Project complete, 30 May 2023
Bumper grades in RC drilling at Kookynie Gold Project, 5 July 2023
RC drilling chasing extensions to bumper high-grade gold at Kookynie, 13 August 2023
RC drilling chasing extensions high-grade gold at Kookynie completed, 11 September 2023
Initial metallurgical test work demonstrates outstanding recoveries, 19 September 2023
Outstanding high-grade gold results continue to flow from the Kookynie Gold Project, 30 Oct 2023
RC and Diamond Drilling program completed at Kookynie, 20 Dec 2023
Drilling continues as Kookynie delivers further outstanding gold results 19 Feb 2024*

Appendix 1

Collar Table

Hole ID	Depth	Grid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim
KOAC492	41	MGA94_Z51	351440	6752663	425	-60	275.25
KOAC493	50	MGA94_Z51	351480	6752663	425	-60	261.25
KOAC494	54	MGA94_Z51	351519	6752662	425	-60	258.25
KOAC495	59	MGA94_Z51	351560	6752658	425	-60	265.25
KOAC496	57	MGA94_Z51	351598	6752656	425	-60	268.251
KOAC497	48	MGA94_Z51	351638	6752660	425	-60	261.251
KOAC498	52	MGA94_Z51	351682	6752659	425	-60	265.251
KOAC499	62	MGA94_Z51	351717	6752664	425	-60	264.251
KOAC500	69	MGA94_Z51	352285	6752884	425	-60	265.254
KOAC501	60	MGA94_Z51	352325	6752880	425	-60	265.254
KOAC502	67	MGA94_Z51	352361	6752885	425	-60	257.255
KOAC503	102	MGA94_Z51	352399	6752890	425	-60	262.255
KOAC504	70	MGA94_Z51	352442	6752882	425	-60	271.255
KOAC505	45	MGA94_Z51	351621	6754596	425	-60	269.251
KOAC506	81	MGA94_Z51	350778	6753497	425	-60	276.247
KOAC507	99	MGA94_Z51	350820	6753502	425	-60	272.247
KOAC508	99	MGA94_Z51	350857	6753501	425	-60	270.247
KOAC509	82	MGA94_Z51	350895	6753497	425	-60	273.247
KOAC510	85	MGA94_Z51	350848	6753549	425	-60	268.247
KOAC511	79	MGA94_Z51	350879	6753598	425	-60	275.247
KOAC512	81	MGA94_Z51	350920	6753596	425	-60	273.248
KOAC513	89	MGA94_Z51	350877	6753647	425	-60	278.247
KOAC514	88	MGA94_Z51	350921	6753646	425	-60	271.248
KOAC515	51	MGA94_Z51	351419	6754500	425	-60	275.25
KOAC516	62	MGA94_Z51	351468	6754497	425	-60	266.251
KOAC517	65	MGA94_Z51	351500	6754496	425	-60	272.251
KOAC518	62	MGA94_Z51	351537	6754493	425	-60	273.251
KOAC519	60	MGA94_Z51	351577	6754495	425	-60	268.251
KOAC520	56	MGA94_Z51	351439	6754548	425	-60	273.25
KOAC521	60	MGA94_Z51	351507	6754545	425	-60	275.251
KOAC522	55	MGA94_Z51	351461	6754599	425	-60	269.251
KOAC523	38	MGA94_Z51	351505	6754595	425	-60	272.251
KOAC524	52	MGA94_Z51	351544	6754593	425	-60	268.251
KOAC525	43	MGA94_Z51	351583	6754595	425	-60	272.251
KOAC526	60	MGA94_Z51	352182	6754864	425	-60	273.254
KOAC527	30	MGA94_Z51	352254	6754854	425	-60	274.255
KOAC528	57	MGA94_Z51	352339	6754855	425	-60	272.255
KOAC529	30	MGA94_Z51	352020	6754462	425	-60	272.253

Hole ID	Depth	Grid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim
KOAC530	48	MGA94_Z51	352089	6754462	425	-60	283.254
KOAC531	43	MGA94_Z51	352169	6754458	425	-60	271.254
KOAC532	58	MGA94_Z51	352249	6754457	425	-60	274.254
KOAC533	66	MGA94_Z51	352339	6755062	425	-60	273.255
KOAC534	56	MGA94_Z51	352415	6755061	425	-60	272.255
KOAC535	42	MGA94_Z51	352497	6755059	425	-60	277.256
KOAC536	51	MGA94_Z51	351835	6755282	425	-60	268.253
KOAC537	51	MGA94_Z51	351878	6755280	425	-60	269.253
KOAC538	58	MGA94_Z51	351915	6755281	425	-60	269.253
KOAC539	54	MGA94_Z51	351959	6755284	425	-60	269.253
KOAC540	73	MGA94_Z51	351879	6755462	425	-60	285.253
KOAC541	44	MGA94_Z51	351917	6755461	425	-60	262.253
KOAC542	65	MGA94_Z51	351964	6755459	425	-60	258.253
KOAC543	48	MGA94_Z51	352002	6755462	425	-60	265.253
KOAC544	60	MGA94_Z51	351839	6753747	425	-60	269.252
KOAC545	63	MGA94_Z51	351876	6753749	425	-60	272.252
KOAC546	70	MGA94_Z51	351914	6753745	425	-60	262.253
KOAC547	85	MGA94_Z51	351954	6753749	425	-60	264.253
KOAC548	71	MGA94_Z51	352001	6753751	425	-60	267.253
KOAC549	67	MGA94_Z51	352038	6753757	425	-60	264.253
KOAC550	47	MGA94_Z51	351980	6754126	425	-60	266.253
KOAC551	62	MGA94_Z51	352017	6754131	425	-60	268.253
KOAC552	56	MGA94_Z51	352055	6754128	425	-60	270.253
KOAC553	52	MGA94_Z51	352091	6754125	425	-60	269.254
KOAC554	54	MGA94_Z51	352281	6752646	425	-60	278.254
KOAC555	55	MGA94_Z51	352320	6752646	425	-60	267.254
KOAC556	55	MGA94_Z51	352362	6752647	425	-60	268.255
KOAC557	45	MGA94_Z51	351321	6752281	425	-60	270.249
KOAC558	37	MGA94_Z51	351360	6752278	425	-60	268.249
KOAC559	48	MGA94_Z51	351398	6752276	425	-60	268.25
KOAC560	54	MGA94_Z51	351440	6752279	425	-60	267.25
KOAC561	54	MGA94_Z51	351480	6752281	425	-60	266.25
KOAC562	57	MGA94_Z51	351518	6752285	425	-60	257.25

Appendix 2

Intercept table.

NSR No Significant Results

Intercept width calculated from assays with gold grades above 0.1g/t. Inclusions in brackets calculated from assays with gold grades above 0.5g/t.

Hole ID	From	Width	Au	Intercept
KOAC492				NSR
KOAC493				NSR
KOAC494	53	1	0.122	1.0m @ 0.12g/t
KOAC495				NSR
KOAC496				NSR
KOAC497	2	2	1.22	2.0m @ 1.22g/t
KOAC498				NSR
KOAC499				NSR
KOAC500				NSR
KOAC501				NSR
KOAC502				NSR
KOAC503				NSR
KOAC504				NSR
KOAC505				NSR
KOAC506	16	4	0.156	4.0m @ 0.16g/t
	22	4	0.206	4.0m @ 0.21g/t
	56	2	0.455	2.0m @ 0.46g/t
	68	6	0.328	6.0m @ 0.33g/t
	76	2	0.421	2.0m @ 0.42g/t
KOAC507	16	2	0.108	2.0m @ 0.11g/t
	20	2	0.264	2.0m @ 0.26g/t
	24	2	0.172	2.0m @ 0.17g/t
	42	2	2.73	2.0m @ 2.73g/t
	60	2	0.104	2.0m @ 0.10g/t
	66	2	0.106	2.0m @ 0.11g/t
KOAC508	2	4	0.159	4.0m @ 0.16g/t
	18	4	0.297	4.0m @ 0.30g/t
	66	2	0.157	2.0m @ 0.16g/t
	70	4	0.158	4.0m @ 0.16g/t
	98	1	1.935	1.0m @ 1.94g/t (ended in mineralisation)
KOAC509	20	2	0.149	2.0m @ 0.15g/t
KOAC510	18	4	0.23	4.0m @ 0.23g/t
	46	8	0.855	8.0m @ 0.85g/t (inc. 2m @ 2.75g/t from 46m)
KOAC511	28	2	0.508	2.0m @ 0.51g/t
	48	2	0.149	2.0m @ 0.15g/t
	62	2	0.36	2.0m @ 0.36g/t
	66	12	0.29	12.0m @ 0.29g/t
KOAC512	60	2	0.218	2.0m @ 0.22g/t
	64	8	0.309	8.0m @ 0.31g/t (inc. 2m @ 0.58g/t from 68m)
KOAC513	28	2	0.196	2.0m @ 0.20g/t

Hole ID	From	Width	Au	Intercept
	70	2	0.13	2.0m @ 0.13g/t
	74	4	0.113	4.0m @ 0.11g/t
KOAC514	26	2	0.148	2.0m @ 0.15g/t
	72	2	0.275	2.0m @ 0.28g/t
KOAC515	4	2	0.173	2.0m @ 0.17g/t
KOAC516	12	2	0.118	2.0m @ 0.12g/t
KOAC517	40	2	0.132	2.0m @ 0.13g/t
	44	2	0.123	2.0m @ 0.12g/t
	50	4	0.178	4.0m @ 0.18g/t
	62	3	0.132	3.0m @ 0.13g/t
KOAC518	52	2	0.23	2.0m @ 0.23g/t
	56	2	1.17	2.0m @ 1.17g/t
KOAC519	6	2	0.181	2.0m @ 0.18g/t
	59	1	0.125	1.0m @ 0.13g/t
KOAC520	6	2	0.104	2.0m @ 0.10g/t
	54	1	0.126	1.0m @ 0.13g/t
KOAC521	6	2	0.105	2.0m @ 0.10g/t
	48	4	0.121	4.0m @ 0.12g/t
	54	6	0.376	6.0m @ 0.38g/t (inc. 1m @ 0.62g/t from 58m)
KOAC522				NSR
KOAC523				NSR
KOAC524	4	2	0.129	2.0m @ 0.13g/t
KOAC525	6	2	0.127	2.0m @ 0.13g/t
	12	2	0.158	2.0m @ 0.16g/t
	42	1	0.157	1.0m @ 0.16g/t
KOAC526				NSR
KOAC527				NSR
KOAC528				NSR
KOAC529				NSR
KOAC530				NSR
KOAC531				NSR
KOAC532				NSR
KOAC533				NSR
KOAC534				NSR
KOAC535				NSR
KOAC536	44	2	0.116	2.0m @ 0.12g/t
KOAC537				NSR
KOAC538				NSR
KOAC539	53	1	0.101	1.0m @ 0.10g/t
KOAC540				NSR
KOAC541				NSR
KOAC542	36	2	0.242	2.0m @ 0.24g/t
KOAC543				NSR
KOAC544	54	4	0.223	4.0m @ 0.22g/t
KOAC545				NSR

Hole ID	From	Width	Au	Intercept
KOAC546				NSR
KOAC547				NSR
KOAC548				NSR
KOAC549				NSR
KOAC550				NSR
KOAC551				NSR
KOAC552				NSR
KOAC553				NSR
KOAC554				NSR
KOAC555				NSR
KOAC556				NSR
KOAC557	32	2	0.112	2.0m @ 0.11g/t
KOAC558				NSR
KOAC559				NSR
KOAC560				NSR
KOAC561				NSR
KOAC562				NSR

Appendix 3

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Aircore rig was supplied by Bostech Drilling. Aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m samples and 2m composites. 2m composites were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. 1m bottom of hole samples were collected for multi element analysis. Samples submitted for analysis weighed approx. 3kg. Sampling and analytical procedures detailed in the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation section.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face sampling aircore drilling achieved hole diameter size of (3 1/4 inch). Holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded. Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered, to reduce incidence of wet samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>with all samples collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2m composite samples were collected from pre-numbered calico bags. Samples weighed between 2.5 - 3 kg. 4m composite samples bagged in polyweave bags for dispatch to assay laboratory. • Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples are pulverised utilising ALS preparation techniques PUL-23. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • The sample size and sample preparation prior to analysis are considered to be appropriate for the expected mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composite samples were collected at ALS, Kalgoorlie. The samples were transported to the ALS facility in Perth by courier. Following the sample preparation outlined in the previous section above, all samples were analysed by ALS using 4-Acid Digest & Assay [ME-ICP61] plus a specific assay for Gold [Au-ICP21] by ALS laboratories in Perth. • 1m bottom of hole samples were collected and analysed by ME-MS61 and Au ICP-21 by ALS laboratories. • Gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut • In addition to the Quality Control process and internal laboratory checks Carnavale inserted standards and blanks at a rate of 1 to 20 samples. Standards were selected based on oxidation and grade relevant to the expected mineralisation. This process of QA/QC demonstrated acceptable

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		levels of accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the assay data against the logged information by the field technician and geologist has been completed to verify intercepts. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course as well as introduced blind standards/CRM by the Company. Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. No twinned holes have been completed at this stage No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were surveyed by handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were spaced along southeast-northwest drill traverses to follow-up surface gold geochemistry anomalies and historical aircore drillholes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East west orientated traverses designed to test for north-west trending structures. Traverses orientated at a high angle to the broadly north westerly trending interpreted stratigraphic contacts and surface geochemical anomaly. Insufficient data to determine orientation of mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were securely stored in the field and transported to the laboratory by an authorised company representative or an authorised transport agency.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – ORA BANDA SOUTH GOLD PROJECT
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tenement package includes 4 granted exploration tenements (E40/355, P40/1480, P40/1380, and P40/1381). • Carnavale Ltd has 80% ownership of E40/355 P40/1380 and. P40/1381 • Carnavale owns 100% of P40/1480 • A Program of Works was approved by DMIRS for exploration work in the area. • The Nyalpa Pirniku people have the sole registered native title claim A heritage survey has been completed with no sites of significance identified.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous exploration across the Project area was limited to historic prospecting and small-scale mining with limited RAB/aircore drilling on wide spaced lines and only 2 RC holes drilled. Two historic programs of drilling were completed on E40/355, one in 2001 by Diamond Ventures NL in JV with Kookynie Resources NL which consisted of 41 aircore holes, plus 4 RAB holes and 2 RC holes. • The second, earlier program was in 1997 by Consolidated Gold Ltd which consisted of 85 RAB holes and 50 aircore holes. • Five historic holes were drilled in 2002 by Barmenco-Kookynie Resources NL on P40/1380, immediately to the north of the McTavish Prospect • Refer to WAMEX reports A065275 “Annual Report for the period ending 30th June 2002” by Kookynie Resources NL, 31 August 2002). • (Refer to WAMEX reports A66379 “Annual Report for the period ending 30th June 2002” by Kookynie Resources NL, 31 August 2002).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is shear/vein hosted gold mineralisation and the associated supergene enrichment.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Collar table is supplied in the Appendices. • A table of significant intercepts is supplied in the Appendices.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are reported as down-hole length and average gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.2g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and 2m internal dilution. In addition intercepts were calculated from assays with a 0.5g/t lower cut and no internal dilution No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on whole down-hole metres. True width not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagrams with Scale and MGA 94 coordinates are included in the accompanying report above.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams show all drill holes completed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill programs have defined Au geochemical anomalies within the

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	<p>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.</p>	<p>tenement package.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeromagnetic data and geology has been drill verified.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning has commenced on a follow up drilling program to test the extent of the gold anomalies discovered in the aircore drilling campaigns.