

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**19 Sept 2023**

Initial metallurgical test work demonstrates outstanding recoveries.

Carnavale Resources Ltd (CAV) is pleased to announce that it has completed an initial leach test work program to provide information on potential gold recoveries at the **McTavish East Prospect** within the Kookynie Gold Project. Samples were taken from Aircore drilling completed in September 2022 and RC drilling completed in May 2023 that identified high grade gold shoots at the Project.

- ✦ **Conventional leach test work has yielded recoveries of between 97 and 99%.**
- ✦ Sixteen 200-250gm ore grade samples were selected and leach tested for 24 hours with outstanding results.
- ✦ Samples were selected from Oxide and fresh rock material. Recoveries in the Oxide were **99%** and in the fresh rock between **97% and 99%**
- ✦ Further metallurgical testwork planned to be completed by CAV to bolster these results including further leach testwork and gravity separation techniques.
- ✦ Results from the latest 5000m+ RC drilling program chasing high-grade extensions to McTavish East are expected shortly.
- ✦ The McTavish East deposit is a new discovery by CAV and has not been previously exploited. The deposit lies beneath a thin layer of cover consisting of transported material close to surface allowing for easy development (figure 1).
- ✦ Carnavale's goal at the Kookynie Gold Project is to establish a quality high grade gold resource, of a similar size to the historic Cosmopolitan Mine, that can be trucked and processed at a nearby processing plant.

CEO Humphrey Hale commented:

"The initial metallurgical results from McTavish East are outstanding, indicating the potential of excellent gold recoveries from traditional cyanide leaching processes. CAV is excited to continue the test work with further leach testing and the addition of gravity separation techniques to enhance the processing options and potentially reduce operating costs.

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Sixteen 200-250g samples were taken from four separate high-grade gold intersections defined by aircore drilling in September 2022 and the RC drilling completed in May 2023. Samples were selected from aircore holes KOAC487 and KOAC488 in oxide and RC holes MERC043 and MERC044 in the fresh rock on the cross section 6,754,150mN (figure 2). The samples were analysed by ALS laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.

Samples were pulverized (PUL-23) to 85% passing 75 micron (85% of the particles are smaller than 75 microns) and then subjected to a bottle roll cyanide leach for 24 hours using the ALS Assay tabs / Leachwell cyanide technique with an ICPMS analysis on the leach liquor to measure the leach grade (ME-CN15). The residue was filtered (FIL-01) and analysed by fire assay (Au-AA26R) for contained gold to establish the tail grade.

The sum of the leach grade and the tail grade represents the calculated Head grade of the original sample. Results from the test work are tabulated below (Table 1).

Additional variation test work will be completed in due course as the project progresses.

Hole ID	Depth m	Head grade g/t	Leach grade g/t	Tail grade g/t	Recovery %
KOAC487	24 - 26	23.73	23.5	0.23	99%
KOAC487	26 - 28	2.75	2.72	0.03	99%
KOAC488	44 - 46	4.19	4.16	0.03	99%
KOAC488	46 - 48	9.84	9.76	0.08	99%
MERC043	48 - 50	5.76	5.69	0.07	99%
MERC043	67 - 68	3.83	3.77	0.06	98%
MERC043	68 - 69	14.23	14.05	0.18	99%
MERC043	69 - 70	2.61	2.56	0.05	98%
MERC043	70 - 71	81.04	79.9	1.14	99%
MERC043	71 - 72	9.69	9.54	0.15	98%
MERC043	72 - 73	0.75	0.73	0.02	97%
MERC044	97 - 98	10.05	9.92	0.13	99%
MERC044	98 - 99	191.38	189.5	1.88	99%
MERC044	90 - 91	229.36	227	2.36	99%
MERC044	91 - 92	20.53	20.2	0.33	98%
MERC044	92 - 93	12.55	12.4	0.15	99%

Table 1, Results from 24-hour cyanide bottle roll leach test work.

Samples were selected as individual metre samples from the drill holes to establish if there was any variance in the leach recoveries across the intercepts downhole or at varying grades. The measured recoveries have very little variance with grade or location within the intercept.

The Company is very pleased with these excellent first pass metallurgical recoveries, which give a good indication as to what can be expected from the oxidised and fresh rock areas of the McTavish East Prospect at Kookynie.

The Company is looking forward to reporting the important assay results from the recent RC drilling program at McTavish East as these results become available and are assessed.

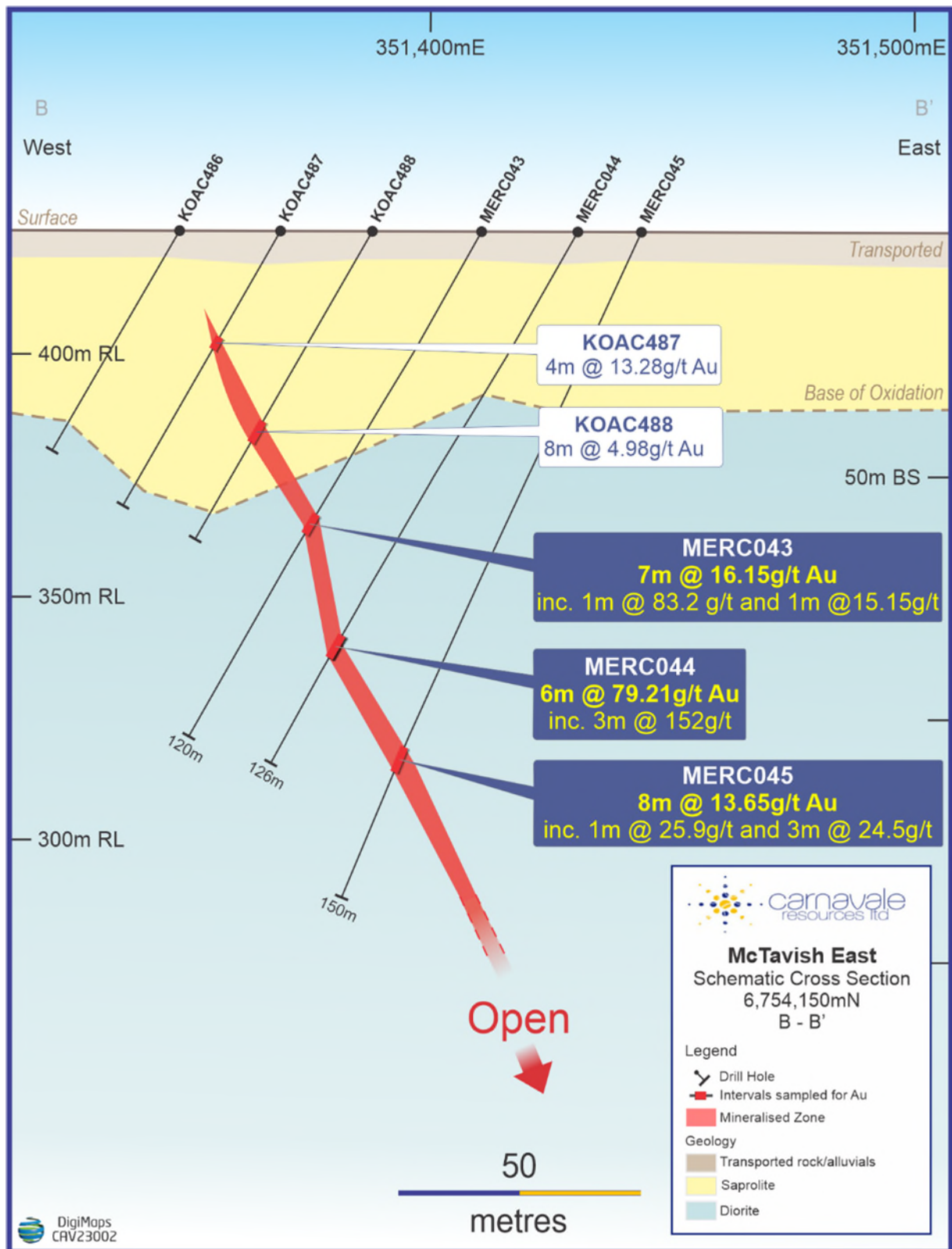


Figure 1, Section 6,754,150mN through McTavish East showing the location of the Metallurgical samples taken in holes KOAC487 KOAC488 MERC043 and MERC044.

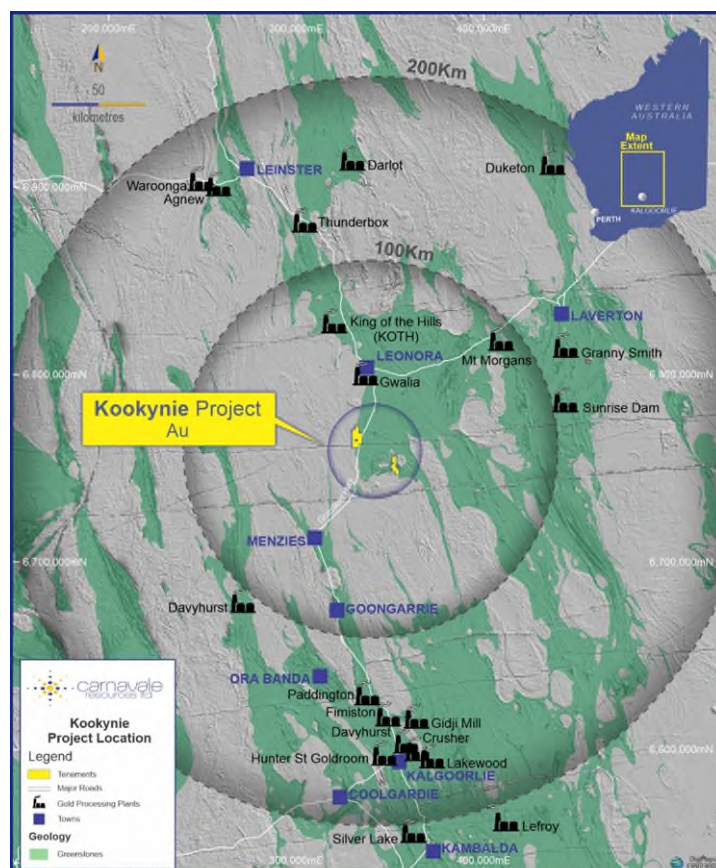


Figure 2: Location plan of Kookynie Project with reference to other gold mines and processing plants.

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information that relates to Exploration, sampling and test work 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, 14 Aug 2023
Infill and extensional RC drilling completed at high-grade Kookynie, 11 Sep 2023

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. 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.

Appendix 1

Collar table for holes used in the metallurgical testwork

Hole ID	Type	Depth M	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL	Survey	Dip	Azimuth
KOAC487	Aircore	65	MGA94_Z51	351369	6754148	425	GPS	-60	264.25
KOAC488	Aircore	73	MGA94_Z51	351388	6754150	425	GPS	-60	267.25
MERC043	RC	120	MGA94_Z51	351411	6754153	426	GPS	-60	269.25
MERC044	RC	126	MGA94_Z51	351431	6754153	426	GPS	-60	269.25

APPENDIX 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be 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.	- Metallurgical samples for bottle roll tests were obtained from aircore samples drilled by Bostech Drilling in September 2022 using a cone splitter for sampling and RC drilling by Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd in May 2023 using a cone splitter for sampling. - Metallurgical samples were selected from pulps retained by ALS. Samples were subjected to a bottle roll cyanide leach for 24 hours using the ALS technique ME-CN15 on the leach liquor to measure the leach grade. The residue was filtered (FIL-01) and analysed by fire assay (Au-AA26R) to establish the tail grade. - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. - Aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m composites. 2m composites were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. 1m bottom of hole samples were collected for multielement analysis. - Every 5th sample was analysed for multi elements. - Samples submitted for analysis weighed approx. 3kg. - Sampling and analytical procedures detailed in the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation section.
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).	- Face sampling RC drilling achieved hole diameter size of (5 1/2 inch). - Face sampling aircore drilling by Bostech Drilling achieved hole diameter size of (3 1/4 inch). - Holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- Sample recovery size and sample conditions (dry, wet, moist) were recorded. - Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples.
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.	Logging carried out by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling. A representative sample was collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
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.	- RC 1m samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Samples weighed between approximately 2.5 - 3 kg. 1m samples collected in poly weave bags for dispatch to assay laboratory. - Aircore 2m Composite samples were collected from pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. 2m composite samples bagged in polyweave bags for dispatch to assay laboratory. - Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees Celsius), 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	- 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	- RC - The 1m 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, samples were analysed by ALS using 4-Acid Digest & Assay [ME-MS61] plus a specific assay for Gold [Au-AA24 and Au-GRA22 for assays above 10g/t] by ALS laboratories in Brisbane. - RC - Gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	and no internal dilution. - Aircore - 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. - Aircore - 1m Bottom of hole samples were collected and analysed by ME-MS61 and Au ICP-21 by ALS laboratories. - Aircore - Gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.20g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and 2m of internal dilution. - 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 levels of accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- A 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	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Drill holes were surveyed using Topcon Hyper II GNSS base/rover kit (Easting and Northing values) of +- 2cm. - Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51.
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	- Holes were drilled to target structural features identified in aeromagnetic survey and geochemical anomalies identified by previous aircore drilling. Holes were located accurately by Handheld GPS. - No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were collected on 1m intervals from a rig mounted cone splitter
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.	- No bias has been introduced from the sampling technique. Drilling has been designed to target the stratigraphy normal to bedding. - Drilling data appears to locate the strike and approximate dip of structures. No direct structural measurements have been taken.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Tenement package includes 4 granted exploration tenements (E40/355, P40/1480, P40/1380, and P40/1381). - Carnavale (80%) has entered into a joint venture with Western Resources Pty Ltd (20%) on tenements E40/355 P40/1380 and. P40/1381 commencing after exercising an option agreement with Western Resources Pty Ltd. Western Resources Pty Ltd is free carried until completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study. - 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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- 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. - The deepest historic hole is 108m downhole. - Two historic programs of drilling were completed on E40/355, one in 2001 by

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 Barminto-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	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Target is shear hosted gold mineralisation and the associated supergene enrichment.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Exploration results are not being reported.
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.	Exploration results are not being reported.
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.	Exploration results are not being reported.
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.	Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further work	- 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.	- Planning has commenced on a follow up drilling to expand the extent of the Au mineralisation discovered in the drilling campaigns. - Further metallurgical work will be completed including gravity separation techniques.