



Corporate presentation

March 2018





The Resource estimates outlined in this report have been prepared by the Company's Chief Operating Officer, Mr Philip Huizenga, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Huizenga has over 25 years' experience in petroleum exploration and engineering. Mr Huizenga holds a Bachelor Degree in Engineering and a Masters Degree in Petroleum Engineering. Mr Huizenga is qualified in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and has consented to the form and context in which this statement appears.

All contingent and prospective resources presented in this report are prepared as at 14 November 2016, 28 March 2017, 21 July 2017, 28 August 2017 and 7 February 2018 per the Company's announcement released to the ASX on 14 November 2016, 28 March 2017, 21 July 2017, 28 August 2017 and 7 February 2018. The estimates of contingent and prospective resources included in this announcement have been prepared in accordance with the definitions and guidelines set forth in the SPE-PRMS. Carnarvon is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this presentation and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this presentation continue to apply and have not materially changed.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating reserves and resources, and in projecting future production, development expenditures, operating expenses and cash flows. Oil and gas reserve engineering and resource assessment must be recognised as a subjective process of estimating subsurface accumulations of oil and gas that cannot be measured in an exact way. These prospective resource estimates have an associated risk of discovery and risk of development. Further exploration and appraisal is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.

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High alpha leverage to oil sector

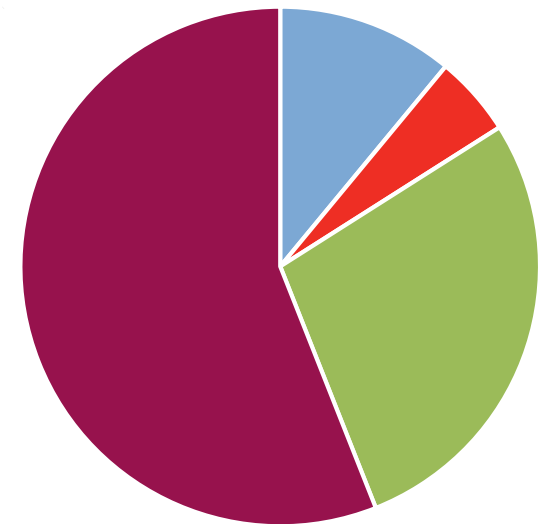
Specialist explorer with a pipeline of projects

Two projects progressing to commercialisation



1.	ASX ticker	CVN
2.	Shares on issue	1,028 million
3.	Share price (2/3/18)	13.5 cents
4.	Market capitalization (2/3/18)	\$139 million
5.	Cash on hand (31/12/17)	\$49 million
6.	Substantial shareholders	none

Shareholder analysis at 31 Dec 2017



- Institutional investors
- Directors, staff and related parties
- Private investors with >1.2m shares
- Private investors with <1.2m shares

Carnarvon's 52 week share price



Phoenix project

April Phoenix South-3 well

oil & gas appraisal

May Dorado-1 well

oil & gas exploration

Buffalo project

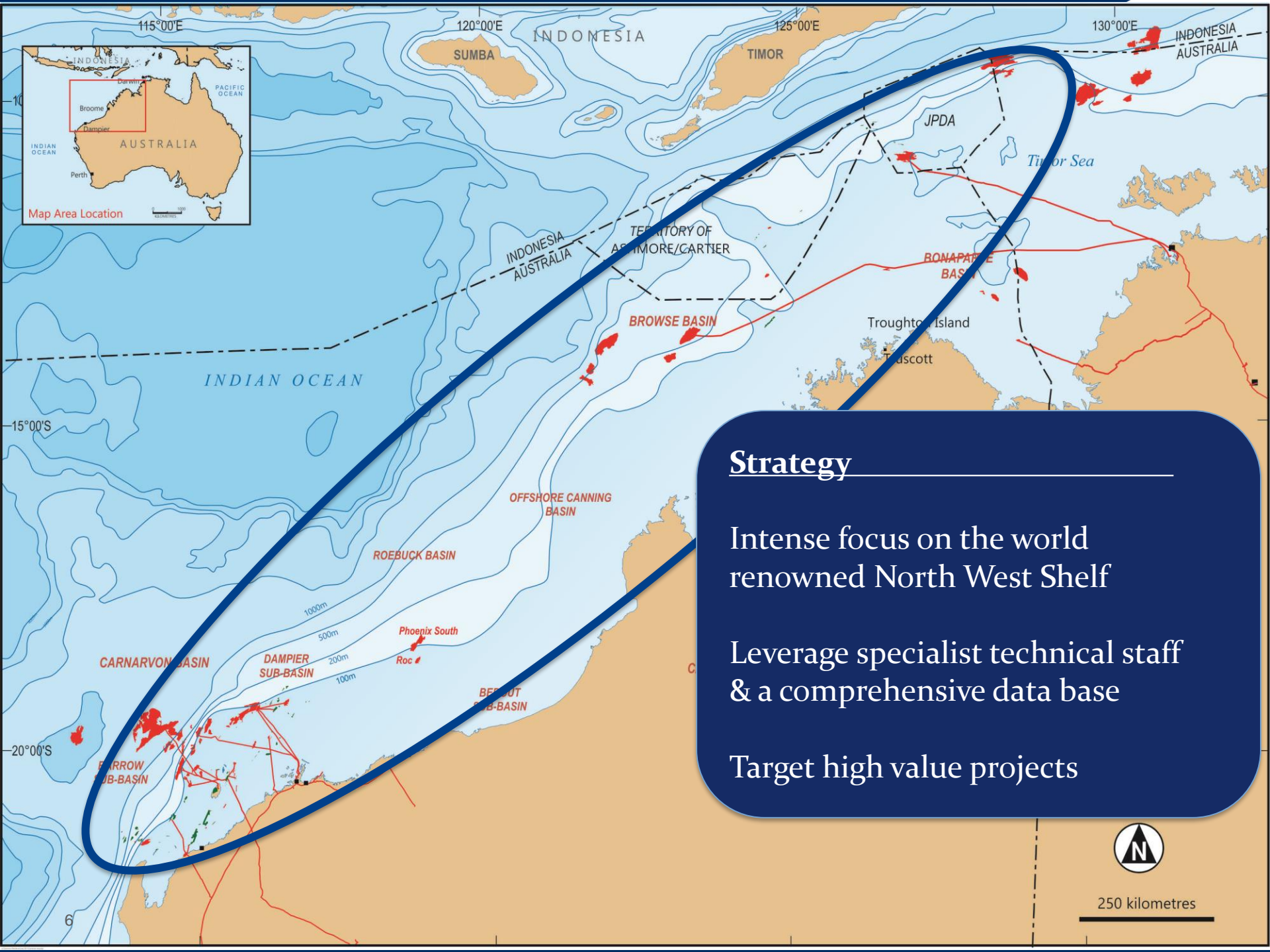
Buffalo-10 well planning

low risk oil field redevelopment

Other projects

Farm-out(s)

mature the project pipeline



Strategy

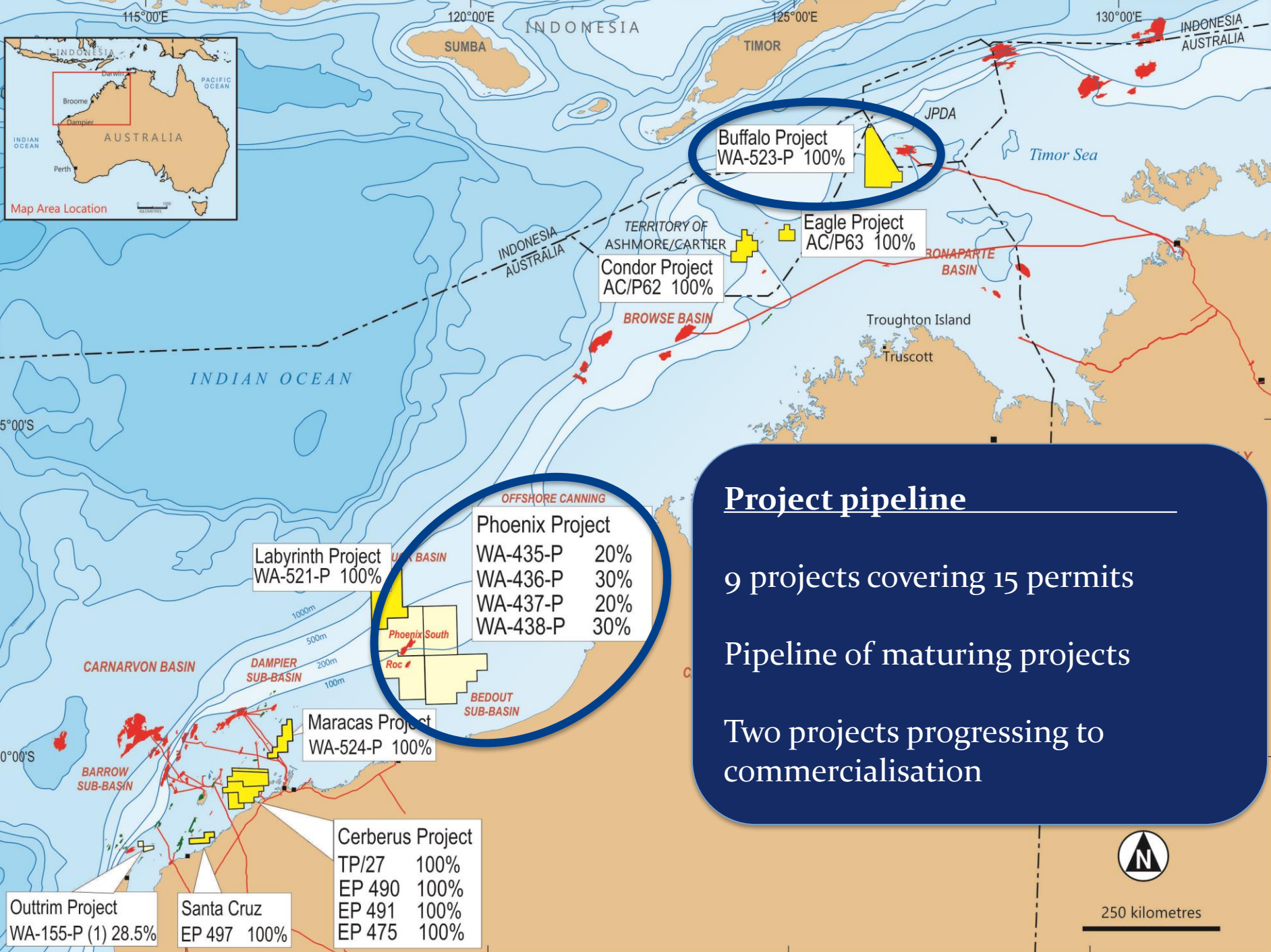
Intense focus on the world renowned North West Shelf

Leverage specialist technical staff & a comprehensive data base

Target high value projects



250 kilometres



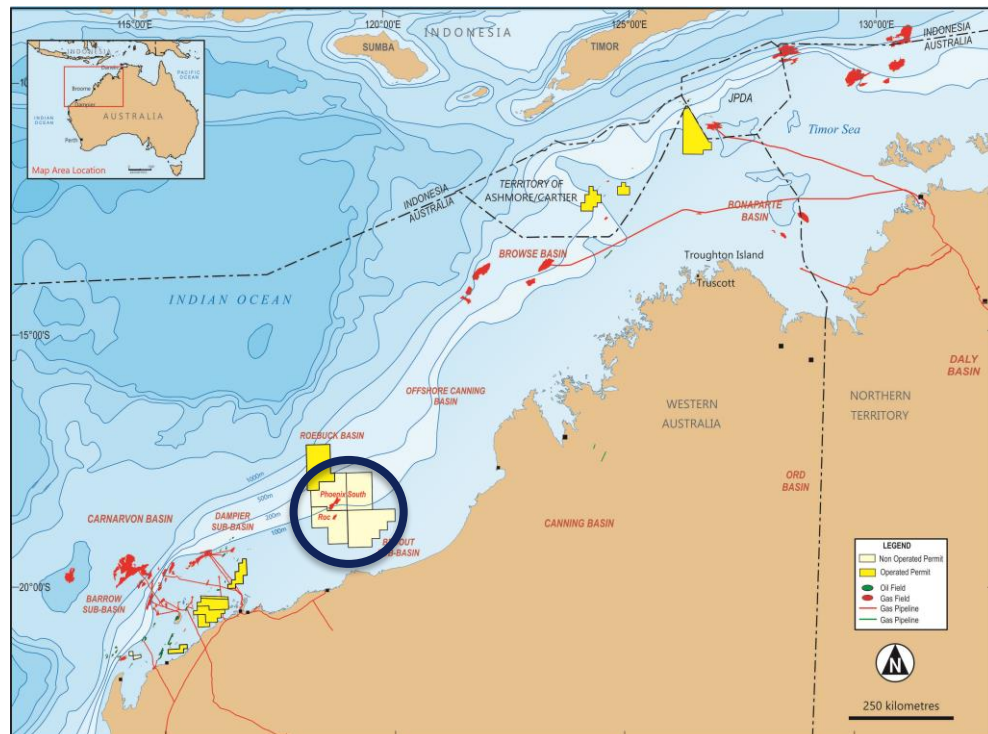
Project pipeline

9 projects covering 15 permits

Pipeline of maturing projects

Two projects progressing to commercialisation

Phoenix project



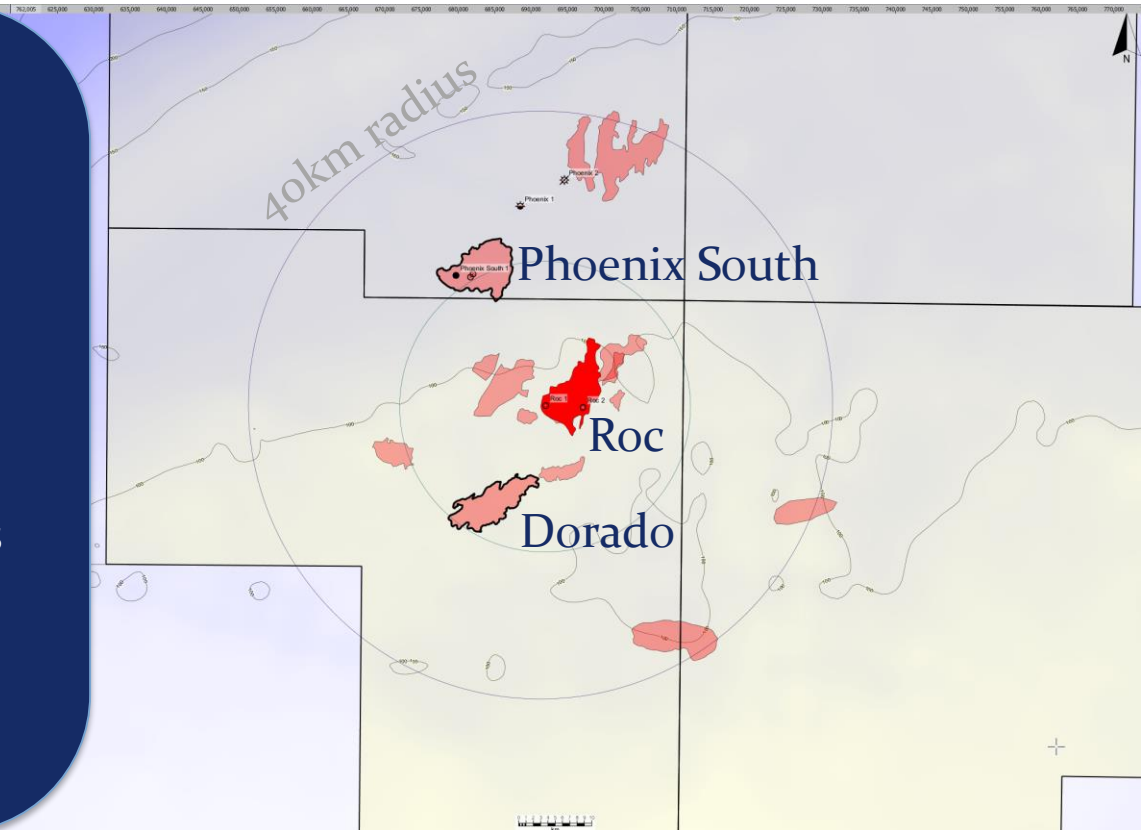
4 discoveries

Successful flow test

Economic resource at Roc

Phoenix South & Dorado tie backs

Additional upside close by



2018 focus on gas & oil volumes



Prospects	Discovery wells (year)	Appraisal wells (year)	Volumes (gross)	CVN's share (20%)
Roc (Caley interval 2C volume)	2016	2016	332 Bcf 20 mmbbls	15 mmboe
Phoenix South (Caley Pmean volume only)	2015 2017	2018 April	489 Bcf 57 mmbbls	28 mmboe
Dorado (Caley Pmean volume only)	2018 May	-	545 Bcf 30 mmbbls	25 mmboe



Carnarvon's Roc-2 appraisal well testing oil and gas flows in 2016

Phoenix South-3 well



High confidence

Phoenix Sth-2 (PS-2) intersected oil & gas
Phoenix Sth-3 is only 560m from PS-2

Funded

With existing cash

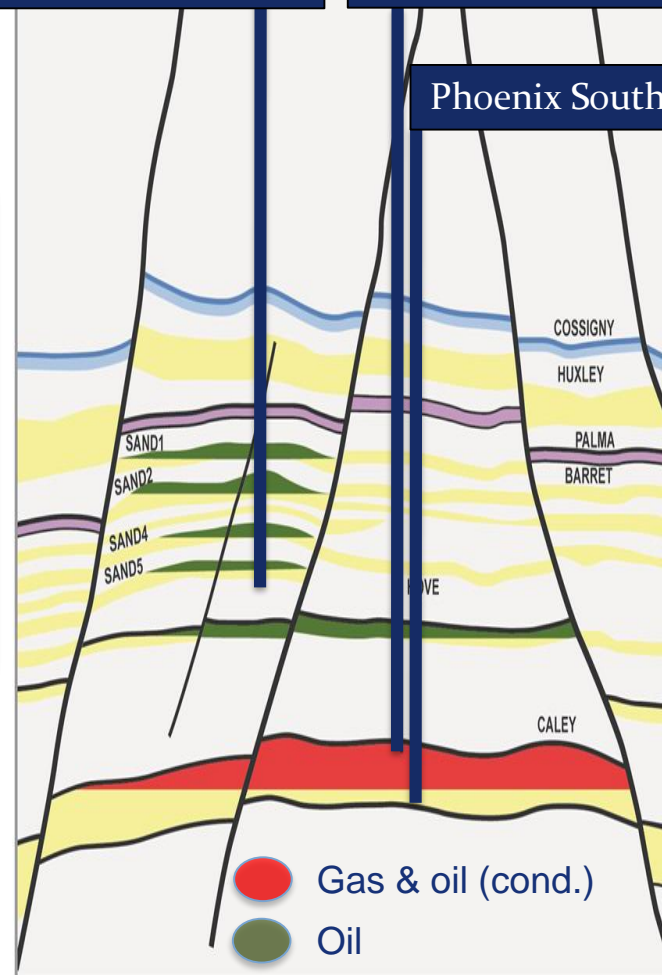
Near term

April 2018 drilling

Phoenix South-1 well

Phoenix South-2 well

Phoenix South-3 well



Dorado-1 well



Quality exploration

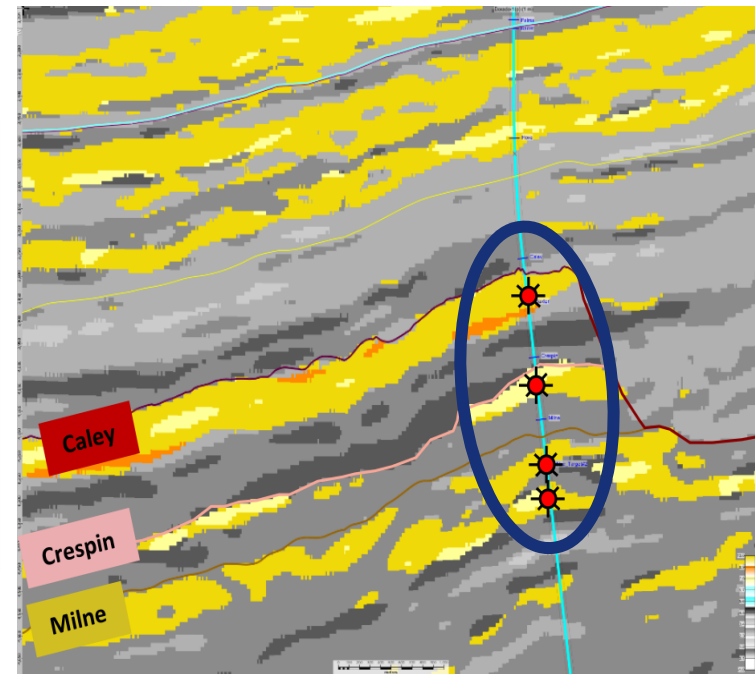
15 km from Roc / same sands
Upside in deeper sands

Funded

With existing cash

Near term

May 2018 drilling





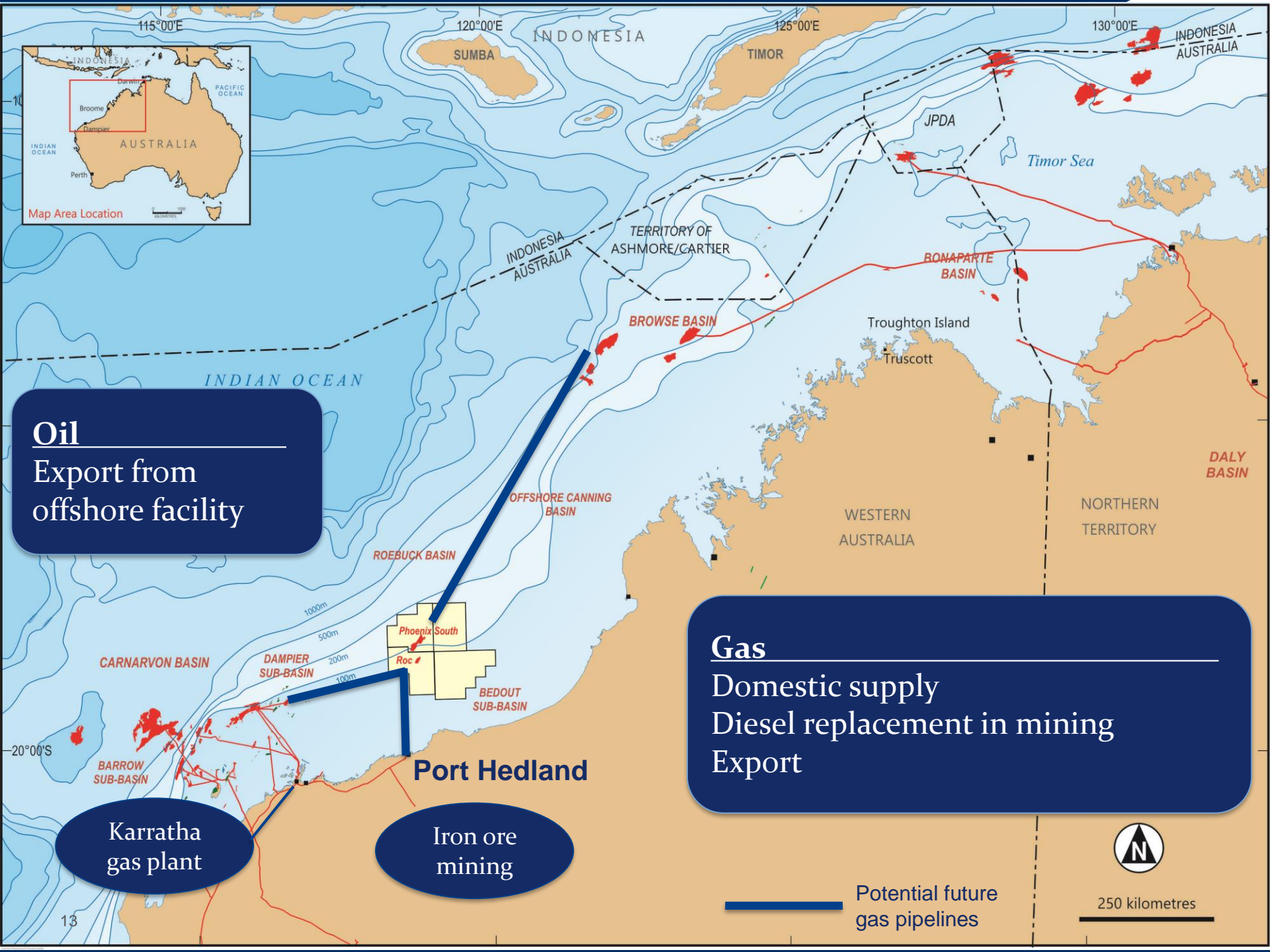
Map Area Location

Oil
Export from offshore facility

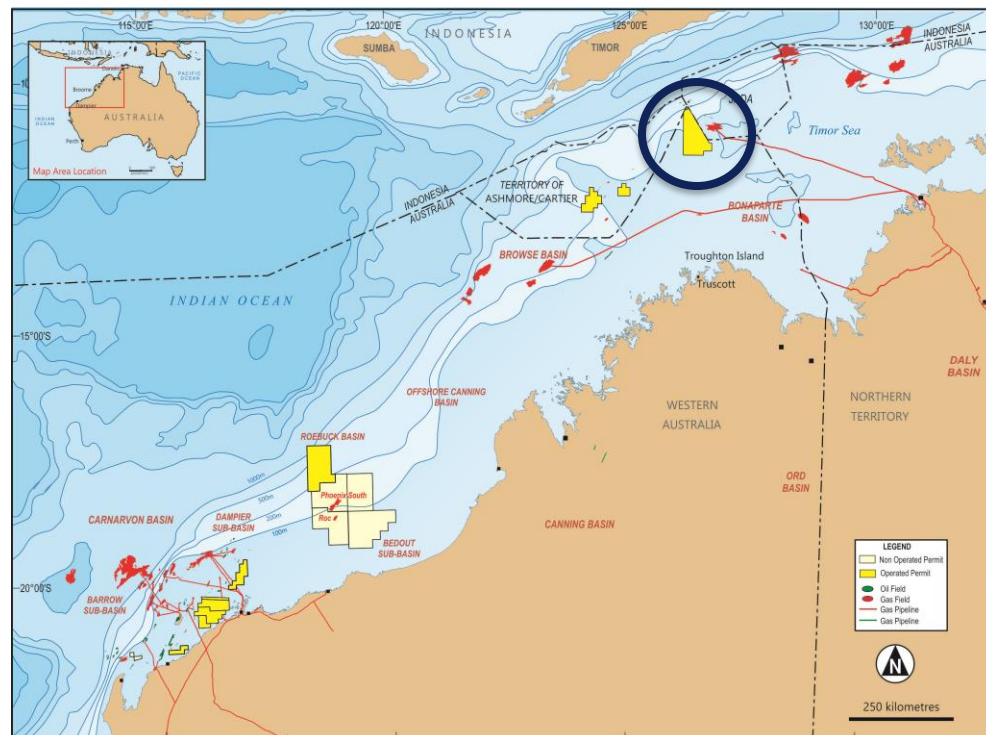
Gas
Domestic supply
Diesel replacement in mining
Export

Karratha gas plant

Iron ore mining



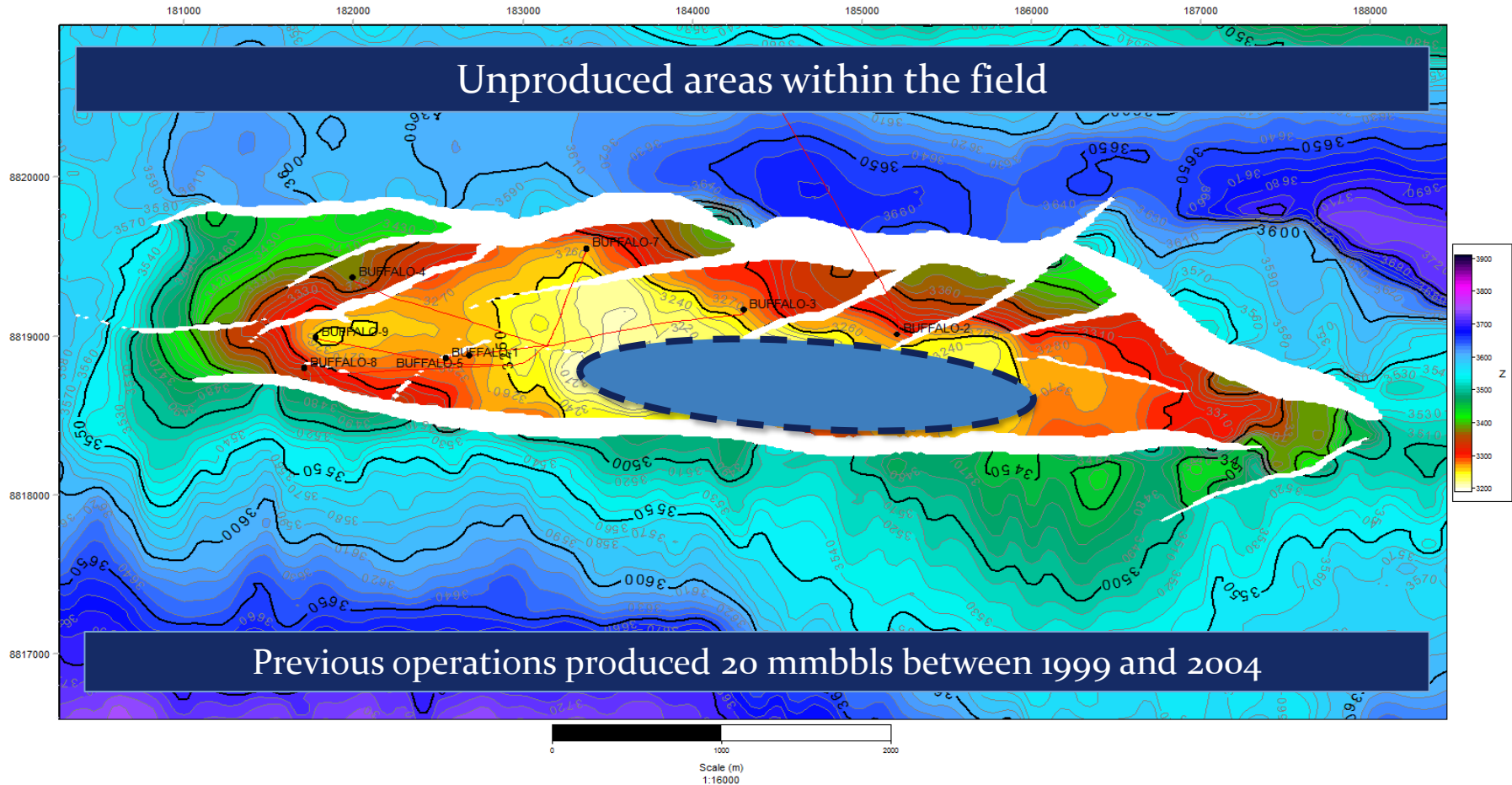
Buffalo project



New technology better images oil field potential

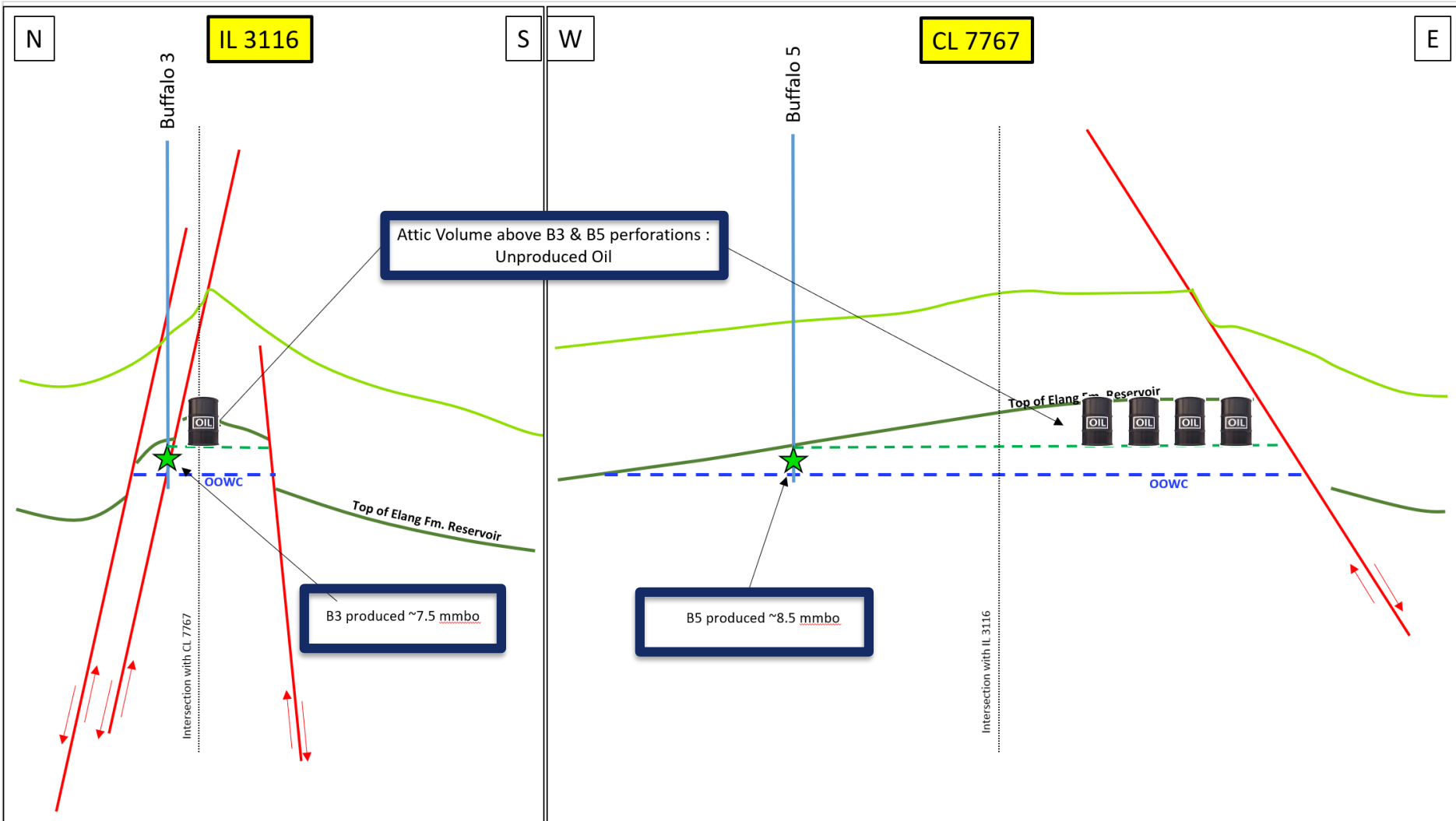


Unproduced areas within the field

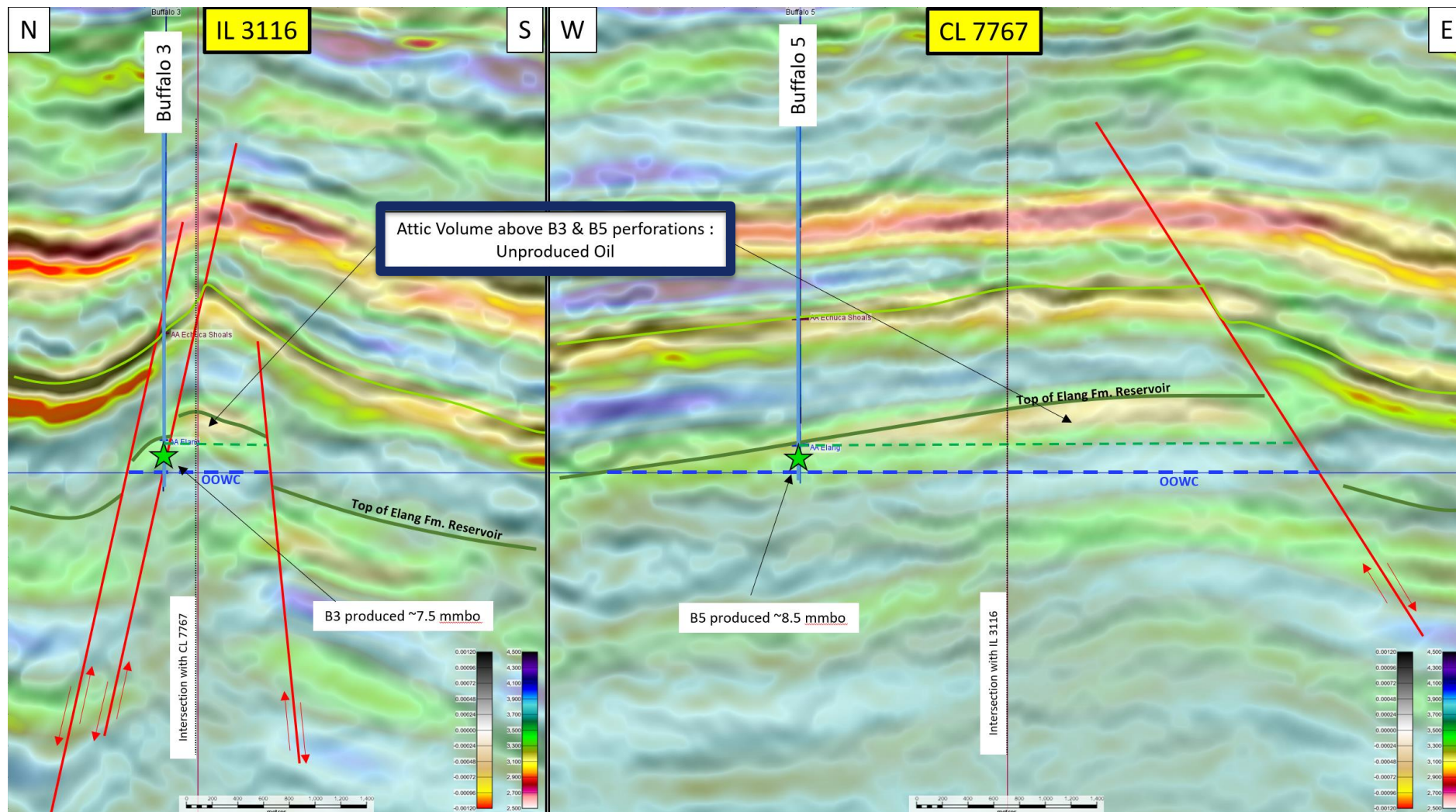


Previous operations produced 20 mmbbls between 1999 and 2004

Oil unproduced in structural attics



Structural attics clear on new data



Compelling economics



Oil volume	31 mmbbls recoverable (RISC audited 2C resource)
Development plan	low risk in replicating previous facilities
Development cost	US\$150m ¹
Operating costs	US\$80m to \$100m p.a. based on 4 year production life ¹

¹Based on independent studies commissioned by Carnarvon Petroleum

Buffalo oil field in Timor-Leste



Treaty

Signed 7 March 2018

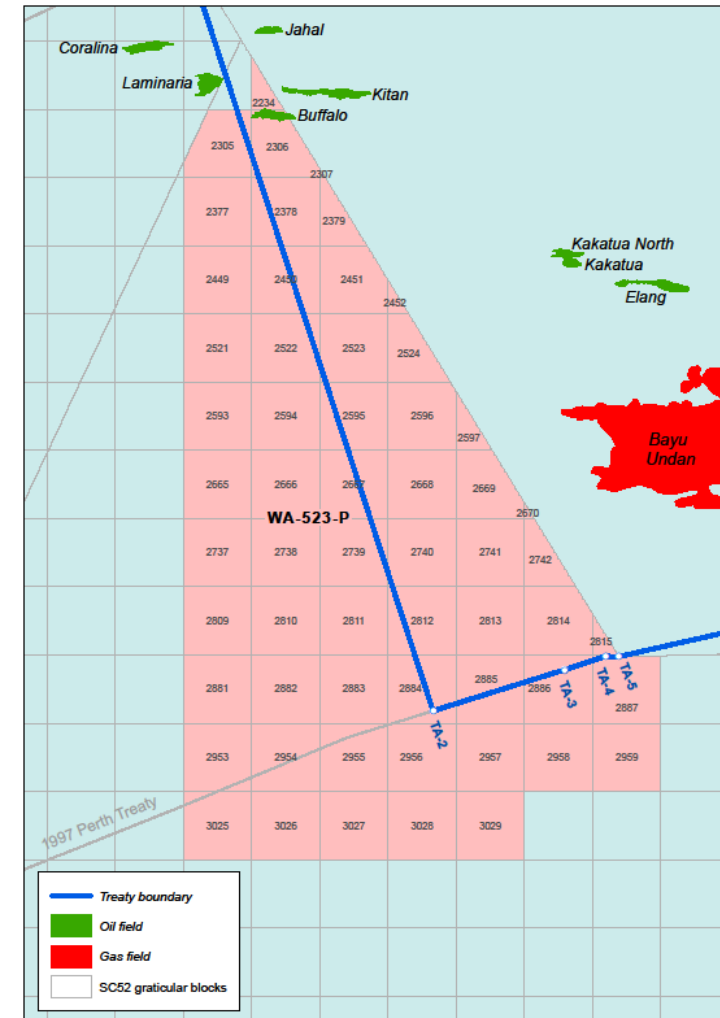
Equivalent conditions

Australian domestic law

- Security of title and legal rights
- Fiscal terms

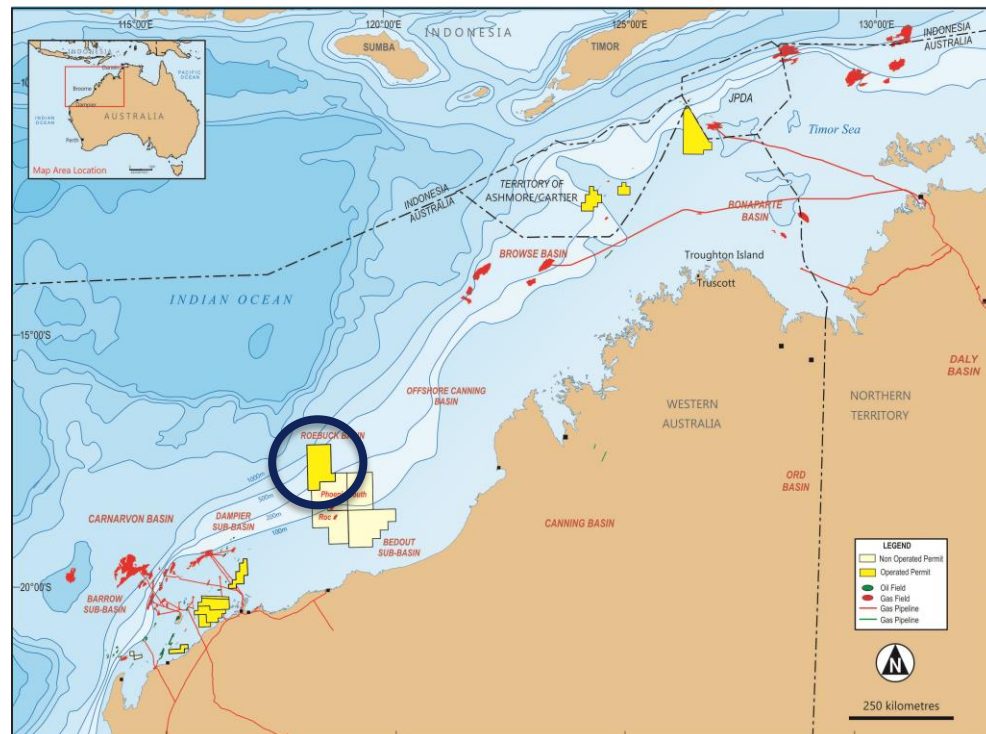
Consequence

Require PSC but clear to progress operational and redevelopment activities



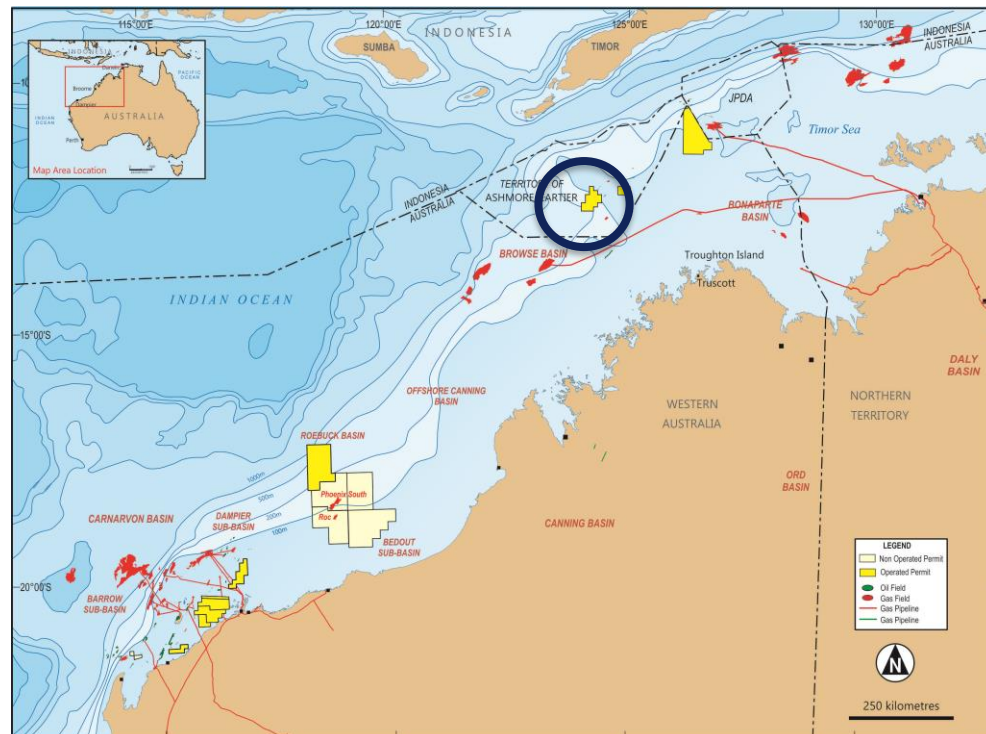
Labyrinth project

Farm out commenced Feb 2018



Condor project

Farm out commencing mid 2018



Wrap up

Phoenix South-3 well
Dorado-1 well

starting **April** 2018
starting **May** 2018

Buffalo development

plans and economic updates throughout 2018

Farm-out

one of Labyrinth, Condor, Outtrim





Supplemental information



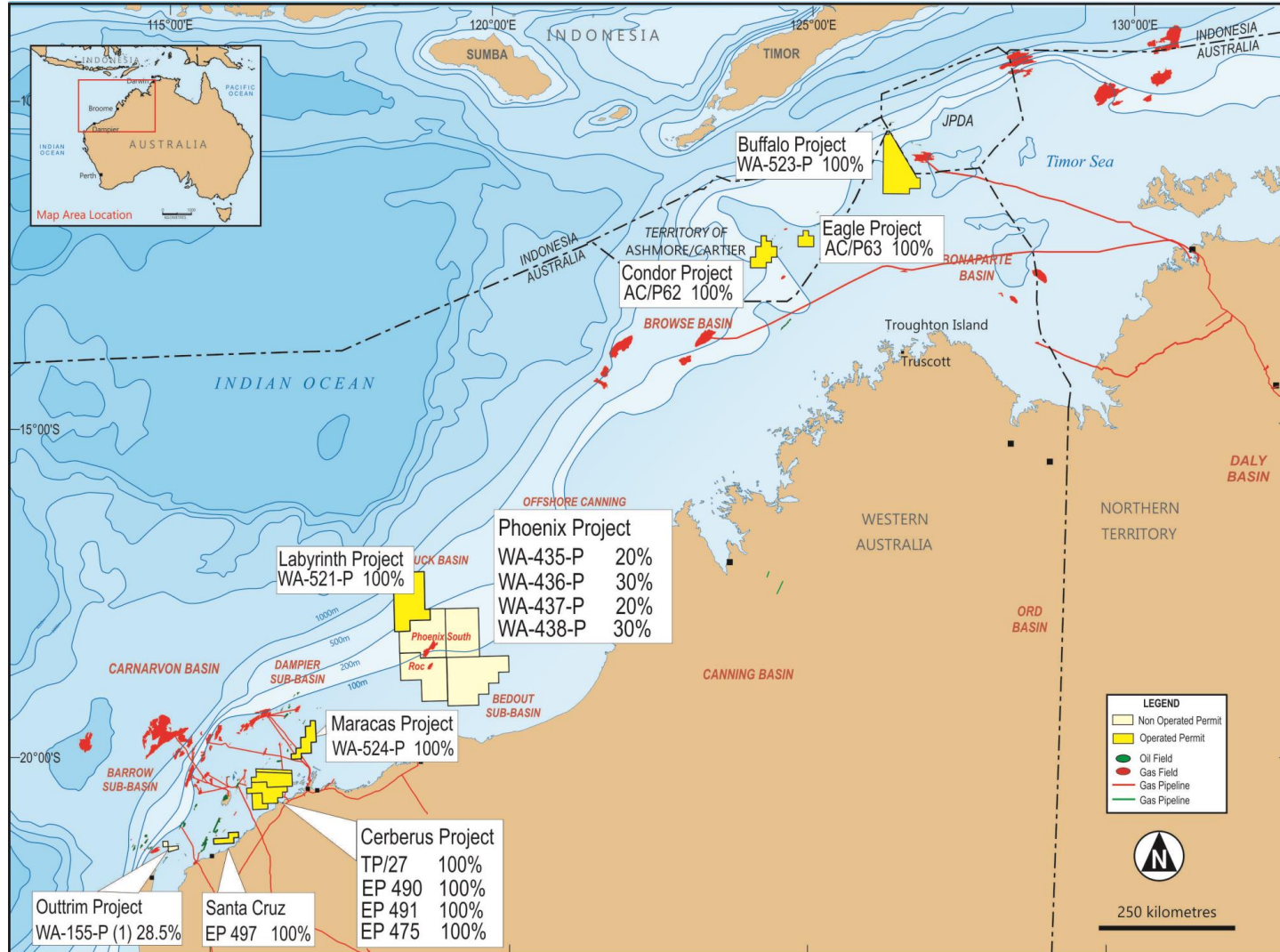
Supplemental information to the presentation

Content:

1. Project portfolio summary
2. Oil & gas volume summary
3. Buffalo project
4. Phoenix project
5. Labyrinth project
6. Outtrim project
7. Maracas project
8. Condor & Eagle projects
9. Board & management



Portfolio – permit locations and equities



Project portfolio - summary

Project	Permits	Equity holders	Status
Buffalo	WA-523-P	CVN 100%	Appraisal to oil field redevelopment
Phoenix	WA-435-P & WA-437-P	CVN 20% & Quadrant Energy 80%	Appraisal and exploration of discovered oil and gas
Phoenix	WA-436-P & WA-438-P	CVN 30% & Quadrant Energy 70%	Exploration
Labyrinth	WA-521-P	CVN 100%	Exploration technical work to 3D acquisition
Maracas	WA-524-P	CVN 100%	Exploration technical work via FWI technology
Cerberus	EP-490, EP-491, TP/27, EP-475	CVN 100%	Exploration technical work (seeking partner)
Outtrim	WA-155-P(1)	CVN 28.5% & Quadrant Energy 71.5%	Exploration focused on Triassic prospect
Condor	AC/P62	CVN 100%	Exploration
Santa Cruz	EP-497	CVN 100%	Exploration
Eagle	AC/P63	CVN 100%	Exploration

Oil & gas volume summary (51 million barrels recoverable net 2C)

Gross Contingent Resources

	Light Oil			Natural Gas			Condensate			Barrels of Oil Equivalent		
	MMBBL 1C	MMBBL 2C	MMBBL 3C	BSCF 1C	BSCF 2C	BSCF 3C	MMBBL 1C	MMBBL 2C	MMBBL 3C	MMBOE 1C	MMBOE 2C	MMBOE 3C
Buffalo	15.3	31.1	47.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	31.1	47.8
Roc	-	-	-	204.5	331.8	580.3	11.9	19.6	34.8	47.8	77.8	136.6
Phoenix South	6.8	16.7	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	16.7	29.6
Phoenix	2.0	7.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	7.0	16.0
Total	24.1	54.8	93.4	204.5	331.8	580.3	11.9	19.6	34.8	71.9	132.6	230.0

Net Contingent Resources (CVN's share)

	Light Oil			Natural Gas			Condensate			Barrels of Oil Equivalent		
	MMBBL 1C	MMBBL 2C	MMBBL 3C	BSCF 1C	BSCF 2C	BSCF 3C	MMBBL 1C	MMBBL 2C	MMBBL 3C	MMBOE 1C	MMBOE 2C	MMBOE 3C
Buffalo	15.3	31.1	47.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	31.1	47.8
Roc	-	-	-	40.9	66.4	116.1	2.4	3.9	7.0	9.6	15.6	27.3
Phoenix South	1.4	3.3	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.3	5.9
Phoenix	0.4	1.4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.4	3.2
Total	17.1	35.8	56.9	40.9	66.4	116.1	2.4	3.9	7.0	26.6	51.4	84.2

Oil & gas volume summary (2,480 million barrels recoverable net Pmean)

Net Prospective Resources

	Permit	Light Oil				Natural Gas				Condensate				Barrels of Oil Equivalent				Probability	Risked
		MMBBL P90	MMBBL P50	MMBBL Pmean	MMBBL P10	BSCF P90	BSCF P50	BSCF Pmean	BSCF P10	MMBBL P90	MMBBL P50	MMBBL Pmean	MMBBL P10	MMBOE P90	MMBOE P50	MMBOE Pmean	MMBOE P10	Geological Success	MMBOE Pmean
Phoenix South Caley (iv)	WA-435-P	-	-	-	-	25.6	80.2	97.8	192.6	2.1	7.9	11.4	24.4	6.6	22.0	28.5	58.2	71%	20.2
Roc-2 C/D (v)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	10.5	22.0	24.0	39.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.5	5.2	5.6	9.4	66%	3.7
Dorado Caley	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	11.7	67.6	109.0	252.0	0.5	3.3	6.3	15.0	2.6	15.2	25.4	59.2	36%	9.2
Roc Satellites (vi)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	5.7	22.6	28.7	60.1	0.3	1.3	1.7	3.6	1.3	5.3	6.7	14.1	59%	4.0
Phoenix	WA-435-P	-	-	-	-	7.4	27.4	38.8	83.4	0.4	1.4	2.2	5.2	1.7	6.2	9.0	19.8	52%	4.7
Bewdy	WA-437-P	0.2	2.0	5.3	12.8	0.0	1.7	5.5	16.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	2.4	6.6	16.8	32%	2.1
Bottler	WA-437-P	0.4	2.5	6.2	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	2.5	6.2	14.8	32%	2.0
Peng	WA-437-P	0.1	0.8	1.9	4.7	1.0	3.6	4.5	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	3.0	6.9	59%	1.8
West of PS (vii)	WA-437-P	2.2	7.4	10.6	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	7.4	10.6	22.0	40%	4.2
Phoenix South Hove (viii)	WA-435-P	To be determined																	
Dorado Milne A (ix)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	9.1	53.2	85.8	203.2	0.4	2.6	5.0	11.9	2.0	12.0	20.0	47.6	23%	4.7
Dorado Milne B (ix)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	7.3	59.0	87.6	205.0	0.3	2.9	5.1	12.2	1.6	13.2	20.4	48.1	23%	4.8
Dorado Milne C (ix)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	16.5	83.2	113.0	249.6	0.7	4.0	6.6	15.1	3.6	18.6	26.4	58.9	23%	6.1
Dorado Milne D (ix)	WA-437-P	-	-	-	-	10.3	81.8	111.0	250.2	0.5	3.9	6.4	15.1	2.3	18.2	25.9	59.0	23%	6.0
Belgravia	WA-155-P	-	-	-	-	4.6	50.7	125.4	314.9	0.1	1.4	5.1	12.8	0.9	10.3	27.1	68.1	29%	7.9
Honeybadger	EP-491	12.0	86.0	144.0	340.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	86.0	144.0	340.0	15%	21.6
Kes	EP-475	3.0	21.0	50.0	126.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	21.0	50.0	126.0	18%	9.0
Belfon	EP-491	4.0	25.0	40.0	92.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	25.0	40.0	92.0	17%	6.8
Rudder	EP-491	4.0	26.0	36.0	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	26.0	36.0	80.0	25%	9.0
Bunji	EP-491	3.0	10.0	18.0	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	10.0	18.0	39.0	25%	4.5
Sparrow	EP-491	4.0	15.0	22.0	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	15.0	22.0	46.0	25%	5.5
Westy	EP-491	7.0	52.0	114.0	281.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	52.0	114.0	281.0	17%	19.4
Mighty	EP-491	10.0	50.0	94.0	226.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	50.0	94.0	226.0	11%	10.3
Gallant	EP-490	3.0	79.0	200.0	544.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	79.0	200.0	544.0	12%	24.0
Labyrinth	WA-521-P	27.0	226.0	420.0	1,083.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	226.0	420.0	1,083.0	34%	142.8
Labyrinth deep	WA-521-P	8.0	55.0	81.0	186.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	55.0	81.0	186.0	13%	10.5
Mouse	WA-521-P	50.0	267.0	361.0	793.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	267.0	361.0	793.0	26%	93.9
Mouse deep	WA-521-P	4.0	35.0	57.0	135.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	35.0	57.0	135.0	9%	5.1
Zebra	WA-521-P	6.0	113.0	214.0	541.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	113.0	214.0	541.0	10%	21.4
Hammock	WA-521-P	33.0	217.0	297.0	667.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	217.0	297.0	667.0	22%	65.3
Hammock deep	WA-521-P	3.0	47.0	80.0	196.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	47.0	80.0	196.0	9%	7.2
Dewdrop	WA-521-P	5.0	24.0	31.0	67.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	24.0	31.0	67.0	21%	6.5
Total		188.9	1,360.7	2,283.1	5,496.4	109.8	553.1	831.1	1,877.0	6.0	30.4	51.8	119.3	214.1	1,488.1	2,480.7	5,944.9		544.3

- (i) Phoenix South gas and condensate Prospective Resources reflect the results from the Phoenix South-2 well as per ASX announcement 28 March 2017
- (ii) The Roc C/D sands were interpreted to be hydrocarbon bearing at Roc-1 and Roc-2 based on petrophysical data, however lack of definitive hydrocarbon sampling has resulted in Carnarvon prudently placing these sands into the prospective category as per ASX Announcement 14 November 2016
- (iii) The Roc Satellites are an arithmetic addition of the recoverable from Roc North, North-East, East and South-East satellite structures
- (iv) The range of satellite prospects west of the Phoenix South discovery have been collated and added arithmetically and appear in the form as "West of PS"
- (v) Hydrocarbon shows were encountered in the Hove Member while drilling the Phoenix South-2 well however resource estimates are not able to be calculated for this package until further data is available as per ASX announcement 28 March 2017
- (vi) The Dorado Milne prospects are additional prospective horizons recognised from seismic that may occur deeper in the formation than the Caley

Oil & gas volume – SPE definitions

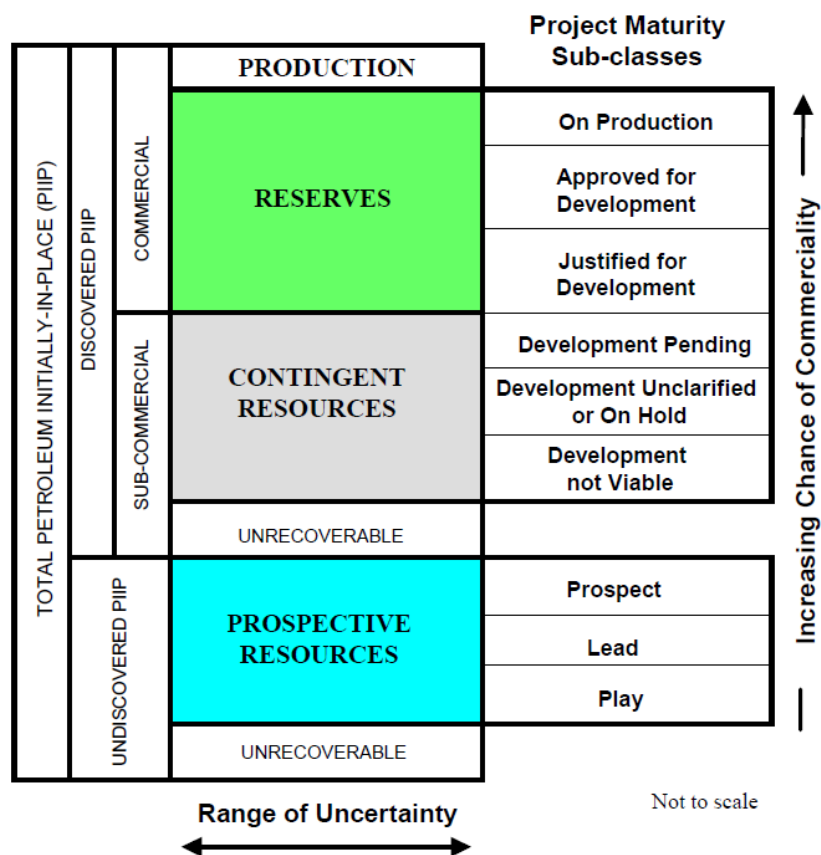
Carnarvon calculates reserves and resources according to the SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE Petroleum Resource Management System (“SPE-PRMS”) definition of petroleum resources. This was first published in 1997 by the SPE, and in an effort to standardise reserves reporting, has been further clarified by the SPE-PRMS in 2007. Carnarvon reports reserves in line with ASX Listing Rules.

Reserves represent that part of resources which are commercially recoverable and have been justified for development, while contingent and prospective resources are less certain because some significant commercial or technical hurdle must be overcome prior to there being confidence in the eventual production of the volumes. Carnarvon does not yet have reported reserves.

Contingent resources are less certain than reserves. These are resources that are potentially recoverable but not yet considered mature enough for commercial development due to technological or business hurdles. For contingent resources to move into the reserves category, the key conditions, or contingencies, that prevented commercial development must be clarified and removed. As an example, all required internal and external approvals should be in place or determined to be forthcoming, including environmental and governmental approvals. There also must be evidence of firm intention by a company’s management to proceed with development within a reasonable time frame (typically 5 years, though it could be longer).

Prospective resources are estimated volumes associated with undiscovered accumulations. These represent quantities of petroleum which are estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from oil and gas deposits identified on the basis of indirect evidence but which have not yet been drilled. This class represents a higher risk than contingent resources since the risk of discovery is also added. For prospective resources to become classified as contingent resources, hydrocarbons must be discovered, the accumulations must be further evaluated and an estimate of quantities that would be recoverable under appropriate development projects prepared.

Oil & gas volume - summary



Buffalo project

Buffalo contingent resources fall within the “Development Pending” category. Once Carnarvon finalises its redevelopment work the resources can be reclassified as reserves under the category “Justified for Development”.

Phoenix project

Roc oil and gas is a contingent resource categorized as “Development Unclassified or On Hold”. Successful results in Phoenix South-3 and or Dorado-1 in 2018 would likely result in a reclassification of the combined resources to “Development Pending”.



The FPSO, showing the single-point mooring.



The Buffalo Venture FPSO.

Buffalo project - background

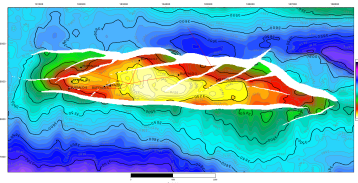
The Buffalo field was discovered in October 1996, when BHP Petroleum tested the Buffalo-1 well. The well flowed at 12,000 bpd of light 53° API oil. The oil has a particularly low gas oil ratio of 110. The field was operated by BHP Petroleum and contained estimated reserves of 20 million barrels. Gross production peaked at 50,000 barrels per day over a five year field life.

The development comprised a rig-installed wellhead platform, tied back to a permanently moored, and converted FPSO, called the Buffalo Venture (pictured).

The five-wellhead unmanned steel platform produced crude oil (plus some associated gas and water) from a number of development wells. The well head platform was remotely controlled from the FPSO, via an umbilical. Oil, gas and water flowed to the permanently moored Buffalo Venture, via rigid steel flowlines and flexible catenary risers. The field was decommissioned in 2004.

Carnarvon secured the Buffalo project in May 2016 by agreeing to undertake a program of exploration work. Carnarvon was attracted to the project because the region contained and produced significant quantities of oil (namely around 250 million barrels) from a number of fields including the Buffalo field that produced around 20 million barrels from the Buffalo Venture FPSO.

Once the Buffalo project was secured, Carnarvon commenced reprocessing 3D seismic using FWI technology. The objective was to correct seismic errors caused by subsurface factors that impacted on the delineation of the oil field. This twelve month process involved reiterative processing and calibration to information that was known from existing wells in the area.



Buffalo project – technology solution

Based on Carnarvon's experience trialing the first use of FWI (Full Waveform Inversion) technology in Australia in the Phoenix project, Carnarvon was in a position to immediately foresee the potential for this technology in other areas; Buffalo being one of those.

The FWI technology and a suite of geological controls has vastly improved the accuracy of the 3D seismic data. On this new data previous well results begin to make more sense. Not prepared to simply rely on new maps over the field, Carnarvon engaged a number of independent experts to review the FWI work and to investigate in detail the work that Carnarvon has completed to date.

Detailed models of the reservoir, past, present and future have also been completed. This enables Carnarvon and the independent experts to dynamically review and assess the reservoir performance through time. History matching enables the Carnarvon team to model expected future production of oil and associated water.

Based on this work Carnarvon has calculated significant volumes of oil are still recoverable from the field. It is an ideal redevelopment opportunity within & extending the oil field to capture oil not targeted previously due to mapping on old data.

To put this into context, the previous production operations delivered approximately 20 million barrels of oil from the northern and western areas of the currently mapped structure.

Phoenix project - background

The Phoenix project (WA-435-P, WA-436-P, WA-437-P & WA-438-P) is located in the Bedout sub-basin approximately 150 kilometres offshore from Port Hedland in Western Australia.

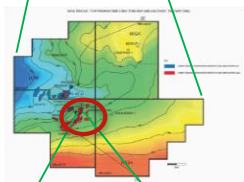
During the global financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 Carnarvon and its partner bid and secured the Phoenix permit on very low commitment terms. The four permits comprise a very large ~22,000 square kilometres and importantly cover the entire Bedout sub-basin.

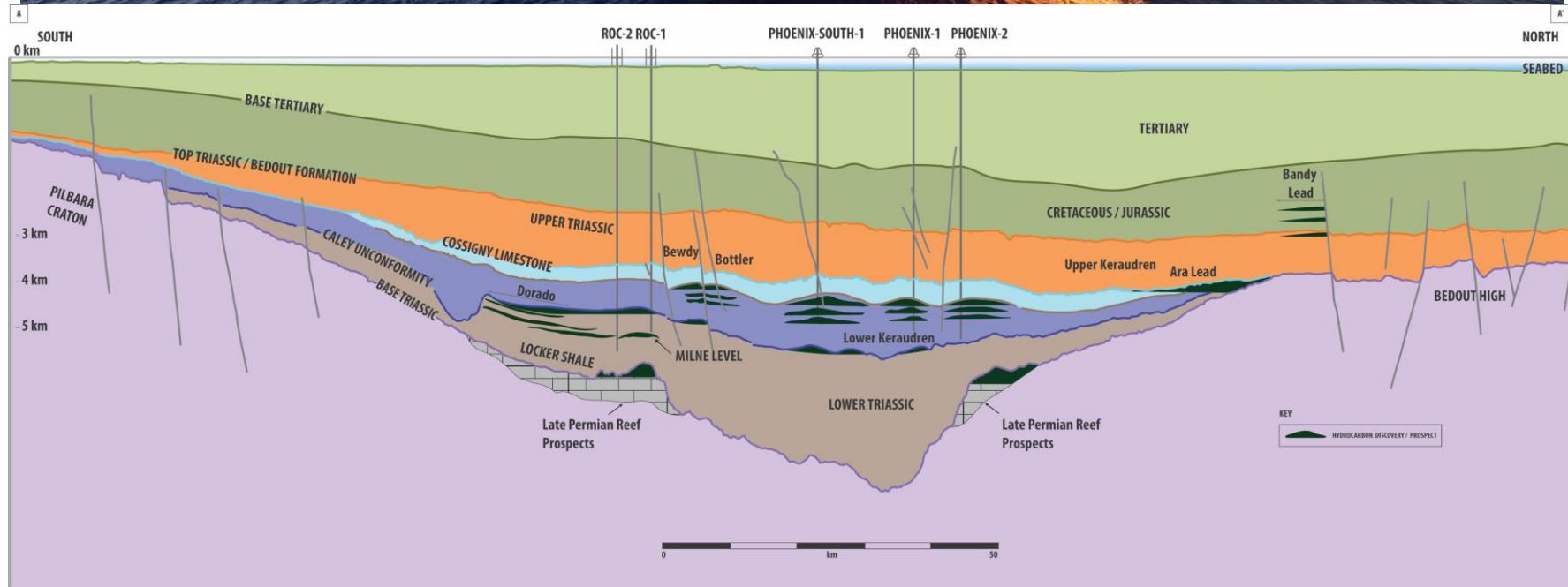
In 2011 3D seismic was acquired over key prospects in the permits and this 3D was the first ever acquired in this sub-basin.

In 2012 Apache Corporation (now Quadrant Energy) and JX Nippon joined the partnership committing to drill and fund the cost of the Phoenix South-1 and Roc-1 wells.

In 2014 and 2015/16 Phoenix South-1 and Roc-1 wells respectively were drilled and successfully discovered oil and gas.

In 2016 the Roc-2 well also discovered oil and gas and completed a successful flow test (refer photo of the Roc-2 flow test on this page). The well flow tested at 53 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscf/d) of gas and 2,954 barrels of oil (condensate). This was the maximum rate possible using the equipment on board.





Phoenix project – Phoenix South

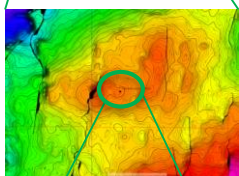
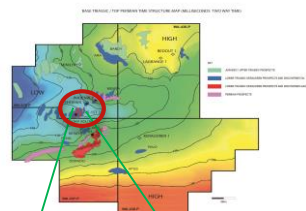
In late 2016 / early 2017 the Phoenix South-2 well intersected the top of the primary reservoir and discovered oil and gas, but did not fully evaluate the resource due to the level of pressure encountered.

This was an encouraging result, and as such the Joint Venture has advanced plans to drill a follow-up Phoenix South-3 well. The well will be positioned approximately 560 metres from the Phoenix South-2 well and target the same primary reservoir containing the oil and gas.

The Transocean Limited GSF Development Driller-1 semi-submersible drilling rig (pictured on this page) has been contracted to drill the Phoenix South-3 well. Currently the rig is on route to the site and is expected to be on location in April 2018.

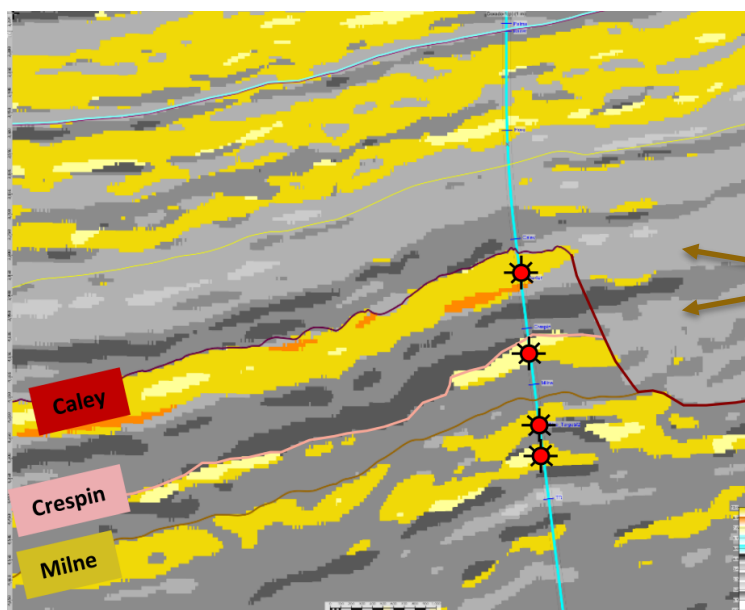
The Phoenix South primary reservoir (being the Caley interval) has a best estimate gross mean recoverable prospective resource of 489 billion standard cubic feet (Bscf) of gas and 57 million barrels of oil (condensate). This equates to 143 million barrels of oil equivalent.

Given the circumstances surrounding the Phoenix South-2 well and the associated pressures prohibiting evaluation of the reservoir, Carnarvon has claimed associated costs under its insurance policy. This claim will cover a significant portion of the Phoenix South-3 well cost.



Phoenix project - Dorado

The Dorado prospect is only some 15 kilometres south of the Roc discoveries with an interpreted multi sand reservoir covered by the same top shales that seal in the Roc oil and gas. Those shales are also interpreted as providing the side seal in a channel system as depicted in the image below. The oil and gas interpreted in the Dorado structure is in the same Caley interval as the oil and gas contained in the Roc structure. Dorado is a very strong exploration opportunity in the Phoenix project with the well expected to commencement in late May 2018.



Channel shales

Image: yellow sections indicate sand prone intervals and grey sections indicate shale

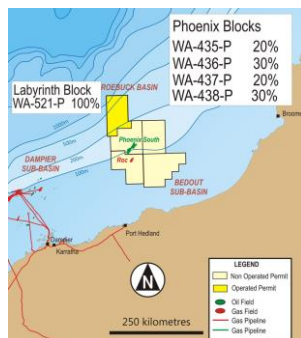
Phoenix project – development concepts

The oil and gas discovered to date and to be targeted in 2018 very much suits a development that ties the oil and gas back to a central well head platform and offshore primary processing. Oil would be held in a Floating Production Storage and Offtake vessel for transfer from and shipping to markets for refining, likely in Asia. The gas has a number of possible market sources with development considerations expected to incorporate existing gas infrastructure in Western Australia.

Early stage work on development concepts has commenced ahead of the next phase of drilling operations in 2018. This work includes long lead time items and concept development with the flexibility to evolve as drilling results are confirmed.

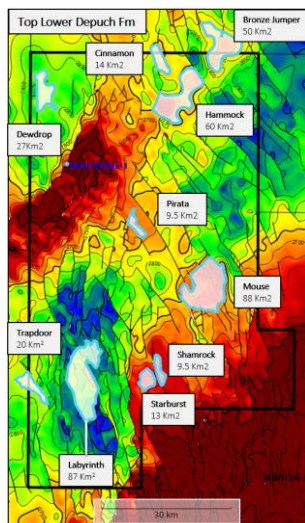


Labyrinth project - background

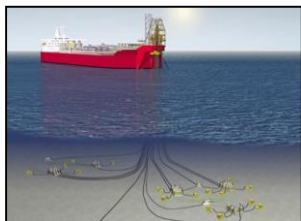


The Labyrinth project (WA-521-P) is located in the Rowley Sub-basin, offshore North West Shelf, north of Carnarvon's Roc and Phoenix South hydrocarbon discoveries.

The interpretation of newly reprocessed 2D seismic in the permit has revealed several significant prospects and many leads, in the middle and early Jurassic deltaic reservoirs (refer seismic image bottom left on this page). The largest prospect identified is Labyrinth, with an aerial extent of 90km² at the Lower Depuch Formation level. A further seven prospects and leads have been high-graded and are listed in the table below, with at least a dozen additional structures identified.



Geological similarities with the highly prospective southern Browse Basin are clearly apparent from the early technical work and provide a very exciting analogue to the prospectivity of the WA-521-P permit. The Browse Basin contains extensive petroleum resources, with discovered ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons totalling over one billion barrels of oil and condensate, 34 Tcf of gas and 350 million barrels of LPG within the Ichthys, Poseidon, Brecknock / Calliance / Torosa, Prelude, Argus, Cornea, Crown, Crux and Gwydion fields.



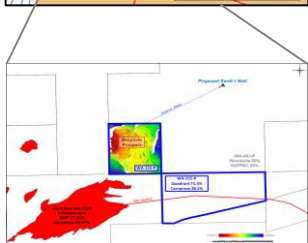
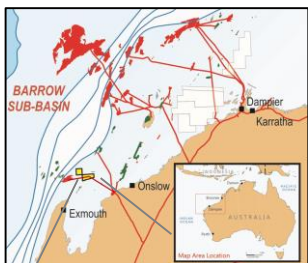
Labyrinth project - volumes

Three source rocks are mature and generating today in WA-521-P, comprising the proven Lower Jurassic Murat siltstone, Lower Depuch carbonaceous shales and Upper Triassic marine shale of the Upper Keraudren formation. Sizable structures and prolific source rocks come together to provide substantial recoverable oil volume estimates within this permit.

Prospective Recoverable Resources								
Prospect	Target Reservoir	Pmean (mm bbls)	P90 (mm bbls)	P50 (mm bbls)	P10 (mm bbls)	Carnarvon Equity	Chance of Discovery	Risked Pmean (mm bbls)
Ivory*	Lower Depuch	322	20	170	828	100%	18%	58
Ivory deep*	Bedout	99	6	48	243	100%	13%	13
Zebra	Bedout	382	20	179	924	100%	13%	50
Mouse	Lower Depuch	278	40	202	618	100%	18%	50
Mouse deep	Bedout	62	3	33	152	100%	13%	8
Hammock deep	Bedout	249	8	112	630	100%	13%	32
Mahogany	Bedout	148	22	94	332	100%	13%	19
Weaver	Bedout	44	3	25	106	100%	13%	6
		1,584						

* Note the Labyrinth prospect has been renamed Ivory

Outtrim project - Belgravia prospect

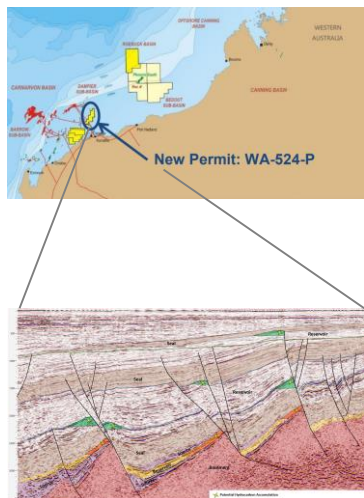


The Outtrim project (WA-155-P(1)) is located in the Exmouth basin and contains the significant Belgravia prospect in the Triassic interval. The prospect is similar in size and geology to the nearby Woodside operated Swell Triassic prospect.

The Atwood Osprey rig drilled the Swell-1 well in late 2017 into a large 450 metre gross gas column in tight reservoir. The Belgravia prospect is updip of Swell and some ~650 metres shallower. Meaning possible better quality reservoir compared to the deeper Swell reservoir.

Belgravia is an upper Triassic tilted fault block that is covered by 3D seismic data. The Belgravia structure has a 45 square kilometre closure in water depths of less than 180 metres. Belgravia is approximately 20 kilometres south-west of the Swell Triassic prospect. The reservoir is expected to be Upper Triassic in age, as part of the greater Upper Triassic play system within the Northern Carnarvon Basin.

The Upper Triassic play system is the most successful petroleum play within the North West Shelf creating a heartland of LNG and gas condensate discoveries. Upper Triassic reservoirs have underpinned fields such as Gorgon, Rankin and Wheatstone. The petroleum trapped within this play tends to be simple fault block structures. Reservoir quality can be excellent where in the correct facies and depth of burial conditions. Wells at the Gorgon gas field (North East of the area of interest) have proven that Upper Triassic stratigraphy can preserve good reservoir quality and flow hydrocarbons from depths over 4,000 metres.



Maracas project - background

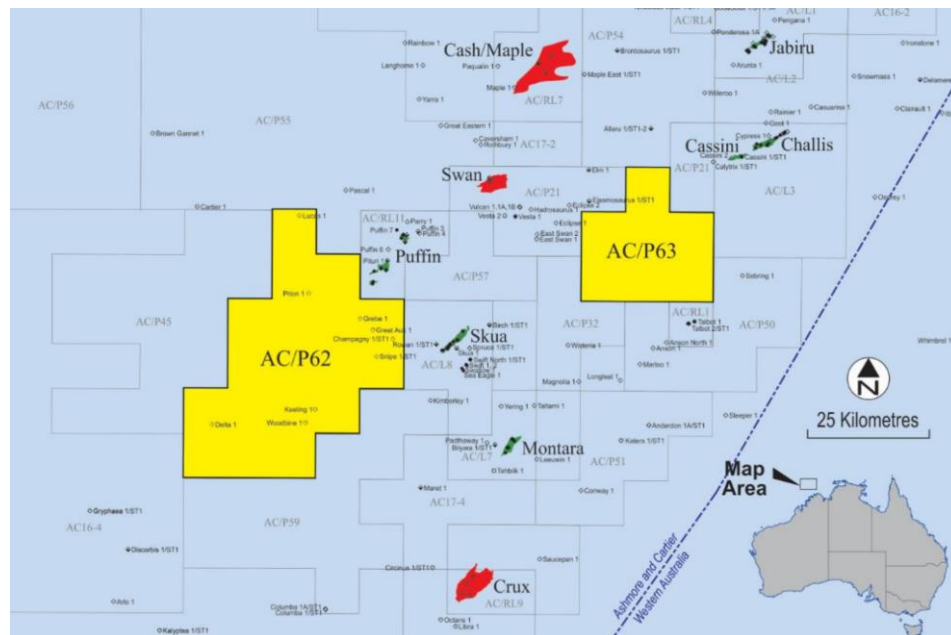
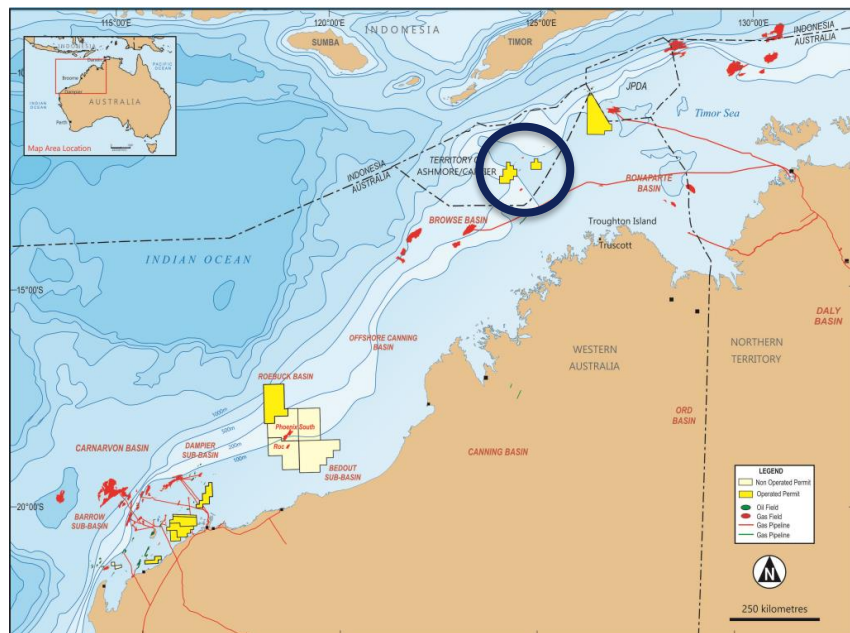
The Maracas project (WA-524-P) is situated on the flanks of the Dampier Sub-Basin, a part of the highly prospective Greater Carnarvon Basin, on Western Australia's North West Shelf. This large 1,210km² permit is located on the Enderby Terrace, which contains a number of untested yet attractive play types in a proven basin which includes the Stag, Wandoo and Legendre oil fields, plus the Reindeer gas field.

The project was acquired by Carnarvon in 2016 by committing to a very low work program. Before bidding Carnarvon identified three potential leads within the block and is aiming to de-risk the elements of the play, with a number of geoscience work flows.

The work flows will include a regional source rock study and 3D seismic reprocessing with modern Full Wave form Inversion (FWI) technology aimed at greatly improving the quality of the 3D seismic interpretation, which also act as a precursor to rock physics studies aimed at improving our confidence around the reservoir properties. These work flows allow Carnarvon to add significant value to the asset while undertaking a forward work program that has a modest financial obligation. Carnarvon's technical team will further investigate the potential of a secondary play system in the shallower Cretaceous stratigraphy, which has seen great success in the nearby Stag and Wandoo oil accumulations. Successful exploration in this region would provide attractive returns on investment due to leads being situated in relatively shallow water, located at a moderate reservoir depth and the acreage being near existing services and infrastructure.

Condor & Eagle projects

The Condor project (AC/P62) and Eagle project (AC/P63) are situated in the Vulcan sub-basin and were of appeal to Carnarvon because of their proximity to basin oil and gas resources and coverage with recently acquired broadband 3-D seismic data. This new seismic data enables structures not previously identifiable on vintage 3-D to be considered and worked on for potential future drilling activities. Carnarvon secured both permits in 2018 and is currently working on them for this purpose.



Board of Directors



Peter Leonhardt – Chairman

An independent company director and adviser with extensive business, financial and corporate experience. Peter is a Chartered Accountant, former Senior Partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers and Managing Partner of Coopers & Lybrand in Western Australia.



Adrian Cook – Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

An executive with experience in commercial and financial management, including as the former Managing Director of Buru Energy Limited and in senior executive positions within Clough Limited's oil and gas construction business and with ARC Energy Limited.



Bill Foster – Non-Executive Director

An independent company director with extensive technical, commercial and managerial experience in the energy industry, covering particularly M&A, project financing and marketing. Bill has been a long standing advisor to a major Japanese trading company in the development of their global E&P and LNG activities.



Dr Peter Moore – Non-Executive Director

An independent company director with extensive experience in exploration and production in Australia and internationally. Peter led Woodside's worldwide exploration efforts as the Executive Vice President Exploration and was the Head of the Geoscience function (Exploration, Development, Production, M&A).



Management team



Adrian Cook – Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer



Philip Huizenga – Chief Operating Officer



Dr Stephen Molyneux – Exploration Manager



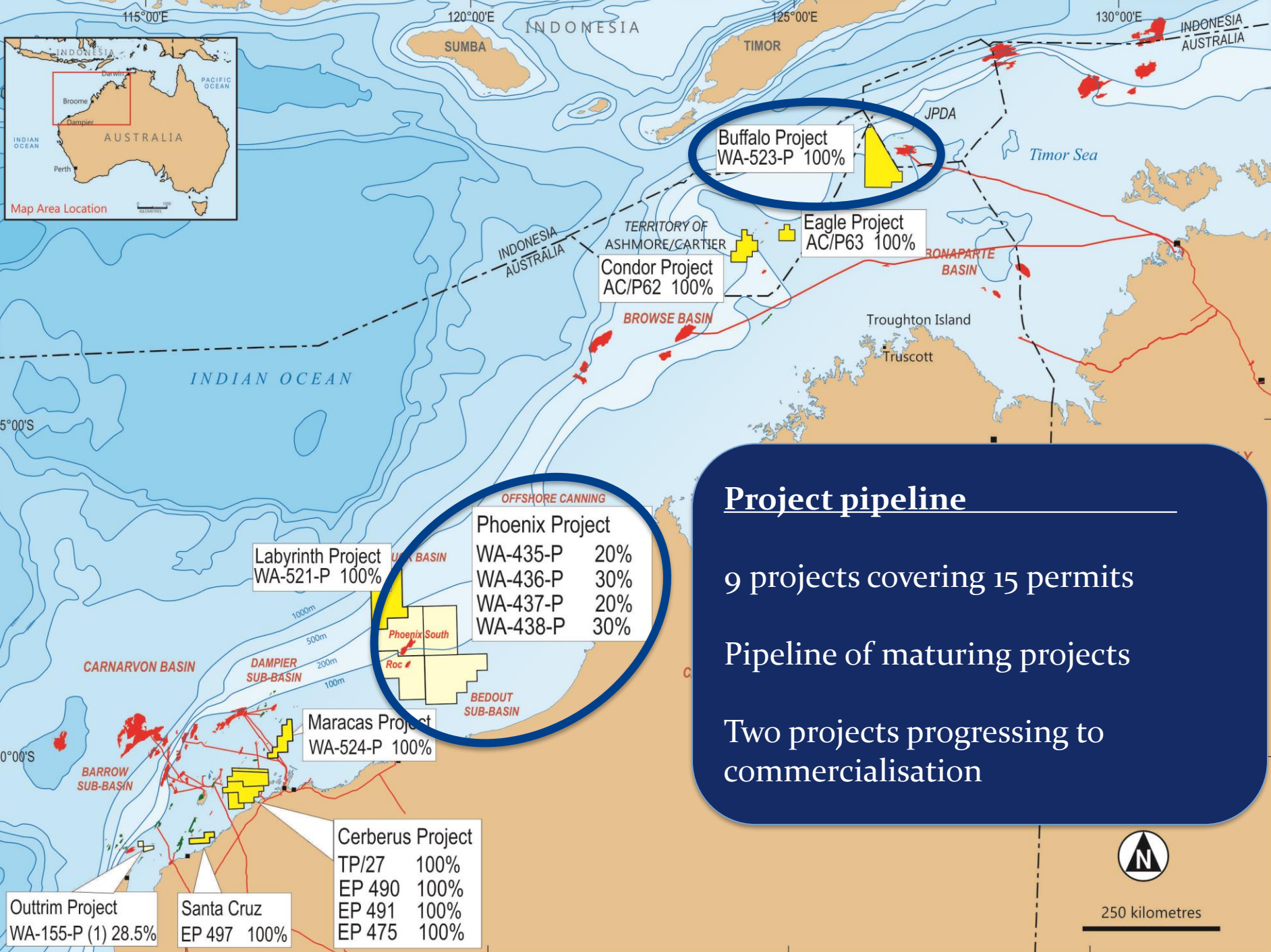
Dr Jeff Goodall – Chief Geologist



Andrew Padman – Chief Geophysicist



Thomson Naude – Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary



Project pipeline

9 projects covering 15 permits

Pipeline of maturing projects

Two projects progressing to commercialisation



Think Different

Act Different