

WALGOOLAN PROJECT UPDATE

GRANT OF TENEMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

Walgoolan Project – Gold, Base Metals (100% DKM)

- The Walgoolan Project comprises one granted tenement (E77/3129) covering 59 sq. km and is **prospective for base metals and gold**.
- Located 45km northeast of Merredin, 20km along strike from Edna May Gold Mine (ASX:RMS).
- Historical drilling has intersected **broad shallow zones** of silver, gold, lead and zinc mineralisation including:

A47RC003

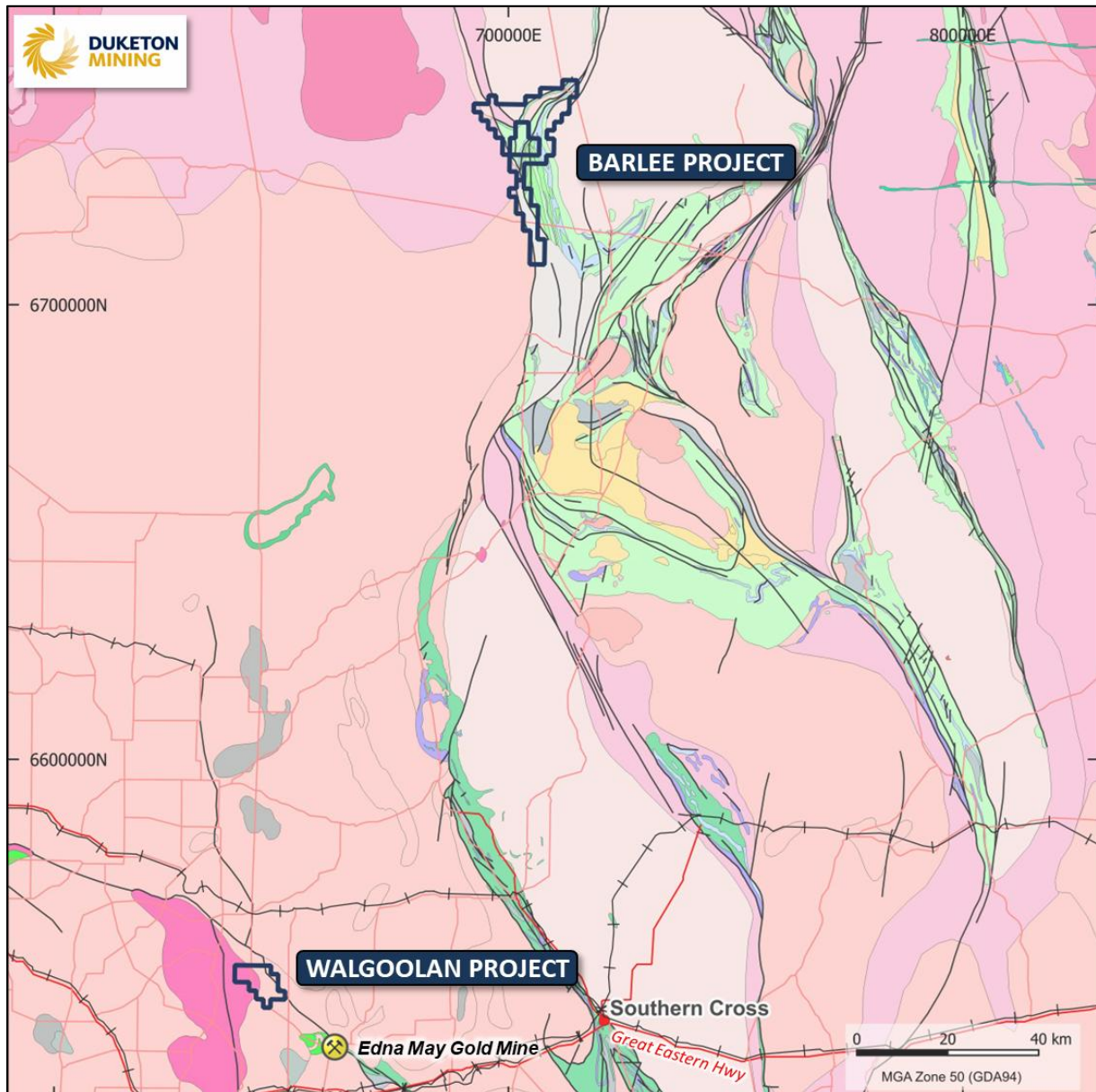
- 11m @ 6.11g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au, 0.16% Pb & 0.19% Zn from 13m;
- 17m @ 5.05g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au, 0.17% Pb & 0.22% Zn from 26m; and
- 18m @ 7.04g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au, 0.25%, Pb & 0.08% Zn from 61m,
 - Including 7m @ 13.61g/t Ag, 0.52% Pb & 0.17% Zn from 69m

A47RC004

- 7m @ 3.64g/t Ag, 0.03g/t Au, 0.06% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 5m;
 - 5m @ 3.26g/t Ag, 0.09g/t Au, 0.03% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 14m;
 - 10m @ 13.05g/t Ag, 0.14g/t Au, 0.14% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 33m; and
 - 9m @ 5.14g/t Ag, 0.19g/t Au, 0.17% Pb & 0.34% Zn from 59m
- Numerous historic geophysical **targets remain untested**.
 - Project identified and applied for by DKM directly.
 - Initial work will include finalising compilation / review of all datasets and securing required approvals to commence on-ground exploration.
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Duketon Mining Limited (“Duketon” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the granting of our 100% owned Walgoolan Project, located in the Southern Cross region of Western Australia. This tenement is prospective for gold and base metals.

Duketon Managing Director, Mr Stuart Fogarty, said *“It’s encouraging to continue to build our portfolio of opportunities through the application and grant of tenements. This tenement has significant anomalism for both gold and base metals and is supported by geochemical and geophysical results. Once we’re through land access approvals, we’ll commence on-ground activity which will include further definition of new targets and drill testing of the pre-existing targets.”*



**Figure 1: Walgoolan Project Location and DKM’s Barlee Project over GSWA
Interpreted Geology**

The Walgoolan tenement, E77/3129, is located 45km northeast of Merredin and covers an area of 59km². It is located 20km northwest of the Edna May Gold Mine within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Historic exploration on the project has defined several gold and base metal prospects, namely Dicks Reward and Anomaly 47 (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Drill intercepts within Anomaly 47 include:

A47RC003

- 11m @ 6.11g/t Ag 0.2g/t Au 0.16% Pb & 0.19% Zn from 13m;
- 17m @ 5.05g/t Ag 0.2g/t Au 0.17% Pb & 0.22% Zn from 26m; and
- 18m @ 7.04g/t Ag 0.1g/t Au 0.25% Pb & 0.08% Zn from 61m including
 - 7m @ 13.61g/t Ag 0.52% Pb & 0.17% Zn from 69m.

A47RC004

- 7m @ 3.64g/t Ag 0.03g/t Au 0.06% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 5m;
- 5m @ 3.26g/t Ag 0.09g/t Au 0.03% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 14m;
- 10m @ 13.05g/t Ag 0.14g/t Au 0.14% Pb & 0.01% Zn from 33m; and
- 9m @ 5.14g/t Ag 0.19g/t Au 0.17% Pb & 0.34% Zn from 59m

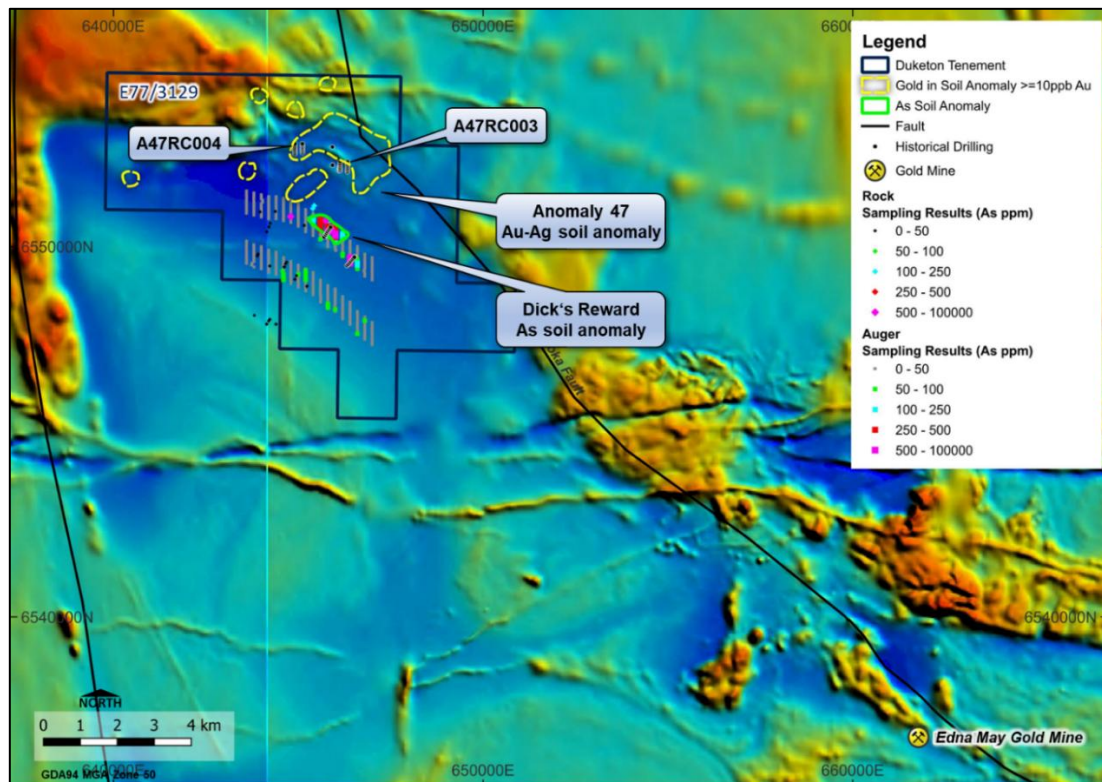


Figure 2: Historic drilling / auger / rock chip sampling over GSWA RTP 1VD Airborne Magnetics, Walgoolan Project

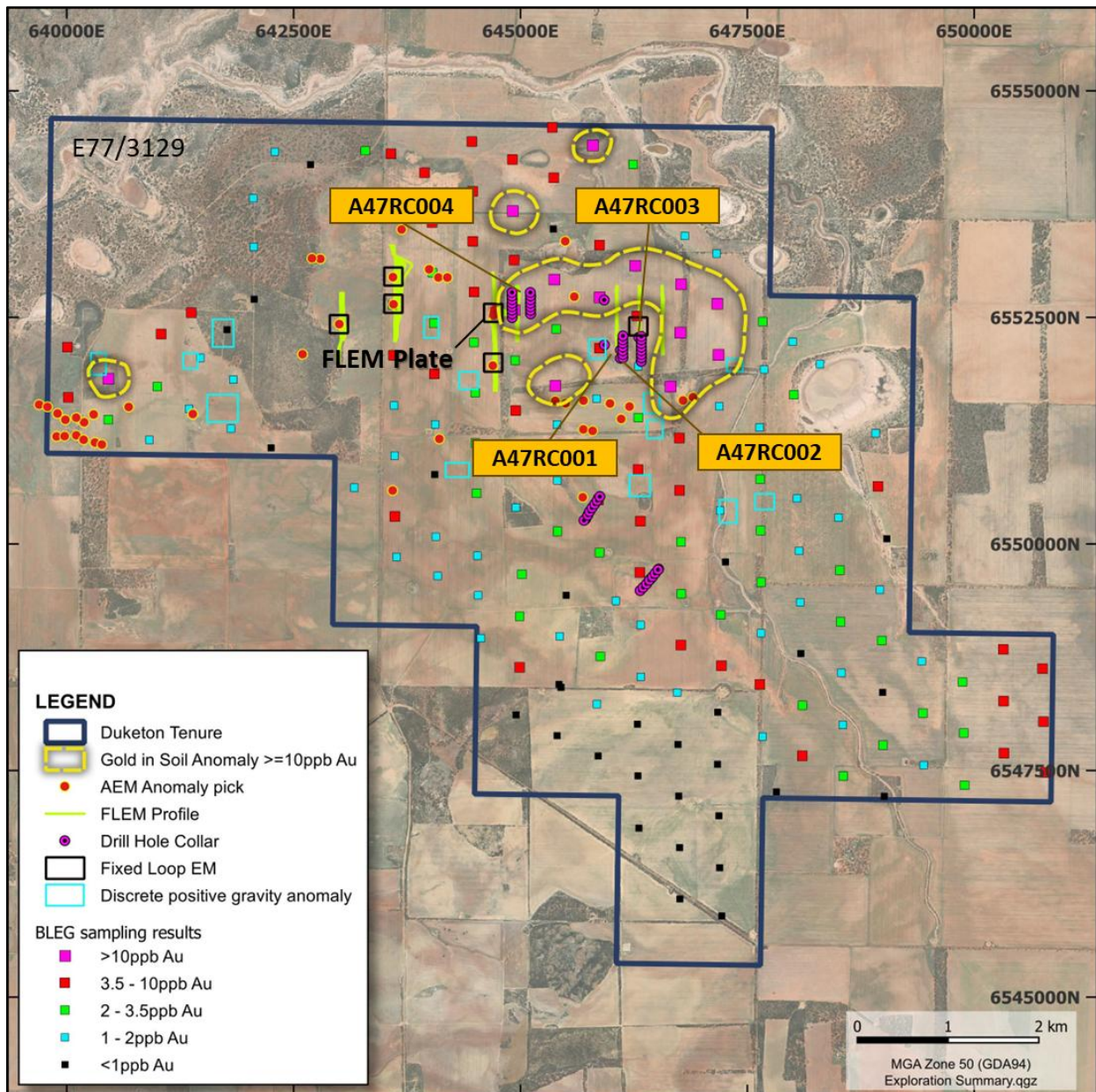


Figure 3: Exploration Summary – geophysical targets, drill hole locations and BLEG - E77/3129



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About the Walgoolan Project

Duketon Mining Limited's Walgoolan Project is located 45km northeast of Merredin, Western Australia. Access is via the Rabbit Proof Fence Road north of the Great Eastern Highway. It comprises one granted tenement covering an area of 59 sq km (20 blocks). The Edna May Gold Mine, owned by Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS), is located 20km to the southeast.

Geology and Mineralisation

The Walgoolan tenement (E77/3129) is within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane and covers the northwestern extension of the Westonia Greenstone Belt. The Westonia Greenstone Belt comprises high-grade amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphic rocks disrupted by granite gneiss, granitoids and Proterozoic dolerite dykes.

The area in the majority is located on freehold farming properties dominated by gently undulating topography on an intensely developed regolith comprising deeply weathered soils, colluvium and alluvium. Outcropping bedrock is rare.

The project is prospective for Archaean style lode gold mineralisation and VMS style base metal mineralisation within the northwestern extension of the Westonia Greenstone Belt. The prospective rocks include high metamorphic grade gneisses which host the Edna May gold mineralisation at Westonia (20km to the southeast).

Exploration History

Modern exploration over the Company's Walgoolan Project has seen several phases completed intermittently since the 1980's, mostly associated with periods of increased activity at the nearby Edna May Gold Mine (ASX:RMS).

From 1986 to 1990 Aurex Pty Ltd (ACM Gold) – Orion - Samedan Oil Joint Venture completed regional aeromagnetic / radiometric survey, the acquisition of colour aerial photography, geophysical Interpretation, geological mapping and scout rock / float sampling. This work led to initial magnetic target horizons and arsenic anomalies being identified at Dicks Reward. Methodical exploration included a tenement-wide bulk leach extractable gold (**BLEG**) sampling program which discovered a "gold in soil" anomaly named "Anomaly 47". Further exploration included a detailed 80 mesh soil sampling program followed up with shallow vertical RAB and limited RC drilling programs. The initial RAB drill program was considered ineffective, achieving only very shallow depths and was partially covered by the subsequent RC drilling program.

RC drilling at Anomaly 47 returned a number of anomalous base metal intersections including 26m (to EOH) @ 4226ppm Pb, 2322ppm Zn, 0.12g/t Au and 12g/t Ag from surface in DRC027 and 10m @ 6940ppm Pb, 3415ppm Zn, 0.29g/t Au and 25g/t Ag from 2m in DRC007 and 4m @ 3525ppm Pb, 0.91g/t Au and 30g/t Ag from 16m in DRC011.



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During **1993-1994** Dominion Mining Limited investigated the potential for VMS deposits at Dicks Reward and Anomaly 47, work was limited to orientation soil sampling, soil sampling and rock chip sampling.

From **1994 to 1998** Equinox Resources Limited completed mapping and a small lag sampling program on an area 800m west of Dicks Reward.

From **2003 to 2015** Westonia Mines Limited explored Dicks Reward and Anomaly 47 targeting weakly magnetic horizons that were considered prospective for VMS and gold deposits. A gradient array IP survey was completed covering Anomaly 47. Follow up RC drilling of previously delineated RAB and RC anomalous drill intercepts returned four wide, shallow intercepts of base and precious metals anomalism in holes A47RC001, A47RC002, A47RC003 and A47RC004 (Table 1 and Table 2).

From **2018 to 2021** Cygnus Metals Limited held the tenement and completed a ground gravity survey over Dicks Reward and Anomaly 47, a large airborne EM survey covering several defined gravity targets (including Dicks Reward and Anomaly 47) and fixed loop EM over a number of targets within Anomaly 47.

The ground gravity survey returned 31 discrete positive gravity anomalies with 14 targets ranked as priority targets requiring follow-up (See Figure 3). The airborne electro-magnetic (**AEM**) survey was also completed along 100m spaced north-south and identified a large number of anomalous responses of which five (5) targets were selected for follow-up fixed loop electro-magnetic (**FLEM**) coverage. An additional target, Anomaly 47, was also covered by FLEM. The FLEM survey resulted in a single potential bedrock conductor being successfully modelled at a shallow depth (top of conductor at 15m). The modelled dimensions of this conductor have a strike extent of 32m and a depth extent of 170m (to 54 degrees) and a conductance of 2,100 Siemens.

Table 1: Historic Drillhole Collar Details, Walgoolan Project

Hole ID	Drill Type	Northing GDA94_50	Easting GDA94_50	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Hole Depth
A47RC001	RC	6552140	646103	-60	179.5	100
A47RC002	RC	6552050	646103	-60	359.5	100
A47RC003	RC	6552280	646305	-60	179.5	100
A47RC004	RC	6552732	645113	-60	179.5	100
DRRC001	RC	6549620	646439	-63	203.0	108
DRRC002	RC	6549723	646523	-60	212.0	108
WDRA06 001	RAB	6550276	645719	-60	213.0	20
WDRA06 002	RAB	6550260	645701	-60	213.0	48
WDRA06 003	RAB	6550318	645743	-60	213.0	54
WDRA06 004	RAB	6550358	645763	-60	213.0	36
WDRA06 005	RAB	6550399	645789	-60	213.0	39
WDRA06 006	RAB	6550440	645819	-60	213.0	50
WDRA06 007	RAB	6550479	645847	-60	213.0	63
WDRA06 008	RAB	6550522	645875	-60	213.0	36
WDRA06 009	RAB	6549486	646320	-60	213.0	60
WDRA06 010	RAB	6549520	646353	-60	213.0	65
WDRA06 011	RAB	6549559	646390	-60	213.0	54
WDRA06 012	RAB	6549600	646422	-60	213.0	51
WDRA06 013	RAB	6549639	646456	-60	213.0	59
WDRA06 014	RAB	6549675	646485	-60	213.0	47
WDRA06 015	RAB	6549715	646517	-60	213.0	65
DRC001*	RC	6552014	646332	-60	183	26
DRC002*	RC	6552055	646334	-60	181	24
DRC003*	RC	6552092	646333	-60	181	16
DRC004*	RC	6552133	646333	-60	181	14
DRC005*	RC	6552172	646333	-60	182	12
DRC006*	RC	6552212	646332	-60	180	14
DRC007*	RC	6552253	646334	-60	180	14
DRC008*	RC	6552290	646334	-60	182	14
DRC009*	RC	6552539	645113	-60	181	14
DRC010*	RC	6552579	645112	-60	181	20
DRC011*	RC	6552617	645111	-60	180	26
DRC012*	RC	6552656	645111	-60	182	26
DRC013*	RC	6552694	645112	-60	177	26
DRC014*	RC	6552738	645111	-60	178	20
DRC015*	RC	6552775	645110	-60	178	26
DRC016*	RC	6552497	644910	-60	178	14
DRC017*	RC	6552540	644910	-60	178	20



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Hole ID	Drill Type	Northing GDA94_50	Easting GDA94_50	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Hole Depth
DRC018*	RC	6552580	644908	-60	179	14
DRC019*	RC	6552618	644908	-60	177	26
DRC020*	RC	6552656	644908	-60	182	30
DRC021*	RC	6552696	644909	-60	179	26
DRC022*	RC	6552736	644907	-60	181	32
DRC023*	RC	6552775	644908	-60	178	38
DRC024*	RC	6552691	645924	-60	181	68
DRC025*	RC	6552197	645926	-60	181	43
DRC026*	RC	6552054	646129	-60	182	20
DRC027*	RC	6552092	646129	-60	182	26
DRC028*	RC	6552132	646128	-60	181	26
DRC029*	RC	6552174	646129	-60	182	20
DRC030*	RC	6552214	646129	-60	179	20
DRC031*	RC	6552252	646128	-60	181	14
DRC032*	RC	6552295	646130	-60	180	12

**Drillholes were provided in a local grid, collar positions have been digitized from landform and cadastral features pinpointed from Google Earth© imagery with an estimated accuracy of +/- 20m.*

Table 2: Significant Intercept Table Historic Drilling, Walgoolan Project

**Significant intercepts are >1g/t Ag, maximum internal dilution of 2m*

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intercept Width (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Significant Intercepts
A47RC001	0	11	11	3.17		0.06	0.10	11m @ 3.17g/t Ag 0.06% Pb & 0.1% Zn
inc.	0	2	2	8.95		0.15	0.15	2m @ 8.95g/t Ag 0.15% Pb & 0.15% Zn
and	16	23	7	1.43		0.01	0.03	7m @ 1.43g/t Ag 0.01% Pb & 0.03% Zn
and	25	30	5	1.00		0.01	0.01	5m @ 1g/t Ag 0.01% Pb & 0.01% Zn
A47RC002	21	23	2	2.35		0.03	0.03	2m @ 2.35g/t Ag 0.03% Pb & 0.03% Zn
and	27	28	1	1.90		0.02	0.01	1m @ 1.9g/t Ag 0.02% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	80	81	1	1.70	0.02	0.02	0.01	1m @ 1.7g/t Ag 0.02g/t Au 0.02% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	87	93	6	6.72	0.03	0.01	0.03	6m @ 6.72g/t Ag 0.03g/t Au 0.01% Pb & 0.03% Zn
inc.	89	92	3	12.40	0.01	0.01	0.03	3m @ 12.4g/t Ag 0.01g/t Au 0.01% Pb & 0.03% Zn
and	97	98	1	1.40	0.03		0.01	1m @ 1.4g/t Ag 0.03g/t Au & 0.01% Zn
A47RC003	3	4	1	1.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	1m @ 1.1g/t Ag 0.02g/t Au 0.01% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	13	24	11	6.11	0.20	0.16	0.19	11m @ 6.11g/t Ag 0.2g/t Au 0.16% Pb & 0.19% Zn
inc.	14	18	4	13.43	0.51	0.25	0.25	4m @ 13.43g/t Ag 0.51g/t Au 0.25% Pb & 0.25% Zn
and	26	43	17	5.05	0.20	0.17	0.22	17m @ 5.05g/t Ag 0.2g/t Au 0.17% Pb & 0.22% Zn
inc.	26	32	6	12.02	0.51	0.44	0.58	6m @ 12.02g/t Ag 0.51g/t Au 0.44% Pb & 0.58% Zn
and	56	57	1	1.30	0.02	0.01	0.00	1m @ 1.3g/t Ag 0.02g/t Au 0.01% Pb & 0% Zn
and	61	79	18	7.04	0.10	0.25	0.08	18m @ 7.04g/t Ag 0.1g/t Au 0.25% Pb & 0.08% Zn
inc.	62	63	1	6.60	0.13	0.05	0.01	1m @ 6.6g/t Ag 0.13g/t Au 0.05% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	69	76	7	13.61		0.52	0.17	7m @ 13.61g/t Ag 0.52% Pb & 0.17% Zn
and	83	96	13	7.07		0.08	0.13	13m @ 7.07g/t Ag 0.08% Pb & 0.13% Zn
inc.	91	96	5	15.62		0.14	0.19	5m @ 15.62g/t Ag 0.14% Pb & 0.19% Zn
A47RC004	5	12	7	3.64	0.03	0.06	0.01	7m @ 3.64g/t Ag 0.03g/t Au 0.06% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	10	11	1	18.80	0.11	0.28	0.01	1m @ 18.8g/t Ag 0.11g/t Au 0.28% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	14	19	5	3.26	0.09	0.03	0.01	5m @ 3.26g/t Ag 0.09g/t Au 0.03% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	14	15	1	6.00	0.04	0.05	0.01	1m @ 6g/t Ag 0.04g/t Au 0.05% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	18	19	1	7.20	0.40	0.04	0.01	1m @ 7.2g/t Ag 0.4g/t Au 0.04% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	20	24	4	1.28	0.01	0.03	0.01	4m @ 1.28g/t Ag 0.01g/t Au 0.03% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	25	30	5	5.38	0.06	0.07	0.01	5m @ 5.38g/t Ag 0.06g/t Au 0.07% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	25	27	2	11.30	0.14	0.12	0.01	2m @ 11.3g/t Ag 0.14g/t Au 0.12% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	33	43	10	13.05	0.14	0.14	0.01	10m @ 13.05g/t Ag 0.14g/t Au 0.14% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	33	35	2	38.30	0.46	0.30	0.01	2m @ 38.3g/t Ag 0.46g/t Au 0.3% Pb & 0.01% Zn
inc.	39	43	4	11.33	0.10	0.16	0.01	4m @ 11.33g/t Ag 0.1g/t Au 0.16% Pb & 0.01% Zn
and	47	49	2	3.20	0.02	0.01	0.02	2m @ 3.2g/t Ag 0.02g/t Au 0.01% Pb & 0.02% Zn
and	59	68	9	5.14	0.19	0.17	0.34	9m @ 5.14g/t Ag 0.19g/t Au 0.17% Pb & 0.34% Zn
inc.	61	62	1	22.30	1.03	0.26	0.08	1m @ 22.3g/t Ag 1.03g/t Au 0.26% Pb & 0.08% Zn
inc.	67	68	1	8.30	0.38	0.36	1.01	1m @ 8.3g/t Ag 0.38g/t Au 0.36% Pb & 1.01% Zn



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Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intercept Width (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Significant Intercepts
and	70	75	5	1.32	0.02	0.02	0.02	5m @ 1.32g/t Ag 0.02g/t Au 0.02% Pb & 0.02% Zn
and	97	100	3	3.87	0.05	0.04	0.13	3m @ 3.87g/t Ag 0.05g/t Au 0.04% Pb & 0.13% Zn
inc.	99	100	1	7.20	0.11	0.06	0.05	1m @ 7.2g/t Ag 0.11g/t Au 0.06% Pb & 0.05% Zn
DRRC002	70	71	1	1.60	0.01		0.06	1m @ 1.6g/t Ag 0.01g/t Au & 0.06% Zn
and	80	84	4	1.00			0.01	4m @ 1g/t Ag & 0.01% Zn
DRC007	2	12	10	25.00	0.29	0.69	0.34	10m @ 25g/t Ag 0.29g/t Au 0.694% Pb & 0.34% Zn
DRC011	16	20	4	30.00	0.91	0.35		4m @ 30g/t Ag 0.91g/t Au & 0.35% Pb
DRC013	14	24	10	4.00	0.05	0.16	0.4	10m @ 4g/t Ag 0.05g/t Au 0.16% Pb & 0.4% Zn
DRC017	2	8	6	5.00	0.17	0.13		6m @ 5g/t Ag 0.17 g/t Au & 0.13% Pb
DRC019	10	18	8	2.00	0.09	0.03	0.3	8m @ 2g/t Ag 0.09g/t Au 0.03% Pb & 0.3% Zn
DRC026	10	20	10	10.00	0.09	0.11	0.18	10m @ 10g/t Ag 0.09g/t Au 0.11% Pb & 0.18% Zn
DRC027	0	26	26	12.00	0.12	0.42	0.23	26m @ 12g/t Ag 0.12g/t Au 0.42% Pb & 0.23% Zn
DRC028	4	26	22	9.00	0.12	0.14	0.22	22m @ 9g/t Ag 0.12g/t Au 0.14% Pb & 0.22% Zn
DRC029	6	14	8	6.00	0.05	0.09	0.38	8m @ 6g/t Ag 0.05g/t Au 0.09% Pb & 0.38% Zn
DRC030	0	10	10	14.00	0.41	0.41	0.02	10m @ 14g/t Ag 0.41g/t Au 0.41% Pb & 0.02% Zn

Authorised for release by:

Stuart Fogarty

Duketon Mining Limited - Managing Director

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Kirsty Culver, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of Duketon Mining Limited. Ms Culver has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Ms Culver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report –Walgoolan Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- The nature of the sub-sampling of the percussion drilling is unknown. - The sample preparation and sample size information is unknown
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).	Various drilling methods have been employed by previous workers in the historic data presented, including RAB and reverse circulation drilling.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Due to the historic nature of the data, recovery cannot be determined with confidence.

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.	The relationship between sample recovery and grade is unknown
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.	Not all geological data is available for all drillholes. Where data is available, it has been compiled. The data will be unsuitable for use in a Mineral Resource or more advanced study and is to be used as an exploration aid only.
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.	- The nature of sub-sampling of percussion and RAB drilling is unknown. - Sample preparation and sample size information is unknown
Quality of assay data and	- 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	- Method of analysis for Westonia Mines drilling in 2007 seems appropriate, samples were analysed at ALS Chemex by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish and base metals analysed by aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish - Quality of earlier drilling cannot be confirmed - The fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey (Cygnus Gold - 2019)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<i>derivation, etc.</i> • <i>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.</i>	was completed by Merlin Geophysical Solutions in April 2019. This survey was managed and interpreted by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. The survey was completed using a Smartem24 receiver utilising 200m x 200m loops and 50m station spacings.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• All data compilation is reviewed internally by senior DKM geologists. • The historic data cannot be verified and has been collected from publicly available sources. • Data was extracted from WAMEX reports A75481, A03117 and A31179
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Historical exploration noted the use of a handheld GPS to locate the samples (either in AMG84 or GDA94 Zone 50 coordinate systems). • Some historical drillholes cannot be confidently located using a geographic coordinate system as they were only provided on maps using a local grid
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Data has been collected at various spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The historic data is to be used as a guide to future exploration and at face value has been collected in a manner that is sensible with respect to gross geological trends however, more detailed interpretation would be required to assess this further.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Previous exploration confirmed that samples were delivered to the laboratory by a contractor.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company reviews.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 E77/3129 is 100% owned by Duketon Mining Limited and in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. - The historic data presented, however, has not been collected by Duketon Mining Limited and was not collected originally on tenements owned by Duketon Mining Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	See body of report for historical exploration completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The anomalies presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i>	• Historic results have been reported in the body of this announcement including coordinates and other drill information.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• Results have been presented. • Significant intercepts reported in table for drilling are >1m @ 1g/t Ag with a maximum 2m of internal dilution, highlights are >1m @ 5g/t Ag with a maximum 2m of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>		
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Refer to figures referenced in document.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Data provided in Table in document
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Refer information outlined document.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Further work will include detailed interrogation of historic data and possible follow-up and extension of this work and/or application of trends identified to other sections of the geological regime being investigated.