**ASX Announcement**
**10 April 2025**

# DUKETON SIGNS OPTION TO ACQUIRE HIGH GRADE GOLD PROJECT IN MURCHISON

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Killarney Project – Gold

- **Option Agreement** to acquire 100% of the Killarney Gold Project located 63km east of Mount Magnet in Western Australia
- Historic (2018) rock chip grades include **485g/t Au, 422g/t Au, 394g/t Au, 326g/t Au** and **283g/t Au**
- Recent rock chip sampling completed at Killarney as part of Company due diligence returned grades including **51.5g/t Au, 47g/t Au, 39g/t Au and 34.1g/t Au** reinforces historical high grade gold results
- Previous **small-scale mining** on a **sub parallel structure** has produced approximately **20kg of gold** from an estimated four (4) tonnes of material[1]
- Additional historical rock chip assays that include **140g/t Au, 87g/t Au, 54g/t Au, 43g/t Au** and **42g/t Au** located **400m to the southeast** along an interpreted structure – this further enhances the local prospectivity of the project
- No systematic exploration has been applied to project areas – in particular no geochemical analysis nor effective drilling
- Located on a granted Mining Lease and Prospecting Licence
- Project is 8kms north of the sealed Mount Magnet - Sandstone Road, accessed by well-maintained gravel roads and station tracks
- Approximately 50% of the project area is covered by transported material, impeding previous exploration attempts – primarily prospecting
- Initial work programs will focus on further rock sampling, geochemical surveys, mapping and drilling

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**Duketon Mining Limited (Company or DKM)** is pleased to announce it has entered into an Option Agreement to acquire 100% interest in the Killarney Gold Project (**Killarney Project**), located 63km east of Mount Magnet in Western Australia (Figure 1). The option provides DKM with access to a highly prospective gold exploration project, with historic (2018) and recent (2025) rock chip sampling at Killarney returning gold grades of up to 485g/t Au.

The Killarney Project includes two granted tenements covering fifty (50) hectares with historical gold production. The Killarney Project's strategic location sits within the well-established Mount Magnet region, known for its gold endowment and production. The Projects proximity to key infrastructure, further enhances its attractiveness.

Duketon's Managing Director, Stuart Fogarty, said; *"We are excited to announce the option to acquire the Killarney Gold Project, which represents a fantastic opportunity to enhance our exploration portfolio in a highly prospective region of Western Australia. The rock chip sampling results, with grades up to 485g/t Au, the previous small-scale, high-grade mining and the covered nature of the area adds to our enthusiasm to commence systematic exploration, in particular drilling. The Killarney Project aligns with our strategy of growing our gold asset base and creating value for shareholders."*

The Company's due diligence program was limited to sampling within the previously disturbed shallow pit area, focussed on the cross-cutting structure (065 / 245 degrees) where high-grade samples had previously been returned. No sampling was able to be achieved along the previously mined trench (115 / 295 degrees) as it was partially backfilled.

The Killarney Project has returned high-grade gold results from recent (2025) rock chip sampling, including 51.5g/t Au, 47.0g/t Au, 39.0g/t Au and 34.1g/t Au, confirming the potential of the cross-cutting structure (Table 1). The Project has been previously mined, producing approximately 20kg of gold from approximately 4 tonnes of material (see Combined Annual Report A137630[1]). Historic (2018) rock chips including 485g/t Au, 422g/t Au, 394g/t Au, 326g/t Au and 283g/t Au were collected from the cross-cutting structure at the eastern end of the pit, representing a separate structure to the mined material (Table 4). The high-grade cross-cutting structure is completely under transported cover, impeding earlier discovery.

Four hundred (400) metres to the south-east along strike from the main gold occurrence, historical (2018) rock chip sampling returned gold grades including 140.0g/t Au, 86.9g/t Au,

54.4g/t Au, 43.6g/t Au and 41.9g/t Au (see Table 5 and Combined Annual Report A137630[1]). Gold grades in this area have not been confirmed by DKM as this area has been rehabilitated. The Company is unable to determine the accuracy of the historical results, however DKM is of the opinion that the results should be reliable under current standards.

**Agreement Terms**

DKM has executed an Option Agreement with the Vendor, providing the right to acquire 100% of M58/365 and P58/1843 (**Killarney Project**) by paying a non-refundable amount of $50,000 for an exclusive 12-month option. Within this 12-month period, DKM intends to conduct exploration activities to understand the mineralisation and potential of the Killarney Project. The Company has the right to exercise the option within the 12-month option period and acquire 100% of the Killarney Project by issuing the Vendor (or nominee/s) 2,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of DKM.

In relation to the transaction, DKM advises the following:

i.) The Company does not consider the identity of the counterparty to be information that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of its securities;

ii.) The Company confirms that the announcement contains all material information relevant to assessing the impact of the agreement with respect to the price or value of the Company securities, and is not misleading by omission; and

iii.) The Vendor is an unrelated privately owned company that holds several mining tenements within Australia. DKM can confirm that the Vendor is the sole registered and beneficial owner of the tenements in question, can perform their obligations in relation to the transaction and the tenements are in good standing. DKM also confirms all material information is contained within this document and there are no misleading omissions.

**Exploration Plan**

DKM is committed to advancing exploration activities at the Killarney Project, with a focus on detailed surface sampling, geological mapping, and drilling to better define the extent of mineralisation. The high-grade results from rock chip sampling at the Killarney Project indicate the potential of significant gold mineralisation, and initial drilling will focus on confirming the depth and continuity of these high-grade zones.

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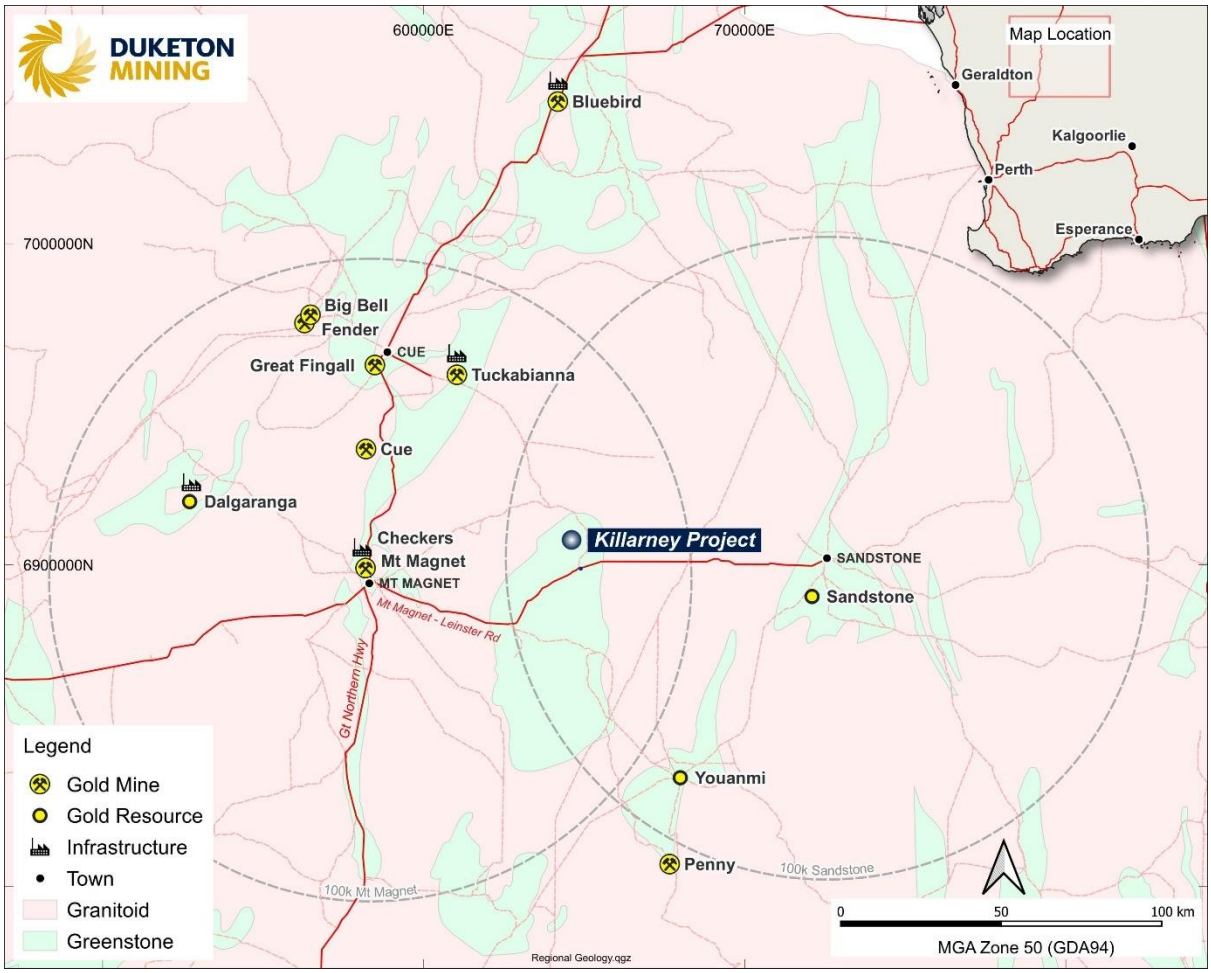


**Figure 1: Regional Setting - Killarney Project Location, Operating Gold Mines and Mills**

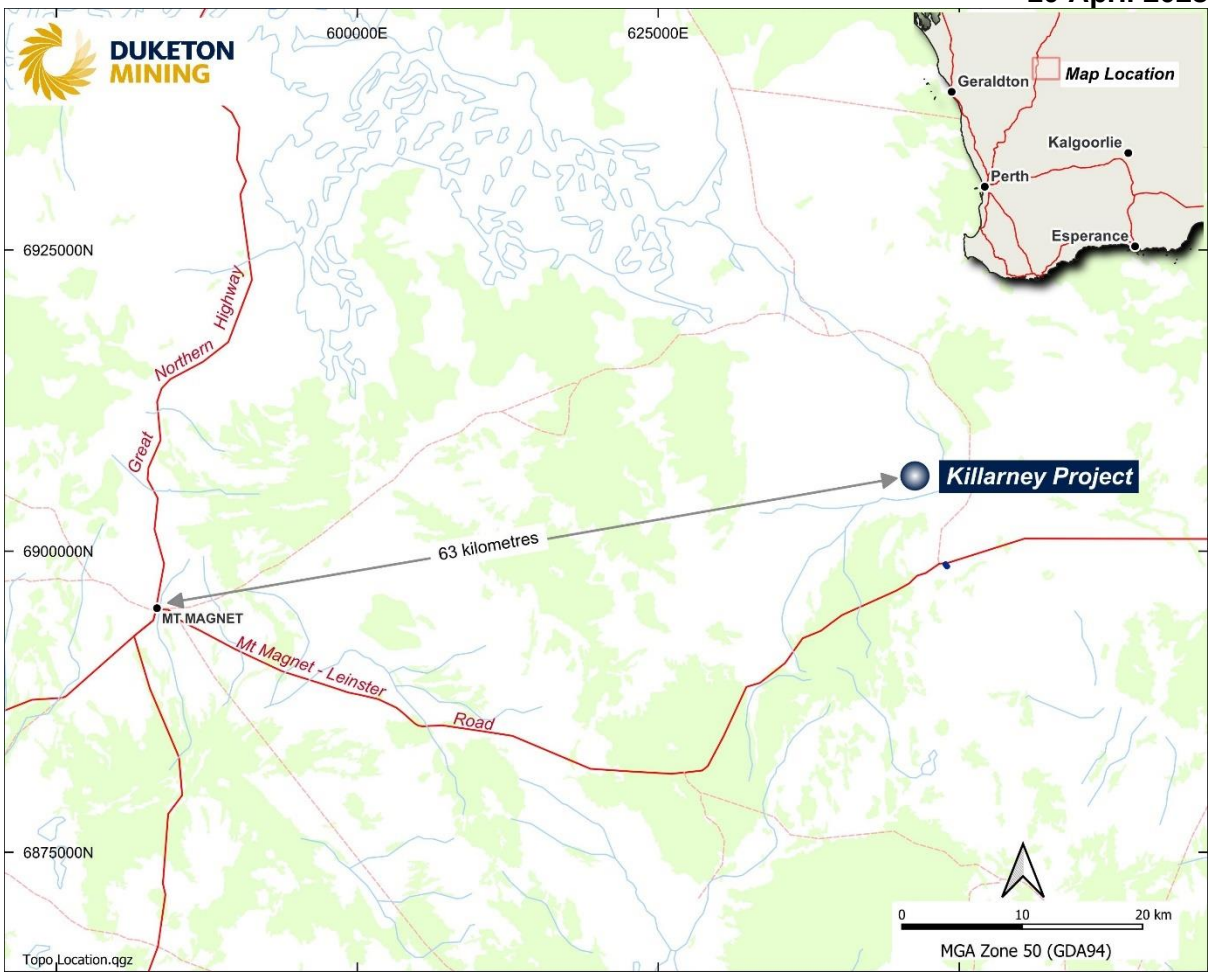


**Figure 2: Killarney Project Location**

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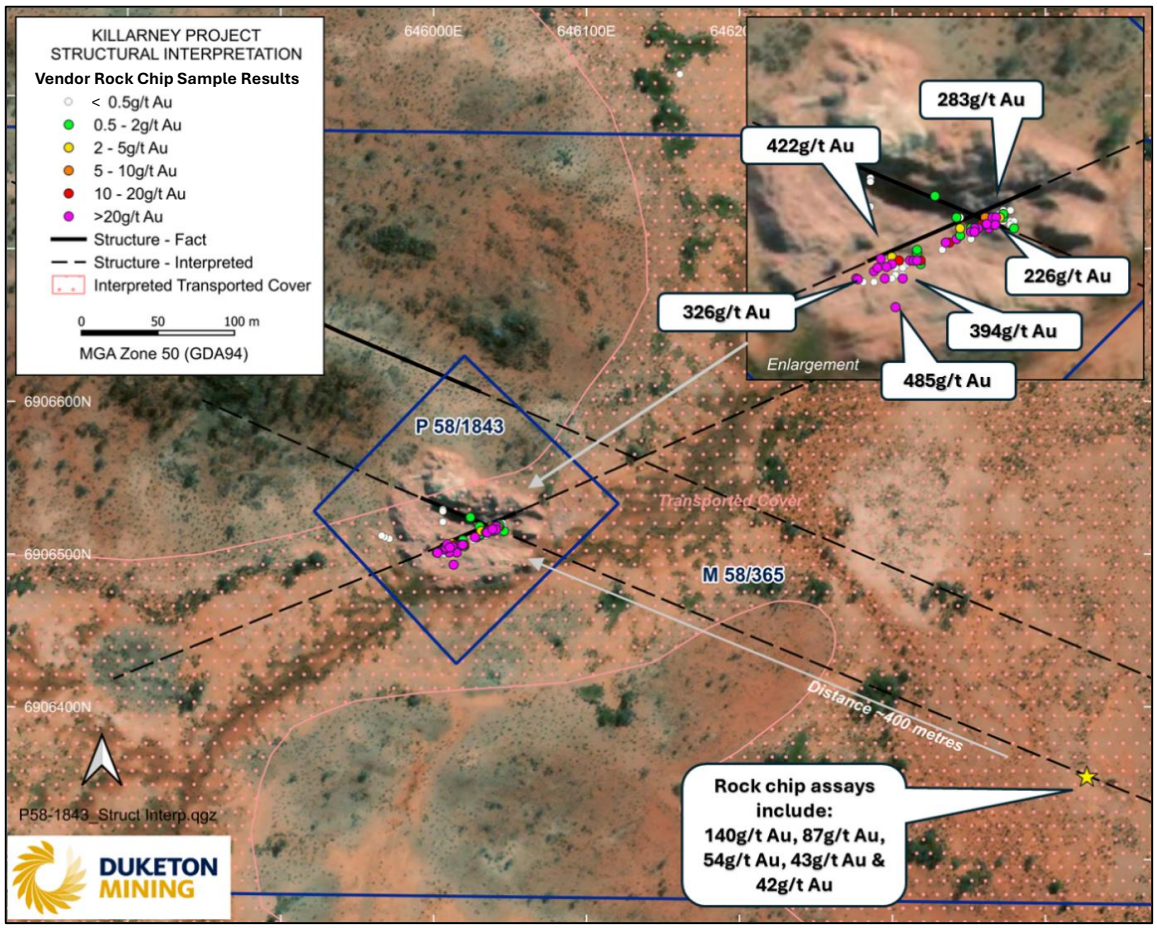


**Figure 3: Killarney Project Vendor rock chip results, locations, interpreted structure and transported cover**

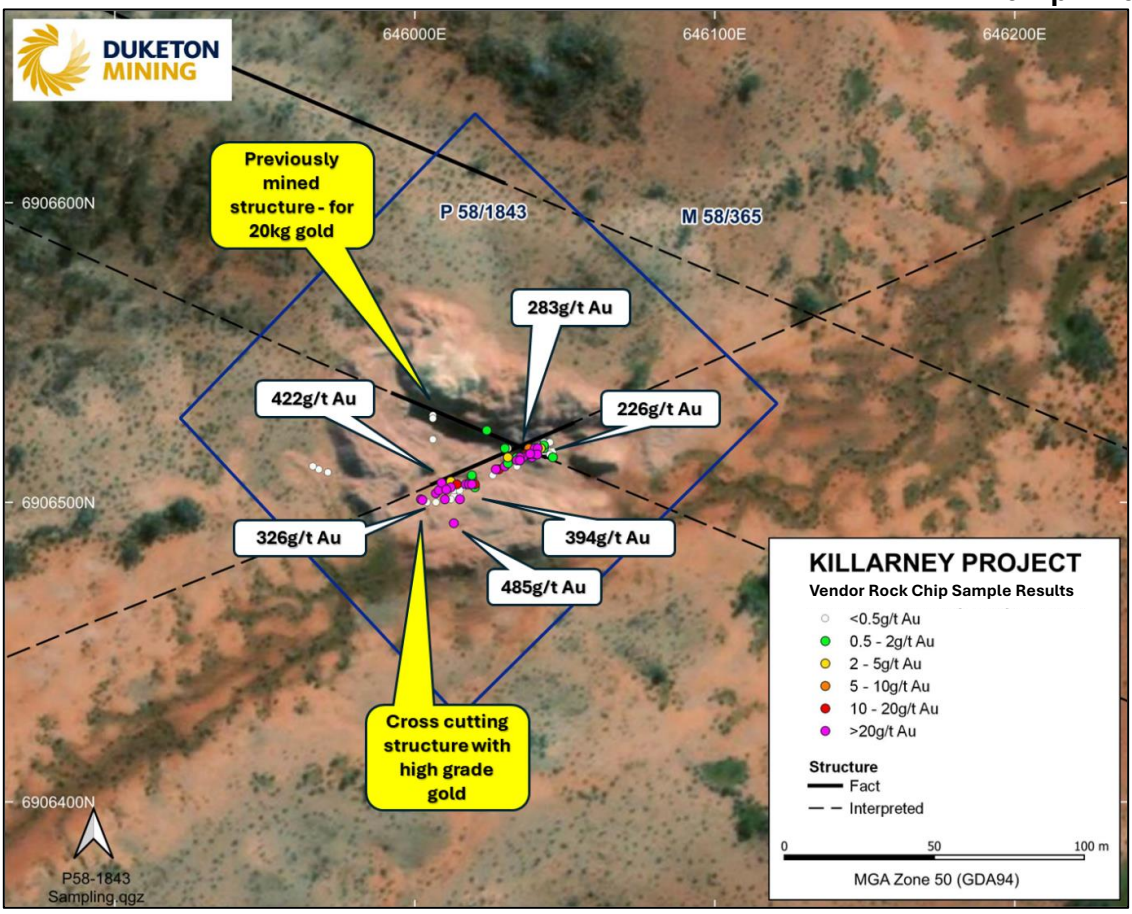


**Figure 4: Vendor Rock chip samples, pit and quartz veins, Killarney Project**

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## Table 1: DKM Rock Chip Assays, Killarney Project

| Site ID | Sample Type | Northing MGA94 Zone 50 | Easting MGA94 Zone 50 | Sample Description | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CV001 | ROCK | 6906515 | 646046 | quartz vein | 0.51 |
| CV002 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646039 | bucky quartz vein | 0.11 |
| CV003 | ROCK | 6906517 | 646046 | ferruginous saprolite | 0.22 |
| CV004 | ROCK | 6906512 | 646034 | ferruginous quartz vein | 0.11 |
| CV005 | ROCK | 6906521 | 646006 | ferruginous quartz vein | 0.13 |
| KRK001 | ROCK | 6906519 | 646042 | bleached saprolite | 0.02 |
| KRK002 | ROCK | 6906520 | 646043 | bleached/mottled saprolite | 0.01 |
| KRK003 | ROCK | 6906520 | 646043 | bleached/mottled saprolite | 0.03 |
| KRK004 | ROCK | 6906520 | 646045 | dark ferruginous saprolite | 0.05 |
| KRK005 | ROCK | 6906517 | 646045 | dark ferruginous saprolite | 0.21 |
| KRK006 | ROCK | 6906517 | 646046 | ferruginous material adjacent to quartz vein | 0.23 |
| KRK007 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646043 | sheared ferruginous zone with quartz veining | 0.47 |
| KRK008 | ROCK | 6906517 | 646043 | quartz rich zone | 0.46 |
| KRK009 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646045 | ferruginous material within quartz rich zone | 0.23 |
| KRK010 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646043 | ferruginous saprolite | 0.74 |
| KRK011 | ROCK | 6906519 | 646043 | ferruginous saprolite | 0.82 |
| KRK012 | ROCK | 6906515 | 646039 | dark black ferruginous saprolite | **51.5** |
| KRK013 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646040 | goethitic quartz rich with minor dark black ferruginous material | **34.1** |
| KRK014 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646042 | bleached saprolite and quartz | **2.32** |
| KRK015 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646042 | ferruginous shear zone | 0.65 |
| KRK016 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646038 | sheared ferruginous saprolite | **47.0** |
| KRK017 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646039 | sheared ferruginous saprolite with quartz veining | **5.34** |
| KRK018 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646038 | ferruginous saprolite and sugary quartz | **2.28** |
| KRK019 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646031 | ferruginous sheared saprolite | 0.35 |
| KRK020 | ROCK | 6906516 | 646039 | ferruginous saprolite and sugary quartz | **2.9** |
| KRK021 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646038 | ferruginous saprolite and sugary quartz | **7.44** |
| KRK022 | ROCK | 6906518 | 646030 | sheared limonitic saprolite and quartz | 0.58 |
| KRK023 | ROCK | 6906512 | 646030 | quartz and ferruginous saprolite | **39.00** |
| KRK024 | ROCK | 6906511 | 646028 | quartz and ferruginous saprolite | **14.75** |
| KRK025 | ROCK | 6906509 | 646026 | loose dark ferruginous material | 0.39 |
| KRK026 | ROCK | 6906508 | 646019 | sheared ferruginous saprolite with minor quartz veins | **1.78** |
| KRK027 | ROCK | 6906509 | 646019 | ferruginous saprolite with minor quartz and limonite | 0.45 |
| KRK028 | ROCK | 6906509 | 646019 | ferruginous saprolite with minor quartz and limonite | **1.20** |
| KRK029 | ROCK | 6906506 | 646019 | quartz rich ferruginous saprolite | 0.19 |
| KRK030 | ROCK | 6906505 | 646016 | ferruginous saprolite | 0.01 |
| KRK031 | ROCK | 6906502 | 646015 | sheared ferruginous saprolite with quartz veins | 0.05 |

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| Site ID | Sample Type | Northing MGA94 Zone 50 | Easting MGA94 Zone 50 | Sample Description | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KRK032 | ROCK | 6906502 | 646013 | ferruginous sheared saprolite and quartz | 0.05 |
| KRK033 | ROCK | 6906501 | 646012 | ferruginous shear and quartz | 0.02 |
| KRK034 | ROCK | 6906500 | 646007 | ferruginous material, sheared, loose. | 0.01 |
| KRK035 | ROCK | 6906500 | 646004 | ferruginous material, loose | 0.01 |
| KRK036 | ROCK | 6906529 | 646006 | goethitic material and quartz vein | 0.12 |
| KRK037 | ROCK | 6906528 | 646006 | sheared ferruginous material | 0.05 |
| KRK038 | ROCK | 6906528 | 646006 | bleached saprolite and quartz | 0.01 |
| KRK039 | ROCK | 6906524 | 646024 | quartz rock with black ex-sulphide, not in situ | **1.48** |

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**Killarney Gold Project Overview**

## Location

The Killarney Project is located approximately 63km east of Mount Magnet and 8km north of the former Paynesville townsite. Access to the Killarney Project from Mount Magnet is via the Mount Magnet-Sandstone Road to the historic Paynesville townsite, then north along the Mount Magnet – Windsor Road for 5km, the last 8km is via station tracks to the northwest.

## Tenements

The tenements are held 100% by the Vendor. The tenement details are listed below in Table 2.

**Table 2: Tenement Details for Killarney Gold Project**

| Tenement Number | Area (Ha) | Grant Date | Expiry Date | Holder |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M58/365 | 48.03 | 27/07/2020 | 26/07/2041 | Vendor |
| P58/1843 | 1.98 | 07/02/2020 | 06/02/2028 | Vendor |

## Geology

P58/1843 and M58/365 fall within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton and cover part of the Meeline Suite of the Windimurra Igneous Complex. The Windimurra Igneous Complex (**WIC**) is a large mafic-ultramafic layered intrusion, dominantly comprised of coarse grained, plagioclase rich cumulate rocks, which can be generally classified as gabbroic in composition.

The Killarney Project is located within the lower zone of the WIC, in close proximity to the Mt Kenneth Suite granodiorite. Local geology is dominated by gabbro in the northwest of M58/365, expressed as outcrop on a small hill in the NW of P58/1843. A homogeneous bucky quartz vein outcrops within the gabbro, striking 120/300 degrees. The area around the Killarney Project workings is covered by transported alluvial material with minor residual regolith to the south.

Within the workings on P58/1843 the quartz vein strikes approximately 115/295 degrees. Material in the pit is heavily weathered with gabbro saprock at the base of the workings. The high-grade cross cutting vein strikes 065/245 degrees at the eastern end of the workings, and dips approximately 70 degrees to the east. The gold mineralisation is associated within dark iron rich saprolite adjacent to the quartz vein.

## Historical Exploration

The historical Killarney Mine is located approximately 1km to the SE, off the Killarney Project tenure (see Figure 2). It was mined from 1899 to 1902 and produced 344 ounces of gold at a grade of 16.93g/t Au (Table 3, from List of Cancelled Gold Mining Leases which have produced gold 1954, Department of Mines WA).

**Table 3: Historical Gold Production, Killarney Prospect (off tenure)**

| Name | Ore Treated (metric tons) | Gold Produced (oz) | Grade (g/t) | Production Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killarney | 557.8 | 314.27 | 17.5 | 1899-1902 |
| Killarney | 74.2 | 29.72 | 12.5 | 1902 |

Prior to 2015 there has been no recorded exploration / prospecting on the Vendor tenements. In 2015 a prospector discovered significant in situ gold mineralisation using a metal detector. Four tonnes of ore was mined for approximately 20 kg of gold recovered associated with a quartz vein striking 110/290 degrees (Combined Annual Report A137630[1]).

The Vendor acquired the ground in 2018 and in 2020 the larger tenement was converted to a Mining Lease. The Vendor had planned to undertake further mining but never did. At the eastern end of the pit, mapping and sampling identified a cross-cutting zone of quartz veining with strong ferruginous alteration within a heavily oxidised host rock, adjacent to a relatively fresh gabbro. A 20cm (0.2m) wide zone of high grade, boxwork veining was observed within a barren, 2m wide, friable, coarse grained quartz vein. The box work vein strikes 065/245 degrees dipping 70 degrees to the southeast. Sampling identified gold mineralisation from the veins and surrounding alteration (Figure 4). Fresh massive sulphides were identified in some gossanous, high-grade samples.

PV40 – 392g/t Au

PV38 – 94.8g/t Au

**Figure 5: Rock chip samples, Killarney Pit**

The Vendor sampled and submitted for assay forty-four (44) samples collected from the old workings, including samples of the high grade boxwork vein, 17 of those samples returned grades higher than 100g/t Au and 30 returned grades higher than 10g/t Au (Table 4).

Sampling by the Vendor 450m to the south-east of the pit on M58/365, also returned Au and Cu mineralisation in quartz veins and ferruginous material from a small costean (now rehabilitated). Thirty-six (36) samples were collected and assayed from this area with grades up to 140g/t Au and 7.07% Cu (Table 5).

GP29 – 54.4g/t Au & 0.28% Cu


GP32 – 140g/t Au & 4.9% Cu

**Figure 6: Rock Chip samples taken from the south-east area, M58/365**

**Exploration Activities by Duketon Mining Limited**

As part of the due diligence process the Company collected a total of forty-four (44) samples from the Killarney Project (Table 1). Samples were collected from quartz veining, heavily ferruginised vein margins and various rock types. These samples were collected from within the disturbed areas of the pit with a concentration of samples collected from the eastern end of the pit. The maximum assay returned was from sample KRK012 assaying 51.5g/t Au (Figure 7).

One historic RC drill collar was located on the northern side of the pit. No other drill information on this drillhole has been located (no assays, geology, drill company or date drilled). From the location and estimated dip and azimuth of the drillhole it would not have intersected the high-grade vein and structure trending 065/245 degrees at the eastern end of the pit (Table 6).


**KRK012 – 51.5g/t Au**

**KRK016 – 47g/t Au**

**Figure 7: Rock chips collected by DKM, Killarney Pit Area**

**Table 4: Rock Chip Assays collected by Vendor, Killarney Pit**

| Site ID | Sample Type | Northing MGA94 Zone 50 | Easting MGA94 Zone 50 | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PV03 | Rock | 6906518 | 646040 | **136** |
| PV04 | Rock | 6906516 | 646038 | **231** |
| PV05 | Rock | 6906516 | 646037 | **10.8** |
| PV06 | Rock | 6906515 | 646036 | **62.0** |
| PV07 | Rock | 6906515 | 646036 | **62.6** |
| PV08 | Rock | 6906515 | 646035 | **226** |
| PV10 | Rock | 6906511 | 646027 | **20.6** |
| PV12 | Rock | 6906506 | 646017 | **383** |
| PV13 | Rock | 6906501 | 646015 | **394** |

| Site ID | Sample Type | Northing MGA94 Zone 50 | Easting MGA94 Zone 50 | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PV14 | Rock | 6906493 | 646013 | **485** |
| PV15 | Rock | 6906501 | 646010 | **386** |
| PV16 | Rock | 6906503 | 646007 | **422** |
| PV17 | Rock | 6906501 | 646002 | **326** |
| PV26 | Rock | 6906514 | 646034 | **283** |
| PV27 | Rock | 6906514 | 646035 | **302** |
| PV28 | Rock | 6906514 | 646035 | **218** |
| PV29 | Rock | 6906514 | 646035 | **24.3** |
| PV30 | Rock | 6906515 | 646034 | 0.5 |
| PV31 | Rock | 6906515 | 646031 | **2.2** |
| PV32 | Rock | 6906506 | 646018 | **182** |
| PV33 | Rock | 6906506 | 646020 | 0.4 |
| PV34 | Rock | 6906506 | 646018 | **130** |
| PV35 | Rock | 6906506 | 646019 | **318** |
| PV36 | Rock | 6906506 | 646020 | **11.1** |
| PV37 | Rock | 6906505 | 646020 | 0.8 |
| PV38 | Rock | 6906504 | 646008 | **94.8** |
| PV39 | Rock | 6906504 | 646008 | 0.5 |
| PV40 | Rock | 6906505 | 646012 | **392** |
| PV41 | Rock | 6906506 | 646014 | **19.1** |
| PV42 | Rock | 6906507 | 646012 | **3.6** |
| PV43 | Rock | 6906510 | 645971 | 0.5 |
| PV44 | Rock | 6906510 | 645971 | 0.1 |
| PV45 | Rock | 6906511 | 645968 | 0.0 |
| PV46 | Rock | 6906512 | 645966 | 0.0 |
| PV47 | Rock | 6906504 | 646013 | 0.1 |
| PV48 | Rock | 6906504 | 646015 | 0.1 |
| PV49 | Rock | 6906513 | 646031 | 0.7 |
| PV50 | Rock | 6906518 | 646041 | **20.4** |
| PV52 | Rock | 6906814 | 646161 | 0.1 |
| PV54 | Rock | 6906516 | 646041 | **24.7** |
| PV56 | Rock | 6906516 | 646038 | **65.9** |
| PV65 | Rock | 6906506 | 646009 | **145** |
| PV69 | Rock | 6906501 | 646003 | **95.6** |
| PV74 | Rock | 6906504 | 646011 | **30.2** |

**Table 5: Rock Chip assays collected by the Vendor, South-East Area**

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| Site ID | Sample Type | Northing MGA94 Zone 50 | Easting MGA94 Zone 50 | Au g/t | Cu % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GP1 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **24.1** | 0.44 |
| GP3 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **38.4** | 0.87 |
| GP4 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **2.8** | 0.17 |
| GP5 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **1.1** | 0.08 |
| GP6 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **3.3** | **1.22** |
| GP7 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **43.6** | **1.48** |
| GP8 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **41.9** | 0.77 |
| GP07 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| GP08 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **1.9** | **2.23** |
| GP09 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **6.9** | 0.37 |
| GP10 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **1.2** | 0.53 |
| GP11 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.0 | 0.01 |
| GP12 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.4 | 0.03 |
| GP13 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.4 | **1.48** |
| GP14 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.1 | 0.77 |
| GP15 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.3 | 0.00 |
| GP16 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.1 | **2.23** |
| GP17 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **7.1** | 0.37 |
| GP18 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **7.5** | 0.53 |
| GP19 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.0 | 0.01 |
| GP20 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **1.1** | 0.03 |
| GP21 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | **10.4** | 0.04 |
| GP22 | Float | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| GP23 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **2.7** | 0.02 |
| GP24 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **6.3** | 0.03 |
| GP25 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **34.3** | 0.16 |
| GP26 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.5 | 0.12 |
| GP27 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **1.1** | 0.01 |
| GP29 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **54.4** | 0.28 |
| GP30 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **39.1** | 0.08 |
| GP31 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **86.9** | 0.00 |
| GP32 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **140.0** | **4.90** |
| GP33 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | **36.5** | **1.65** |
| GP34 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.7 | **7.07** |
| GP35 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.1 | 0.06 |
| GP36 | Rock In Situ | 6906352 | 646423 | 0.3 | 0.98 |

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**Table 6: Drill Collar Details, Killarney**

| Hole ID | Easting (MGA 94 Z50) | Northing (MGA 94 Z50) | Nominal RL (m) | Dip (°) | Azimuth (mag °) | Total Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unknown* | 646014 | 6906542 | 460 | -60 | 140 | Unknown |

*no other information is known about this drillhole

**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 historical and current 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.

1. A137630 Annual Report Killarney Gold Project - DKM is unable to determine the accuracy of the historical results beyond the statement within the Combined Annual Report however DKM can confirm that mining has been undertaken in the area.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Killarney 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Rock chip samples collected by the Vendor were selective.<br>• Sampling techniques for previous drilling is unknown<br>• Sampling by DKM was selective, taken at the discretion of the geologist according to visual inspection. Sampling was selectively targeting the dark ferruginous saprolite adjacent to the quartz vein<br>• Samples collected by DKM weighed between 380 grams and 3.4kg |
| *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).* | • There is one RC drillhole collar located on P58/1843, coordinates are approximate, no other information, including assays, are known about this drillhole |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable - no drilling completed by DKM and no historical drill hole information available |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • No information available about the drillhole on P58/1843<br>• Rock chip samples collected by Vendor have been photographed before sending to the laboratory for analysis<br>• Lithology of DKM rock samples were recorded. A photograph has been collected for each rock chip sample |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • A total of 44 rock chip samples were collected within the pit<br>• Any sub-sampling on RC drilling is unknown<br>• Rock chip samples are collected using a geologist pick |
| *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.* | • Vendors samples were analysed at MinAnalytical Laboratory in Cannington, WA by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish<br>• DKM rock chip samples were analysed at either: |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *laboratory tests* | • *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.*<br>• *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.* | ○ Intertek Laboratory in Maddington – a 50g charge was analysed by Fire Assay with a OE finish<br>○ ALS Laboratory in Wangara – a 50g charge was analysed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • DKM collected 44 rock chip samples within the area of the Killarney pit as part of the due diligence process |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • A handheld Garmin GPS was used to locate rock chip samples, accurate to within 3 metres. Sample coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 50<br>• Samples collected by Vendor were located using a Garmin GPS, MGA94 Zone 50<br>• Samples collected by Vendor in the south-east area of M58/365 were all within a 10m x 10m square of coordinates given in table |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Rock chips were collected at variable spacing at the discretion of the geologist |
| *Orientation of data in relation to* | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* | • Rock chip sampling was selective – sampling quartz veins and ferruginous material adjacent to veins, to confirm assay results of Vendor |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *geological structure* | • *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.* | • The mineralised cross-cutting quartz vein strikes approximately 065/245 degrees |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • DKM samples were delivered to the laboratory by courier from the Duketon main office. Bags were sealed |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • All DKM generated data has been reviewed by Company personnel<br>• Historic data is incomplete and cannot be fully validated |

## 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.*<br>• *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.* | • Tenements M58/365 and P58/1843 are held by the Vendor and are currently in good standing |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Previous prospecting on P58/1843 was carried out by prospector Terry Little |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Typical Archean gold quartz vein mineralisation within mafic rocks |
| *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:* | • RC drill collar coordinates recorded by DKM, no other information is known about this drill hole |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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* | • *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Not applicable as no drilling reported |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Width of mineralisation currently unknown |
| *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.* | • In document |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | • All rock chip sample results have been reported in document |
| *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.* | • In document |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Future work will involve further surface sampling, geological mapping and drilling |