ASX Announcement
24 June 2025

KILLARNEY EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Killarney Project – Gold

- Auger geochemical program has been completed and results received
  - Highlights a previously unidentified **strong gold anomaly 250m long, 6 times background with a maximum gold value of 50ppb.** This is located 80m to the north of the Killarney Pit along an interpreted structure that parallels the trend of high-grade gold in the Killarney Pit*
  - Additional anomalies identified along and at the intersection of interpreted structures
- Rock chip results received, including a **90g/t Au** sample returned from southeast of tenement, previous sampling at this location has returned grades of 140g/t, 87g/t, 54g/t and 43g/t Au*
  - RC drilling is planned to test beneath these high-grade gold results as well as several other targets.
- Programme of Works has been approved, and drill sites have been prepared ready for the inaugural **RC drill program to commence** in the next two weeks
  - RC drilling is planned to test multiple targets including beneath the Killarney Pit with rock chip assays that include **485g/t Au, 422g/t Au, 394g/t Au, 326g/t Au and 283g/t Au** and small-scale high-grade mining**

**Refer ASX announcement 10th April 2025 Duketon signs option to acquire high grade gold project in Murchison*

Duketon Mining Limited (Company or DKM) is pleased to announce an update on activity on our Killarney Gold Project.

During May 2025 Auger geochemical sampling was completed over the tenement. A total of **317 samples** were collected on an **80m x 20m grid** across the entire tenement (see Figure 1). Several single point gold anomalies have been identified and a **250m long +20ppb Au anomaly** 80m to the north of the Killarney pit. This is up to **6 times greater than background** with the **maximum gold value of 50ppb**. This +20ppb Au anomaly aligns with interpreted parallel structure to the one hosting the high-grade gold mineralisation in the Killarney Pit (refer ASX announcement 10 April 2025).

Additionally, **rock chip assays** have been received and include a **90g/t Au** assay from the south-eastern corner of M58/365 (see Figure 2). Previous sampling in this area has returned results of 140g/t, 87g/t, 54g/t & 43g/t Au (refer ASX announcement 10 April 2025). RC drilling is planned to test beneath these high-grade gold results.

The Programme of Works for the upcoming RC drilling has been approved and drill sites have been prepared ready for the RC drill program to commence in the next two weeks (see Figure 3). RC drilling will target depth extensions below the small pit following up on rock chip assays including 485g/t Au, 422g/t Au, 394g/t Au, 326g/t Au and 283g/t Au and the estimated 20kg of gold mined from 4 tonnes of material in the Killarney pit (refer ASX announcement 10 April 2025).

Table 1: Rock chip assays

Site ID	Sample Type	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Au g/t	Description
KRK040	Rock	6906519	646023	0.58	Quartz vein with ferruginous selvages
KRK041	Rock	6906520	646027	**5.57**	Sugary quartz vein with ferruginous selvages
KRK042	Rock	6906516	646034	0.26	Sugary quartz vein and mafic saprolite
KRK043	Rock	6906516	646026	0.73	Sugary quartz vein
KRK044	Rock	6906640	645950	0.01	Quartz, blueish tinge, ferruginous surfaces
KRK045	Rock	6906717	645784	0.1	Quartz and ferruginous saprolite
KRK046	Rock	6906353	646446	**90.7**	Quartz float, ferruginous and brecciated

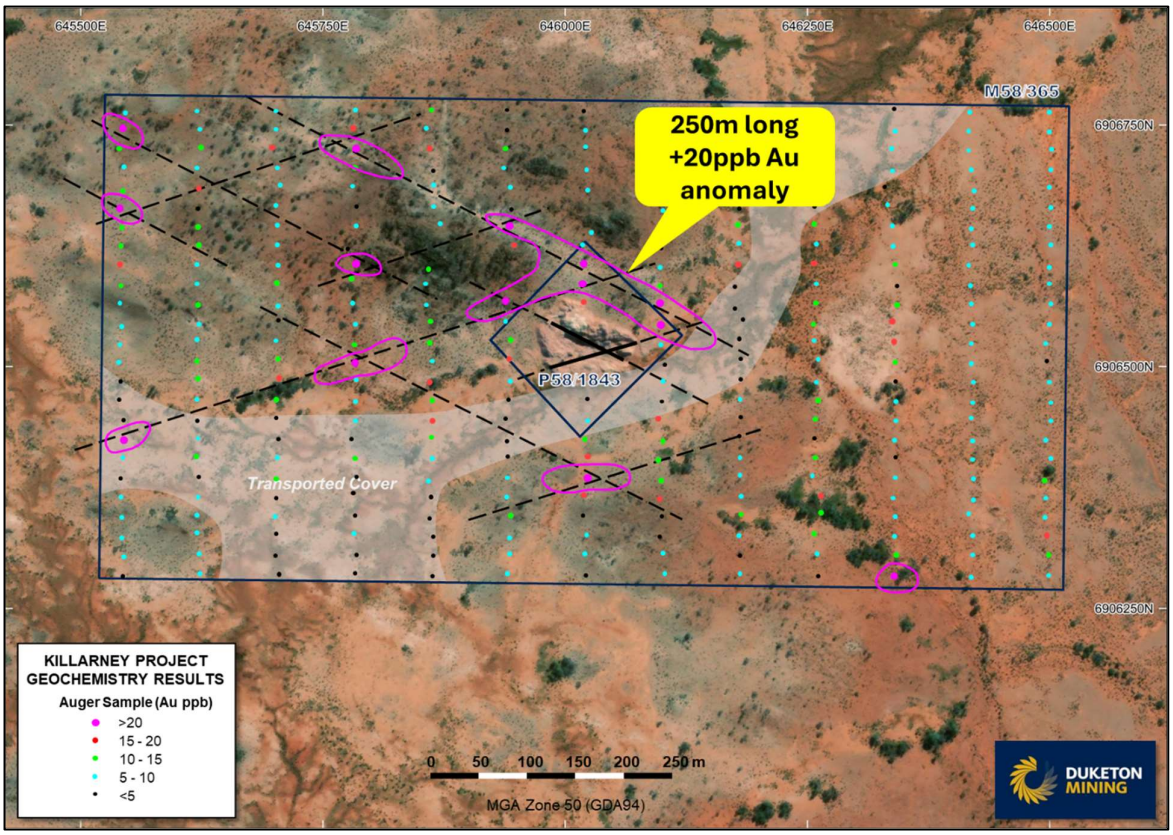

Figure 1: Auger geochemistry results, interpreted structure and transported cover

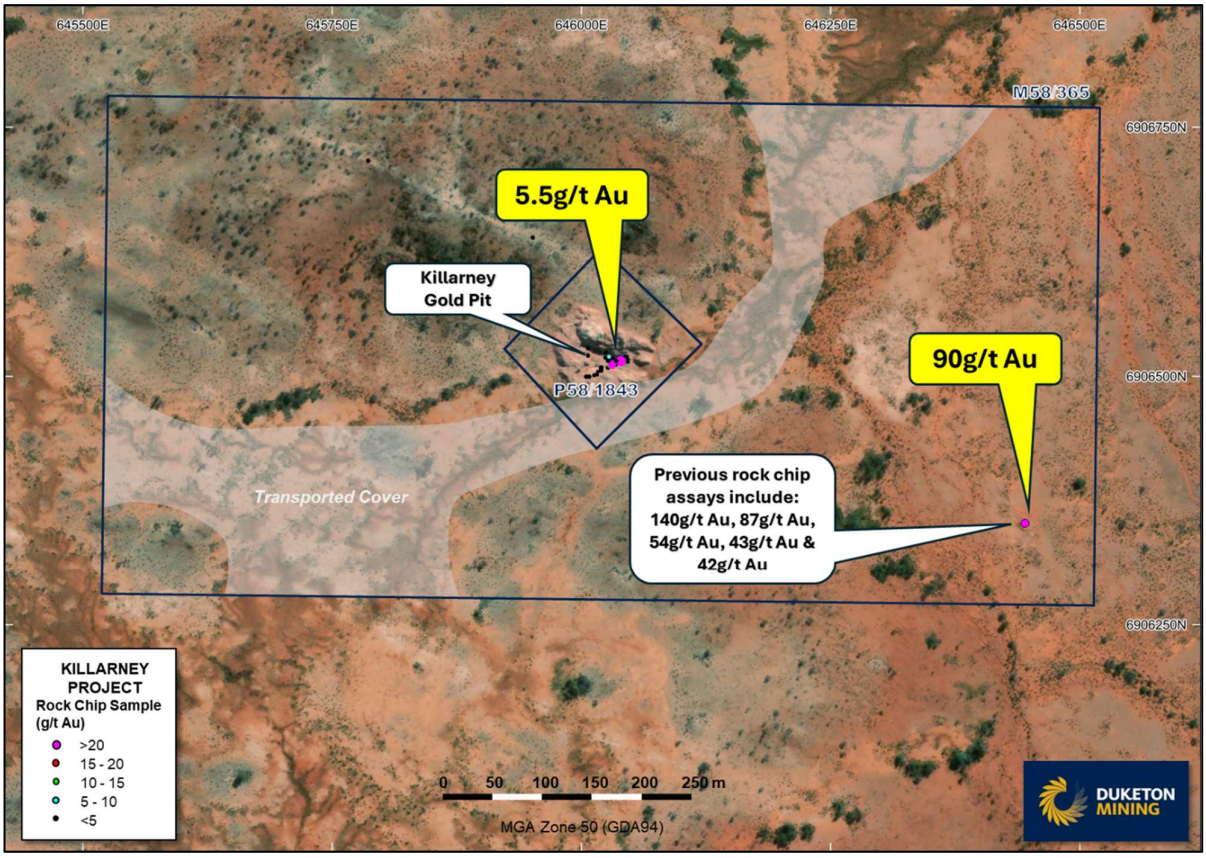

Figure 2: Rock Chip assays

Figure 3: Drill site preparation, Killarney

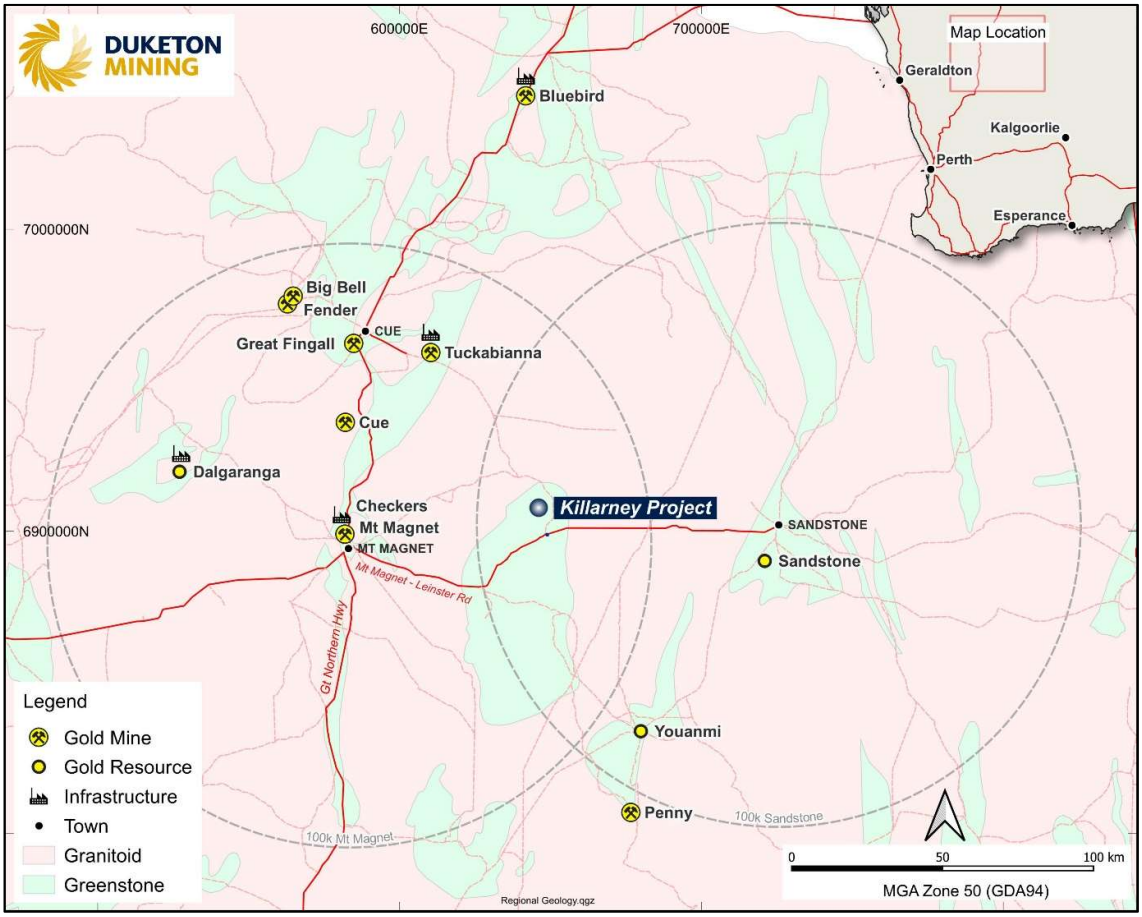

Figure 4: Regional Setting – Killarney Project Location, Operating gold Mines and Mills

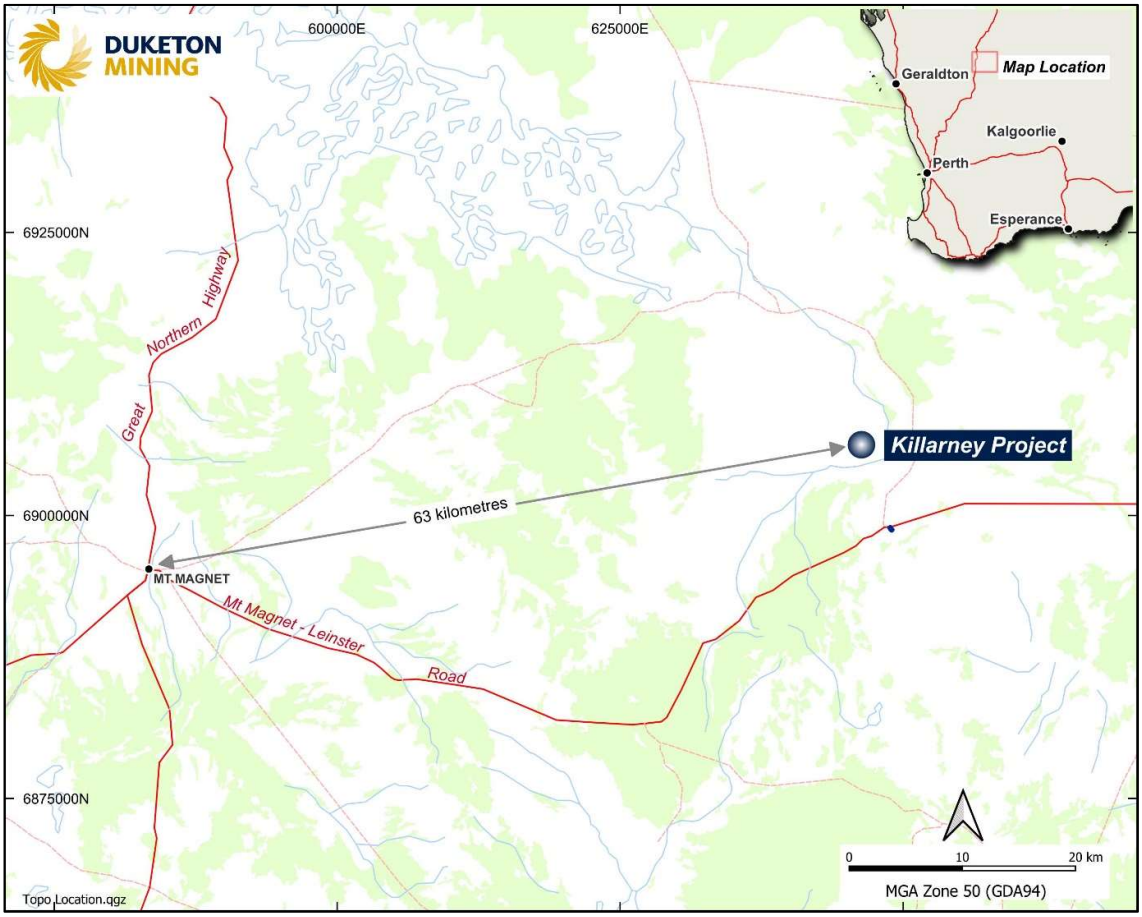

Figure 5: Killarney Project Location

Authorised for release by:
Stuart Fogarty
Duketon Mining Limited - Managing Director
+61 8 6315 1490

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.

Validity of Referenced Results

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results have been extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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.* • *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.*	• Rock chip 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. • Samples collected by DKM weighed between 380 grams and 3.4kg. • Auger geochemical samples comprise collection of 200grams of minus 2mm auger drill cuttings. • Duplicates, standards and blanks are collected at a rate of 1 in 50.
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).*	• A vehicle mounted auger was used to obtain the geochemical sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery is not assessed for auger.
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.*	• Lithology of DKM rock samples were recorded. • For geochemical samples lithology, colour and reaction to hydrochloric acid was recorded.
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.*	• A total of seven (7) rock chip samples were collected. • Rock chip samples were collected using a geologist pick. • Rock chip samples were crushed and pulverised. • Geochemical samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75µm.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory in Wangara – a 50g charge was analysed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. • Geochemical samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in

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.* • *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.*	Maddington – a 25g sub sample analysed via aqua regia digest for Au and 32 elements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geochemical sample data logged into excel spreadsheets. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld Garmin GPS was used to locate rock chip and geochemical samples, accurate to within 3 metres. Sample coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chips were collected at variable spacing at the discretion of the geologist. • Auger samples were collected on an 80m x 20m grid.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Rock chip sampling was selective – sampling quartz veins and ferruginous material adjacent to veins. • The mineralised cross-cutting quartz vein strikes approximately 065/245 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rock chip samples were delivered to the laboratory by courier from the Duketon main office. Bags were sealed. • Geochemical samples were delivered to the Intertek Kalgoorlie laboratory by Gyro Drilling.
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.

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.*	• 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:
	  ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in
		• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• All rock chip sample results have been reported in document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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).* • *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 drilling.