ASX Announcement
23 July 2025

DRILLING COMPLETED – KILLARNEY GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Killarney Project – Gold

- Inaugural RC drilling program has been completed at the Killarney Gold Project*
  - Designed to test multiple targets
  - 17 drill holes completed for 1,716m
  - Deepest hole was 148m
  - All holes reached their designed target depths and recovery was high
- Drilling below the historical Killarney pit was typified by the following
  - a shallow surface weathering effect
  - main host rock is a fresh metamorphosed coarse-grained gabbro
  - down plunge of the mineralisation in the Killarney pit, several zones of highly weathered zones with varying amounts of quartz veining (see Figures 3-5)
- All samples have been dispatched from site and are at the assay laboratory
- Assays anticipated in 4-6 weeks

**Refer ASX announcements 10th April 2025 Duketon signs option to acquire high grade gold project in Murchison, and 24th June 2025 Killarney Exploration Update*

Duketon Mining Limited (Company or **DKM)** is pleased to announce that the inaugural RC drill program at the Killarney Gold Project has been completed. Seventeen (17) RC drill holes were completed to a maximum down hole depth of 148m. Total meters drilled was 1,716. All holes reached their target depth and sample recovery was high.

Drilling beneath the historical Killarney pit was typified by a shallow and possibly stripped surface weathering profile that immediately transitioned into a fresh metamorphosed coarse-

grained gabbro. Highly weathered zones with variable amounts of quartz veining were intersected in the areas down plunge of the mineralised structure within the pit.

No evidence of the continuation of structure nor alteration was evident beneath the area 400m to the southwest of the tenements.

All samples have been dispatched from site and are at the assay laboratory awaiting processing. Results are anticipated to be received in 4 – 6 weeks.

The Company will update the market as results are received.

Authorised for release by:
Stuart Fogarty
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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.

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.

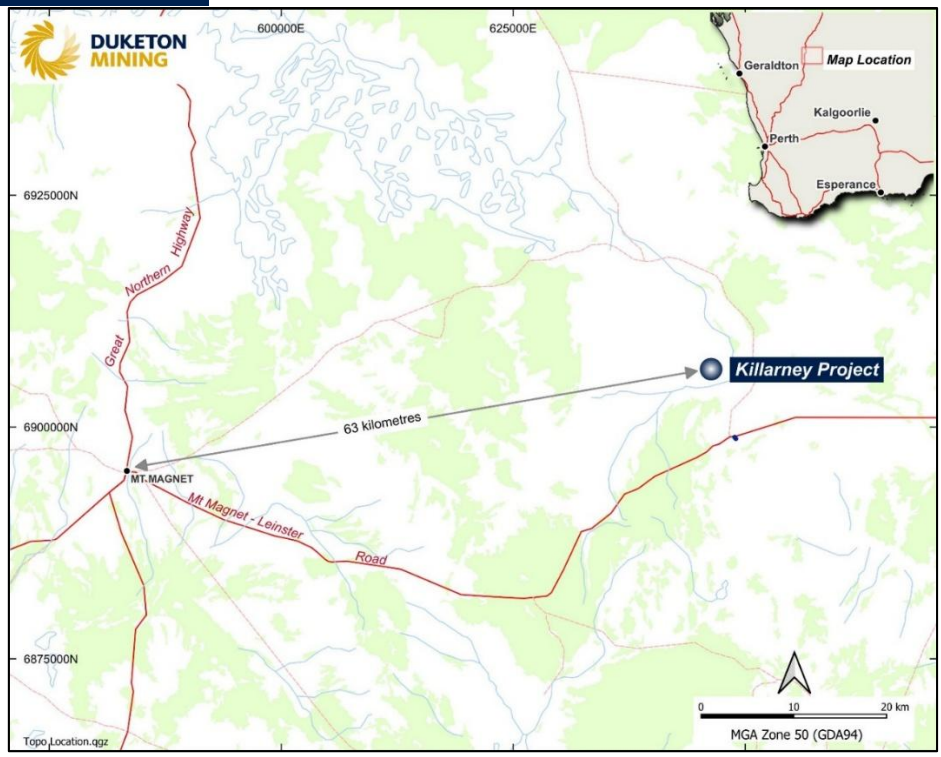

Figure 1: Killarney Project Location

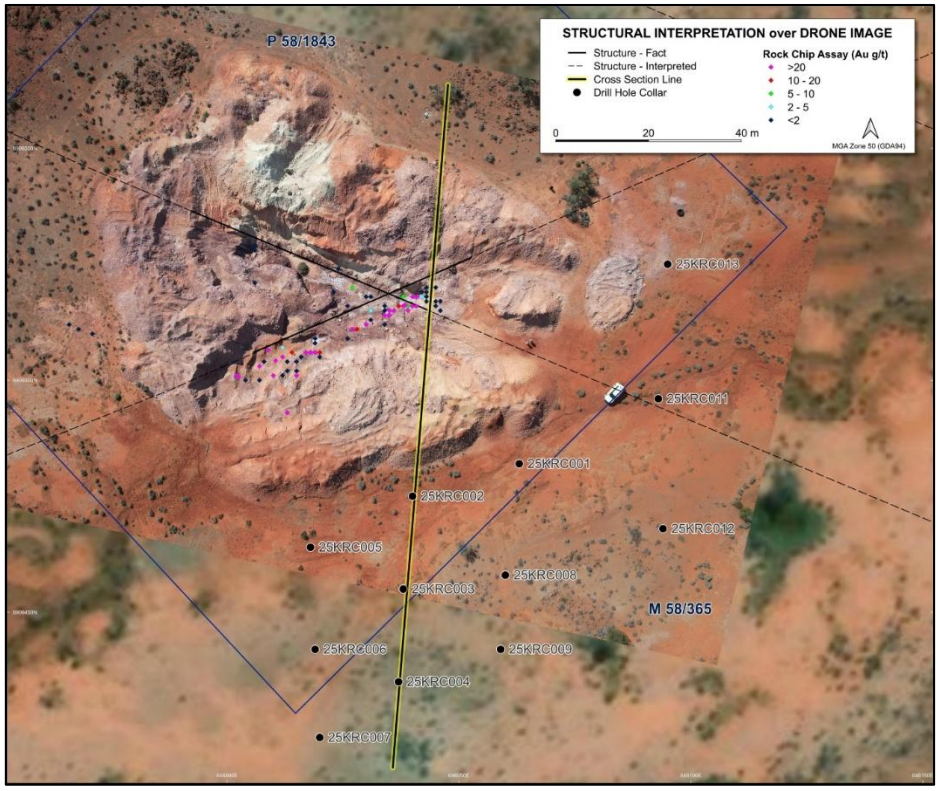

Figure 2: RC Drillhole Location Plan, Killarney Project

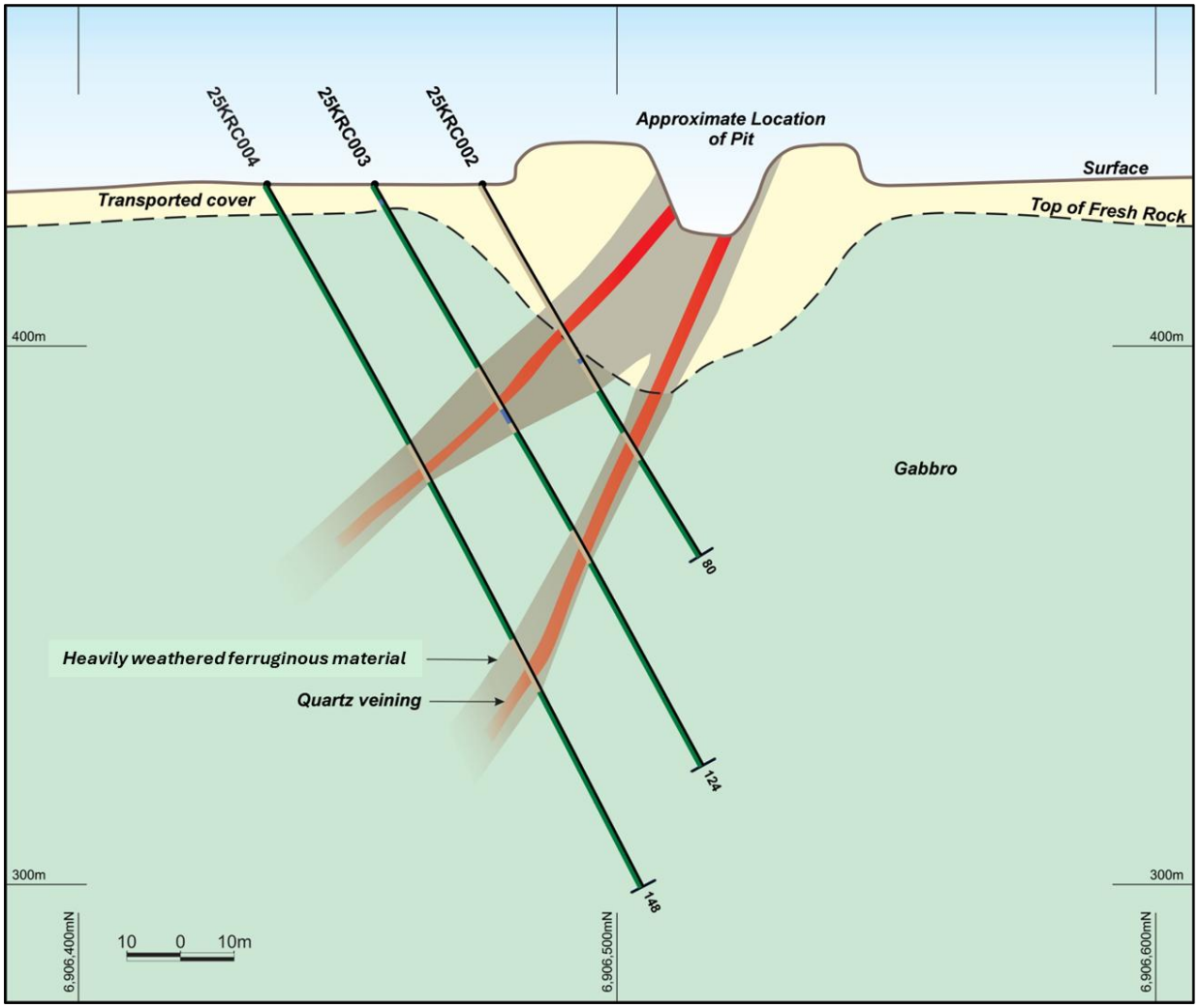

Figure 3: Cross Section 646060E, Killarney Project

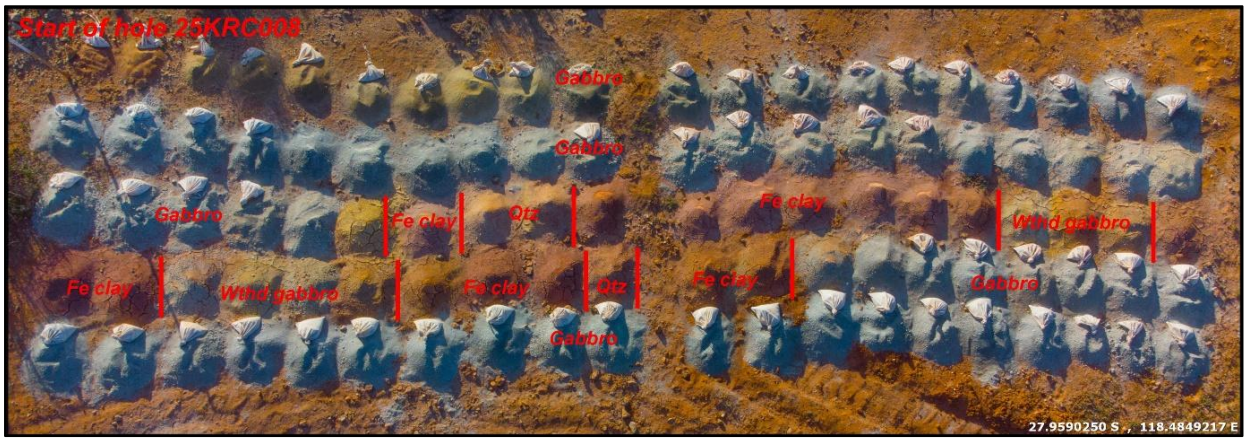

Figure 4: Drillhole 25KRC008 sample piles showing heavily weathered ferruginous material downhole

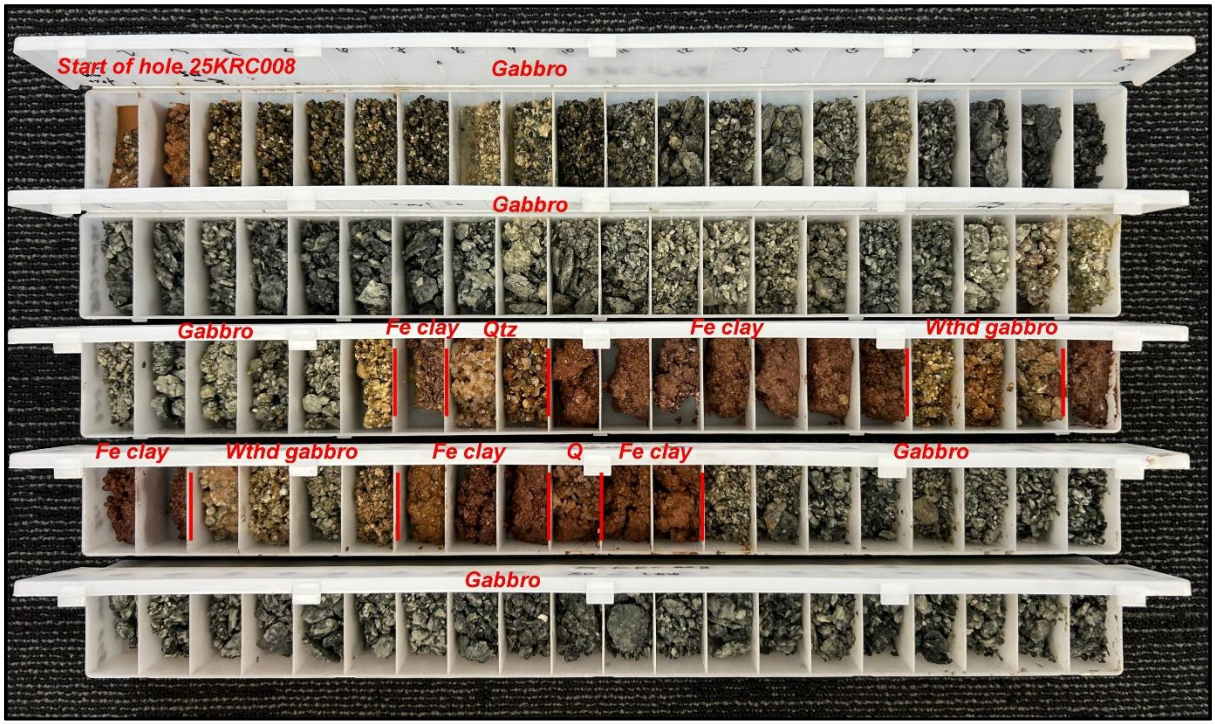

Figure 5: Drillhole 25KRC008 chip trays showing heavily weathered ferruginous material and quartz downhole

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z50)	Northing (MGA 94 Z50)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)
25KRC001	646063	6906482	430	-60	360	82
25KRC002	646040	6906475	430	-60	360	80
25KRC003	646038	6906455	430	-60	360	124
25KRC004	646037	6906435	430	-60	360	148
25KRC005	646018	6906464	430	-60	360	88
25KRC006	646019	6906442	430	-60	360	100
25KRC007	646020	6906423	430	-60	360	148
25KRC008	646060	6906458	430	-60	360	100
25KRC009	646059	6906442	430	-60	360	130
25KRC010	645941	6906417	430	-60	360	124
25KRC011	646093	6906496	430	-60	360	70
25KRC012	646094	6906468	430	-60	360	112
25KRC013	646095	6906525	430	-60	360	70
25KRC014	646440	6906319	430	-60	360	70
25KRC015	646437	6906299	430	-60	360	100
25KRC016	646410	6906328	430	-60	360	70
25KRC017	646409	6906307	430	-60	360	100

Table 1: Drillhole collar locations

JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Killarney RC Drilling

(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.*	• RC drill chips were collected as 1 metre samples from the rig cyclone and cone splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a spear. Sample size is approximately 2kg. • Certified samples and blanks and field duplicates are routinely added to every batch of samples. • Zones of interest determined qualitatively by geological logging.
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).*	• RC drilling using a face sampling hammer with a nominal diameter of 140mm.

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.*	• Recoveries qualitatively noted at the time of drilling and recorded in the DKM database. • The cyclone of the drill rig is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure sample is not “hung-up” and samples are as clean as possible with as little cross contamination as possible.
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.*	• All samples were logged to a level of detail to support future use in a mineral resource calculation should it be required. • Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation. • Quantitative: Vein percentage, sulphide percentage. • All holes are logged for their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill chips were collected as 1 metre samples from the rig cyclone and cone splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a spear. • Sample condition with respect to moisture content is noted on the geological log.
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.*	• No assay results reported.

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.*	
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.*	• All data is checked internally for correctness by senior DKM geological and corporate staff. • All data is collected via Ocris software and uploaded into the DKM Datashed Database following validation. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date.
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.*	• All location points are collected using a handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 50. • Downhole surveying (azimuth and dip of the drillhole) of diamond drillholes was measured by the drilling contractors using an Axis Champ Gyro tool.
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.*	• Holes at Killarney Project are drilled at various spacing. • Hole spacing is appropriate for drilling at this stage. • Drillhole spacing targeting below the Killarney Pit is 20m x 20m • Sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• All drillholes were drilled to the north, the strike of the mineralised structures are approximately 065/245 and 115/295 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to the freight yard in Mount Magnet. The bags are delivered directly to Intertek in Maddington, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
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 review.

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 tenements (M58/365 & P58/1843) are 100% owned by the Vendor and are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
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 and the Vendor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• A table of drill collar locations is provided in the body of the report.

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.*	• No assay results reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• No assay results reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures 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 drillhole locations are reported in the release text.
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.*	• Refer to 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.*	• A discussion of further work is contained within the body to this ASX release.