ASX Announcement **21 June 2018**

Exploration Update

HIGHLIGHTS

Commonwealth (100% DKM)

- 1,825m of aircore drilling has been completed at Commonwealth, approximately 10km west of the Moolart Well mine and processing facility. Significant Intersections include;
  - **6m @ 3.0g/t Au**
  - **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 1.2g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.7g/t Au**
  - **18m @ 0.5g/t Au** incl. **3m @ 1.4g/t Au**
  - **8m @ 0.8g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 1.4g/t Au**
- Drilling was focused beneath a previously identified lag geochemistry anomaly that is approximately **3km long** and has peak values greater than **1g/t Au**
- Mineralisation associated with quartz veining, sheared rocks and disseminated sulphides
- **RC drilling to test beneath** the **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 1.2g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.7g/t Au** and the **6m @ 3.0g/t Au** intersection is **complete**
- **Assays expected in 4 weeks**

Golden Star (100% DKM)

- RC drilling completed at Golden Star
- 2,423m drilled
- **Assays expected in 4 weeks**

Thompson Bore

- RC drilling completed at Thompson Bore
- 332m drilled
- **Assays expected in 4 weeks**

Bella Well (100% DKM)

- 1,504m of aircore drilling completed at Bella Well
- Significant intersections include;
  - **4m @ 1.4g/t Au**

Stella Well (100% DKM)

- 1,653m or aircore drilling completed at Stella Well
- Significant intersections include;
  - **12m @ 0.2g/t Au**

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Duketon Mining Limited (ASX:DKM) is pleased to announce that results have been received from aircore drilling at the Commonwealth, Bella Well and Stella Well prospects and RC drilling has been completed at Golden Star and Thompson Bore.

Commonwealth (100% DKM)

Significant intersections from the latest drill program of 18 aircore drill holes include the following (see Table 1);

- **6m @ 3.0g/t Au**
- **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 1.2g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.7g/t Au**
- **18m @ 0.5g/t Au** incl**. 3m @ 1.4g/t Au**
- **8m @ 0.8g/t Au** incl**. 4m @ 1.4g/t Au**

These latest results, along with significant historic intersections confirms a significant new regolith position beneath a previously identified 3km long lag geochemistry anomaly (see ASX Announcements 2 May & 14 October 2016). Gold mineralisation in these latest drill holes is associated with quartz veining, sheared intermediate volcanic rocks and up to 50% sulphides.

RC drilling to test beneath the **6m @ 3.0g/t Au** and **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** incl. **4m @ 1.2g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.7g/t Au** intersections is complete.

Commonwealth is located approximately 10km west of Regis Resources Moolart Well mine and processing facility (see Figure 1).

Duketon's Managing Director, Stuart Fogarty, said;

"6m @ 3.0g/t gold is the best intersection into Commonwealth to date. The combination of the large lag geochemical anomaly and the sparse nature of previous drilling into this prospect has always suggested that there was unfinished business at Commonwealth. It will be exciting to see what the RC drilling intersects beneath this aircore hit."

Golden Star (100% DKM)

The latest round of drilling at Golden Star has just been completed. Multiple holes have been drilled into the prospect. Assays are expected to be returned within 4 weeks.

Thompson Bore (100% DKM)

Two RC holes have been drilled into the southern part of the Thompson Bore prospect. Assays are expected to be returned within 4 weeks.

Bella Well (100% DKM)

1504m of aircore drilling has been completed at Bella Well. Significant intersections include **4m @ 1.4g/t Au.** No further work is planned for this prospect.

Stella Well (100% DKM)

1,653m of aircore drilling has been completed at Stella Well. No further work is planned for this prospect.

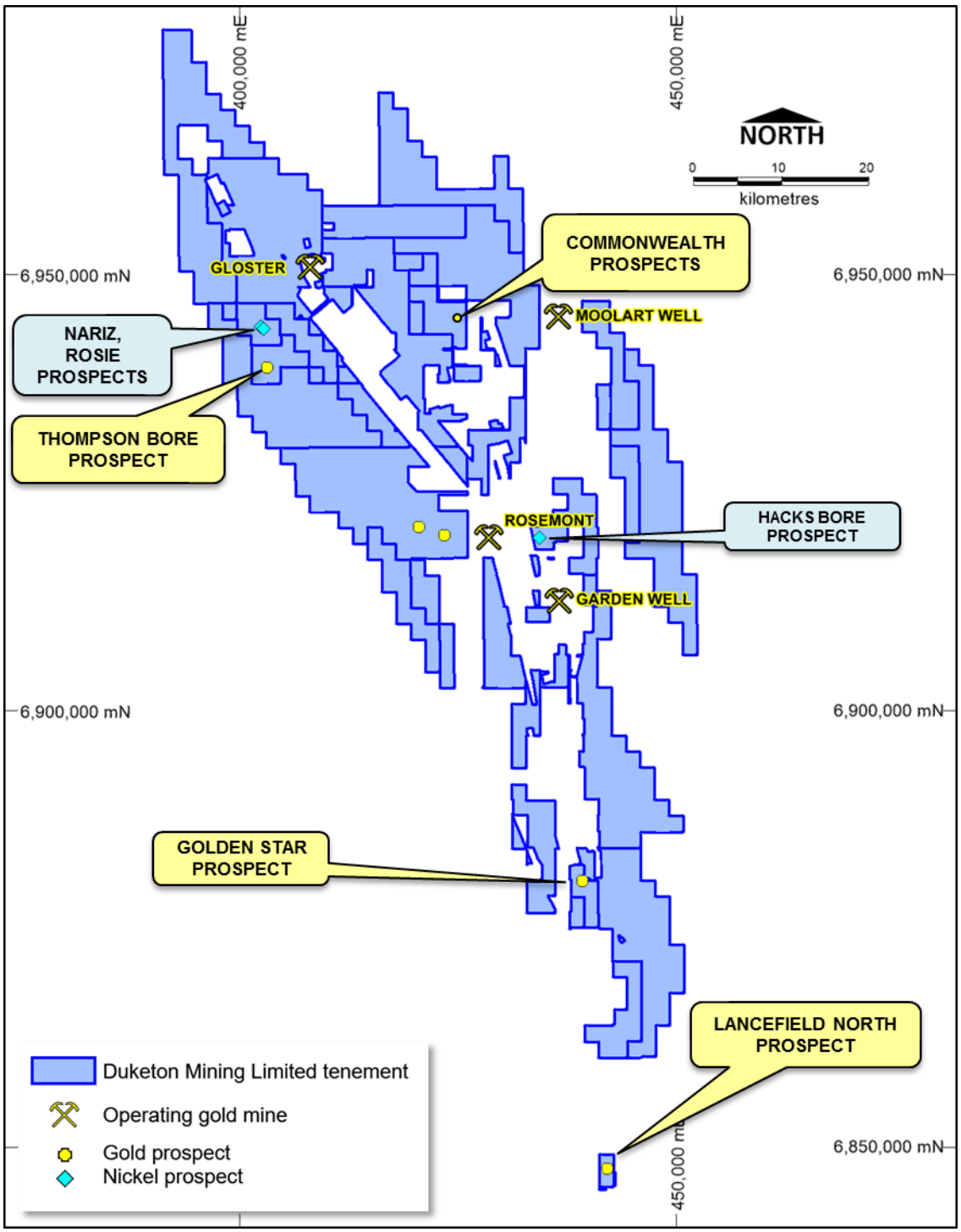

Figure 1: Plan of DKM Tenements

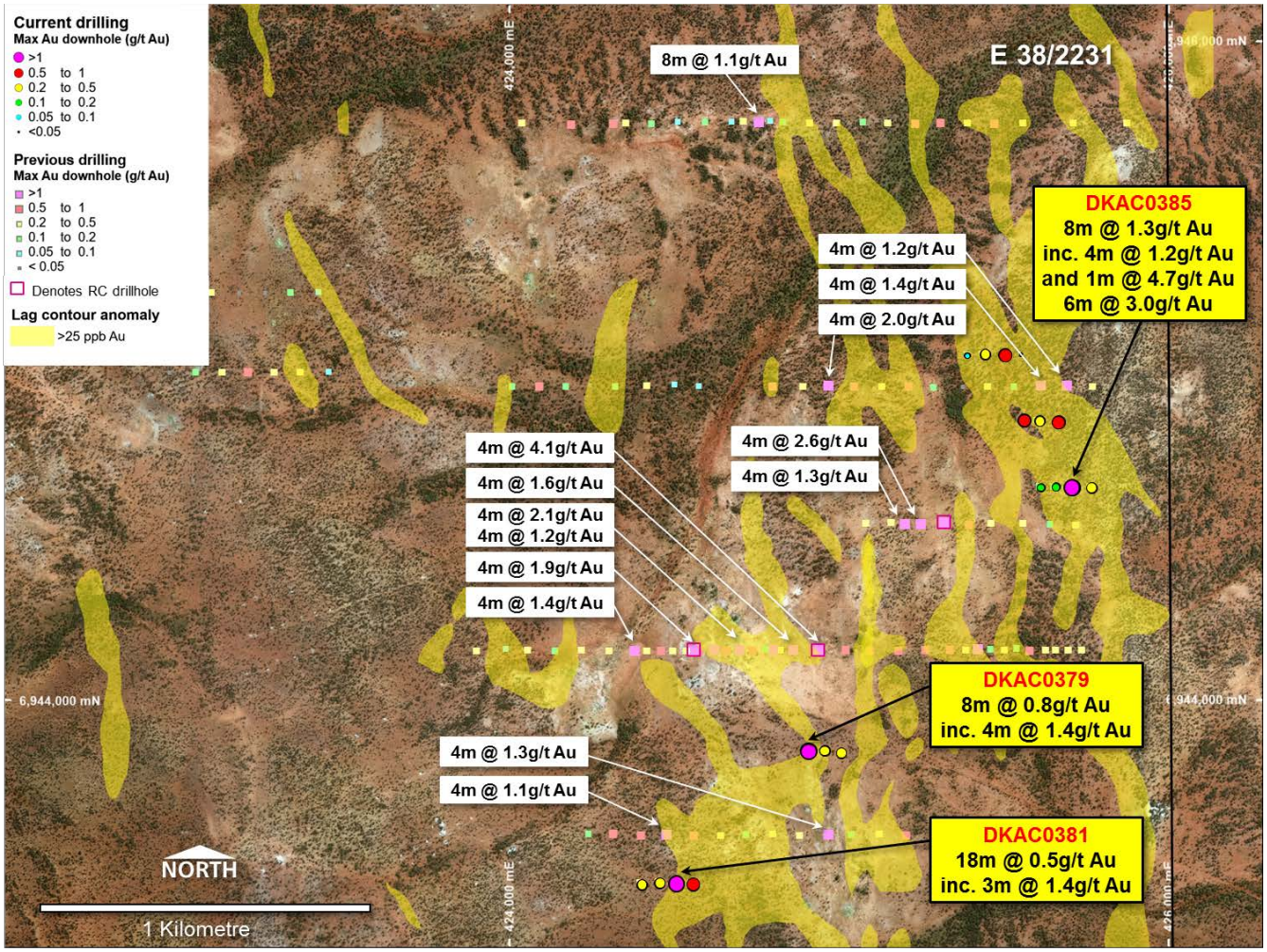

Figure 2: Plan View of Commonwealth

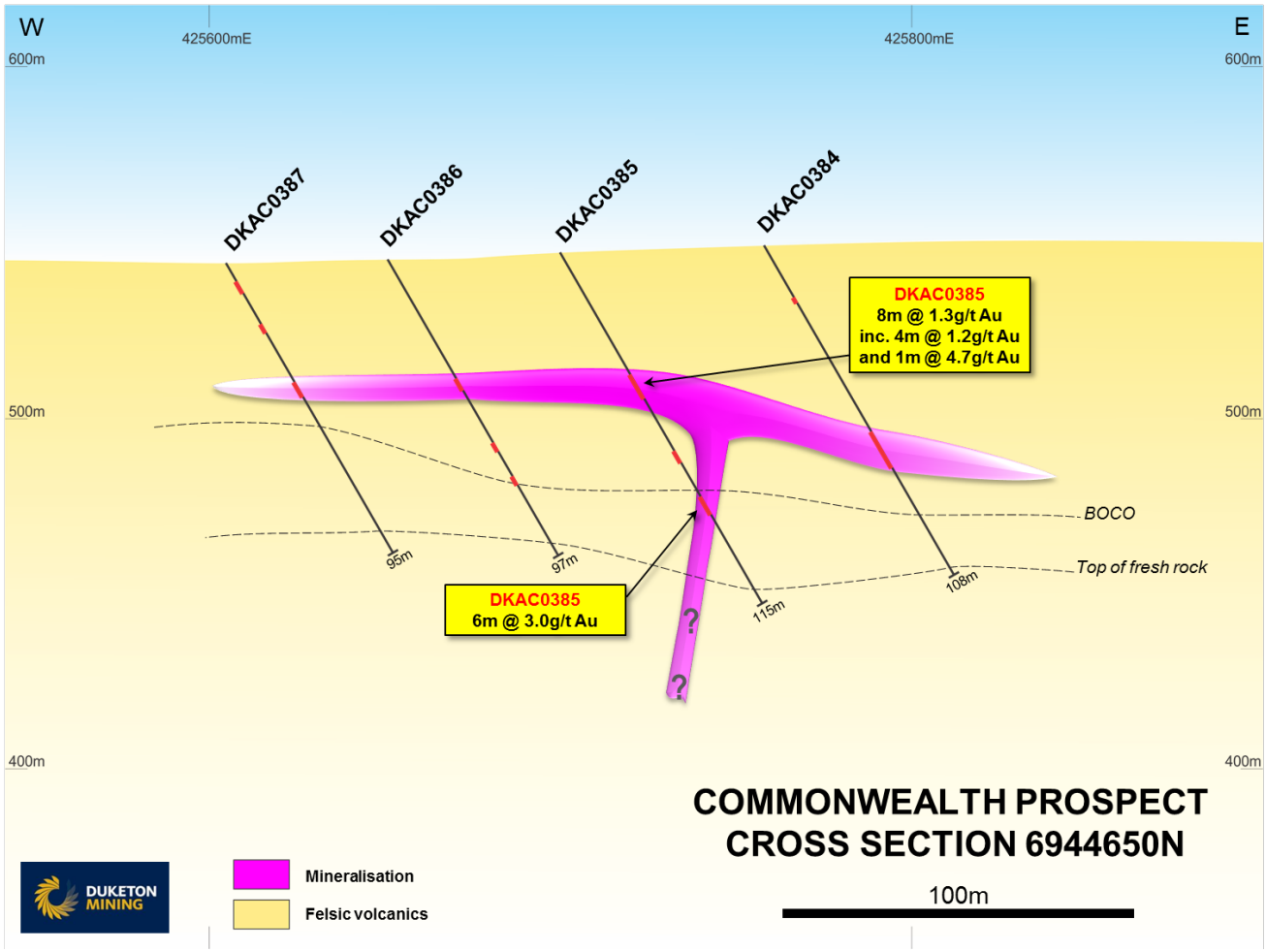

Figure 3: Cross-section of Commonwealth

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z51)	Northing (MGA 94 Z51)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Comments
DKAC0377	425000	6943846	543	-60	90	105	44	48	4	108	4m @0.1g/t Au
			and				56	64	8	237	8m @0.2g/t Au
			and				84	92	8	214	8m @0.2g/t Au
DKAC0378	424950	6943853	544	-60	90	98	36	40	4	162	4m @0.2g/t Au
			and				70	78	8	252	8m @0.3g/t Au
DKAC0379	424901	6943852	544	-60	90	94	58	66	8	832	**8m @0.8g/t Au**
			inc				58	62	4	1405	**4m @1.4g/t Au**
			and				81	84	3	601	3m @0.6g/t Au
DKAC0380	424551	6943448	548	-60	90	108	50	54	4	855	4m @0.9g/t Au
DKAC0381	424501	6943451	548	-60	90	112	37	55	18	459	**18m @0.5g/t Au**
			inc				48	51	3	1383	**3m @1.4g/t Au**
			and				71	75	4	95	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0382	424451	6943453	548	-60	90	96	39	58	19	208	19m @0.2g/t Au
			and				69	73	4	115	4m @0.1g/t Au
			and				77	81	4	134	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0383	424396	6943447	549	-60	90	110	68	71	3	322	3m @0.3g/t Au
			and				91	95	4	109	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0384	425758	6944650	549	-60	90	108	17	19	2	131	2m @0.1g/t Au
			and				61	73	12	226	12m @0.2g/t Au
DKAC0385	425700	6944652	547	-60	90	115	40	48	8	1267	**8m @1.3g/t Au**
			inc				40	44	4	1242	**4m @1.2g/t Au**
			inc				47	48	1	4743	**1m @4.7g/t Au**
			and				65	69	4	274	4m @0.3g/t Au
			and				80	86	6	2995	**6m @3.0g/t Au**
DKAC0386	425651	6944653	545	-60	90	97	39	43	4	189	4m @0.2g/t Au
			and				60	63	3	150	3m @0.1g/t Au
			and				71	74	3	95	3m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0387	425605	6944651	544	-60	90	95	6	10	4	95	4m @0.1g/t Au
			and				20	23	3	108	3m @0.1g/t Au
			and				39	44	5	177	5m @0.2g/t Au
DKAC0388	425658	6944848	544	-60	90	107	41	52	11	344	11m @0.3g/t Au
			and				55	58	3	417	3m @0.4g/t Au
DKAC0389	425601	6944853	543	-60	90	115	1	4	3	99	3m @0.1g/t Au
			and				12	16	4	210	4m @0.2g/t Au
			and				20	33	13	224	13m @0.2g/t Au
			and				74	77	3	97	3m @0.1g/t Au
			and				80	82	2	120	2m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0390	425554	6944854	541	-60	90	114	41	49	8	565	8m @0.6g/t Au
			and				60	67	7	254	7m @0.3g/t Au
			and				70	77	7	435	7m @0.4g/t Au
			and				84	87	3	470	3m @0.5g/t Au
			and				90	92	2	143	2m @0.1g/t Au
			and				98	102	4	109	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0392	425496	6945052	539	-60	90	84	50	54	4	584	4m @0.6g/t Au
DKAC0393	425436	6945055	539	-60	90	84	51	59	8	176	8m @0.2g/t Au
			and				69	72	3	309	3m @0.3g/t Au

Table 1: Significant Intersections for Commonwealth (Significant intercepts are >1m @ 0.1g/t Au, maximum internal dilution of 2 meters. Intersections are downhole widths). Highlighted sections of hole DKMRC0107 have previously been reported.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z51)	Northing (MGA 94 Z51)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Comments
DKAC0398	412513	6949377	543	-60	90	103	102	103	1	108	1m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0399	412433	6949376	542	-60	90	95	82	86	4	95	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0401	412562	6949279	543	-60	90	143	71	75	4	1381	**4m @1.4g/t Au**
			and				123	127	4	99	4m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0402	412519	6949284	542	-60	90	110	102	110	8	357	8m @0.4g/t Au
DKAC0409	412279	6948982	542	-60	90	85	65	69	4	218	4m @0.2g/t Au
DKAC0410	412240	6948980	542	-60	90	78	65	73	8	139	8m @0.1g/t Au
DKAC0414	412080	6948980	542	-60	90	130	123	127	4	452	4m @0.5g/t Au

Table 2: Significant Intersections for Bella Well (Significant intercepts are >1m @ 0.1g/t Au, maximum internal dilution of 2 meters. Intersections are downhole widths).

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z51)	Northing (MGA 94 Z51)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Comments
DKAC0419	410410	6936940	537	-60	90	74	52	64	12	198	12m @0.2g/t Au

Table 3: Significant Intersections for Stella Well (Significant intercepts are >1m @ 0.1g/t Au, maximum internal dilution of 2 meters. Intersections are downhole widths).

For further enquiries, please contact:

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The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Miss Kirsty Culver, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of Duketon Mining Limited. Miss 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. Miss Culver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Commonwealth, Bella Well & Stella Well AC 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.*	• Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as composite samples (either 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m samples) from bulk piles laid out next to the drillhole collar using a hand held scoop. • Samples were scooped in such a manner as to ensure portions of the whole pile were sampled. This is standard industry practice for this type of early phase drilling. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying. • Approximately 2kg of sample was collected as a composite. This sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm then a 10g sub-sample digested via aqua-regia followed with assay by ICP-MS method.
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).*	• AC drilling using a face sampling blade or where AC hammer method used, a face sampling bit.
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.*	• 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 3m rod to ensure sample is not "hung-up" and samples are as clean as possible

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	with as little cross contamination as possible. • No relationship between grade and recovery has yet been established.
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, assaying for gold and other elements. • All holes for their entire length are logged.
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.*	• Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as 1m, 2m 3m or 4m composite samples from bulk piles laid out next to the drillhole collar using a hand held scoop. • Sample condition with respect to moisture content is noted on the geological log. • The entire composite sample (approx. 2kg) has been dried, pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, a 10g sub-sample split then digested by aqua-regia followed by assay with ICP-MS for gold and a suite of pathfinder elements. • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1 in 50. Pulp duplicates have been taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories discretion. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grainsize of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels*	• Samples were assayed using an ICP-MS finish after being digested with aqua-regia (industry standard technique for low level Au in surface samples). This is considered a partial digest technique however in weathered samples it is considered to approximate a total digest assay. • Assays were returned for the following elements: Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Sb, Bi, W, Te, and Mo. • Certified Reference Material (Standards) was submitted with batches (approximately 1 in every 50 samples) and laboratory inserted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	standards, blanks and duplicates were also reported. Where gold levels were over range for the ICP-MS technique, a separate sample from the pulverised pulp was analysed using a 50g fire assay. The results reported for are all within tolerable limits.
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 have been 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 adjustments have been made to assay data.
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 were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51 • A topographic surface has been created from airborne geophysical data. Drillholes have been corrected to this surface.
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 were drilled at various spacing depending upon the holes drilled previously in the area of interest. • Hole spacing is appropriate for drilling at this early stage in the exploration process. • 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.*	• The orientation of structures is not known with certainty but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted structures. • Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was 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 Toll

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Laverton. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, 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 (E38/2231, E38/2737 & E38/2714) are 100% owned by Duketon Mining Limited 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 drilling in this area was completed by Carpentaria Exploration, Johnson Well Mining, Newmont, CRA Exploration and Esso Exploration Australia. This work has been checked for quality as far as possible and formed the basis of the follow-up conducted as part of the drilling programme presented.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The anomalies presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. The recent drilling completed by Duketon Mining has confirmed this interpretation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• Significant intercepts are provided in a table within the text of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for all Material drill holes: o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	
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 top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) • Aggregate sample assays calculated using a length weighted average • Significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 100ppb gold. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results.
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').*	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.
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.
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 and a table of significant intervals is provided in the release text.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• Refer to document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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.*	• Further work may involve drilling of holes deeper into fresh rock around the significant intervals presented and may also include testing the structure between significant intervals along strike and in surrounding areas.