ASX Announcement **19 April 2017**

Drilling Program Expanded on Multiple Gold Projects on 100% Owned Tenements

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill program on 100% owned projects has been expanded to approximately **13,000m**
- Additional RC drill metres on the Budgerigar project area following up historical intersections that include;
  - **4m @ 16.1g/t, 1m @ 3.0g/t, 1m @ 1.3g/t, 1m @ 1.1g/t** and **2m @ 1.9g/t Gold** from a line of RAB and RC holes and;
- Additional **8,000m** of aircore drilling into multiple geochemical anomalies
- Drilling to be completed in the current quarter

Duketon Mining Limited (ASX: DKM) is pleased to announce that the previously announced drilling program (see ASX announcement 29 March 2017) has been expanded to approximately **13,000m**.

Included in the **13,000m** are additional RC drill metres at the Budgerigar Prospect following up historical intersections. These intersections are from a line of RAB and RC holes and include **4m @ 16.1g/t, 1m @ 3.0g/t, 1m @ 1.3g/t, 1m @ 1.1g/t and 2m @ 1.9g/t Gold** (see Table 1).

In addition, approximately **8,000m** of aircore drilling has been added and will be completed into multiple geochemical anomalies.

This expanded program is planned to be completed during this quarter.

Duketon's Managing Director, Stuart Fogarty, said:

"The Duketon area continues to deliver high potential projects, any of which could turn into a significant discovery.

We have a substantial tenement position in a highly productive greenstone belt.

Our pipeline of gold projects from very early stage geochemical anomalies, to advanced exploration plays has been expanded significantly over the last fifteen months. Several of the more advanced plays like Lancefield North and Davies Bore now have multiple thick, high grade intersections.

This expanded program reflects our confidence in technical aspects of each of the prospects and the likelihood of them to deliver. I look forward to the results coming in over the duration of the program."

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
ACC580	433297	6899162	483	-60	260	60	13	15	2	145	2m @ 0.1 g/t Au
			and				42	50	8	8136	**8m @ 8.1 g/t Au**
			inc.				42	46	4	16110	**4m @ 16.1 g/t Au**
ACC581	433356	6899174	484	-60	260	60	21	26	5	842	5m @ 0.8 g/t Au
			inc.				24	25	1	3000	**1m @ 3.0 g/t Au**
			and				50	52	2	730	2m @ 0.7 g/t Au
			inc.				51	52	1	1330	**1m @ 1.3 g/t Au**
			and				59	60	1	470	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au
ACC584	433473	6899198	484	-60	260	60	26	27	1	1080	**1m @ 1.1 g/t Au**
ACC585	433503	6899204	484	-60	260	60	23	27	4	435	4m @ 0.4 g/t Au
			and				35	36	1	360	1m @ 0.4 g/t Au
			and				43	45	2	1905	**2m @ 1.9 g/t Au**
			inc.				44	45	1	3290	**1m @ 3.3 g/t Au**

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

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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.

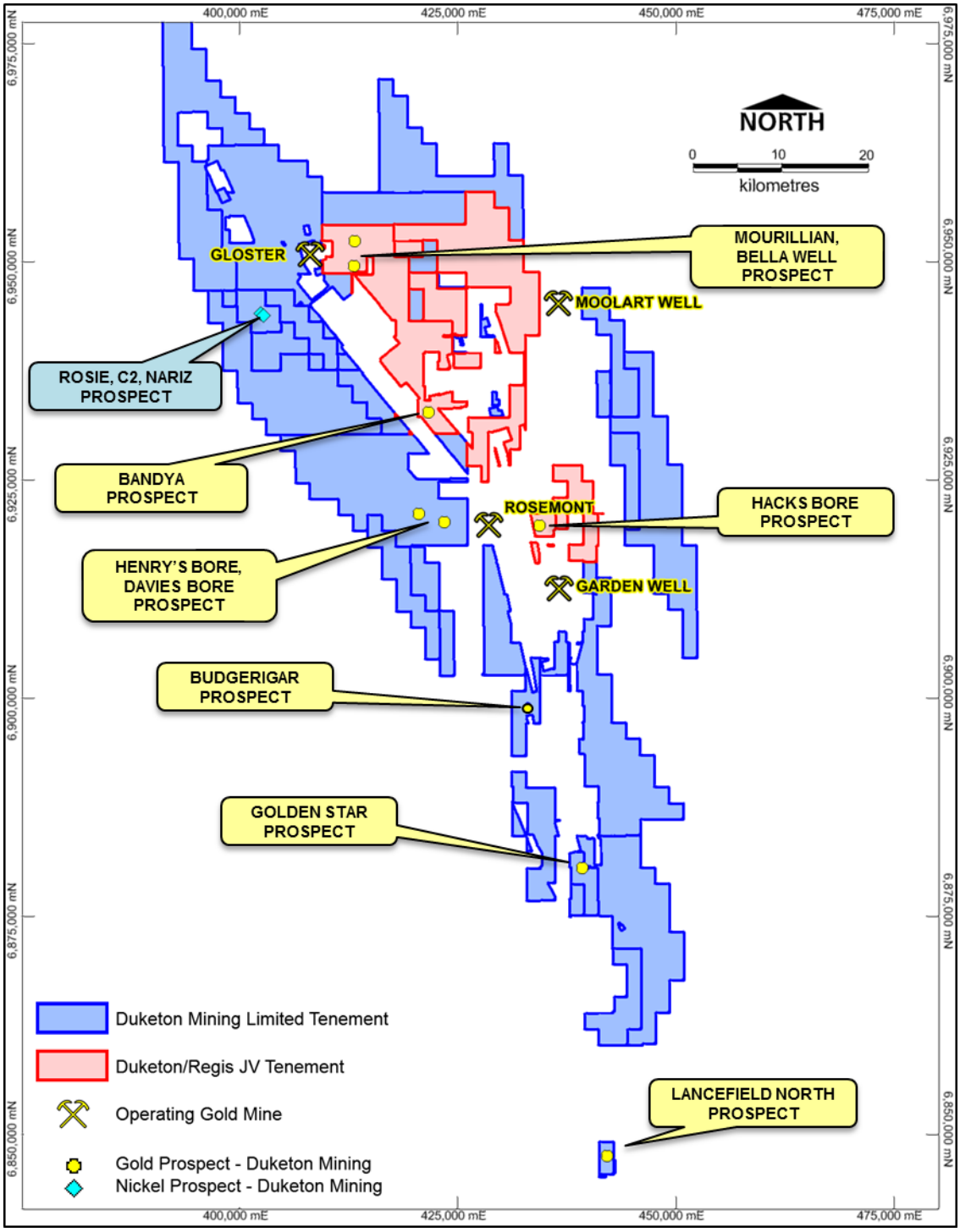

Figure 1. Plan View of the Duketon area showing tenements.

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JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Historic 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.*	• Various drilling methods have been employed by previous workers in the historic data presented, including RAB, Aircore and RC drilling. • Drillholes have been sampled at various intervals which include multi and single metre composites. • The exact sampling methods cannot be determined, with confidence, from the historic data.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Various drilling methods have been employed by previous workers in the historic data presented, including RAB, Aircore and RC drilling.
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.*	• Due to the historic nature of the data, recovery cannot be determined with confidence. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been determined.

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.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not all geological data for all drillholes is available. Where data is available, it has been compiled and entered into the company historic database. The data will be unsuitable for use in a Mineral Resource or more advanced study and is to be used as an exploration aid only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The nature of the sub-sampling for the RAB, aircore and RC chips has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data. • The sample preparation and sample size information is not always available due to the historic nature of the data.
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 of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and it is unlikely to be to the same level as current industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The historic data cannot be verified and it has been collected from publicly available sources.
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.*	• The survey method for collar co-ordinates is not always presented in historic data. Visual checks have been applied where possible using aerial photography and/or Google Earth imagery to locate holes correctly if errors are discovered.
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.*	• Data has been collected at various spacing.
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 historic data is to be used as a guide to future exploration and at face value has been collected in a manner that is sensible with respect to gross geological trends however more detailed interpretation would be required to assess this further.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the historic nature of the data presented, this cannot be determined.
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 as this is publicly available, historic data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement (E38/2976) presented is 100% owned by Duketon Mining Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. • The data presented, however, has not been collected by Duketon Mining Limited and was not collected originally on tenements owned by Duketon Mining Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The data presented was collected by various companies including Sons of Gwalia, Ashton Gold and Sabre Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The anomalies and intersections presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton.

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.*
		• N/A (drillholes not considered material as all aspects of the drillhole cannot be confirmed as they are historic)

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.*	• Results have been presented as collected from historic data sources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 conclusively.
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.*	• The historic data presented is to illustrate trends only and all available data is provided.
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.*	• Further work will include detailed interrogation of historic data and possible follow-up and extension of this work and/or application of trends identified to other sections of the geological regime being investigated.