ASX Announcement **19 April 2018**

Exploration Update – Golden Star and Regional

HIGHLIGHTS

Golden Star (100% DKM)

- Significant results received include:
  - **25m @ 2.5 g/t Au*** incl. **5m @ 10.7g/t Au**
  - **6m @ 6.6 g/t Au** incl. **1m @ 37.7g/t Au**
  - **4m @ 2.7g/t Au**
- Drilling extends **strike length** to **600m**
- High grades - individual assays up to **47.9g/t Au**
- **+50 gram metre** intersections
- Open down dip
- Drilling recommencing in May – focussed on infill drilling

Regional (100% DKM)

- 4,500m program of aircore drilling underway
  - Commonwealth
  - Bella Well
  - Stella Well
- Regional RC drilling commencing June

Duketon Mining Limited ("DKM" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that all outstanding assay results for the Golden Star prospect have been received (see Figure 1 and 2, and Tables 1 and 2). Drilling was focused north and south of a previously delineated strike of 500m (the "Mineralised Zone"). A total of 14 reverse circulation and 2 diamond drill holes were completed at the prospect for 2,945 metres.

Significant intercepts include:

- **25m @ 2.5 g/t Au*** incl. **5m @ 10.7g/t Au**
- **6m @ 6.6 g/t Au**
- **4m @ 2.7g/t Au**

* Denotes composite with >3m dilution

These results show the strike of the mineralised zone is extended to 600m and remains open down dip (see Figure 2). High grades, up to 47.9g/t Au, continue to be intersected as does substantial +50 gram metre intersections. Alteration, sulphides and some quartz veining have been identified north and south of this main zone.

The mineralisation at Golden Star occurs as several stacked lenses within a sequence of foliated sheet like gabbroic intrusive units and is associated with quartz veining and sulphide alteration between two strike parallel shear zones. The prospect is along the same geological trend from the Rosemont Mine (Regis Resources (ASX:RRL)).

Golden Star is located approximately 25km south of Regis Resources Garden Well mine and processing facility (see Figure 1).

RC drilling will recommence at Golden Star in the second half of May and will focus on infill drilling around known mineralisation.

Aircore drilling of regional targets has commenced. The 4,500m program will follow up regolith geochemical anomalies at the Commonwealth, Bella Well and Stella Well prospects (see Figure 1).

RC drilling will also continue across multiple gold prospects in early June.

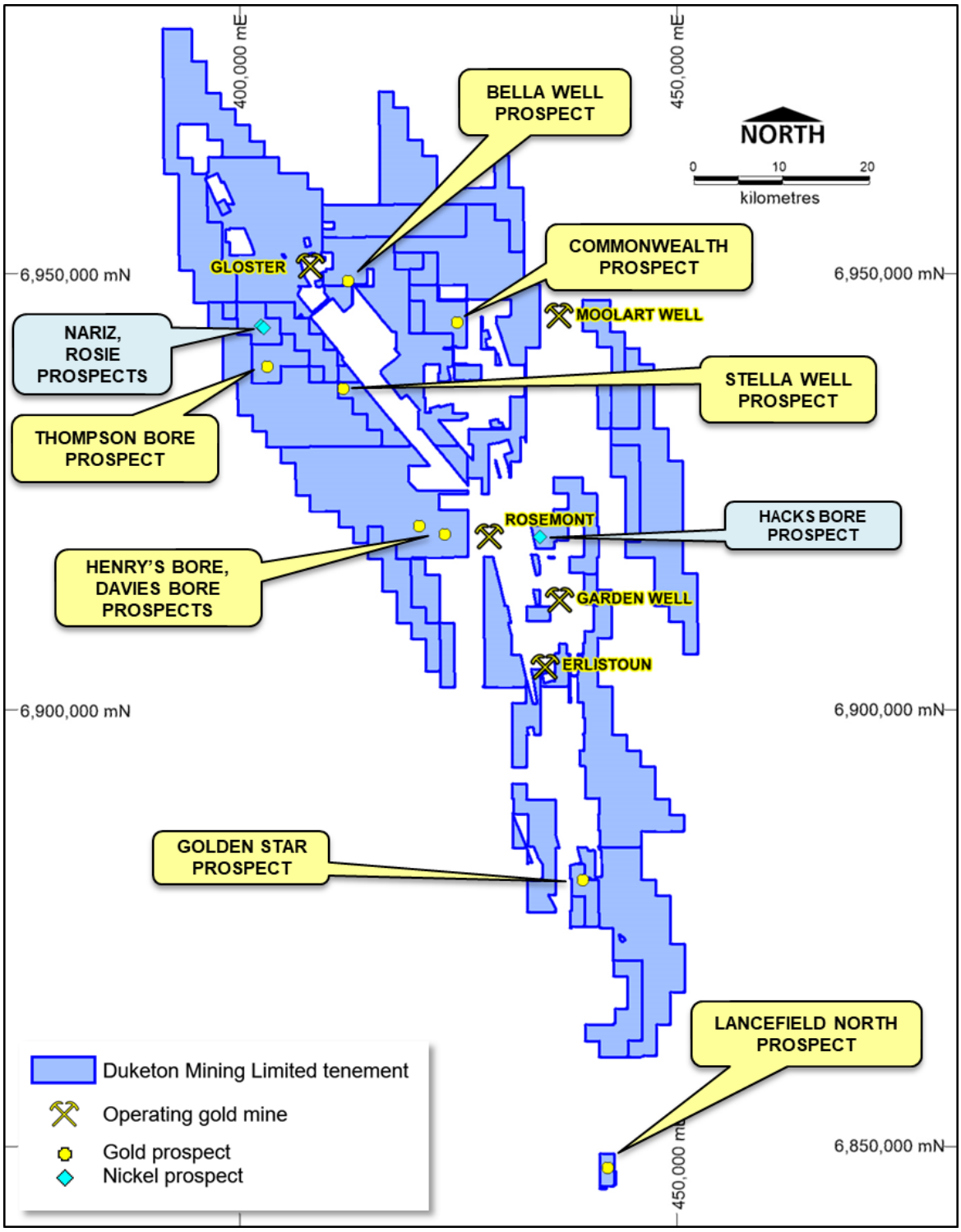

Figure 1: Plan of DKM Tenements

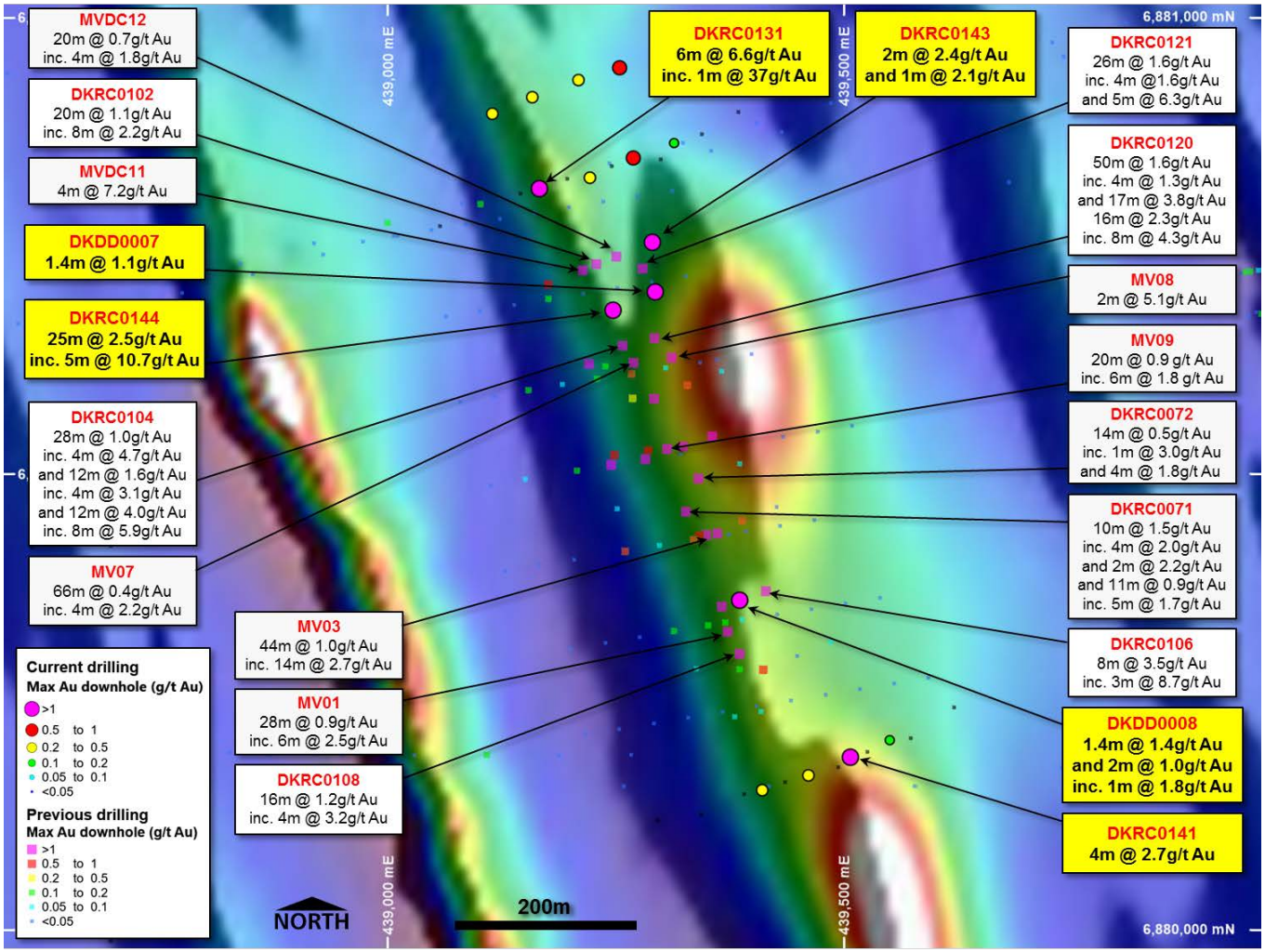

Figure 2: Plan View of Golden Star

Table 1: Significant Intersections for Golden Star (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
DKDD0007	439293	6880701	496	-60	250	200.9	58.5	61.5	3	128	3m @0.1g/t Au
and							66	70	4	452	4m @0.5g/t Au
inc							66	67.4	1.4	1137	**1.4m @1.1g/t Au**
and							78	79.5	1.5	193	1.5m @0.2g/t Au
and							85	94.8	9.8	154	9.8m @0.2g/t Au
and							145	154	9	142	9m @0.1g/t Au
DKDD0008	439386	6880363	502	-60	250	180	42	43	1	129	1m @0.1g/t Au
and							44	45	1	133	1m @0.1g/t Au
and							68	76.2	8.2	355	8.2m @0.4g/t Au
and							72.6	74	1.4	1423	**1.4m @1.4g/t Au**
and							99	100.1	1.1	176	1.1m @0.2g/t Au
and							103	105	2	1035	**2m @1.0g/t Au**
inc							103	104	1	1788	**1m @1.8g/t Au**
and							111	112	1	469	1m @0.5g/t Au
and							114.8	119.8	5	177	5m @0.2g/t Au
and							129.7	132.1	2.4	212	2.4m @0.2g/t Au
and							147.7	148.8	1.1	207	1.1m @0.2g/t Au
and							152.5	155.5	3	179	3m @0.2g/t Au
and							169.5	170.5	1	386	1m @0.4g/t Au
DKRC0131	439166	6880814	491	-60	250	160	16	18	2	105	2m @0.1g/t Au
and							21	27	6	6560	**6m @6.6g/t Au**
inc							21	22	1	37024	**1m @37.0g/t Au**
inc							25	26	1	1163	**1m @1.2g/t Au**
DKRC0132	439221	6880826	491	-60	250	179	28	32	4	214	4m @0.2g/t Au
and							152	154	2	116	2m @0.1g/t Au
DKRC0133	439269	6880847	492	-60	250	220	154	157	3	331	3m @0.3g/t Au
and							195	196	1	197	1m @0.2g/t Au
and							203	204	1	283	1m @0.3g/t Au
DKRC0134	439314	6880864	493	-60	250	183	145	146	1	137	1m @0.1g/t Au
DKRC0135	439158	6880914	491	-60	250	178	113	114	1	290	1m @0.3g/t Au
DKRC0136	439209	6880933	491	-60	250	200	49	50	1	219	1m @0.2g/t Au
and							116	122	6	213	6m @0.2g/t Au
DKRC0137	439254	6880946	492	-60	250	174	99	101	2	168	2m @0.2g/t Au
and							106	107	1	295	1m @0.3g/t Au
and							124	128	4	397	4m @0.4g/t Au
DKRC0138	439114	6880896	490	-60	250	100	39	40	1	282	1m @0.3g/t Au

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
DKRC0139	439410	6880155	500	-60	250	166	74	75	1	106	1m @0.1g/t Au
and							89	90	1	211	1m @0.2g/t Au
DKRC0140	439461	6880171	501	-60	250	178	94	96	2	146	2m @0.1g/t Au
and							111	112	1	390	1m @0.4g/t Au
DKRC0141	439507	6880191	501	-60	250	208	134	136	2	909	2m @0.9g/t Au
and							178	182	4	2675	**4m @2.7g/t Au**
DKRC0142	439550	6880210	200	-60	250	238	178	180	2	157	2m @0.2g/t Au
DKRC0143	439290	6880755	495	-60	250	220	155	170	15	620	15m @0.6g/t Au
inc							162	164	2	2414	**2m @2.4g/t Au**
inc							167	168	1	2085	**1m @2.1g/t Au**
DKRC0144	439247	6880681	494	-60	252	160	28	32	4	284	4m @0.3g/t Au
and							55	67	12	683	12m @0.7g/t Au
inc							59	60	1	3175	**1m @3.2g/t Au**
inc							63	64	1	1361	**1m @1.4g/t Au**
and							70	80	10	5413	**10m @5.4g/t Au**
inc							70	75	5	10661	**5m @10.7g/t Au**
and							132	136	4	436	4m @0.4g/t Au
and							141	145	4	444	4m @0.4g/t Au

Table 2: Significant Intersections for Golden Star (Significant intercepts are >1m @ 0.1g/t Au, maximum internal dilution of 3 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
DKRC0144	439247	6880681	494	-60	250	160	28	32	4	284	4m @0.3g/t Au
and							55	80	25	2498	**25m @2.5g/t Au**
inc							59	64	5	1274	**5m @1.3g/t Au**
inc							70	75	5	10661	**5m @10.7g/t Au**
and							132	136	4	436	4m @0.4g/t Au
and							141	145	4	444	4m @0.4g/t Au

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 – Golden Star – Diamond & 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 composite samples (either 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m samples, approx. 2kg). RC drill chips were sampled by riffle splitting 1 metre calico bag samples off the rig. • Diamond core was drilled triple tube HQ to competent fresh rock and NQ2 to end of hole. • The core was cut in half using a diamond core saw and half core sampled for assay. The core was sampled on geological contacts. Each sample provided between 2.5-3kg of material as an assay sample. The core was cut along a cut line, with the same side sampled to ensure sample is representative. • Certified samples, blanks and field duplicates are inserted every 25th sample. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying.
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. • Diamond drilling using HQ3 (61.1mm) sized core to fresh competent rock then NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core to end of hole. • Core was oriented using a REFLEX ACT orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries qualitatively noted at the time of drilling and recorded in the DKM database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• The cyclone of the drill rig is cleaned at the end of each 6m rod to ensure sample is not "hung-up" and samples are as clean as possible with as little cross contamination as possible. • No relationship between grade and recovery has yet been established. • Core is metre marked and orientated. Run recoveries are recorded in the DKM database. • Triple tube HQ was used to maximise recovery through the weathered zone and ensure a representative sample.
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. • All core is photographed.
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 collect as 1 metre samples from the rig cyclone and cone splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a spear, the spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag to ensure a representative sample is collected. • The core is cut using an automatic core saw, half core is sampled. Where duplicates are taken the sample is quarter core. • Sample condition with respect to moisture content is noted on the geological log. • The entire sample (approx. 2kg) has been dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1 in 25. 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	• Samples were assayed using a Fire Assay 50g charge with AAS finish for Au and a multi-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 34

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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.*	elements. This technique is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • Assays were returned for the following elements: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn. • Certified Reference Material (Standards), blanks and field duplicates were submitted with batches (1 in every 25 samples).
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 has 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. • 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 were collected using a handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51 • Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drillhole) of RC drillholes was measured by the drilling contractors using a Reflex Ez-Gyro tool, for the diamond drillholes a downhole digital camera was used. • 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 stage in the exploration process. • Sample compositing has been applied.
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a*	• The orientation of the geology and mineralization at Golden Star is steeply dipping to the east, striking NNW.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
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 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 tenement (E38/3098) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous drilling at Golden Star was completed by BP Minerals Australia, Ashton Gold and Johnson's Well Mining. • 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 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.*	• Significant intercepts are provided in a table within the text of this announcement.
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 > 0.1 g/t 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').*	• Downhole length is reported for the drillholes, true width is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 may involve drilling of deeper holes around the significant intervals presented and may also include testing along strike and in surrounding areas.