



ASX Release

26 October 2015

September 2015 Quarterly Report

- **Gold joint venture formalised with Regis Resources**
 - **Geochemical soil sampling commenced**
- **Regional drilling intersected gold at Thompson Bore (2m @ 10.4g/t, 4m @ 2.48g/t Au)**
- **Nariz downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) data re-interpreted**
 - **mineralisation remains open**
 - **drilling to commence shortly, once geological interpretation is completed**
- **Targeting on regional nickel and gold opportunities continuing**
- **Cash and liquids as at 30 September 2015 of \$6.0 million**

Duketon Mining Limited (Duketon or the “the Company”) (ASX:DKM) is pleased to present its quarterly report for the period ended 30 September 2015.

Duketon enjoyed a successful quarter which included four key outcomes:

- Gold joint venture formalised with Regis Resources
- Commencement of geochemical sampling over the 4 tenements subject to the gold joint venture with Regis Resources Limited (ASX:RRL)
- Complete re-interpretation of the Nariz DHEM data confirms mineralisation remains open
- Regional drilling intersects gold at Thompson Bore

Duketon is an exploration company focused on the discovery of nickel deposits whilst evaluating other opportunities in the Duketon Greenstone Belt of Western Australia. The Company is currently advancing numerous nickel exploration targets including expanding the Nariz nickel discovery, the Rosie nickel deposit, the C2 nickel deposit and assessing future mining and processing options within the 100% owned Duketon Project. In addition, there remains significant potential for new gold and base metals discoveries given the Company’s substantial ground holding adjacent to Regis Resources Limited (ASX:RRL) in the Duketon Belt, where several multi-million ounce gold deposits have been brought into production.

OPERATIONS

Nariz Nickel Discovery (Nickel)

The first round of drilling at Nariz was completed in January 2015. Assays from the massive sulphide section of the first hole at its Nariz prospect, within the Duketon Project, returned grades of **7.1% nickel, 0.5% copper and 3.8g/t combined platinum and palladium over 5.7m from 438.4 metres** within a broader zone of massive and stringer mineralisation of **9.2m @ 5% nickel, 0.4% copper and 2.4g/t combined platinum and palladium** (refer ASX Announcement 2 December 2014).



During the June 2015 quarter the second round of drilling was completed at Nariz and consisted of eight holes using a combination of reverse circulation and diamond core drilling and was designed to test geological and geophysical targets in the area around the original late-2014 Nariz discovery holes (see Figure 1 and 2). Importantly, six out of the eight holes intersected nickel-copper sulphides with associated elevated platinum and palladium.

Intersections of note from the second drilling campaign include;

- **10.0m @ 0.8% Ni 0.4% Cu and 0.8g/t Pt and Pd;**
- **9.2m @ 0.7% Ni, 0.1% Cu and 0.8g/t Pt and Pd;**
- **7.1m @ 0.7% Ni, 0.1% Cu and 0.6g/t Pt and Pd;**
- **2.1m @ 0.9% Ni, 0.1% Cu and 0.6g/t Pt and Pd.**
(refer ASX Announcement 3 July 2015)

The relevant holes from the second drilling campaign have been DHEM surveyed and the data combined with the historic results. These data have been completely re-interpreted and continue to show that the mineralisation remains open. Re-interpretation of the geology integrated with this geophysics results will be used to determine targets for the next round of drilling at Nariz (see Figure 2).

The high-grade nickel sulphide discovery at Nariz is a major advancement for the Company's nickel exploration strategy in the Duketon Greenstone Belt, of particular importance is the following:

- The Nariz prospect remains open to the east (towards the bulk of the untested and large Bulge Ultramafic Complex), west and down-dip;
- The discoveries to date support the fundamental prospectivity of "The Bulge Ultramafic Complex" and highlight the scope to discover and grow nickel resources at the 100% owned Duketon Project; and
- The Nariz prospect is located approximately 120 metres from the most southerly intersection of nickel-copper mineralisation at Rosie and approximately 2km from C2.

The Company remains excited at the prospect of drilling more holes directly into and along strike from Nariz and is encouraged by the DHEM interpretation and drilling results that indicate the potential for more significant mineralisation in the system.

Joint Venture with Regis Resources Limited (Gold Only)

The formal joint venture documents between DKM and RRL have been executed to bring in to effect the gold only exploration joint venture and associated arrangements as announced to ASX on 14 July 2015.

On ground geochemical sampling has commenced.



The joint venture tenure covers approximately 373 square kilometres and hosts a number of shear zones prospective for gold (see Figure 3). These include the northern strike continuation of the shear zone hosting Regis' Petra gold deposit and part of the shear zone extending north of the Garden Well gold deposit.

The Joint venture is structured as follows;

- RRL can earn a 75% interest on specific project areas upon achieving the following;
 - An up-front initial payment of \$100,000
 - \$1 million minimum expenditure (within the 2 year term)
 - Tenements to be kept in good standing at Regis' expense
 - Confirming to Duketon a decision to mine
- On decision to mine, Duketon may contribute (in respect of its 25% interest) to the mining project, sell its 25% interest for \$850,000 or convert its 25% interest to a 2% net smelter royalty on all gold produced from the mining project
- RRL to fund 100% of the initial \$4 million of capital on each project where Duketon elects to contribute

All non-gold mineral rights remain with Duketon. If Regis does not confirm a decision to mine within 2 years, gold rights revert back to Duketon.

DKM believes that this joint venture is a sensible collaboration in the Duketon district given the proximity of these areas to Regis' Moolart Well gold processing plant and the higher prospectivity of this part of Duketon's extensive tenure holdings for gold rather than nickel. This allows Duketon to continue its focus on its core nickel and gold exploration efforts over 100% owned tenements whilst Regis explores the joint venture area for gold.

Regional Drilling – Thompsons Bore (Gold)

Following a review and re-interpretation of historic data and work completed by DKM since listing, further drilling was planned and completed at Thompsons Bore to investigate open high-grade intersections. A total of seven RC drillholes were completed (two other aircore holes were abandoned due to hard rock conditions) for 439m (468m including the abandoned aircore holes) (Figure 4).

The drilling aimed to investigate the high-grade, quartz vein related mineralisation along strike to the northwest and the up-dip and down-dip potential of the zone first intersected by Wiluna Mines Ltd, followed up by South Boulder Mines Ltd and DKM. Intersections from this previous work included 12m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 35m in hole STBTBAC010, 7m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 18m in hole STBTBAC042 and 5m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 34m in hole DKMRC010.



The new drilling at Thompsons Bore intersected the mineralised quartz vein zones along strike and down-dip of the intervals above but has failed to return results as significant as those from

previous work. Figure 4 shows the maximum gold intervals in key holes from previous workers and also the intervals from the latest round of RC drilling completed by DKM. The best interval returned from the new programme was **2m @ 10.4 g/t Au** (43m – 45m in hole DTBRC002) from quartz veining within a sheared felsic volcanic in a footwall position to the main zone targeted. The best intervals from the main targeted zone were **3m @ 4.9 g/t Au** (23m – 26m in hole DTBAC002, this hole was abandoned in quartz vein material at 26m due to the aircore drilling methods being ineffective, hole DTBRC002 twinned this hole) and **4m @ 2.4 g/t Au** (53m – 57m in hole DTBRC007).

Thompsons Bore remains a complex area with no clear extensions to the high grade pods, however the potential for the system remains open and will be pursued in line with other priorities as exploration progresses on the Duketon Project. .

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z51)	Northing (MGA 94 Z51)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (magnetic °)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppm)
DTBRC001	402998	6939298	500	-60	225	30	9	10	1	4.0*
DTBRC002	403005	6939305	500	-60	225	50	23	26	3	1.0
and							43	45	2	10.4*
DTBRC003	402968	6939326	500	-60	225	40	8	14	6	2.2
DTBRC004	402980	6939339	500	-60	225	70	33	35	2	0.6
DTBRC005	403022	6939350	500	-60	225	93	No Significant Interval			
DTBRC006	402995	6939359	500	-60	225	83	41	42	1	3.0
and							54	55	1	2.0
and							70	71	1	1.3*
DTBRC007	403026	6939323	500	-60	225	73	53	57	4	2.4*
DTBAC001	402997	6939296	500	-60	225	3	No Significant Interval			
DTBAC002	403003	6939308	500	-60	225	26	23	26	3	4.9*

Table 1: Significant intercepts from the new Thompsons Bore drilling programme. Intercepts present are > 1m @ 0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 2m internal dilution.

(Note - * denotes Fire Assay)

Ongoing Strategy

Duketon is now well positioned to drive value from four approaches;

1. Expanding our know nickel deposits through targeted extensions to Rosie, C2 and Nariz on 100% owned DKM tenure,
2. Discovering new nickel deposits through regional work in the Bulge area and other new belts on 100% owned DKM tenure,
3. Discovering new gold deposits on 100% owned DKM tenure, and
4. Joint venturing 4 of our tenements to RRL for gold only on terms favourable to DKM.

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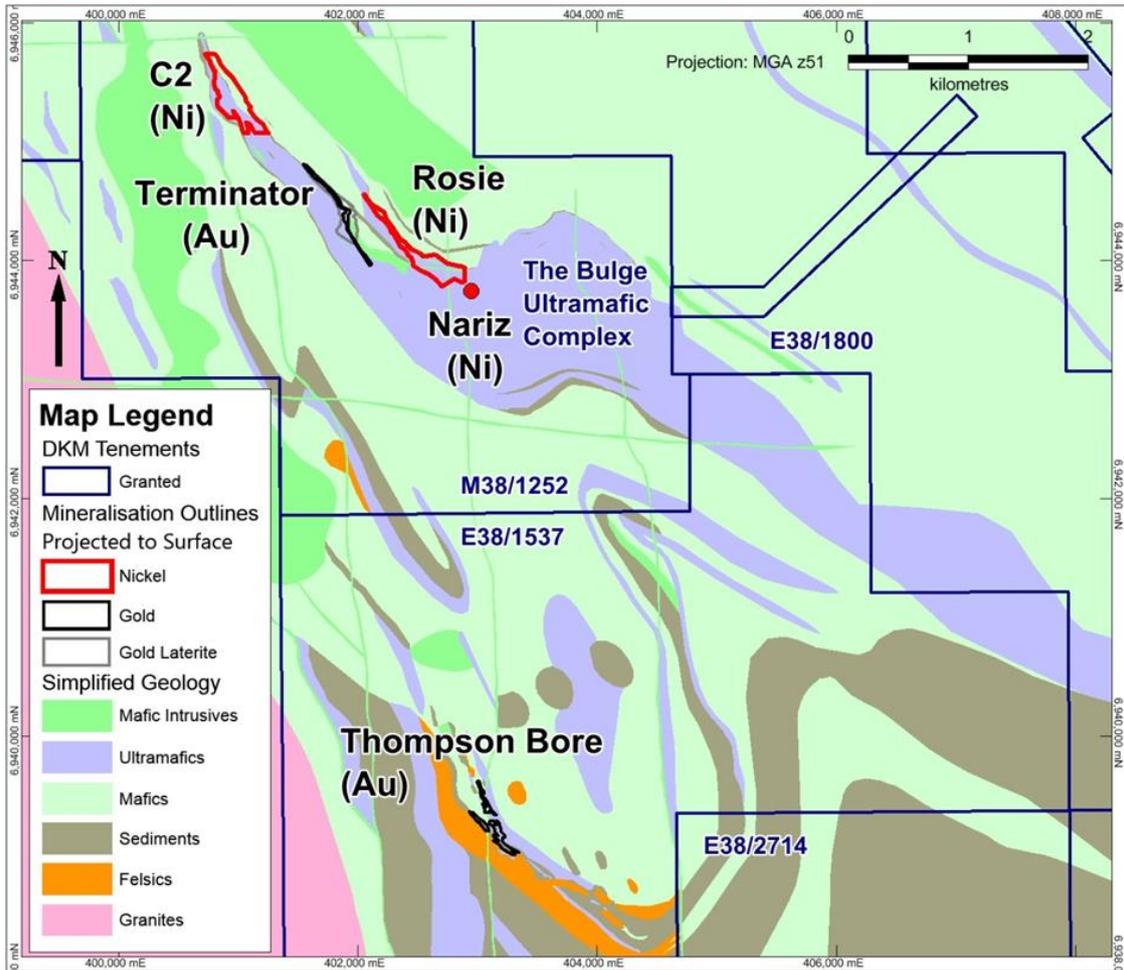


Figure 1: Location Plan of C2, Rosie and Nariz.

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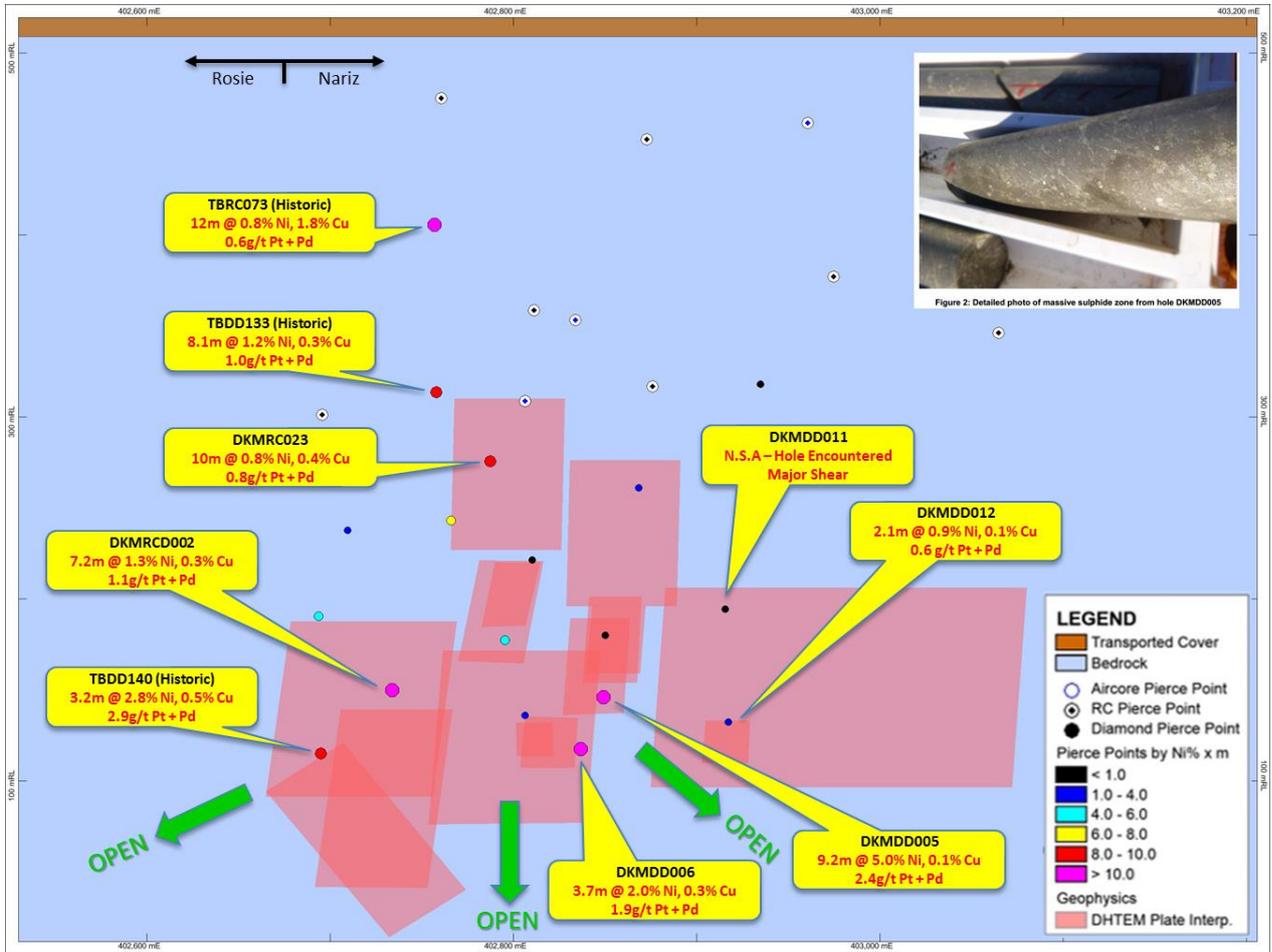


Figure 2: Longsection of Nariz.

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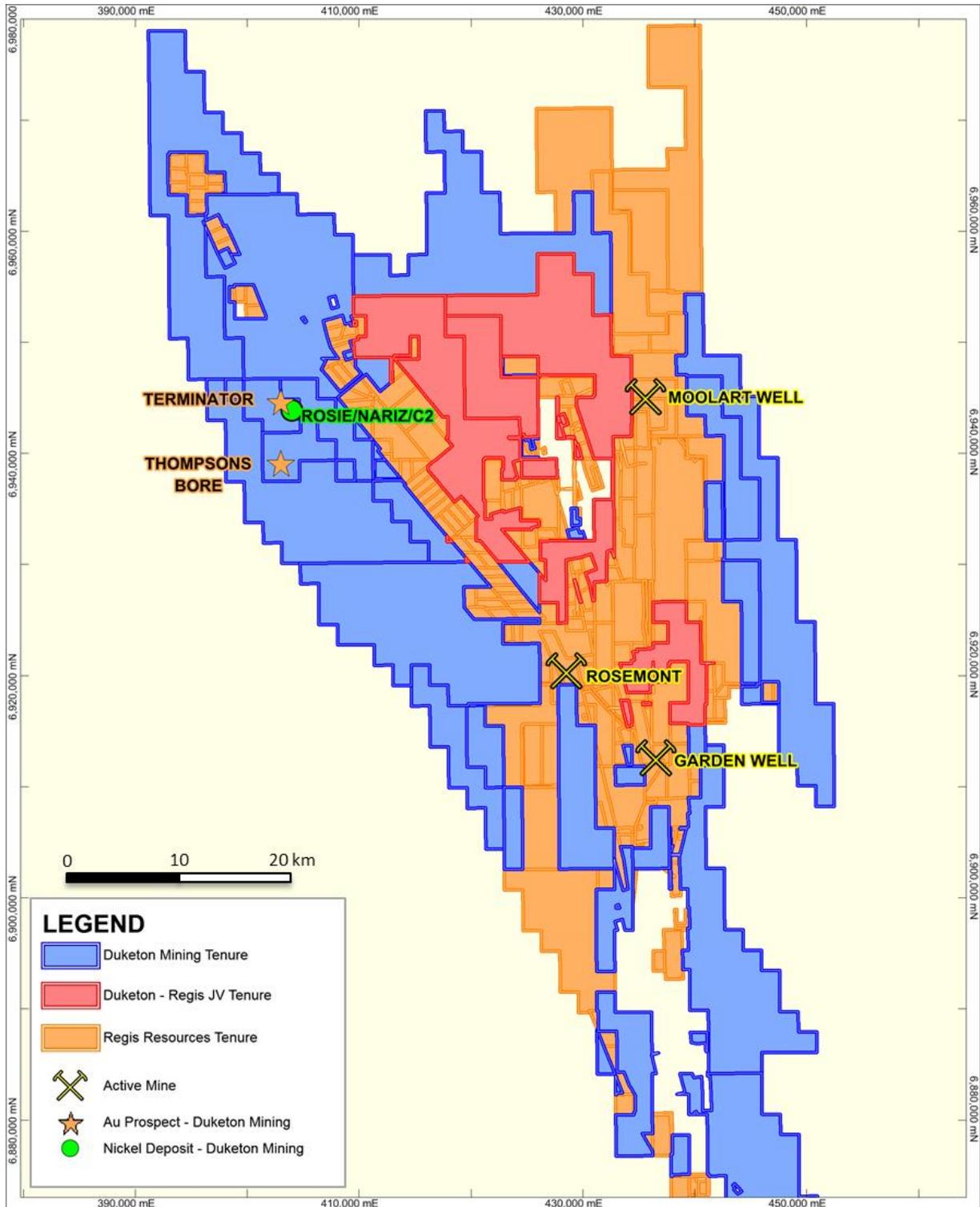


Figure 3: Plan of Duketon Mining and Regis Resources Tenements.

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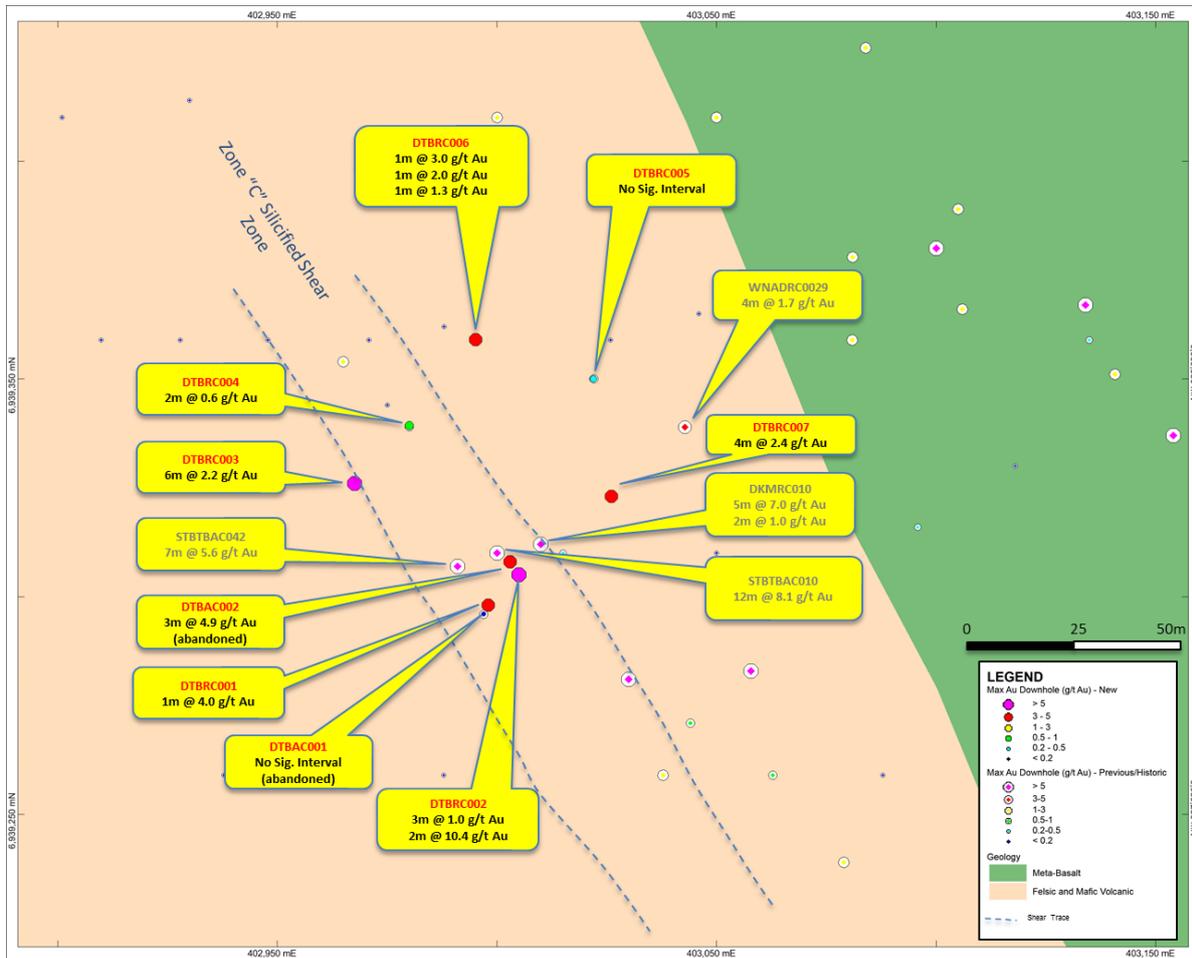


Figure 4: Plan of Thompson Bore Area the subject of the recently completed drilling programme.

Rosie and C2 Mineral Resources (Nickel)

No work was completed at C2 or Rosie this quarter, however they remain one of the company's key resources and when combined the total for the Duketon Project is **71,000 Ni tonnes, 26,000 Cu tonnes and 144,000 oz of Pt and Pd**. The Company's view is that there is significant scope to grow nickel and copper resources at C2 and Rosie.

Regional Exploration

Regional exploration has been ongoing throughout the quarter. Multiple new targets in both nickel and gold have been generated creating a significant and robust pipeline of organic opportunities.

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CORPORATE

At 30 September 2015 Duketon had approximately A\$6.0M available from cash reserves of A\$4.8M and a liquids position of circa A\$1.2 million.

For further enquiries, please contact:

Investors:

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Competent Persons

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

The information in the announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for Rosie is extracted from the report entitled "Duketon Mining Prospectus" dated 19 June 2014 and is available to view on the Company's website (www.duketonmining.com.au). The information in the announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for C2 is extracted from ASX announcement 29 January 2015. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 announcement.



Appendix 1. Summary of Mining Tenements

As at 30 September 2015 the Company had an interest in the following tenements:

Project Name	Tenement Number	Status	Interest
Duketon	E38/1537	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/1800	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2231	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2661	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2666	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2699	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2714	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2717	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2737	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2738	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2781	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2805	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2811	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2819	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2834	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2866	Granted	100%
Diorite Hill	E38/2891	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2892	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2898	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2916	Granted	100%
Duketon	E382919	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2960	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2976	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/2983	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3002	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3004	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3011	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3012	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3017	Pending	100%
Duketon	E38/3022	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3026	Granted	100%
Duketon	E38/3061	Pending	100%
Duketon	E38/3083	Pending	100%
Duketon	E38/3085	Pending	100%
Duketon	L38/174	Granted	100%
Duketon	M38/330	Granted	100%
Duketon	M38/1252	Granted	100%

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Project Name	Tenement Number	Status	Interest
Duketon	P38/3893	Granted	100%
Duketon	P38/3984	Granted	100%
Duketon	P38/4028	Granted	100%
Duketon	P38/4033	Granted	100%
Duketon	P38/4034	Granted	100%
Duketon	P38/4092	Granted	100%
Western Shaw	E45/2768	Granted	100% Tin Only
Duketon	E38/3083	Acquired	100%
Duketon	E38/3085	Acquired	100%

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Appendix 2 JORC Table 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Duketon Project
JORC Table 1 – Thompsons Bore RC

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at the rig in 1 metre intervals via cone splitter except in some areas of known “waste” where 4m composite samples were collected by scooping material from the bulk reject sample retained in green bags at the drill site. • RC chips undergo a mass decrease through cone splitting to approximately 3kg. Splitter is levelled at the beginning of each hole • Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying. • Approximately 2kg of sample was collected. This sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm then a 10g sub-sample digested via aqua-regia followed with assay by ICP-OES or ICP-MS methods.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling collected using a face sampling hammer and 127mm (5”) bit.

Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recoveries qualitatively noted at the time of drilling and recorded in the DKM database. • RC Drilling: sample splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure no sample hang-ups have occurred. Sample bag weights are recorded and in general should be approximately 3kg. • Wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present. • No relationship between grade and recovery has yet been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at the rig in 1 metre intervals via cone splitter. Some samples were collected as 4m composites through zones of known “waste” material. • 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 or ICP-OES for gold and a suite of pathfinder elements. Where gold levels were over range for the ICP-MS technique or where samples were considered by the geologist in charge of the drilling considered the potential for the samples to be over range, a separate sample from the pulverised pulp was analysed using a 25g fire assay. • No field duplicates have been processed as yet. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were assayed using an ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish after being digested with aqua-regia (industry standard technique for low level Au in surface samples) or samples were fire assayed with an AAS finish. An aqua-regia digest is considered a partial digest technique however in weathered samples it is considered to approximate a total digest assay. Fire assay is considered a total digest technique. • Assays were returned for the following elements: Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Sb, Bi, W, Te and Mo. • Laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates were reported. The results reported for are all within tolerable limits. Where gold levels were over range or where samples were considered by the geologist in charge of the drilling considered the potential for the samples to be over range for the ICP-MS technique, a separate sample from the pulverised pulp was analysed using a 25g fire assay.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data have been checked internally for correctness by senior DKM geological and corporate staff. • All data is collected on paper and entered into excel spreadsheets before being uploaded in to the DKM Datashed Database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All location points were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines are spaced at approximately 20m. • Hole spacing is appropriate for the purpose of the drilling programme undertaken. • Sample compositing has been applied only in areas of known “waste” material.
Orientation of data in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillholes were completed at approximately right angles to the interpreted orientation of mineralized structures at Thompson Bore to

relation to geological structure	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>achieve as best as possible an unbiased sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thompson Bore is located on a granted exploration tenement E38/1537 and is 100% owned by Duketon Mining Limited and is in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cominco explored the area for nickel in 1966 and found nickel sulphide veinlets in ultrabasic rocks and gossanous material. INSEL explored the area between 1969 and 1973 later followed by Kennecott and Shell Minerals between 1973 and 1974 who identified high magnesium (+34%MgO) and low aluminum dunites. South Boulder Mines further delineated the Thompson Bore area following up preliminary work by Wiluna Mines.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thompson Bore mineralisation is typical, quartz vein hosted, shear related Archaean gold mineralisation of the Yilgarn Province.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See appendix to the release.
Data aggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) for both

methods	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>aqua-regia and fire assayed samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate sample assays calculated using a length weighted average Significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 1m @ 0.5 g/t with less than 2m internal dilution gold using a low-cut of 0.5 g/t Au. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling occurred at approximately right angles to the interpreted strike of the targeted zone at Thompson Bore. The dip of the mineralised zone at Thompson bore is approximately 60° – 80° to the northeast and as such mineralised intersections can be taken as approximately true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the release text.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be dependent upon other exploration priorities for DKM.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

Duketon Mining Limited

ABN

76 159 084 107

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(542)	(542)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(167)	(167)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	36	36
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
Net Operating Cash Flows	(673)	(673)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	100	100
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
Net investing cash flows	100	100
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(573)	(573)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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Appendix 5B**Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report**

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(573)	(573)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(573)	(573)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	5,360	5,360
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	4,787*	4,787*

* Excludes 30 September 2015 market value of listed equity investments of \$1,213,170.

Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	84
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Item 1.23 includes aggregate amounts paid to directors including salary, directors' fees, consulting fees and superannuation.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

--

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

--

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	Nil	Nil
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	Nil	Nil

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Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		\$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	350
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	150
Total		500

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.

	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	174	427
5.2 Deposits at call	4,613	4,933
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	4,787	5,360

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E38/3083 E38/3085	Nil Nil	100% 100%

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference +securities				
7.2 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 +Ordinary securities	82,524,812	77,392,046		
7.4 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5 +Convertible debt securities				
7.6 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options (<i>description and conversion factor</i>)			<i>Exercise price</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
	3,000,000	-	20 cents	31 March 2019
	15,000,000	-	20 cents	1 August 2019
	2,250,000	-	20.2 cents	18 November 2019
	1,500,000	-	25 cents	31 March 2019
	300,000	-	30 cents	31 January 2018
	1,000,000	-	30 cents	31 March 2019
	3,000,000	-	35 cents	4 August 2017
	1,550,000	-	35 cents	31 March 2019
	8,250,000	-	35 cents	14 May 2019
7.8 Issued during quarter				
7.9 Exercised during quarter				
7.10 Expired/cancelled during quarter				
7.11 Debentures (totals only)				
7.12 Unsecured notes (totals only)				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does ~~does not~~* (*delete one*) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:

Date: 26 October 2015

(Company secretary)

Print name:

Dennis Wilkins

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

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