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26 October 2026

HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT BARLEE

HIGHLIGHTS

- All assay results received from the recent 2,150m RC drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Barlee Gold Project.

- Significant gold mineralisation intersected at the Astro Prospect, including:
  - **15m @ 1.62g/t Au from 154m, including 1m @ 20.16g/t Au**
  - **8m @ 2.60g/t Au from 50m, including 4m @ 4.50g/t Au**
  - **4m @ 1.01g/t Au from 32m, including 1m @ 3.08g/t Au**
  - **15m @ 0.77g/t Au from 76m, including 4m @ 1.97g/t Au**
  - **3m @ 1.47g/t Au from 101m**
  - **2m @ 1.54g/t Au from 87m**

- High-grade gold intersection of **20.16g/t Au** at a vertical depth of approximately 130m, representing the highest-grade result from Duketon's drilling programs at Barlee.
- Astro mineralisation intersected over a **strike extent exceeding 450m**, within a broader **1,800m gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly** identified by UltraFine+® (UFF) sampling.
- Follow-up RC drilling planned for November 2026 to test extensions to mineralisation at Astro and Gromit and complete outstanding drilling at Odie.
- UFF soil geochemical sampling across E77/3160 is complete, with assay results pending.

Duketon Mining Limited (ASX:**DKM)** ('**Duketon**' or the '**Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Company's 100% owned Barlee Gold Project (**Project**).

RC Drilling

All assay results have been received from the recent RC drilling program, which comprised 17 drillholes for a total of 2,150m at the Gromit and Astro Prospects. The program was designed to follow up previously reported gold mineralisation and further assess the potential of these early-stage prospects.

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Managing Director Stuart Fogarty commented *"The latest results from Astro are encouraging and reinforce our confidence in the high-grade exploration potential of the Barlee Gold Project. The intersection of 20.16g/t gold, within a broader 15-metre mineralised interval, is particularly exciting and demonstrates the potential for high-grade gold mineralisation at depth.*

Importantly, drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation over a strike extent exceeding 450 metres, within a much larger 1.8-kilometre gold-in-soil anomaly. This presents a compelling opportunity to grow the mineralised footprint, with significant areas of the broader geochemical anomaly still to be systematically tested.

With further RC drilling planned for November and additional geochemical results pending, we are excited about the opportunity to build on these results, identify further high-priority targets and unlock the considerable exploration potential of the Barlee Gold Project."

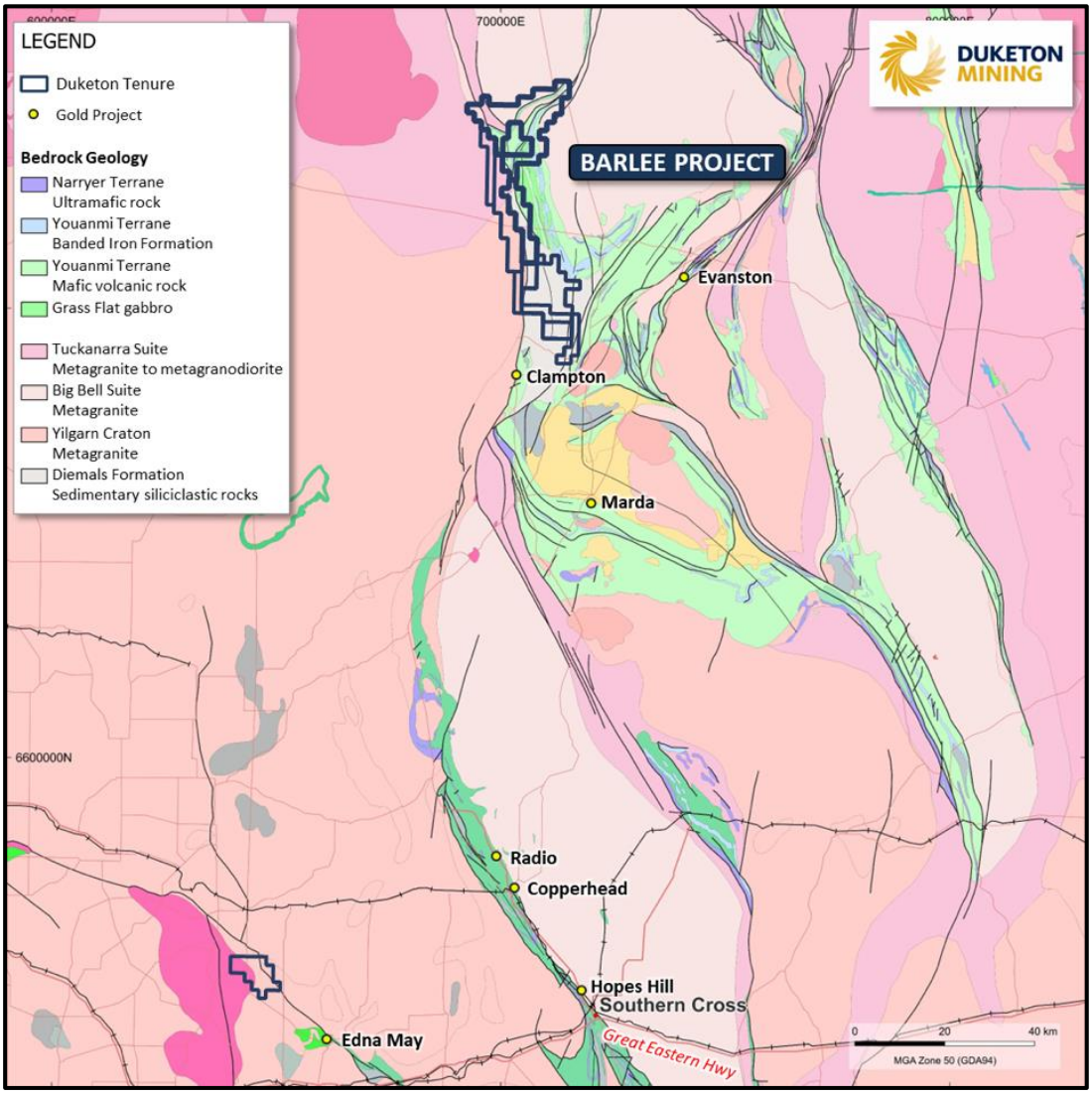


Figure 1. Barlee Project location

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Astro

The Astro Prospect lies within the Project, located approximately 200km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia. The recently completed drilling at Astro returned significant gold intersections extending the known mineralised zone over a strike extent **exceeding 450m**. Results included:

- **15m @ 1.62g/t Au from 154m, including 1m @ 20.16g/t Au**
- **8m @ 2.60g/t Au from 50m, including 4m @ 4.50g/t Au**
- **4m @ 1.01g/t Au from 32m, including 1m @ 3.08g/t Au**
- **15m @ 0.77g/t Au from 76m, including 4m @ 1.97g/t Au**
- **3m @ 1.47g/t Au from 101m**
- **2m @ 1.54g/t Au from 87m**

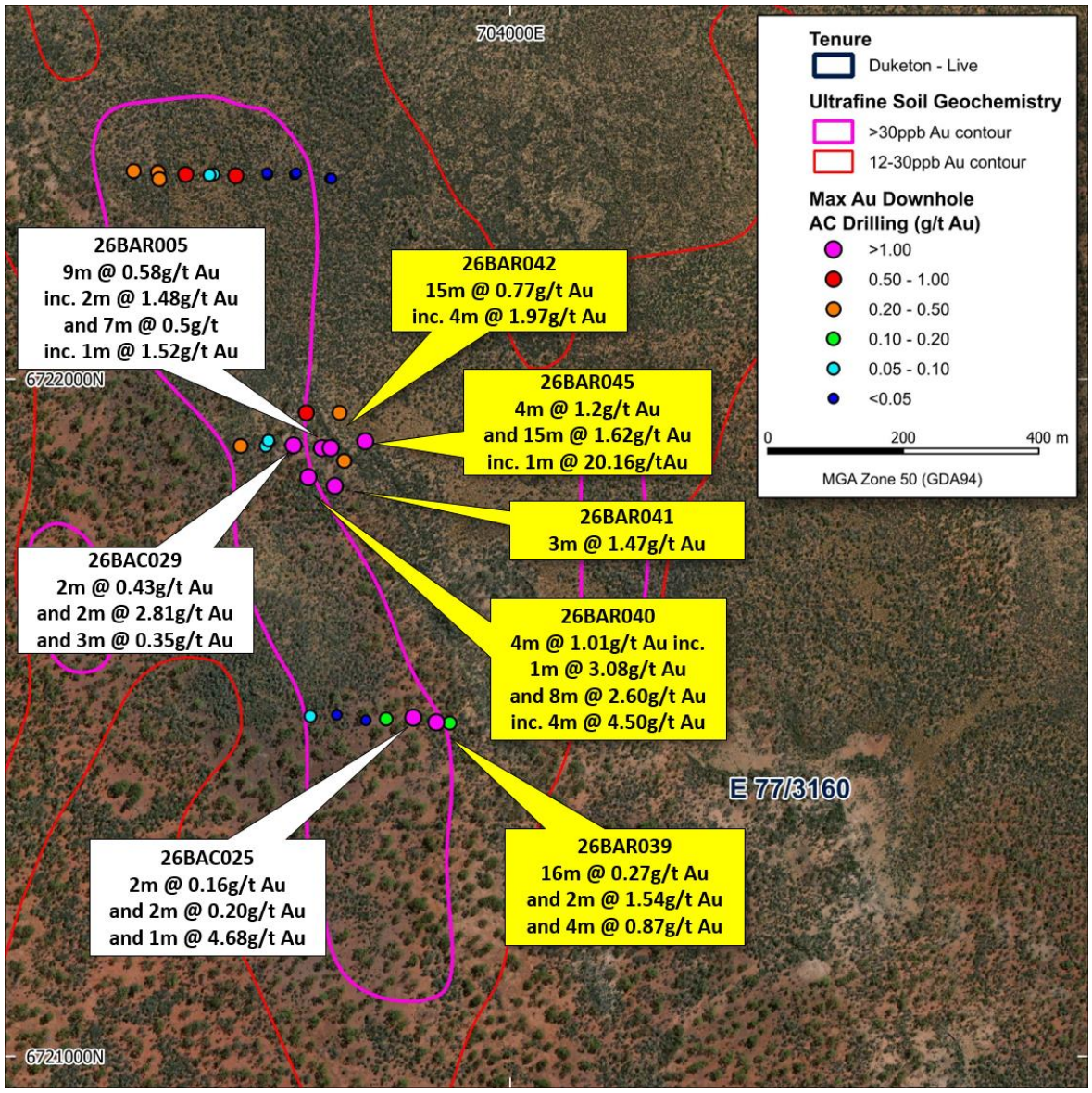


Figure 2. Astro Plan

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These results build on previously reported intersections, including **9m @ 0.58g/t Au including 2m @ 1.48g/t Au and 1m @ 4.68g/t Au** at the end of hole. These earlier intersections were reported on drill lines approximately 400m apart, highlighting the potential for mineralisation to extend between and beyond the previously tested areas.

The highest-grade result from the recent program was **1m @ 20.16g/t Au**, within a broader intersection of **15m @ 1.62g/t Au from 154m**, at a vertical depth of approximately 130m. This result demonstrates the potential for higher-grade gold mineralisation at depth and provides an important target for follow-up drilling.

The Astro intersections lie within the broader 1,800m gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly defined by UFF sampling (see ASX announcement 8 October 2025). The combination of significant drilling results and the extensive geochemical footprint, highlights the potential for further discoveries along strike and at depth.

Gromit

RC drilling was also completed at the Gromit Prospect and further gold mineralisation was identified. Results include:

- **16m @ 0.41g/t Au from 8m**
- **8m @ 0.39g/t Au from 32m**
- **8m @ 0.32g/t Au from 8m**
- **6m @ 0.29g/t Au from 50m**
- **16m @ 0.21g/t Au from 34m**

Further geological interpretation and evaluation of the assay results are required to better understand the controls on mineralisation and determine the most effective approach for follow-up exploration at Gromit.

Geochemical Sampling

The UFF soil geochemical sampling program across tenement E77/3160 is now complete. Assay results are pending and will be evaluated to identify additional targets for follow-up exploration. The results will be reported to the market once received and interpreted.

Next Steps

- Complete follow-up RC drilling at Astro and Gromit and outstanding drilling at Odie, with a program scheduled for November 2026.
- Submit selected resplit samples for further analysis to refine the interpretation of gold mineralisation.
- Receive and interpret UFF soil geochemical assays from E77/3160 to define additional drill targets.
- Integrate drilling and geochemical results to prioritise future exploration across the Project.

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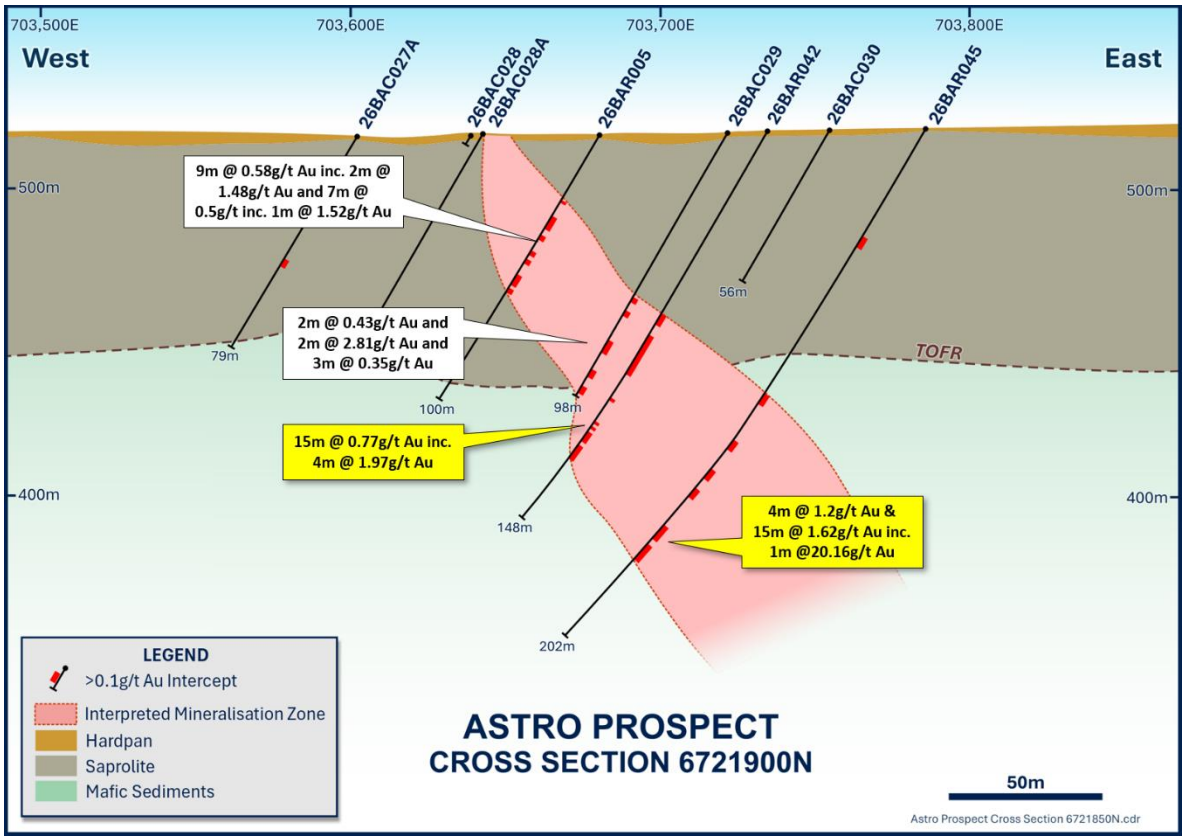


Figure 3. Astro Cross Section 6721900N

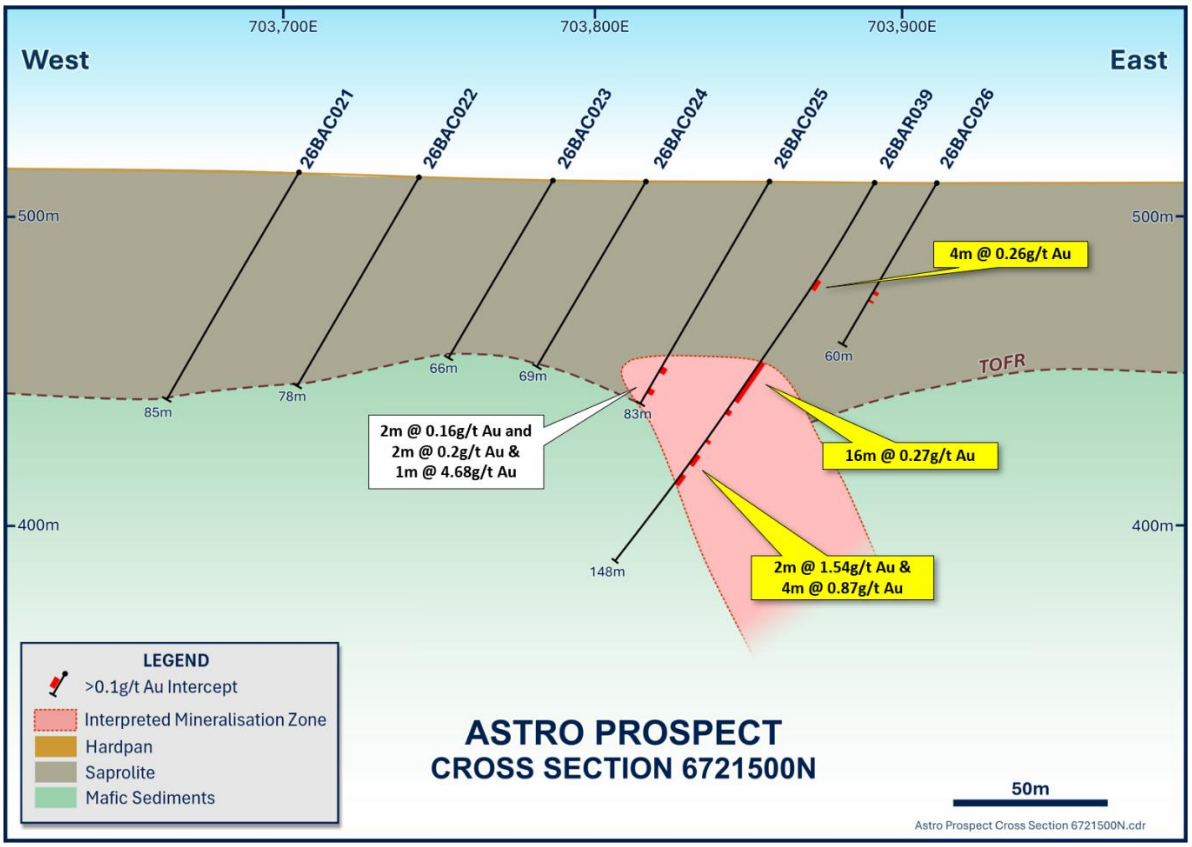


Figure 4. Astro Cross Section 6721500N

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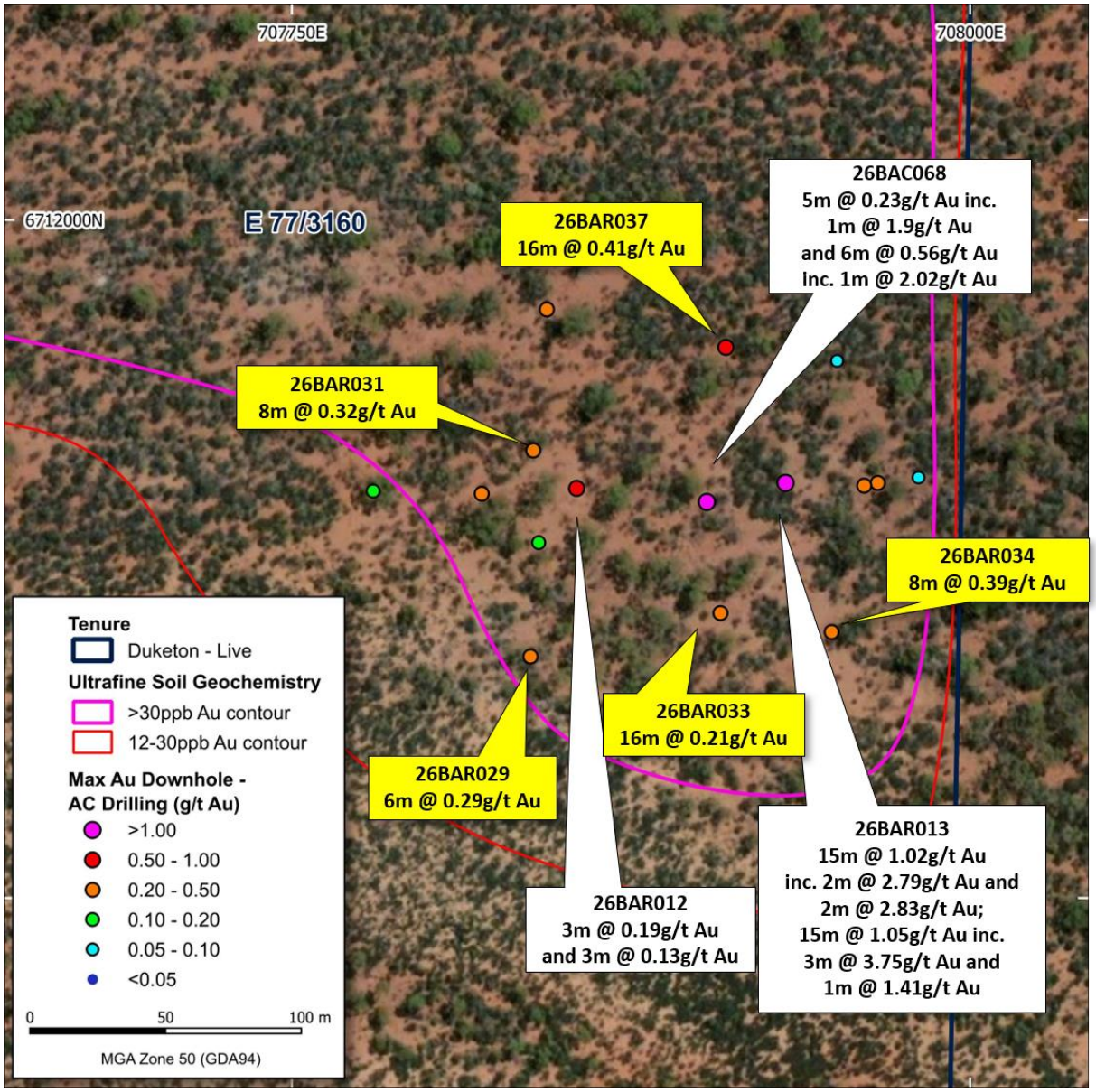


Figure 5. Gromit Plan

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Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts

Significant intercepts are >1m @ 0.1g/t Au, maximum internal dilution of 2 metres. Intersections are downhole widths.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Significant Intercept
26BAR029	50	56	6	292	6m @ 0.29g/t Au
and	68	72	4	161	4m @ 0.16g/t Au
and	75	82	7	132	7m @ 0.13g/t Au
26BAR030	30	38	8	132	8m @ 0.13g/t Au
and	50	58	8	115	8m @ 0.11g/t Au
and	67	71	4	158	4m @ 0.16g/t Au
26BAR031	0	4	4	122	4m @ 0.12g/t Au
and	8	16	8	324	8m @ 0.32g/t Au
and	36	40	4	189	4m @ 0.19g/t Au
26BAR032	28	36	8	178	8m @ 0.18g/t Au
26BAR033	12	16	4	113	4m @ 0.11g/t Au
and	34	50	16	208	16m @ 0.21g/t Au
and	53	63	10	173	10m @ 0.17g/t Au
26BAR034	32	40	8	388	8m @ 0.39g/t Au
and	52	56	4	179	4m @ 0.18g/t Au
and	72	76	4	156	4m @ 0.16g/t Au
26BAR035	0	1	1	168	1m @ 0.17g/t Au
and	30	33	3	165	3m @ 0.16g/t Au
26BAR036	0	1	1	138	1m @ 0.14g/t Au
and	20	22	2	142	2m @ 0.14g/t Au
and	26	27	1	144	1m @ 0.14g/t Au
and	30	31	1	108	1m @ 0.11g/t Au
and	34	35	1	258	1m @ 0.26g/t Au
and	113	114	1	152	1m @ 0.15g/t Au
and	144	148	4	112	4m @ 0.11g/t Au
26BAR037	8	24	16	411	16m @ 0.41g/t Au
26BAR039	36	40	4	264	4m @ 0.26g/t Au
and	68	84	16	270	16m @ 0.27g/t Au
and	87	89	2	1543	**2m @ 1.54g/t Au**
and	99	100	1	929	1m @ 0.93g/t Au
and	105	109	4	870	4m @ 0.87g/t Au
and	113	117	4	352	4m @ 0.35g/t Au
26BAR040	28	48	20	586	20m @ 0.59g/t Au
inc.	32	36	4	1006	**4m @ 1.01g/t Au**
and	46	47	1	3082	**1m @ 3.08g/t Au**
and	50	58	8	2604	**8m @ 2.6g/t Au**
inc.	54	58	4	4505	**4m @ 4.5g/t Au**
and	81	82	1	129	1m @ 0.13g/t Au
26BAR041	48	56	8	591	8m @ 0.59g/t Au

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Significant Intercept
and	79	94	15	310	15m @ 0.31g/t Au
and	98	104	6	820	6m @ 0.82g/t Au
inc.	101	104	3	1469	**3m @ 1.47g/t Au**
26BAR042	68	72	4	206	4m @ 0.21g/t Au
and	76	91	15	770	15m @ 0.77g/t Au
inc.	83	87	4	1971	**4m @ 1.97g/t Au**
and	100	101	1	121	1m @ 0.12g/t Au
and	109	117	8	124	8m @ 0.12g/t Au
and	118	124	6	184	6m @ 0.18g/t Au
26BAR043	48	52	4	198	4m @ 0.2g/t Au
and	56	60	4	232	4m @ 0.23g/t Au
and	68	77	9	349	9m @ 0.35g/t Au
and	80	84	4	130	4m @ 0.13g/t Au
and	90	93	3	209	3m @ 0.21g/t Au
and	99	112	13	356	13m @ 0.36g/t Au
26BAR044	95	103	8	220	8m @ 0.22g/t Au
26BAR045	40	44	4	184	4m @ 0.18g/t Au
and	100	104	4	708	4m @ 0.71g/t Au
and	118	122	4	189	4m @ 0.19g/t Au
and	130	134	4	177	4m @ 0.18g/t Au
and	138	142	4	1197	**4m @ 1.2g/t Au**
and	154	169	15	1625	**15m @ 1.62g/t Au**
inc.	158	159	1	20157	**1m @ 20.16g/t Au**

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Table 2: Drill Collars Barlee

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting (MGA 94 Z50)	Northing (MGA 94 Z50)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)
26BAR029	GROMIT	RC	707838	6711839	516	-60	180	100
26BAR030	GROMIT	RC	707841	6711881	516.1	-60	180	106
26BAR031	GROMIT	RC	707839	6711915	514.9	-60	180	106
26BAR032	GROMIT	RC	707844	6711967	513.1	-60	180	106
26BAR033	GROMIT	RC	707908	6711855	513.8	-60	270	100
26BAR034	GROMIT	RC	707949	6711848	512.9	-60	270	106
26BAR035	GROMIT	RC	707966	6711903	507.8	-60	270	148
26BAR036	GROMIT	RC	707961	6711902	507.9	-60	270	148
26BAR037	GROMIT	RC	707910	6711953	514.5	-60	270	118
26BAR038	GROMIT	RC	707951	6711948	512.7	-60	270	106
26BAR039	ASTRO	RC	703891	6721493	510.9	-60	270	148
26BAR040	ASTRO	RC	703702	6721855	517.3	-60	270	118
26BAR041	ASTRO	RC	703741	6721842	518.1	-60	270	148
26BAR042	ASTRO	RC	703735	6721898	518	-60	270	148
26BAR043	ASTRO	RC	703699	6721950	518.6	-60	270	118
26BAR044	ASTRO	RC	703748	6721950	519.8	-60	270	120
26BAR045	ASTRO	RC	703786	6721908	518.9	-60	270	202

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Duketon Mining Limited.

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Competent Person Statement:
The information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on historical and current information compiled by Ms Kirsty Culver, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of Duketon Mining Limited. Ms Culver has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Ms Culver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Validity of Referenced Results
The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results have been extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Barlee 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 from the rig cyclone and cone splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a spear. Sample size is approximately 2kg. • Certified standards, blanks and field duplicates are routinely added to every batch of samples. • Zones of interest determined qualitatively by geological logging.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was undertaken using a DRA600 RC Drill Rig. • RC drilling used a 5.5-inch face sampling hammer.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries qualitatively noted at the time of drilling and recorded in the DKM database. • The cyclone of the drill rig is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure sample is not "hung-up" and samples are as clean as possible with as little cross contamination as possible.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All samples were logged to a level of detail to support future use in a mineral resource calculation should it be required. • Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation. • Quantitative: Vein percentage, sulphide percentage. • All holes are logged for their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill chips were collected as 1 metre samples from the rig cyclone and cone splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a spear. • Sample condition with respect to moisture content is noted on the geological log. • The entire sample (approx. 2kg) has been dried, pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Standards, duplicates and blanks are routinely added to every batch. Additionally, the laboratory inserts lab blanks, standards and duplicates which are reported in the laboratory assay file.
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*	• RC samples are analysed by a 50g Fire Assay charge with OES finish for Au and 4 acid ICP-OES for 33 elements. • These techniques are industry standard for gold and are considered appropriate. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) were submitted with batches.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All data is checked internally for correctness by senior DKM geological and corporate staff. • All data is collected via Ocris software and uploaded into the DKM Datashed Database. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All location points are collected using a handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 50. • A topographic surface has been created from airborne geophysical data. Drillholes have been corrected to this surface. • Downhole surveying (azimuth and dip of the drillhole) of RC drillholes was measured by the drilling contractors using a Reflex EZ (north seeking) Gyro tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes at Barlee Project are drilled at various spacing. • Hole spacing is appropriate for drilling at this early stage. • 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*	• The orientation of the major structures is approximately 330 degrees. Drillhole dip and azimuth provided in collar table.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to the freight yard in Southern Cross. The bags are delivered directly to Intertek in Maddington, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenements (E77/2717 and E77/3160) 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 work by various companies including Twenty Seven Co, Savage Resources Limited, Polaris Metals NL, Anglo Australian Resources, Helix Resources, Beacon Minerals Ltd, WMC Corporation, Oxiana Limited, FYI Resources, Tanami Exploration NL, Rox Resources, MPI and North Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Typical Archean gold quartz vein mineralisation within greenstone rocks.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	• A table of drill collar locations is provided in the body of the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 with no greater than 2m of internal dilution. • 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.
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 and a table of significant intercepts are reported in the release text.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• Refer to document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A discussion of further work is contained within the body to this ASX release.

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