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19 November 2026

BARLEE EXPLORATION UPDATE

STRONG GOLD IN SOIL ANOMALIES NORTH OF ASTRO

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final soil geochemistry results received, first pass coverage of tenement E77/3160 now complete
- **Single large anomaly identified up to 3.8km long by 1.0km wide** (+30ppb Au with high grade core of +90ppb Au) with a maximum individual result of **205ppb Au**.
- Footprint of anomaly is crosscut by an east west striking mafic dyke on one line.
- System is **open to the north.**
- No drilling in area pointing to **elevated potential for discovery**
- **Largest single anomaly** generated to date across Barlee Project
- Ultrafine™ (UFF) sampling method proven effective – drilling of prospects previously identified via UFF **intersected gold, including Astro Prospect** (1800m x 800m anomaly with maximum gold of 204ppb)
- Significant drill intercepts at the Astro Prospect 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**
- Infill soil geochemistry planned to commence imminently to further refine anomalies and extend to the north
- A total of 1210 samples collected and assayed using the UFF method
- Tenure to the south in application (+100% increase in tenure), once granted will be covered with UFF soil geochemistry

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).**

The Company has completed first-pass UltraFine™ (UFF) soil geochemical coverage across the entirety of tenement E77/3160 at the Project, approximately 200km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia's Mid-West. The program has defined **a substantial gold-in-soil**

anomaly above 30ppb Au with a high grade core of +90ppb Au covering an area of **3.8km long by up to 1km wide**, with a maximum individual result of **205ppb Au**. One line of the anomaly is masked by an east west striking mafic dyke. The anomaly lies along strike to the north of the Astro Prospect and represents the **largest coherent gold anomaly generated at Barlee to date**. No drilling has been conducted within proximity to these anomalies and provides a potential opportunity for discovery.

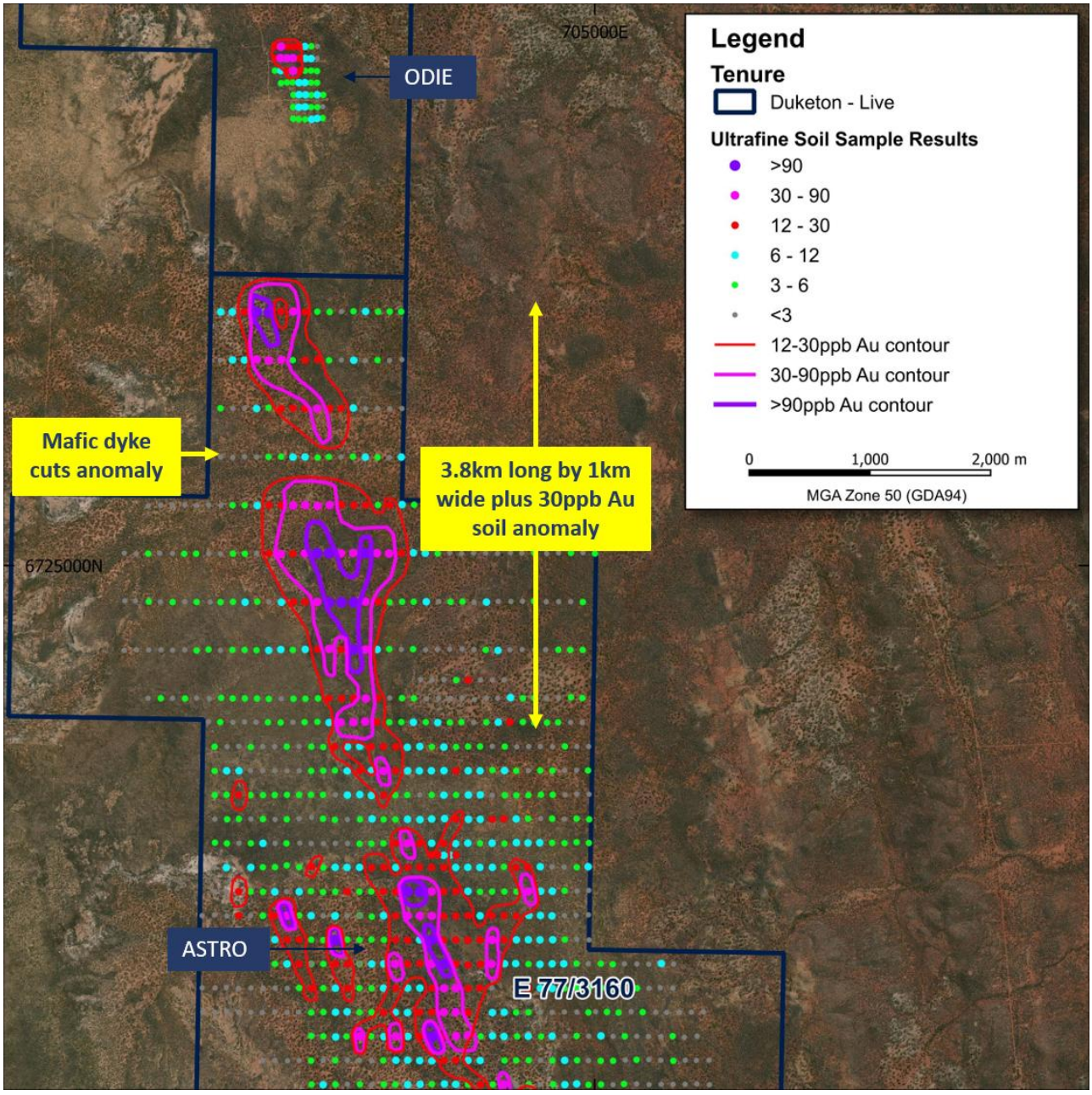


Figure 1. UFF Soil Geochemistry results, northern E77/3160

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Non-Executive Director, Mr Stuart Fogarty, commented:

"Completion of first-pass soil coverage across tenement E77/3160 has delivered exactly what we were hoping for. We have now defined the largest gold-in-soil anomaly generated at Barlee to date, immediately along strike to the north of Astro, on ground that has never been drilled. The soil sampling method using the UltraFine™ assay technique continues to deliver results.

Importantly, the anomaly remains open to the north and could extend further than 3.8 kilometres. Infill and extensional soil sampling will commence as soon as possible to further define these targets ahead of drill testing.

We are genuinely excited about these geochem results and look forward to applying this same method to the tenure to the south once granted which will increase our footprint in the area by an additional 100%. This will give us considerable scope to continue growing the target inventory across the Barlee Project."

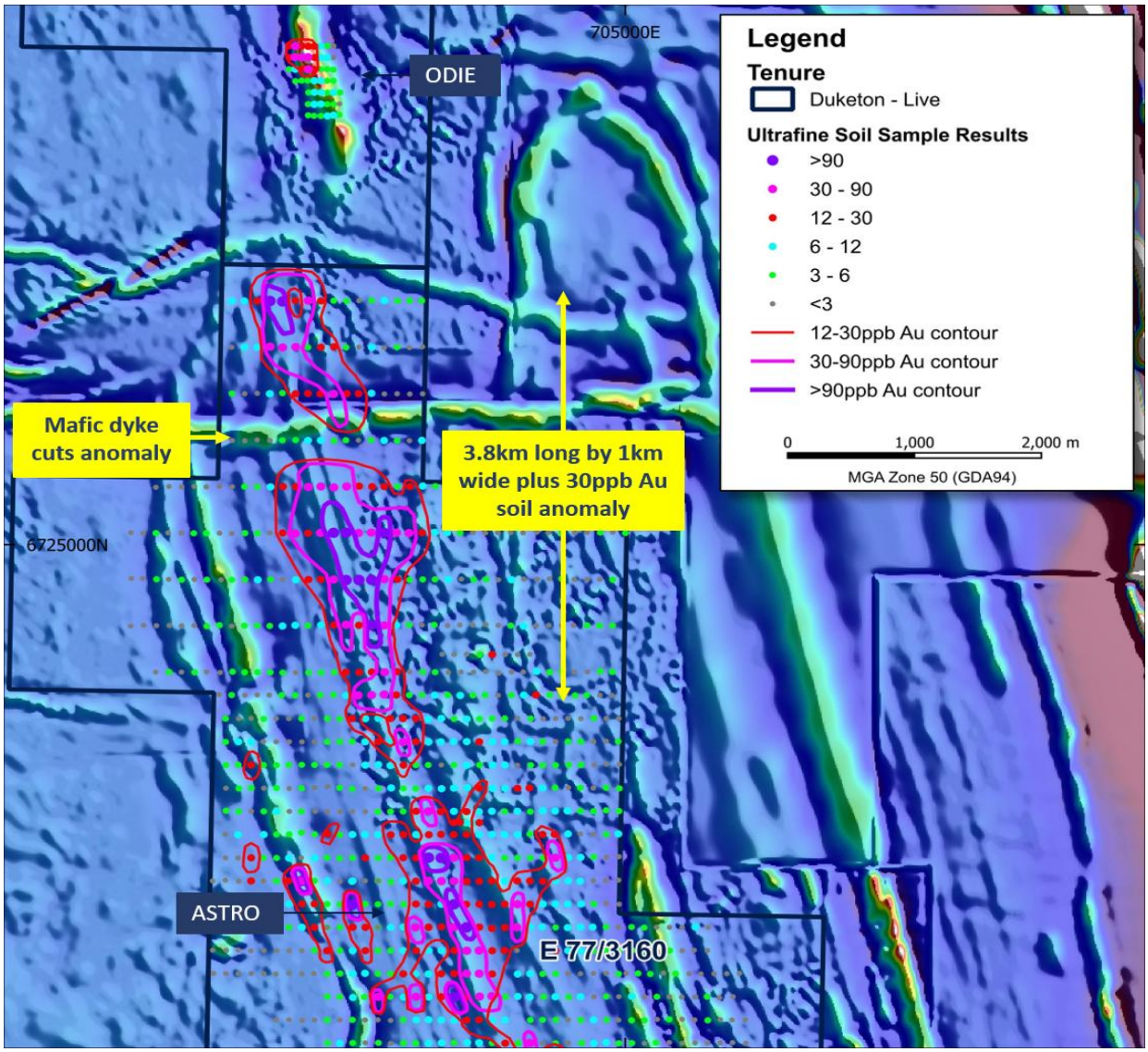


Figure 2. UFF Soil Geochemistry results over 1VD Magnetics, northern E77/3160

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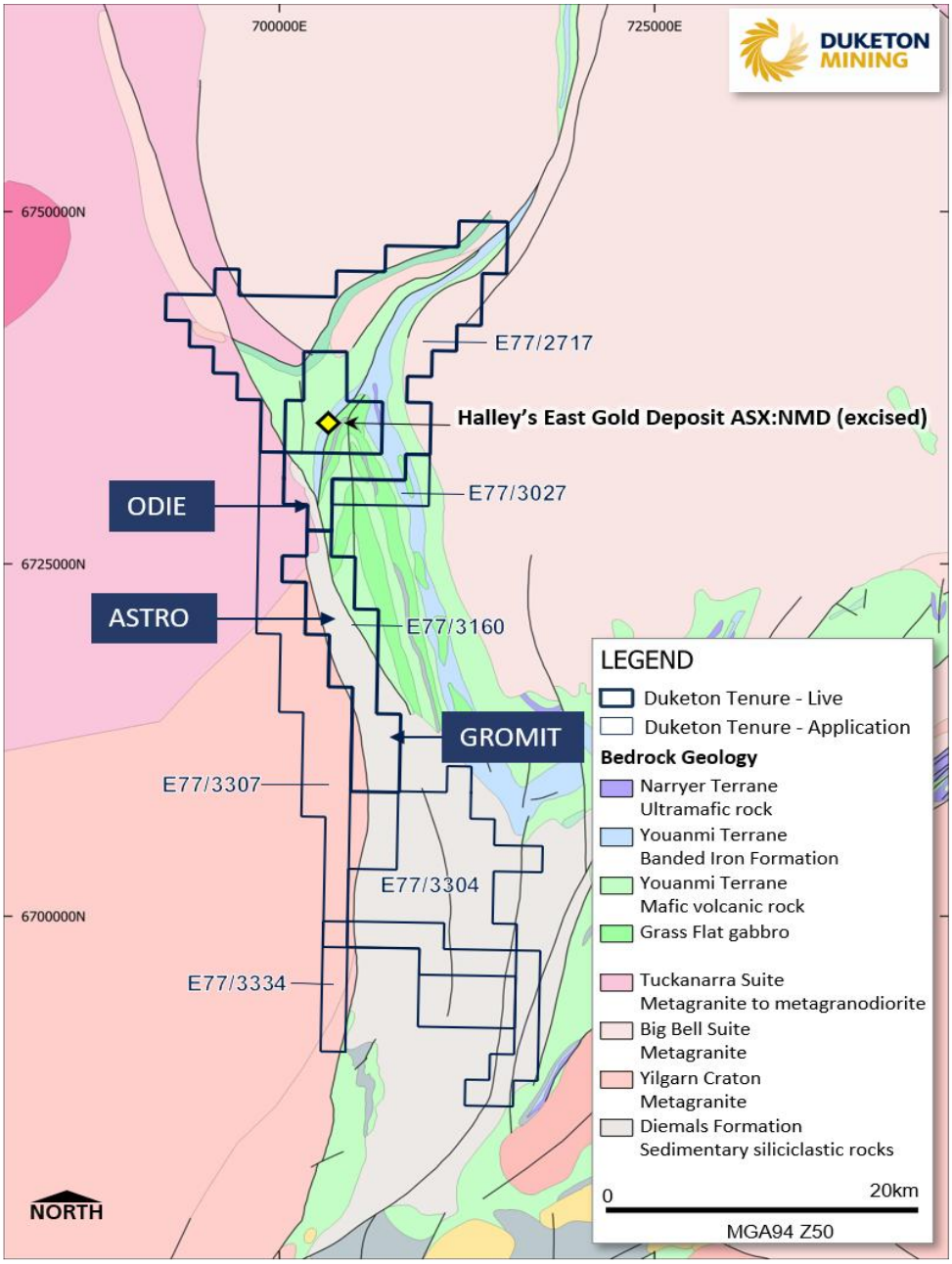


Figure 3. Barlee Project tenure and geology

Potential for strike extension

The northern anomaly occupies the same structural corridor that hosts Astro, where recent drilling returned **15m @ 1.62g/t Au** from 154 metres including **1m @ 20.16g/t Au**, and **8m @ 2.60g/t Au** from 50 metres including **4m @ 4.50g/t Au**. The anomalies defined by the current program may potentially represent a **single continuous geochemical feature extending up to 3.8 kilometres**. The results indicate that the mineralised corridor at Astro, where drilling has already confirmed gold over more than 450 metres of strike, may form only one segment of a considerably larger system. Infill soil sampling will be the first step in testing whether that continuity holds at a tighter sample spacing before any drilling program is designed.

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Added value to the overall Barlee project

Results from this program has extended credible targets at Barlee beyond the known prospects at Astro, Gromit, Odie, Astro West and Lost Bolt. Additional tenure to the south under application and earmarked for similar ground reconnaissance once granted, provides the Company the opportunity to steadily convert a large but lightly explored tenement package into an inventory of exciting targets for Duketon.

UltraFine™ sampling is a credible sampling tool highlighted through previous use at the Project. The Company used this same method to define the anomaly at Astro, then drilled it with drilling returning the strongest gold intersections on the Project, including the highest-grade result recorded anywhere across the Project drilling programs. The same technique, applied across the remainder of the tenement, has now produced **an anomaly larger than the one that discovered Astro**.

The northern anomaly remains open to the north, meaning the geochemical signature continues to the edge of the surveyed area rather than closing off within it. The system has not been constrained and its full extent is therefore unknown. Infill sampling is scheduled to commence imminently, with the dual purpose of sharpening the definition of the known anomalies and beginning to establish where the system terminates.

Next steps

- Commence infill UltraFine™ soil sampling across the newly defined anomalies to tighten resolution and better define the shape and tenor of the targets.
- Interpret the infill results alongside existing geology and structure to generate ranked drill targets.
- Extend UFF coverage onto the tenure under application to the south once granted, completing the geochemical picture across the broader project.
- Integrate the soil dataset with drilling results from Astro and Gromit to prioritise where the drill rig is redeployed after the current program.

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

Duketon Mining **Stuart Fogarty** Non-Executive Director +61 8 6315 1490	**Investor Relations** **George Ventouras** george@corporatestorytime.com +61 (0) 418 945 353

References

ASX Announcement 26/10/2026 High Grade Gold Intersected at Barlee
ASX Announcement 8/10/2026 Numerous Strong Gold in Soil Anomalies – Barlee Project

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 Soil Geochemistry

(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.*	• 250 grams of soil sample were collected using a -2mm sieve from approximately 100mm depth.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	• No drilling results reported

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	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).	
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.*	• No drilling results reported
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.*	• No drilling results reported
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*	• Soil samples were prepared by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd (Labwest) in Perth. The <2 micron is separated from the sample using settling with water and a dispersant.

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	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.*	
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.*	• The ultrafine fraction (UFF) is analysed for 50 elements using an aqua regia microwave digest and ICP-MS & ICP-OES finish. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of certified reference material and blanks. • Standards and blanks were also inserted by DKM at a rate of 1 in 50.
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. •
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),*	• Soil samples located using a Garmin handheld GPS. • Grid datum MGA94 Zone 50.

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	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Soil sampling collected at various spacing with most collected on 400m spaced lines, points spaced 100m along these lines.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of the major structures is approximately 330 degrees.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were delivered directly to the Labwest Laboratory in Malaga by XM Logistics
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.

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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 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*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

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	○ *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 aggregation of assay data
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in document.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be*	• Refer to figures and document

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• A discussion of further work is contained within the body to this ASX release.

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