



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

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ASX Market Announcements
Australian Securities Exchange
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

High Grade Single Metre Gold Results from Spargoville WA.

Highlights

- **Two Mineralised Zones confirmed within RC drilling at Redback Prospect**
- Eastern Zone – **4m at 7.46g/t Au from 113m including 1m at 18.2g/t Au from 114m**
- Eastern Zone – **3m at 17.5g/t Au from 95m including 1m at 33.5g/t Au from 96m**
- Western Zone – **3m at 4.18g/t Au from 67m including 1m at 10.1g/t Au from 69m**
- Western Zone – **6m at 4.47g/t Au from 124m including 1m at 14.3g/t Au from 126m**
- Western Zone – **2m at 8.82g/t Au from 136m including 1m at 13.4g/t Au from 136**
- **Follow Up RC Drilling currently underway at Redback and Trapdoor Prospects**

Tychean Resources Ltd (ASX: TYK) (**Tychean** or **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of results from all single metre splits collected from previously announced significant composite sample results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed late in August 2014. The RC drilling was completed at the Redback, Huntsman, Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold prospects, within the Company's wholly owned Spargoville Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, (Figure 1).

Redback Prospect

The completed RC drilling at the Redback prospect was designed to further evaluate highly anomalous results returned from previous air core drilling which included 10m @ 2.39g/t Au from 48m including 1m @ 11.3g/t Au from 55m, and 2m @ 25.8g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 46.9g/t Au from 35m.

The results from the single metre split analyses have further defined the two gold mineralised zones identified from the composite sampling. The high grade mineralisation within the two zones remains open along strike to the north, down dip and along any potential plunge direction to the north, which is the focus of current RC drilling. All significant results are tabulated in Table 1 and comprise all intercepts returning **$\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ and ≥ 4 gram metres**.

The 'Eastern Zone' mineralisation, located at the contact between predominantly ultramafic lithologies and overlying felsic lithologies to the east, had previously returned highly anomalous composite results including 4 metres at 47.7g/t Au from 112 metres (SPRC032) and 8 metres at 6.47g/t Au from 92 metres (SPRC031). The corresponding single metre split results for these intervals returned **4 metres at 7.46g/t Au from 113 metres including 1 metre at 18.2g/t Au from 114 metres** (SPRC032) and **3 metres at 17.5g/t Au from 95 metres including 1 metre at 33.5g/t Au from 96 metres** (SPRC031).

The 'Western Zone' mineralisation, located approximately 20 metres to the west of the Eastern Zone previously returned highly anomalous composite results including 4 metres at 10.5g/t Au from 68 metres (SPRC031), 4 metres at 5.80g/t Au from 124 metres (SPRC033) and 4 metres at 5.21g/t Au from 136 metres (SPRC033). The corresponding single metre split results for these intervals returned **3 metres at 4.18g/t Au from 67 metres including 1 metre at 10.1g/t Au from 69 metres** (SPRC031), **6 metres at 4.47g/t Au from 124 metres including 1 metre at 14.3g/t Au from 126 metres** and **2 metres at 8.82g/t Au from 136 metres including 1 metre at 13.4g/t Au from 136 metres** (SPRC033).

A comparison between the composite and single metre results at the Redback Prospect has identified variability in gold grades which potentially could be a function of the coarse gold nature of the identified mineralisation (highlighted by the identification of coarse gold when panning intervals within the mineralised intervals) and/or the sampling and confidence levels between the sample types. A program of check sampling will be undertaken on a representative number of the single metre split samples in order to better our understanding of the coarse gold component and determine the optimal assaying technique for the mineralisation. It is planned to undertake screen fire assay analysis and a series of leachwell analyses using different charge weights from samples within the mineralised intervals. The results of this work will impact on the future assaying techniques used at the Redback Prospect.

Trapdoor

The completed RC drilling at the Trapdoor prospect was designed to further evaluate highly anomalous results returned from previous RC drilling including 18 metres at 2.46g/t Au from 84 metres including 1 metre at 17.4g/t Au from 84 metres and 1 metre at 8.43g/t Au from 95 metres.

The one metre split samples collected from the completed RC drilling at Trapdoor returned a maximum anomalous result of 7m at 1.73g/t Au from 109 metres (SPRC051) and 3m @ 3.26g/t Au from 94m (SPRC054). The significant results are associated with the most eastern mineralised zone and interpreted ultramafic/felsic contact. This eastern mineralisation and geological contact is interpreted to steepen in dip at depth, to sub vertical to steeply easterly

dipping, a feature also identified to be associated with the High Grade Eastern Zone at the Redback Prospect.

Hilditch Gold

The completed RC drilling at the Hilditch Gold Prospect was designed to test for dip and strike extensions to anomalous results returned from previous RC drilling including 4m @ 2.41g/t Au from 140m to end of hole. A single significant result of 3 metres at 5.69g/t Au from 125 metres including 2 metres at 7.26g/t Au from 125 metres (SPRC056), was returned from the single metre split sampling.

No immediate follow up drilling is planned at the Hilditch Gold Prospect.

Current Drilling

A ~3,000 metre, RC drilling programme, (Figure 2), has commenced to follow up highly significant results and mineralised trends identified from recent drilling at the Redback and Trapdoor prospects. The majority of the planned drilling at the Redback prospect will focus on extending the high grade mineralisation immediately to the north of recent drilling. Follow up drilling is planned at Trapdoor which will infill and extend recent drilling to an initial 20 metre x 40 metre drill spacing.

Table 1: Significant (**≥1.0g/t Au and ≥4 gram metre**) Intercepts – RC Drilling August 2014

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Prospect
SPRC029	64	66	2	4.21	Redback
	72	74	2	3.50	Redback
SPRC030	84	87	3	3.80	Redback
SPRC031	61	64	3	1.45	Redback
	67	70	3	4.18	Redback
including	69	70	1	10.1	Redback
	95	98	3	17.5	Redback
including	96	97	1	33.5	Redback
SPRC032	90	93	3	2.96	Redback
	113	117	4	7.46	Redback
including	114	115	1	18.2	Redback
SPRC033	124	130	6	4.47	Redback
including	126	127	1	14.3	Redback
	136	138	2	8.82	Redback
including	136	137	1	13.4	Redback
	163	164	1	2.25	Redback

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Prospect
	168	171	3	3.78	Redback
SPRC034	40	41	1	8.61	Redback
	46	49	3	2.63	Redback
SPRC036	102	105	3	2.05	Redback
	128	130	2	3.78	Redback
including	128	129	1	6.08	Redback
SPRC037	107	109	2	2.37	Redback
SPRC038	36	37	1	6.80	Redback
SPRC039	40	43	3	1.65	Redback
	64	71	7	2.30	Redback
SPRC042	40	43	3	1.54	Redback
SPRC043	53	56	3	1.78	Redback
	59	64	5	2.30	Redback
SPRC044	68	70	2	2.41	Redback
	104	108	4	4.69	Redback
SPRC045	148	150	2	7.33	Redback
SPRC051	76	77	1	6.33	Trapdoor
	109	116	7	1.73	Trapdoor
SPRC052	172	176	4	1.21	Trapdoor
SPRC053	140	142	2	3.94	Trapdoor
SPRC054	94	97	3	3.26	Trapdoor
SPRC056	125	128	3	5.69	Hilditch Gold
including	125	127	2	7.26	Hilditch Gold

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Further information relating to Tychean Resources Ltd and its various exploration projects can be found at its website: www.tycheanresources.com

The information contained in this release that relates to exploration results, mineralisation and target generation is based on information compiled by Mr. Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (MAIG) and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr. Svensson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of

deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Svensson consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement contains previously announced exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the current market announcement.

Tychean Resources Limited ASX Announcement 28th July 2014 – Spargoville Air Core Resample Results.

Tychean Resources Limited ASX Announcement 12th August 2014 – Exploration Update – Spargoville (WA)

Tychean Resources Limited ASX Announcement 1st September 2014 – High Grade Gold Results from Spargoville WA.

Tychean Resources Limited ASX Announcement 10th September 2014 – Further Gold Results from Spargoville WA.

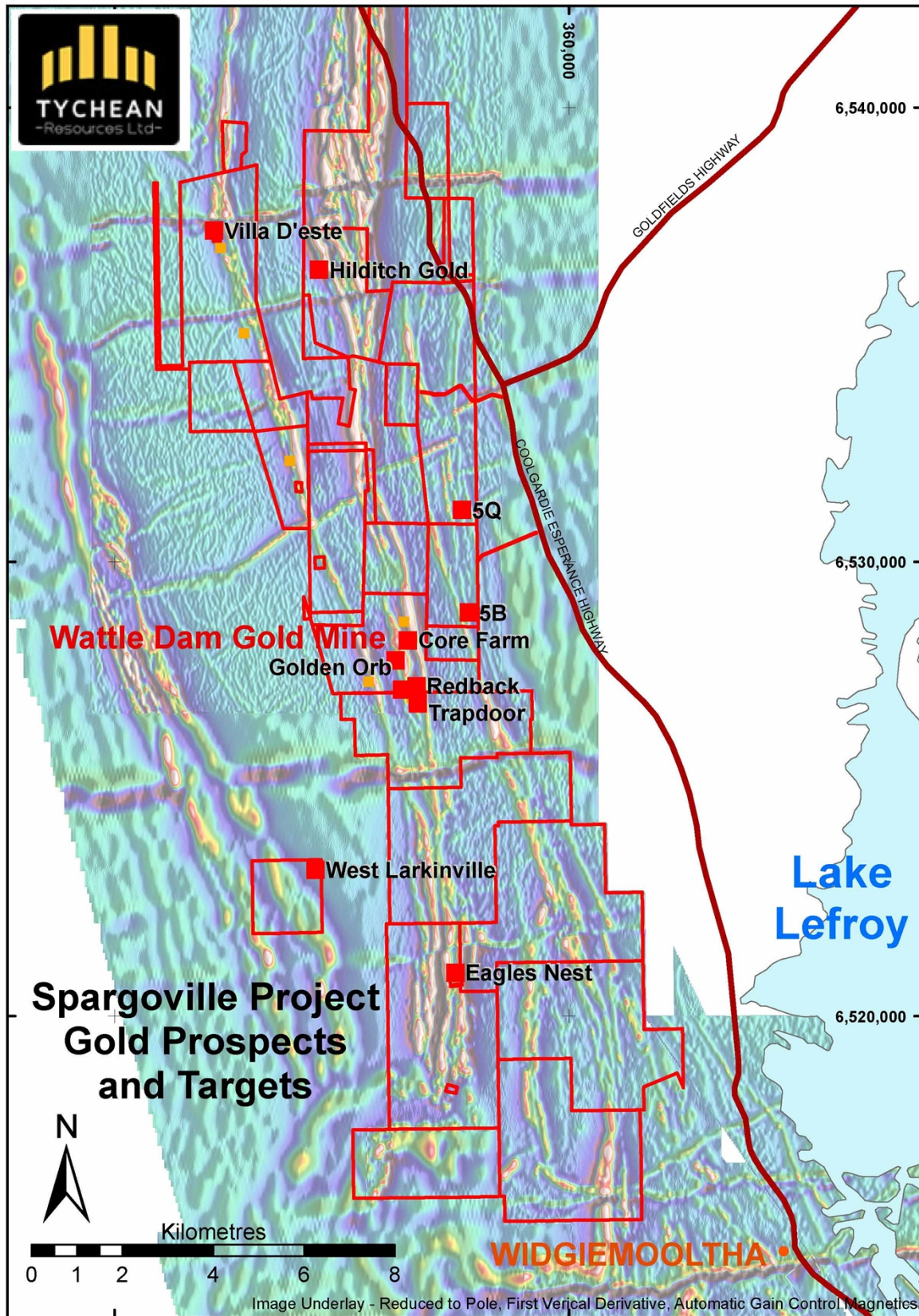


Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan

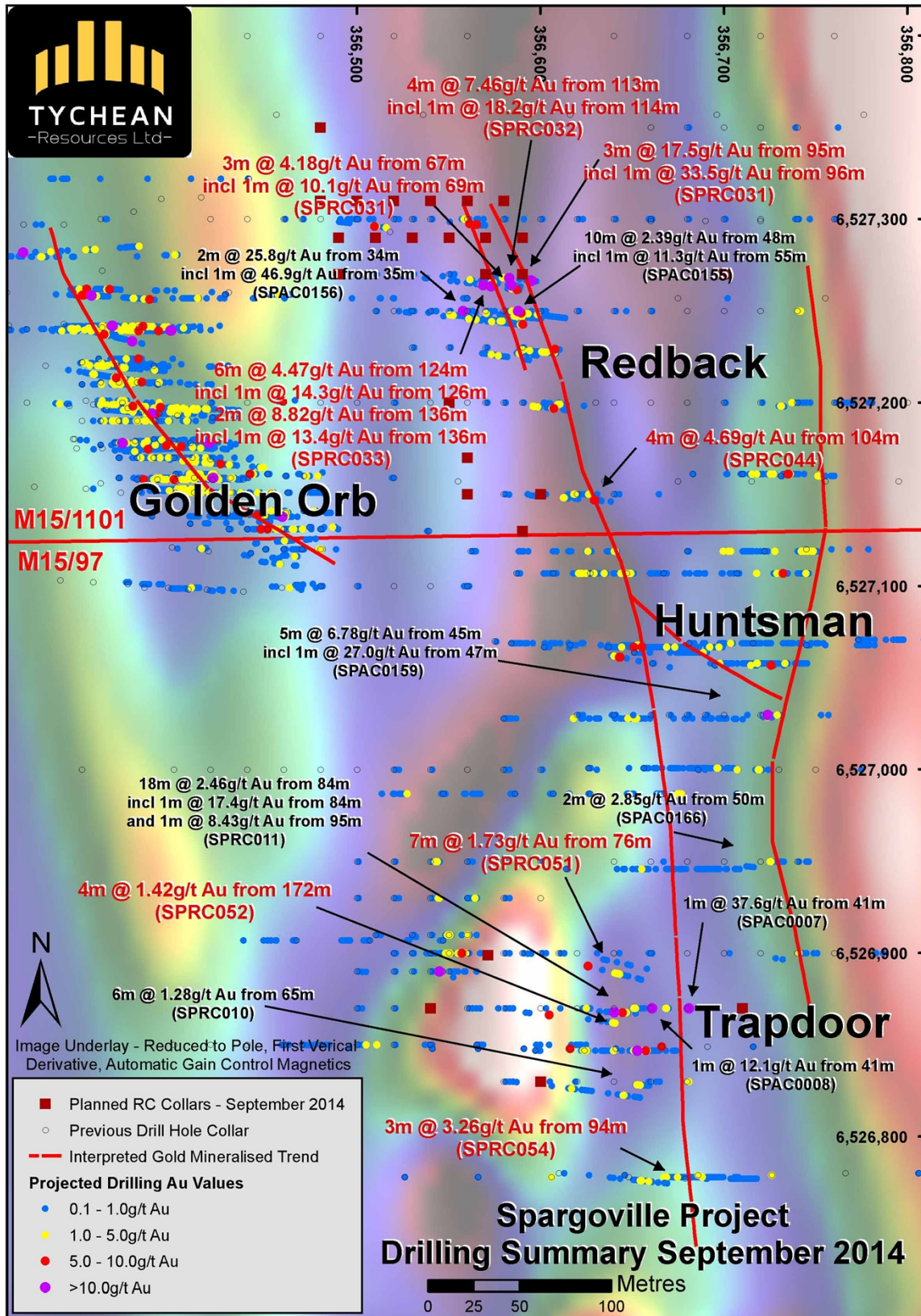


Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Golden Orb Area Summary Drilling Plan

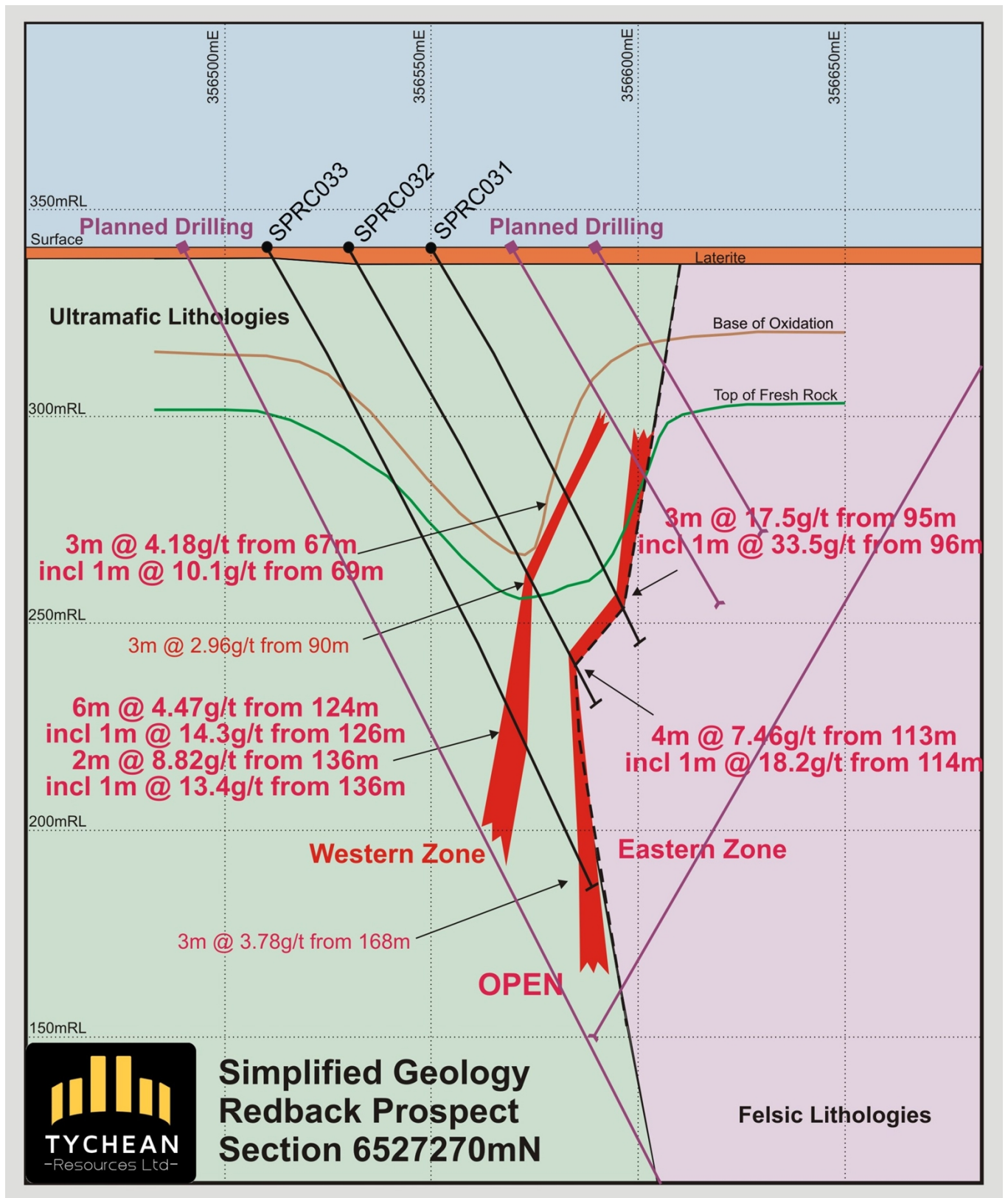


Figure 3 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Section 6527270mN

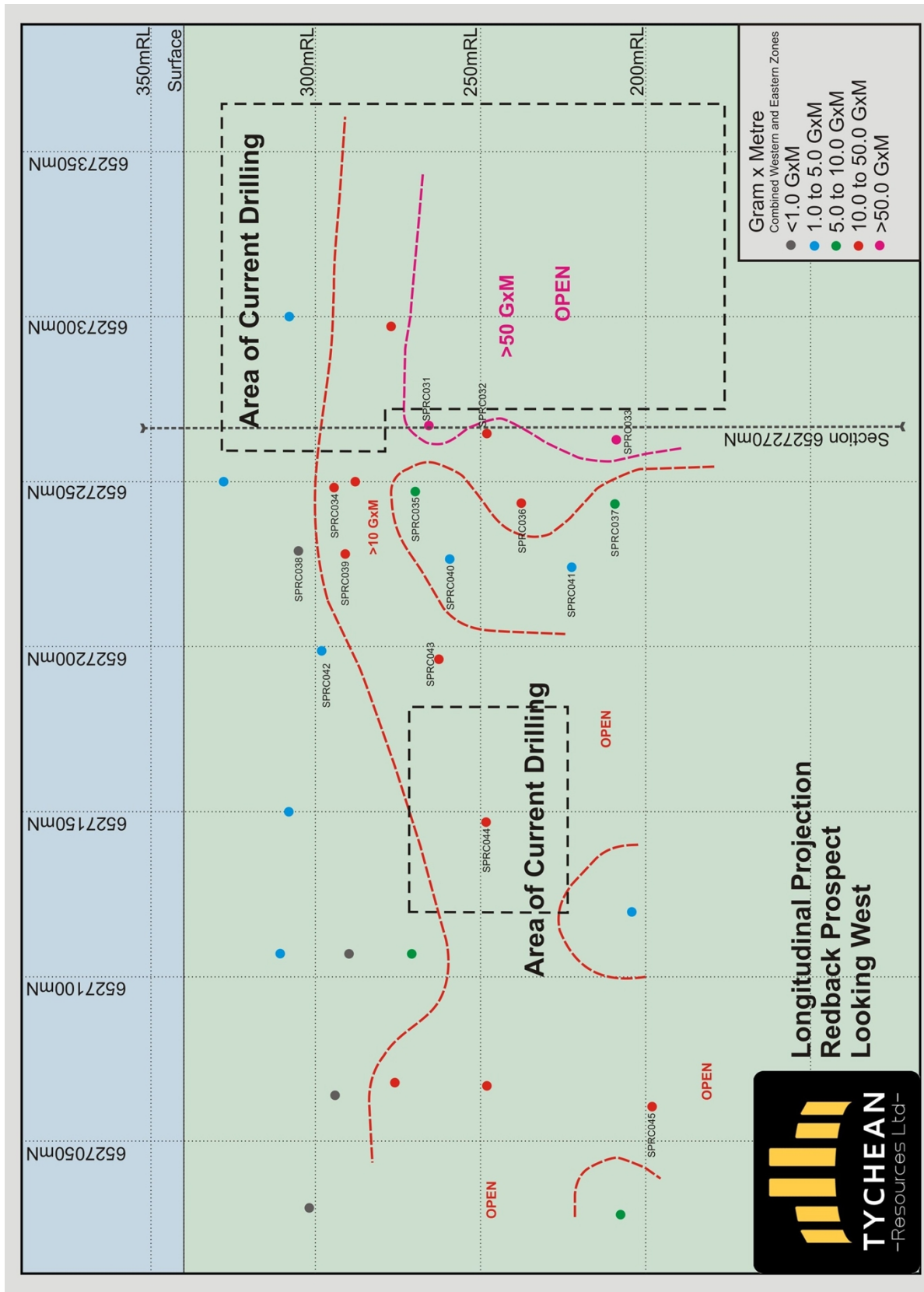


Figure 4 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Longitudinal Project September 2014

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details –RC Drilling August 2014

Hole ID	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Prospect
SPRC029	356530	6527300	400	90	-60	100	Redback
SPRC030	356470	6527300	400	90	-60	120	Redback
SPRC031	356550	6527270	400	90	-60	108	Redback
SPRC032	356530	6527270	400	90	-60	126	Redback
SPRC033	356510	6527270	400	90	-60	174	Redback
SPRC034	356570	6527250	400	90	-60	96	Redback
SPRC035	356550	6527250	400	90	-60	108	Redback
SPRC036	356530	6527250	400	90	-60	138	Redback
SPRC037	356510	6527250	400	90	-60	180	Redback
SPRC038	356590	6527230	400	90	-60	48	Redback
SPRC039	356570	6527230	400	90	-60	84	Redback
SPRC040	356550	6527230	400	90	-60	120	Redback
SPRC041	356530	6527230	400	90	-60	150	Redback
SPRC042	356590	6527200	400	90	-60	72	Redback
SPRC043	356570	6527200	400	90	-60	108	Redback
SPRC044	356580	6527150	400	90	-60	132	Redback
SPRC045	356575	6527070	400	90	-60	240	Redback
SPRC046	356690	6527030	400	90	-60	108	Huntsman
SPRC047	356670	6527030	400	90	-60	132	Huntsman
SPRC048	356680	6526950	400	90	-60	120	Huntsman
SPRC049	356700	6526900	400	90	-60	120	Huntsman
SPRC050	356610	6526900	400	90	-60	102	Trapdoor
SPRC051	356590	6526900	400	90	-60	144	Trapdoor
SPRC052	356560	6526870	400	90	-60	180	Trapdoor
SPRC053	356580	6526830	400	90	-60	162	Trapdoor
SPRC054	356610	6526780	400	90	-60	144	Trapdoor
SPRC055	354700	6536325	400	270	-60	162	Hilditch Gold
SPRC056	354700	6536365	400	270	-60	160	Hilditch Gold
SPRC057	354720	6536345	400	270	-60	180	Hilditch Gold
SPRC058	354680	6536345	400	270	-60	138	Hilditch Gold
SPRC059	354625	6536460	400	270	-60	108	Hilditch Gold

JORC TABLES – RC DRILLING MAY 2014

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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>	Composite scoop samples over 4 consecutive metres were collected from RC drill holes which were drilled to evaluate mineralised trends identified from previous drilling at depth down dip and plunge. The RC drilling was completed at various line spacings, (minimum 20m line spacing). A total of 31 RC drill holes for 4,064 metres were completed over 4 prospects. Composite intervals which returned gold results $\geq 0.5\text{ppm}$ gold were riffle split at one metre intervals for further analysis.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	A consistent scoop sampling method has been adopted for composite drill sampling. One metre split samples were collected using a three tier riffle splitter. All sampling protocols remained constant throughout the program. All drill hole locations were determined by handheld GPS.
	<i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	RC drilling was used to obtain one metre drill samples from which approximately a 2-3 kg composite sample (scoop sampled as per above) was pulverized ($>90\%$ smaller than 75 micron) to produce a pulp sample for analysis. Analysis of the four metre composite samples comprised a 25g aqua regia digest, solvent extraction then Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for Au determination to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. ICP-OES analysis was completed on the aqua regia solution to determine Ni, Cu, Pb and Zn. Composite intervals which returned gold results $\geq 0.5\text{ppm}$ gold were reanalysed via 50g Fire Assay/Mass Spectrometry for Au to a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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>	All drilling was completed via RC Drilling. All holes were completed in order to intersect the interpreted mineralised horizons.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No recording of recoveries was undertaken.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drill cyclone and sample hoses are cleaned when required during each drill hole and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	No relationship has been identified to date.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	The use of scoop sampled RC drilling results is not appropriate for mineral resource estimate and is considered a qualitative sampling technique. However the one metre split results returned would be appropriate for mineral resource estimate calculations.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging of drill chips recorded lithology, weathering, veining, mineralisation, and other features of the drill samples. A chip sample reference of each drilled metre was collected for each hole.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full from start to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The drilling comprised dry samples which were scoop sampled over 4 consecutive metres. Composite intervals which returned gold results $\geq 0.5\text{ppm}$ gold were riffle split at one metre intervals for further analysis.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation of the chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crushing and pulverising of the total sample (total prep) so that a minimum of 90% of pulverized material is less than 75 μm grind size.

	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The laboratories conducted repeat analysis on a representative amount of samples returning >0.5ppm Au and conducted random, (1 in 25 equivalent), check analysis and regular blank and mineralized standard analyses throughout.
	<i>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.</i>	No duplicate sampling was completed. All samples were collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure the entire sample is pulverized prior to subsampling for digesting.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Given the qualitative nature of the composite sampling technique, the sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of degree and extent of anomalism.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The aqua regia digest is considered a near total digest for gold and is considered appropriate considering the nature of sample collected. Fire Assay/Mass Spectrometry is a total digest for Au.
	<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>	None used
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The laboratories conducted selected repeat analysis on samples returning >0.5 ppm Au and conducted random, (1 in 25 equivalent), check analysis and regular blank and mineralized standard analyses throughout. From these results it has been determined that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	None undertaken.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Field and laboratory data have been collected electronically. The electronic data has been validated visually and automatically using Micromine software.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	None undertaken.
Location of data points	<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>	The location of drill hole collars was determined by handheld GPS prior to drilling which is expected to have an accuracy of +/- 5m. All hole collars will be located with DGPS in the near future.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The coordinate system in use was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A nominal RL of 340m has been used for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The majority of drilling ensured drill coverage of 20m to 50m line spacing between current and/or previous drilling.
	<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>	At this stage no mineral resource or reserve estimates have been undertaken which are JORC 2012 compliant. Composite results are not able to be used in resource estimations.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Initial four metre composites were collected from the drill samples in the field. Composite intervals which returned gold results ≥ 0.5 ppm gold will be resampled at one metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The completed drilling was undertaken roughly perpendicular to the strike direction of the geology and related mineralisation.
	<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>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All composite samples were stored securely within Kambalda after sampling and transported to Minanalytical Laboratory Services, in Perth on a weekly basis for analysis. All single metre split samples were collected and delivered to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie on the same day.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC TABLE 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 completed drilling was completed over 3 tenements of the Spargoville project. A summary of Tychean's interests within the tenements is included below.											
	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.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th><th>Gold Interest</th><th>Nickel Interest</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M15/1101</td><td>100%</td><td>80%</td></tr> <tr> <td>M15/1448</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr> <td>M15/97</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> There are no existing impediments to the tenement.	Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest	M15/1101	100%	80%	M15/1448	90%	90%	M15/97	100%
Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest											
M15/1101	100%	80%											
M15/1448	90%	90%											
M15/97	100%	0%											
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration within the tenements comprises surface geochemistry, drilling, airborne and ground geophysics which was conducted by various previous explorers, including ACM Gold, Spinifex Gold, WMC, Resolute and more recently Ramelius Resources.											
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the tenements is dominated by Archaean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies and minor felsic intrusives. Hydrothermal vein and shear related gold mineralisation is being targeted by exploration within the tenement.											
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	Drill hole locations are included as a full list of hole collar details as Table 2 and depicted on Figure 2.											
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No information has been excluded											
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	When reporting exploration results, the Au, Au1 and Au2 results for each sample are averaged. When consecutive down hole samples returned ≥ 1.0 ppm, the average gold values for each relevant interval is used to obtain an intercept average. All intercepts ≥ 1.0 ppm and ≥ 4 gram metres are reported. Fire assay results were used in intercept calculations.											
	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.	Where aggregate results are biased by one or more higher grade single composite results, these composite results are detailed.											
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported.											
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	From the preliminary drilling completed to date, the mineralisation at Redback is interpreted to be sub-vertical, which would result in the down hole intercept being approximately twice the true width of the mineralisation.											
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Interpretations to date, at Redback and Huntsman, have resulted in the identification of steeply dipping, south-southeast mineralised zones.											
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The reported intercepts are down hole lengths only as the precise true width of is not known. Further drill information is required to increase confidence in the current interpretation, prior to reporting true widths.											

<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	See Figures 2-4 and Tables 1-2.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Comprehensive reporting of exploration results has been undertaken.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	No other exploration data is available.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	RC drilling is currently underway at Redback to evaluate extensions to reported significant results and mineralised trends.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Current programme RC drilling collars are depicted on Figure 2.