



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

20 January 2015

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

More Redback Prospect High Grade Gold Results

Highlights

- **9m at 4.78g/t Au from 170m incl 4m at 9.05g/t Au**
- **20m at 4.05g/t Au from 195m incl 2m at 12.1g/t Au**
- **13m at 3.16g/t Au from 188m incl 2m at 6.52g/t Au**
- **9m at 4.97g/t Au from 42m incl 1m at 15.3g/t Au and 1m at 13.4g/t Au**
- **Follow Up RC/Diamond Drilling planned for February 2015**

Tychean Resources Ltd (ASX: TYK) (**Tychean** or **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of high grade results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed during December 2014. The RC drilling was completed at the Redback Prospect, within the Company's wholly owned Spargoville Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, (Figure 1).

The RC drilling, which totalled 23 holes for 3,526 metres (Figure 2) was designed to infill and extend high grade mineralisation to a 10/20m x 20m drill spacing.

Significant high grade results were returned from the Eastern, Central and Western Zones, as well as a potential new mineralised zone located within the Footwall felsic unit. More significant results include

Western Zone

- **9 metres at 4.78g/t Au from 170 metres including 4 metres at 9.05g/t Au from 172 metres**
- **13 metres at 3.16g/t Au from 188 metres including 2 metres at 6.52g/t Au from 193 metres**
- **20 metres at 4.05g/t Au from 195 metres including 2 metres at 12.1g/t Au from 197 metres**

- **7 metres at 3.30 g/t Au from 129 metres including 2 metres at 7.22g/t Au from 132 metres**

Central Zone

- **7 metres at 3.74g/t Au from 65 metres including 2 metres at 9.76g/t Au from 69 metres**
- **9 metres at 4.97g/t Au from 42 metres including 1 metre at 15.3g/t Au from 42 metres**

Eastern Zone

- **5 metres at 8.96g/t Au from 186 metres including 1 metre at 15.7g/t Au from 186 metres**
- **3 metres at 7.42g/t Au from 151 metres including 1 metre at 10.3g/t Au from 153 metres**
-

Footwall Zone

- **1 metre at 10.2g/t Au from 179 metres to EOH**

All significant ($\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ and ≥ 4 gram metre) results returned from the RC drilling are included as Table 1 and collar details included as Table 2.

The results from the completed extensional drilling at the Redback Prospect, has identified further potential for extensions of high grade mineralisation at depth and down plunge to the north associated with the Eastern and Western Zones which remain open.

A maximum result of **9 metres at 4.78g/t Au from 170 metres including 4 metre at 9.05g/t Au from 172 metres** (SPRC088) has been returned in the north, associated with the Western Zone at depth. Significant ($\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ and ≥ 4 gram metre) Western Zone mineralisation has been defined in the north over 100 metres of strike and 100 metres of dip extent and is interpreted to plunge to the north at approximately -60 degrees. The significant Western Zone mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike and down plunge to the north and requires further drill testing by RC/Diamond drilling.

Completed RC drilling in the south following up previous Eastern Zone high grade mineralisation, intercepted a maximum result of **3 metres at 7.42g/t Au from 151 metres including 1 metre at 10.3g/t Au from 153 metres**. Further infill and extensional RC/Diamond drilling is required to further test the Eastern Zone mineralisation in the south for localised Wattle Dam style, nuggety, very high grade mineralisation.

Also within the drilling in the south, an intercept of 1 metre at 10.2g/t Au from 179 metres to EOH (SPRC094) was intersected within the footwall felsic unit. This is the first significant mineralised intercept returned within the footwall felsic unit. This intercept will be further evaluated in conjunction with the planned drilling to evaluate the above Eastern Zone mineralisation.

Future Drilling

From the completed drilling to date at the Redback Prospect, the potential to define further significant gold mineralisation is located

1. at depth and along strike/down plunge along the Western Zone in the north,
2. at depth and/or with existing drilling along the Eastern Zone in the south and/or
3. within the Footwall Felsic Unit in the south.

A ~2,600 metre, 15 RC/Diamond drill hole programme is planned to commence during February 2015 to infill and extend the high grade mineralisation within the Western, Eastern and Footwall mineralised zones.

Table 1: Significant ($\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ and ≥ 4 gram metre) Intercepts – RC Drilling November 2014

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone
SPRC088	136	140	4*	1.08	Other
	170	179	9	4.78	Western
	172	176	4	9.05	Western
	190	194	4	2.84	Central
SPRC089	188	198	13	3.16	Western
	193	195	2	6.52	Western
	206	210	4	4.17	Central
	207	208	1	9.34	Central
SPRC090	128	132	4*	2.15	Other
	195	215	20	4.05	Western
	197	199	2	12.1	Western
SPRC091	162	166	4	2.89	Western
	176	179	3	1.72	Eastern
	196	200	6	4.15	Eastern
	199	200	1	8.20	Eastern
SPRC092	56	60	4*	2.5	Western
	65	72	7	3.74	Central
	69	71	2	9.76	Central
SPRC093	155	158	3	4.97	Central
	156	157	1	9.33	Central
	164	169	5	1.79	Eastern
	167	168	1	5.33	Eastern
SPRC094	129	136	7	3.3	Western
	132	134	2	7.22	Western
	146	149	3	1.88	Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone
incl	169	172	3	4.21	Eastern
	169	170	1	8.03	Eastern
	179	180	1	10.2	Footwall - EOH
SPRC098	112	115	3	1.38	Eastern
SPRC099	96	100	4*	3.48	Other
	157	162	5	3.2	Central
	166	169	3	2.6	Central
	168	169	1	5.74	Central
	197	201	4	2.02	Eastern
SPRC101	56	60	4*	1.32	Other
incl	122	126	4	4.97	Western
	123	125	2	6.36	Western
	186	191	5	8.96	Eastern
incl and	186	187	1	15.7	Eastern
	190	191	1	20.2	Eastern
SPRC102	24	28	4*	9.18	Western
	42	51	9	4.97	Central
	42	43	1	15.3	Central
	48	49	1	13.4	Central
SPRC104	89	90	1	4.47	Western
	111	120	9	2.11	Central
	119	120	1	5.15	Central
SPRC105	145	153	8	2.37	Western
	151	152	1	7.26	Western
	169	172	3	1.68	Central
	205	207	2	4.86	Eastern
	205	206	1	6.27	Eastern
SPRC107	40	44	4*	2.33	Supergene
SPRC108	105	108	3	2.88	Western
	111	113	2	4.2	Western
	123	126	3	3.16	Central
	124	125	1	5.04	Central
	138	145	7	2.52	Eastern
	138	139	1	6.57	Eastern
	151	154	3	7.42	Eastern
	153	154	1	10.3	Eastern
SPRC109	76	80	4*	2.12	Western
	84	92	8	2.39	Central
SPRC110	153	154	1	4.57	Eastern

* Composite Interval Significant Result

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details – Redback RC Drilling December 2014

Hole ID	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
SPRC088	356471.98	6527288.03	336.62	90	-60	228
SPRC089	356460.15	6527309.34	336.48	90	-60	246
SPRC090	356449.42	6527330.35	336.39	90	-60	252
SPRC091	356469.09	6527329.93	336.31	90	-60	216
SPRC092	356581.18	6527168.15	336.83	90	-60	102
SPRC093	356539.26	6527167.51	336.98	90	-60	180
SPRC094	356530.43	6527199.18	336.75	90	-60	180
SPRC095	356550.54	6527328.43	335.50	90	-60	72
SPRC096	356547.37	6527349.54	335.51	90	-60	60
SPRC097	356529.93	6527349.72	335.63	90	-60	108
SPRC098	356509.58	6527349.07	335.90	90	-60	120
SPRC099	356491.22	6527309.95	336.33	90	-60	210
SPRC100	356521.14	6527288.45	336.15	90	-60	126
SPRC101	356501.29	6527288.45	336.48	90	-60	198
SPRC102	356561.12	6527266.76	335.75	90	-60	78
SPRC103	356541.74	6527264.68	336.11	90	-60	114
SPRC104	356517.33	6527264.52	336.40	90	-60	150
SPRC105	356496.31	6527267.56	336.67	90	-60	220
SPRC106	356559.88	6527248.77	335.95	90	-60	96
SPRC107	356539.81	6527248.04	336.15	90	-60	120
SPRC108	356535.30	6527212.22	336.52	90	-60	168
SPRC109	356563.27	6527182.91	336.57	90	-60	120
SPRC110	356544.04	6527184.51	336.71	90	-60	162

For further information please contact:

Mr. Joe Houldsworth

Managing Director

Tychean Resources Ltd

M: 0487 924 326

Mr. Duncan Gordon

Executive Director

Adelaide Equity Partners Limited

M: 0404 006 444

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.

28/03/2014 - High grade gold in new results from Spargoville in WA

02/05/2014 - Spargoville (WA) – Aircore Gold Resample Results

22/09/2014 - High Grade Single Metre Gold Results from Spargoville WA

05/12/2014 – Redback Prospect High Grade Gold Results

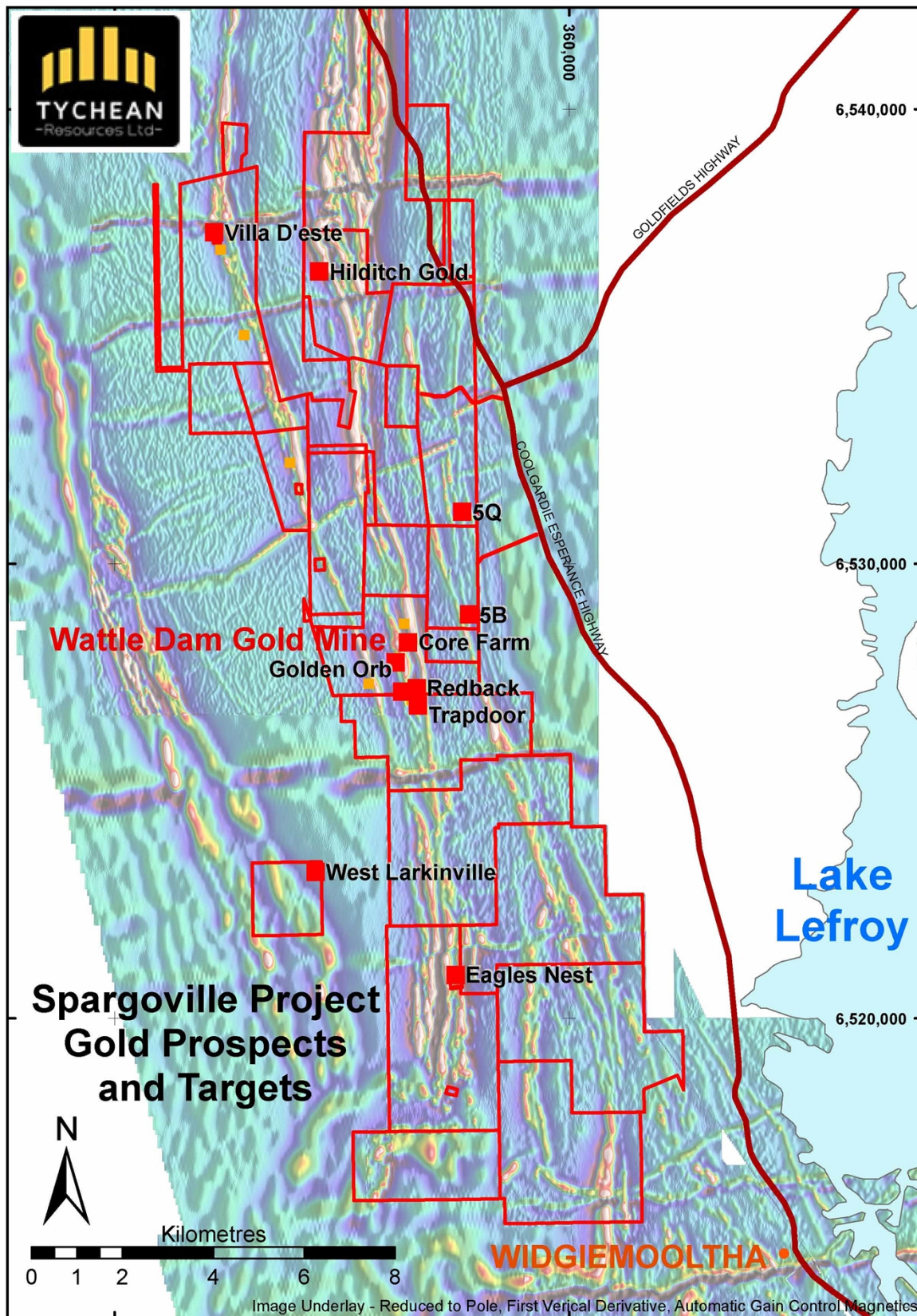


Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan

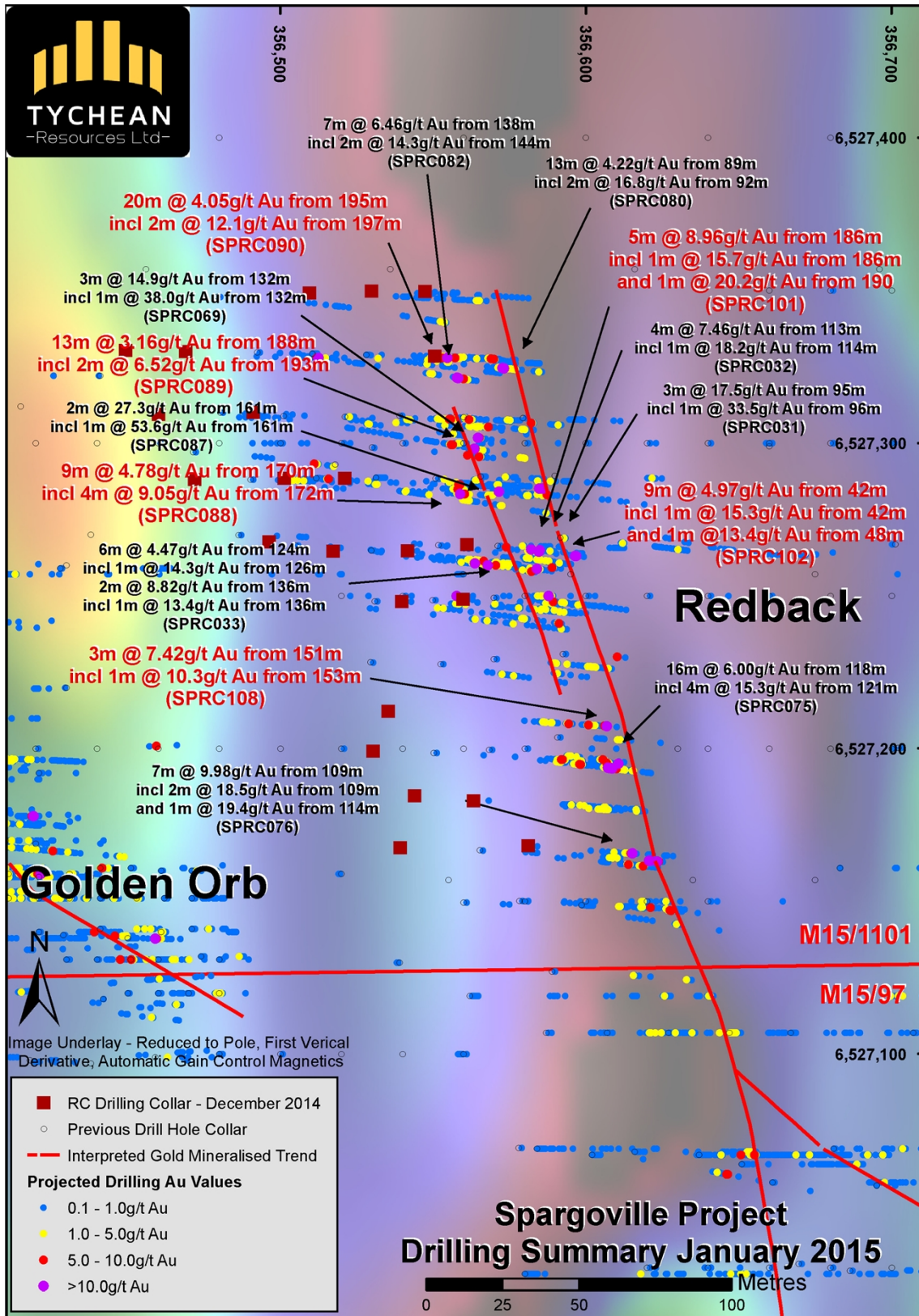


Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Summary Drilling Plan

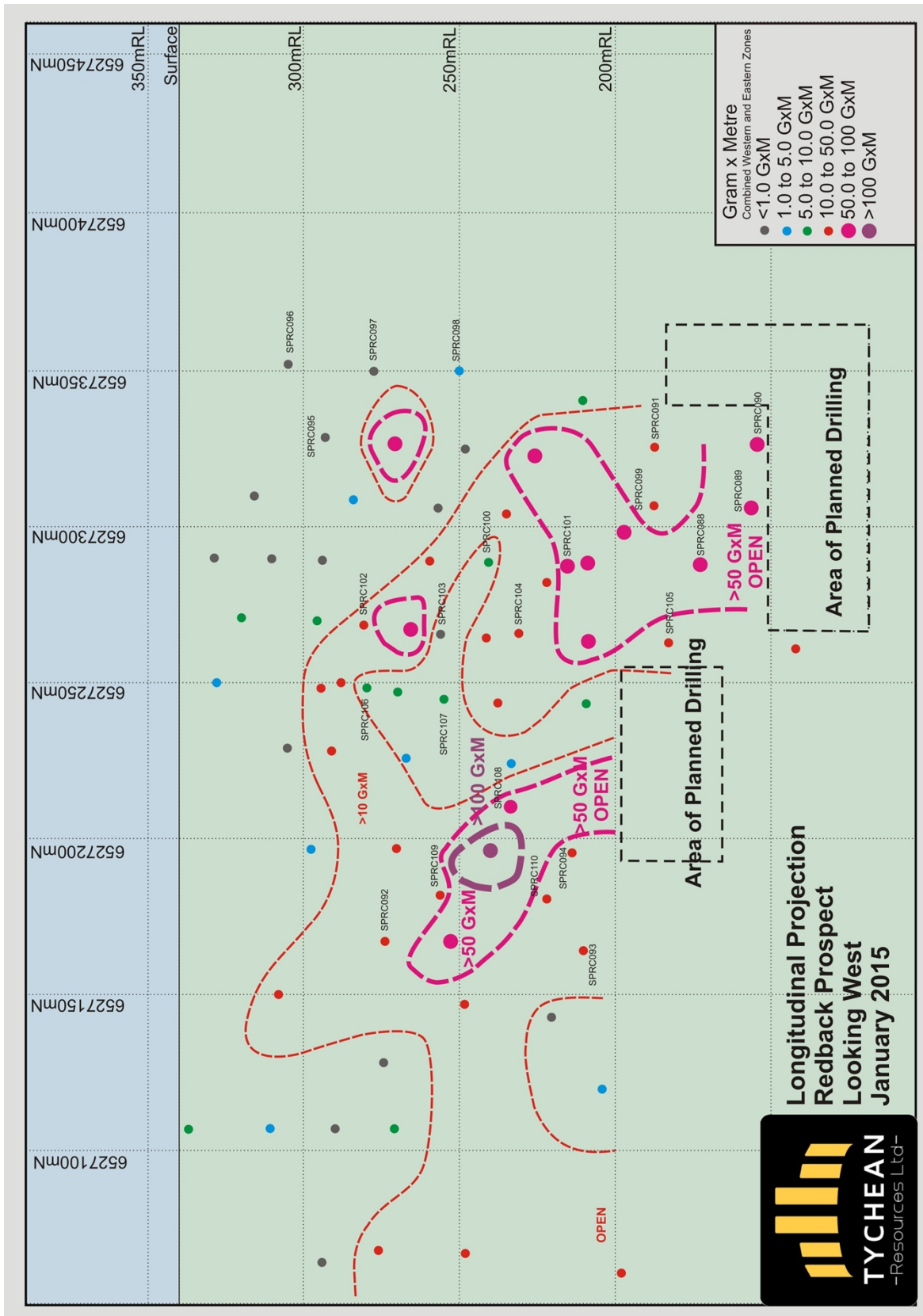


Figure 3 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Longitudinal Projection January 2015

Table 3: Drill Hole Collar Details – Redback/Trapdoor RC Drilling October 2014

Hole ID	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
SPRC088	356471.976	6527288.031	336.624	90	-60	228
SPRC089	356460.148	6527309.337	336.481	90	-60	246
SPRC090	356449.417	6527330.352	336.39	90	-60	252
SPRC091	356469.085	6527329.928	336.307	90	-60	216
SPRC092	356581.181	6527168.146	336.831	90	-60	102
SPRC093	356539.263	6527167.511	336.979	90	-60	180
SPRC094	356530.425	6527199.181	336.748	90	-60	180
SPRC095	356550.542	6527328.431	335.499	90	-60	72
SPRC096	356547.372	6527349.542	335.514	90	-60	60
SPRC097	356529.926	6527349.717	335.626	90	-60	108
SPRC098	356509.58	6527349.071	335.897	90	-60	120
SPRC099	356491.221	6527309.952	336.331	90	-60	210
SPRC100	356521.14	6527288.45	336.151	90	-60	126
SPRC101	356501.291	6527288.45	336.482	90	-60	198
SPRC102	356561.118	6527266.758	335.751	90	-60	78
SPRC103	356541.74	6527264.68	336.11	90	-60	114
SPRC104	356517.334	6527264.521	336.402	90	-60	150
SPRC105	356496.308	6527267.559	336.67	90	-60	220
SPRC106	356559.88	6527248.773	335.952	90	-60	96
SPRC107	356539.81	6527248.039	336.153	90	-60	120
SPRC108	356535.298	6527212.217	336.523	90	-60	168
SPRC109	356563.273	6527182.905	336.571	90	-60	120
SPRC110	356544.038	6527184.51	336.714	90	-60	162

REDBACK RC DRILLING – December 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 and single metre splits were collected from RC drill holes which were drilled to evaluate mineralised trends identified from previous drilling. The RC drilling was completed 15/20m line spacing. All composite samples were restricted portions of the drilling to the west of the prospective ultramafic sequence. Single metre split samples were collected throughout the prospective ultramafic sequence and associated contacts. A total of 23 RC drill holes for 3,526 metres were completed at the Redback Prospect.
	<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. All composite scoop sampling protocols remained constant throughout the program. All single metre split samples were collected via a rig mounted cone splitter. All drill hole locations were determined by DGPS.
	<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. All single metre split samples were analysed using a cyanide leach technique using a 200g charge and determination via Mass Spectrometry
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 a mineral resource estimate and is considered a qualitative sampling technique. Single metre split RC drilling results are appropriate for inclusion within a mineral resource. All logging has been completed to the level of detail required to support mineral resource estimation.
	<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 wet and dry samples which were scoop sampled over 4 consecutive metres. Single metre split samples were collected via a cone splitter within the prospective ultramafic sequence and associated contacts.
	<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 75µm

		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 has been 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. The size of the split sample collected is considered industry standard and suitable for the grain size of the material collected.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<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. The cyanide leach technique is a total digest in respect to all available leachable gold. No refractory gold will be captured by the cyanide leach technique.
	<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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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 have been located via DGPS, post drilling.
	<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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The majority of drilling ensured drill coverage of 20m to 30m 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 however the single metre split samples can be used. It is envisaged that a drill spacing of 20m x 20m would be sufficient for an indicated resource estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Four metre composites were collected from the drill samples in the field from the portion of the drilling to the west of the prospective ultramafic sequence and associated contacts.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All composite samples were stored securely onsite after sampling and transported to Quantum Analytical Services, in Perth on a weekly basis for analysis.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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	<i>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.</i>	The drilling was completed over a single tenement of the Spargoville project, M15/1101. A summary of Tychean's interests within the tenement is included below. <table><tr><td>Tenement</td><td>Gold Interest</td><td>Nickel Interest</td></tr><tr><td>M15/1101</td><td>100%</td><td>80%</td></tr></table>	Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest	M15/1101	100%	80%
Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest						
M15/1101	100%	80%						
	<i>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.</i>	There are no existing impediments to the tenement.						
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	RC drill hole locations are depicted on the included Figure 2 within the body of text and a full list of hole collar details are included as Table 2.						
	<i>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.</i>	No information has been excluded						
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	When consecutive down hole samples returned >1.0ppm, the average gold values for each relevant interval is used to obtain an intercept average.						
	<i>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.</i>	Where aggregate results are biased by one or more, higher grade single composite results, these composite results are detailed.						
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported.						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	From the preliminary drilling completed to date, the mineralisation is interpreted to be sub-vertical, which would result in the down hole intercept being approximately twice the true width of the mineralisation.						
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Interpretations to date, have resulted in the identification of steeply dipping, south-southeast striking mineralised zones.						
	<i>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').</i>	The reported intercepts are down hole lengths only as the precise true width is not known. Further drill information is required to increase confidence in the current interpretation, prior to reporting true widths.						
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery</i>	See Figures 1 -3						

	<i>being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<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> <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>	An RC/Diamond drill programme comprising 15 holes for approximately 2,600 metres is currently in progress to further extend and infill high grade .mineralisation at Redback. Proposed intersection area of the proposed drill program are depicted on the included long section, Figure 3.