



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

23 March 2015

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

Further Visible Gold within completed Diamond Drilling Program at Redback Prospect

Tychean Resources Ltd (ASX: TYK) (**Tychean** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of the RC and diamond drilling at the Redback Prospect within the Company's wholly owned Spargoville Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, (Figure 1).

A total of 2 RC drill holes (SPRC111 -112) and 14 RC precollars (SPDT001 – 014) have been completed for a total of 2,742 metres. A total of 13 NQ2 diamond tails were completed for 836.1 metres (SPDT001 - 005, SPDT007 - 014), (Figure 2, Table 2).

Visible gold mineralisation has been logged within 9 of the 13 completed diamond tails, interpreted to be associated with the Western, Central and Eastern Zones of mineralisation. A summary of the visible gold locations relative to the interpreted mineralised zones at the Redback Prospect is included below, (Table 1).

Table 1: Visible Gold Intersection Summary – Redback RC/Diamond Drilling March 2014

Hole Number	Visible Gold Occurrences Logged		
	Western Zone	Central Zone	Eastern Zone
SPDT001			9
SPDT002		8	2
SPDT004		10	3
SPDT008	9		
SPDT010	12		
SPDT011	10		
SPDT012	19		
SPDT013	16		
SPDT014	1		

Total	67	18	14
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The intersected visible gold mineralisation indicates that the Central and Eastern Zones remain open at depth and along a potential plunge direction to the north and/or south, and indicate the Western Zone remains open along strike and down plunge to the north.

SPDT001 – A total of 9 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 1.1mm, have been identified within a downhole interval of 1.95 metres from 149.05 metres, within carbonate altered actinolite-chlorite ultramafic, quartz-carbonate veining and minor biotite-chlorite veining, interpreted to be associated with Eastern Zone mineralisation. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 3.

SPDT002 – A total of 10 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 2mm, have been logged, interpreted to be associated with the Central and Eastern zones. Eight of the occurrences were logged within a 1.1 metre interval from 167.05 metres, within carbonate altered actinolite-chlorite ultramafic and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Central Zone mineralisation.

The remaining 2 occurrences within SPDT002 were logged within a downhole interval of 0.2 metres from 177.00 metres, within a 0.6m interval of moderately biotite altered, sheared sulphidic sediment interpreted to be associated with Eastern Zone mineralisation. The alteration and host to the visible gold is comparable to the one of the hosts of the high grade mineralisation at the Wattle Dam Gold Mine. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 4.

SPDT004 – A total of 13 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 2mm (Figure 5), have been logged, interpreted to be associated with the Central and Eastern zones. Ten of the occurrences were logged within a 1.3 metre interval from 214.30 metres, within carbonate altered actinolite-chlorite ultramafic and quartz-carbonate ($\pm$ chlorite) veining, interpreted to be associated with Central Zone mineralisation. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 5.

The remaining 3 occurrences within SPDT004 were logged downhole at 225.08 metres and 229.98 metres within a strongly carbonate altered actinolite – chlorite ultramafic, interpreted to be associated with Eastern Zone mineralisation.

SPDT008 – A total of 9 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 1mm have been identified within a downhole interval of 2.85 metres from 216.60 metres, within actinolite/tremolite-chlorite ultramafics and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 6.

SPDT010 (previously reported) – A total of 12 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 2mm, have been identified within a downhole interval of 9.65 metres from 199.55 metres within actinolite-chlorite ultramafic lithologies and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation. One occurrence identified within the drill hole is depicted in Figure 7.

SPDT011 (previously reported) – A total of 10 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 1mm, have been identified. Ten of the occurrences have been identified within a downhole interval of 3.05 metres from 206.15 metres, within chlorite-tremolite ultramafic lithologies and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation.

SPDT012 – A total of 19 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 0.5mm, have been identified within a downhole interval of 4.05 metres from 176.00 metres, within actinolite-chlorite ultramafics and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 8.

SPDT013 – A total of 16 visible gold occurrences, ranging from 0.1mm to 1.0mm, have been identified within a downhole interval of 4.05 metres from 176.00 metres, within actinolite-chlorite ultramafics and quartz-carbonate veining, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation. One of the occurrences is depicted in Figure 9.

SPDT014 – A single visible gold occurrence, 0.1mm, has been identified at a downhole depth of 260.30 metres, within an actinolite-chlorite ultramafic, interpreted to be associated with Western Zone mineralisation.

All results from the completed RC and diamond drilling are expected to be received by mid-April 2015.

Further RC and diamond drilling is currently being planned to further test the extensions of the zones of visible gold mineralisation and will be updated once all assay results are received.

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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

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details – Redback RC/Diamond Drilling March 2014

Hole Number	Easting (GDA Zone 51)	Northing (GDA Zone 51)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
SPDT001	6527198.38	356540.49	336.60	90	-60	90	72.8	162.8
SPDT002	6527200.03	356510.52	336.90	90	-60	150	48.7	198.7
SPDT003	6527216.25	356513.30	336.73	90	-60	132	51.8	183.8
SPDT004	6527227.01	356490.55	337.14	90	-60	150	84.8	234.8
SPDT005	6527287.39	356446.84	336.72	90	-60	198	75.8	273.8
SPDT006	6527310.33	356429.47	336.56	90	-60	228		228
SPDT007	6527331.01	356427.19	336.41	90	-60	228	67.3	295.3
SPDT008	6527348.14	356448.95	336.16	90	-60	180	84.6	264.6
SPDT009	6527350.74	356429.08	336.27	90	-61	228	72.8	300.8
SPDT010	6527319.27	356642.92	334.57	270	-60	162	60.3	222.3
SPDT011	6527289.22	356647.02	332.87	270	-57	138	54.7	192.7
SPDT012	6527318.78	356641.92	334.54	270	-57	156	38.7	194.7
SPDT013	6527346.43	356464.50	336.21	90	-60	162	74.9	236.9
SPDT014	6527370.17	356398.76	336.44	90	-55	240	48.9	288.9
SPRC111	6527166.14	356552.68	336.79	90	-60	168		168
SPRC112	6527197.95	356559.23	336.45	90	-60	132		132

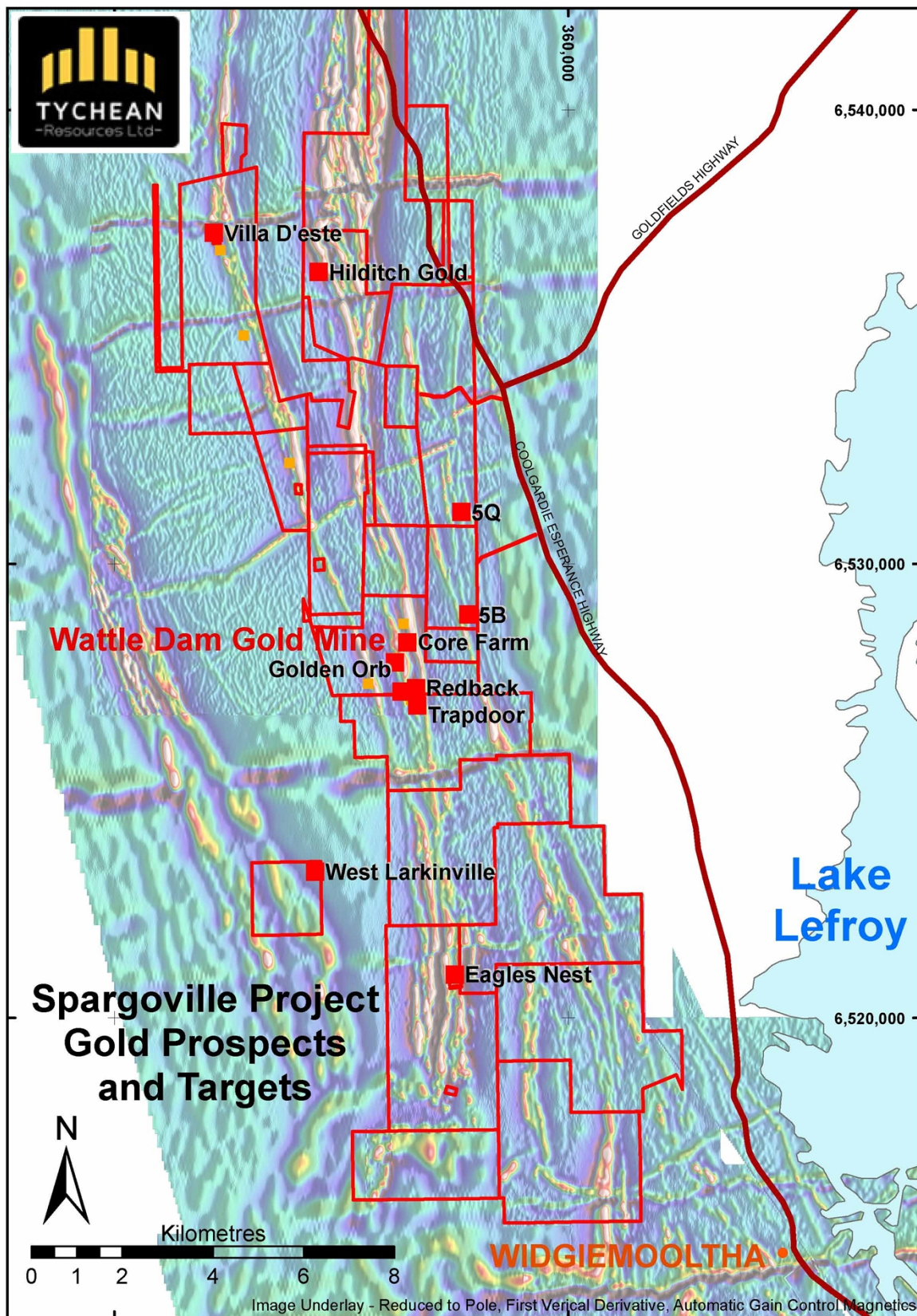


Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan

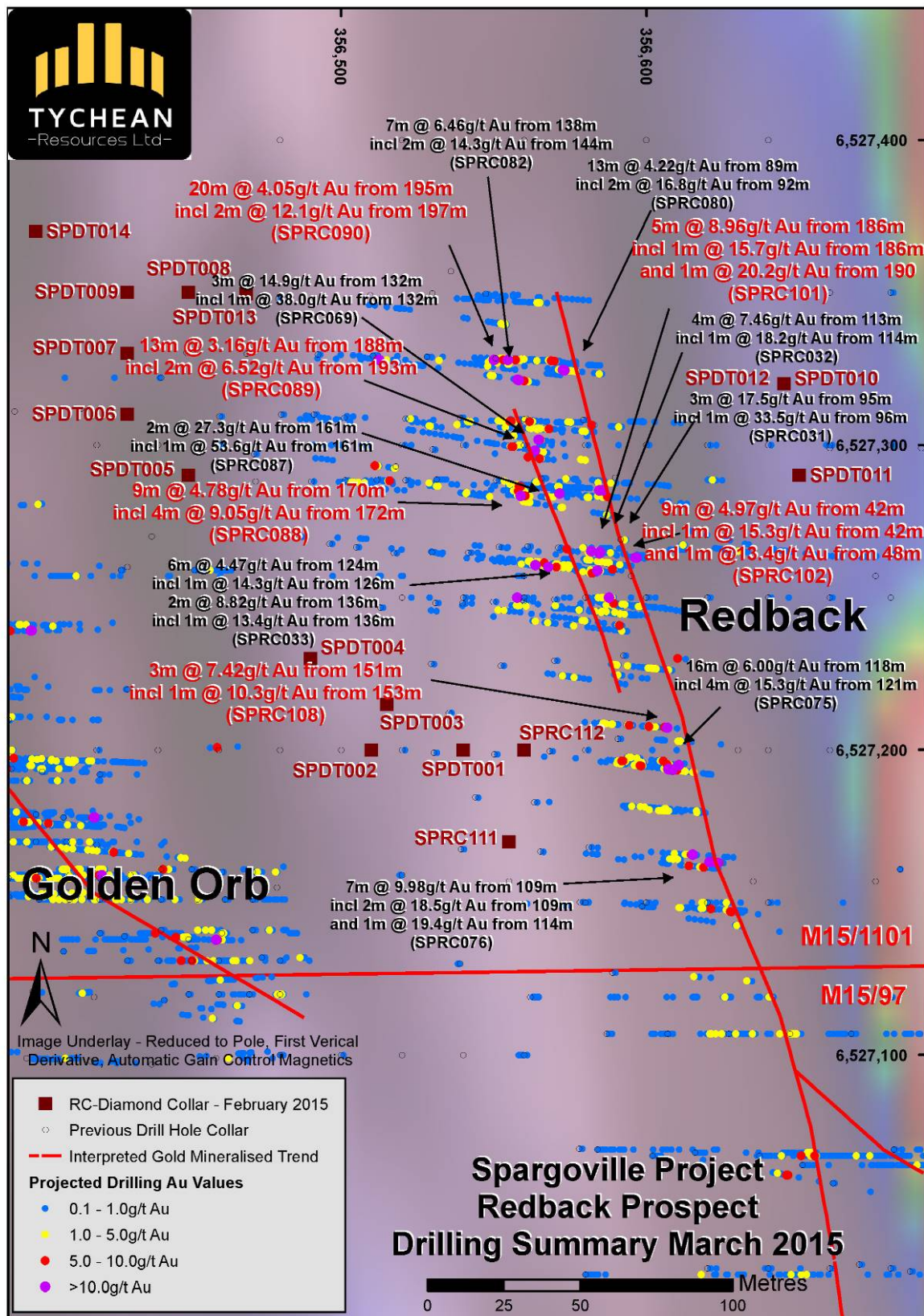


Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Drilling Summary Plan



Figure 3 – Visible gold logged within SPDT001 at 150.92m downhole. Diameter of NQ2 drill core is 50.5mm.



Figure 4 – Visible gold logged within SPDT002 at 177.01m downhole. Scale in centimetres.



Figure 5 – Visible gold logged within SPDT004 at 215.36m downhole.

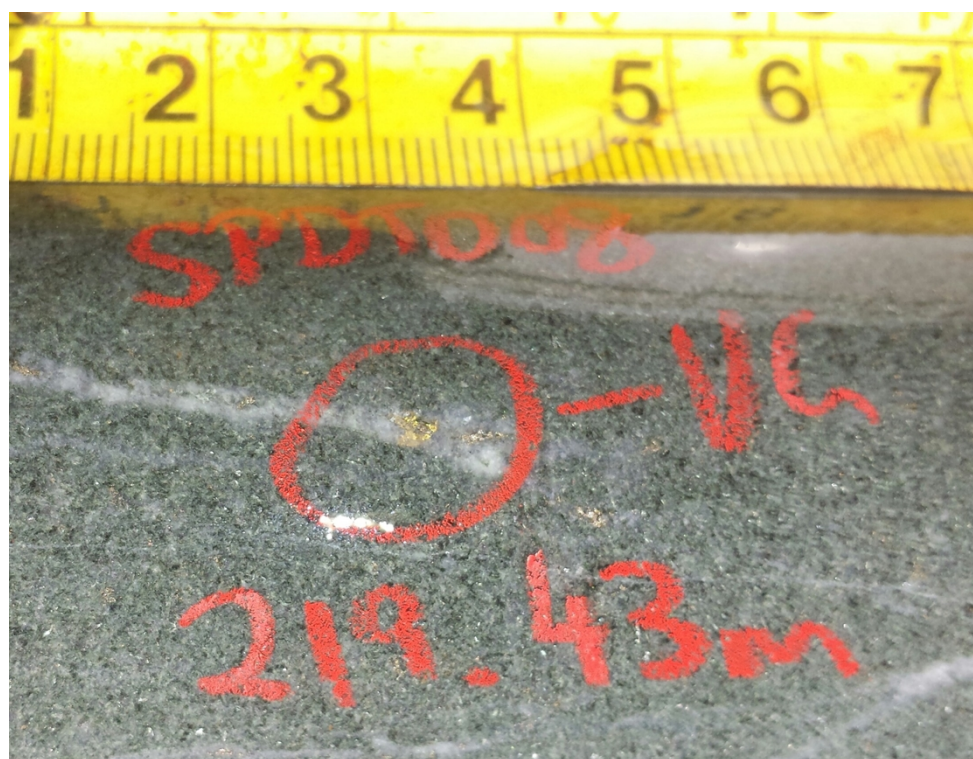


Figure 6 – Visible gold logged within SPDT008 at 219.43m downhole. Scale in centimetres.



Figure 7 – Redback Prospect – One of the 12 visible gold occurrences identified within NQ2 drill core (diameter 50.5mm) from drill hole, SPDT010 at 207.28 metres. Three coarse clusters of gold circled in yellow with several smaller specks of gold scattered throughout broken core surface.



Figure 8 – Visible gold logged within SPDT012 at 177.13m downhole. Diameter of NQ2 drill core is 50.5mm.



Figure 9 – Visible gold logged within SPDT013 at 183.42m downhole. Scale in centimetres.

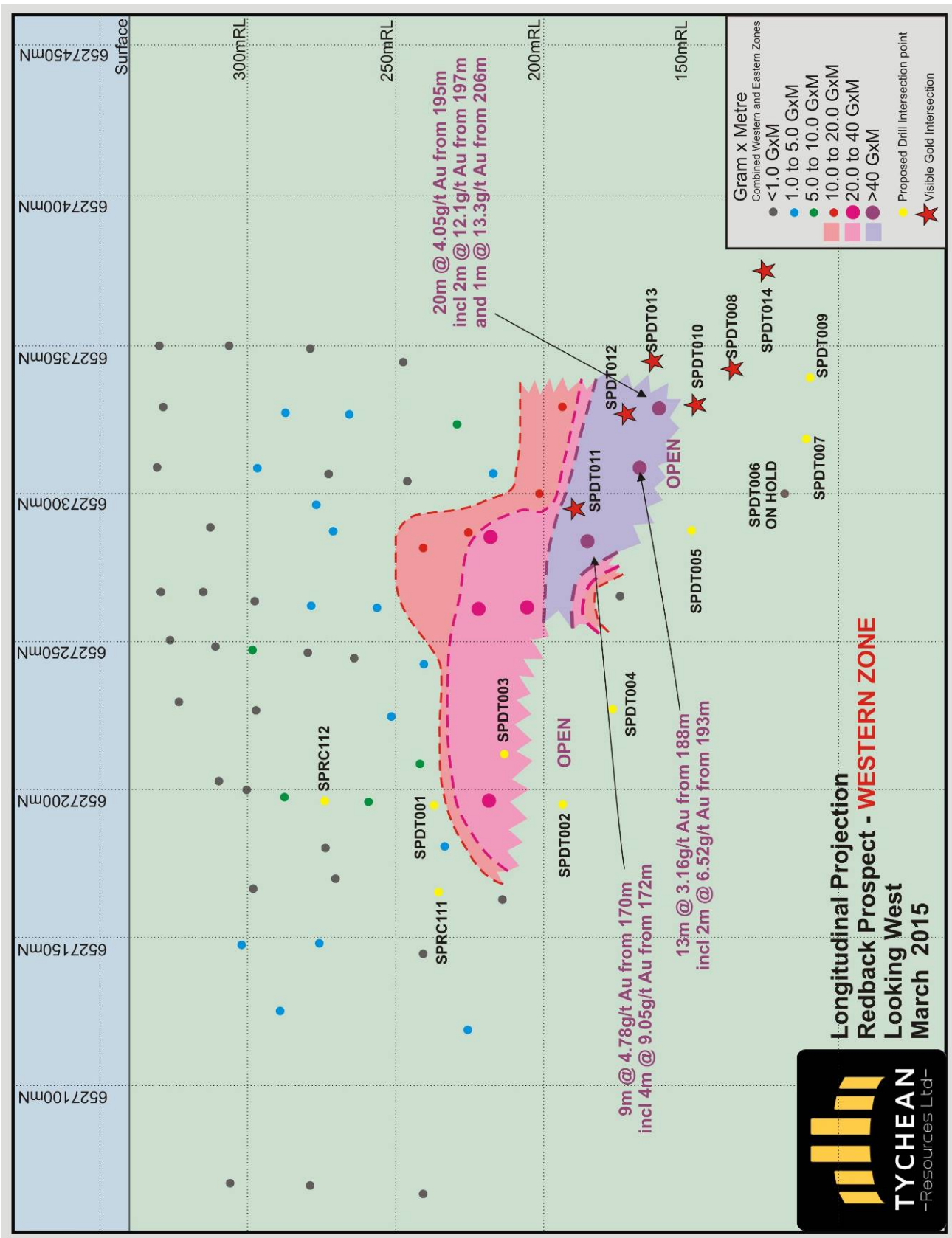


Figure 10 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Western Zone Longitudinal Projection

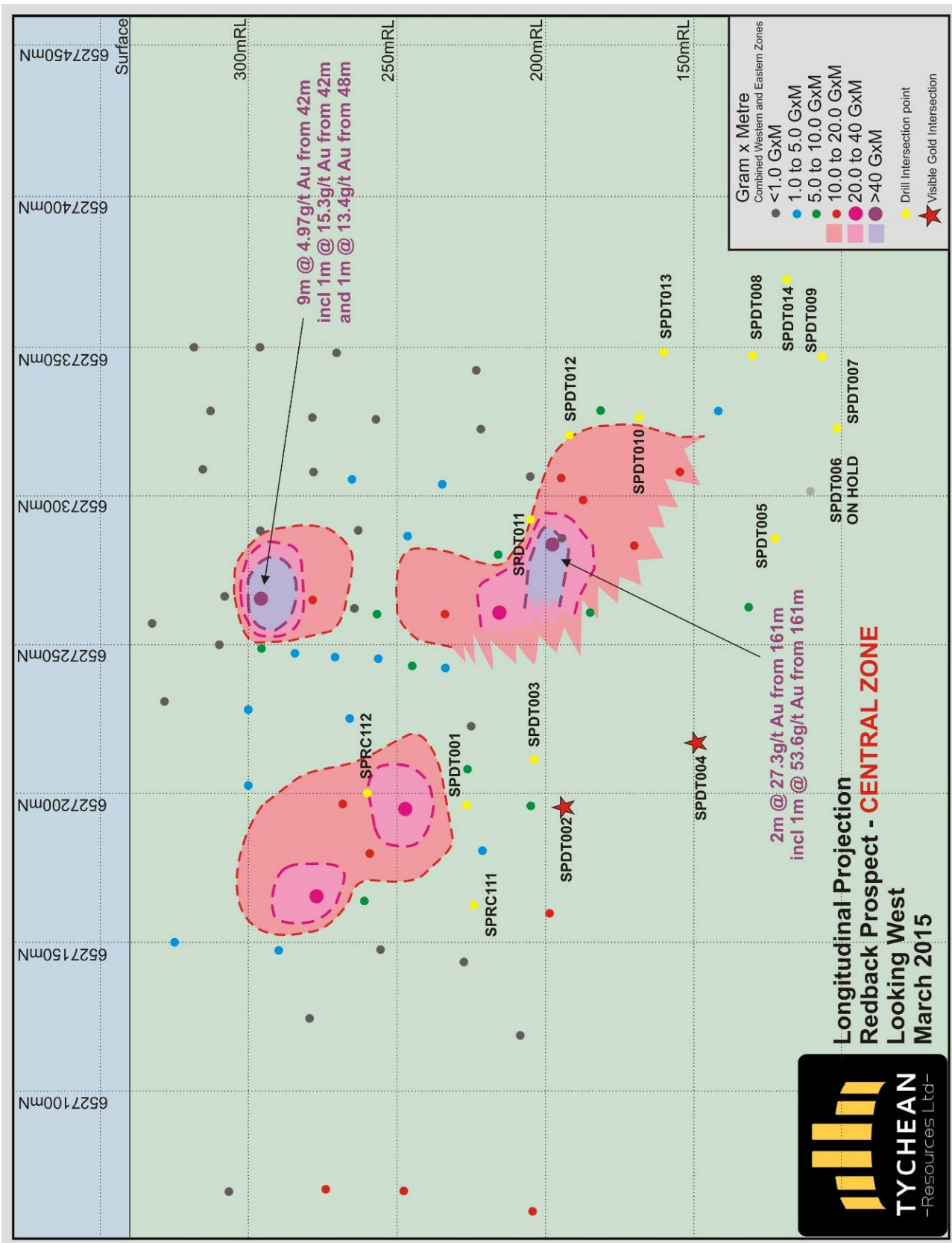


Figure 11 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Central Zone Longitudinal Projection

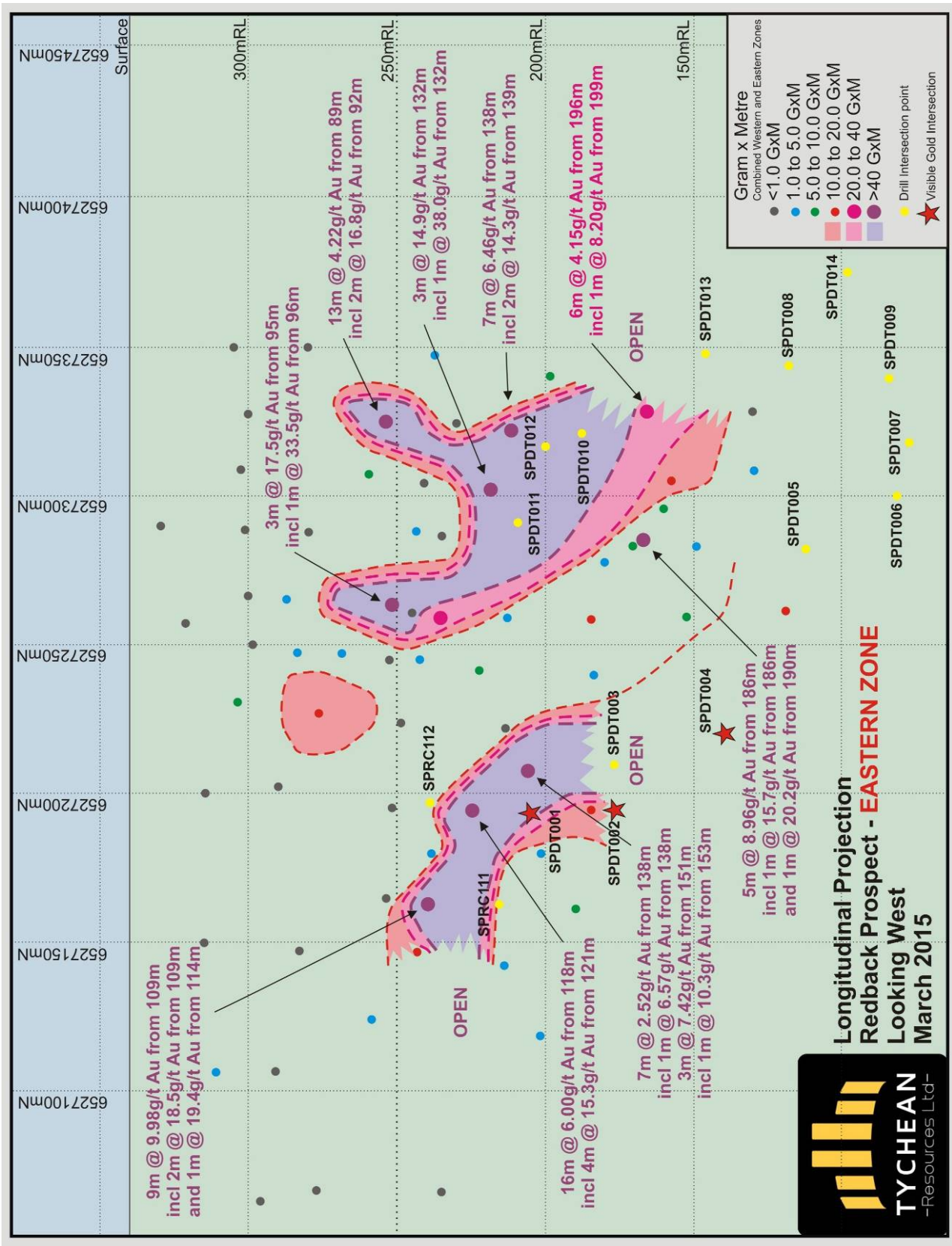


Figure 12 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Eastern Zone Longitudinal Projection

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 TYK exploration results.

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

20/01/2015 - More Redback Prospect High Grade Gold Results

05/03/2015 – Visible Gold in First Diamond Drilling at Redback Prospect

The Company is not aware of any new information or data, which hasn't been previously reported, that materially affects the information included in the current market announcement.

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 precollars and portions of RC drill holes outside of the mineralised horizons. All RC and ongoing diamond drilling is being completed to evaluate Western and Eastern Zone mineralised trends identified from previous drilling. The drilling was completed 10/20m line spacing. All composite samples within the RC drilling were restricted portions of the drilling to the west of the prospective ultramafic sequence. Single metre split samples were collected throughout RC drilling in the prospective ultramafic sequence and associated contacts. All RC drilling (4.75 inch diameter) from the current drill programme has been completed with a total of 2 RC drill holes (SPRC111 - 112) and 14 RC precollars (SPDT001 – 014) completed for a total of 2,742 metres. Thirteen NQ2 diamond tails have been completed for 836.1 metres (SPDT001-005 and SPDT007-014), (Figure 2).
	<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 diamond core was half core sampled over one metre intervals. All drill hole locations were determined by DGPS. All drill holes are planned to be open hole gyro surveyed
	<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 will comprise 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 RC and core samples will be 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 and RC precollars with diamond tails. All holes were or will be 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>	Recovering information was recorded within RC drilling per metre, in the form of an estimate of the returned amount of drill sample compared to that normally returned during normal drilling operations. Any core loss from the diamond drilling is recorded.
	<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 during RC drilling.
	<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 and half core diamond drill sample 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 RC 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. Logging of drill core recorded lithology, weathering, veining, mineralisation, structure, gold occurrences and other features of the drill samples

	<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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All diamond drilling was half core sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether rifled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The RC 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. Half core drill core samples will be submitted from the diamond drilling
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No sample preparation undertaken
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No sample analysis reported
	<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 sample analysis reported.
	<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 from RC and Half core samples from diamond drilling 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>	No sample analysis reported
	<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>	No sample analysis reported
<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 initially by handheld GPS prior to drilling which is expected to have an accuracy of +/- 5m. All hole collars have been located via DGPS.
	<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>	Topographic control determine from DGPS surveying.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The majority of drilling ensured drill coverage of 20m 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 RC split samples and drill core results can be used. It is envisaged that a drill spacing of 10m 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, however not perpendicular to the interpreted dip.
	<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	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were stored securely onsite after sampling and transported to Quantum Analytical Services, in Perth on a weekly basis for analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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 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 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 border="1"> <tr> <th>Tenement</th><th>Gold Interest</th><th>Nickel Interest</th></tr> <tr> <td>M15/1101</td><td>100%</td><td>80%</td></tr> </table> There are no existing impediments to the tenement.	Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest	M15/1101	100%	80%
Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest						
M15/1101	100%	80%						
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. 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.	RC and diamond 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 1. 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. 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 sample analysis reported No sample analysis reported No metal equivalents reported.						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	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. 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>	No sample analysis reported
<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 1 -5
<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 all available 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>	It is envisaged that further RC precollars and diamond tails will be required based on the visible gold identified within the recent drilling. This program is expected to test for potential strike, dip and plunge extensions to the mineralised zones.
	<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>	Results from current drilling are required prior to outlining the extent of the area of follow up drilling on the attached figures.