



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

14 July 2015

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

Redback RC-Diamond Drilling Results

Tychean Resources Ltd (ASX: TYK) (**Tychean** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the receipt of all results from the recently completed RC and Diamond drilling, (totalling 9 drill holes for 1,931.80 metres), at the Redback Prospect within the Company's wholly owned Spargoville Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, (Figure 1).

A maximum result of 1 metre at 42.8g/t Au from 208 metres (SPDT016) was returned from the Footwall Felsic Zone. A similar zone was intersected within previous RC drilling which returned 1 metre at 10.2g/t Au from 179 metres to EOH, (SPRC094). From drill core logging and core photos, the gold mineralisation within SPDT016 is interpreted to be associated with discrete joints or fractures within the felsic unit.

High grade mineralisation continues to be returned from the Eastern Zone highlighted by results of 1 metres at 7.19g/t Au from 245 metres (SPDT015), 6 metres at 2.85g/t Au from 314 metres including 1 metre at 7.67g/t Au from 315 metres (SPDT018) and 1 metre at 13.3g/t Au from 293 metres (SPDT019), (Figure 3). Significantly, the above results are also associated with moderate to strong biotite and/or chlorite alteration. All significant results from the drilling are included in Table 1 and all collars details included in Table 2.

Table 1: Significant ($\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ and ≥ 4 gram metre) Intercepts – June 2015 Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone	Sample Type
SPDT015	223	229	6	2.08	Central	Half Core
	245	246	1	7.19	Eastern	Half Core
SPDT016	182	185	3	1.28	Central	Half Core
	190	192	2	1.15	Eastern	Half Core
	197	199	2	3.96	Eastern	Half Core
	208	209	1	42.8	Footwall	Half Core
SPDT017	244	253	9	1.21	Central	Half Core

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone	Sample Type
	256	260	4	1.05	Eastern	Half Core
SPDT018 including	314	320	6	2.85	Eastern	Half Core
	315	316	1	7.67	Eastern	Half Core
SPDT019	104	108	4	3.48	Not Defined	RC Composite
	279	282	3	1.56	Central	Half Core
	293	294	1	13.3	Eastern	Half Core
SPRC114	94	96	2	2.68	Western	RC Chip
	121	124	3	2.15	Central	RC Chip
SPRC115	92	96	4	1.92	Western	RC Chip
SPRC116	121	125	4	3.29	Eastern	RC Chip

The Redback Prospect, Eastern Zone mineralisation in the south, is interpreted to display geological, structural and grade characteristics comparable to that of the high grade Eastern Zone mined at the Wattle Dam Gold Mine, located 700 metres to the northwest, (Figure 4). The high grade, Eastern Zone mineralisation in the south, has now been defined over a strike length of 120 metres and remains open at depth and along an interpreted northerly plunge to the north.

The current drilling testing the Eastern zone in the south at depth has resulted in a drill intersection point separation of up to 40m x 40m between high grade results and associated favourable biotite and/or chlorite alteration. A drill intersection point separation of 10m x 10m was required during drilling at Wattle Dam to intersect the outstanding intersections within exploration drilling within the Wattle Dam Eastern Zone mineralisation including (but not limited to) 16 metres at 482g/t Au from 123 metres including 1 metre at 6,770g/t Au from 129 metres. The close spaced drill spacing at Wattle Dam was required due to the high grade mineralisation's limited strike length (minimum 40 metres) and nuggetty and variable nature, as identified at the Redback Prospect.

A long section of the Wattle Dam Gold Mine Eastern Zone mineralisation (Figure 5) highlights the restricted and high grade nature of the deposit. Wattle Dam surface exploration drilling only has been used to generate the long section, so that comparisons can be made with the mineralised zones at the Redback Prospect currently defined by exploration drilling.

Maximum significant results returned from the Central and Western mineralised zones within the completed drilling comprise 6 metres @ 2.08g/t Au from 223 metres and 4 metres at 1.92g/t Au from 92 metres respectively.

A maximum result of 1 metre at 1.20g/t Au from 198 metres (SPDT018) was returned from the New Zone of mineralisation reported in the previous announcement, associated with biotite altered actinolite-chlorite ultramafic.

Tychean Managing Director, Joe Houldsworth said, "Overall the Redback prospect continues to show encouraging signs in our hunt for high grade mineralisation. The team will now take a step back and review these latest results in detail before we commit to the

next round of drilling to ensure we maximise the potential for hitting the Wattle Dam style grades we are after”

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

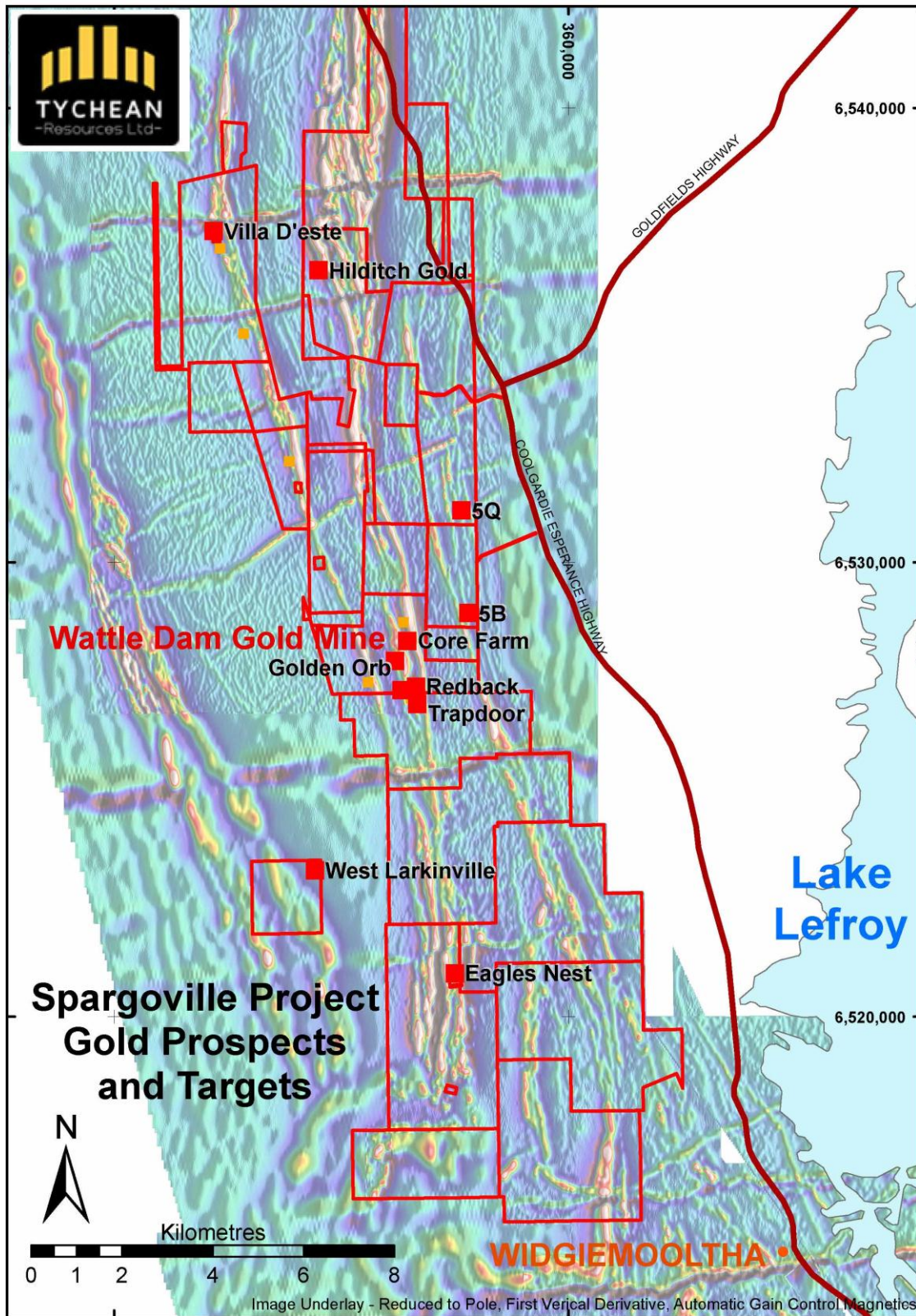


Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan

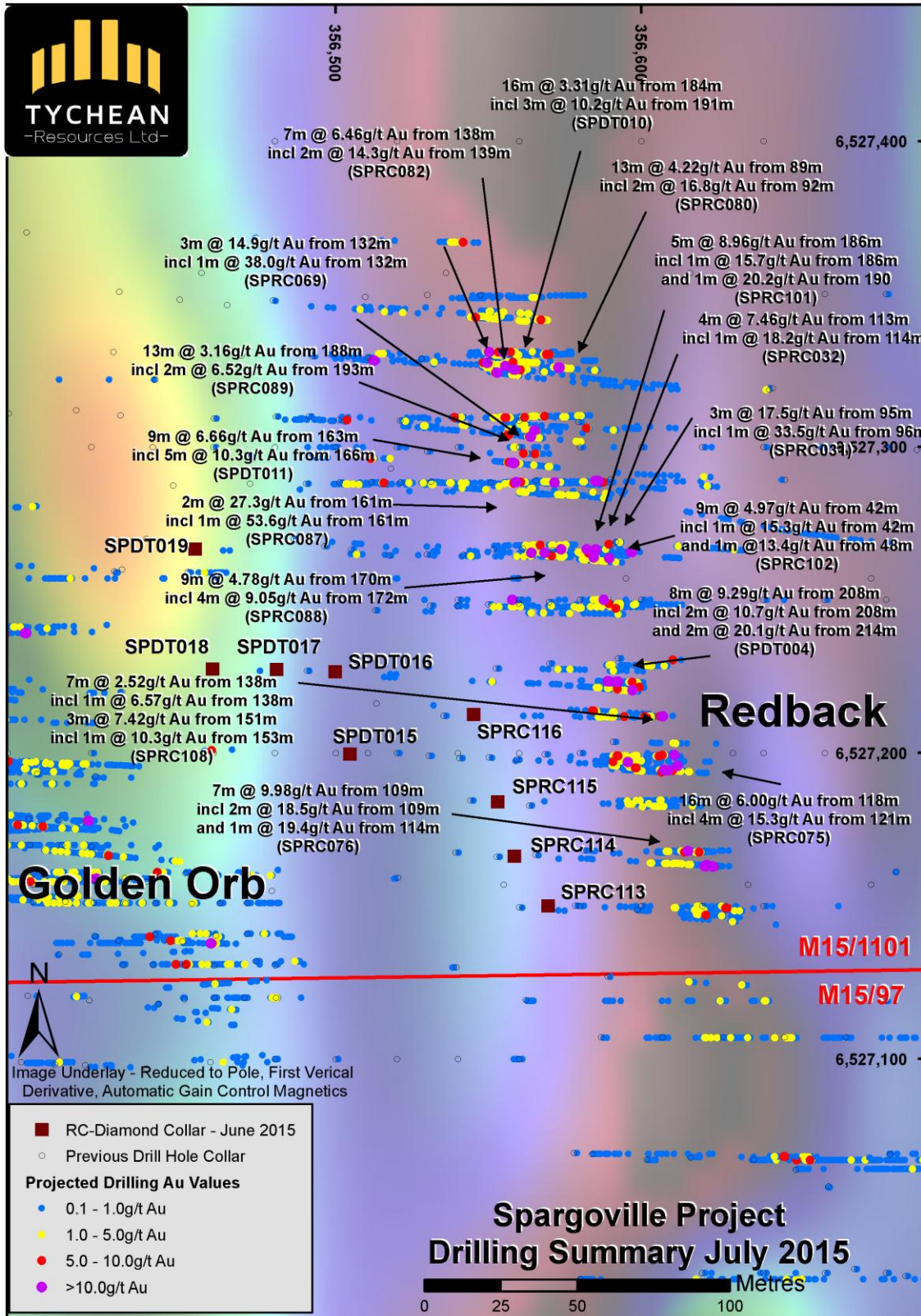


Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Drilling Summary Plan

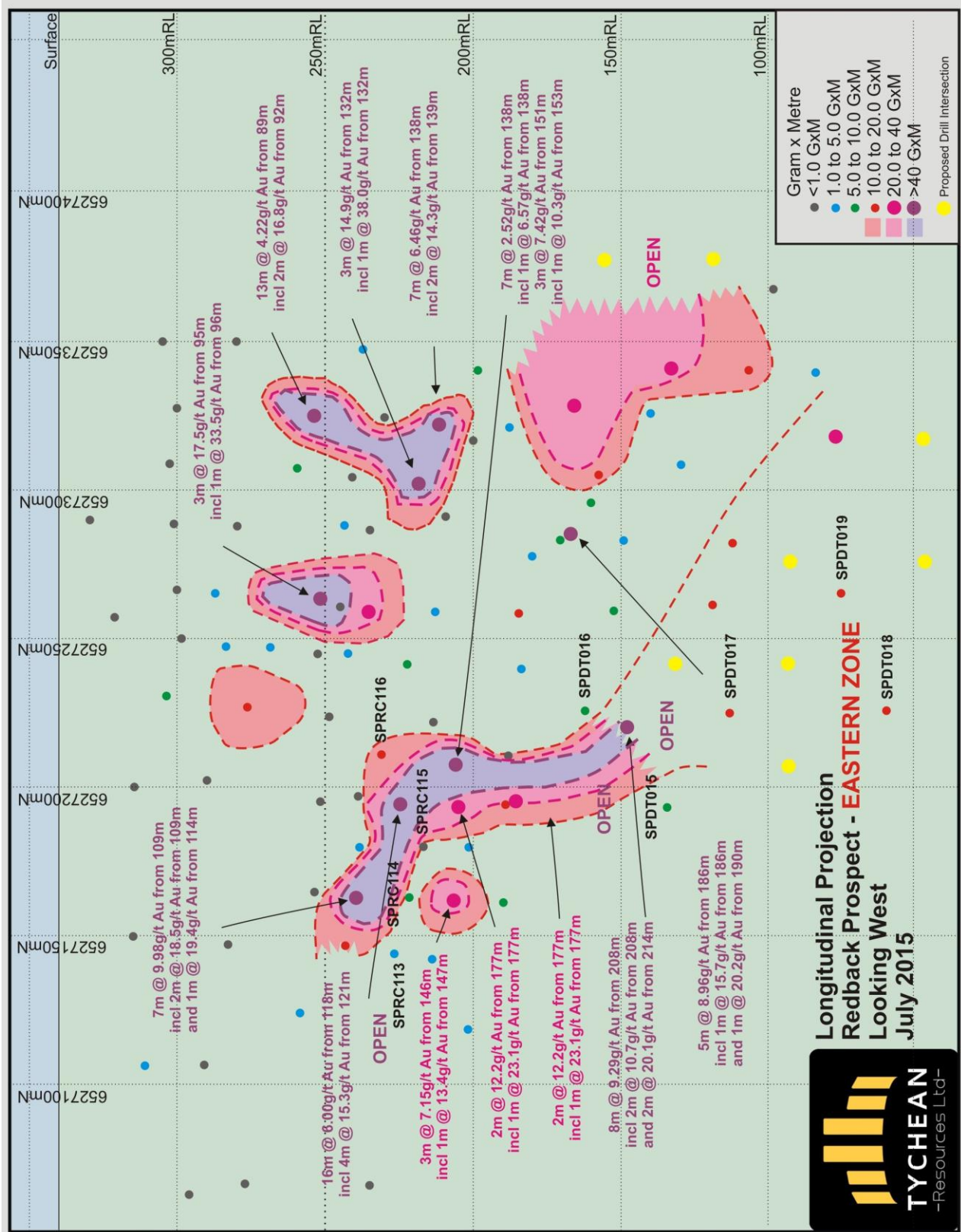


Figure 3 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect Eastern Zone Longitudinal Projection

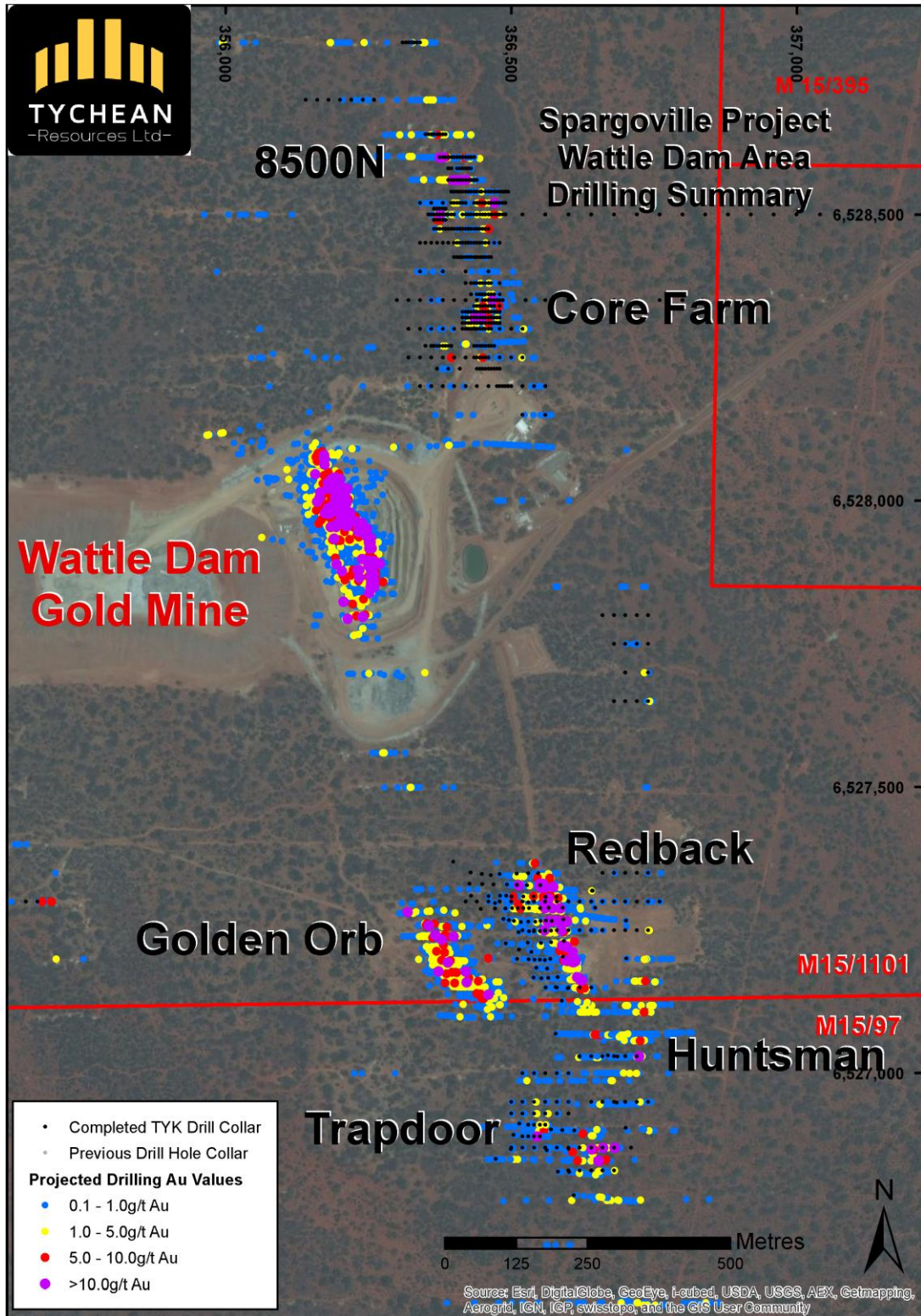


Figure 4 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Prospect - Wattle Dam Gold Mine Area Drilling Summary

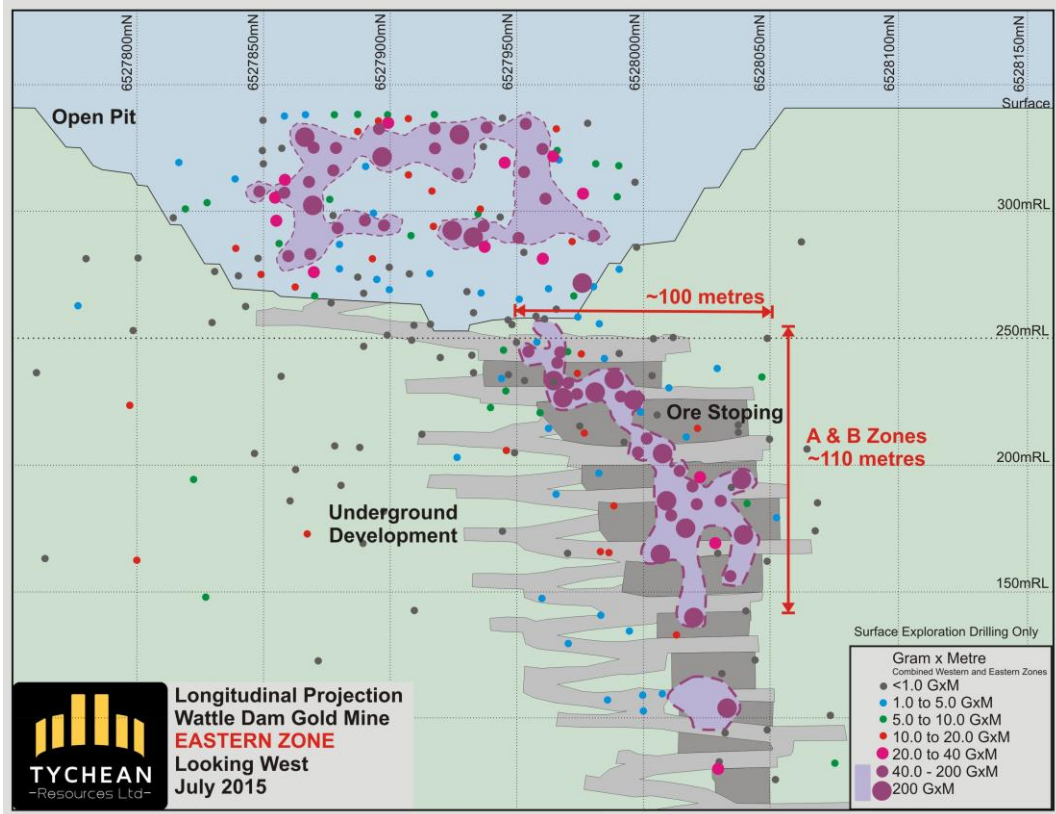
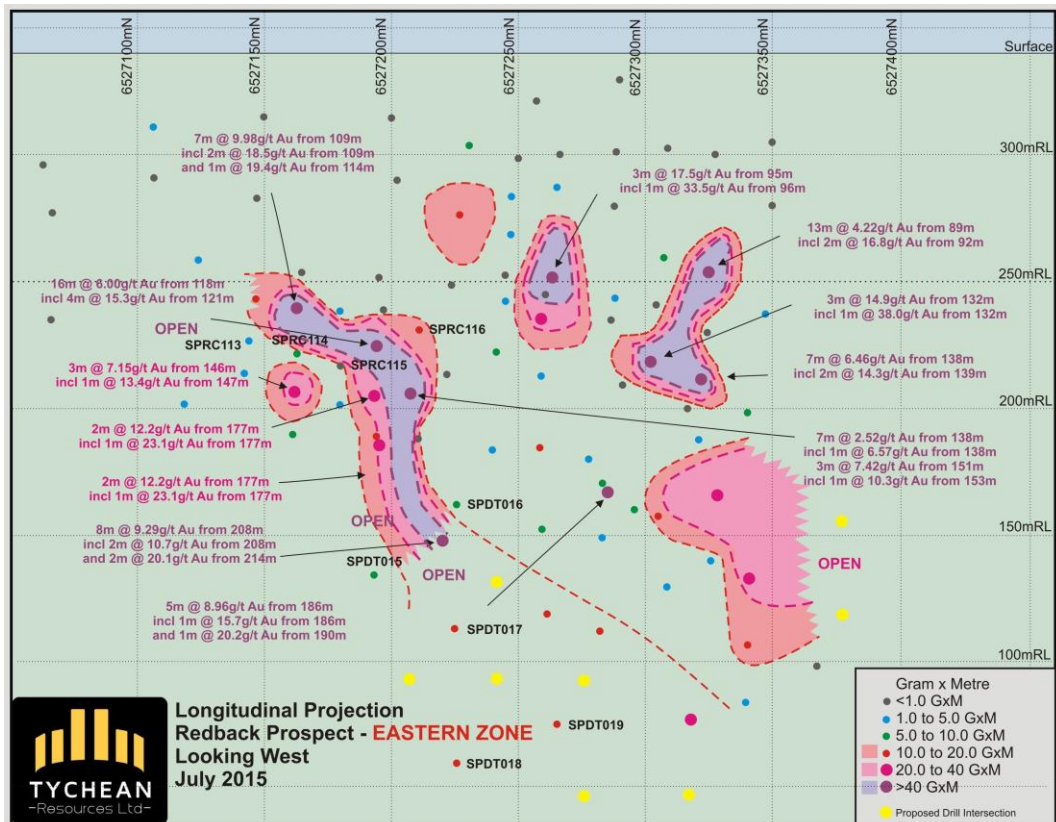


Figure 5 – Redback Prospect and Wattle Dam Gold Mine Eastern Zones Comparison

Table 2 – RC/Diamond Drilling June 2015 Collar Details

Hole Number	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	RC Drilling (m)	Diamond Drilling (m)	Total Depth (m)
SPDT015	356504.619	6527199.608	337.016	90	-60	161.5	88.2	249.7
SPDT016	356499.81	6527226.547	336.916	90	-60	131.5	79.2	210.7
SPDT017	356480.723	6527227.271	337.202	90	-60	198	66.7	264.7
SPDT018	356459.758	6527227.4	337.408	90	-57	198	126.3	324.3
SPDT019	356453.981	6527266.506	336.893	90	-57	180	120.4	300.4
SPRC113	356569.509	6527150.038	337.188	90	-60	144		144
SPRC114	356558.484	6527166.26	336.99	90	-60	154		154
SPRC115	356553.059	6527183.996	336.71	90	-60	152		152
SPRC116	356545.178	6527212.621	336.38	90	-60	132		132

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
 23/03/2015 – Further Visible Gold at Redback Prospect
 22/04/2015 – Redback Prospect High Grade Gold Drill Results

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 diamond drilling is being completed to evaluate Western, Central and Eastern Zone mineralised trends identified from previous drilling. 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 4 RC drill holes (SPRC113 -116) and 5 RC precollars (SPDT015 – 019) completed for a total of 1,451 metres. Five NQ2 diamond tails have been completed for 480.8 metres (SPDT015 - 019), (Figure 2 and 3). All drilling has been directional surveyed and all collars are to be located via DGPS.
	<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 50g Fire Assay for Au determination to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. All single metre split RC samples and half core diamond 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 completed and ongoing 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>	The drill core has been half core sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, 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>	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 85% 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. Company standards were also completed at a frequency of approximately 1 in 25.
	<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>	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, (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 were initially determined by handheld GPS prior to drilling which is expected to have an accuracy of +/- 5m. All hole collars have been located via DGPS. All holes have been downhole directional surveyed.
	<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 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.
	<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.
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 completed drilling was undertaken roughly perpendicular to the strike direction of the geology and related mineralisation, however not perpendicular to the interpreted dip. 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 SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie as required.
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	<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> <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>	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><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> 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	<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> <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>	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	<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> <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>	When consecutive down hole samples returned >1.0ppm, the average gold values for each relevant interval is used to obtain an intercept average. Where aggregate results are biased by one or more, higher grade single results, these results are detailed						

	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	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. 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.
<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 -8 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 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> <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>	Further work is required to evaluate the Eastern Zone mineralisation via infill drilling at depth in the south and extensional drilling along strike in the north. Proposed intersection area of the completed drill program are depicted on the included long section, Figure 3.