



## Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

10 September 2014

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

### Further Gold Results from Spargoville WA.

#### Highlights

- **Mineralised Zones identified within RC drilling at Trapdoor Prospect**
- **8m @ 2.72g/t Au from 108m**
- **4m @ 3.96g/t Au from 140m**
- **Further RC drilling at Redback and Trapdoor scheduled to commence mid-September**

Tychean Resources Ltd (ASX: TYK) (**Tychean** or **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of the remaining four metre composite results from the recent RC Drilling Programme completed within the Company's wholly owned Spargoville Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, (Figure 1).

The results returned are from 9 RC drill holes (SPRC051 – SPRC059) that were completed at the Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold prospects during the recent drill programme. All results have now been received from the completed RC drilling.

#### **Trapdoor Prospect**

The completed RC drilling at the Trapdoor prospect was designed to further evaluate highly anomalous results returned from previous RC<sup>1</sup> 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 geology intersected by the drilling at Trapdoor comprises predominantly ultramafic lithologies (with minor interlayered mafic and sedimentary lithologies) in contact with felsic lithologies to the east and west, approximately 400 metres along strike to the south of recently

reported high grade results at the Redback prospect.

The results from the drilling have highlighted mineralised zones, trending south – southeast, that dip steeply to the west that are associated with ultramafic lithologies and associated contacts.

Significant results returned from the drilling at the Trapdoor prospect include **8 metres at 2.72g/t Au from 108 metres**, (SPRC051), **4 metres at 1.48g/t Au from 176 metres to EOH**, (SPRC052), and **4 metres at 3.96g/t Au from 140 metres**, (SPRC053). The above significant results are associated with the most eastern of the mineralised zones 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.

Additional drilling is required at the Trapdoor prospect to further evaluate the significant intercepts that have been identified by the limited drilling completed to date, which has been at a relatively wide drill spacing of 40 metre x 40 metre.

### Hilditch Gold Prospect

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<sup>1</sup> including 4m @ 2.41g/t Au from 140m to end of hole. A single significant result of **4 metres at 2.93g/t Au from 124 metres**, (SPRC056), was returned from the completed drilling.

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

Significant ( $\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ ) results returned from the composite sampling of the drilling completed at the Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold prospects are included within Table 1 and all collar details from the entire drill program are included as Table 2.

Table 1: Significant ( $\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ ) Intercepts (SPRC051 – 059) – Four Metre Composite Results, RC Drilling August 2014

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Prospect	Comments
SPRC051	108	116	8	2.72	Trapdoor	
SPRC052	176	180	4	1.48	Trapdoor	EOH
SPRC053	76	80	4	1.3	Trapdoor	
	140	144	4	3.96	Trapdoor	
SPRC056	124	128	4	2.93	Hilditch Gold	

All single metre split samples from the significant four metre composite intervals returned from the drilling will be collected and submitted for analysis.

## Further Drilling

A ~3,000 metre, RC drilling programme has been generated 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 the Trapdoor prospect which will infill and extend recent drilling to an initial 20 metre x 40 metre drill spacing. This drilling is scheduled to commence mid-September 2014.

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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](http://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.

<sup>1</sup> - Tychean Resources Limited ASX Announcement 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014 – Exploration Update – Spargoville (WA)

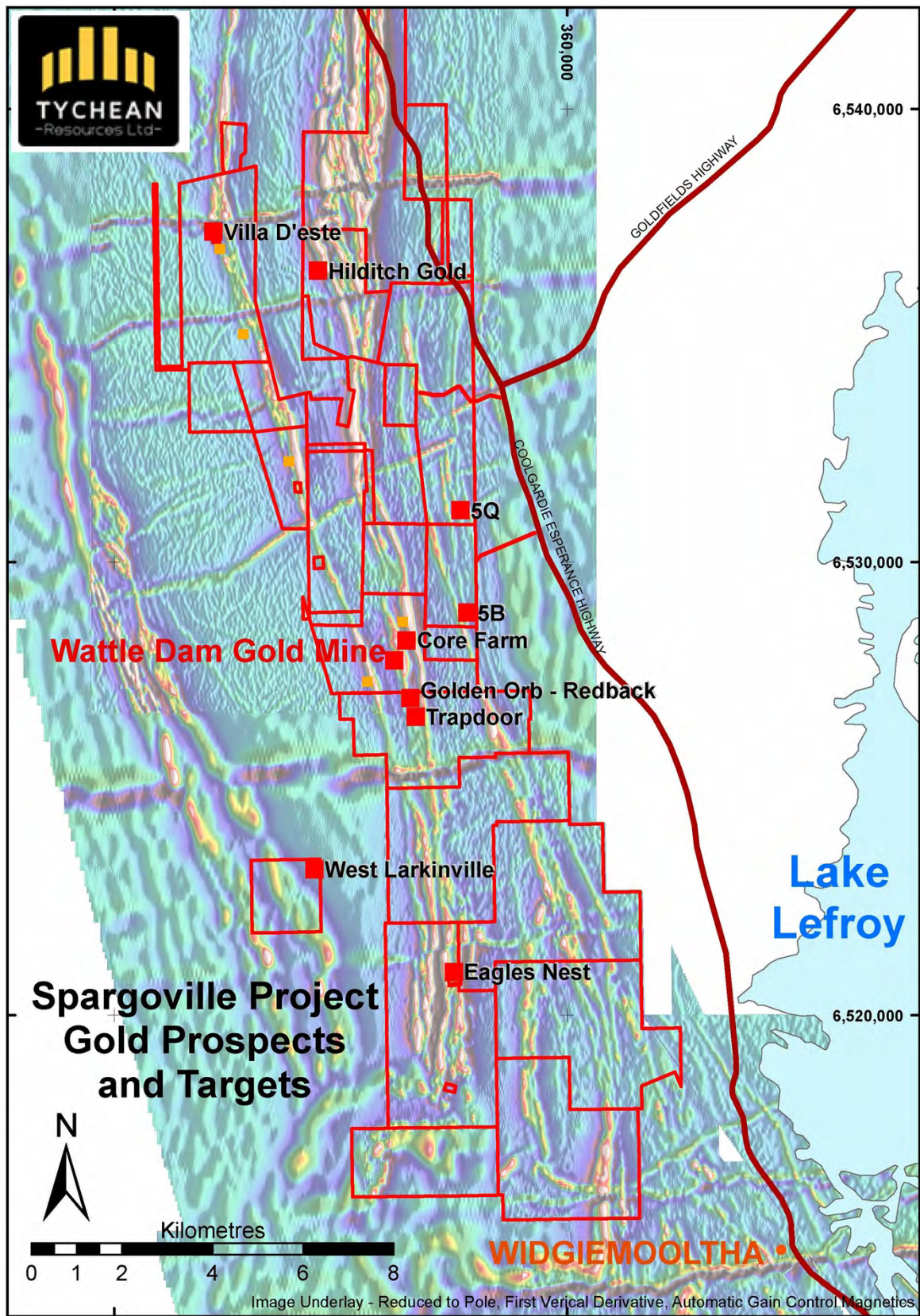


Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan



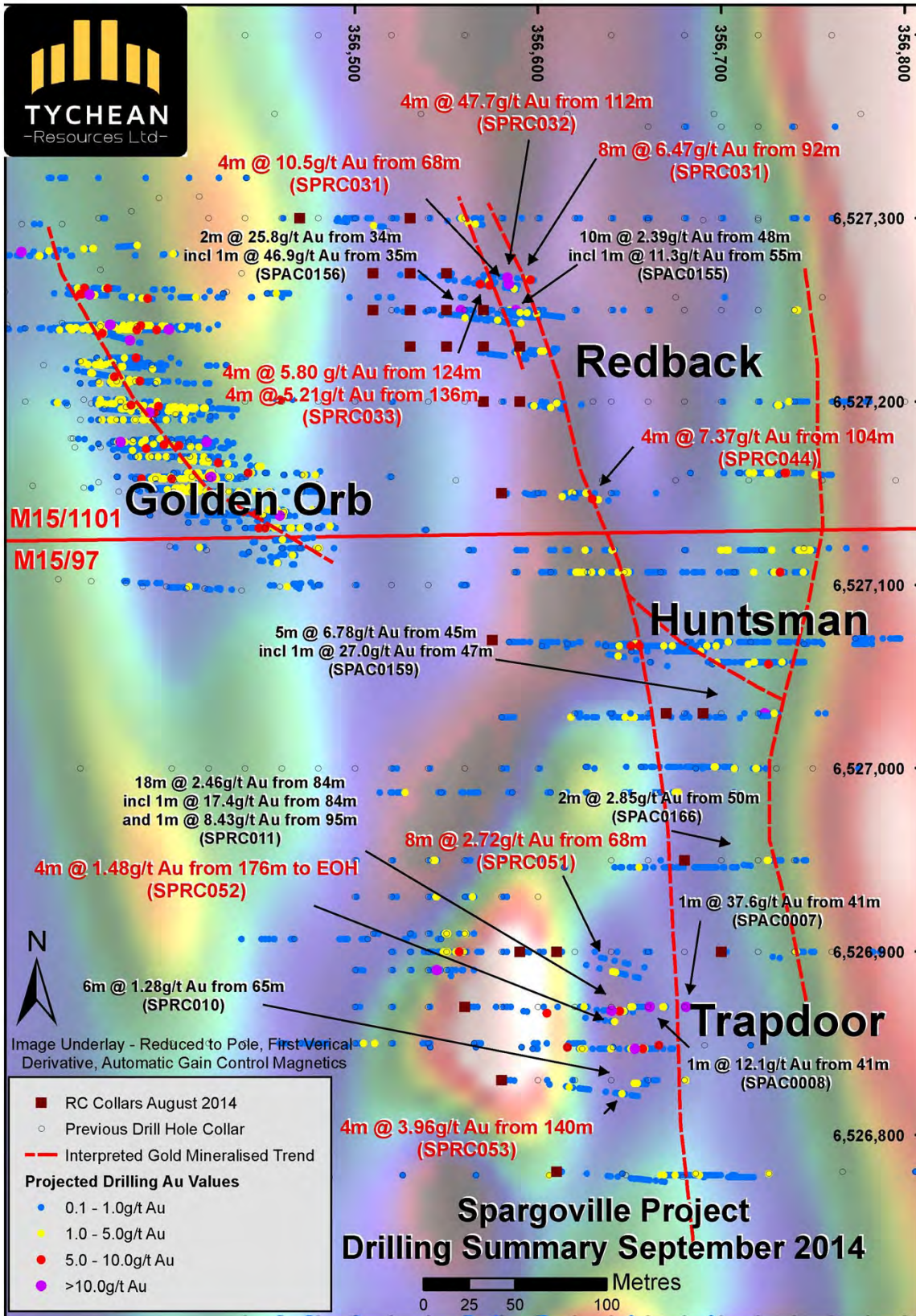


Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Golden Orb Area Summary Drilling Plan

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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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 spacing, (minimum 20m line spacing). A total of 31 RC drill holes for 4,064 metres were completed over 4 prospects. Results reported are from the remaining 9 RC drill holes completed at the Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold prospects.
	<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 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. Composite intervals which returned gold results $\geq 0.5$ ppm gold were reanalysed via 50g Fire Assay/Mass Spectrometry for Au to a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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.
<i>Logging</i>	<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.
	<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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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.
	<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 $\mu$ m 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</i>	No duplicate sampling was completed. All samples were collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure the entire sample is



	<i>for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	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 $\geq 0.5$ 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	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All composite samples were stored securely within Kambalda after sampling and transported to Minanalytical Laboratory 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 drilling was completed over 3 tenements of the Spargoville project. A summary of Tychean's interests within the tenements is included below. <table border="1" data-bbox="984 338 1367 522"> <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>	Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest	M15/1101	100%	80%	M15/1448	90%	90%	M15/97	100%	0%
	Tenement	Gold Interest	Nickel Interest											
M15/1101	100%	80%												
M15/1448	90%	90%												
M15/97	100%	0%												
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.	There are no existing impediments to the tenement.													
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 and Au1 results for each sample are averaged and all intercepts >1.0ppm Au are reported. When consecutive down hole samples returned >1.0ppm, the average gold values for each relevant interval is used to obtain an intercept average. 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 Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold 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 Trapdoor and Hilditch Gold, 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 is not known. Further drill information is required to increase confidence in the current interpretation, prior to reporting true widths.												
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations	See Figures 1-2.												

	<i>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>	
<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). 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>	Planned further work at Trapdoor will be in the form of RC drilling to evaluate extensions to reported significant results and mineralised trends.  Areas of future drilling will be within the area of returned significant results.