Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

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

Redback Prospect High Grade Gold Results

Highlights

- **Single Metre Splits confirm high grade mineralisation**
- **16m @ 6.00g/t Au from 118m incl 4m @ 15.3g/t Au**
- **7m @ 9.98g/t Au from 109m incl 2m @ 18.5g/t Au and 1m @ 19.4g/t Au**
- **13m @ 4.22g/t Au from 89m incl 2m @ 16.8g/t Au**
- **2m @ 27.3g/t Au from 161m incl 1m @ 53.6g/t Au**
- **7m @ 6.46g/t Au from 138m incl 2m at 14.3g/t Au**
- **3m @ 14.9g/t Au from 132m incl 1m @ 38.0g/t Au**
- **Follow Up RC Drilling currently underway**

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

Further RC drilling is currently underway at the Redback Prospect, extending and infilling the high grade mineralised zones intersected to date. All results from this current RC drilling programme are pending.

The reported single metre split sampling is from RC drilling at the Redback prospect completed during October 2014 designed to follow up highly significant results and mineralised trends identified from previous drilling, including 4m @ 7.46g/t Au from 113m and 3m @ 17.5g/t Au from 93m.

High grade results returned from the single metre split sampling of the drilling are restricted to the Central and Eastern zones and include:

Eastern Zone

- **16 metres at 6.00g/t Au from 118 metres including 4 metres at 15.3g/t Au from 121 metres (SPRC075)**
- **7 metres at 9.98g/t Au from 109 metres including 2 metres at 18.5g/t Au from 109 metres and 1 metre at 19.4g/t Au from 114 metres (SPRC076)**
- **13 metres at 4.22g/t Au from 89 metres including 2 metres at 16.8g/t Au from 92 metres (SPRC080)**
- **3 metres at 14.9g/t Au from 132 metres including 1 metre at 38.0g/t Au from 132 metres (SPRC069)**
- **7 metres at 6.46g/t Au from 138 metres including 2 metres at 14.3g/t Au from 144 metres (SPRC082)**

Central Zone

- **2 metres at 27.3g/t Au from 161 metres including 1 metre at 53.6g/t Au from 161 metres (SPRC087)**

All significant (≥1.0g/t Au) results returned from the single metre split sampling of the RC drilling are included as Table 1 and collar details included as Table 3.

The results from the single metre split sampling support interpretations that the mineralisation at the Redback Prospect is contained within three interpreted zones (Eastern, Central and Western). The nuggetty nature of the Redback mineralisation, identified by previous screen fire assay analysis, is supported within the results from the drilling, by the variation in grade and/or widths of mineralisation between the previous composite sampling and the subsequent completed single metre split sampling. The grade variation between the sample types has had an overall result of increased grade and/or widths within Eastern Zone mineralised zones, however some downgrade in grade and/or widths are notable within Central mineralised zones. The composite and single metre split intercepts for highly significant (≥1.0g/t Au and ≥10 gram metre) intercepts returned from the drilling are tabulated below, (Table 2).

At the southern end of the Redback Prospect, drill hole SPRC075 returned a highly anomalous result of 16 metres at 6.00g/t Au from 118m including 4 metres at 15.3g/t Au from 121 metres from the single metre split sampling. This represents an increase of nearly 100%, relative to the initial anomalous composite intercept of 12 metres at 4.17g/t Au from 120 metres including 4 metres at 6.70g./t Au from 124 metres. This southern mineralisation is associated with weak to moderate biotite alteration and sulphide mineralisation which similarly was related to mineralisation at the nearby high grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine.

The high grade mineralisation at Redback remains open in several directions.

Single metre split sampling from the drilling at Trapdoor did not return any significant results with a maximum of 1 metre at 2.90g/t Au from 137 metres (SPRC085) returned. No immediate further drilling is planned at Trapdoor.

Current Drilling

A ~3,400 metre, 23 RC drill hole programme, (Figure 2), is currently underway to extend and infill, high grade results and trends identified at the Redback Prospect within drilling completed to date.

Due to the slower than expected drilling due to minor inclement weather and slower drill penetration rates within deeper holes, all results from this current drilling are now expected to be received and reported by mid-January 2015.

Results from this current RC program will determine whether further drilling is required prior to the company determining a maiden gold resource estimation for the Redback Prospect.

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone
SPRC060	63	64	1	4.15	Felsic
SPRC063	66	68	2	2.31	Central
SPRC066	43	47	4	1.35	Western
	87	89	2	3.68	Eastern
incl	87	88	1	6.31	Eastern
SPRC067	81	83	2	2.40	Western
SPRC069	57	59	2	3.27	Western
	132	**135**	**3**	**14.9**	**Eastern**
incl	**132**	**133**	**1**	**38.0**	**Eastern**
SPRC070	152	156	4	4.28	Western
incl	153	155	2	6.22	Western
	167	175	8	3.90	Central
incl	168	170	2	9.94	Central
SPRC071	7	9	2	5.50	Laterite
incl	8	9	1	9.27	Laterite
	62	63	1	3.28	Western
	79	80	1	4.29	Western
	104	110	6	1.90	Western
	132	134	2	2.65	Central
SPRC074	223	227	4	1.53	Central
	233	238	5	2.01	Eastern
	241	246	5	1.61	Eastern
SPRC075	85	89	4	1.81	Western

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Zone
	97	104	7	3.29	Central
incl	101	103	2	5.68	Central
	118	**134**	**16**	**6.00**	**Eastern**
incl	**121**	**125**	**4**	**15.3**	**Eastern**
	138	140	2	2.39	Eastern
SPRC076	84	90	6	1.42	Western
	109	**116**	**7**	**9.98**	**Eastern**
incl	**109**	**111**	**2**	**18.5**	**Eastern**
and	**114**	**115**	**1**	**19.4**	**Eastern**
SPRC077	38	40	2	2.47	Eastern
	44	45	1	5.14	Eastern
SPRC080	**89**	**102**	**13**	**4.22**	**Eastern**
incl	**92**	**94**	**2**	**16.8**	**Eastern**
SPRC081	78	79	1	4.69	Western
SPRC082	**40**	**42**	**2**	**8.84**	**Eastern**
incl	**41**	**42**	**1**	**12.5**	**Eastern**
	119	122	3	2.02	Western
	138	**145**	**7**	**6.46**	**Eastern**
incl	**144**	**146**	**2**	**14.3**	**Eastern**
SPRC083	153	157	4	2.18	Eastern
SPRC087	82	84	2	2.06	Western
	132	140	8	2.65	Western
incl	135	136	1	8.71	Western
	161	**163**	**2**	**27.3**	**Central**
incl	**161**	**162**	**1**	**53.6**	**Central**
	185	186	1	4.04	Eastern
	191	192	1	5.81	Eastern

Table 2: Highly Significant (≥1.0g/t Au and ≥10 gram metre) Initial Composite and Subsequent Single Metre Split Intercept Comparison – RC Drilling October 2014

(Initial) Composite Intercepts					**Zone**	**(Subsequent) Single Metre Split Intercepts**				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**		**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
SPRC069	56	60	4	1.63	Western	SPRC069	57	59	2	3.27
SPRC069	132	136	4	5.42	**Eastern**	**SPRC069**	**132**	**135**	**3**	**14.9**
					Eastern	**incl**	**132**	**133**	**1**	**38.0**
SPRC070	152	156	4	3.52	Western	SPRC070	152	156	4	4.28
					Western	incl	153	155	2	6.22
SPRC070	168	176	8	3.64	Central	SPRC070	167	175	8	3.90
					Central	incl	168	170	2	9.94
SPRC071	8	12	4	1.13	Supergene	SPRC071	7	9	2	5.50
					Supergene	incl	8	9	1	9.27

SPRC071	104	112	8	1.44	Western	SPRC071	104	110	6	1.90
SPRC071	132	136	4	10.7	Central	SPRC071	132	134	2	2.65
SPRC074	220	228	8	1.47	Central	SPRC074	223	227	4	1.53
SPRC074	232	244	12	1.72	Eastern	SPRC074	233	238	5	2.01
SPRC075	100	104	4	3.93	Central	SPRC075	97	104	7	3.29
					Central	incl	101	103	2	5.68
SPRC075	120	132	12	4.17	**Eastern**	**SPRC075**	**118**	**134**	**16**	**6.00**
including	124	128	4	6.70	**Eastern**	**incl**	**121**	**125**	**4**	**15.3**
SPRC076	108	116	8	7.20	**Eastern**	**SPRC076**	**109**	**116**	**7**	**9.98**
including	108	112	4	9.84	**Eastern**	**incl**	**109**	**111**	**2**	**18.5**
					Eastern	**and**	**114**	**115**	**1**	**19.4**
SPRC080	92	100	8	4.55	**Eastern**	**SPRC080**	**89**	**102**	**13**	**4.22**
including	92	96	4	7.43	**Eastern**	**incl**	**92**	**94**	**2**	**16.8**
SPRC082	40	44	4	3.43	**Eastern**	**SPRC082**	**40**	**42**	**2**	**8.84**
					Eastern	**incl**	**41**	**42**	**1**	**12.5**
SPRC082	136	148	12	2.13	**Eastern**	**SPRC082**	**138**	**145**	**7**	**6.46**
					Eastern	**incl**	**144**	**146**	**2**	**14.3**
SPRC087	132	140	8	2.38	Western	SPRC087	132	140	8	2.65
					Western	incl	135	136	1	8.71
SPRC087	160	164	4	29.1	**Central**	**SPRC087**	**161**	**163**	**2**	**27.3**
					Central	**incl**	**161**	**162**	**1**	**53.6**

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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

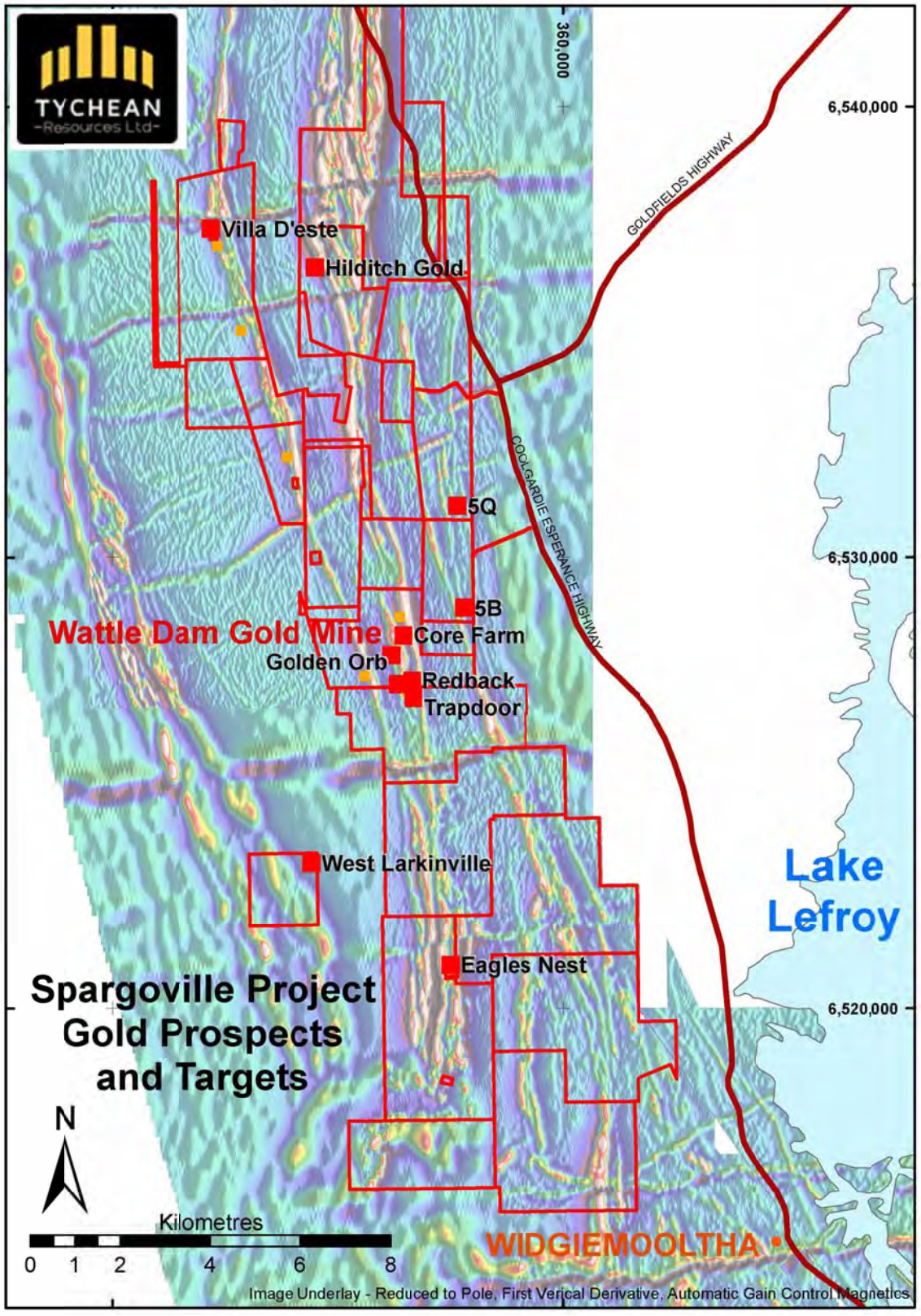

Figure 1 – Spargoville Gold Project – Prospect Location Plan

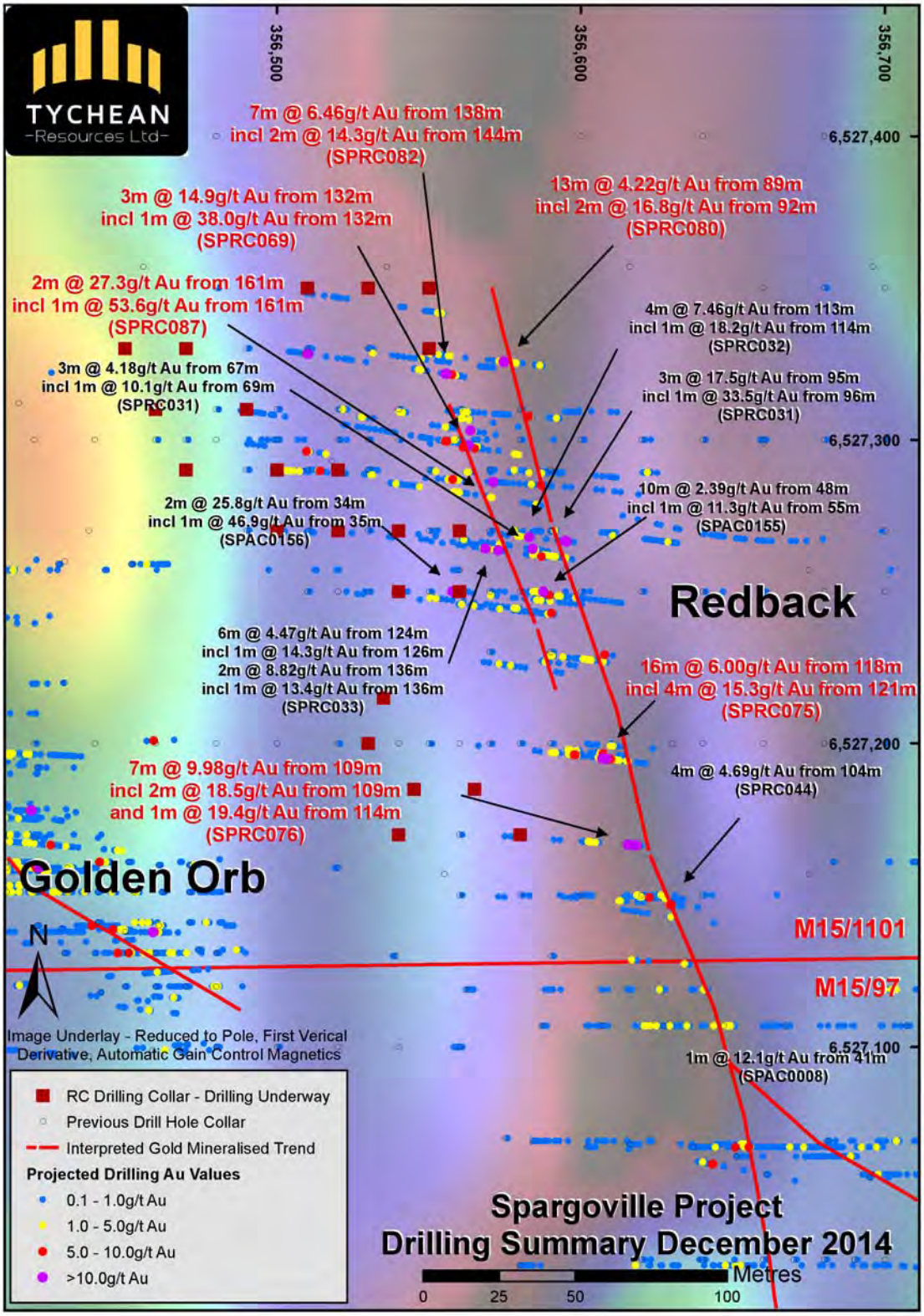

Figure 2 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Summary Drilling Plan

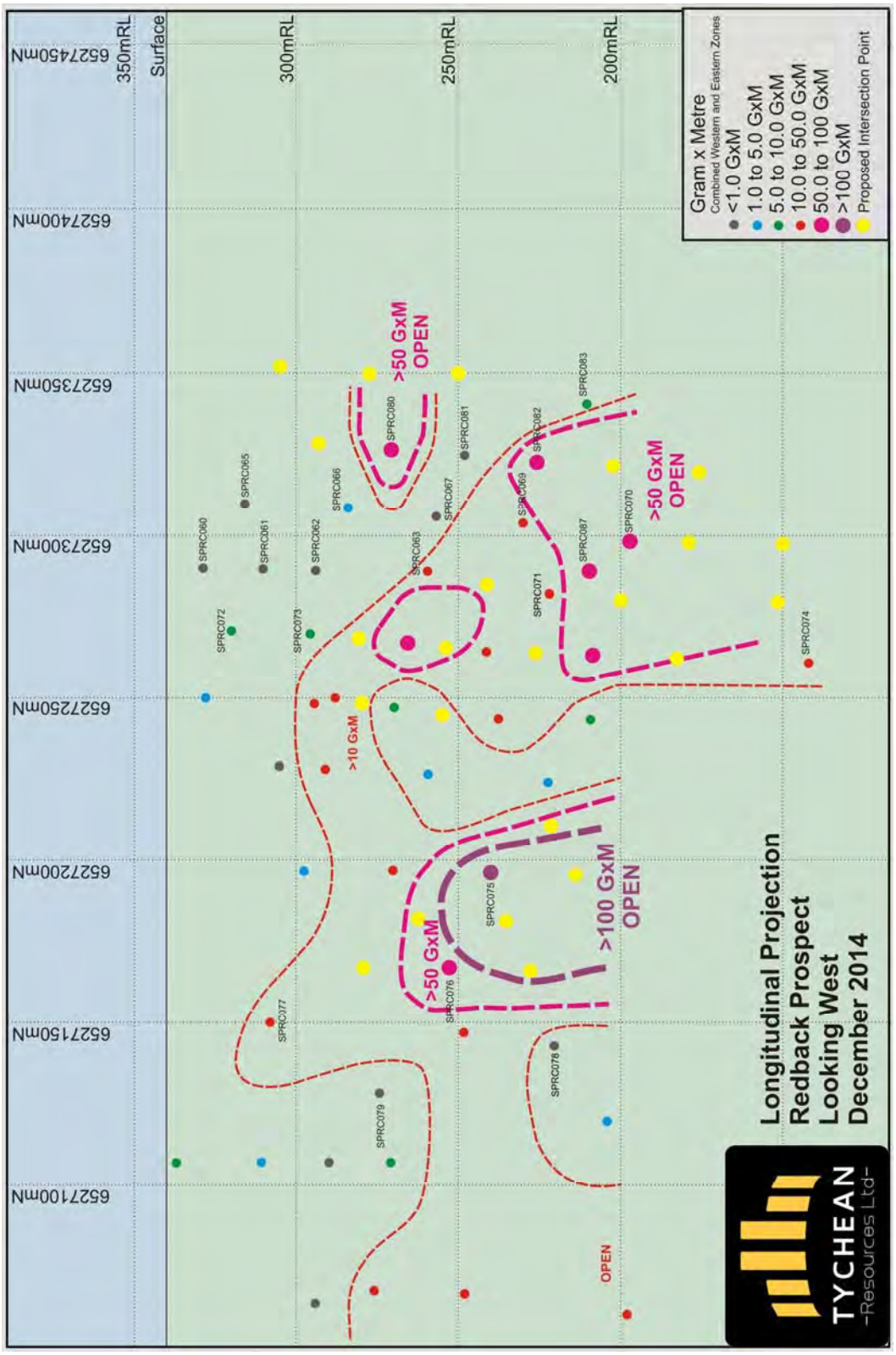

Figure 3 – Spargoville Gold Project – Redback Longitudinal Project September 2014 showing proposed drilling interpreted intersection points

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)	Prospect
SPRC060	356590	6527290	340	90	-60	72	Redback
SPRC061	356570	6527290	340	90	-60	84	Redback
SPRC062	356550	6527290	340	90	-60	90	Redback
SPRC063	356530	6527290	340	90	-60	126	Redback
SPRC064	356580	6527310	340	90	-60	72	Redback
SPRC065	356560	6527310	340	90	-60	78	Redback
SPRC066	356540	6527310	340	90	-60	108	Redback
SPRC067	356520	6527310	340	90	-60	132	Redback
SPRC068	356700	6527270	340	270	-60	240	Redback
SPRC069	356500	6527310	340	90	-60	156	Redback
SPRC070	356480	6527310	340	90	-60	210	Redback
SPRC071	356510	6527290	340	90	-60	190	Redback
SPRC072	356590	6527270	340	90	-60	84	Redback
SPRC073	356570	6527270	340	90	-60	84	Redback
SPRC074	356490	6527270	340	90	-60	268	Redback
SPRC075	356550	6527200	340	90	-60	156	Redback
SPRC076	356560	6527170	340	90	-60	126	Redback
SPRC077	356600	6527150	340	90	-60	78	Redback
SPRC078	356560	6527150	340	90	-60	170	Redback
SPRC079	356590	6527130	340	90	-60	120	Redback
SPRC080	356530	6527330	340	90	-60	120	Redback
SPRC081	356510	6527330	340	90	-60	132	Redback
SPRC082	356490	6527330	340	90	-60	156	Redback
SPRC083	356480	6527350	340	90	-60	166	Redback
SPRC084	356570	6526900	340	90	-60	174	Trapdoor
SPRC085	356600	6526830	340	90	-60	138	Trapdoor
SPRC086	356710	6526870	340	270	-60	168	Trapdoor
SPRC087	356490	6527290	340	90	-60	263	Redback

REDBACK / TRAPDOOR RC DRILLING – October 2014

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	Composite scoop samples over 4 consecutive metres were collected from RC drill holes which were drilled to evaluate mineralised trends identified from previous drilling. The RC drilling was completed at various line spacing, (minimum 20m line spacing). All composite samples which returned ≥0.25g/t gold were single metre split sampled and analysed. A total of 28 RC drill holes for 3,961 metres were completed at the Redback and Trapdoor prospects.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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 handheld GPS. All collars will be picked up at a future date via DGPS.
	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.	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 ≥0.5ppm gold were reanalysed via 50g Fire Assay/Mass Spectrometry for Au to a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm. All composite intervals which returned ≥0.25g/t gold were single metre split sampled and analysed using a cyanide leach technique using a 200g charge and determination via Mass Spectrometry
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	All drilling was completed via RC Drilling. All holes were completed in order to intersect the interpreted mineralised horizons.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No recording of recoveries was undertaken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	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.	No relationship has been identified to date.
Logging	*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.*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full from start to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The drilling comprised wet and dry samples which were scoop sampled over 4 consecutive metres. Single metre split samples were submitted for analysis for all composite intervals returning ≥0.25ppm Au.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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.	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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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.
	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.	None used
	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.	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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	None undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field and laboratory data have been collected electronically. The electronic data has been validated visually and automatically using Micromine software.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None undertaken.
Location of data points	*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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The coordinate system in use was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A nominal RL of 340m has been used for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of drilling ensured drill coverage of 20m to 30m line spacing between current and/or previous drilling.
	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.	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Initial four metre composites were collected from the drill samples in the field. Composite intervals which returned gold results ≥0.25ppm gold will be resampled at one metre intervals.
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.	The completed drilling was undertaken roughly perpendicular to the strike direction of the geology and related mineralisation.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All composite samples were stored securely within Kambalda

security		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 2 tenements of the Spargoville project. A summary of Tychean's interests within the tenements is included below. Tenement / Gold Interest / Nickel Interest M15/1101 / 100% / 80% 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.*	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.
	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 for composite intercepts. Cyanide leach results have been used in single metre 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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	From the preliminary drilling completed to date, the mineralisation is interpreted to be sub-vertical, which would

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths		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, have resulted in the identification of steeply dipping, south-southeast striking 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 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.*	See Figures 1 -4
Balanced reporting	*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.*	Comprehensive reporting of exploration results has been undertaken.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	No other exploration data is available.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	An RC drill programme comprising 23 holes for approximately 3,400 metres is currently in progress to further extend and infill high grade mineralisation at Redback.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Proposed intersections of the current drill program are depicted on the included long section, Figure 3.

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
13/11/2014 – High Grade Gold Results – Redback Prospect, Spargoville WA