



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

7 November, 2018

Tychean to acquire highly prospective base metal and gold assets in Western Australia

Highlights

- Tychean to acquire IronRinger Resources which holds substantial exploration projects on granted tenements in Kimberley and Kalgoorlie regions of Western Australia
- Yampi base metal project located 95kms north-east of Derby, in the west Kimberley:
 - Over 877 km² of tenements covering the same geology as Buxton Resources' (ASX:BUX) Double Magic discovery
 - Numerous high priority nickel-copper-cobalt targets defined by existing VTEM survey
 - First mover advantage within the Yampi Defence Reserve which has seen no systematic exploration since the late 1950's.
 - Drilling of priority targets planned for early in the 2019 field season
- Rocky Dam gold project 55km east of Kalgoorlie:
 - Adjacent to Aruma Resources' (ASX: AJJ) Slate Dam gold project
 - Bedrock gold mineralisation has been defined by previous drilling
 - Potential for development of massive pyrite mineralisation
- Highly experienced mining executives, Paul Chapman and David Chapman to join the Board of Tychean

Tychean Resources Limited (ASX:TYK) "Tychean or the Company" is pleased to announce that it has entered into an agreement to acquire two new Western Australian "WA" projects, the Yampi project in the west Kimberley, and the Rocky Dam project near Kalgoorlie, by the acquisition of private company IronRinger Resources Pty Ltd "IronRinger" (see Table 1).

The acquisition will be made by the issue of shares to the shareholders of IronRinger, a company associated with Paul Chapman, David Chapman and Nicholas Day.

Yampi Base Metal Project

The Yampi base metal project is located 95 km NE of Derby in WA and adjoins Buxton Resources advanced Double Magic project located immediately to the SW. The project comprises two granted Exploration licences (“EL”) and four EL applications with contiguous tenements covering over 729km² and an additional 148km² over prospective stratigraphy within the vicinity of Double Magic.

The project is highly prospective for mafic intrusive hosted nickel sulphides within the Ruins Dolerite, and copper-gold mineralisation within a package of felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Much of the area is within the Yampi Defence Reserve which until recently was inaccessible for exploration and therefore the area has seen no systematic exploration since the mid 1950’s. The company now has a genuine first mover advantage.

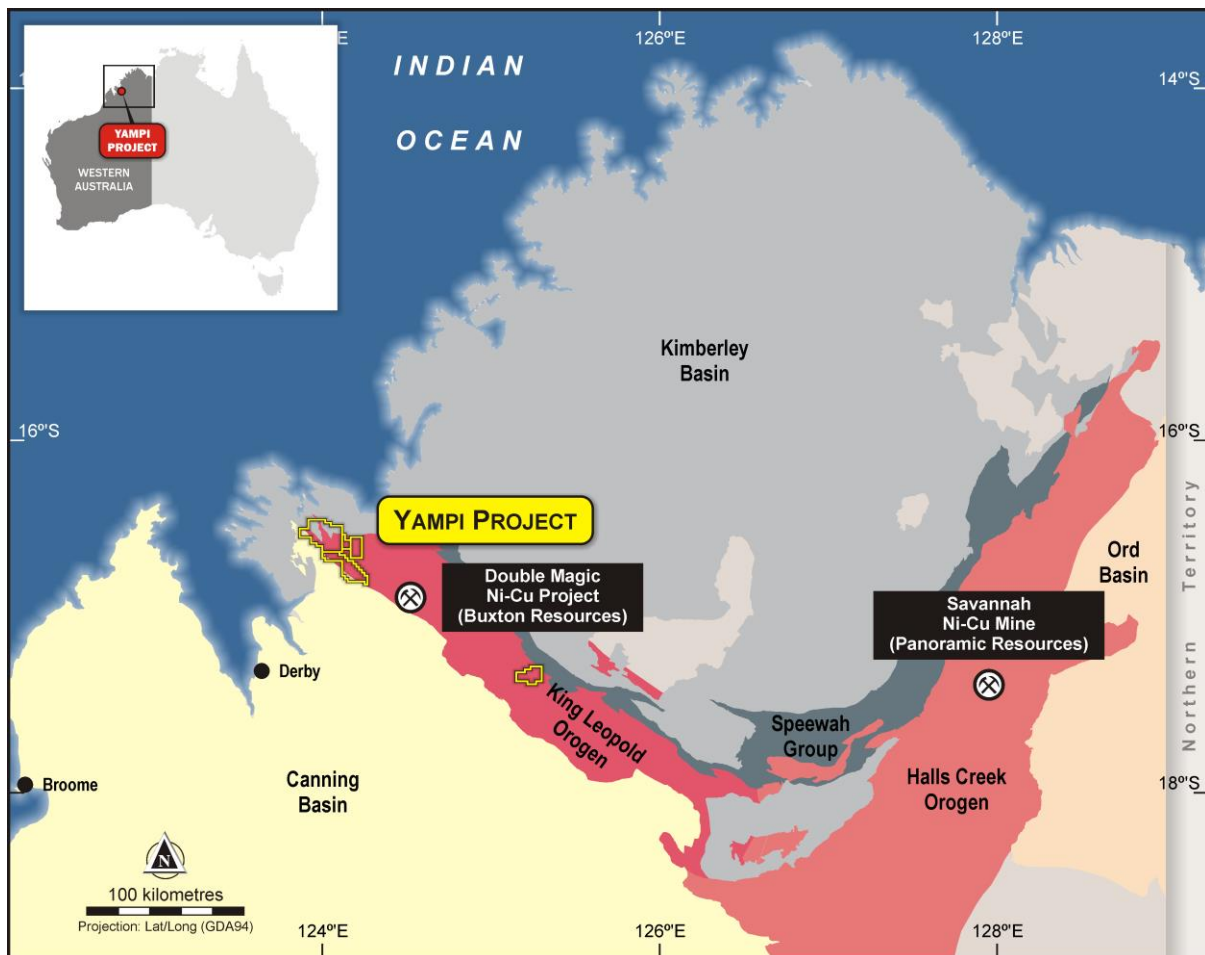


Figure 1: Yampi Project, West Kimberley Region

At its Double Magic Project, Buxton Resources is actively drilling nickel-copper sulphides discovered at the Merlin prospect, located 37km to the SE of the Yampi project. Like Tychean, Buxton’s targets were based on airborne EM anomalies and the discovery of high-grade nickel within massive sulphides has validated the prospectivity of the Tychean tenements.

Geology

The ancient rocks of the Kimberley region in WA have had an extremely complex geological history and provide a first-class geological setting for the formation of major deposits.

The West Kimberley area has been an important producer of nickel, zinc, lead, iron ore and diamonds and remains prospective for these and a variety of other minerals, including gold, bauxite, copper, tungsten and tin.

The Yampi Project lies within the King Leopold Orogen which comprises Paleoproterozoic schists and igneous rocks of the Hooper Complex, and the deformed margins of the Speewah and Kimberley Basins. Within the Hooper complex, schists of the Marboo Formation are intruded by thick sills of Ruins Dolerite which hosts the nearby Double Magic massive sulphide mineralisation. The Ruins Dolerite is very similar in age and composition to the rocks that host the Savannah Nickel Project operated by Panoramic Resources Limited (ASX:PAN).

Within the Marboo Formation, volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") base metal mineralisation has also been recognised. The black slates and phyllites of the formation are also prospective for sedimentary – exhalative ("SEDEX") and vein-style copper mineralisation.

Other prospective units of the Hooper Complex are the Whitewater Volcanics and Ruins Dolerite. The Whitewater Volcanics have potential to host hydrothermal and volcanogenic gold mineralisation.

A large number of historic workings and mineral occurrences have been identified at Yampi. These highlight the prospectivity of the area and are shown in Figure 2.

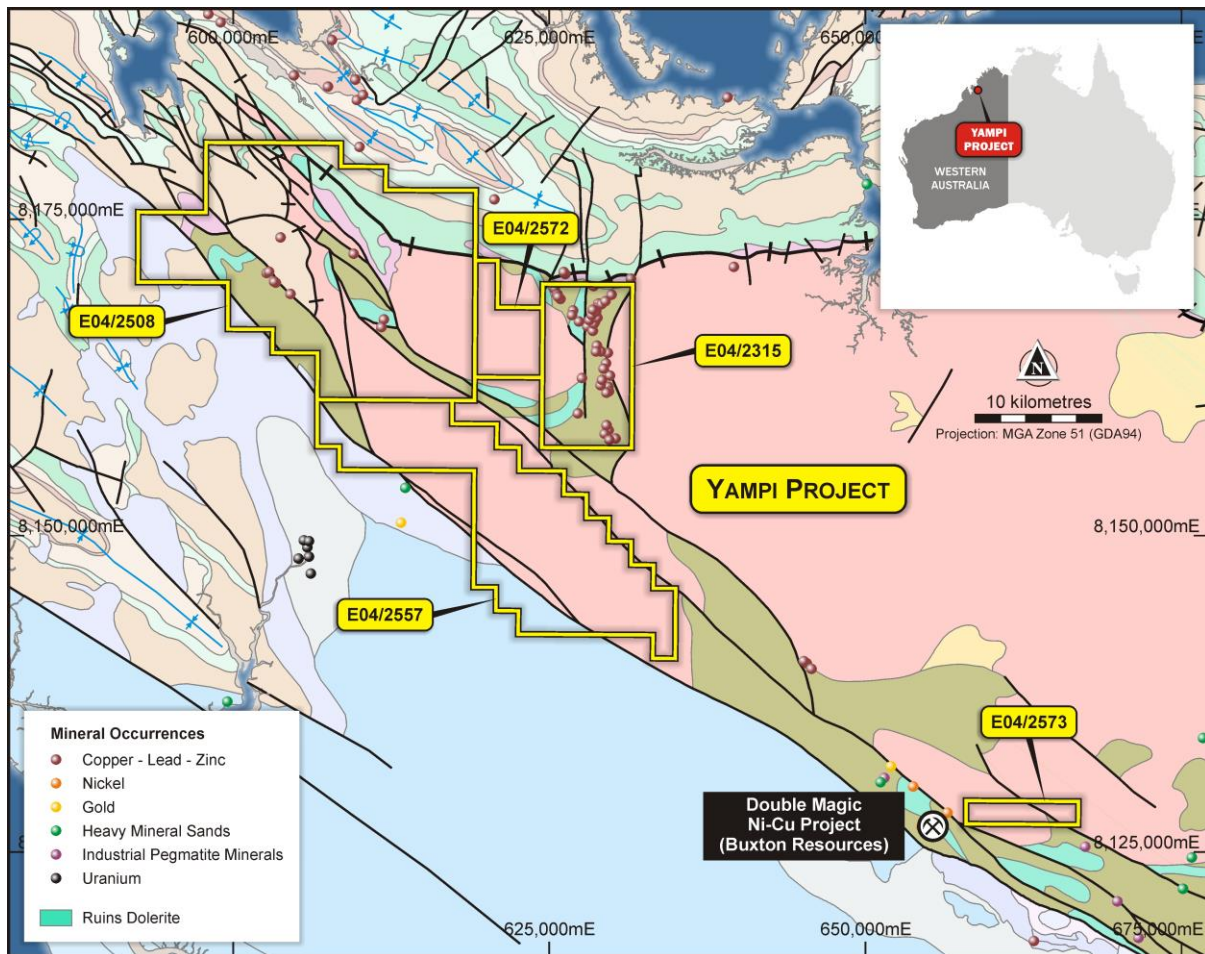


Figure 2: Yampi Project Geology and Prospects, West Kimberley Region

Previous Exploration

The sediments of the Marboo Formation host the extensive gossans and small-scale historic copper-gold workings which extend over a strike length of at least 13km. These were the target of exploration by WMC in the 1950's. The WMC work included drainage sampling, soil sampling, trench sampling, and ground geophysical surveys.

At the Grants Prospect, WMC completed a successful six hole drilling program in which all six holes intersected chalcopyrite mineralisation hosted by silicified and brecciated metasediments and associated quartz veins.

The WMC drilling was not assayed for gold or nickel and no exploration for nickel or gold was carried out by WMC. Access to the area for exploration was restricted from 1978 when the area was designated a military reserve. IronRinger has secured Access Agreements to explore within this reserve.

In 2015 Rio Tinto carried out a VTEM and aeromagnetic survey over the region. Rio's survey covered 206 km² and resulted in 901 line kms of data on a 250m line spacing. IronRinger has acquired the data from Rio Tinto covering the area of the Yampi project and adjacent tenements prospective for Ni-Cu sulphides.

Exploration Targets – 5 high Priority Targets Defined

The coincident magnetic and EM anomalies identified in the VTEM survey within the Ruins Dolerite represent high-order targets for magmatic sulphide mineralisation (See Figure 3). They are similar to those which led to the discovery of thick zones of sulphide mineralisation at Double Magic. Tychean considers that the Buxton discovery has validated the targets on the Yampi tenements and will immediately progress programs with the aim of drilling the anomalies in early 2019.

Ni-Cu sulphide potential is highlighted by the airborne geophysics where anomalism is coincident with the Ruins Dolerite. Five high priority coincident VTEM and magnetic targets for Ni-Cu sulphides have been defined where they are coincident with Ruins Dolerite and an additional five medium priority targets.

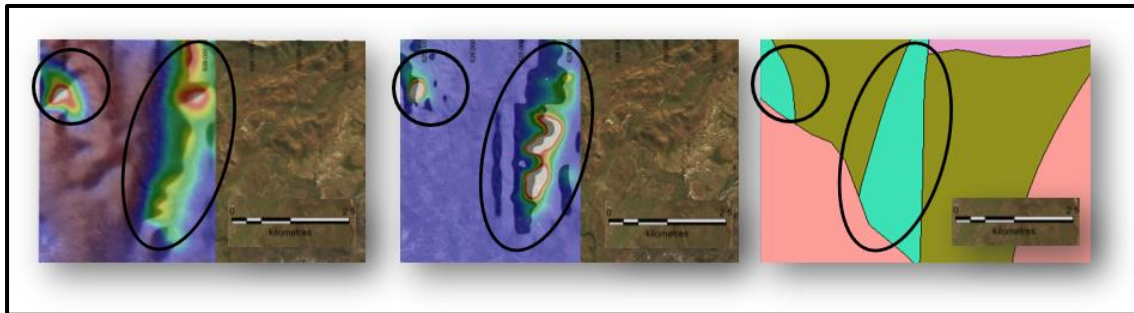


Figure 3 - Example of coincident magnetic (left), EM (centre) anomalies within Ruins Dolerite (right), located on E04/2315

Further, separate copper-gold targets have been defined by rock chip sampling and previous drilling by WMC in the 1950's. These are also drill ready and will be prioritised to be tested immediately after the nickel-copper-cobalt targets in the Ruins Dolerite.

Rocky Dam Project

The Rocky Dam Project is located approximately 55km east of Kalgoorlie and is highly prospective for gold, in addition to hosting a historically defined pyrite deposit.

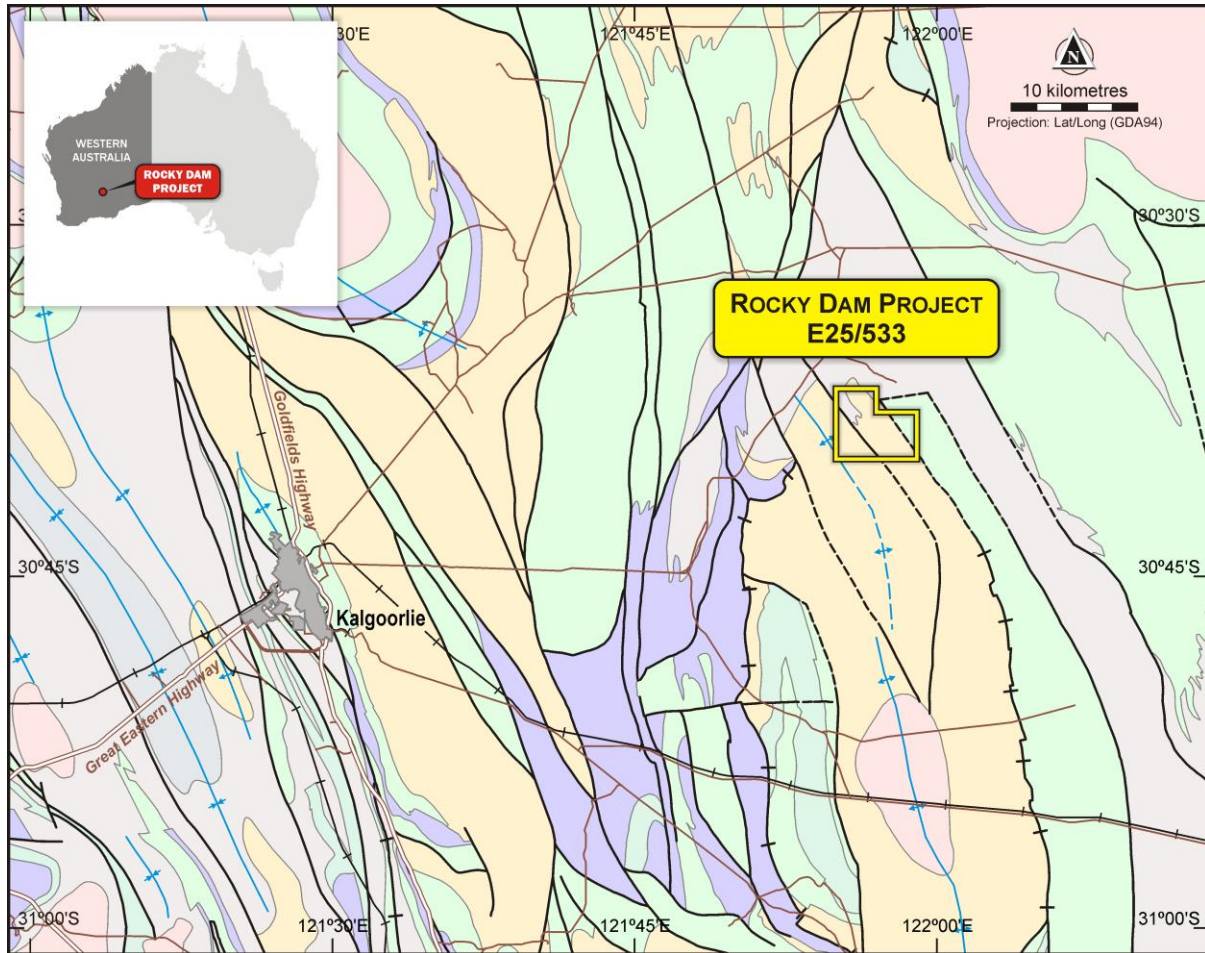


Figure 4: Rocky Dam project location

Geology

The Rocky Dam project is underlain by Archean age metasediments and felsic volcanics of the Black Flag Group which host numerous gold deposits throughout the Eastern Goldfields. The project is adjacent to the Slate Dam Project of Aruma Resources where a large-scale geochemical anomaly is being explored for Invincible-style sediment-hosted gold mineralisation.

Previous Exploration

Previous drilling has identified gold mineralisation within the tenement, which will be followed up with further exploration.

Rocky Dam also hosts a massive pyrite deposit, the uses of which include the production of sulphuric acid for use in the nickel laterite extraction process. The deposit was drilled in the 1970s by Swiss Alumina and potential exists for upgrading the deposit to a JORC compliant resource with limited further drilling.

Exploration Targets

Drill targets have been identified where the NE trending East Fault and Mark's Fault may intersect the Rocky Dam pyrite horizon. Previous drilling in those areas has already identified anomalous gold mineralisation.

Transaction Terms

Tychean Resources Limited has agreed to acquire 100% of the shares in IronRinger Resources Pty Ltd, a private company associated with Mr Paul Chapman, Mr David Chapman and Mr Nicholas Day for the following consideration:

- 350m ordinary shares in Tychean Resources Limited
- 50m, 5 year options exercisable at 1 cent per share
- \$70,000 in cash

The agreement to acquire IronRinger Resources Pty Ltd is subject to a number of conditions including:

- Shareholder approval for the issue of the shares to IronRinger
- Approval to the change of control of IronRinger pursuant to the Military Reserve Access Agreements that relate to the Yampi exploration licences

Table 1: Tenements held by IronRinger

Project	Tenement No	Interest	Status	Area KM2
Yampi	E04/2315	80%	Granted	92
Yampi	E04/2508	100%	Granted	380
Yampi	E04/2557	100%	Application	223
Yampi	E04/2572	100%	Application	34
Yampi	E04/2574	100%	Application	132
Yampi	E04/2573	100%	Application	16
Rocky Dam	E25/533	100%	Granted	30

Board Changes

It is anticipated that Paul Chapman and David Chapman will join the Board of Tychean once the transaction is completed.

Concluding Comments

Tychean Resources is extremely pleased to be able to acquire the Yampi base metal project within a proven terrain that has had limited exploration completed and targets that are ready to drill early in 2019.

In addition, the Rocky Dam project adds the opportunity to add gold and pyrite to the Company's commodity mix.

Tychean looks forward to exploring these highly prospective projects over the coming six months.

Contact:

Duncan Gordon
Chairman
Ph: +61 404 006 444

Ian Gordon
Director
Ph: +61 477 306 669

Competent Persons Statement

'The information in the release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves or targets is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a director and shareholder of the Company and has a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies 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 Payne consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.'

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMC Limited completed percussion drilling at Yampi in the 1950s. The WMC intersected copper mineralization – but sampling techniques are not known. Swiss Alumina completed percussion drilling at the Rocky Dam pyrite deposit in the 1970s. Sampling techniques are not known. Versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) and aeromagnetic data acquired for Rio Tinto in October 2015 were flown by UTS Geophysics using an A-star 350 B3 helicopter with a VTEM max receiver and transmitter and Geometrics cesium vapour magnetic sensor.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percussion drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 VTEM data were acquired in three blocks on lines orientated 137° (Block A), 164° (Block B) and 000° (Block C), slightly oblique to the strike of the predominant structural/geological trend.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data collection have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tychean has entered into an agreement to purchase the tenements held by IronRinger Resources Pty Ltd (see main text of release).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited drilling was completed by WMC Limited at Yampi in the 1950s. A variety of exploration companies have undertaken work on the Rocky Dam project including drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed in the 1950s and 1970s and limited information is available.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio Tinto Exploration completed a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) and aeromagnetic survey covering 206 sq km of the Yampi tenements for 901 line kilometres of data using 125 and 250 m line spacing. Targets from the VTEM survey are shown in Figure 3 in the release. • Whitewater Resources completed rock chip sampling of copper gossans in 2013.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tychean is planning further to conduct further work at the project which may include geophysics, sampling and drilling