Tasman RESOURCES LTD
ACN 009 253 187

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT

8th APRIL 2015

Exploration Update
Corrie Dam Drilling Results

Highlights

- **Supergene silver mineralisation intersected approximately 25m below surface, with assays up to 32g/t Ag over 5m down hole**
- **Primary epithermal base metal mineralisation with up to 25m down hole at 0.36% Pb, including 5m at 1.1% Pb**
- **The primary mineralisation may represent the halo or margin of a much more significant mineralised system similar to Tasman's discovery at the Parkinson Dam project nearby, and follow up drilling is planned to commence in mid-April**

Details

Tasman Resources is pleased to announce the results of initial air core drilling at its Corrie Dam prospect, approx. 70km west of Port Augusta in South Australia. The prospect is located within Tasman's 100% owned Exploration Licence 4475, and eight km from Tasman's previous discovery of epithermal gold-silver mineralisation at its Parkinson Dam project (see Figures 1 & 2).

The Corrie Dam prospect lies adjacent to the interpreted location of the Uno Fault (Figure 2) which is believed to be a controlling factor for the emplacement of epithermal gold-silver-base metal mineralisation in the region.

Tasman recently defined a large and coherent geochemical anomaly at Corrie Dam. The anomaly is defined from shallow soil sampling and analysis of the samples by the Intertek partial leach method TL1 for gold, silver, arsenic and vanadium (please refer to previous ASX announcements dated 12th January and 18th February 2015 for further details).

The drilling program was designed to test this geochemical anomaly, which is defined primarily by silver, but also gold values. A total of 22 shallow, inclined (-60^{o}) air core holes (total 1,664m) were completed on three traverses across the main trend of the anomaly (Figure 3). Holes were drilled to blade refusal, with the maximum depth being 99m. All holes were geologically logged and sampled throughout for assay, by collecting either four or five metre composite samples.

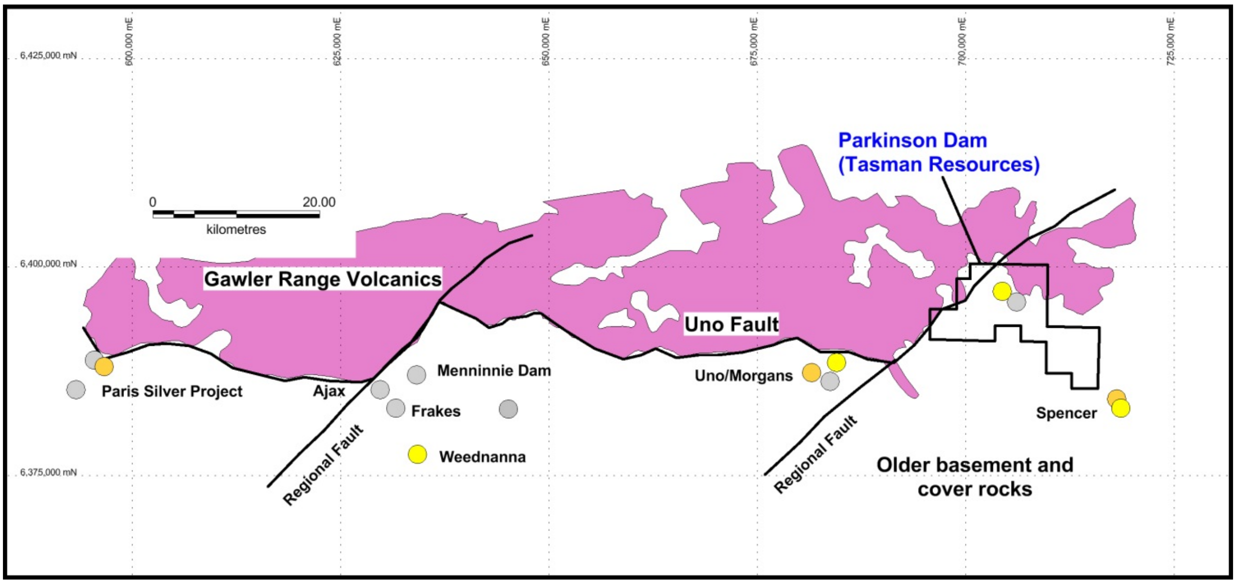


Figure 1: Schematic regional plan showing Tasman's Parkinson Dam prospect (EL4475), the southern margin of the Gawler Range Volcanics and known mineral occurrences. Lead-zinc-silver and silver deposits/prospects are shown as grey dots, gold in yellow and copper in orange. Interpreted regional faults are shown as black lines. Some of the data have been extracted from a compilation prepared by Investigator Resources Ltd (GDA 94; Zone 53).

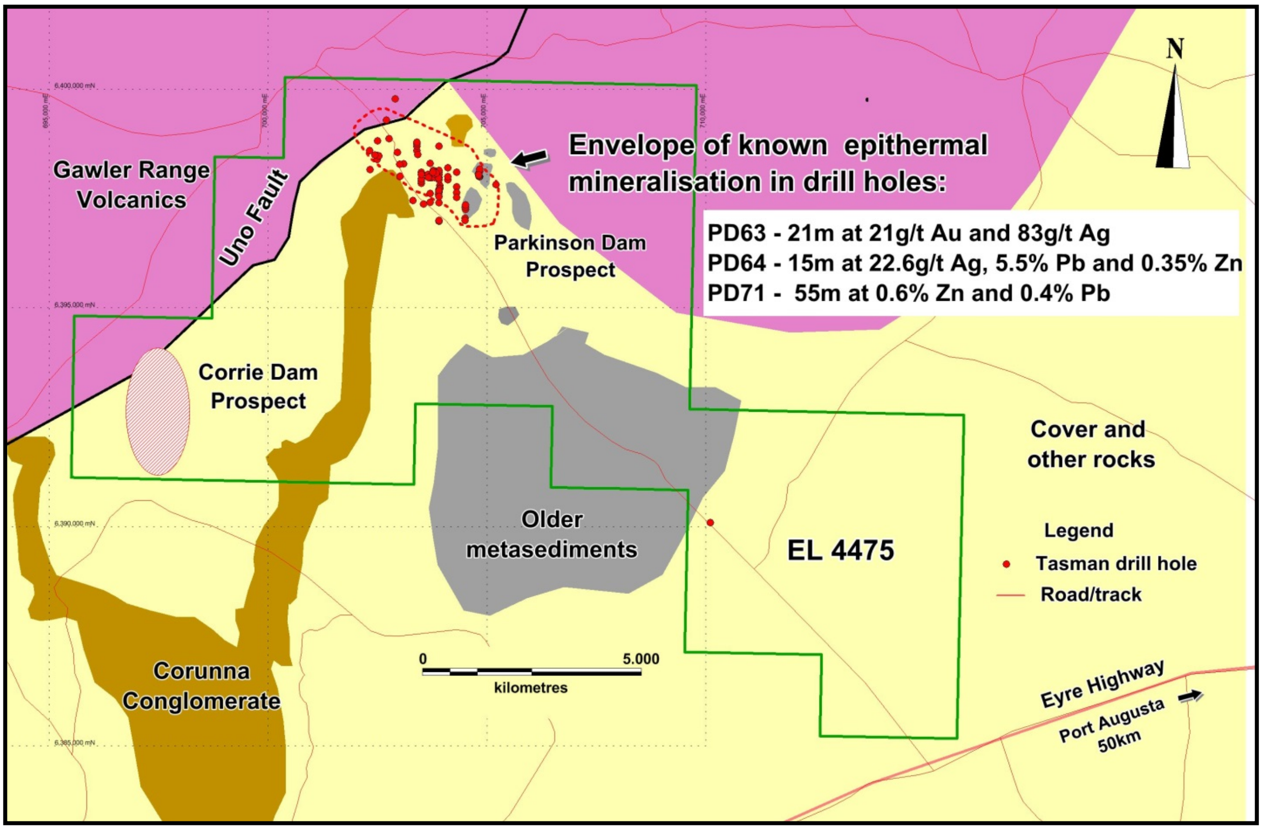


Figure 2: Plan of Tasman's Parkinson Dam Project (EL 4475) showing area of previously defined epithermal mineralisation and newly defined Corrie Dam Prospect adjacent to the Gawler Range Volcanics (GDA 94; Zone 53).

Results

All holes intersected several metres of transported material near surface, before intersecting a sequence of variably weathered fine and medium grained sedimentary rocks, mostly siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, quartzites, shales and clays. Rare, fine grained pyrite and occasional chalcopyrite was observed in some intervals, although no abundant or significant sulphides were seen.

The sediments intersected are interpreted to be broadly equivalent to the upper, finer grained members of the Proterozoic, Corunna Conglomerate, which do not outcrop in the immediate area, but which have previously been mapped and documented some 35km to the west. It is believed that at Corrie Dam, these finer-grained upper units have been preserved from erosion within the core of a large synclinal structure in the area.

Assays received from all holes indicate that little or no significant mineralisation was intersected on the northern and central traverses, but significant, although weak mineralisation was hit in the southern traverse. However the significance of this mineralisation is not completely understood at this stage and further follow up is required (see Figures 3 and 4). In the southern traverse two styles of mineralisation are recognised:

- Most holes on this traverse intersected anomalous silver mineralisation approximately 25m below surface, with a maximum value of 32g/t Ag over 5m down hole in hole CDAC 015 (Figure 4). The true width of the mineralisation is not known at this stage, and is interpreted to be essentially supergene in origin, having migrated from a primary source nearby.

- A zone of primary base metal (probably epithermal-style) mineralisation, predominantly lead, but containing anomalous copper, zinc and silver values deeper in drill hole CDAC 015. The down hole intersection in this hole includes 25m at 0.36% Pb and 1.4g/t Ag from 60m, based on 5m composite sampling, including a 5m interval at 1.1% Pb and 2.6g/t Ag (the true width is unknown). The intersection is located close to the western end of the southern traverse, and this primary mineralisation is essentially open in most directions and at depth.

  Interestingly, this base metal intersection in CDAC 015 is very similar in style and tenor to a large halo of low grade mineralisation that surrounds high grade epithermal gold mineralisation at Tasman's main Parkinson Dam project 8km to the north-east. At Parkinson Dam, an intersection of 21m at 21g/t Au and 83 g/t Ag (down hole) from 152m was returned in drill hole PD 63. (This result was reported in an ASX announcement dated 19th June 2007. Assay results for the hole were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. The results have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was previously reported.)

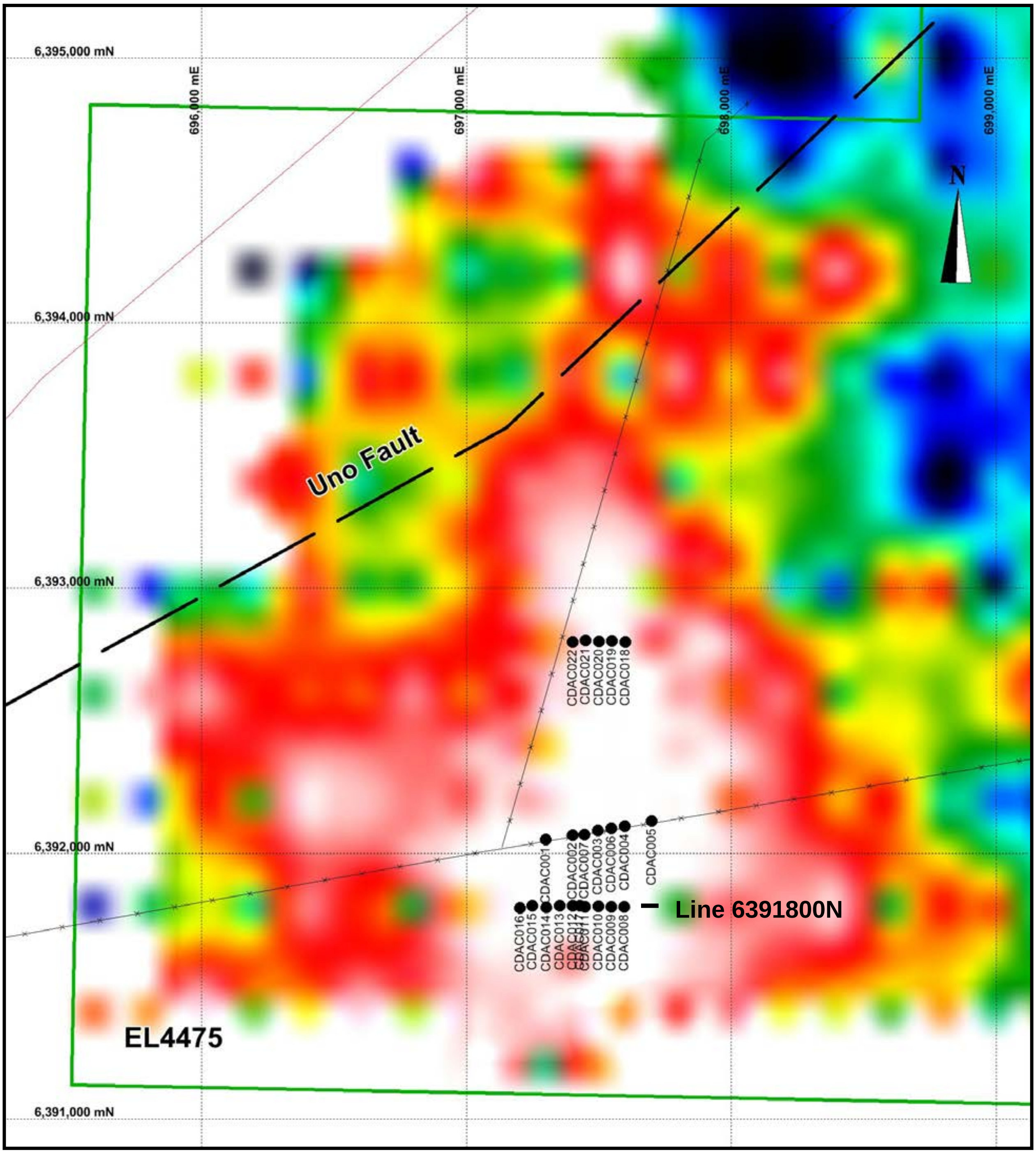


Figure 3: Corrie Dam Prospect, south west corner of EL4475. Air core drill hole locations and hole numbers over soil Ag image (AGD84 Zone 53). Refer drill hole collar details in Appendix 1.

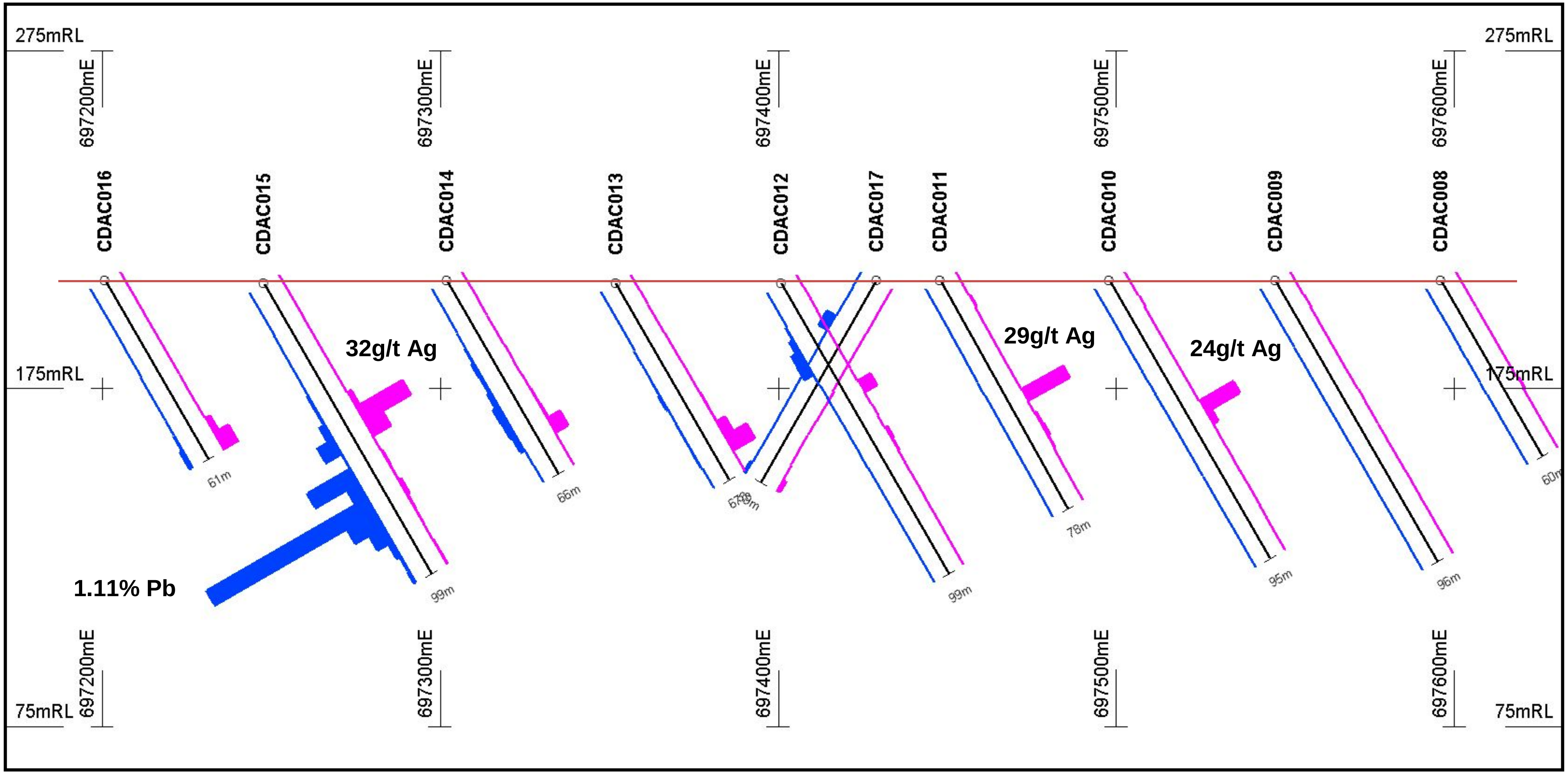
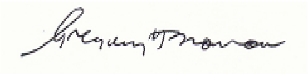


Figure 4: Cross section along Line 6,391,800N, looking north (refer location in Figure 3), showing down hole bar graphs of Pb (blue) and Ag (magenta) assays over 4m (holes 8 to 12) or 5m composite samples (holes 13 to 17), AGD84 Zone 53. Refer full assay results for this cross section in Appendix 2.

Ongoing Program:

In the light of the positive results described above Tasman intends to undertake a follow up drilling program commencing in mid-April. Drilling will be aimed at extending and increasing the foot print of the recent discovery at Corrie Dam, and hopefully defining a new zone of high grade gold-silver and possibly associated base metal mineralisation nearby.



Greg Solomon
Executive Chairman

Background - Previous Exploration at Parkinson Dam

Tasman discovered outcropping epithermal gold – silver mineralisation at Parkinson Dam in 2005. Subsequent drilling confirmed the presence of widespread, but generally low-grade mineralisation over several square kilometres; however, in one area an intersection of 21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag was obtained. Selected intersections from drilling include:

- *PD 63: 21m down hole from 179m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag (including 9m from 179m at 31g/t Au and 152g/t Ag)*
- *PD 30: 20m down hole from 237m at 0.1g/t Au, 16g/t Ag, 1.2% Pb, 1.5% Zn (including 1.66m down hole from 254.34m at 1.2g/t Au, 120g/t Ag, 7.6% Pb and 10.5% Zn)*

(This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported (refer ASX announcements 14th June 2007: "High-Grade Assay Results from Parkinson Dam" (PD 63) and 6th November 2006: "High Grade Lead and Zinc at Parkinson Dam" (PD 30), available to view on www.tasmanresources.com.au.))

This mineralisation is located towards the eastern limit of the tenement, but there has been no effective exploration at all over the large, western portion of the tenement in a corridor immediately adjacent to but south of the Gawler Range Volcanics (about 24 km^2, Figures 1 and 2). Recent exploration by other explorers for over 100km further west along this regional corridor has produced some encouraging results, including a 20 million ounce silver resource discovered at Paris by Investigator Resources.

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. It should not be assumed that the reported Exploration Results will result, with further exploration, in the definition of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Robert N. Smith and Michael J. Glasson, Competent Persons who are members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Smith and Mr Glasson are full-time employees of the company and also share and option holders.

Mr Smith and Mr Glasson have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Smith and Mr Glasson consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole No.	East AGD84 m	North AGD84 m	RL m	Az. grid	Incl. degrees	Depth m
CDAC001	697300	6392053	205	260	-60	46
CDAC002	697401	6392070	205	260	-60	53
CDAC003	697495	6392086	205	260	-60	95
CDAC004	697597	6392104	205	260	-60	80
CDAC005	697699	6392122	206	260	-60	72
CDAC006	697547	6392095	205	260	-60	98
CDAC007	697446	6392071	205	260	-60	99
CDAC008	697596	6391799	207	90	-60	60
CDAC009	697547	6391798	207	90	-60	96
CDAC010	697498	6391800	207	90	-60	95
CDAC011	697448	6391799	207	105	-60	78
CDAC012	697401	6391803	206	90	-60	99
CDAC013	697352	6391803	206	90	-60	67
CDAC014	697302	6391797	207	90	-60	66
CDAC015	697248	6391802	206	90	-60	99
CDAC016	697201	6391795	207	90	-60	61
CDAC017	697429	6391802	207	278	-60	69
CDAC018	697599	6392798	203	90	-60	81
CDAC019	697549	6392801	203	90	-60	63
CDAC020	697500	6392799	203	90	-60	75
CDAC021	697449	6392803	202	90	-60	56
CDAC022	697401	6392797	202	90	-60	56

Appendix 2

Significant Drill Hole Assay Results (Line 6391800N)

Hole No	From	To	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
CDAC008	0	4	5	0.09	5	11.1	11.8	30
CDAC008	4	8	1	0.16	6	7.4	13	17
CDAC008	8	12	<1	0.14	<1	5.3	3.9	14
CDAC008	12	16	<1	0.13	<1	3.9	4.1	27
CDAC008	16	20	<1	0.08	2	5.8	10.3	10
CDAC008	20	24	<1	0.12	8	22.1	29.8	8
CDAC008	24	28	<1	0.12	6	17.4	12.1	9
CDAC008	28	32	<1	0.14	9	18.3	15.8	8
CDAC008	32	36	<1	0.08	6	28.3	41	11
CDAC008	36	40	1	1.21	8	40.5	12.4	60
CDAC008	40	44	<1	0.15	7	7.3	8.1	58
CDAC008	44	48	<1	0.19	5	7.9	13.4	66
CDAC008	48	52	<1	0.16	4	7.6	11.2	52
CDAC008	52	56	<1	0.16	5	10.2	11.4	38
CDAC008	56	60	<1	0.23	5	13.2	11.3	28
CDAC009	0	4	<1	0.12	9	14.9	14.8	40
CDAC009	4	8	<1	0.13	8	6.6	10.7	12
CDAC009	8	12	<1	0.57	17	4	6.2	67
CDAC009	12	16	<1	0.14	<1	3.4	11	10
CDAC009	16	20	<1	0.05	<1	3.2	3.2	14
CDAC009	20	24	<1	0.06	4	12.5	17.6	8
CDAC009	24	28	<1	<1	4	10.6	8.6	7
CDAC009	28	32	<1	<1	8	28.5	18.2	20
CDAC009	32	36	<1	<1	6	10.3	16.2	24
CDAC009	36	40	<1	0.1	9	31.4	20.5	31
CDAC009	40	44	2	0.44	7	73.7	15	140
CDAC009	44	48	<1	0.24	7	17.2	11.1	43
CDAC009	48	52	<1	0.25	4	7.4	10.2	76
CDAC009	52	56	<1	0.23	5	9.2	12	44
CDAC009	56	60	<1	0.17	4	12.6	7.1	38
CDAC009	60	64	<1	0.25	6	34.7	9.4	44
CDAC009	64	68	<1	0.28	5	18.7	11.2	36
CDAC009	68	72	<1	0.43	6	21.2	16.7	39
CDAC009	72	76	<1	0.36	6	16.4	14.4	42
CDAC009	76	80	<1	0.28	5	13.7	11.2	28
CDAC009	80	84	<1	0.32	7	9.3	9.6	41
CDAC009	84	88	<1	0.27	5	18.1	8.5	30
CDAC009	88	92	<1	0.28	6	38.7	22.2	57
CDAC009	92	96	<1	0.3	8	17	20.5	50
CDAC010	0	4	3	0.15	6	12.1	14.7	49
CDAC010	4	8	3	0.15	9	7.4	10	27
CDAC010	8	12	<1	0.67	2	2.6	5.1	13
CDAC010	12	16	<1	0.06	2	2.8	6	9
CDAC010	16	20	<1	<1	8	22.5	23.9	14

CDAC010	20	24	<1	0.06	7	24.5	29.5	19
CDAC010	24	28	<1	<1	5	16.2	19	23
CDAC010	28	32	<1	0.07	7	14.3	37.6	50
CDAC010	32	36	<1	0.09	6	12.2	16	41
CDAC010	36	40	<1	0.12	12	14.7	27.4	33
CDAC010	40	44	4	0.08	6	78.3	10.2	35
CDAC010	44	48	4	23.59	8	401.5	14	327
CDAC010	48	52	2	4.18	7	20.3	7.8	82
CDAC010	52	56	<1	0.65	5	9.3	11.4	33
CDAC010	56	60	<1	0.47	6	21.5	11.1	43
CDAC010	60	64	<1	0.56	11	64.5	17.7	47
CDAC010	64	68	<1	0.41	6	47.3	12.9	34
CDAC010	68	72	<1	0.51	9	13.3	14.9	30
CDAC010	72	76	<1	0.6	7	22.3	15.2	39
CDAC010	76	80	<1	0.58	7	36.1	10.7	26
CDAC010	80	84	<1	0.29	8	10.6	6	26
CDAC010	84	88	<1	0.16	2	6.5	4.1	26
CDAC010	88	92	1	0.11	2	5.3	4	28
CDAC010	92	95	2	0.15	5	11.1	4.8	29
CDAC011	0	4	<1	0.32	8	12.9	16.8	30
CDAC011	4	8	<1	0.24	6	8.4	11	32
CDAC011	8	12	<1	1.29	1	34.3	9.1	29
CDAC011	12	16	<1	0.16	<1	2.4	6.8	5
CDAC011	16	20	<1	0.06	2	3	17.8	3
CDAC011	20	24	<1	0.09	4	29.5	11.4	38
CDAC011	24	28	3	0.1	2	28.7	26.4	35
CDAC011	28	32	<1	0.05	3	19.8	25.8	44
CDAC011	32	36	<1	0.15	4	17.9	57.3	57
CDAC011	36	40	1	0.21	5	11.7	16.8	39
CDAC011	40	44	18	28.73	9	46.4	12.5	33
CDAC011	44	48	3	0.27	4	160.9	11.3	36
CDAC011	48	52	3	1.58	3	38.9	8.3	47
CDAC011	52	56	<1	2.23	3	136.1	10	35
CDAC011	56	60	1	1.14	5	19.5	6.8	39
CDAC011	60	64	<1	0.21	2	2.5	3.2	36
CDAC011	64	68	<1	0.1	2	7.1	4.7	54
CDAC011	68	72	<1	0.2	7	3.4	5.7	129
CDAC011	72	76	<1	0.16	2	5	8.7	118
CDAC011	76	78	<1	0.25	4	8.4	21.1	162
CDAC012	0	4	3	0.18	7	10.9	16.7	37
CDAC012	4	8	2	0.46	6	5.3	13.1	12
CDAC012	8	12	1	0.34	6	6	11.6	5
CDAC012	12	16	<1	0.1	2	10.9	118.6	7
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CDAC012	20	24	4	0.09	19	50.8	659.4	26
CDAC012	24	28	4	0.11	14	34.8	688.4	32
CDAC012	28	32	3	0.17	12	27.6	81.8	52

CDAC012	32	36	1	<1	4	35.8	24.1	29
CDAC012	36	40	<1	8.94	9	105.7	35.9	25
CDAC012	40	44	1	0.31	5	47.5	29.3	64
CDAC012	44	48	<1	0.67	1	38	19.9	43
CDAC012	48	52	<1	0.12	3	21.1	25.6	26
CDAC012	52	56	<1	2.1	5	16.9	17.4	22
CDAC012	56	60	<1	1.23	11	17.9	40.6	35
CDAC012	60	64	<1	0.43	8	7.4	9.9	21
CDAC012	64	68	<1	0.28	6	4.2	7.3	28
CDAC012	68	72	<1	0.4	3	9.4	9	34
CDAC012	72	76	<1	0.41	5	74.6	11.3	47
CDAC012	76	80	<1	0.22	4	12.9	7.2	35
CDAC012	80	84	<1	0.25	5	72.5	7	33
CDAC012	84	88	<1	0.2	4	9	7.1	30
CDAC012	88	92	<1	0.13	4	11.6	5.6	25
CDAC012	92	96	<1	0.1	2	4.7	3.2	25
CDAC012	96	99	<1	0.08	2	2.3	2.8	21
CDAC013	0	5	<1	0.16	4	12.2	12.1	68
CDAC013	5	10	<1	0.38	5	7.3	10.7	11
CDAC013	10	15	<1	0.16	3	6.9	10	12
CDAC013	15	20	<1	0.19	<1	6.7	15.5	14
CDAC013	20	25	<1	0.43	1	23.7	79.3	13
CDAC013	25	30	<1	0.49	2	7.3	66.4	7
CDAC013	30	35	<1	0.68	2	12.9	91.2	60
CDAC013	35	40	<1	0.66	4	37	173.8	80
CDAC013	40	45	<1	1.06	2	25.9	56.7	55
CDAC013	45	50	<1	0.92	2	40.8	88.3	81
CDAC013	50	55	<1	6.59	3	267.4	90.5	104
CDAC013	55	60	3	15.54	4	203.7	110.2	131
CDAC013	60	67	<1	0.65	5	16.4	25.8	123
CDAC014	0	5	2	0.21	5	11.2	18.4	91
CDAC014	5	10	<1	0.45	8	6.6	15.4	26
CDAC014	10	15	2	0.2	4	9.1	29.2	28
CDAC014	15	20	<1	0.14	<1	3.4	58.3	67
CDAC014	20	25	<1	0.19	3	4.1	125.9	26
CDAC014	25	30	<1	0.55	5	20.1	245.5	113
CDAC014	30	35	<1	0.26	7	66.9	200.5	176
CDAC014	35	40	1	0.69	10	61.5	312.1	282
CDAC014	40	45	36	1.11	8	97.4	490.6	259
CDAC014	45	50	17	1.5	7	420.6	441.8	197
CDAC014	50	55	2	9.38	10	204.2	330.5	159
CDAC014	55	60	<1	0.44	10	6.8	43.5	148
CDAC014	60	66	<1	0.46	13	14	22.3	169
CDAC015	0	5	<1	0.15	6	11.9	23.4	87
CDAC015	5	10	<1	0.21	4	5.7	16.5	14
CDAC015	10	15	<1	0.24	1	4.2	12.2	6
CDAC015	15	20	<1	0.1	<1	2.8	40.4	7

CDAC015	20	25	<1	0.12	5	35.2	55.4	47
CDAC015	25	30	<1	0.09	8	70.6	60.8	83
CDAC015	30	35	<1	0.14	3	41.7	67.7	132
CDAC015	35	40	4	0.16	7	70.4	154.7	192
CDAC015	40	45	5	3.08	5	86.6	144.7	193
CDAC015	45	50	4	32.28	7	757.7	448	179
CDAC015	50	55	2	12.93	10	1463.6	1156	283
CDAC015	55	60	<1	0.44	4	87.1	92.9	81
CDAC015	60	65	<1	1.38	17	54	3024	160
CDAC015	65	70	<1	0.91	11	19.9	884	97
CDAC015	70	75	<1	2.59	15	47.3	11051	916
CDAC015	75	80	<1	1.3	6	7.4	2038	68
CDAC015	80	85	<1	0.89	5	20.6	1098	114
CDAC015	85	90	<1	0.57	5	16.4	362.8	140
CDAC015	90	95	<1	1.08	5	38.9	161.4	238
CDAC015	95	99	<1	1.17	10	43.7	202.2	352
CDAC016	0	5	1	0.1	6	10.7	22.1	30
CDAC016	5	10	1	0.17	4	5.5	20.5	15
CDAC016	10	15	1	0.13	1	4.2	10.8	9
CDAC016	15	20	<1	0.08	<1	5.6	12.3	6
CDAC016	20	25	<1	0.13	1	6	27.3	18
CDAC016	25	30	<1	0.15	2	10.3	23.6	11
CDAC016	30	35	<1	0.2	3	13.1	76.4	21
CDAC016	35	40	<1	0.13	1	6.6	74.8	15
CDAC016	40	45	2	0.06	<1	4.2	70.9	10
CDAC016	45	50	1	0.2	1	16.5	79.3	20
CDAC016	50	55	6	3.65	2	35.3	132.1	25
CDAC016	55	61	1	10.34	5	1602.1	274	41
CDAC017	0	5	<1	0.38	6	53.3	35	66
CDAC017	5	10	<1	0.36	7	12.1	11.4	14
CDAC017	10	15	31	0.39	9	12.9	31.3	10
CDAC017	15	20	4	0.2	11	17.8	674.3	26
CDAC017	20	25	3	0.14	10	31.4	78.8	51
CDAC017	25	30	2	0.1	21	26.2	31.3	111
CDAC017	30	35	4	0.11	6	30.5	33.1	111
CDAC017	35	40	4	0.88	10	55.3	22.7	135
CDAC017	40	45	<1	0.59	9	12.3	15.3	85
CDAC017	45	50	2	0.23	3	10.3	14.6	40
CDAC017	50	55	<1	0.08	1	2.1	5.6	27
CDAC017	55	60	<1	0.21	1	22	9.4	24
CDAC017	60	65	<1	0.59	6	11.9	20.6	25
CDAC017	65	69	<1	2.7	45	43.3	189.1	58

JORC TABLE 1 (Parkinson Dam, EL 4475)

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data
(criteria in this group apply to all succeeding groups)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques.	▪ *Nature and quality of sampling (EG 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 (eg "reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Air core drilling was undertaken on three traverses to test a soil geochemical anomaly in the south west portion of EL4475. Holes on each line were generally spaced at 50m intervals inclined at 60°, and drilled to depths of up to 99m. 22 holes were drilled for a total of 1664 m. Hole locations were determined using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of ±5 metres. Coordinates are in UTM grid (AGD84 Z53). Air core drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which an approx.. 0.25kg split was combined into 4 to 5m composite samples which were bagged and sent to the laboratory. Each sample was then dried and pulverised and a 25gm sub sample analysed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb & Zn using an aqua regia digest with an ICP/ MS finish. Detection limits are 1ppb for Au, and 0.05, 1, 0.2, 0.5 and 1ppm for Ag, As, Cu, Pb & Zn respectively.
Drilling techniques.	▪ *Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka etc.) and details (eg. 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.).*	Holes were drilled using air core to blade refusal (85mm hole diameter), A face sampling hammer was used to penetrate hard silcrete bands in the upper portion of some holes.
Drill sample recovery.	▪ *Whether core and chip sample recoveries have been properly recorded 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.*	Drill hole cuttings were collected in a cyclone, which was cleaned between each 3 metre rod. Sample recovery was generally excellent. The very few intervals with obvious poorer sample recovery were recorded in the logs.

Logging.	▪ *Whether core and chip samples have been 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.*	Logging is conducted in detail at the drill site by the site geologist, who routinely records weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, or any other relevant features. It is considered to be logged at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Logging is qualitative in nature. The entire length of each hole was logged in 1m intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation.	▪ *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.* ▪ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.*	n/a Samples were placed on the ground in 1m piles and a representative vertical slice taken through each pile with a garden trowel. Nearly all samples were dry. Sample preparation followed industry standard practice of drying, coarse crushing to -6mm, before pulverising to 90% passing 75 micron. A certified standard was used in the sample stream (OREAS 60C) at the rate of 1 standard for every second hole. Material sampled is generally fine grained, and a 0.25kg sample from each metre composited over 4 or 5m intervals was considered quite adequate for first pass exploration.
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.* ▪ *For geophysical tools, spectrometer, 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 (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The assay procedure already described is considered appropriate for the elements and style of mineralisation and early stage of exploration. Analysis is considered total. No tools used. The internal laboratory QAQC procedures included analysing their own suite of internal standards and blanks within every sample batch and also adding sample duplicates.

Verification of sampling and assaying.	▪ *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.*	Significant intersections are determined by company personnel, and checked internally. No holes twinned at this early stage of exploration Individual sample numbers are generated and matched on site with down hole depths. Sample numbers are then used to match assays when received from the laboratory. Verification of data is managed and checked by company personnel with extensive experience. All data is stored electronically, with industry standard systems and backups Data is not subject to any adjustments.
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.* ▪ *Specification of the grid system used.* ▪ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Hole locations were determined by hand held GPS and are accurate to approximately +/- 5m (northing and easting); The grid system used is AGD 84 Zone 53 which matches that on the available 1:50,000 topographic map. The area drilled is very flat with only 4m of height variation throughout.
Data spacing and distribution.	▪ *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.*	Sample spacing is considered quite adequate for a first pass drilling programme. n/a at this early stage of exploration Cuttings were collected in 1m intervals but sampled in 4 to 5m composites.
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.*	Holes were drilled approx. perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geochemical anomaly. Alternate lines were drilled in opposite directions as the attitude of any structures is unknown. n/a
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected in pre numbered calico bags and packed into sealed sacks for transport. Tasman staff delivered the samples to Intertek's Adelaide laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews.	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review or audits of sampling techniques or data have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Parkinson Dam Project, EL 4475)

(criteria listed in the preceding group apply also to this group)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status.	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Exploration Licence No 4475, is located approximately 60km west of Port Augusta, South Australia and is owned 100% by Tasman Resources Ltd. There are no partnerships or royalties involved. The EL is covered by the Barngala native title claim and a native title mining agreement is in place. Tasman has conducted a successful heritage clearance over the area currently under investigation by Tasman to permit initial drilling activities. There are no historical or wilderness sites or national parks or known environmental settings that affect the prospect. Tasman has secure tenure over the EL at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Tasman's tenure limited uranium exploration had been carried out within the tenement area by PNC Exploration during the 1980's. Calcrete sampling was completed by Helix Resources over the southern portion of the tenement area in the early 2000's and several anomalous calcrete values were obtained which attracted Tasman to the area. In 2005 Tasman discovered outcropping epithermal veining within the Corunna Conglomerate. Subsequent drilling intersected epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation associated with the veining at Tasman's (main) Parkinson Dam prospect, approx.. 8km to the north east.
Geology.	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology comprises Mesoproterozoic Corunna Conglomerate which forms a north plunging syncline overlying Palaeo-proterozoic metasediments and is in faulted contact with the Gawler Range Volcanics to the north. Tasman is exploring the area for epithermal Au-Ag-base metal mineralisation associated with the margin of the Gawler Range Volcanics.
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*	Refer to Appendices 1 & 2

Data aggregation methods.	▪ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. 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.*	n/a
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.	▪ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ▪ *If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Down hole lengths reported only, true widths unknown at this stage
Diagrams.	▪ *Where possible, maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any material discovery being reported if such diagrams significantly clarify the report.*	These are included in the body of the report.
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.*	All available geochemically anomalous data has been reported for this drilling programme.
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.*	Any other substantive exploration data such as pertinent geological observations, petrographic data, geochronological data, geophysical results are included where appropriate.
Further work.	▪ *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. 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*	The nature and timing of planned further work is included in the report.