ASX QUARTERLY REPORT

for the Period Ended 30th June 2014

SUMMARY

PARKINSON DAM EPITHERMAL GOLD-SILVER PROJECT

- **New epithermal gold silver target (approximately 18 km^2) identified.**
- **The target builds on recent epithermal discoveries (eg. 20Moz Paris silver discovery) and developments in regional geological understanding.**
- **Tasman plans to follow up the target with soil/ RAB geochemical sampling programs once all approvals are in place.**

LAKE TORRENS PROJECT (including Vulcan IOCGU* prospect)

#Iron oxide-copper-gold-uranium

- **Expressions of interest in further exploration of the Lake Torrens Project have been received from several of the larger mining houses, which are currently evaluating the exploration data.**

CORPORATE

Eden Energy Ltd (ASX Code: EDE).

Tasman has a 46% interest in Eden Energy Ltd.

Highlights for Eden for the quarter (as announced to ASX on 30 July 2014) are:

Optiblend™ Dual Fuel Project

- **Cummins selected Eden's Optiblend™ dual fuel system to deliver an integrated retrofit solution for dual fuel drilling rig power.**
- **Orders received during the quarter for 8 units having an aggregate value of US$307,000 (A$326,000).**
- **Aggregate value of orders received in Financial Year (FY) 2013-14 of US$1.796million (A$1.9million). Equates to an increase of 233% over FY 2012-13 orders received of US$0.77million.**
- **Target markets – Oil and Gas Market, and Back-up Power (hospitals, essential services, data centres).**
- **Further increases in sales during FY 2014-15 anticipated.**

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UK Gas Assets

- **Eden is continuing to negotiate the merger agreement pursuant to the conditional Heads of Terms with its existing UK gas and petroleum Joint Venture partners and is hopeful of signing these documents during August 2014.**

Pyrolysis Project - Carbon Nanotubes/ Carbon Nanofibres/ Hydrogen

- **Eden's carbon nanotube project was selected from a field of 228 entries as one of 36 semi-finalists in the 2014 Australian Technologies Competition business accelerator program.**
- **Preliminary talks for a trial in USA during the next 3-6 months of Eden's CNT enriched concrete on a suitable roadway similar area are currently underway.**

• PARKINSON DAM GOLD-SILVER EPITHERMAL PROJECT, South Australia (Tasman 100%)

Tasman Resources has recently reassessed the potential of its Parkinson Dam epithermal gold – silver project in the light of recent discoveries and developments in the region. For example, in October 2013 Investigator Resources Ltd announced an Inferred Mineral Resource containing 20Moz of silver at its Paris Project located to the west of Tasman's Parkinson Dam Project in a similar regional geological position.

It has also been clear for several years that a large area (stretching for at least 125km), located immediately south of the southern margin of the Gawler Range Volcanics in South Australia (see Figure 1) has potential for shallow epithermal gold–silver and base metal (lead–zinc–silver) deposits. In addition to Paris, significant occurrences in the area include the Menninnie Dam silver-lead-zinc deposit, Weednanna gold prospect, Uno/Morgans (gold, silver, copper prospects) and others.

Tasman's Parkinson Dam epithermal gold-silver (lead-zinc) prospect occurs on the eastern limit of this large area of interest, but has not been explored at all over the large western portion of the tenement immediately adjacent to but south of the Gawler Range Volcanics (about 18 km^2, see Figures 1 and 2). This area comprises relatively thin transported cover and will be tested by soil/RAB geochemical sampling programs after completion of an aboriginal heritage survey and the necessary approvals for drilling being obtained from the SA Department of State Development, which may not be until late October, early November.

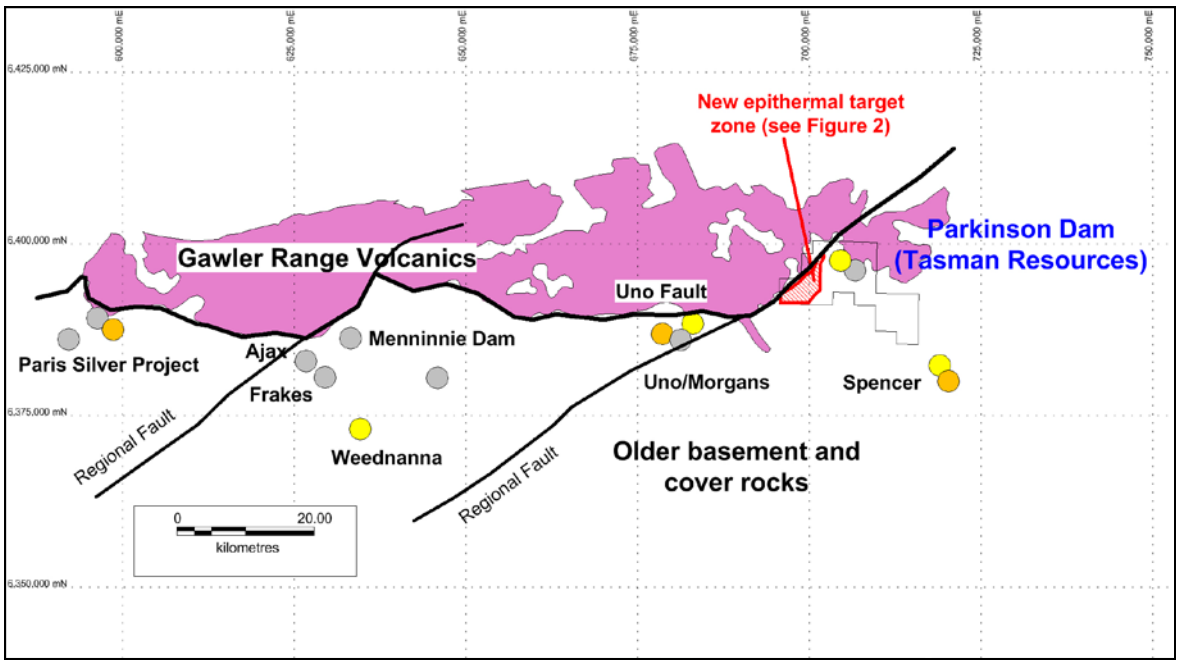


Figure 1: Schematic regional plan showing Tasman's Parkinson Dam prospect, the southern margin of the Gawler Range Volcanics and known mineral occurrences. Lead-zinc-silver and silver deposits/prospects are shown as grey dots, gold in yellow and copper in orange. Interpreted regional faults are shown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

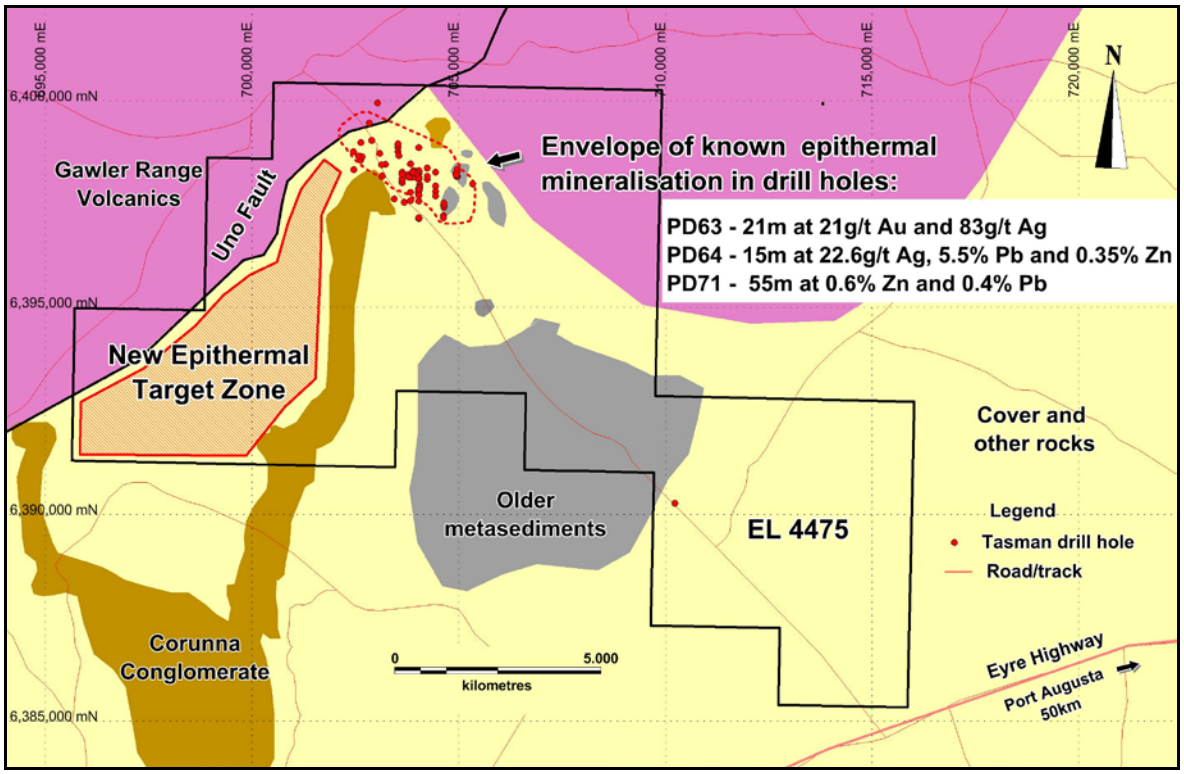


Figure 2: Plan of Tasman's Parkinson Dam prospect (EL 4475) showing area of previously defined epithermal mineralisation and newly defined exploration target zone adjacent to the Gawler Range Volcanics. This zone is about 18 km^2 in area (GDA 94; Zone 53).

Recent Work

Recent reconnaissance in the Target Zone area by Tasman has identified fine-grained black pyritc sediments on the mullock heap of an old well. This implies that the Target area is underlain by the Uno Shale, an upper unit of the Corunna Conglomerate, which has not previously been identified in this area. This unit is likely to be more amenable to gold/silver deposition than the conglomerates hosting the known mineralisation to the east, should any epithermal solutions have been channelled through it.

Previous Exploration Results at Parkinson Dam

Tasman discovered outcropping epithermal gold – silver mineralisation at Parkinson Dam in 2005 after following up previous company soil sampling and known copper-gold mineralisation at the Spencer prospect, 20km to the south-east. 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.)

Photos from mineralised NQ drill core are presented in Figures 3 to 5.

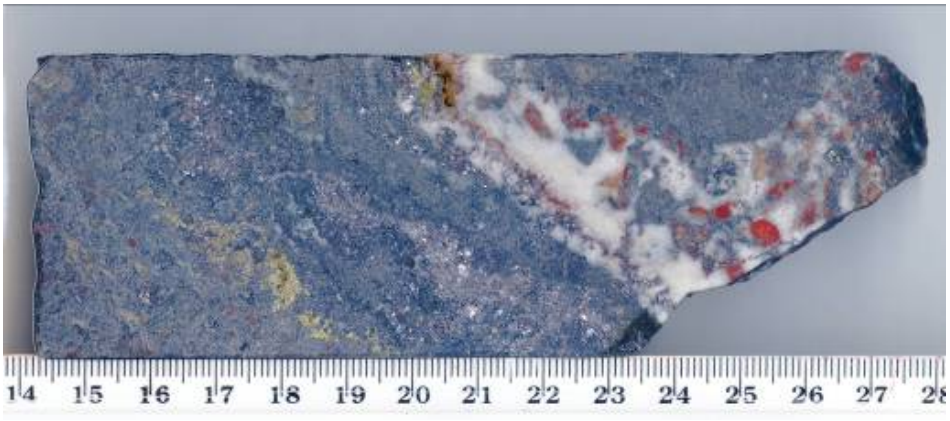


Figure 3: Epithermal galena-sphalerite-(chalcopyrite)-quartz vein in drill core from PD 30 (drill core from intersection of 1.66m from 254.34m down hole at 1.2g/t Au, 120g/t Ag, 7.6% Pb and 10.5% Zn). Scale is cm and mm.

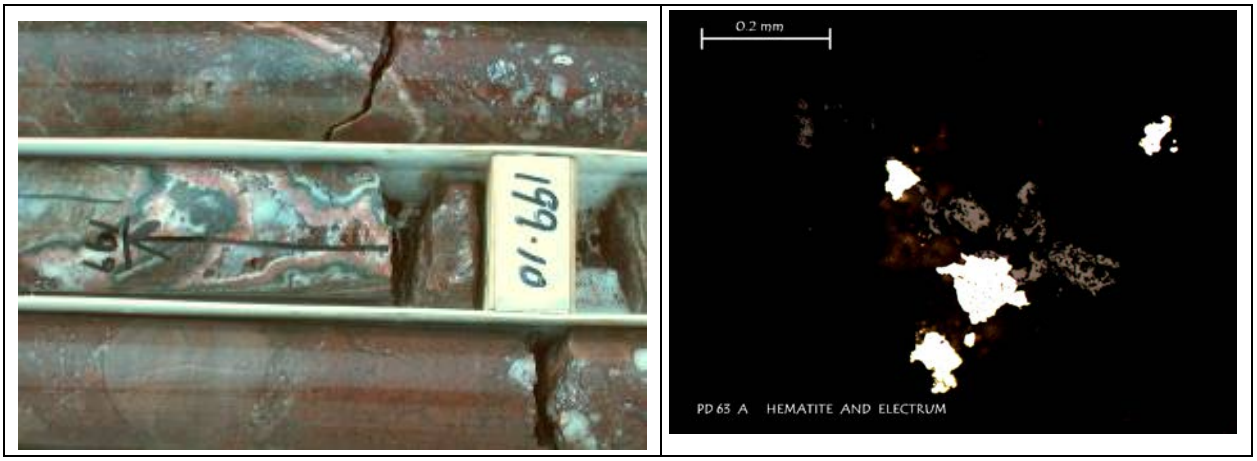


Figure 4; <u>Left</u>: High grade gold-silver mineralisation from the intersection in PD 63 noted above. <u>Right</u>: Electron Microscope image of gold grains (electrum) from the high grade gold-silver interval in PD 63 (field of view is about 0.8mm across).

Figure 5: Zone of strong lead-zinc mineralisation in PD 64. Dark grey is galena, pale yellow is pyrite/chalcopyrite and white/grey is quartz. Original host conglomerate is reddish orange colour.

LAKE TORRENS PROJECT, South Australia (100% Tasman)

Introduction

The Lake Torrens IOCGU Project is located approximately 30km north of Olympic Dam, and exploration drilling at the Vulcan Prospect under the Tasman-Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX) Farm-In, commenced in late 2012. RTX announced their withdrawal from the Farm In (ASX Announcement 17th March, 2014) following the completion of a 12,000m drilling program by Tasman under the "Initial Exploration Program" of the Farm-In.

Vulcan is a very large IOCGU system, where drilling to date has intersected a number of very thick intervals of alteration and low-grade mineralisation over a large target area (about 12km^2). Figure 6 shows the outline of the target area as defined by gravity data and the location of the 17 drill holes completed to date. New priority exploration targets recently identified are shown as ellipses. Within these target areas, several specific high priority drilling locations have already been flagged for testing.

Other regional targets within Tasman's Lake Torrens Project tenements are shown in Figure 7.

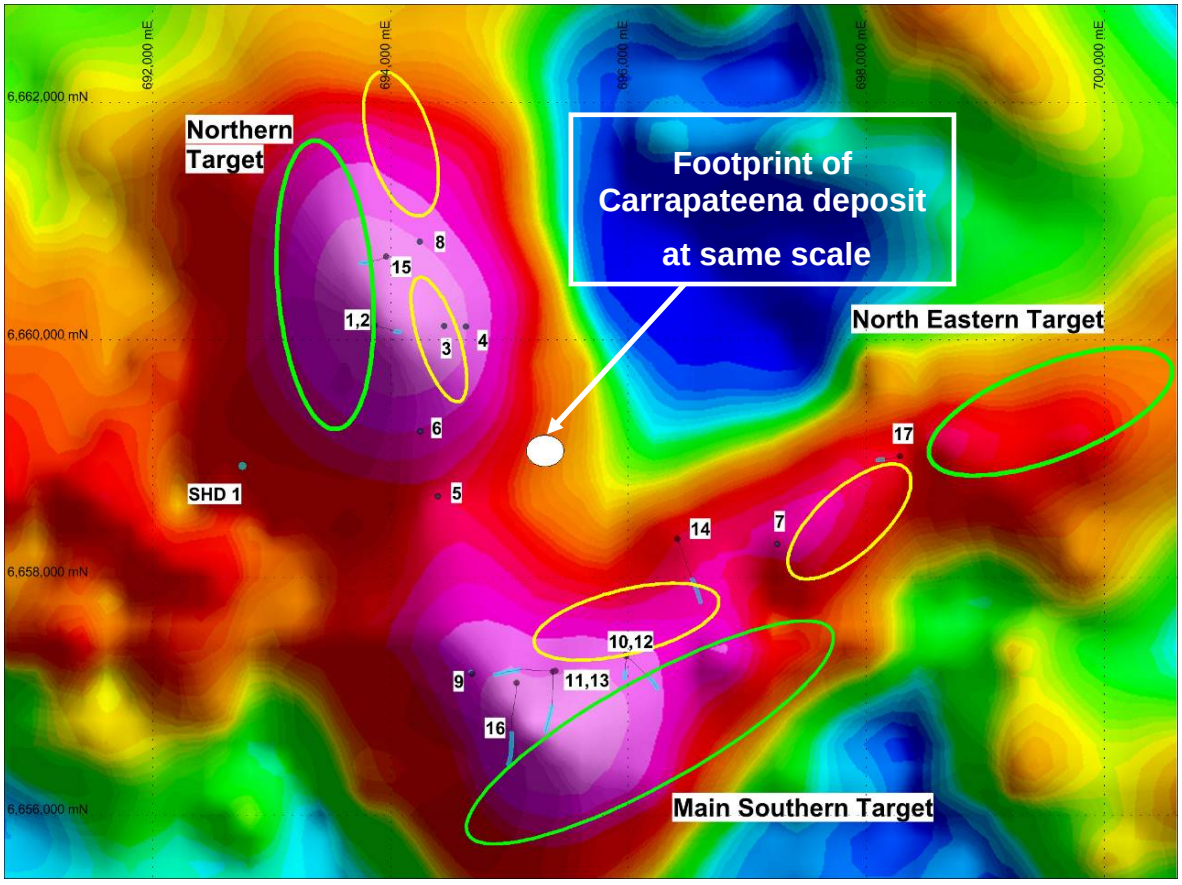


Figure 6. Residual gravity image of the Vulcan IOCGU prospect, showing the location of the recently defined exploration targets – the larger, high priority targets are shown as green ellipses and secondary targets in yellow. The surface projection of existing holes (numbered) are shown as linear traces, with the basement intersection in each shown in aqua (drill hole SHD 1 was drilled in 1981 by WMC). Also shown at the same scale (as a superimposed white ellipse) is the area occupied by the Carrapateena deposit based on 2011 Inferred Resource (located approximately 120km to the south southeast). (Datum GDA 94; MGA Zone 53)

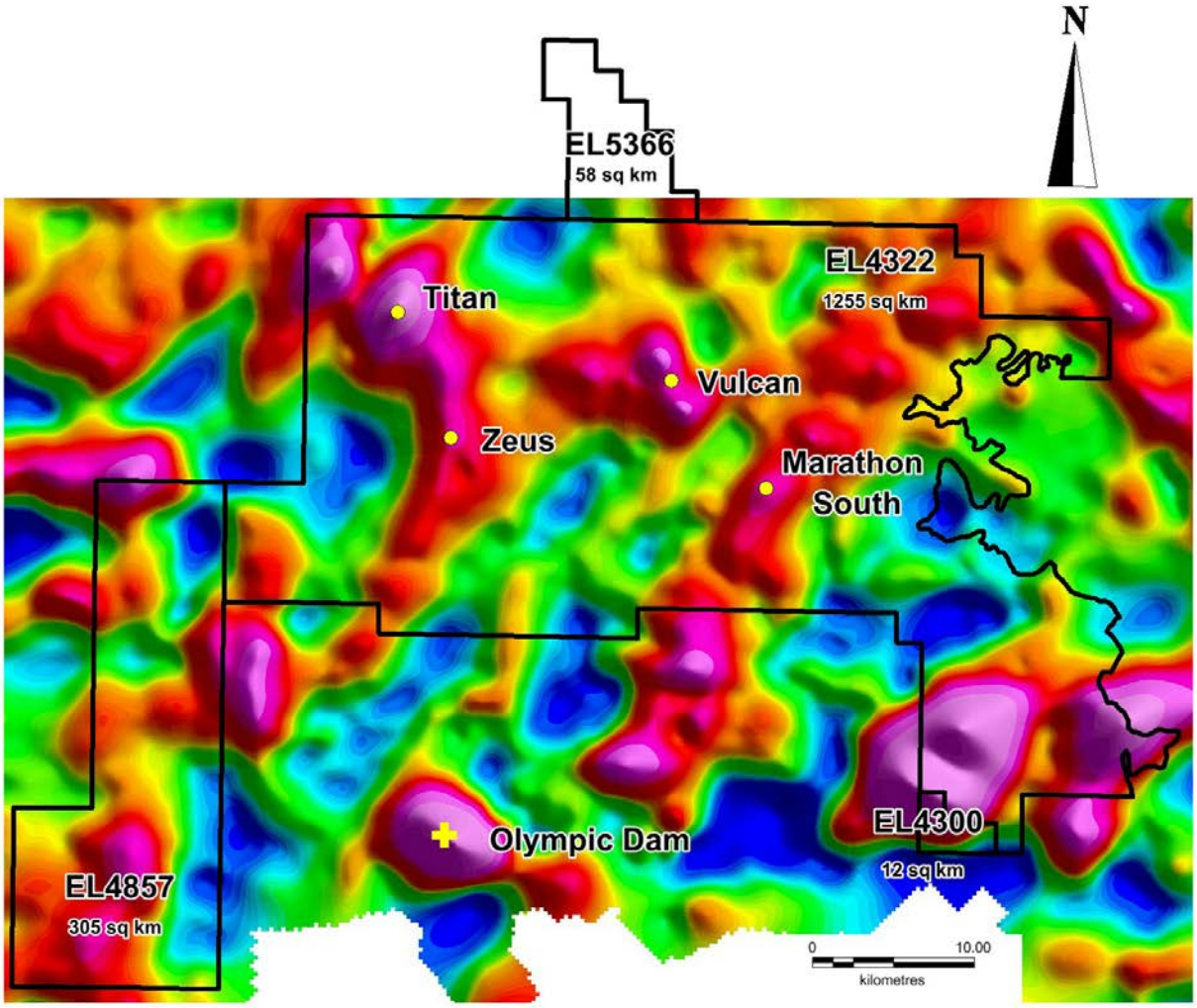


Figure 7: Tasman Resources Ltd, Lake Torrens Project Area showing main IOCGU targets over residual gravity. Tasman tenements outlined in black.

Future Exploration

Tasman aims to advance exploration within the Lake Torrens project through either a new joint venture with an appropriate partner or in Tasman's own right. Tasman has received preliminary interest from several of the larger mining houses who are currently evaluating the data. Tasman is hopeful that joint venture offers will be received for consideration in the near future.

Alternatively, Tasman may elect to proceed on its own and drill further holes into the high priority, untested targets that have already been identified. A decision on which alternative will be adopted is likely to be made over the next few months after all options have been carefully considered.

Background to Vulcan Discovery

Tasman identified Vulcan, within the Lake Torrens project area, as a prime IOCGU target in 2009, based on the presence of a very large gravity anomaly, supporting magnetic and seismic anomalies and Vulcan's location close to key tectonic (structural) lineaments, which had previously been used in the original targeting of Olympic Dam by WMC in the mid-1970s. Tasman's initial discovery drill hole, VUD 001, intersected the Vulcan IOCGU system late in 2009.

Eight diamond drill holes had been completed by Tasman at Vulcan between 2009 and early

2011. All exhibit IOCGU-style alteration and/or mineralisation, including copper, gold, uranium, silver, molybdenum and rare earth elements. Age dating of the mineralisation at about 1,590 million years confirms that Vulcan belongs to the same "family" of deposits as Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena.

Tasman entered a Farm In/ Joint Venture with Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX) covering the whole of EL 4322, including the Vulcan discovery. Under the Farm In, RTX paid to Tasman $10 million and Tasman managed an exploration programme consisting of 12,000m of drilling. RTX withdrew from the Farm In in early 2014.

OTHER PROJECTS

No activity occurred on Tasman's other projects during the quarter.

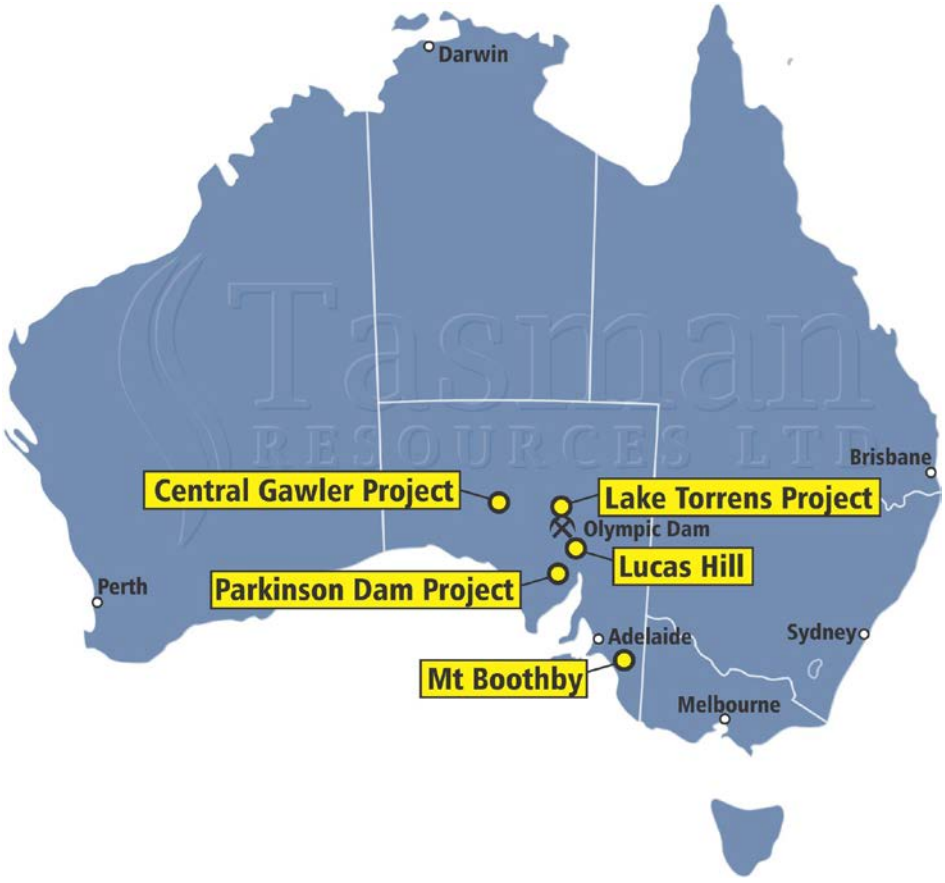


Figure 8: Location of Tasman Project Areas in South Australia

CORPORATE

Investment in Eden Energy Ltd (EDE)

Tasman has a 46% interest in Eden Energy Ltd as at 30th June 2014. Refer to Eden Energy Ltd (ASX Code: EDE) Quarterly Report for further details and the summary provided above.

Investment in Conico Ltd (CNJ, formerly Fission Energy Ltd)

Tasman has a 19% interest in potential nickel-cobalt producer Conico Ltd as at 30th June 2014.

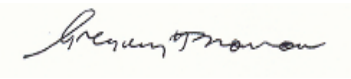
Mt Thirsty Nickel-Cobalt Project

Refer to Conico Ltd Quarterly Report for further details.

Background

Conico Ltd owns 50% of the Mt Thirsty Nickel-Cobalt Project in WA, with the other 50% held by Barra Resources Limited (ASX: BAR). Mt Thirsty is located 20 kilometres north-northwest of Norseman, Western Australia. Mt Thirsty has a JORC (2004) compliant Indicated Resource of 16.6 million tonnes at 0.14% Co, 0.60% Ni and 0.98% Mn and a JORC (2004) compliant Inferred Resource of 15.3 million tonnes at 0.11% Co, 0.51% Ni and 0.73% Mn over an apparent strike of 1.3 kilometres and a width of around 800 metres.

(This resource 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 Announcement 8th March 2011: "Resource Upgrade", available to view on www.conico.com.au.)



Greg Solomon
Executive Chairman

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report 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 quarterly report 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. Mr Smith is an option holder in the company and Mr Glasson is a share and option holder.

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.

Interests in Mining Tenements

Tenements	Location	Interest held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
EL4300	SA	100%		
EL4322	SA	100%		
EL4475	SA	100%		
EL4770	SA	100%		
EL4857	SA	100%		
EL4868	SA	0%		100%
EL5151	SA	100%		
EL5363	SA	100%		
EL5366	SA	100%		

JORC TABLE 1 (Vulcan Project, EL 4322)

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.*	▪ All samples have been obtained from NQ2 diamond drill core. See further details below.
	▪ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	▪ In general, core recovery at Vulcan is 100% or close to it, and normally drilling will fill a six metre core barrel with each run. Rare instances where core loss is apparent are documented. Each piece of drill core is washed and carefully placed in plastic core trays for geological logging.
	▪ *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.*	▪ Mineralisation at Vulcan is essentially disseminated in nature, and half core, NQ2 split samples, collected over one metre intervals is believed to be appropriate. The composite samples prepared from small core chips are clearly less representative, and as mentioned, any significant mineralisation returned for such samples is confirmed by half core splitting and re-assaying over one metre intervals.
*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.).*	▪ All drilling at Vulcan is conducted by first pre-collaring holes with reverse circulation drilling to approximately 150m, and completing the hole with a combination of HQ and NQ2 diamond drilling. All basement core is NQ2 size. Standard, 6m core barrels are generally used, and core is oriented using a Reflex ACT tool.

Drill sample recovery.	▪ *Whether core and chip sample recoveries have been properly recorded and results assessed.*	▪ Most diamond drilling at Vulcan results in 100% core recovery or close to it. In rare cases where there has been some core loss, this is measured and recorded by the geologist logging the core. There has been no need to use, for example, triple tubes to enhance core recovery.
	▪ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	▪ As sample recovery is or close to 100% no special measures have been required.
	▪ *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.*	▪ As sample recovery is 100% or close to it no investigation of a potential relationship between grade and sample recovery has been conducted.
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.*	▪ Logging is conducted in detail at the drill site by the site geologist, who routinely records lithology and rock textures, alteration, mineralisation, structures or any other relevant features. A semi-quantitative estimate of the strength of uranium mineralisation is made with a hand held scintillometer, and this is recorded in the drill logs. Core is logged both descriptively and with digital codes. All basement drill core is logged in detail; the overlying sedimentary cover sequence is logged in less detail. Each tray of basement core is photographed, and separate photos of specific geological details are also collected. It is considered to be logged at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies.
	▪ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.*	▪ Logging is qualitative in nature.
	▪ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	▪ The entire interval of basement drill core in each hole is logged.

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.*	▪ Sawn, half core is taken for analysis. ▪ No non-core samples are taken. ▪ Where significant mineralisation is believed to be present, core is halved or split with a diamond saw; if mineralisation is not homogeneously distributed in sections of the core, the geologist logging the core will have marked up those sections to ensure representivity between each half of the core when it is split. One metre long samples of half core are then removed for analysis. If little, or no significant mineralisation is present, small pieces of core are cut out at 25cm intervals and composited over several metres (often 5m intervals) for assay. If assay reveals significant mineralisation in these composite samples, then re-assay on one metre intervals following splitting is conducted. Mineralisation at Vulcan is essentially disseminated in nature, and half core, NQ2 split samples, collected over one metre intervals is believed to be appropriate. The composite samples prepared from small core chips are clearly less representative, and as mentioned, any significant mineralisation returned for such samples is confirmed by half core splitting and re-assaying over one metre intervals. Field duplicate/second-half sampling is not considered appropriate.

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.*	▪ Samples were crushed and pulverised, and analysed as follows: Au by fire assay using the Genalysis scheme FA25/MS with a 1 ppb detection limit. Cu was analysed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrography by Genalysis 4A/OE scheme (1ppm detection limit), and Ag and U3O8 by the Genalysis 4A/MS scheme (0.05ppm and 0.01ppm respectively). Density was determined by gas pycnometer. These procedures are considered appropriate for the elements and style of mineralisation. Analysis is considered 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.*	▪ As noted above, a handheld scintillometer is used to assess semi-quantitatively the strength of any uranium mineralisation, but these data are not included in any database.
	▪ *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 laboratory uses a number of internal quality control procedures in place (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates etc.) and Tasman includes a quality control standard of its own with each batch of samples. These quality control data are assessed continuously, and believed to be adequate in achieving accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying.	▪ *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	▪ Significant intersections are determined by company personnel, and checked internally.
	▪ *The use of twinned holes.*	▪ No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage nor are they practical considering the depth to basement.
	▪ *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	▪ Individual sample numbers are generated and matched with down hole depths at a custom core processing facility in Adelaide. 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.
	▪ *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	▪ 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.*	▪ Collar locations were determined by hand held GPS and are accurate to approximately +/- 5m (northing and easting); GPS derived RLs are not sufficiently accurate for use, and a combination of values obtained during gravity surveying and from Google Earth are used. Down hole surveying of drill holes is conducted using a single shot down hole camera with digital readout.
	▪ *Specification of the grid system used.*	▪ The grid system used is Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994; MGA Zone 53.
	▪ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	▪ Topographic control is not a significant issue due to the generally flat topography. Measurements of RL from Google Earth are considered in conjunction with more accurate data obtained during gravity surveys over the Vulcan area.

Data spacing and distribution.	▪ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	▪ Drill holes are not spaced on a regular grid due to topographical features on the surface, Aboriginal heritage issues and the early stage nature of the prospect.
	▪ *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.*	▪ No continuity or correlation between drill holes is implied at this stage.
	▪ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	▪ Some sample compositing is used in zones of non-significant mineralisation (see sections above)
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.*	▪ At this stage the relationship between the orientation of geological structures and the drill holes is not known.
	▪ *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.*	▪ This is discussed and addressed in the body of the announcement or report. It is likely that the thicknesses of any intersections reported as down hole thicknesses, are not the true widths of the intersections.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ All core is contained in core trays, which are packed onto pallets at the drill site by company personnel. The core trays are covered, then tightly secured with steel strapping prior to transport initially to a local freight yard and then trans-shipped to the Adelaide custom core processing facility. No tampering has occurred to date.
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 (Vulcan Project, EL 4322) (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 4322, is located approximately 13km north of Olympic Dam, South Australia and owned 100% by Tasman Resources Ltd. The EL is subject to a Farm-In/Joint Venture Agreement between Tasman Resources Ltd and Rio Tinto Exploration. There are no partnerships or royalties involved. The EL is partially covered by the Kokatha Uwankara native title claim (SC2009/01), and agreements between the claimants and Tasman designed to protect Aboriginal heritage sites. There are no historical or wilderness sites or national parks or known environmental settings that affect the Vulcan 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.*	▪ The first drill hole in the area was drilled in 1981 by WMC Resources, but was drilled off Tasman's current Vulcan target, and no mineralisation was intersected. Tasman's former joint venture partner WCP Resources Ltd conducted some ground gravity surveying, data processing and modelling, but conducted no further work. No other exploration has been conducted by other parties, apart from regional geophysical surveys by Government Departments. Tasman discovered Vulcan prospect in November 2009, with the drilling of VUD 001.
Geology.	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	▪ Vulcan is emerging as a major iron-oxide, copper gold uranium type system (IOCGU), with many geological similarities to Olympic Dam, about 30km south. Vulcan occurs within basement rocks beneath approximately 800m of younger, flat-lying sedimentary cover rocks. Vulcan has been dated at 1,586 +/- 8 million years old, the same at Olympic Dam (Proterozoic age). Only a very limited number of drill holes have been completed within a very large target area, and there are still many questions to be resolved, such as host rocks, regional structural setting etc.

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 details in the body of the report or announcement.
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.*	▪ Average assays for the intervals stated above were calculated by weighting by sample length and sample density. There has been no cutting of high grades, unless specifically noted. For individual assays below the lower limit of detection, a grade of half the detection limit has been applied, although this is rare. ▪ Generally assays are relatively consistent within averaged intervals. If particularly high grade samples diluted by lower grade samples were returned, then this would be highlighted specifically. ▪ No metal equivalent values have been calculated.
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').*	▪ At the current stage of evaluation of Vulcan, the orientation of mineralisation is not known with any certainty, and hence all statements regarding drill hole intersections are clarified with the comment that intersections are "down hole".
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.*	▪ Diagrams showing a plan view of drill hole collar locations and any appropriate sectional view are included.

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.*	▪ It is impracticable to report all assay results due to the multi-element nature of the mineralisation and the substantial thicknesses involved (these can be hundreds of metres). Accordingly, intervals for reporting have been selected having regard for the main elements of potential economic significance in IOCGU systems (copper, gold, uranium), at levels and widths considered to exhibit a high degree of anomalism, potential to provide vectors to economic mineralisation or represent potentially economic material.
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.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10

Name of entity

TASMAN RESOURCES LTD

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
85 009 253 187	30 June 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Cash flows related to operating activities	Curent quarter $A'000	Year to June (12 months) $A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(58)	(1,328)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(211)	(834)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	5	153
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Tax paid / received	-	-
1.7a	Other (receipts)	-	75
1.7b	Other (Eden)	(285)	(441)
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(549)	(2,375)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net investing cash flows	-	-
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(549)	(2,375)

Notes:

THIS CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS REFLECTS THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BOTH TASMAN RESOURCES LTD AND EDEN ENERGY LTD DUE TO TASMAN HOLDING 46% OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL OF EDEN.

1.7b – Relates to operating cashflows of Eden Energy Ltd, an ASX listed company of which Tasman has a 46% interest in and is consolidated into Tasman.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(549)	(2,375)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(549)	(2,375)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,229	4,055
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	1,680	1,680

Notes:
1.22 – $160,000 is held by Eden Energy Ltd, an ASX listed company of which Tasman has a 46% interest.

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	121
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Management Fees, as per agreement, were paid during the quarter to a company of which Mr GH Solomon and Mr DH Solomon are directors.
Directors Fees paid during the period.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

-

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

-

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $A'000	Amount used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	50
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	200
	Total	**250**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	20	284
5.2	Deposits at call	1,500*	1,500
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (held by Eden Energy Ltd)	160	445
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,680	2,229

* - $1,000,000 of deposits was moved to cash at bank in early July 2014.

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	EL4868	Direct	100%	-
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*				
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	226,561,469	226,561,469		
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** (*description)*				
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*			*Exercise price*	*Expiry date*
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter	2,000,000	NIL	12.5 cents	30 June 2014
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*				
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act.

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:  Date: 30 July 2014

Company secretary

Print name: Aaron Gates

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.