ACN 009 253 187

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 December 2024

Six Drill Targets Confirmed at Parkinson Dam Prospect

IOCG, Epithermal and Porphyry Targets

Highlights

Archimedes Consulting (Archimedes) has completed a second Automatic Curve Matching ("ACM") geophysical review of the Parkinson Dam project, confirming the prospectivity of the five initial drill targets at the 100% owned Parkinson' Dam gold project (EL6495) and also identifying a sixth drill target. This review considered recently acquired close-spaced gravity data, as well as the earlier IP and Resistivity data and historical aeromagnetic data. The following geophysical anomalies incorporate epithermal, iron-oxide-copper-gold ("IOCG") and porphyry drill targets.

Target 1- IOCG target

- Undrilled, sub-vertical pipe-like feature extending from near surface down to more than 5 kilometres in depth defined by magnetics and gravity.
- The area of the pipe feature measures approximately 600m x 300m and is surrounded by denser rocks.

Targets 2 (a) and 2(b)- IOCG/ Epithermal / Porphyry targets

- **Target T2(a)** Undrilled, sub-vertical pipe-like structure below this elliptical demagnetized zone, interpreted as a hydrothermal fluid feeder to the shallow crustal epithermal field and measures approximately 460m diameter, commences from 32 metres below the surface and extends to a depth of over 2000m.

- **Target T2(b)** Undrilled, circular gravity feature outlined at a depth of approximately 700m and extending down to approximately 1,100m, located directly below Tasman drill hole PD 63 which returned 21m downhole at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m at 31g/t Au & 152g/t Ag[1] (see Tasman ASX announcements 14 June 2007 and 19 June 2007).

[1] 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 as last reported.

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- This low magnetic susceptibility target corresponds laterally with silica-rich epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization outlined by previous drilling.

Target 3- IOCG target

- An undrilled, interpreted quasi-coincident pipe-like cluster of magnetic and gravity responses interpreted to be a pipe-like feature that extends to a depth of over 1800m.

Target 4 - IOCG target

- Magnetic Target T4- undrilled interpreted magnetic pipe feature offset of gravity high.
- An angled drillhole from west to east (200m-300m TD) is planned to intersect the pipe and contact the denser body to the east.

Target 5- IOCG target

- Magnetic Target T5 is an undrilled, strong gravity feature coincident with an interpreted pipe-like high magnetic susceptibility feature extending from near surface to over 1500m.

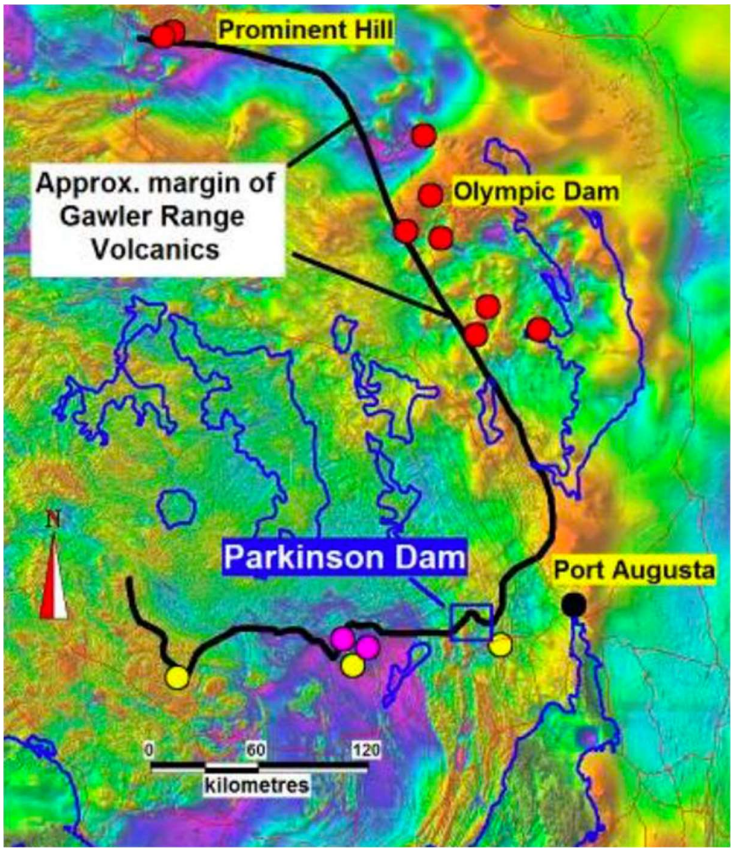


Figure 1. Location of the Parkinson Dam Prospect in South Australia

Discussion

Archimedes has completed a second ACM review confirming six highly prospective drill targets. This survey, utilising the new high-resolution gravity data (figures 2a- 2d), allowed the five magnetic Targets T1, T2a, T3, T4 and T5, to be further evaluated, and drill holes to be designed. For each target T1-T5, drillhole location, depth and the hole trajectory were designed to test the mineralisation. Adjacent to T2a, a sixth drill target (T2b) directly beneath the earlier drill hole PD63 was also identified.

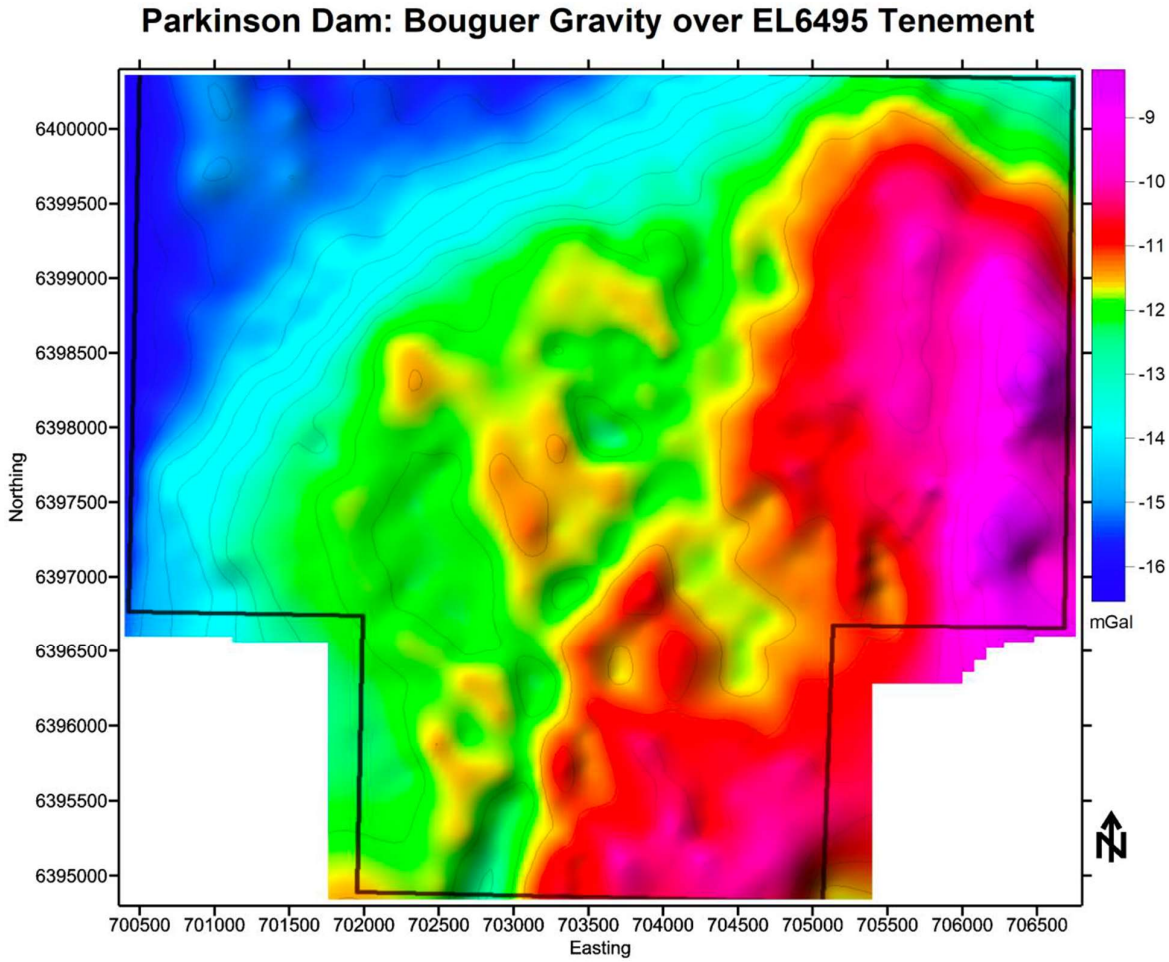


Figure 2a. Image of New High-resolution gridded gravity data over EL6495 Tenement. (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

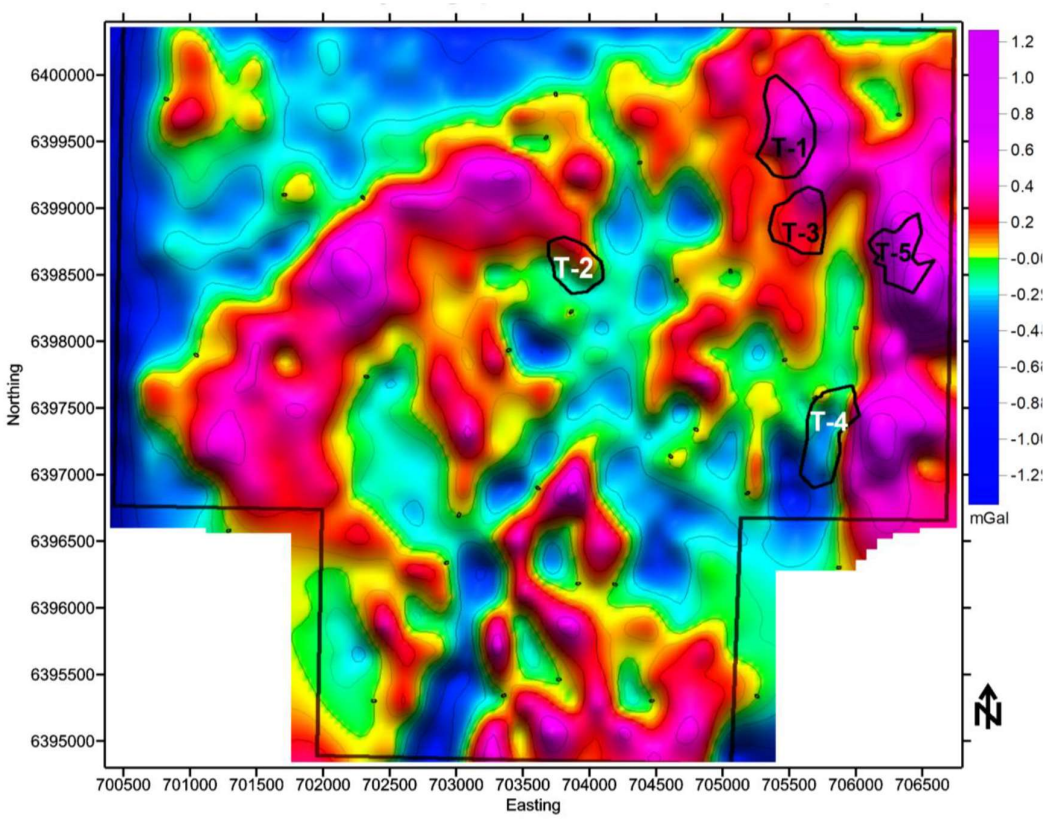


Figure 2b High pass Filter of Bouguer Gravity Depth < ~700m, Targets 1-5 outlined with polygons. (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

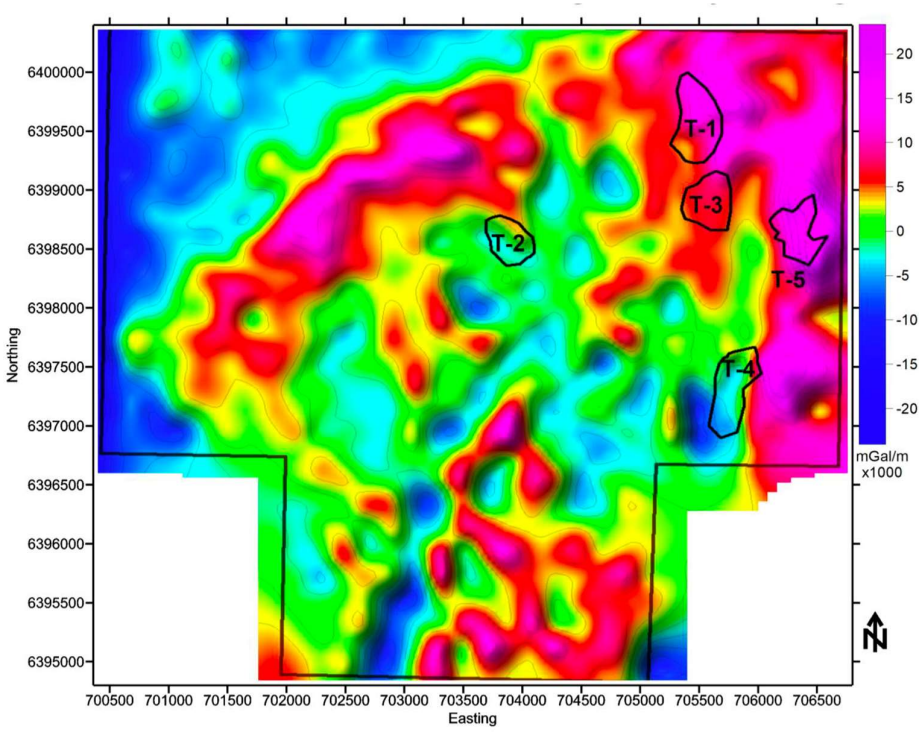


Figure 2c. Image of 1st Vertical Derivative of Bouguer Gravity with Targets 1-5 outlined with polygons (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

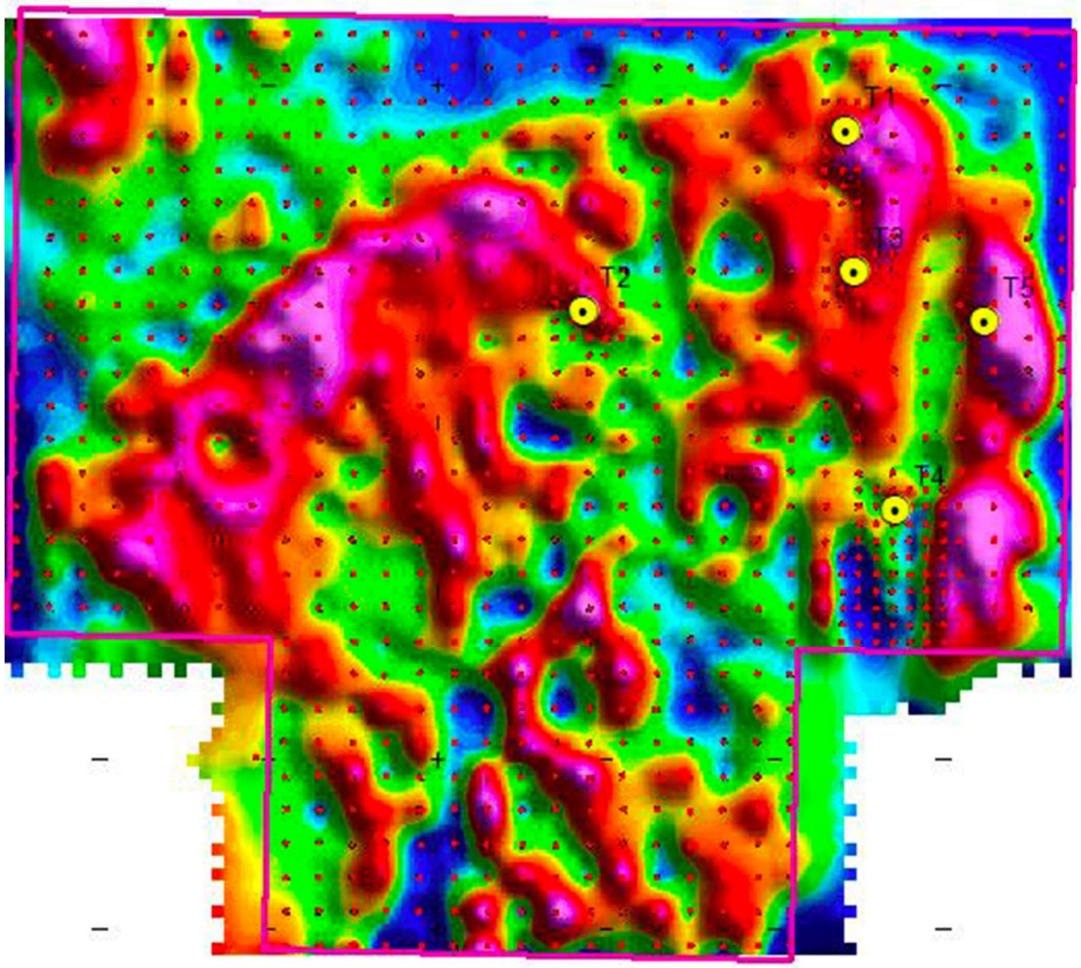


Figure 2d. Five Magnetic Targets T1 – T5 (yellow dots) superimposed on new gravity image, 1VD of Bouguer Gravity. (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

DRILL TARGETS

DRILL TARGET T1 - IOCG Target

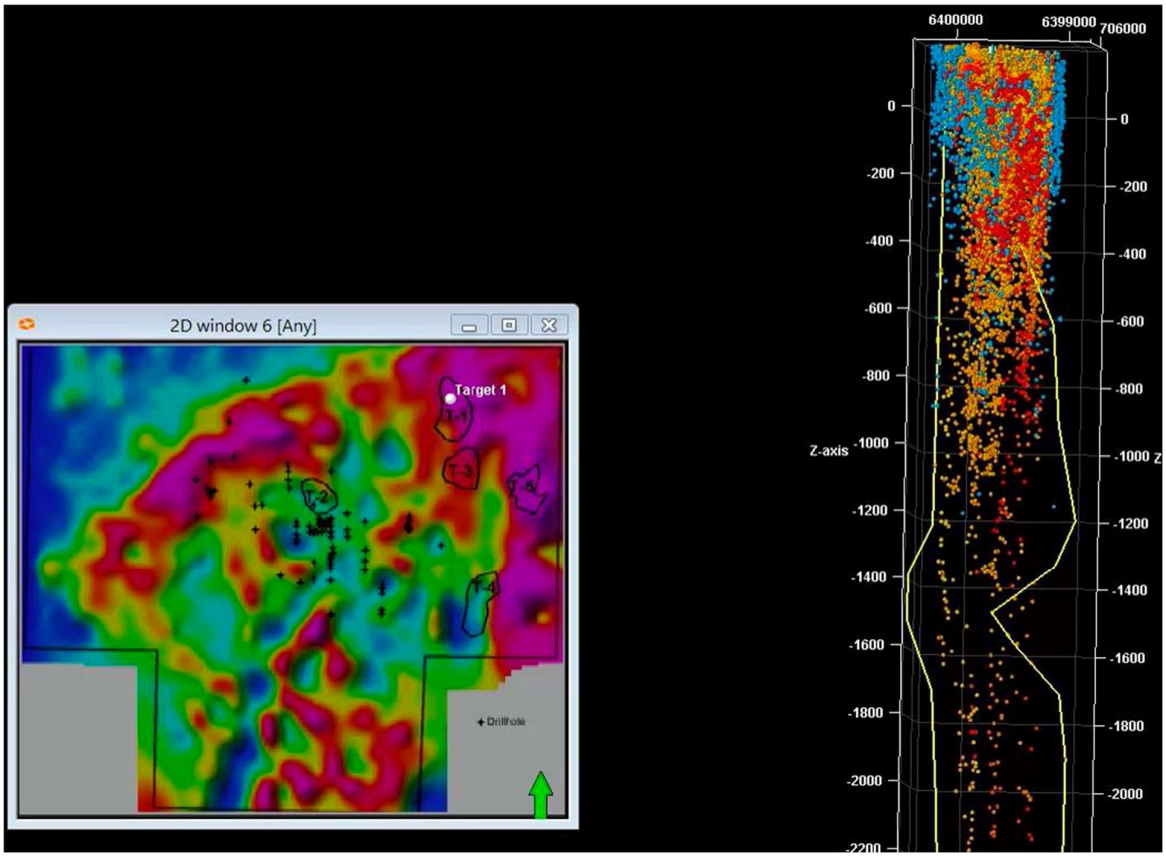


Figure 3: Drill Target 1 is a cluster of dense bodies detected by ACM from New Gravity, at the location of Magnetic Target T1 identified in Project-1. 3D view with vertical intersection plane. EW view from the south of the clusters of Magnetic Sources & Pseudo-Magnetic Sources detected by ACM with high magnetic & pseudo-magnetic susceptibilities respectively. The cluster of dense material shown in blue is around the edge at top 200m of Target T1. Pseudo-Magnetic Sources are shown in bright yellow & Magnetic susceptibilities are shown in colour as per Table 1 (see page 13). (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

Magnetic Target T1 is a deeply extending (>5km) subvertical cluster of ACM high magnetic susceptibility responses forming a pipe-like feature that is adjacent to, but slightly separated from a prominent NNW trending Gairdner Dyke.

At the location of Magnetic Target T1, the new gravity data shows close correlation between this pipe-like feature detected by ACM from magnetics and coincident anomalism in Bouguer Gravity, 1VD of Bouguer Gravity and Residual gravity.

A 350m drillhole is proposed, angled towards the east, to test the centre of this pipe-like ACM feature, Magnetic Target T1.

DRILL TARGETS T2 (a) and T2(b) Epithermal / Porphyry/ IOCG targets

In the previous study (Project-1), a region of anomalously low magnetic susceptibility and shallow ACM responses was recorded as corresponding, in lateral and depth extent, to the silica-rich epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation field known from drilling. Target T2(a) was identified as an ACM pipe-like feature within and below this elliptical demagnetised zone and epithermal field and was interpreted as a hydrothermal fluid feeder to the shallow crustal epithermal field.

Target T2(b) is the newly interpreted 500-metre-wide radius, circular gravity structure directly beneath drill hole PD 63. This drill hole encountered high grade gold and silver (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m down hole at 31g/t Au & 152g/t Ag), that is interpreted as potentially being a porphyry intrusion at a depth of approximately 700 metres (Figure 4a).

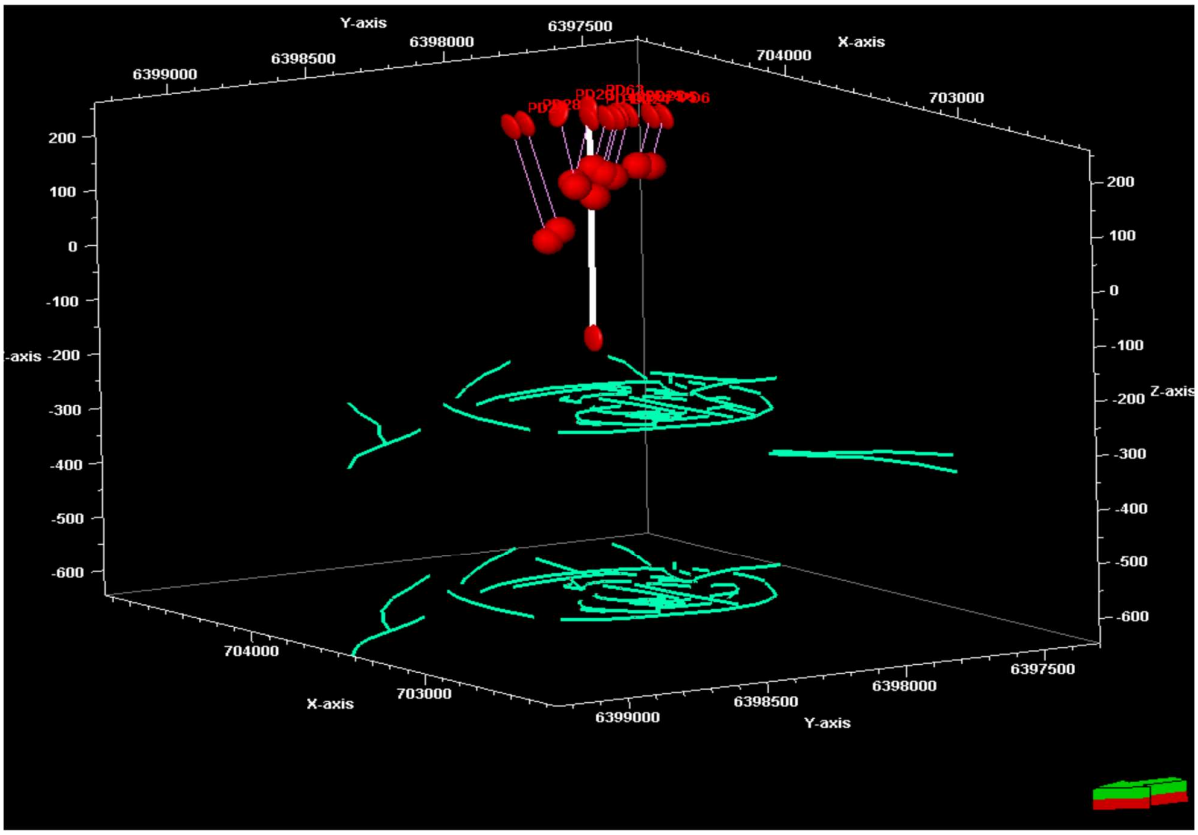


Figure 4a. Top and bottom of Circular Gravity Feature outlined in green at a depth of approximately 450 metres and extending to approx..900 metres (-250m BMSL and -650m BMSL. Drill hole PD 63 ,that encountered high grade gold and silver (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m down hole at 31g/t Au and 152g/t Ag) is the deep, vertical drill hole shown in white. (Source: Archimedes Consulting Pty Ltd, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

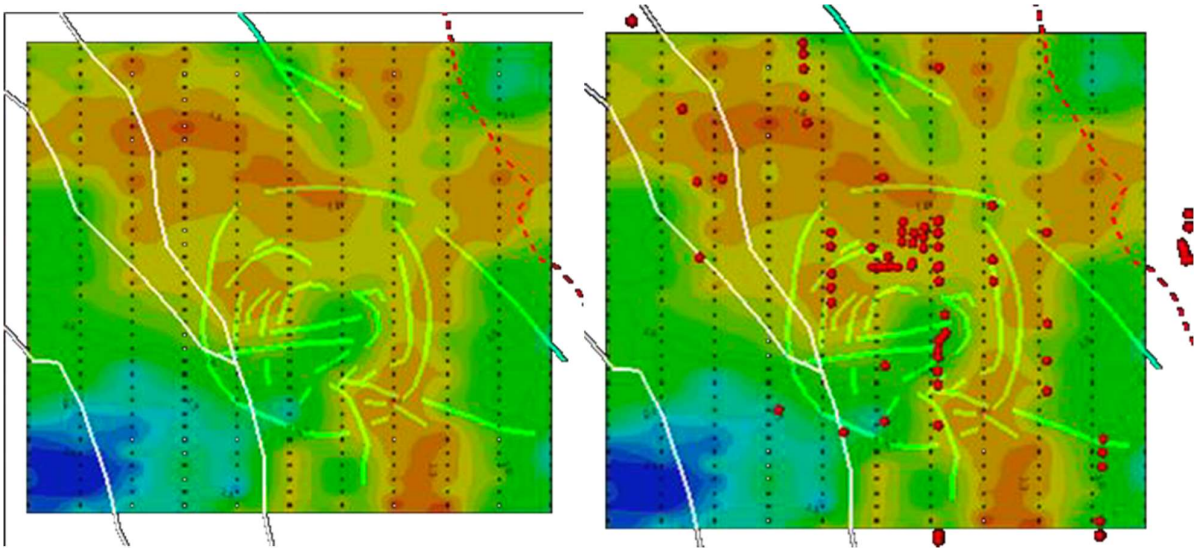


Figure 4b **Figure 4c**

Figures 4b and 4c. 4(b) -Image of resistivity HDS-50 derived from IP survey with superimposed circular gravity feature & 4(c) with location of historic drillholes shown in red. (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

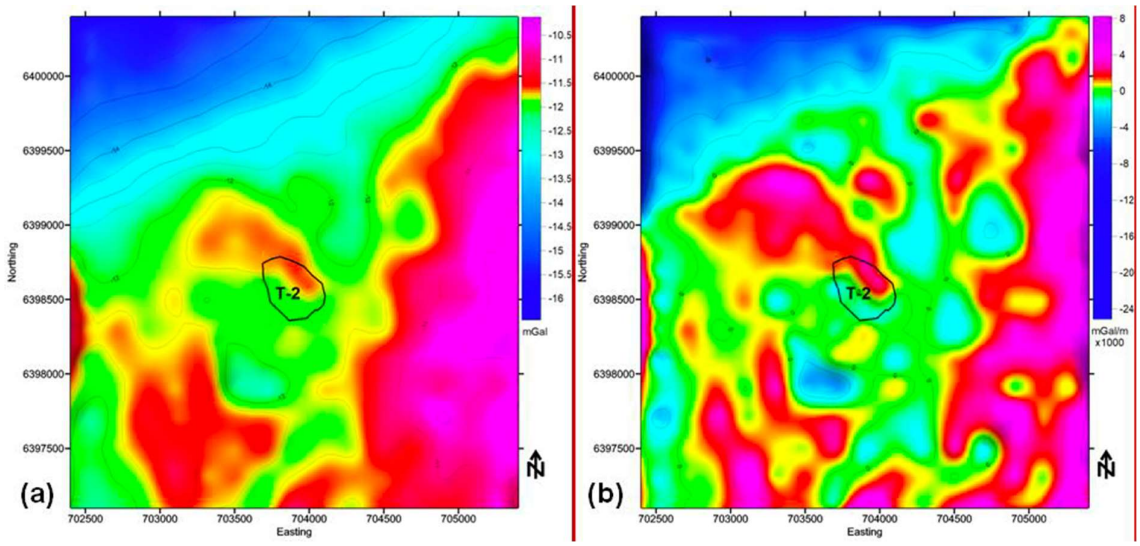


Figure 4d. (a) Bouguer Gravity & (b) Vertical Gradient of Bouguer Gravity of area surrounding Targets 2(a) and 2(b) (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

Magnetic Target T2 (figure 4d) occurs below a region of shallow, anomalously low magnetic susceptibility responses detected by ACM from magnetic data in Project-1.

- The low magnetic susceptibility ACM responses correspond laterally to the silica-rich epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization documented by Tasman's drilling.
- Magnetic Target T2 is a pipe-like subvertical cluster of ACM high magnetic susceptibility responses below this elliptical demagnetized zone, interpreted as a

hydrothermal fluid feeder to the shallow crustal epithermal field measuring approximately 400m in diameter and extending from near surface to over 2000m deep.

- An annulus of higher density responses derived from application of ACM to new, high-resolution gravity data (Project-2) surrounds the Magnetic Target T2 suggesting a concentric alteration pattern.

- Circular features were outlined from the ACM-Gravity at a depth of -200m BMSL and -650m BMSL, in a very close location to the ACM detected magnetic pipe-like feature (Project-1). See Figures 4a- 4c above.

- A vertical drillhole to 400m depth is proposed to test Target T2(a).

- A second vertical drillhole - to 700m depth is proposed to test Target T2(b) located directly below PD63. If possible, this drill hole will re-enter PD63 which was drilled to a depth of 421m and extend it down to 700m.

DRILL TARGET T2(a) – IOCG/ Porphyry Target

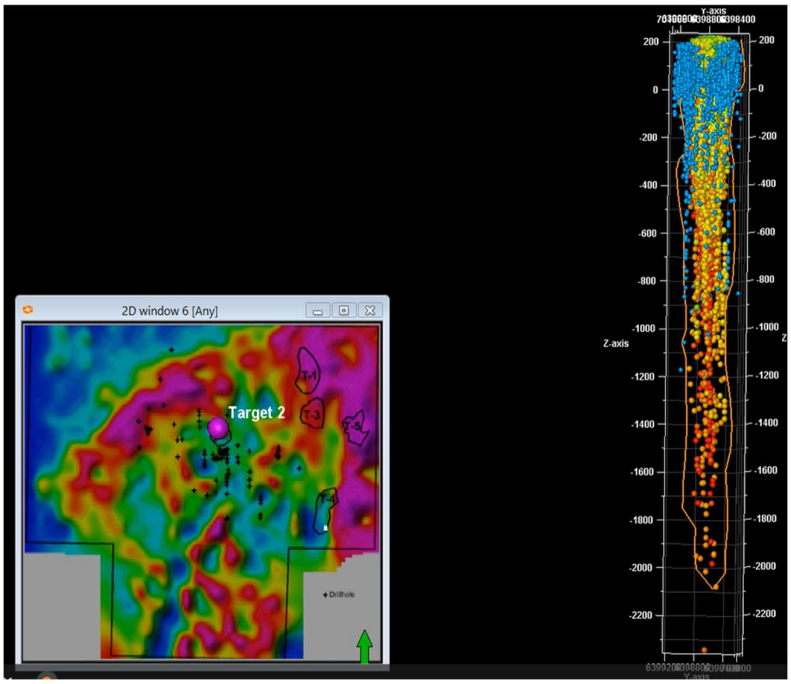


Figure 5: Drill Target 2(a): A cluster of dense bodies detected by ACM from new Gravity, surrounding Magnetic Target T2 identified in Project-1. Location map of Target T2. 3D view of the clusters of Magnetic Sources & Pseudo-Magnetic Sources detected by ACM with high magnetic & pseudo-magnetic susceptibilities respectively. The cluster of dense material surrounds Target T2. Pseudo-Magnetic Sources are shown in blue & Magnetic susceptibilities are shown in colour as per Table 1. (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024). Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

DRILL TARGET T2 (b) Epithermal/ Porphyry Target

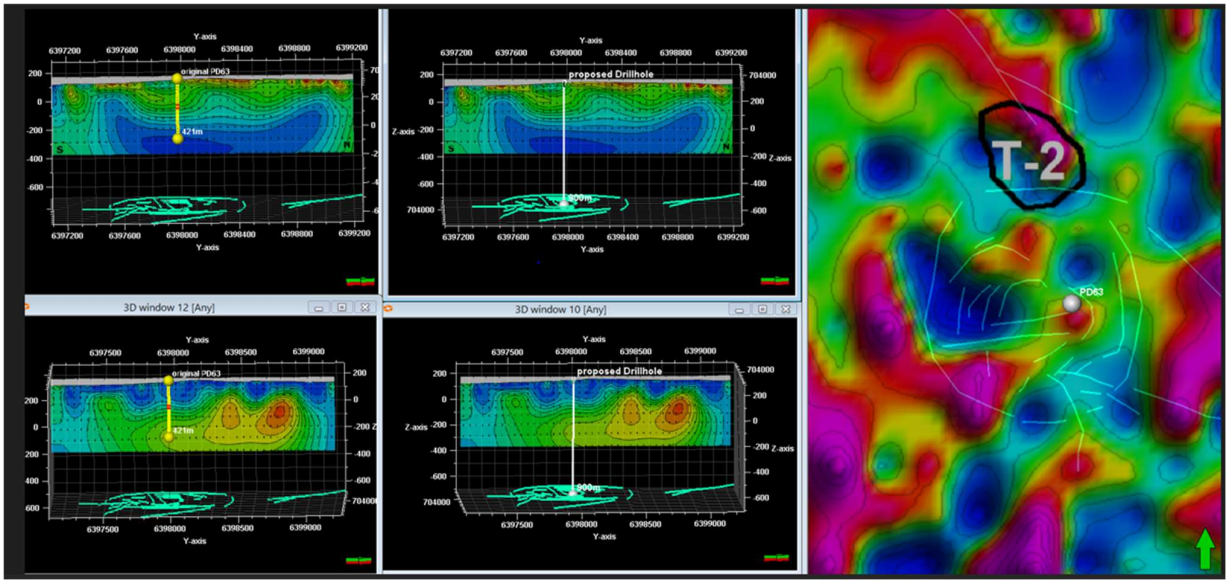


Figure 5: **Drill Target 2 (b) -** Extension of earlier drill hole PD 63. This an undrilled, interpreted circular gravity feature outlined at a depth of approximately 450m and extending down to approximately 850m (located directly below Tasman drill hole PD 63 which encountered high grade gold and silver (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m down hole at 31g/t Au & 152g/t Ag). The two images on the left (figure 5) show PD 63 on the Resistivity and Chargeability responses obtained from the earlier IP survey . The two central images show the proposed new hole going down to test the interpreted circular gravity feature . The Image on the right is a plan view with T2 and Pd 63 superimposed on new gravity image, 1VD of Bouguer Gravity.

DRILL TARGET T3 – IOCG Target

- Magnetic Target T3 (figure 6) is a quasi-coincident pipe-like cluster of ACM magnetic and gravity responses. This pipe-like feature extends to over 1800m deep.
- This feature is adjacent to a prominent NNW trending Gairdner Dyke that complicates the interpretation.
- A 350m deep vertical drillhole is proposed to test Target T3.

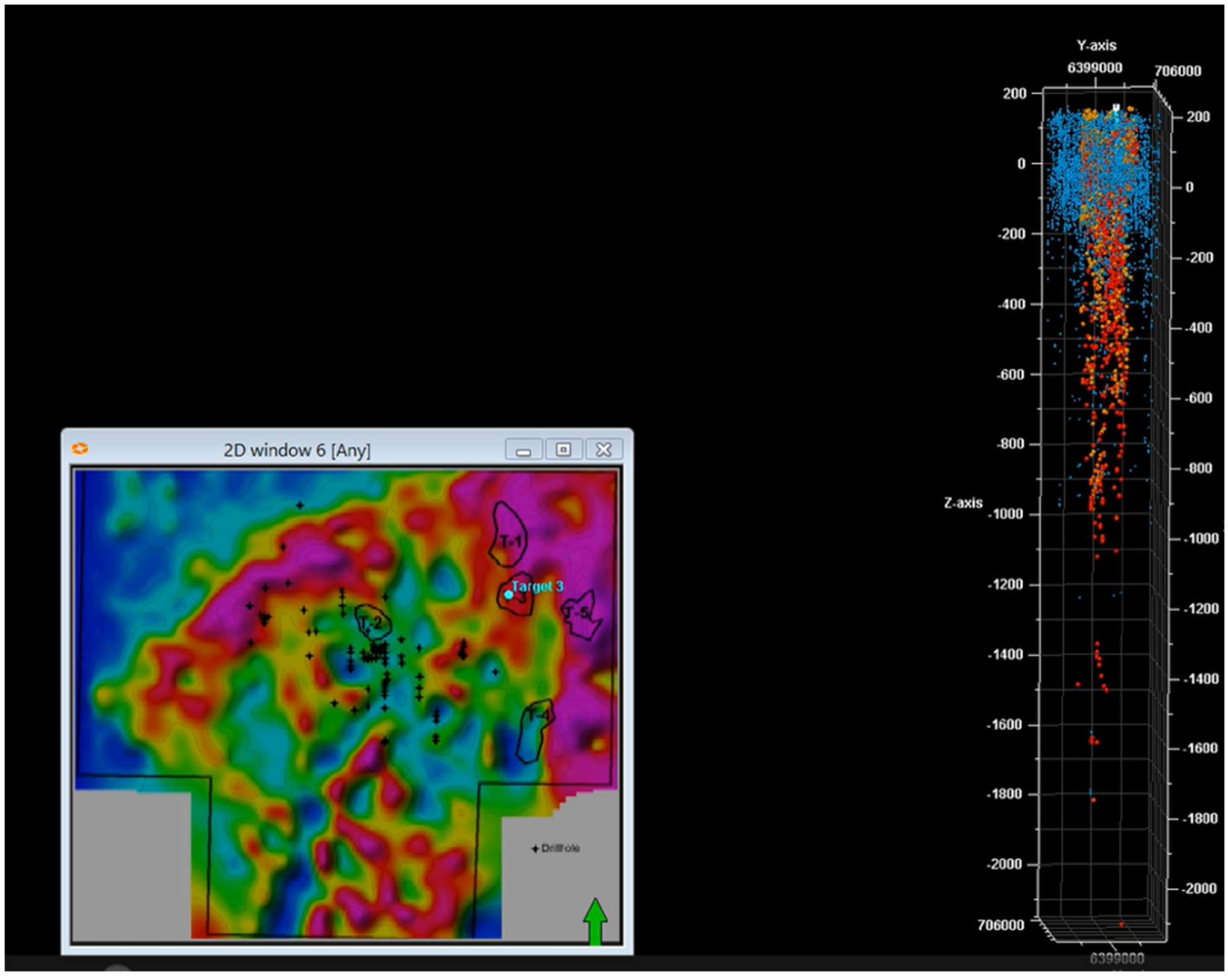


Figure 6: Drill Target 3 (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

DRILL TARGET T4 – IOCG/ Epithermal Target

- TARGET T4 At the location of Magnetic Target T4, the ACM magnetic pipe-like feature is offset to the west from a gravity high.
- ACM-Gravity solutions show a possibly denser body to the east of Target T4, which coincides with large gravity high to the east of this target.
- An angled drillhole from west to east (200m-300m TD) is recommended to intersect the ACM pipe and its contact with the denser body to the east.

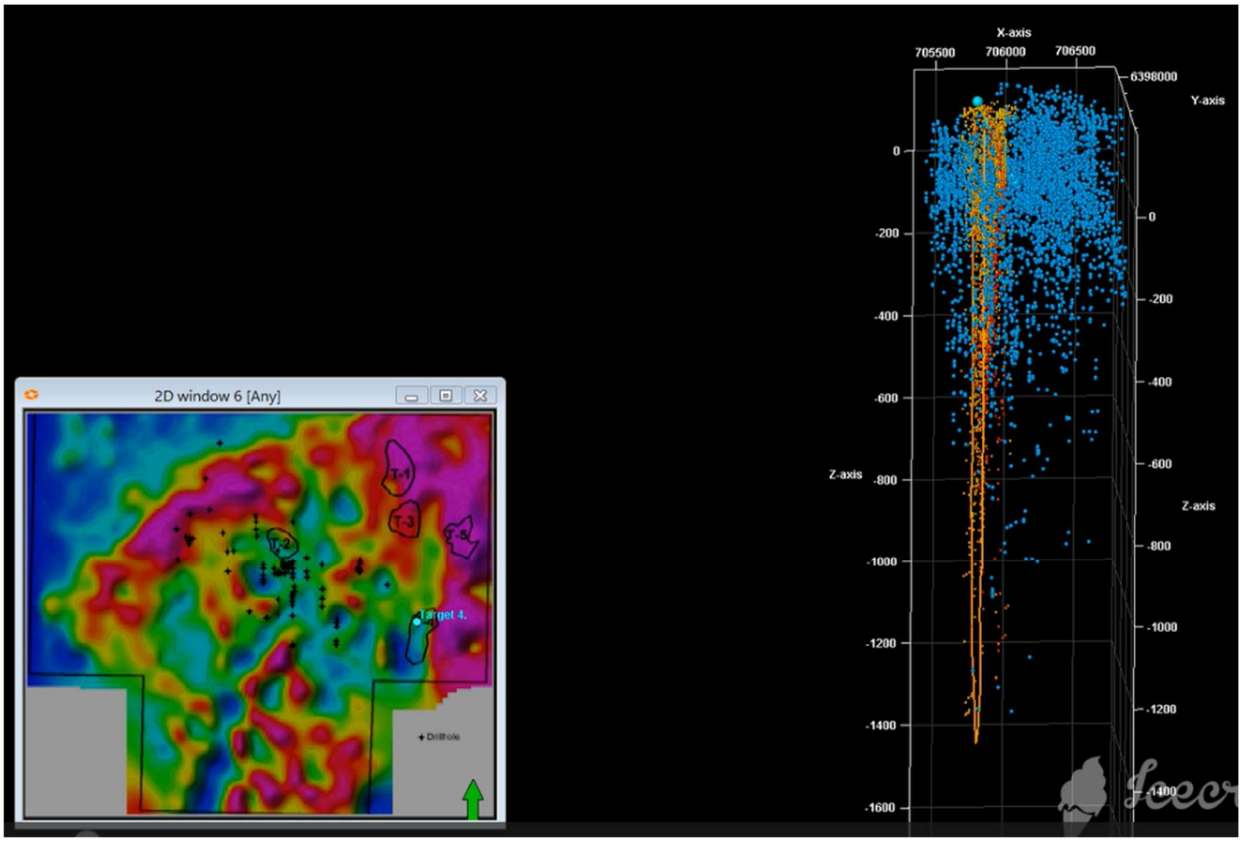


Figure 7: Drill Target 4 (Source: Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

DRILL TARGET T5 – IOCG Target

- Magnetic Target T5 shows coincidence between pipe-like ACM-derived high magnetic susceptibility feature extending from near surface to 1500m and strong gravity feature.
- A 350m deep vertical drillhole is proposed to test the ACM feature.

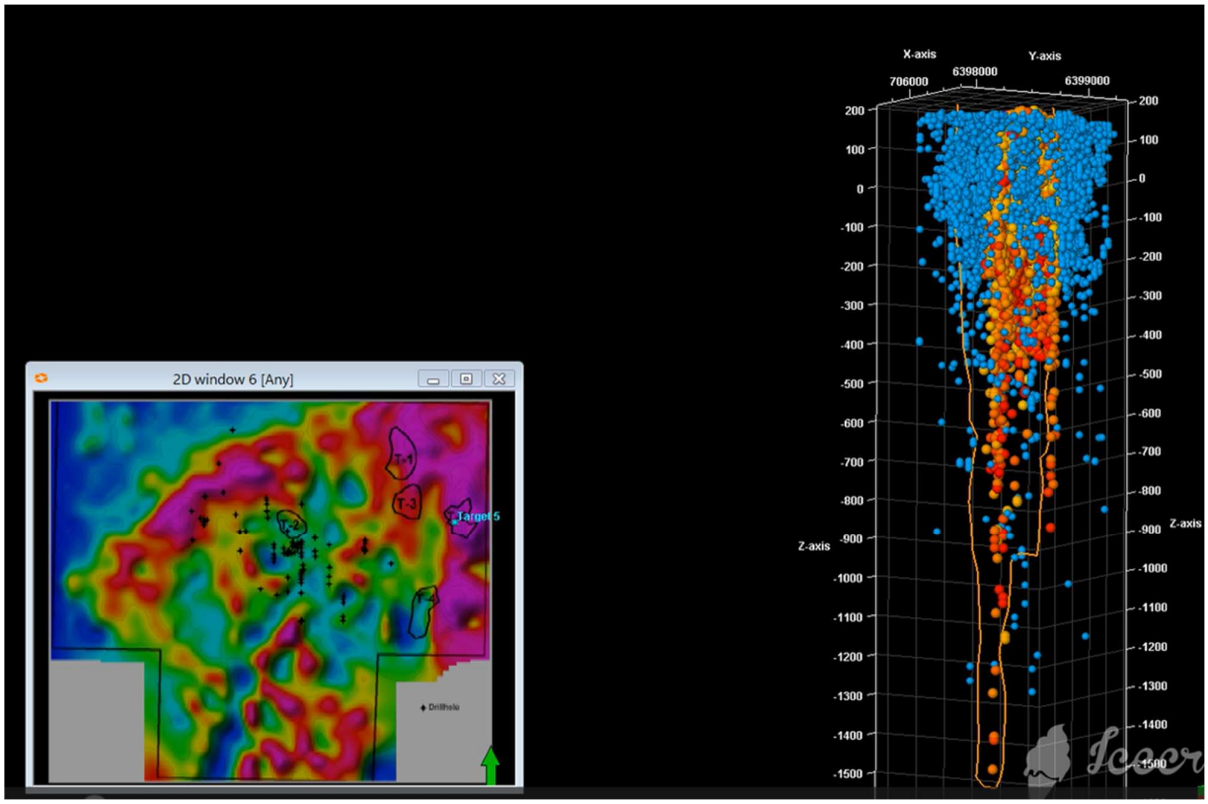


Figure 8: Drill Target 5 (Source: Archimedes Consulting, Interpretation of High-Resolution Gravity Data Using ACM & Integration with Targets Detected from Magnetics & IPO in the Previous Study, December 2024).

Summary

Tasman's 2005-2007 drilling results from a drilling programme of over 80 holes hit encouraging high grade gold, silver, lead, and zinc epithermal mineralisation in a number of these holes, the best results from which were:

- PD 63: High grade gold and silver- (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m down hole at 31g/t Au and 152g/t Ag) and
- PD 30: High grade lead and zinc - (7.6% Pb, 10.5% Zn, 0.4% Cu, 1.20g/t Au, 120g/t Ag) over 1.66m down hole in first cored hole PD 30.

See Tasman ASX announcements dated 6 November 2006, 14 June 2007 and 19 June 2007[1].

Despite the great promise shown in Tasman's original 2006-2007 drilling programme which encountered high grades of mineralisation, Tasman was unable to locate any significant ore body at that time.

1 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 as last reported.

The recent application of Archimedes' proprietary ACM methodology, firstly analysing the existing magnetic data in Project-1, along with the new gravity data in Project-2, and in both Projects considering the IP and resistivity survey data and the known geological information, from the earliest drilling programme, has now identified at least 6 drill hole targets in the 5 promising target areas.

Based on its analysis, Archimedes has designed the first six drill holes for the initial testing of each of these 6 drill targets in the 5 Target areas, targeting a range of potential IOCG, massive sulphide, epithermal and porphyry mineralisation. Tasman currently plans to drill all of these holes in 2025, subject to raising sufficient funds.

Magnetic Drill Targets T1, T2a, T3, T4 and T5

Magnetic Targets T1, T2a, T3, T4 and T5, form clusters of pipe-like shaped features interpreted as fluid alteration pathways, which appear to coincide with gravity anomalies. The scale of magnetic susceptibility is set out in Table1 below.

MagneticSusceptibility Classes	CGS Units cm/gm/s	SI Units	ACM-CubeBin Colour of MagneticSusceptibility
7: Lowest Value	1.00E-06	0.00001261	
7: Highest Value	4.46E-05	0.000561	
6: Lowest Value	4.46E-05	0.000561	
6: Highest Value	8.43E-05	0.00106	
5: Lowest Value	8.43E-05	0.00106	
5: Highest Value	1.59E-04	0.00200	
4: Lowest Value	1.59E-04	0.00200	
4: Highest Value	3.01E-04	0.00378	
3: Lowest Value	3.01E-04	0.00378	
3: Highest Value	5.69E-04	0.00714	
2: Lowest Value	0.000568565	0.00714	

2: Highest Value	0.001074135	0.0135	
1: Lowest Value	0.001074151	0.0135	
1: Highest Value	0.002029271	0.0255	
-1: Lowest Value	0.002029294	0.0255	
-1: Highest Value	0.003833717	0.0482	
-2: Lowest Value	0.003833768	0.0482	
-2: Highest Value	0.007242726	0.0910	
-3: Lowest Value	0.007242743	0.0910	
-3: Highest Value	0.007956989	0.100	
-4: Lowest Value	0.007957016	0.100	
-4: Highest Value	0.0.012	0.151	

Table 1 Magnetic susceptibility classes marked in colours used to detect & map epithermal alteration zones, porphyry stock, feeders & dykes. The highest & lowest values mark the ranges into which susceptibilities computed by ACM were binned. Allocated colours used in the ACM cube are in the right column. (Source; Archimedes Consulting Report for Tasman Resources Ltd, June 2024).

The ACM magnetic responses are interpreted in the ACM geophysical review as ascending porphyry bodies, or upward migrating hydrothermal fluid pathways similar to those observed at a Havieron-like intrusion-related breccia pipe (Figure 9) in which moderately magnetic sulphides such as pyrite and pyrrhotite provide contrasting bulk magnetic susceptibilities to less magnetic host rocks and localised higher densities.

The new, higher resolution gravity data provided a far improved synoptic overview and more precise correlation of the gravity response over the Magnetic Targets detected by ACM and other identified magnetic source clusters. In particular, the arcuate NE-trending Uno Fault is clearly highlighted, differentiating thicker and less dense Gawler Range Volcanics on its northern side from shallower and denser basement rocks on its southern side.

Of note is the Havieron pipe has a dual magnetic and gravity response, but with a plan footprint of just 300m x 600m, it currently hosts 131Mt @ 1.7g/t Au, 0.21% Cu for 7.0Moz Au, 275kt Cu (Source: Greatland Gold Plc website:, https://greatlandgold.com/assets/havieron/). Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer on page 17.

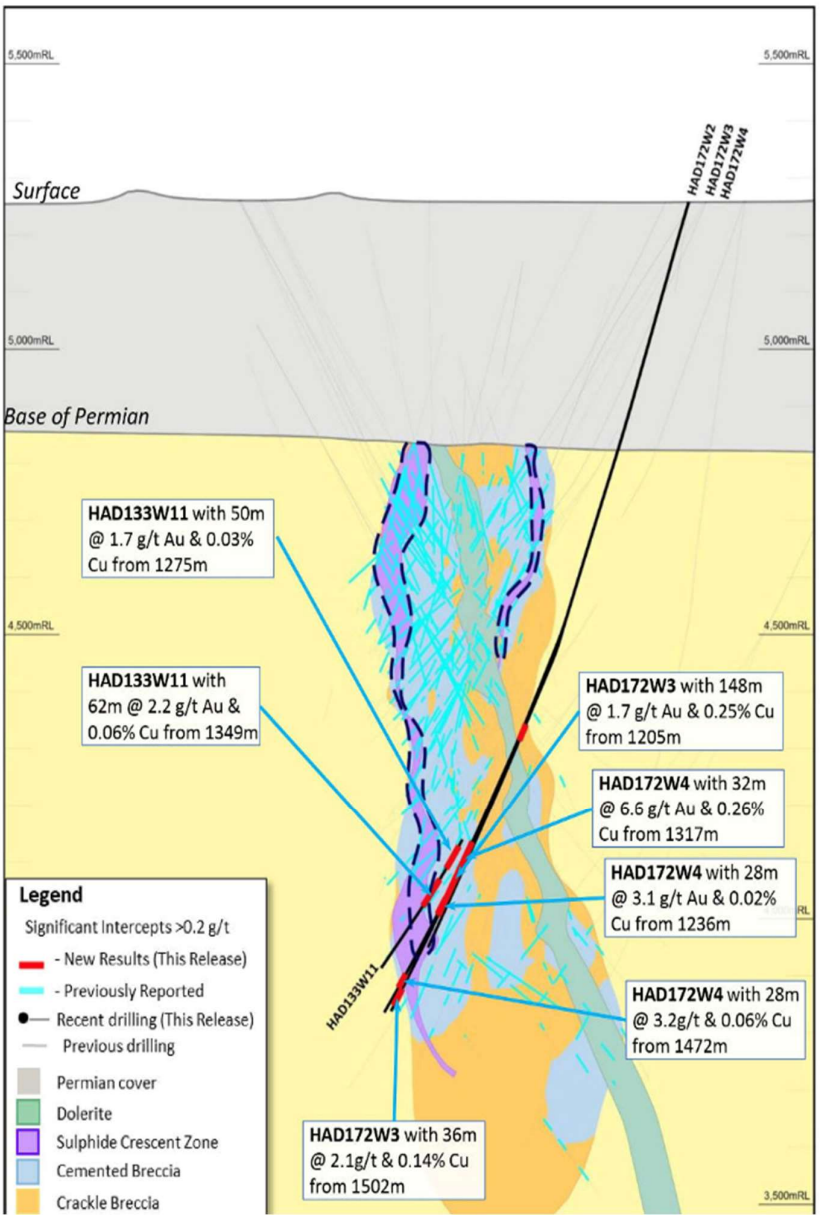
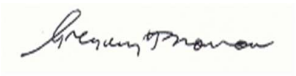


Figure 9. Havieron sulphidic Au-Cu breccia pipe (after Newcrest/Greatland Gold) in Western Australia Source- Greatland Gold Plc.



Greg Solomon
Executive Chairman

This announcement was authorised by the above signatory.
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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 Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Guy Le Page, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Le Page is a related party of the Company, being a non-executive director. Mr Le Page has 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 a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Le Page consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Proximate statements

This announcement may contain references to other parties either nearby or proximate to the Company projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to the Company's projects. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource on any of the Company projects.

Appendix 1

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC CODE (2012 Edition) for THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS.

JORC TABLE 1 (Parkinson Dam, EL 6495, formerly EL 5602))

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 (e.g., "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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Archimedes Consulting based in Adelaide was subcontracted by Tasman Resources to process a high-resolution aeromagnetic dataset and a recent high density gravity survey dataset using 3D magnetic source detection algorithms, and to detect and map in 3D, potential porphyry stock and feeders at depth which may contain Cu-Au mineralisation, as well as possible magmatic intrusions at greater depth from which the porphyry and whole epithermal system originated. The aim was also to detect and map an alteration zone of the epithermal system which may contain Au mineralisation and potential magnetite-dominated breccia forming pipe-like structures typical for IOCG mineralisation system. Structural interpretation of the Magnetic Lineaments indicating the structural orientation at different depths, as well as faults associated with the epidermal systems was also conducted. The high-resolution airborne magnetics used in the study were flown at 50m line spacings and 50m flying height along east west lines for Tasman Resources Ltd back in 2005. No samples taken. The recent gravity survey was undertaken primarily as 200m x 200m grid station spacings, and at 100m x100m within the five drill target areas. No drilling or sampling undertaken
Drilling techniques.	▪ *Drill type (e.g., 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.).*	No drilling undertaken

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*.	No drilling hence no samples taken
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.*	No core or chip samples collected
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.*	No sub sampling techniques or sample preparation
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*.	No assaying other or laboratory tests undertaken
Verification of sampling and assaying.	▪ *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* ▪ *The use of twinned holes.*	No drilling or sampling hence no intersections reported Verification of data is managed and checked by company personnel with extensive experience. All data is

	▪ *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* ▪ *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	stored electronically, with industry standard systems and backups
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.*	No drill collars or downhole surveys to locate. Exploration target locations based on located aeromagnetic data. The grid system used is MGA2020 Zone 53. Topo control was standard as used for aeromagnetic surveys at the time.
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.*	The close line spacing of the airborne magnetics is considered excellent for this type of magnetic interpretation. The magnetic interpretation is not relevant to Mineral Resource estimation at this stage. No sample compositing
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.*	No drilling involved so not relevant
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No samples involved
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 6495) (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.*	Exploration Licence No 6495, 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

	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 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 Parkinson Dam prospect. Low level epithermal mineralisation was also discovered at the Corrie Dam prospect in 2015.
Geology.	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology comprises Mesoproterozoic Corunna Conglomerate which forms a north plunging syncline overlying Paleoproterozoic 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*	No drilling involved so not relevant

Data aggregation methods.	▪ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* ▪ *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.*	No drilling involved so not relevant
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 (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').*	No drilling involved so not relevant
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.*	Representative images have been reported for this geophysical interpretation.
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, geophysical results are included where appropriate.
Further work.	▪ *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ▪ *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this*	Other than the current in-fill gravity survey that is about to be undertaken, the nature and timing of planned further work, which may include drilling, is yet to be determined.

	information is not commercially sensitive	