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Media Release

Exoma Unlocks Shale Gas Potential

Exoma Energy Limited (ASX:EXE) has completed an in-depth review of its secondary Galilee Basin objective, namely the vastly under-rated if somewhat unconventional hydrocarbon gas play hosted in the Toolebuc Shale, confirming its earlier estimates of >100TCF GIIP.

This Cretaceous aged shale always records gas when drilled, but has previously been ignored as the potential of shale gas was not recognised by early Galilee Basin explorers.

Approximately two thirds of the unconventional gas reserves In North America are founded in shale gas deposits and only one third as CSG.

Exoma's in-house study highlights the differences between the three major types of shale gas: 'conventional' thermogenic gas such as the Barnett Shale and two types of biogenic gas which differ depending on whether they are the product of primary or secondary gas generation by anaerobic bacteria. Biogenic gas was previously not seriously considered by explorationists in Australia but reportedly comprises over 25%* of all the known natural gas reserves in the world, not including the deep-sea hydrates.

The Po Valley Basin in northern Italy has over 28 TCF of proven biogenic methane reserves that were generated from Pliocene sediments.

A summary of this present study is included on the Company's web site, and indicates that the gas is likely to be of mostly primary biogenic origin, with the potential for secondary biogenic gas being developed down-dip from the outcrop/subcrop that generally lies to the east of Exoma's permits. It is also likely that a large proportion of these shales could still be within the biogenic shale gas window. This view is based on thickness of the target interval, gas shows in wells, and the depth window from which most production occurs in the analogous basins.

The Toolebuc Shale covers almost all of the over 26,000 sq km of Exoma's permits, ranging in depth from outcrop to 850m depth. The results of these ongoing studies will play an important role in selecting drilling locations in Exoma's future shale gas exploration plans.

The significance of this somewhat unconventional play is that Exoma estimates that there could be a total shale gas resource of >100 TCF of GIIP in all five permits. How much of this resource is recoverable at commercial rates and convertible from resource into reserves, will be the subject of the Company's exploration program.

Anaerobic bacteria function in a temperature window of 35-100° C.Shell in the following article

 $*w\ ww.offshore-mag.com/index/article-display/70969/articles/offshore/volume-60/issue-4/news/exploration/irian-jaya-stranded-gas-accumulation-revived-after-42-years.html$

FURTHER INFORMATION

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The technical information contained herein is based on information compiled by Exoma Energy Limited director Howard Dewhirst, who has a degree in Geology and has more than 35 years experience in petroleum exploration.

Location of Exoma's ATP's



