



ACN 009 253 187

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

PARKINSON DAM- FURTHER SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT S.A. PROSPECT

22nd November 2007

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further significant gold intersected in follow up drilling of hole PD 63 (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag) at Parkinson Dam prospect, South Australia**
- **New holes PD 69: 2m at 5.4g/t Au, including 1m at 8.8g/t Au and PD 70: 1m at 9.1g/t Au (silver and base metal assays awaited)**
- **Results support geological interpretation of an east-west structure, open to the east, west and at depth**
- **Significant silver & base metals also intersected in PD64**
 - **15m at 23g/t Ag, 5.5% Pb, 0.4% Zn, and 0.2% Cu including 3m at 44g/t Ag, 18.1% Pb and 1.1% Zn.**

FURTHER GOLD INTERCEPTS

Tasman Resources is pleased to report further encouraging gold results from initial follow-up drilling at its 100% owned Parkinson Dam Project, located 60km west of Port Augusta in South Australia.

Significantly, these latest drill results have enabled Tasman to define what it believes is the location of the main structure hosting the potential high-grade, gold and silver mineralisation.

To further ascertain the potential of the prospect, the Company will shortly commence a new drilling programme that will step out around the high-grade PD 63 intersection, to test the host structure in all directions, and also test for the possibility of attractive separate or branching structures, which could be sub-parallel to it.

The preliminary, gold assay results just received from four drill holes PD 64, 65, 69 and PD 70 are from part of the initial follow up drilling programme designed to evaluate further the high grade gold and silver mineralisation intersected in the earlier vertical hole PD 63 (21m at 21g/t Au and 83g/t Ag, including 9m down hole at 31g/t Au and 152g/t Ag), reported to the ASX in June.

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Drill hole PD 69 returned an average intersection of 2m at 5.4g/t Au, including 1m at 8.8g/t Au, and PD 70 returned 1m at 9.1g/t Au.
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The location and orientations of the four new holes are given in Table 1, and shown in cross section and plan in Figures 1 and 2.

It is now believed, from the recent drilling, that a steeply dipping, generally east-west trending structure is the main host of the high-grade mineralisation hit in PD 63. The first two holes in the programme, PD 64 and 65, were oriented east-west, but missed the structure, and are believed to have skimmed along sub-parallel to and to the south of it, as shown in Figure 2.

The third hole, PD 69, was drilled from the opposite direction, but intersected the structure obliquely about 40m along strike to the west from the high-grade PD 63 intersection. Subsequently, PD 70 was collared to the north of PD 63 and drilled towards the south, and successfully intersected the target structure, confirming this east-west interpretation.

Selected gold assays from PD 69 and 70 (including laboratory check assays) are presented in Table 2.

Interpretation and Significance of Results

The main high grade gold zone first hit in PD 63 is now interpreted as striking roughly east-west and dipping steeply to the north (Figures 1 and 2). It is essentially open to the west, east, down dip as well as up dip above the high-grade PD 63 intersection. Clearly, further drilling is now required to test this structure in both directions along strike, and both up and down dip. This drilling has already been planned, and it is hoped to commence next month. The proposed holes will be drilled on the traverses indicated on Figure 2.

Narrow zones of significant grade gold and silver have also been intersected separate from the main mineralised structure (eg. 1m at 9g/t Au and 79g/t Ag and 1m at 6g/t Au and 4g/t Ag in PD 63 (see Figure 1), and 1m at 1.07g/t Au in PD 69. These isolated intersections may be part of other potential zones of interest, both above and below the main high-grade target.

In summary, Tasman is now confident that it has defined the orientation of the main structure hosting the high grade gold and silver. Further drilling to commence shortly will step out around PD 63, to test the structure in all directions, and also test for the possibility of attractive separate or branching structures, which could be sub-parallel to it.

Mineralogy

Preliminary mineralogical investigation has been conducted on several samples from drill hole PD 63. In summary:

- The gold in the samples occurs as free grains, not intimately associated with sulphides.
- The gold grains are very silver-rich, containing around 30 to 35% Ag, in common with many epithermal deposits. This mineral is generally referred to as electrum.
- Other characteristics of epithermal deposits are present at the microscopic level, such as the presence of vanadium-rich mica in the alteration zone.

Lead-Zinc-Silver Intersection

Silver and base metal results have been received for PD 64 (assays for the remaining three holes are awaited). Results for PD 64 include:

PD 64: 106m to 121m; 15m down hole at 0.2g/t Au, 22.6g/t Ag, 5.5% Pb, 0.35% Zn and 0.22% Cu. Included is a 3m intersection at 0.15g/t Au, 44.2g/t Ag, 18.1% Pb, 1.1% Zn and 0.19% Cu.

The true width, attitude and possible extent of this mineralisation are not known at this stage, and will require further drilling. However, these results highlight the potential for base metals in the project, and follow an earlier intercept, in a separate hole 150m away of 1.66m down hole at 7.6% Pb, 10.5% Zn and 120g/t Ag.

Further Work

These results are considered encouraging and highlight the potential for high-grade, economic mineralisation. The drilling just completed is the first phase in a programme to test areas close to PD 63.

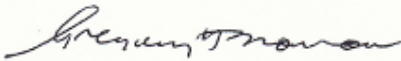
Further drilling will commence as soon as possible, and is planned to:

- Initially, continue evaluation of the area in the general vicinity of PD 63, 69 and 70, and
- At a later stage, test areas elsewhere in the project area for similar, (probably steeply dipping) high-grade zones. Most of Tasman's previous drilling at Parkinson Dam has not effectively tested for steep, high-grade structures, being focussed on testing around outcropping, relatively shallow dipping veins. The mineralised area at Parkinson Dam has not been fully defined, but is at least 2.5km² in area.

Background

Epithermal deposits are quartz vein and stockwork style mineralisation that can vary considerably in size, grade and metal association. The grades of these epithermal veins are commonly in the range 10-30g/t Au and 200-400g/t Ag. Large examples include Pajingo (North Queensland, Australia; resources and production approximately 3M Oz Au), El Penon (Chile; reserves and resources approximately 2.5M Oz Au), Lihir (PNG; resources approximately 40M Oz Au), Hishikari (Japan; resources and production approximately 8.5M Oz Au) and Chatree (Thailand; resources plus production approximately 4.8M Oz).

Tasman discovered new epithermal-style gold-silver (-lead-zinc) mineralisation at Parkinson Dam in mid-2005. Drilling commenced in late-2005, and intersected up to 3.4g/t Au and 80g/t Ag over 3m in initial RC percussion drilling, and up to 7.6% Pb, 10.5% Zn, 1.2g/t Au and 120g/t Ag over 1.66m in the first diamond drill hole.



Greg Solomon

Executive Chairman

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.

The information in this announcement, insofar as it relates to geology and mineral exploration activities, is based on information compiled by Robert N. Smith and Michael J. Glasson, who are members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and who have more than five years experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Smith and Mr Glasson are full-time employees of the company. Mr Smith and Mr Glasson have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 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.

It should not be assumed that the reported Exploration Results will result, with further exploration, in the definition of a Mineral Resource.

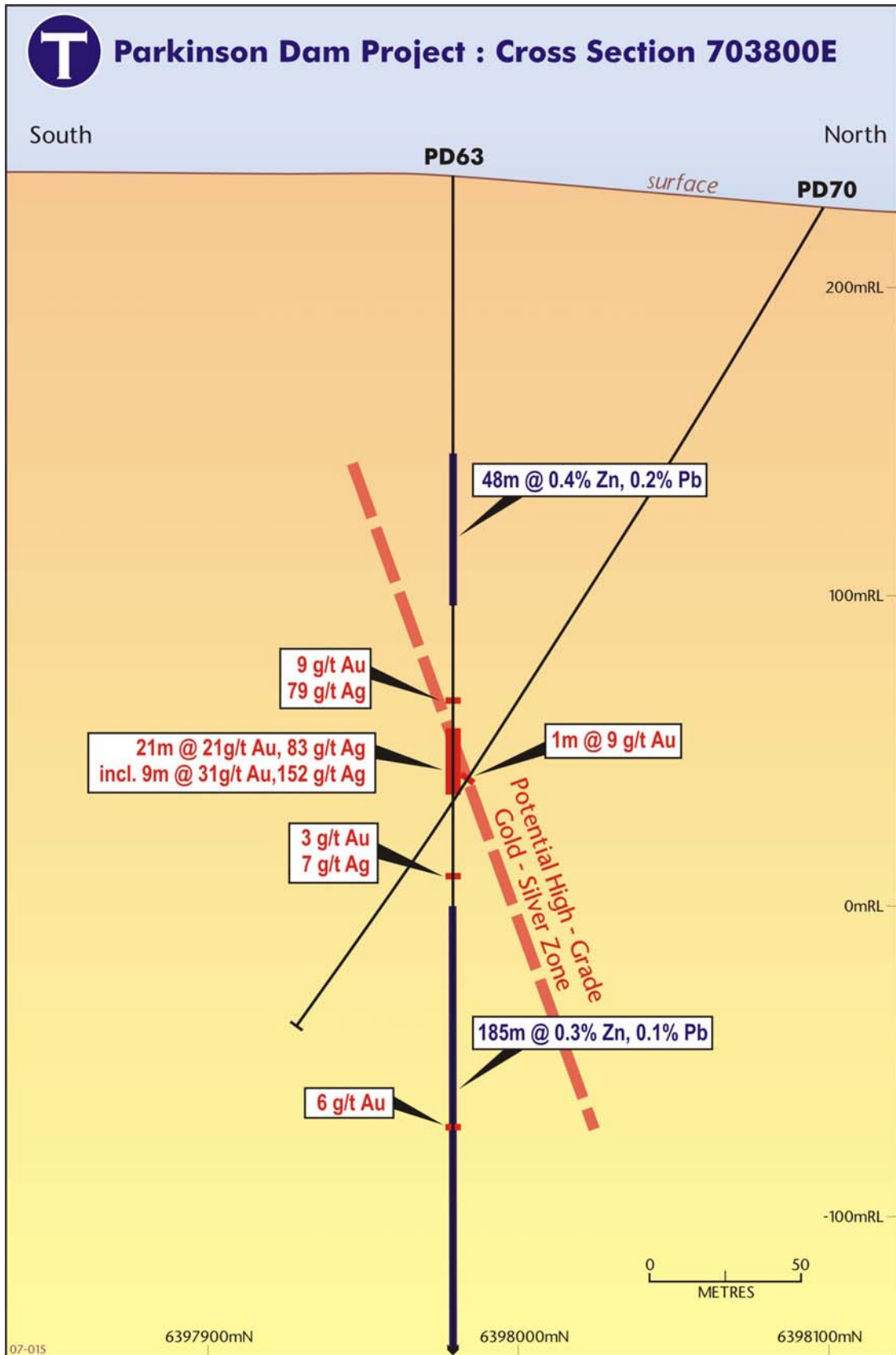


Figure 1: Parkinson Dam: North - South Cross Section at 703,800E (looking West) showing significant gold and silver intersections in drill holes PD 63 and PD 70 (shown in red). Also shown are the thick, low grade lead and zinc intersections in PD 63 (shown dark blue). Lead and zinc assays are not yet available for PD 70. The location of the cross section is given in Figure 2. (Datum is AGD 84; AMG Zone 53).

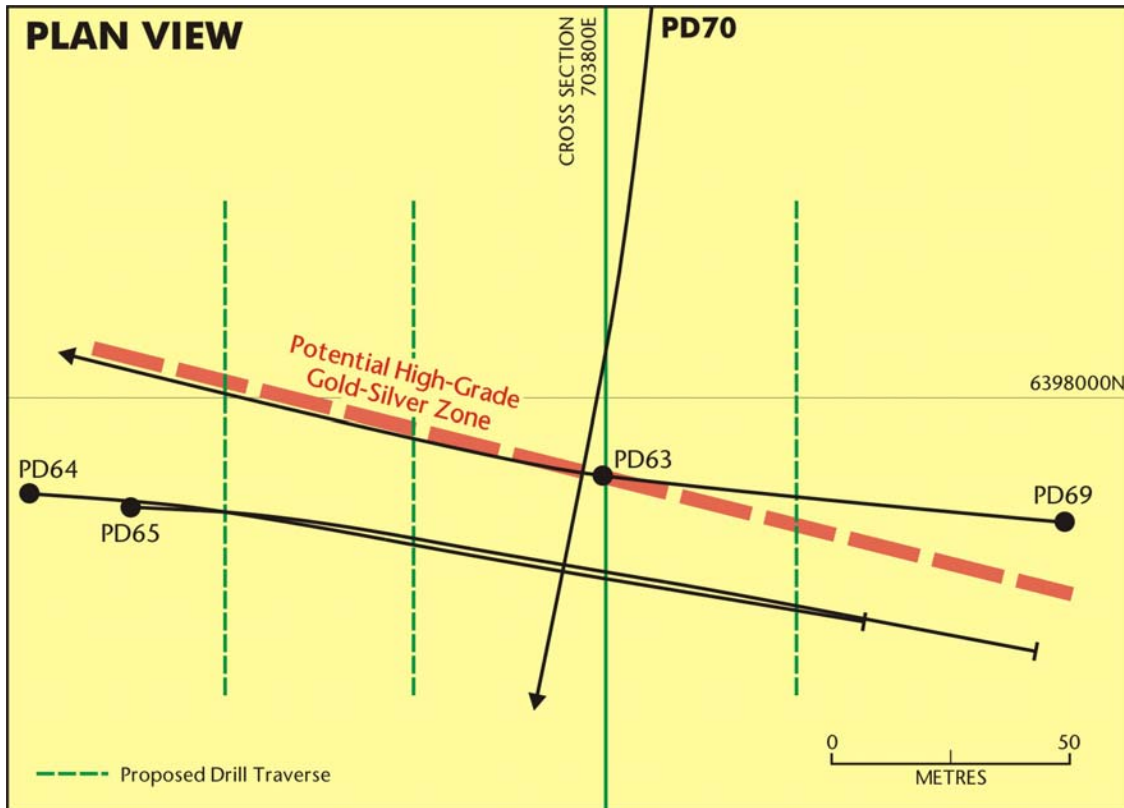


Figure 2: Parkinson Dam: Drilling plan showing the collar locations and paths (in plan) of recently completed drill holes PD 64, 65, 69 and 70. These holes were initially collared at -60degrees to horizontal. PD 63 is essentially vertical in orientation. Based on the limited information available, the high grade gold-silver zone (interpretation at approximately 40m above sea level shown in red) is interpreted to be striking (trending) in an approximate east-west direction and dipping towards the north, as shown in Figure 1. Planned follow up drill traverses are shown in green. (Datum is AGD 84; AMG Zone 53).

Table 1. Drill hole collar co-ordinates and orientations

Hole No	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m ASL)	Azimuth (grid)	Dip (degrees)
PD 64	703681	6397978	227	90	-60
PD 65	703700	6397976	229	90	-60
PD 69	703896	6397974	232	270	-60
PD 70	703810	6398100	225	180	-60

Note: Holes were precollared to approximately 70m with percussion drilling and completed with NQ diamond coring. Hole were surveyed throughout at about 50m intervals (Datum is AGD 84; AMG Zone 53).

Table 2: Selected Gold Assays from PD 69 and PD 70

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Gold	Gold	Gold
	(m down hole)			A	B	C
				(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)
PD 69	215	216	1	0.48		0.49
	216	217	1	8.72		8.90
	217	218	1	1.94		2.22
	229	230	1	1.07		1.02
PD 70	218	219	1	8.97	9.18	

Notes:

1. Intercepts are down hole. Half core (sawn) samples of NQ diamond core. Core sampling has been done on even one metre intervals.
2. Assays:
 - a. (Column A) Gold assays determined by aqua regia digestion, solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS (detection limit 0.001 g/t).
 - b. (Column B) Repeat gold assays determined by aqua regia digestion, solvent extraction and flame AAS (detection limit 0.01 g/t).
 - c. (Column C) Repeat gold assays by fire assay with AAS finish (detection limit 0.01 g/t).
 - d. Internal laboratory quality control on the results has been conducted, although no external laboratory checks have been conducted.
3. Density (SG) has not been measured.
4. Each hole has been logged and photographed.

Table 3: Summary of significant base and precious metals assay from PD 64

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper
	(m down hole)			(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)
PD 64	106	121	15	0.20	22.60	5.50	0.35	0.22
(including)	112	115	3	0.15	44.20	18.10	1.10	0.19

Notes:

1. Intercepts are down hole. Half core (sawn) samples of NQ diamond core. Core sampling has been done on one metre intervals.
2. Assays:
 - a. Gold assays determined by aqua regia digestion, solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS (detection limit 0.001g/t).
 - b. Silver assays determined by aqua regia digest, followed by ICPMS (detection limit 0.01g/t).
 - c. Lead by a combination of multi acid digestion followed by ICPOES (detection limit 0.0005%) for lower grade samples, and multi acid digestion followed by flame AAS for higher grade samples (detection limit 0.01%).
 - e. Zinc by multi acid digestion followed by ICPOES (detection limit 0.0001%).
 - f. Copper by multi acid digestion followed by ICPOES (detection limit 0.0001%).
3. Density (SG) has not been measured.
4. Each hole has been logged and photographed.