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AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT
15th July 2008

OIL SHALE POTENTIAL IN CENTRAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIGHLIGHTS
New exploration has unveiled a cautious optimism that an area southwest of Cooper Pedy in South Australia has potential to host an oil shale deposit.

RECENT DRILLING IDENTIFIES OIL SHALE POTENTIAL
Recent air core drilling on Tasman's Garford project to test an interpreted Mesozoic-Permian trough for coal, encountered 7m to 30m thicknesses of strongly carbonaceous black organic rich Tertiary mudstones at various points along its 40km length at shallow depths of around 7m to 15m metres.

Tasman's Garford project is located 80km southwest of Coober Pedy in South Australia and 35km west of the Central Australia railway line.

Thirty three aircore holes (shown in Figure 1) were drilled at various points along the 40km length of the interpreted arcuate shaped trough as part of a regional drilling program to test it and the Garford palaeochannel. Twenty two of these holes encountered 7m-30m thicknesses of these black organic rich mudstones. Eight holes drilled along a 5.5km east-west traverse (Figures 1 & 2) in the northern portion all encountered, 20m to 30m thicknesses of these black organic rich mudstones at depths of less than 12m (Figure 3).

All of the drill holes in which black organic rich mudstones were intersected are shown as purple dots on Figure 1 and the holes with no significant intersections are shown as black dots.

One 2m composite sample of carbonaceous material from hole G23 was tested to determine its oil shale potential. After a series of preliminary tests on the sample, a pyrolysis gas chromatography analysis was conducted and indicated extremely good potential for oil generation (refer Table 1).

Whilst Tasman views these results as encouraging, it is however still very early days. Although a number of holes have encountered significant thicknesses of the organic rich mudstones, sampling and assaying for hydrocarbons within the trough area is limited to only one sample from a small portion of one drill hole (G23).

PYROLYSIS GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY RESULTS FROM DRILLHOLE G23

A 2m composite sample from 25 to 27m in hole G23 returned 23% total organic carbon and yielded 10.6 mg/g (10.6 kg/tonne) of volatile hydrocarbons and 95.4 mg/g (95.4 kg/tonne) of hydrocarbons released through thermal cracking for a total yield of 106 kg/tonne. A small

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portion of the volatile hydrocarbons may be due to contamination by drilling fluid. Whilst the present sampling is very limited, nevertheless based upon the assayed sample, the result translates into a potential hydrocarbon yield from where the sample was taken of approximately 118 litres / tonne, or more than 0.7 barrels / tonne.

These values are comparable to those derived from samples from known oil shale deposits: eg, Nunavut in Canada.

Petrological study indicates that the G23 organic material is plant derived rather than algal. Whereas plant derived organic material is often not viewed as a favourable source of oil and is considered more likely to generate gas, there are exceptions to this general proposition.

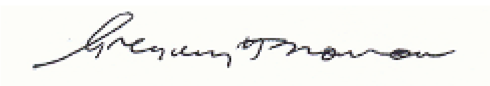
FOLLOW UP EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

Immediate further follow up work will involve sampling and analysis of existing holes and further broad spaced drilling to determine the distribution and thickness of the organic rich mudstones. This would be followed by extensive hydrocarbon analysis of each hole to determine if the overall volume and oil generating capacity are potentially economic. Very large volumes of rock are required for viable oil shale deposits.

An international consultant with experience in oil shale deposits has been recommended to review existing data and advise on any future test work.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF OIL SHALE AND OIL SANDS

Due to the high demand and diminishing supplies of easily extractable oil, oil shales and oil sands are likely to become an important contributor to the world's petroleum product supply.



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 Mineral Exploration activities, is based on information compiled by Michael J Glasson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and who has more than five years experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Glasson is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Glasson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the stage of exploration for the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Glasson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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.

Table 1a

ALKENE AND ALKANE COMPONENT ANALYSIS FROM PYROLYSIS-GC

G23, 25m-27m, Mudstone Jul-08

Carbon	Alkane + Alkene			Alkane			Alkene			Alkane/Alkene
No	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
5	3.546	3.383	0.147	1.548	1.477	0.064	1.998	1.906	0.083	0.77
6	2.348	2.240	0.097	0.912	0.870	0.038	1.436	1.370	0.059	0.63
7	2.073	1.978	0.086	1.020	0.973	0.042	1.053	1.005	0.044	0.97
8	1.593	1.520	0.066	0.732	0.698	0.030	0.861	0.822	0.036	0.85
9	1.100	1.049	0.046	0.557	0.531	0.023	0.543	0.518	0.022	1.03
10	3.079	2.937	0.127	0.505	0.482	0.021	2.574	2.455	0.107	0.20
11	1.259	1.201	0.052	0.615	0.587	0.025	0.644	0.614	0.027	0.95
12	1.258	1.201	0.052	0.659	0.628	0.027	0.600	0.572	0.025	1.10
13	1.426	1.361	0.059	0.650	0.620	0.027	0.776	0.741	0.032	0.84
14	1.178	1.123	0.049	0.617	0.589	0.026	0.560	0.535	0.023	1.10
15	1.188	1.134	0.049	0.668	0.637	0.028	0.520	0.496	0.022	1.28
16	1.112	1.061	0.046	0.649	0.619	0.027	0.463	0.442	0.019	1.40
17	1.113	1.061	0.046	0.669	0.638	0.028	0.444	0.424	0.018	1.51
18	1.213	1.157	0.050	0.688	0.656	0.028	0.525	0.501	0.022	1.31
19	1.468	1.401	0.061	0.812	0.775	0.034	0.656	0.626	0.027	1.24
20	1.407	1.342	0.058	0.786	0.750	0.033	0.620	0.592	0.026	1.27
21	1.504	1.435	0.062	0.914	0.872	0.038	0.590	0.563	0.024	1.55
22	2.077	1.982	0.086	1.024	0.977	0.042	1.053	1.005	0.044	0.97
23	1.477	1.409	0.061	0.906	0.865	0.038	0.570	0.544	0.024	1.59
24	2.971	2.835	0.123	1.093	1.042	0.045	1.879	1.792	0.078	0.58
25	1.618	1.544	0.067	0.876	0.836	0.036	0.742	0.708	0.031	1.18
26	1.890	1.804	0.078	0.752	0.718	0.031	1.138	1.086	0.047	0.66
27	0.947	0.904	0.039	0.741	0.707	0.031	0.206	0.196	0.009	3.60
28	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	nd
29	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	nd
30	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	nd
31	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	nd

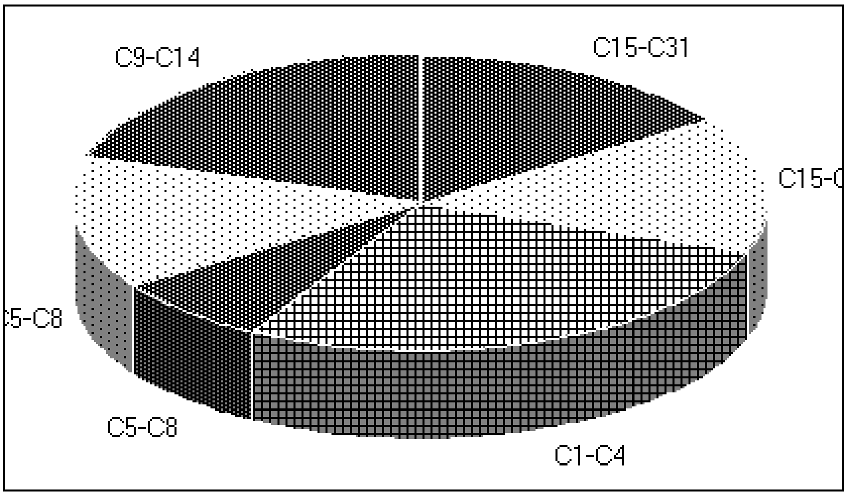
nd = no data
A = % of resolved compounds in S2
B = mg/g Rock (Rock-Eval)
C = (mg/g Rock)/TOC

Table 1b

PARAMETER SUMMARY FOR PYROLYSIS GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

G23, 25m-27m, Mudstone Jul-08

Parameter	A	B	C	D
C1-C4 abundance (all compounds)	35.66	34.02	1.48	
C5-C8 abundance (all compounds)	27.69	26.42	1.15	
C5-C8 abundance (alkanes + alkenes)	9.56	9.12	0.40	
C9-C14 abundance (all compounds)	35.35	33.73	1.46	
C9-C14 abundance (alkanes + alkenes)	9.30	8.87	0.38	
C15-C31 abundance (all compounds)	1.29	1.23	0.05	
C15-C31 abundance (alkanes + alkenes)	19.99	19.07	0.83	
C9-C31 abundance (all compounds)	36.64	34.96	1.52	
C9-C31 abundance (alkanes + alkenes)	29.28	27.94	1.21	
C5-C31 abundance (all compounds)	64.34	61.38	2.66	
C5-C31 abundance (alkanes + alkenes)	38.84	37.06	1.61	
C5-C31 alkane abundance	18.39	17.55	0.76	
C5-C31 alkene abundance	20.45	19.51	0.85	
C5-C8 alkane/alkene				0.79
C9-C14 alkane/alkene				0.63
C15-C31 alkane/alkene				1.12
C5-C31 alkane/alkene				0.90
(C1-C5)/C6+				0.80
R				1.46



nd = no data
A = % of compounds in S2
B = mg/g Rock (Rock-Eval)
C = (mg/g Rock)/TOC
D = no units
R = m+p-xylene/n-octene

All analyses carried out by Geotechnical Services Pty Ltd, Perth WA

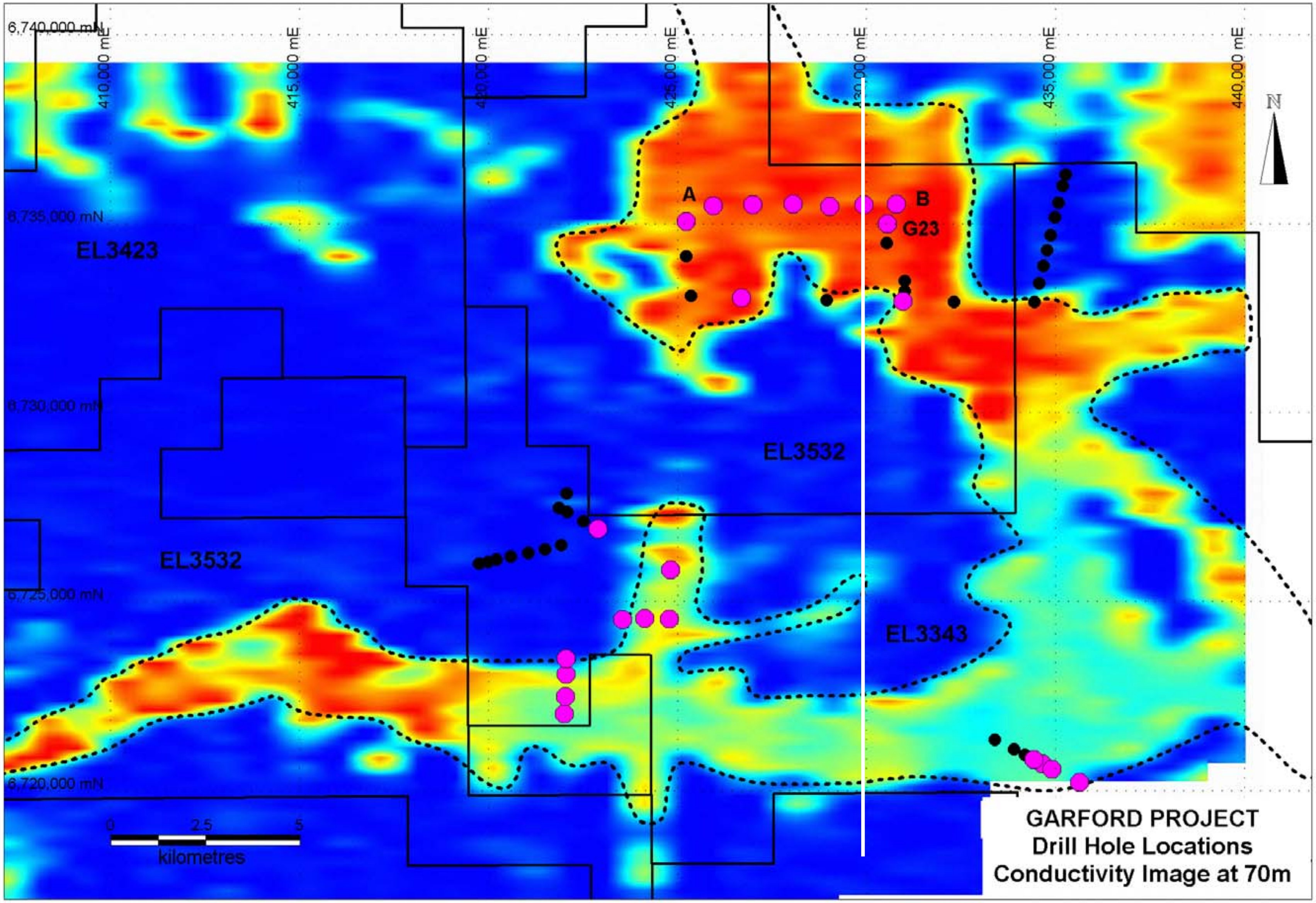


Figure 1: Garford Project Drill Hole Location Plan (holes with carbonaceous mudstone shown in purple).

Outline of interpreted Mesozoic-Permian trough shown with black dotted line.

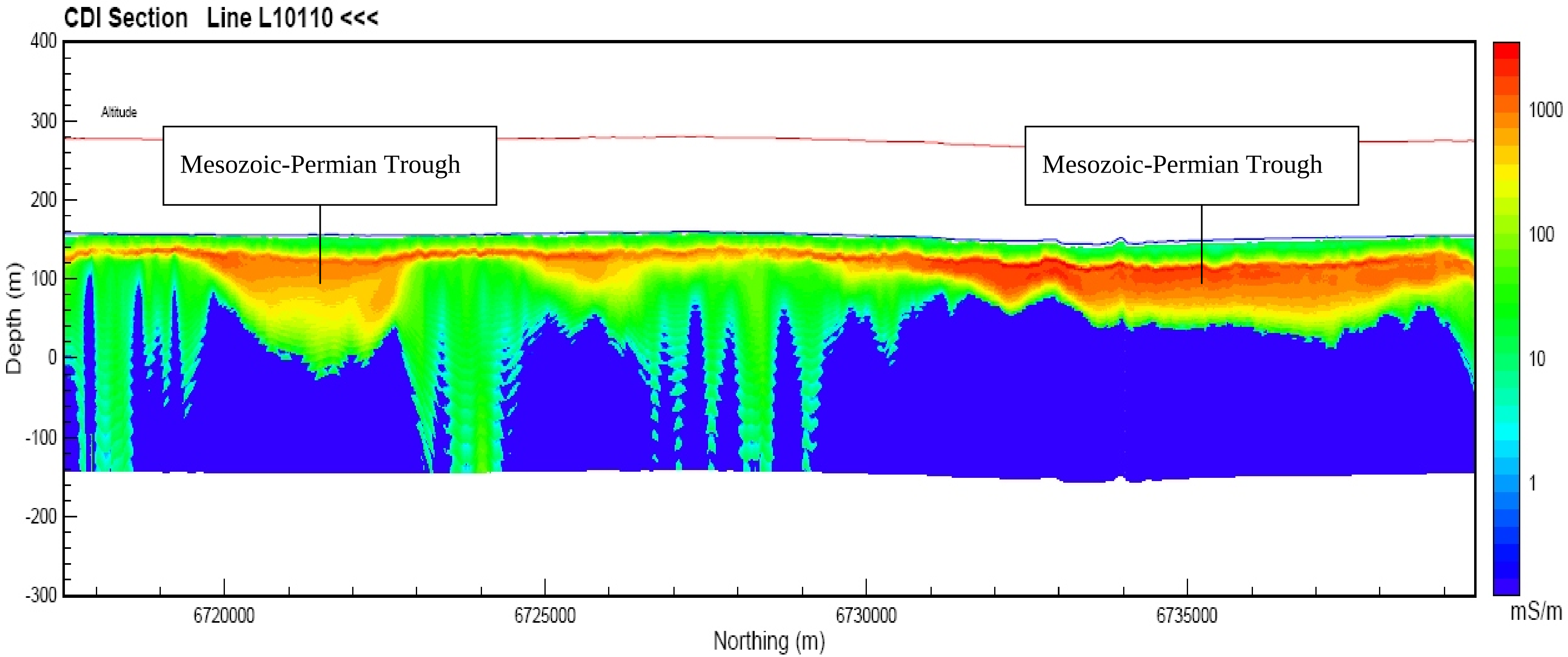


Figure 2: Conductivity Depth Image Cross Section Line 430,000mE (along vertical white line in Figure 1)

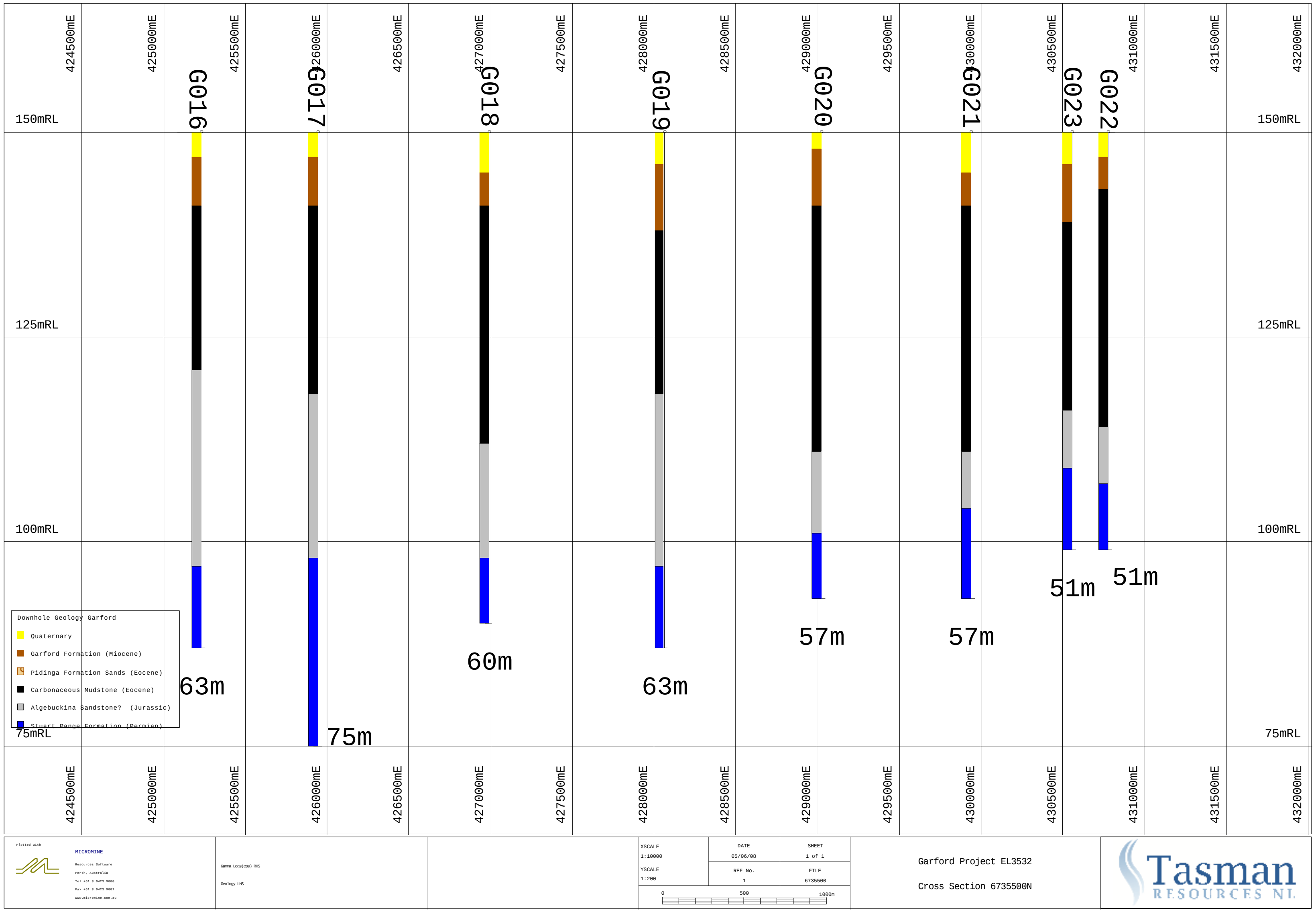


Figure 3: Drill Hole Cross Section A-B (carbonaceous mudstone unit shown in black)

(horizontal grid spacing is 500m, vertical spacing is 25m)