

29th July 2005

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE TECHNICAL REPORT – QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 2005.

Highlights for the June 2005 quarter include:

- The SMRV drilling program in southwest Tasmania was completed, with the massive sulphide base and precious metal mineralised horizon successfully traced down plunge by TasGold's drilling for a total of ~290m.

Diamond core drill hole WD012 returned a high-grade mineralised interval 1.0m wide with 10.6 % zinc + 5.43 % lead + 1.36 g/t gold + 75 g/t silver, within a 2.0m wide zone averaging 7.34% zinc + 3.64% lead + 0.97g/t gold + 47g/t silver from 193m downhole. Locally high-grade zinc / lead /silver with gold credits were also returned from several other holes (as previously announced), but no major and cohesive zone of potentially economic mineralisation has yet been defined.

The company now has a very good understanding of the stratigraphy in the prospect area and data interpretation has noted a high quality exploration target that probably reflects the continuation of the mineralised zone on the east flank of Wart Hill itself. This target will likely be evaluated with drilling during the upcoming field program projected to commence early November 2005.

- One diamond hole (PVD002) was completed at the Panama Prospect in June to a depth of 186.5m. It was designed to test the two high-grade gold quartz veins that were intersected in drill hole PVD001 (announced earlier this year) at ~60m additional down dip depth. Three moderate to strongly altered zones were intersected and assay results are expected to be returned and announced in the immediate future.
- The JV partner on 3 ELs and 7 ELAs in Papua New Guinea (South Pacific Minerals Corp.) raised a total of C\$3.1 million and immediately commenced a ~3,000m diamond drilling program at the Kodu deposit. Hole KD 001 has been drilled vertically to 543.76m, when it was terminated in broken ground that was promoting difficult drilling.

Megascopic copper minerals were noted over a 352m total vertical interval, with the drill hole extending mineralisation at depth by an estimated 150m from the base of previous drilling at 660m RL. Assays are not expected to be returned until early September.

Drill hole KD 002 is underway at a location 200m ~SW of KD001. The intent of the hole is to document the copper /gold / molybdenum mineralisation to its depth extent further along it's known strike, near it's eastern margin.

- Diamond drilling commenced at the Mt Ramsay Prospect in NW Tasmania in early June (TasGold/ Malachite/ BHPBilliton JV) and is continuing.
- TasGold intends to further drill test / evaluate the excellent intersections we drilled late last year from Gowrie Park in the central-north of Tasmania, following the completion of the Mt Ramsay drilling program.

DETAILS

TASMANIA

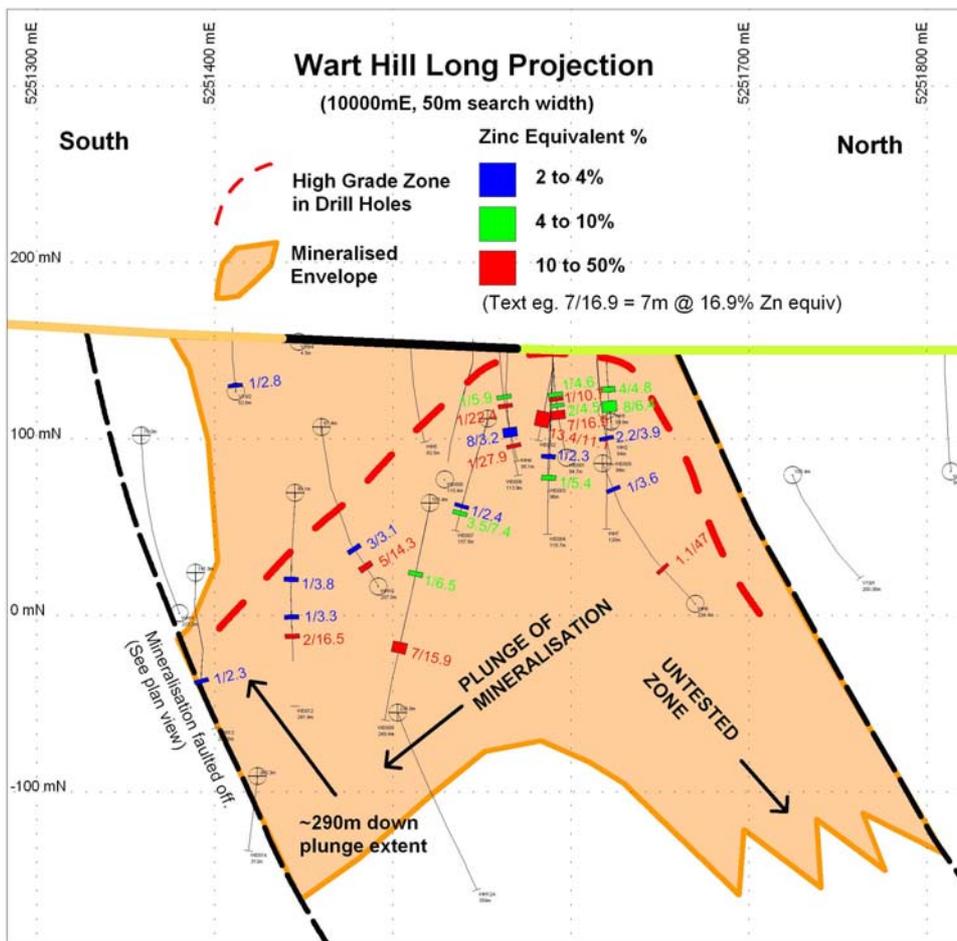
SMRV Project

TasGold holds the premier land position in SW Tasmania in the highly mineralised Mount Read Volcanic Province (holding >40 kilometres of strike length). The target at the Wart Hill Prospect is a volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposit such as the World Class Rosebery Deposit / Mine, which is located ~125km to the north in the same Mount Read Volcanic sequence, with >32 million tonnes at 14.6% zinc, 4.5% lead, 146g/t silver and 2.3g/t gold (total contained metal value of ~A\$14 billion).

The notes below provide an update on the SMRV drilling to the end of the 2005 field season and these geological descriptions and hole information should be read in conjunction with the quarterly report ending 31 March 2005.

TasGold's drilling at Wart Hill has now tracked the massive sulphide mineralisation down plunge for approximately 290m (Figure 1). This mineralisation is faulted off immediately north of extensively altered Wart Hill in TasGold drill hole WD013. The subsequent hole (WD014) didn't deviate (bend in section and plan due to stratigraphic reasons) as planned according to previous drilling experience in the area and consequently it intersected the same bounding fault as WD013 prior to the mineralised horizon.

Figure 1: Wart Hill Long Projection showing Zinc Equivalent grades for significant intersections.



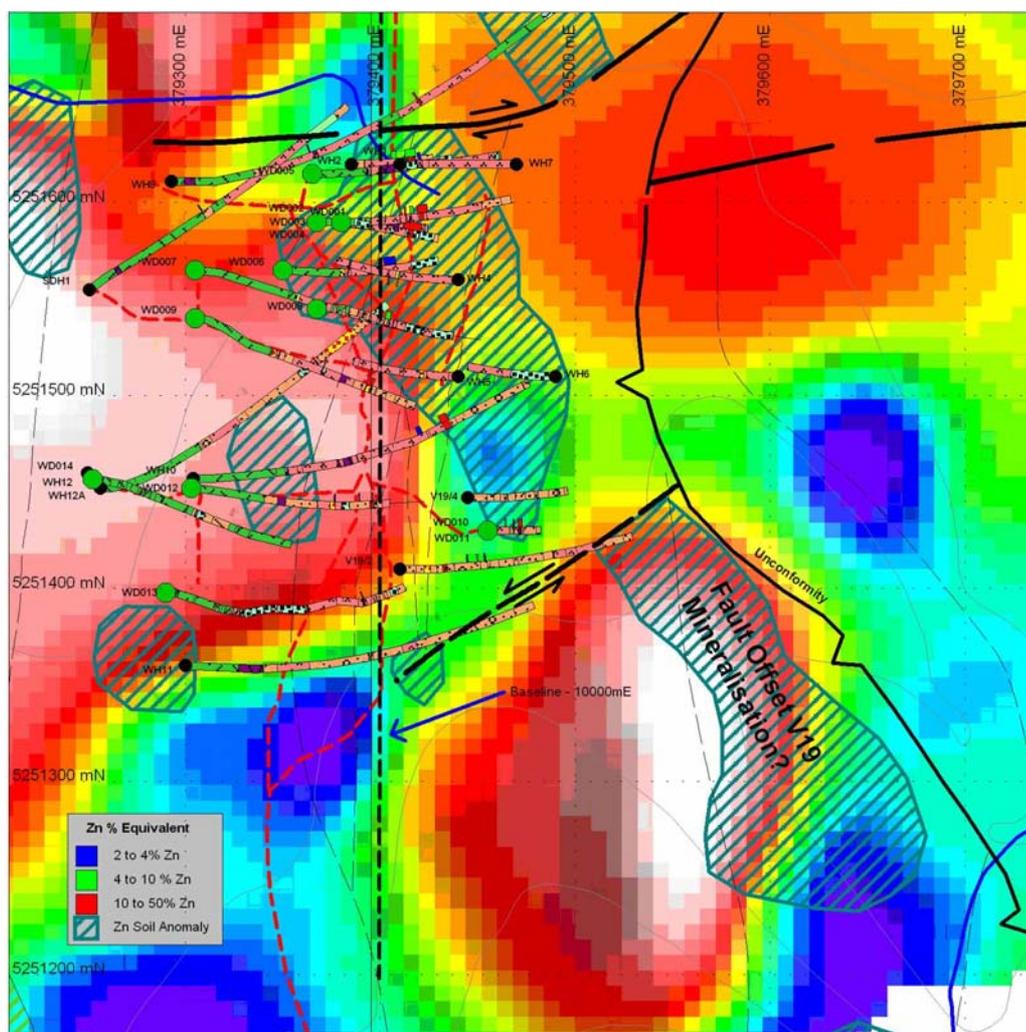
The bounding fault is apparently a moderately NW dipping structure, similar to the fault bounding the northern extension of the Wart Hill mineralisation. Interpretation indicates that the latter has dextral offset, displacing the Wart Hill host horizon to the east, whereas a sinistral offset is apparent for the southern bounding fault. This displacement is readily evident in gridded gravity data and from drill hole observations. Further support comes from a ground magnetic survey conducted during the field season, which identifies a strong magnetic zone in the footwall to the Wart Hill mineralisation, adjacent to highly anomalous base metal in soils at surface. A similar magnetic high is revealed, sinistrally offset east of the southern most drilled Wart Hill mineralisation (Figure 2). This anomalous area is apparently

unconformably covered by late quartz-crystal rich volcanoclastics, with this unit notably containing large silica-pyrite clasts, which may have been derived from a proximal exposed massive sulphide at depth beneath the unconformity.

A further favourable feature is a gravity high located east of and beneath the unconformity, which possibly represents either dense massive sulphide mineralisation or a major terrain boundary. The latter also being a favourable feature for localising hydrothermal fluids. Another similar gravity high is located further south on the eastern flank of Wart Hill. TasGold plan to drill test these targets during the approaching field season. Precise targeting will await final

compilation of this past seasons drilling and geological mapping, combined possibly with a 3-D deep penetrating induced polarisation (IP) survey, depending on availability.

Figure 2: Wart Hill plan showing drill hole surface projections, Zn % equivalent intersections, ground magnetics and zinc in soil anomalies.



TasGold’s Exploration Manager, Mr Rob Reid noted: *The likelihood of discovering further significant massive sulphides is considered high, given TasGold’s current geological understanding and defined untested targets. Exploration to-date has focused upon the northern end of Wart Hill (Wart Hill), with the known mineralisation plunging toward and projected beneath the extensively altered ‘Wart’ hill.*

A key feature of the Wart Hill mineralisation is the interpreted replacement origin, resulting from sub seafloor replacement along / within a massive sulphide clast bearing breccia unit. The massive sulphide clasts indicate erosion of an exposed sea floor massive sulphide

with the replacement mineralisation probably resulting from lateral “bleed” following debris flow burial of the original seafloor sulphide body. It’s considered highly likely that the extensive alteration over Wart Hill itself could be related to a buried base-metal rich massive sulphide body of significant size.

Next seasons drilling is likely to focus upon unravelling Wart Hills secrets.

Table 1: Significant intervals from the Wart Hill drilling.

BHID	From	To	Significant Interval
WD012	193	196	3m@35.3g/t Ag, 5.15% Zn, 2.59% Pb & 0.67g/t Au from 193m
WD012	181	182	1m @7g/t Ag, 1.77% Zn, 0.56% Pb from 181m
WD013	218	219	1m @ 6g/t Ag, 1.28% Zn & 0.41% Pb; Host horizon faulted off
WD014			No significant massive sulphide intervals; Host horizon faulted off
WD015			No significant Intervals; Not sampled as yet; Significant pyritic chert intervals

WD012

Assay results from diamond drill hole WD012 drilled during the SMRV summer program returned a peak assay interval of 1m of 75 g/t Ag + 10.6 % Zn + 5.43 % Pb + 1.36 g/t Au. The main mineralised intersection within WD012 hole comprises 15 to 50cm bands of sphalerite-galena-rich massive and semi-massive sulphide interbedded with lesser chert and volcanoclastic sandstone. These mineralised intervals are of very high grade, however the interbedded

volcanic derived sandstones and cherts are only weakly mineralised. Notably, the massive sulphide bears broken angular fragments of carbonate veined chert and carbonate vein (eg. 194.1m). This observation supports a replacement model for mineralisation, with massive sulphide introduced at a latter stage following erosion of interpreted massive sulphide related sea floor exhalite (chert).

A summary of the mineralised interval follows:

- 192.00-193.20m: Strongly silica and sericite altered volcanoclastic sandstone with late quartz-carbonate veins.
- 193.35-193.42m: Banded massive sulphide containing ~25% sphalerite and ~15% galena.
- 193.42-193.70m: Strong sericite and weak to moderate silica alteration including semi-massive sulphide, bearing ~4% sphalerite, ~2% galena and ~1% chalcopyrite.
- 193.70-194.05m: Brecciated chert with moderate sericite alteration and disseminated sulphide containing 3% combined sphalerite and galena.
- 194.05-194.55m: Massive sulphide replacing a lithic sandstone containing ~35% sphalerite, ~25% galena, ~1% chalcopyrite.
- 194.55-194.70m: Strongly silicified fine-medium grained sandstone
- 194.70-194.90m: Banded massive sulphide containing ~30% sphalerite, ~17.5% galena, ~3% chalcopyrite with strong silica alteration.
- 194.90-195.40m: Medium grained lithic volcanic sandstone with clasts of chert. Minor intervals to 5cm containing up to ~10% sphalerite and ~5% galena.
- 195.4-197m+: Lithic volcanoclastic sandstone. Strongly foliated with disseminated pyrite and sparse silica-pyrite clasts.

A second interval from 181-182m returned 1m of 7 g/t Ag + 1.77 % Zn + 0.56 % Pb from disseminated sphalerite (~4%) and galena (~3%) hosted in a silicified and patchy carbonate altered volcanic breccia.

WD013

WD013 failed to intersect significant mineralisation, with the host horizon being faulted off at depth. Weak mineralisation comprising 1m of 6 g/t Ag + 1.28 % Zn + 0.41% Pb was returned from 218m and strong carbonate alteration was a feature down hole from a basalt at ~169m and adjacent to this ~3% sphalerite was recovered over 15cm only. A 10m interval of host horizon represented by polymict massive sulphide clast bearing breccia was located immediately up hole from a fault at 228.4m. The fault was characterised by quartz veining with trace galena, as well as broken ground and brittle style fracturing / faulting accompanied by silicification, sericite and disseminated pyrite. Chloritic slickensides with interpreted sinistral offset were noted in the interval 235 to 240m.

WD014

WD014 was planned to intersect the host horizon at depth beneath the WD012 intersection. This hole unfortunately didn't deviate as planned (see figure 2 to note how the holes deviate from their planned or 'straight' paths) and ended up tracking too far south, apparently intersecting the NW plunging fault that cut off the host horizon in WD013. Interpreted hanging wall volcanoclastics were encountered at depth near the end of hole at 312m. At that point, NQ drilling was impractically slow and the hole was terminated. No significant mineralisation was intersected.

WD015

WD015 was collared at the 'Silver Trench', where a previous explorer reported trench samples assaying 2m @ 348g/t Ag and 8.15% Pb. The best silver grades assayed 1m of 620g/t Ag + 0.285g/t Au + 0.11% Pb, whilst a grab sample assayed 16.2% Pb + 13.3% Zn + 76g/t Ag + 1.46g/t Au.

WD015 intersected encouraging, similar alteration and lithologies to those at Wart Hill, but significant base metal sulphides were not encountered. Lithologies include massive pyrite clast-bearing lapilli lithic polymict felsic volcanoclastic sandstone with interbedded mudstone, bearing disseminated pyrite to ~2% and numerous cherty interbeds bearing disseminated pyrite to ~5%. This drill hole has not been analysed as yet because demobilisation space constraints meant that significant additional costs would have to be incurred to remove the core from site. As there were no megascopically highly interesting and apparently massive sulphide mineralised intervals, the core was left onsite until re-mobilisation planned for early-November, when it will likely be removed and analysed.

The upcoming November 2005 drilling program will evaluate several conceptual targets prior to infill resource drilling. Targets include:

- The southern sinistral offset of Wart Hill, as evidenced in the residual gravity, magnetics and Zn in soils, with

footwall Cu displaced to the west. Notably, the occurrence of large silica-pyrite clasts in the upper quartz-crystal rich volcanoclastics is proximal to both the magnetic and gravity anomalies, supporting proximal derivation from an exposed VHMS source.

- Another similar anomaly immediately south of above.
- The gravity high NE of Wart Hill.
- Reconnaissance drilling of relatively deep 45 degree inclined and ~90 az diamond drill holes to test broadly across stratigraphy, with follow up steeper diamond drill hole where warranted by altn and stratigraphy. Our current good understanding of the stratigraphy means that 2 diamond drill hole drilled on any given section should locate the massive sulphide horizon. The likely south plunge will be considered, placing the mineralisation potentially at some depth beneath Wart Hill.

Lisle Project

One diamond hole (PVD002) was completed at the Panama Prospect in May-June to a depth of 186.5m. Drilling was initially slowed by a lack of water, however the use of a sandbag dam on a creek, 1.8km of polyline and arrival of overdue rains ultimately solved this problem.

The hole contained three moderate to strongly altered zones, one at 59-70m near the granodiorite contact and two in the hornfelsed Mathinna beds, with the second zone at 97-100.08m having the strongest veining (up to 10% qtz-aspv veining from 99.5-100m).

Alteration also occurred at depths greater than 100m, however veining became sparse. The granodiorite intersection is similar to that noted in previous drilling at the nearby Potoroo Prospect.

Mt Ramsay

A diamond drilling program at Mt Ramsay commenced early June (with TasGold acting as the drilling contractor) and it is planned to consist of two diamond drill holes, each approximately 400m in length, testing geophysical anomalies (EM conductors) identified by analysis of data from a regional airborne survey conducted by the Tasmanian Government in 2002 and confirmed on the ground in 2004. The EM anomalies have been interpreted as possibly indicating the presence of massive sulphide bodies at depth. The geological setting suggests that, if present, such bodies could contain tin mineralisation like that at the nearby Renison Bell and Mt Bischoff tin mines.

The Mt Ramsay project is being explored under a joint venture in which TasGold, jointly with Malachite Resources NL ("Malachite"), is farming-in to a tenement held by BHP Billiton Minerals Pty. Limited ("BHP Billiton"). Pursuant to the joint venture agreement, once TasGold and Malachite, on a joint 50/50 basis, have spent a total of at least \$500,000 on exploration at Mt Ramsay, including completion of 2,000m of drilling, BHP Billiton must either participate in the joint venture, or withdraw. If BHP Billiton participates, it will (unless it later withdraws) fund all future expenditure to completion of bankable feasibility (with expenditure beyond \$10 million on a recoupable basis) and Malachite and TasGold will each hold a 15% interest in the joint venture. If BHP Billiton elects not to participate, it will withdraw and transfer its 100% interest in the Mt Ramsay project equally to Malachite and TasGold. Malachite is the Manager of the Mt Ramsay Joint Venture during the farm-in stage.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Kodu Project

TasGold's joint venture partner South Pacific Minerals Corp (SPZ : TSX-V) has commenced a ~3,000m drilling program (SPZ is sole funding) at the Kodu Deposit in PNG. The deposit has been renamed Kodu from 'Mt Bini' at the request of the local landowners to reflect their local name for the site.

The Kodu deposit has an Inferred Resource of 1.64 million ounces of gold and 750 million pounds of copper in 85Mt of 0.40% Cu + 0.60g/t Au. The porphyry copper /gold /molybdenum deposit is located ~50km NE of the capital of Port Moresby and is only partly drilled. The deposit remains open in all directions with grades generally increasing with depth and potentially continuing around the annulus of the composite intrusion.

The main objective of the drilling is to substantially increase the deposit's Inferred Resource at depth and around the annulus of the intrusion (neither of which has been evaluated to date), plus along strike.

Hole KD 001 was drilled vertically to 543.76m, when it was terminated in broken ground that was promoting difficult drilling. Megascopic copper minerals were noted over a 352m total vertical interval, with the drill hole extending mineralisation at depth by an estimated 150m or 45% from the base of previous drilling at 660m RL. Both disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite +/- bornite mineralisation were intersected, with veining becoming thicker and more abundant towards the lower end of the mineralised interval. Sulphide content varies and is locally dominated by chalcopyrite. Assays are not expected to be returned until early September, due to shipping and laboratory constraints.

Drill hole KD 002 was commenced 19/7/2005 at a location 200m ~SW of KD001. The intent of the hole is to document the copper /gold / molybdenum mineralisation to its depth extent further along it's known strike.

Molybdenum was analysed historically in the 11 angled core holes completed to date (~3,680m) by previous explorers at Kodu, but was not considered during the resource calculation or previously reported. The molybdenum weighted assay averages have now been calculated for previously drilled holes and significant intervals include: hole 6 with **84m of 111 ppm Mo** from 10m plus **226m of 102 ppm Mo** from 126m, hole 8 with **110m of 136 ppm Mo** from 18m and hole 1 with **172m of 103 ppm Mo** from surface.

TasGold has a 15% free carried interest to completion of bankable feasibility study and financial closure on this exploration license (EL 1348), plus 2 other ELs and 7 additional ELAs in PNG from South Pacific. In addition, TasGold has ~17% direct equity in South Pacific for an effective 32% equity in all the projects at this time. TasGold's equity in SPZ is currently valued at ~A\$1.2Million.

For additional information relating to the company's projects please visit our website at www.tasgold.com.au.



TasGold Ltd
P.A. McNeil
Managing Director M.Sc.

This report is compiled by a competent person as defined in Appendix 5A of the ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Name of entity

TASGOLD LTD

ACN OR ARBN

095 684 389

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 JUNE 2005

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A '000	Year To Date (12 Mths) \$A '000
Cash flows related to operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration and evaluation	(441)	(1,345)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(58)	(510)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	7	36
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other - Expenditure to be reimbursed by JV partner	237	(340)
Other - Expenditure to be reimbursed by others	(334)	(334)
Net Operating Cash Flows	(589)	(2,493)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchase of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	(115)	(419)
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 - Mines Dept deposits	(16)	(16)
Net Investing Cash Flows	(131)	(435)
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(720)	(2,928)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(720)	(2,928)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.14	Proceeds from issue of shares, options, etc.	-	2,742
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	-	-
Net financing cash flows		-	2,742
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(720)	(186)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	910	376
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	\$190	\$190

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	53
1.24	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.10	Nil

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Directors: salaries and consulting fees

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.

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

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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	400
4.2 Development	-
Total	400

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	1	7
5.2 Deposits at call	189	903
5.3 Bank overdraft		
5.4 Other : fixed term deposits		
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	190	910

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement Reference	Nature of Interest (note(2))	Interest at Beginning Quarter	Interest at end of Quarter
6.1		Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed		
6.2		Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased		

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 <i>(description)</i>	Nil	Nil		
7.2 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues	-	-		
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs redemptions	-	-		
7.3 +Ordinary securities	58,226,293	58,226,293		
7.4 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>	Nil	Nil		
7.6 Changes during quarter				
(a) Increases through issues	-	-		
(b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	-	-		
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>			<i>Exercise price</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
	26,064,754	25,964,754	20 cents	30-Nov-07
	3,480,000	-	20 cents	31-Dec-07
7.8 Issued during quarter				
7.9 Exercised during quarter				
7.10 Expired during quarter	590,000	-	20 cents	31-Dec-07
7.11 Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>	Nil	Nil		
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	Nil	Nil		

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Law or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4)
- 2 This statement does / ~~does not~~* (*delete one*) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed



Sign here: Date: July 29, 2005
(~~Director~~/Company secretary)

Print name: Garry M. Edwards

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. Any 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 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 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting 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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