

76,000 Ounce Gold Resource at Akoko North

- **76,000 ounce Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimated for Akoko North gold deposit**
- **Scoping study (assuming toll milling) estimates \$A24M (US\$17M) operating surplus**
- **Pit optimisation recovers 58,000 ounce Indicated and Inferred resource in shallow open pit with low strip ratio**
- **Akoko North deposit is open to the north and south**
- **Drilling proposed to test +500m on-strike soil anomaly**
- **Strong potential to host additional shallow gold resources**
- **Pre feasibility studies commenced**
- **Resource estimate for Akoko South deposit to be completed in April**

Castle Minerals Limited (ASX:CDT) is pleased to announce a JORC Code compliant Resource Estimate for its 100% owned Akoko North Project, located 25km south of Tarkwa in south west Ghana.

Runge Limited (Perth) undertook an independent resource estimate in March 2009 and estimated a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 76,100 ounces.

Akoko North March 2009 Mineral Resource (0.8g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)

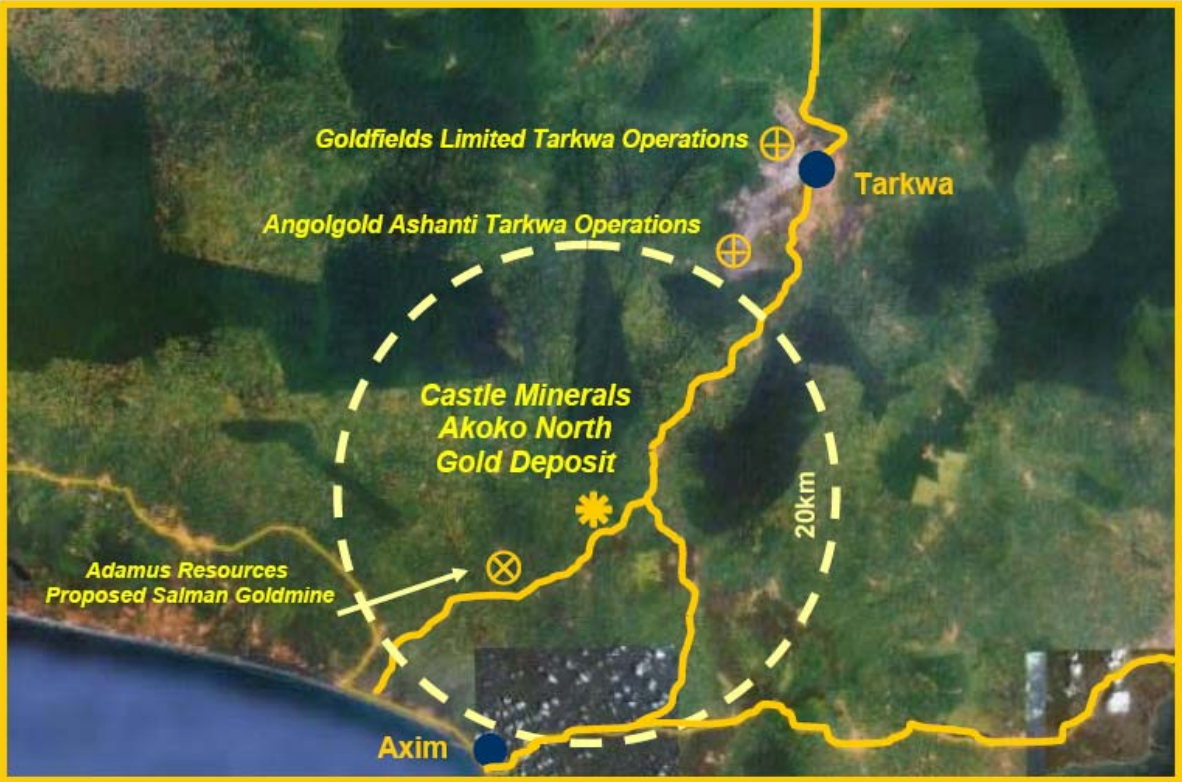
Material Type	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Laterite	300	2.1			300	2.1	20
Oxide	332,900	1.8	545,700	1.6	878,600	1.7	47,400
Transitional	24,000	1.5	121,000	1.7	145,000	1.7	7,900
Fresh	700	1.7	409,000	1.6	410,000	1.6	20,800
Total	358,000	1.8	1,076,000	1.6	1,434,000	1.7	76,100

A scoping study including open pit optimisation using Whittle4d software (optimised using US\$800/oz gold price and incorporating mining dilution of 10% and mining recovery of 95%) captured 1.22mt @ 1.58g/t gold within a shallow open pit. The Whittle shell had a strip ratio of 3.8:1 and comprised 67% oxide mineralisation.

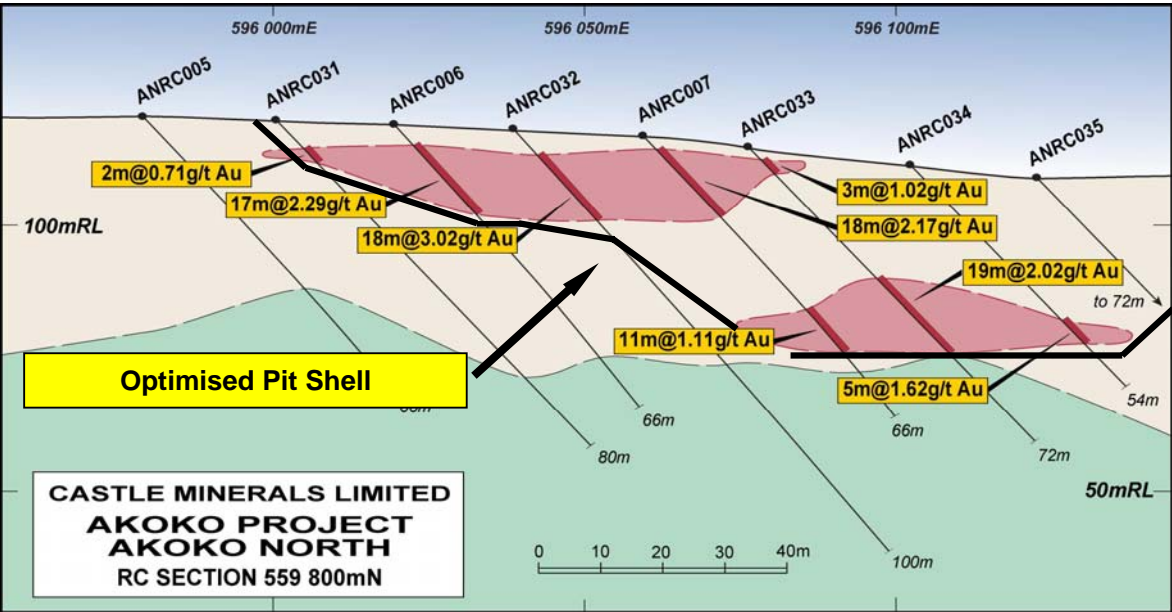
The shell generated an operating surplus of \$A24M (US\$17M) assuming toll treatment of the ore by a third party.

The Akoko North deposit remains open in all directions and extensional, deeper and infill drilling is proposed.

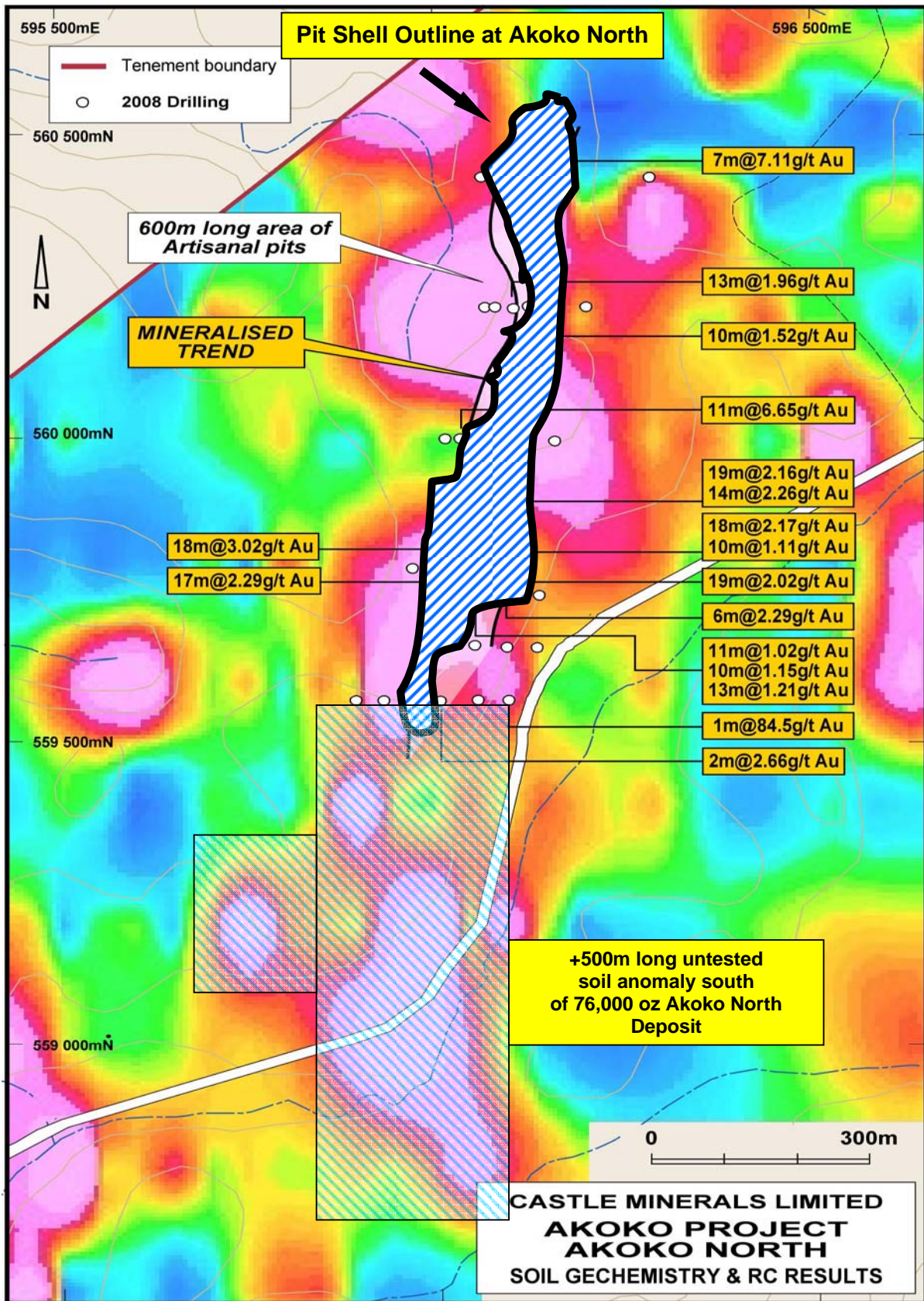
Castle managing director Mike Ivey said “Akoko North is clearly a valuable asset; it is a shallow gold resource with low strip ratios and a geometry that affords straightforward and relatively simple extraction. In addition the project has strong potential to host additional gold resources, as immediate extensions to the current resource and elsewhere in within the Project licence. We are currently undertaking initial metallurgical testwork as part of a pre feasibility study and are preparing for a further phase of drilling.”



Regional plan of SW Ghana showing possible treatment options within a short haul of the Akoko deposit



Cross section through Akoko North deposit with optimised pit shell profile.



Open Pit Optimisation

An open pit optimisation study was carried out by Runge Limited (Perth) using Whittle Four-X™ software. A gold price range between US\$500/oz and US\$1,000/oz was used at US\$50 increments. The optimisations were carried out using both the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. A summary of the optimisation cost and parameter inputs is shown below.

Optimisation Cost and Parameter Inputs

Item	Data Source	Unit	Value
Financial			
Au Selling Price	CDT	US\$/oz	500 - 1,000 (\$50 increments)
Au Selling Cost - Royalty	CDT	%	3
Mining			
Load and Haul, Drill and Blast	CDT	US\$/BCM	Surface -30m \$4.20 30 - 50m \$5.20
Mining Recovery	Runge	%	95
Mining Dilution	Runge	%	10
Slopes - Overall	Runge	°	43
Process			
Process Rate	CDT	tpa	1,300,000
Process Recovery	CDT	%	93
Process Cost and Admin	CDT	US\$/t	11.85
Mine Supervision, Grade Control, Haulage and Rehab	CDT	US\$/t	4.00

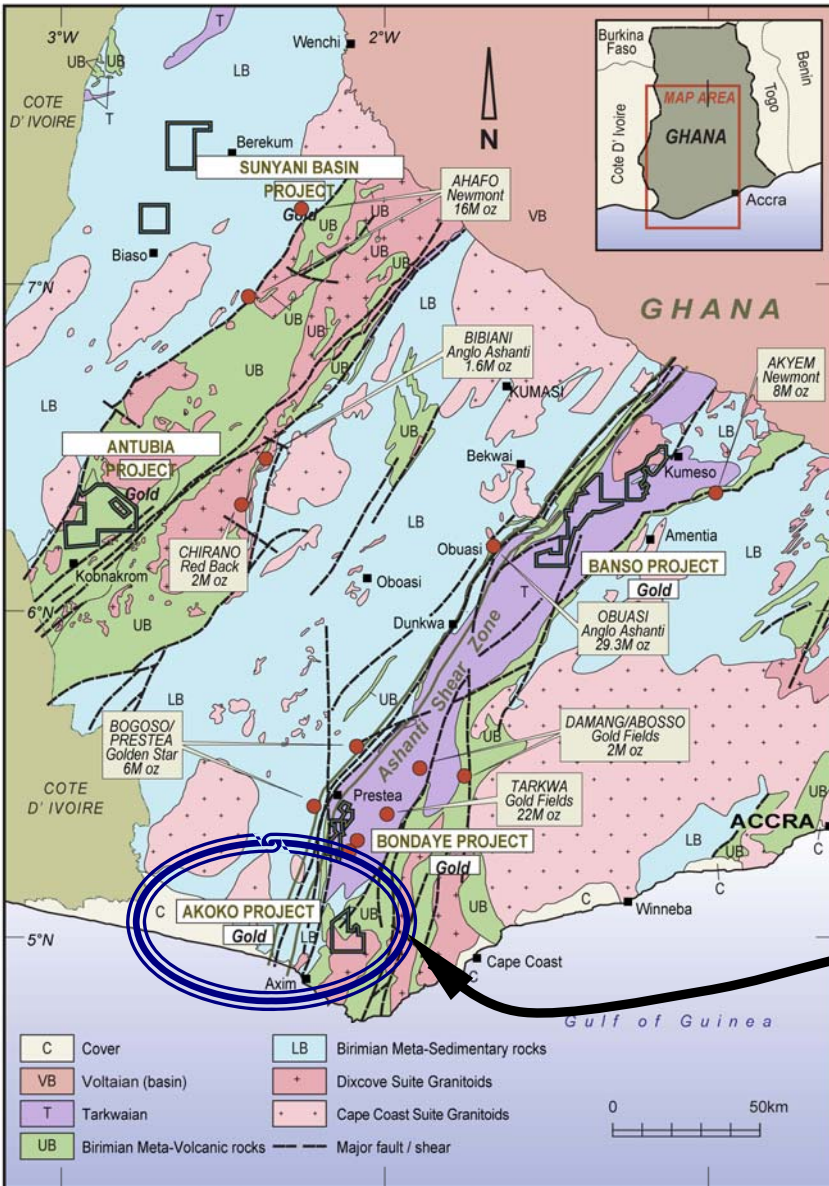
Optimisation Results

The US\$800/ounce shell captures an Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate totalling 1.22 million tonnes @ 1.58g/t gold containing 58,000 ounces.

Using a sales (revenue) price of US\$950 per ounce and after allowing for an estimated toll milling fee, the optimisation generates a gross surplus of US\$17 million (\$A24 million).

For further information please contact:

Michael Ivey
 Managing Director & CEO
 +618 9322 7018 or 0419 868 787



Akoko Project in south west Ghana

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a fulltime employee of Runge Limited. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to 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 Mineral Resources'. Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Michael Fowler, Castle Minerals Limited Exploration Manager, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Fowler is a permanent employee of Castle Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to 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 JORC Code. Michael Fowler consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Resource Statement and Parameters

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Akoko North Gold (Au) Deposit was completed during March 2009 by Runge Limited (Runge) for Castle Minerals Limited (Castle). The deposit is located 25km south of the town of Tarkwa in Ghana, West Africa.

The deposit is hosted within metasediments and metavolcanics. The mineralised zones are flat lying with a slight plunge to the north. The zones vary in thickness from 3m to 20m with an average of approximately 10m. Two main zones have been delineated with individual strike lengths of up to 600m. The mineralised zones have an east west extent of 20m to 50m. Mineralisation occurs in both the weathered and primary zones, with no clear change in tonnes or grade distribution. Elevated Au is often associated with quartz veining but shows no obvious lithological constraint.

The resource estimate complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared in 2004 by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC), therefore it is suitable for public reporting. The Runge Mineral Resource is summarised in the Table below.

Akoko North March 2009 Mineral Resource (0.8g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)

Material Type	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Laterite	300	2.1			300	2.1	20
Oxide	332,900	1.8	545,700	1.6	878,600	1.7	47,400
Transitional	24,000	1.5	121,000	1.7	145,000	1.7	7,900
Fresh	700	1.7	409,000	1.6	410,000	1.6	20,800
Total	358,000	1.8	1,076,000	1.6	1,434,000	1.7	76,100

The resource estimate was completed using the following parameters:

- The resource has a 1,000m lateral extent from 559,500mN to 560,500mN. The vertical extent of the resource is 80m from surface at 115mRL to 35mRL.
- 22 surface RC holes were used in the resource estimate for a total of 1,695m of drilling. Drilling density varies from 40m to 200m section spacings with 20m to 40m hole spacings over the deposit. The majority of holes are orientated at 50° to the east.
- A site visit was undertaken by Runge in March 2009.
- The RC sampling procedures were reviewed by Runge and are considered to be of industry standard.
- Samples were collected at 1m intervals via a riffle splitter at the time of drilling. These were used to prepare 5m composites which were submitted to the laboratory. If the 5m composite returned an assay greater than 0.1g/t Au, the individual 1m samples in the interval were assayed. The 1m riffle splits were samples prior to composite sampling.
- Samples were sent to Transworld laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana for analysis. Au was assayed by 50g Fire Assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish.
- Quality control samples were collected on a regular basis and the results have been reviewed by Runge. No bias is evident.
- Drillhole collars were located in UTM WGS84 Zone 30N coordinates by Coffey Mining using a DGPS system accurate to +10mm.
- The majority of drillholes have been downhole surveyed at 30m intervals using a single shot down hole camera.
- Wireframes were constructed using cross sectional interpretations based on a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade.

- Samples within the wireframes were composited to even 1.0m intervals. A 15g/t Au high grade cut was determined by statistical analysis and applied to the 1m composite values. A 10g/t Au cut was applied to one specific drill hole due to the extreme effect it produced in the grade interpolation.

- A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 20m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 10m by 5m by 2.5m.

- Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) was used for grade interpolation with an oriented search ellipse based on individual lode geometry. A first pass radius of 80m was used with a second pass radius of 200m. A third and final pass with a search radius of 250m was used to fill all remaining unestimated blocks. Greater than 93% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. An 'ellipsoid' search method was used.

No bulk density test work has been completed. However a bulk density of 2.0t/m³ was applied to the laterite, 2.1t/m³ to the oxide, 2.4t/m³ the transitional and 2.7t/m³ to the fresh material. These values were recommended by Castle with reference to similar style deposits in the area.

- The portion of the resource defined by 20m by 40m spaced drilling has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource due to the demonstrated continuity of the mineralisation. The remainder of the deposit has been drilled on approximately 200m section spacings and has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.