

Summary

- **Application lodged over the Opon Mansi Iron Ore Deposit in Ghana**
- **Extensive soil anomaly identified at Akoko North with first pass RC drilling completed**
(results pending)
- **Akoko South drilling returns positive results including;**
 - 35m @ 1.52 g/t gold from 5m (AKRC 41)
 - 9m @ 14.9 g/t gold from 59m (AKRC 41)
 - 7m @ 4.03 g/t gold from 47m (AKRC 39)
 - 2m @ 12.1 g/t gold from 33m (AKRC 29)
 - 16m @ 1.49 g/t gold from surface (AKRC 29)
 - 72m @ 0.27 g/t gold from surface (AKRC 26),
includes 9m @ 1.02 g/t gold from 1m
- **Large soil program completed over 8,200 km² Wa gold project in Northern Ghana with 2,269 samples collected** *(results pending)*
- **Ducie Sampling program completed** *(results pending)*
- Castle is one of the largest landholders in Ghana with **over 10,000km² under licence** and concurrent exploration programs underway
- Castle continues to review other opportunities within Ghana and West Africa

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Capital Structure
Quoted: 31.54 million
Unquoted: 17.19 million
Total: 48.73 million
Unlisted 35c Options
6.9 million

ASX Code: CDT

Board Members
Michael Ivey
Chairman, MD & CEO
Campbell Ansell
Non Executive Director
Michael Ashforth
Non Executive Director
Dennis Wilkins
Company Secretary

OPON MANSI IRON ORE DEPOSIT (Application)

The Opon Mansi Project consists of one Prospecting Licence application located ~120 km north of the port city of Takoradi in south west Ghana.

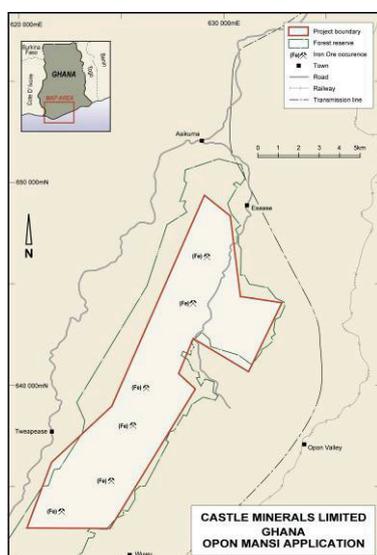
In March 2008 Castle lodged an application over the Opon Mansi lateritic iron ore deposit in south west Ghana. The Opon Mansi iron ore deposits are located on the top of a range of hills that extend from Opon Valley in the south towards Dunkwa in the north.

Subsequent to the application being lodged Castle applied for and received, a permit from the Ghana Minerals Commission to conduct due diligence, including validation of the historic drill data, over the Opon Mansi deposit.

The Due Diligence Permit is for an initial six month period but can be renewed. The Permit is subject to monthly reporting to the Minerals Commission and other conditions normal for exploration activities in Ghana.

The Permit allows for pitting, trenching and drilling and other forms of exploration activity. The Permit does not confer ownership rights but provides an opportunity to complete exploration and due diligence whilst Castle's Prospecting Licence application is considered.

On completion of the due diligence Castle intends to make a formal presentation of results to the Ghana Minerals Commission in support of its existing application. If the results are positive Castle intends to apply for a Mining Lease over the deposit.



Summary of the Opon Mansi Iron Ore Deposit;

- Discovered by Ghana Geological Survey in 1963
- Iron ore located on 15 hills over 24km strike
- Ghana Geological Survey exploration in 1963-64 consisted of pitting, trenching and drilling
- Hematite and goethite mineralisation defined from surface to 27m depth
- Ghana Geological Survey reported a mineralised estimate to 10m depth, of approximately 150 million long tons with an iron content between 43-56% Fe
- Located 8km from Takoradi-Kumasi railway line
- Located 120km from Takoradi port
- Potential for high grading and/or beneficiation to produce high grade DSO product



Wuowuo hill (in background) one of the flat mesa shaped hills that hosts an iron rich lateritic cap.

The lateritic iron deposits were discovered in 1963 by the Ghana Geological Survey during a field mapping program.

After the discovery the Survey conducted a prospecting program (1963-64) that consisted of "Winkie" drilling, pitting and trenching and the collection of large quantities of ore samples for

chemical analysis from the 15 hills along the range.

These preliminary investigations revealed iron ore capping ranging from 10 to 30 metres thick on top of most of the hills in the range. About 13 of the 15 hills were found, at that time, to contain ores of commercial quantities.

The Ghana Geological Survey calculated an estimate of the deposit using an average thickness of 9m and calculated that approximately 150 million long tons of iron ore were indicated in an area of about 4km². The iron content of this ore was found to range between 43-56% Fe.

The estimate presented here is a conceptual target that may result from the completion of a JORC-compliant resource calculation. It should not be understood as indicating the existence of a resource in the sense implied by the JORC Code as a JORC-compliant resource is yet to be calculated. There has been insufficient or unverified exploration data to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

The iron deposits overlie folded Tarkwaian and Birimian sedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The lateritic profile has been divided into different ore categories from surface to a depth of 10m; pebble ore, conglomeritic ore, yellow-cavern ore, porous ore, soft ore and hard ore. Bauxite was found throughout the profile assaying between 15-25% Al₂O₃.

In 1975 the government established the "Integrated Iron & Steel Commission" that investigated the feasibility of an Iron and Steel Project based on the Opon Mansi mineralisation. German group Fried Krupp GmbH undertook the feasibility study and focussed on one hill (Wuowuo Hill) where 100m x 100m spaced drilling was completed.

In 1979 Krupp presented a five volume report to the Commission that included the production, via three electric furnaces, of pig iron, liquid steel, billets, rolled finished product and alumina.

No further work is known following the completion of the 1979 Krupp study.



Concrete plug at Wuowuo Hill marking a drill hole from the 1970's feasibility study.

Castle is currently sourcing and reviewing all historic data including historic metallurgical testwork. A bulk sample program is proposed to be undertaken following this review.

AKOKO PROJECT (100% Castle Minerals)

The Akoko Project consists of one granted Prospecting Licence located ~10 km east of Adamus Resources' Salman gold project and 40km south of the 6Moz Prestea gold mine. Adamus has reported a resource of 23mt @ 2.1g/t gold for 1.6Moz for their combined Salman/Anwia resource.

Akoko South

A 25 hole reverse circulation drill program (2,098m) was successfully completed at the Akoko South prospect in January.

Results from this drilling were very positive and included;

35m @ 1.52 g/t gold from 5m (AKRC 41)
9m @ 14.9 g/t gold from 59m (AKRC 41)
7m @ 4.03 g/t gold from 47m (AKRC 39)
2m @ 12.1 g/t gold from 33m (AKRC 29)
16m @ 1.49 g/t gold from surface (AKRC 29)
72m @ 0.27 g/t gold from surface (AKRC 26),
includes 9m @ 1.02 g/t gold from 1m

These results support the previously reported intercept in hole AKRC 19 of 52m @ 1.16g/t gold from surface and have outlined an open ended zone of near surface gold mineralisation over a strike length of at least 1100m.

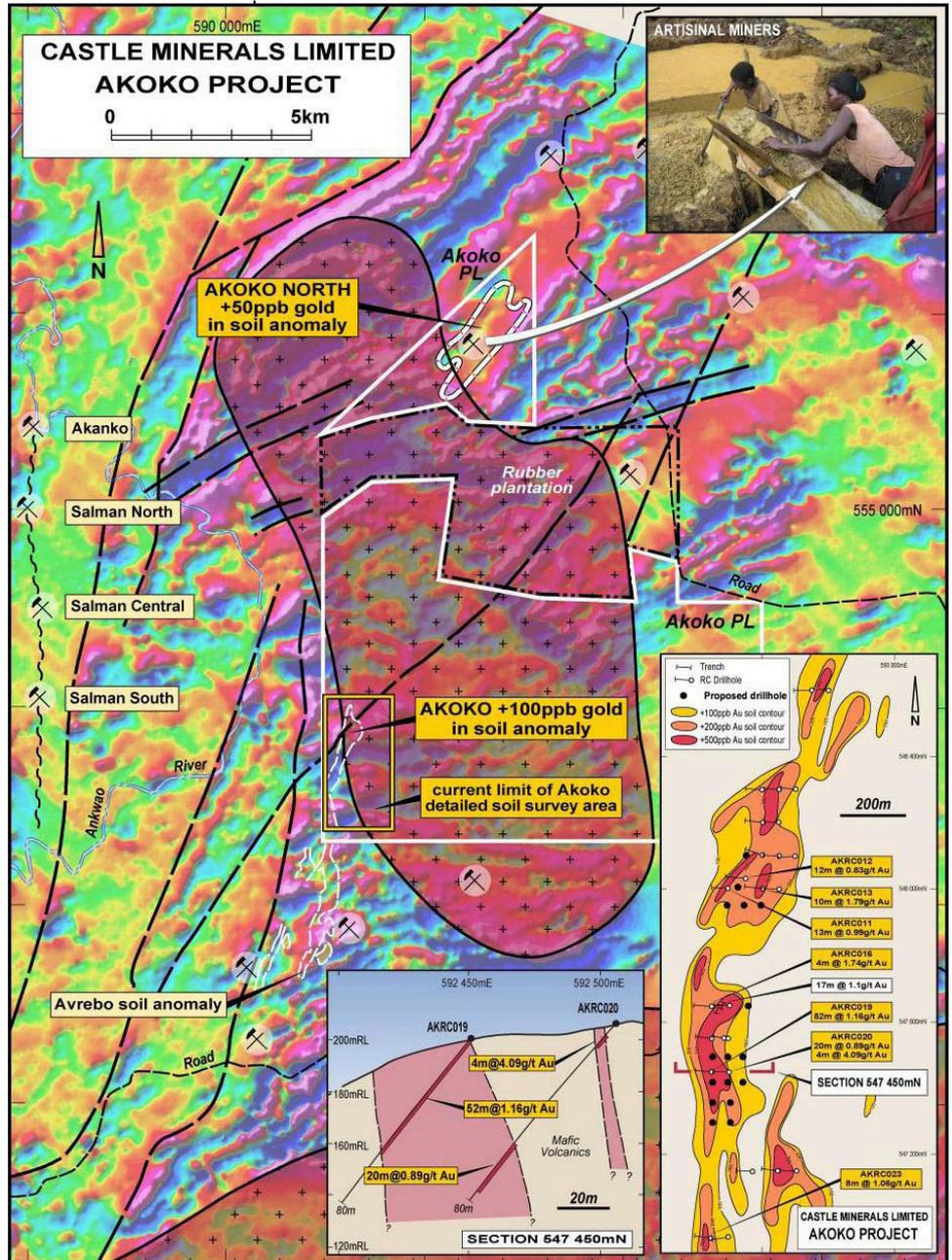
Mineralisation is associated with strongly pyritic basalt, zones of extensive quartz veining and felsic porphyries. The exact controls on the mineralisation are not well understood and further drilling is required to confirm the geometry and style of mineralisation. Current interpretation suggests that several mineralised zones occur within a mineralised corridor up to 200m wide.

The drilling also returned some very wide, low-grade primary intercepts from altered mafic rocks (eg 72m @ 0.27 g/t gold (AKRC 26) and 40m @ 0.27g/t gold (AKRC 06) that appear to represent wide alteration zones indicative of a major mineralising event. These zones are extensive and may be proximal to significant mineralisation. Further drilling is being planned to test this concept.

Akoko North

Infill sampling of the large Akoko North anomaly confirmed a strong 3km long surface gold anomaly at Akoko North.

Within the larger anomaly is a higher tenor (+250ppb gold) continuous and well defined zone 1.5km long with a peak value of 1090ppb gold. The northern half of this zone contains numerous historic prospecting pits and shafts over a 600m x 75m area.



Areas of historic gold prospecting pits (Ashanti pits) were observed on several sample lines up to 125m wide and averaging 75m width over a 600m long zone.

Sampling was completed in December 2007 north of the recently discovered Akoko gold prospect. This first ever sampling of this area was completed on 800m x 100m spacing and has identified a wide zone of surface anomalism over approximately 3km. An area of active artisanal gold mining was observed in the centre of the anomaly.

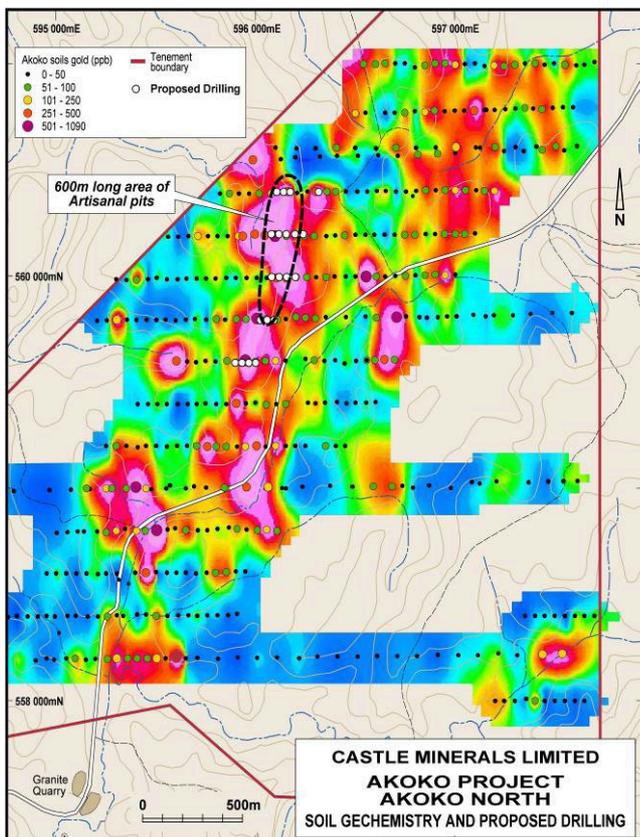
The area of gold anomalism is interpreted to occur in a similar geological position to Castle's

Akoko mineralisation 5km to the south and immediately north of an internal granite contact.

A 20 hole reverse circulation drill program (on 200m line spacing) was completed in late March testing a 1,200m long area of the anomaly. Results are pending for this work.



Adit excavated into the side of a small hill at Akoko North



Wa PROJECT
(Castle Minerals right to earn 100%)

The Wa Project consists of one large granted Reconnaissance Licence located in north west Ghana. Castle has the right to earn a 100% interest in the project from Newmont Ghana Gold Limited.

During the December quarter Castle reached agreement with Newmont Ghana Gold Limited to acquire **Newmont's 8,200 km² Wa gold project** in northern Ghana.

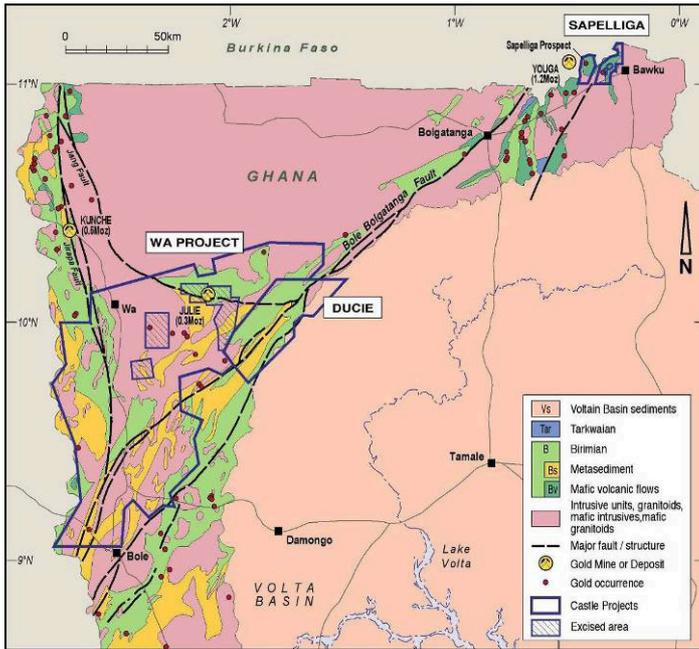
The Wa project surrounds the Julie, Josephine and Collette gold prospects (approx. 300,000 ounces) held by London based Crew Gold Corporation and is south along strike of Azumah Resource's 500,000 ounce Kunche gold deposit.

An extensive sampling and mapping program was undertaken in February and March with 2,269 samples collected from a variety of areas including; the area immediately along strike from the 300,000 ounce Julie gold deposit and follow up sampling of stream sediment anomalies identified during Newmont's reconnaissance program. Results are pending for this work.

Active artisanal workings were identified in a number of areas within the Wa licence.



Artisanal miners at Wa.



The Wa project covers an area of 8,200km² and includes both the Wa–Lawra and Bolgatanga Proterozoic belts that are prospective for gold mineralisation. Castle’s Ducie project abuts the north east boundary.



Artisanal workings at Wa.

DUCIE PROJECT
(Castle Minerals right to earn 100%)

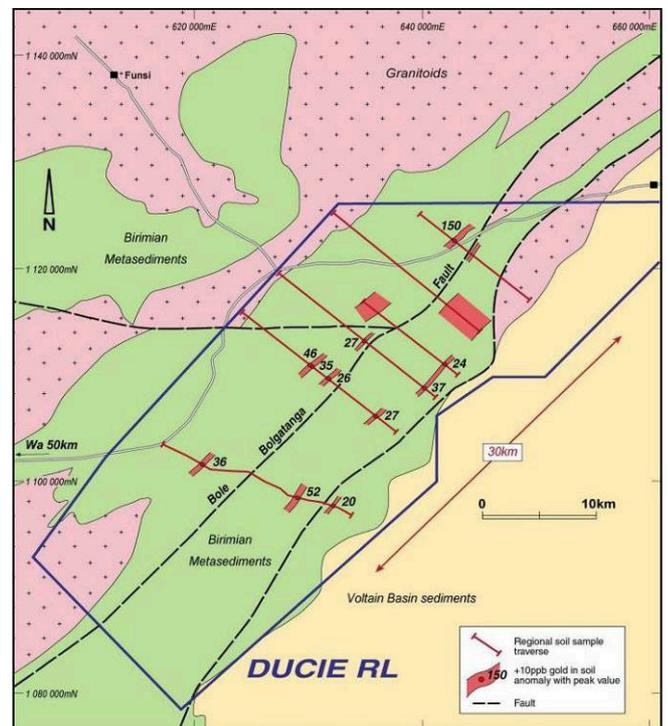
The Ducie Project consists of one large granted Reconnaissance Licence situated in NW Ghana. Castle has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the project from a local Ghanaian Company.

Sampling was carried out during the quarter with a total 768 samples collected to follow up on the six regionally spaced traverses (three to ten km apart) that previously reported values

up to 150 ppb gold. Results are expected shortly.

This work followed earlier regional soil sampling (the first known exploration on the project area) by Castle that reported anomalous gold results over 30km of strike with values to 150 ppb gold.

The project is bounded by major regional scale structures that host gold deposits to the north and as such represents an attractive grass roots exploration target.



June Quarter

Exploration activities for the June quarter will focus on;

- compilation of results from RC drilling at Akoko North
- Receipt and assessment of Wa and Ducie sampling programs
- Evaluation and bulk sampling of Opon Mansi iron ore deposit
- New project generation

Castle Minerals Limited has 48.7 million fully paid shares on issue and 6.9 million 35c options.

Cash reserves at 31st March were \$1.9 million.

For further information
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AKOKO NORTH RC DRILLING INTERCEPTS - AKRC024 to 045

Hole Number	Northing	Easting	mRL	Grid Az.	Dip	Hole depth	Intercept
AKRC026	548,100	592,548	63	270	-50	96	9m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 1m
AKRC027	547,998	592,483	42	270	-50	84	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 17m
AKRC029	547,999	592,583	46	270	-50	126	16m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 0m 2m @ 12.09 g/t Au from 33m <i>1m @ 15 g/t Au from 33m</i>
						<i>includes</i>	
AKRC031	547,933	592,556	30	270	-50	80	2m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 52m
AKRC032	547,932	592,596	33	270	-50	84	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 6m
AKRC033	547,649	592,495	61	270	-50	84	1m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 5m 1m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 14m 1m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 33m
AKRC035	547,496	592,468	81	270	-51	84	3m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 68m
AKRC039	547,441	592,486	94	275	-52	115	1m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 10m 1m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 29m 1m @ 1.85 g/t Au from 31m 7m @ 4.03 g/t Au from 48m <i>1m @ 11.95 g/t Au from 52m</i> 1m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 65m 1m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 95m 1m @ 1.62 g/t Au from 106m
						<i>includes</i>	
AKRC040	547,397	592,469	85	270	-51	84	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 3m
AKRC041	547,398	592,500	89	270	-51	132	35m @ 1.52g/t Au from 5m 9m @ 14.88g/t Au from 59m <i>1m @ 109 g/t Au from 64m</i> 8m @ 0.95g/t Au from 59m
						<i>includes</i>	
AKRC042	547,398	592,537	77	270	-51	180	2m @ 2.74 g/t Au from 17m 2m @ 2.41 g/t Au from 30m 1m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 36m
AKRC044	547,241	592,472	42	270	-51	83	1m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 32m

Notes :

- Final assay results from reverse circulation drilling 1m riffle splits.
- 3m maximum internal dilution, 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut.
- All drill holes picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-10mm. UTM30N WGS84
- All drill holes were down hole surveyed for dip and azimuth at approximately 40m intervals down hole.
- Gold analyses performed using 50gm Fire Assay by SGS Laboratories and Transworld Laboratories, Tarkwa, Ghana.
- Reference standards, duplicate and blank samples were routinely submitted and were within acceptable limits.

Information in this announcement pertaining to exploration results was compiled by Michael Fowler, Castle Minerals Limited Exploration Manager, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Fowler 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 their information in the form and context in which it appears. Statements regarding Castle Minerals' plans with respect to its mineral properties are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle Minerals' plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Castle Minerals will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralization will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Castle Minerals' mineral properties.