

## Activities Report – March 2024 Quarter

### Kambale Graphite Project:

- **Critical test work completed:**
  - **Achieved outstanding graphite purification levels.**
  - **Successfully completed battery anode performance tests.**
- **Development and product marketing strategy advanced.**

### Polelle and Wanganui Projects:

- **Farm-in partner, Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR), identified at the Polelle Gold Project several high-tenor anomalies and planned an aircore programme to investigate these.**

### Farm-outs:

- **Advanced discussions with several parties to farm-out retained Western Australia projects.**

---

## GHANA

### Kambale Graphite Project

Castle is fast-tracking its 100% owned Kambale Graphite Project (“Project”), Ghana, to coincide with a forecast increase in demand for and looming supply deficit of natural fine flake graphite concentrates and Battery Anode Material (“BAM”).

Natural fine flake graphite concentrates with specifications meeting industry requirements can be sold as-is or can be processed into much higher value products for use in the manufacture of electric vehicle (“EV”) batteries, stationary power storage units, consumer electronic products and a range of specialist applications.

Depending on the final application, concentrates are usually micronised, spheronised, purified and specially coated to the highly exacting specifications required by end users.

During the Quarter:

- Test work was undertaken under the supervision of specialist metallurgical laboratory, ProGraphite GmbH (“ProGraphite”) to purify the above industry benchmark 95.1% TGC graphite concentrate successfully produced by Castle in the December 2023 Quarter.
  - A 99.97% TGC purified material was achieved with no remaining impurities of concern. This high purity level exceeds the industry benchmark for application in EV battery anode manufacture.
  - The concentrate was successfully micronised and spheronised prior to the purification stage.
- Subsequent electrochemical test work confirmed that this purified material is suitable for use in the manufacture of BAM across a range of battery chemistries and formats.

- Several key charging, stability and other performance benchmarks were achieved.
- An internal study was advanced to identify an optimal long term development strategy for the Project that will provide a framework to move the Project from the Scoping Study through to the Definitive Feasibility Study phase, as warranted.
  - The study is being aligned to maximise the specific benefits of the Project's location, available infrastructure, logistics and jurisdictional environment. It is also being guided by advice from graphite market specialists.
  - At this stage it is envisaged that development at Kambale is likely to comprise an initial low-entry capital cost, scalable operation producing for sale a 95% TGC concentrate and in parallel a range of value-add micronised and purified specialist products for the battery and other industries.

### WHY GRAPHITE, WHY KAMBALE?

- Electric vehicle ("EV") lithium-ion batteries contain an anode (-ve) and a cathode (+ve).
- The anode comprises +95% graphite with 35kg-75kg of graphite in a typical EV battery pack which contains 10x -15x more graphite (by weight) than lithium (in the cathode).
- Battery anode material ("BAM") is made from natural fine flake graphite (-100 mesh) or from a primary synthetic graphite.
- Primary synthetic graphite is made from petroleum or coal refinery residue requiring high-temperature processing and producing much high levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- Mined and concentrated natural graphite is micronised, spheronised, purified ("SPG") and then coated to become BAM.
- In most cases <40% of the original graphite concentrate becomes BAM.
- There are forecasts for an additional 100 million light EV sales to 2030 alone and a major supply deficit of natural fine flake natural graphite is expected.
- China produces ~95% of the world's BAM with non-China anode, Li-ion battery with EV manufacturers critically dependent upon China supplies.
- China has insufficient natural fine flake graphite to meet internal demand and is importing concentrates via offtake contracts with many of the world's new or proposed graphite mines.
- China wants to grow and protect its battery and EV business and in December 2023 introduced 'temporary' export licence controls on graphite, anodes and EV batteries.
- The USA Inflation Reduction Act is a multi-billion dollar initiative to stimulate in-country manufacturing of batteries and EVs by establishing reliable, independent supply chains of quality, sustainable critical minerals, including graphite. Access to IRA funds is restricted to enterprises or product inputs not associated with "countries of concern".
- The EU is introducing a similar supply chain stimulus initiative ("Critical Raw Materials Act") with several other countries likely to follow suit.
- The Kambale Graphite Project is strategically located and well timed to participate as a presently uncommitted source of natural fine flake graphite in the new critical mineral supply chains being established.
- Ghana is a highly regarded, safe, politically stable and fast-growing jurisdiction with a long history of mining by international Tier-1 companies. It has a highly skilled workforce, excellent infrastructure, international ports and well established contracting and supply sectors. It has ambitions to establish sub-Saharan's first electric vehicle and battery manufacturing hub alongside several existing automobile assembly plants.

- Progressed community engagement programmes with the completion of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan undertaken by an independent and locally-based advisory firm

The excellent progress being made at Kambale means that it is also moving closer to a stage whereby discussions can be initiated with possible product off-takers, development partners, project financiers, government ministries, affected communities and other stakeholders.

### Carlie Mining Limited (Gold)

Carlie Mining Limited (“Carlie”), a wholly owned Ghanaian registered subsidiary of Castle, holds a substantial 2,686km<sup>2</sup> tenure position prospective for gold in Ghana’s Upper West region. Its licence holdings encompass large tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa’s and Ghana’s multi-million-ounce gold mines.

- Particular technical attention is being directed towards the **Kpali**, **Bundi** and **Kandia** gold discoveries and generally the evaluation and progress of options that will see exploration at these appropriately funded and advanced.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### Woodcutters (Lithium)

The Woodcutters Lithium Project lies in the same structural zone as the Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine, 25km to the north west and is also 25km north east of the Buldania lithium deposit.

Having confirmed the Project’s lithium prospectivity through extensive data compilation, reprocessing of available geophysics and several phases of field reconnaissance and geochemical sampling, the Company has initiated a process to identify a suitable farm-in party.

### Wilgee Springs (Lithium)

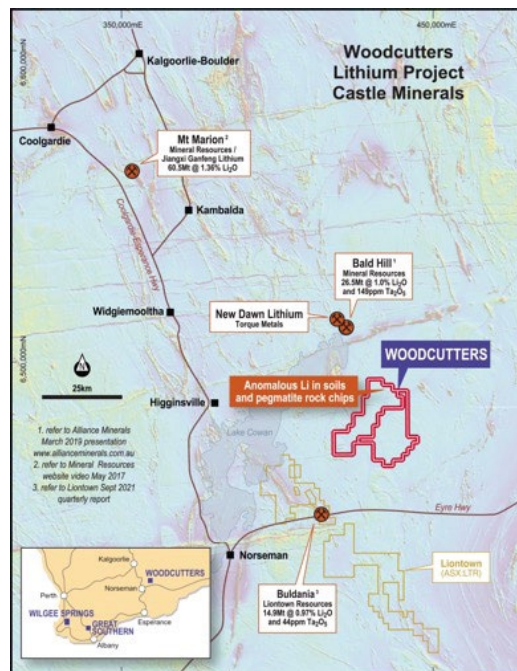
The Wilgee Springs exploration licence application encompasses an area considered prospective for lithium bearing pegmatites. It lies within the same metamorphic belt and along strike within the same structural zone that hosts the Greenbushes lithium mine, the world’s largest, highest grade and lowest cost, hard rock, spodumene concentrate producing operation.

- The licence still awaits grant pending approvals from the Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation and Artefacts (DBCA) and Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) before any work can commence.

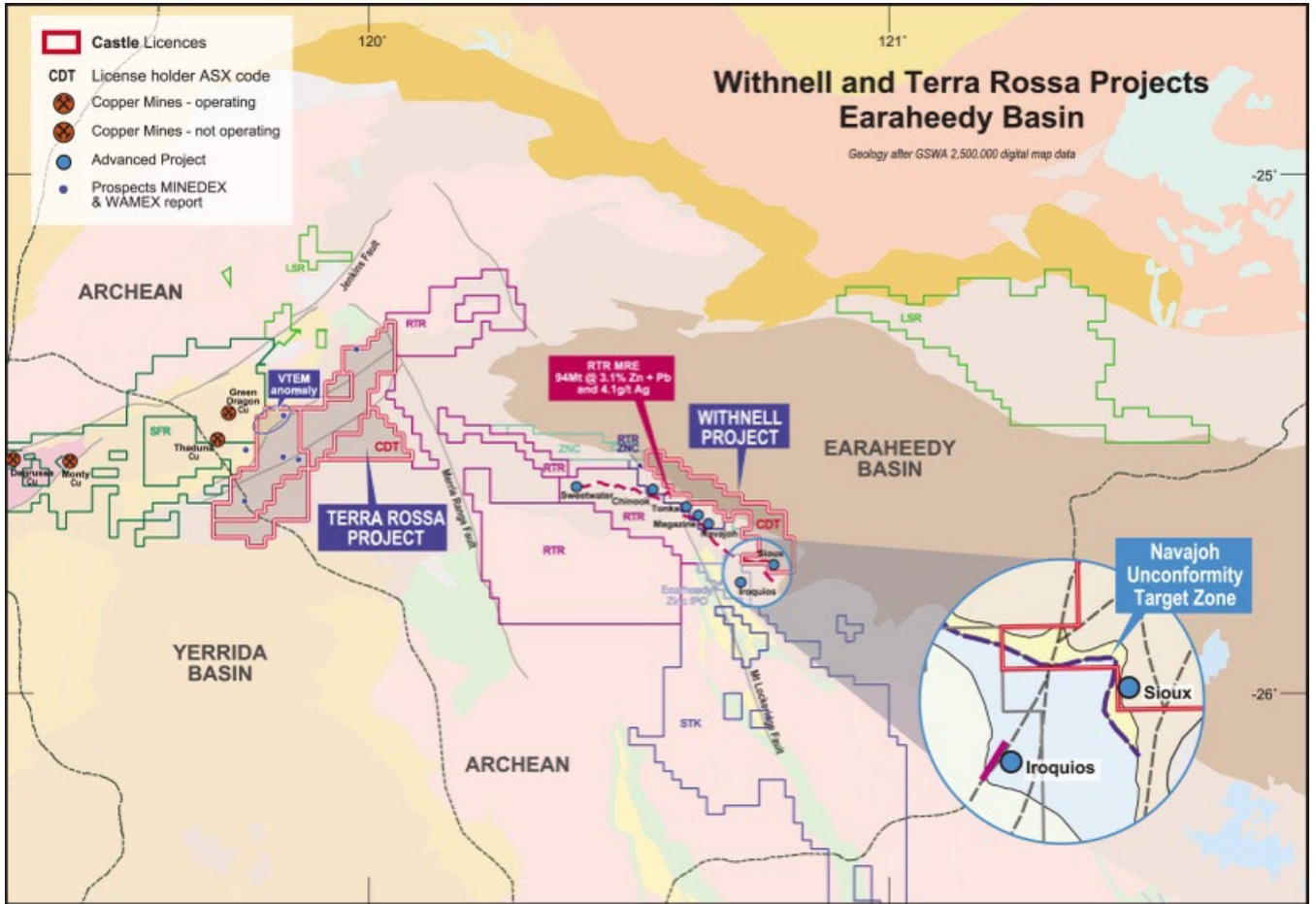
### Earaheedy (Base Metals)

Castle’s Earahedy base metals project comprises the **Withnell** and **Terra Rossa** sub-projects. The geology and prospectivity of Withnell and Terra Rossa are analogous to and closely aligned with the nearby Rumble Resources Limited’s (ASX: RTR)(“Rumble”) provincial-scale Earahedy base metals discovery.

- Several targets have been delineated at both sub-projects. In particular, a key prospect at Terra Rossa has an interesting copper prospectivity This warrants more focused attention and possible drilling.
- The Company is working through the Native Title process to enable access and to facilitate the farm-out of this project.



**Fig 1: Woodcutters Lithium Project and its proximity to major lithium deposits in region.**



**Fig 2: Earraheedy Project: Withnell and Terra Rossa sub-project areas.**

**Wanganui-Polelle (Gold)**

These projects were farmed-out in November 2023 to ASX listed Great Boulder Resources Limited (“GBR”) which is making good progress with its strategy to build a critical mass of gold resources at its regional-scale Side Well Gold Project, near Meekatharra.

On 24 March 2024 GBR informed Castle and ASX that it intends to undertake an aircore drilling programme at Polelle to test “several large high-tenor pathfinder anomalies” displaying the same geochemical associations as its Mulga Bill and Ironbark prospects.

Castle retains a 1% gross revenue royalty over each of the Wanganui and Polelle projects.

**Kendenup-Polelle (Graphite)**

As foreshadowed last Quarter, the Kendenup licences have been surrendered.

**CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL**

- As at 31 March 2024 Castle maintained a consolidated cash position of \$1,029,000.
- During the March 2024 Quarter \$186,000 was expended on exploration and evaluation costs. Further details of cashflow movements during the March 2024 Quarter are set out in the accompanying Appendix 5B Report.
- The Company made cash payments of \$60,000 to related parties and their associates. These payments relate to the existing remuneration agreements for the Executive and Non-Executive Directors.

- To preserve cash the Company's Directors and management, since September 2023, continue to receive 50% of their contractual entitlements. The balance is being accumulated for payment as and when the Company is in a stronger financial position.

## **NEXT QUARTER**

During the June 2024 Quarter, Castle is planning to:

### **Kambale (Ghana, Graphite)**

- Progress an internal study to identify an optimal, viable, long term development strategy for Kambale;
- Advance market positioning strategies for a range of added value products that recent test work has confirmed could be produced at Kambale;
- Continue community engagement initiatives which include discussions with key stakeholders in local and national government on the future development of the project .
- Discuss project support and participation with the Ghana government, local contractors, possible off-take parties and financial groups.

### **Carlie Mining Limited (Ghana, Gold)**

- Advance strategies to fund and/or monetise the gold assets including the 4% Julie West gold royalty.

### **Other Projects (Australia)**

- Secure farm-out arrangements where possible at Beasley Creek (gold and lithium), Earraheedy (base metals) and Woodcutters (lithium) projects.

*\*NB: All planned activities in Western Australia are subject to, amongst other things, the respective licence being granted (refer Schedule of Castle's Mineral Licences below) which initially requires entering into commercially acceptable Native Title Land Access and Exploration Agreements ("NTLAEAs"). In addition, satisfactory heritage clearance surveys and other statutory permits and approvals may also be required from time to time. The timeframes and costs for obtaining these are not necessarily within the control of Castle. In some cases the proposed costs can be disproportionate to budgeted technical programmes being proposed thereby warranting their reconsideration, renegotiation or postponement.*

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited:

### **Stephen Stone**

Managing Director

stone@castleminerals.com

+61 (0)418 804 564

## **ABOUT THE KAMBALE GRAPHITE PROJECT**

### **Ghana**

Ghana has a well-established mining industry including several Tier-1 gold mining operations. It is now Africa's largest gold producer and the World's sixth largest. Accordingly, it has a well-trained and very capable workforce supported by an excellent mining services and supply sector. It is a comparatively safe and politically stable jurisdiction based on the democratic Westminster system of government.

### **Logistics, infrastructure and licencing**

The Project is located 6km west of the Upper West region capital of Wa which is 400km north, via good sealed roads, of Kumasi. From Kumasi it is approximately 240km south east by rail or road to the

international port of Tema, 30km west of the capital Accra, which provides direct access to global export markets.

The Wa region has an excellent infrastructure including a commercial airport only a few kilometres from the Project, numerous well maintained sealed and unsealed roads, plenty of potable water and reliable grid power largely fed with electricity generated by the 400MWh Bui hydroelectric dam. These will all combine to represent a large saving in Project establishment capital costs.

The 149km<sup>2</sup> Kambale Graphite Project licence is held by 100% owned Ghanaian subsidiary, Kambale Graphite Limited (“KGL”). The Government of Ghana has the right to a 10% free carried interest in all licences and is entitled to a 5% Gross Royalty on production.

## **Geology**

The genesis of the flake graphite in Kambale is believed to be the result of high-grade metamorphism (amphibolite-granulite facies) which has converted trapped amorphous carbon into characteristic fine crystalline layers.

The Kambale graphite deposit was identified in the 1960s by Russian geologists prospecting for manganese. They undertook a limited programme of trenching and shallow drilling.

## **2012 drilling**

Encouraged by firm graphite prices in 2012, Castle undertook three consecutive phases of drilling comprising RAB (251 holes, 5,621m), aircore (89 holes, 2,808m) and reverse circulation (3 holes, 303m). This work confirmed several zones of moderately to steeply dipping, north-east trending graphitic schists hosted mainly in granodiorites. A JORC Code 2006 MRE was also undertaken.

Castle also undertook a very limited programme of bench-scale test work on RC chips. Thereafter, little work was undertaken until the more recent improvement in graphite prices prompted a re-evaluation of the Project in early-2021.

## **Phase 1 metallurgical test work**

In September 2021 Castle reported that preliminary bench-scale test work by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO), Perth, on near-surface, weathered graphitic schists sourced from trenches yielded encouraging fine flake graphite concentrate grades of up to 96.4% and recoveries of up to 88%. A conventional multiple grind and flotation concentration flowsheet was used. The three composited samples provided for the test work graded 12.56%, 16.09% and 17.16% TGC.

## **Ground geophysics and follow-up drilling**

In March 2022, a ground horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey demonstrated a strong correlation between already drill confirmed graphite mineralisation and zones of high conductivity. Several high conductivity zones also extended well outside of drilled areas.

In late 2022, a 52-hole 5,353m RC programme was undertaken to test the interpreted steep dipping, shallow conductive plates derived from the HLEM survey. The results confirmed that the majority of the plates were associated with graphite mineralisation and that the graphite continued to depths of at least 100m.

## **Maiden MRE**

In early-March 2023 Castle reported that robust lenses of graphitic mineralisation containing high-grade zones with excellent continuity had been delineated by a 30-hole, 2,622m RC infill and 4-hole, 365.2m diamond core drilling campaign.

In April 2023 a maiden JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) of 15.6Mt at 9.0% TGC containing 1.41Mt of graphite was provided by independent consultants, Palaris (Australia) Pty Ltd.

The MRE is hosted by sub-parallel, steep to moderately dipping graphitic schist zones. These were delineated using data from the several phases of trenching and drilling which comprised 386-holes for a combined 16,018m of RAB, aircore, RC and diamond core drilling. Of this database, 85 RC and 4 diamond core holes for a total of 8,644m were used in the actual estimation.

Mineralisation commences at or close to surface and has been drill proven to at least 120m depth and most likely even deeper.

**Phase 2 test work**

A 300kg sample of fresh, unweathered graphitic schist, sourced from the four diamond drill core holes drilled into various representative areas of the deposit, was delivered to IMO in late December 2022. Bench-scale and then pilot plant scale test work used 215kg of the original sample. A commercial specification bulk fine flake concentrate grade of 95.1% TGC was achieved with a recovery of 79% of the graphite to the concentrate.

**Micronisation, spheronisation, purification and electrochemical test work**

The bulk fine flake concentrate successfully underwent micronisation, spheronisation and purification test work at ProGraphite GmbH, Germany. This produced a 99.97% LOI product with no impurities of concern.

Subsequent electrochemical test work has indicated that purified (uncoated) material meets a number of key charging and stability benchmark performance markers confirming its suitability to be used in the manufacture of precursor and Battery Anode Material (BAM) across a range of secondary battery chemistries and battery formats.

**Loupe EM survey**

A Loupe EM ground geophysical survey completed in June 2023 identified a series of targets on the boarder Kambale licence that require evaluation for the presence of additional graphitic schist mineralisation separate from the main Kambale deposit.

**MRE Update**

An increased JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) of 22.4Mt grading 8.6% TGC containing 1.94Mt of graphite was reported in October 2023. This included 43% in the higher confidence Indicated Mineral Resource category.

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Contained TGC (kt)	TGC (%)
Indicated	9,556	843	8.8%
Inferred	12,872	1,096	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,438</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

*5% TGC Cut-Off. TGC = Total Graphitic Carbon*

The MRE update included 43 RC holes drilled in August 2023. Mineralisation has been delineated over 2.3km north-south within a corridor up to 0.5km wide by several phases of trenching and a combined 424-holes for 21,569m of RAB, Aircore, RC and diamond core drilling campaigns. It has also been confirmed to at least 150m below surface where it still remains open.

**ESG and Social licence**

KGL’s key management has some 17 years of successfully operating in Ghana and in particular its Upper West region. It has established a good reputation for its pro-active commitment to community engagement, local employment and training and aims to apply best practise ESG standards.

KGL has ensured that its activities meet the highest expectations in regard to environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) standards. Resources have been directed to ensuring that all activities are undertaken with the prior, free and fully informed consent of impacted communities.

In parallel and critical to establishing any operation at Kambale, Castle has commissioned and commenced an independent Stakeholder Engagement Programme which was designed following an independent Stakeholder Identification and Assessment Study. These are being conducted consistent

with standards, policies and guidelines of the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, International Labour Organisation and other relevant authorities.

Compensation for access and any disruptions caused is provided in close consultation with landowners, Government and other stakeholders. All site disturbances are rehabilitated immediately after use.

KGL will continue to contribute to the improvement of the well-being of its communities. It has already, at the request of the communities, installed fresh water well, pump and storage facilities and is planning to continue with other critical health improvement initiatives.

The Company's Ghana-based team is 100% Ghanaian. A key aim is to maximise local employment and include where possible 100% of locally sourced content in all aspects of its operations.

### Graphite market

The graphite market is diverse across industrial, metallurgical, chemical and specialised areas with each sector requiring reliable long term supplies of graphite concentrates with very specific qualities. Deposit type, size and geometry, flake size, flake shape, grade, impurities, capital and operating costs, ability to be refined, proximity to specific markets, supply logistics, jurisdiction, fiscal regime and many other factors all combine to determine the commercial viability of a particular deposit.

The current medium to long term outlook for the broader natural fine flake concentrate market is one of escalating demand and a looming supply deficit. This is driven in particular by its use in the fast-growing EV battery and stationary power storage sectors. Kambale graphite is primarily fine flake. At present, there is no viable, high-volume substitute for graphite whether that be natural flake or its synthetically manufactured form which involves a considerably more costly and higher CO<sub>2</sub> generating process. Given the wide variety of uses and required specifications and volumes, the market and pricing for graphite is very opaque.

The reader is directed to numerous recent publications, conference proceedings, market research papers and corporate websites of companies engaged in graphite exploration, project development or production for informed commentary and analysis of the graphite market.

### ABOUT CASTLE MINERALS

Castle Minerals Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CDT) listed and Perth, Western Australia headquartered company with interests in several projects in Ghana and Western Australia that are prospective for Battery Metals (graphite and lithium), base metals (zinc, lead and copper) and gold.

In Ghana, West Africa, the emerging flagship Kambale Graphite Project owned by 100% Ghanaian subsidiary, Kambale Graphite Limited, is progressing through technical and commercial evaluation for the production of battery grade material to be used in lithium-ion battery manufacture.

Castle's 100% owned Ghanaian subsidiary, Carlie Mining Ltd, holds a 2,686km<sup>2</sup> tenure position in the same Upper West region. This encompasses large tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines. It has delineated several advanced gold exploration targets including at Kpali, Bundi and Kandia.



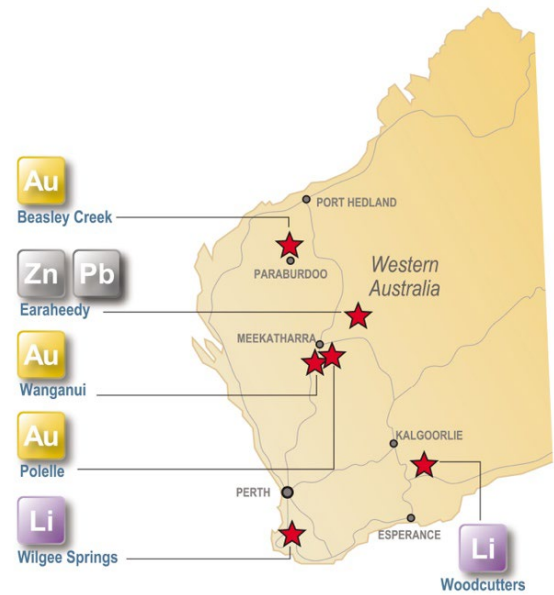


In Western Australia, The Earraheedy Basin project comprises the Withnell and Terra Rossa sub-projects. The Withnell licence is strategically located adjacent to the evolving World-Class Chinook-Magazine zinc-lead project of Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) and north of the Strickland Metals Limited (ASX: STK) Iroquois prospect. The Terra Rossa licences have additional prospectivity for copper.

The Beasley Creek project is prospective for gold and lithium and lies on the northern flanks of the Rocklea Dome in the southern Pilbara.

The Polelle project, 7km southeast of the operating Bluebird gold mine near Meekatharra, hosts a mainly obscured and minimally explored greenstone belt prospective for gold and possibly base metals whilst the Wanganui project is prospective for down-plunge high-grade gold shoots. Both have been farmed-out to Great Boulder Resources Limited (ASX: GBR) for incorporation into its emerging Side Well project.

The Wilgee Springs project, along strike from and within the same metamorphic belt as the world-class Greenbushes lithium mine 25km to the south, is prospective for spodumene bearing pegmatites as is the Woodcutters project, 25km south east of the Bald Hill lithium mine and 25km north west of the Buldania lithium deposit.



## STATEMENTS

### Cautionary Statement

All of Castle’s projects in Australia are considered to be of grass roots or of relatively early-stage exploration status. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. No Competent Person has done sufficient work in accordance with JORC Code 2012 to conclusively determine or to estimate in what quantities gold or other minerals are present. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the information used to identify areas of interest may be reduced when reported under JORC Code (2012).

### Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle’s plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle’s plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed. There can be no assurance that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Castle’s mineral properties. The performance of Castle may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its Directors, staff or contractors.

## PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS QUARTERLY REPORT

Additional details, where applicable, can be found in the releases referenced in this Report and/or in releases lodged by the Company with the ASX, including the following:

Headline	Date
GBR: Priority Targets Highlight Untested Potential at Polelle	25 March 2024
Successful Battery Anode Tests	12 March 2024
Outstanding Graphite Purifications Results	5 February 2024

### KAMBALE GRAPHITE PROJECT SUMMARY JORC CODE (2012) MRE (5% TGC CUT-OFF)

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Contained TGC (kt)	TGC (%)
Indicated	9,556	843	8.8%
Inferred	12,872	1,096	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,438</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

### SCHEDULE OF CASTLE MINERAL LICENCES (AS AT DATE OF THIS REPORT)

Tenement and Name		Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed (during the Quarter)	Interest at end of Quarter
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>				
<b>Meekatharra Project</b>				
EL51/1703	Wanganui	100%	Optioned to ASX: GBR	100%
EL51/1843	Polelle	100%	Optioned to ASX: GBR	100%
PL51/3190 - 3198	Polelle North	100%	Optioned to ASX: GBR	100%
<b>Pilbara Project</b>				
E 47/3490	Beasley Creek	80%		80%
<b>Earaheedy Basin Project</b>				
EL 69/3860	Withnell	100%		100%
EL 52/3927	Terra Rossa	100%		100%
EL 52/3930	Terra Rossa East	100%		100%
EL 52/3931	Terra Rosa South	100%		100%
ELA 52/3928	Marymia	Application		Application
ELA 52/4165	Terra Rossa	Application		Application
ELA 52/4166	Terra Rossa	Application		Application
<b>Wilgee Springs Project</b>				
ELA 70/5880	Wilgee	Application		Application
<b>Woodcutters Project</b>				
EL 15/1846	Woodcutters	100%		100%
EL 15/1847	Tramways	100%		100%
<b>Womba Well</b>				
E51/2124	Womba Well	Application		Application
<b>Kendenu Project</b>				
E70/5514	Kendenu	100%	100%	0%
E 70/5963	Kendenu	100%	100%	0%

Tenement and Name		Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed (during the Quarter)	Interest at end of Quarter
<b>GHANA<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
<b>Kambale Graphite Limited (Graphite)(100% owned)</b>				
PL 10/47	Kambale	100%		100%
<b>Carlie Mining Limited (Gold)(100% owned)<sup>2</sup></b>				
RL 10/52	Jewoyeli	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 10/13	Wa	100%		100%
PL 10/26	Degbiwu	100%		100%
PL 10/23	Bulenga	100%		100%
PL 10/25	Charingu	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
PLA 10/13	Kandia	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
PL 10/24	Baayiri	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 8/27	Gbinyiri	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 8/31	Jumo	Conversion Application		Conversion Application

<sup>1</sup> The Government of Ghana has the right to a 10% free carried interest in all licences and is entitled to a 5% Gross Royalty on production.

<sup>2</sup> Carlie Mining Limited has lodged applications to divide certain retention licences into smaller Prospecting Licences, for extensions to licence terms and/or renewals under the Ghana Mining Act. Having paid and been receipted all amounts invoiced by Ghana MINCOM to effect these, the Company is in many cases awaiting confirmation of these in the form of contracts duly executed by the responsible Minister.

## Appendix 5B

### Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

<b>Castle Minerals Limited</b>
--------------------------------

ABN

83 116 095 802
----------------

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2024
---------------

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
<b>1. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(159)	(2,101)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(14)	(103)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(28)	(387)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	2	43
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
<b>1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(199)</b>	<b>(2,548)</b>
<b>2. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(2)
(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	60	60
	(d) investments	51	51
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material) Proceeds from Term Deposits	-	-
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>109</b>

<b>3.</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	1,000
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(18)	(226)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (Principal elements of lease payments)	-	-
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>774</b>

<b>4.</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period</b>		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,136	2,700
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(199)	(2,548)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	111	109

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>		<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(18)	774
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(1)	(6)
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,029</b>

<b>5.</b>	<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b> at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Previous quarter \$A'000</b>
5.1	Bank balances	1,029	1,136
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,136</b>

<b>6.</b>	<b>Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates</b>	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	60
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

*Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.*

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. <b>Financing facilities</b> <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	<b>Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000</b>	<b>Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000</b>
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 <b>Total financing facilities</b>	-	-
7.5 <b>Unused financing facilities available at quarter end</b>		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.  N/A		

8. <b>Estimated cash available for future operating activities</b>	<b>\$A'000</b>
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(199)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(199)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,029
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,029
8.7 <b>Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)</b>	5.17
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

## **Compliance statement**

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 26 April 2024

Authorised by: Jade Styants, Company Secretary  
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

## **Notes**

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.