

20th March 2014



ASX Announcement

New Gold Zone Intersected at Kpali

- RAB drilling has intersected a broad area of oxide gold mineralisation 500m east of the recently discovered Kpali gold deposit
- Mineralisation sits on the east side of the Kpali granite and is aligned with a demagnetised corridor; this setting is considered extremely favourable for gold mineralisation
- Significant intercepts include,
 - 8m @ 0.16 g/t gold from 0m 13SWRB920 and
 - 5m @ 0.59 g/t gold from 18m
 - 23m @ 0.14 g/t gold from 0m 13SWRB921
 - 24m @ 0.20 g/t gold from 9m 13SWRB922
 - 3m @ 1.44 g/t gold from 0m 13SWRB926
 - 8m @ 0.26 g/t gold from 0m 13SWRB972
 - 32m @ 0.10 g/t gold from 0m 13SWRB974
 - 18m @ 0.13 g/t gold from 13m 13SWRB976
 - 5m @ 0.29 g/t gold from 13m 13SWRB985
 - 20m @ 0.24g/t gold from 28m 14SWRB1903
- Assays awaited for an additional ~6,000m of drilling completed around Kpali
- Drilling of regional targets is ongoing

Castle Minerals Limited (ASX:CDT) is pleased to announce that RAB drilling has intersected a new area of near surface gold mineralisation 500m east of the recently discovered Kpali deposit in NW Ghana.

This zone has excellent potential to host primary gold mineralisation. The RAB intercepts overlie the east side of the Kpali granite and are aligned with a demagnetised corridor; this setting is considered extremely favourable for gold mineralisation.

Castle's Managing Director, Mr Mike Ivey said, "These results are very encouraging and following receipt of all outstanding assays we propose to RC drill test this target with the aim of quickly defining the extent of primary gold mineralisation beneath the oxide intersections."

“The orientation and setting of the RAB intercepts is consistent with our regional structural interpretation and provides strong evidence that the +10km long “demagnetised” corridor we have identified could host significant gold mineralisation.”

Drilling is ongoing around Kpali and Bundi prospects as part of a 20,000m program in this area. Assays are currently awaited for an additional ~6,000m of drilling completed around Kpali representing approximately 200 RAB holes.

For further information please contact:

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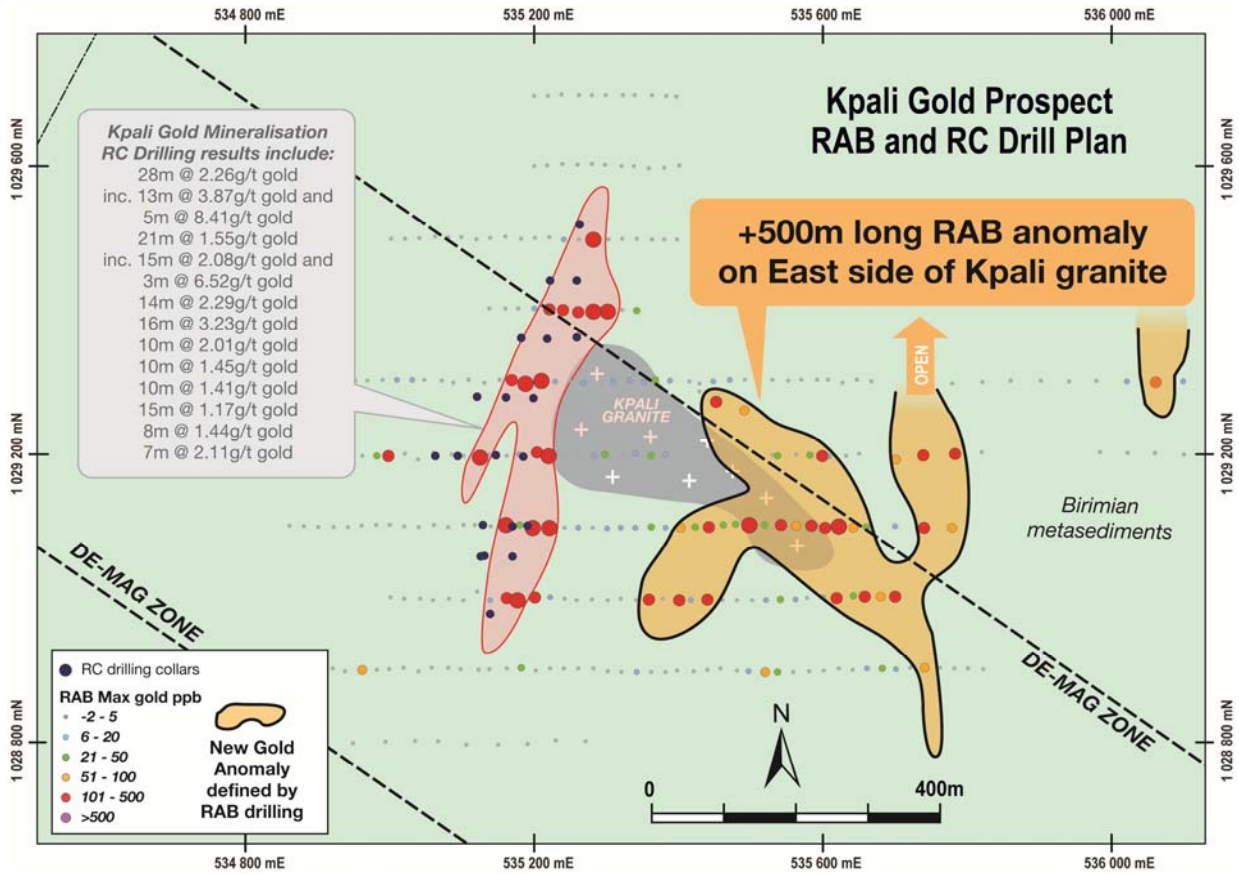
About Castle:

Castle Minerals listed on the Australian Stock Exchange in May 2006 (ASX code '**CDT**') and has since acquired the rights to five mineral projects in Ghana, West Africa including Akoko, Antubia, Bondaye, Opon Mansi (application) and Wa covering more than 11,000km².

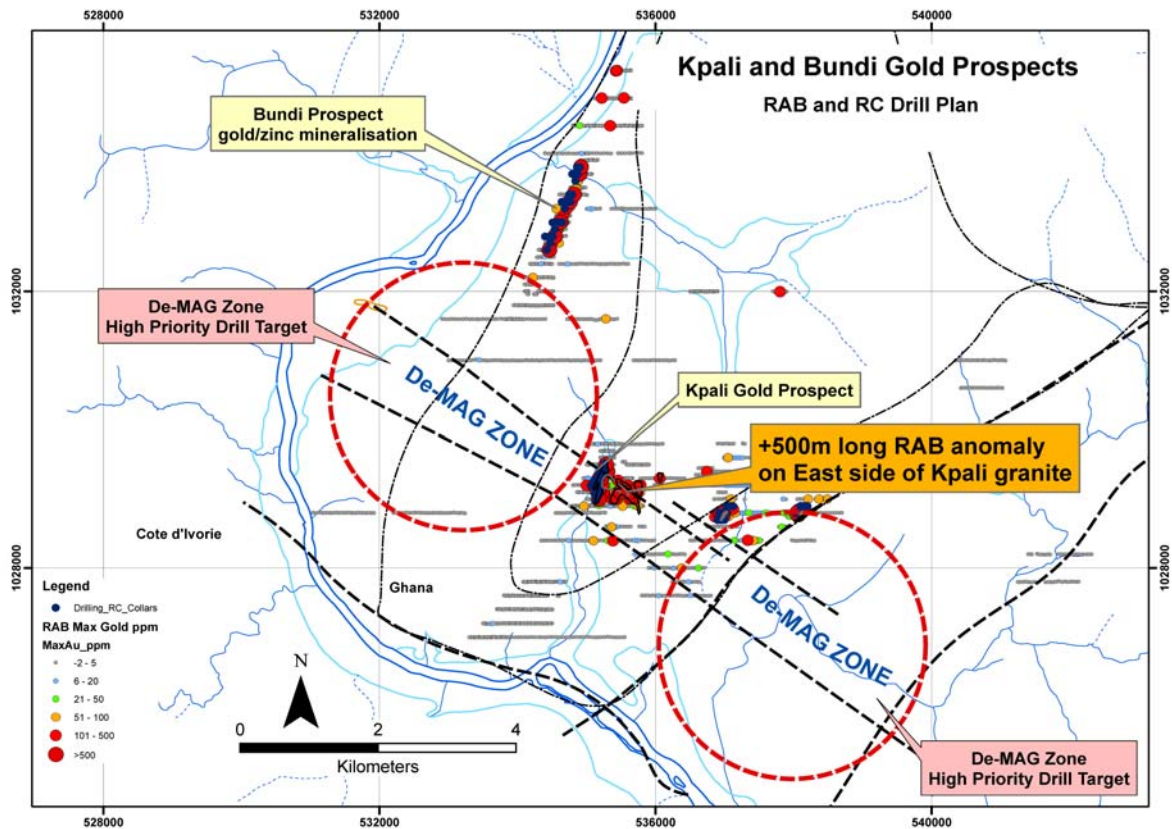
All granted projects are 100% owned by Castle Minerals (subject to Ghanaian Government right to a free-carried 10% interest). Castle's corporate objectives are exploration and development of its projects in Ghana and the acquisition and exploration of other mineral resource opportunities, particularly in West Africa. The country of Ghana has a long history of gold mining and exploration and is Africa's second largest gold producer behind South Africa.

Castle has so far, discovered seven greenfields gold deposits in Ghana with five of those having a formal Mineral Resource completed for an aggregate total of 280,000 ounces. In addition Castle has defined an Inferred Mineral Resource at the Kambale graphite deposit in NW Ghana that contains 14.5 million tonnes @ 7.2% graphitic carbon.

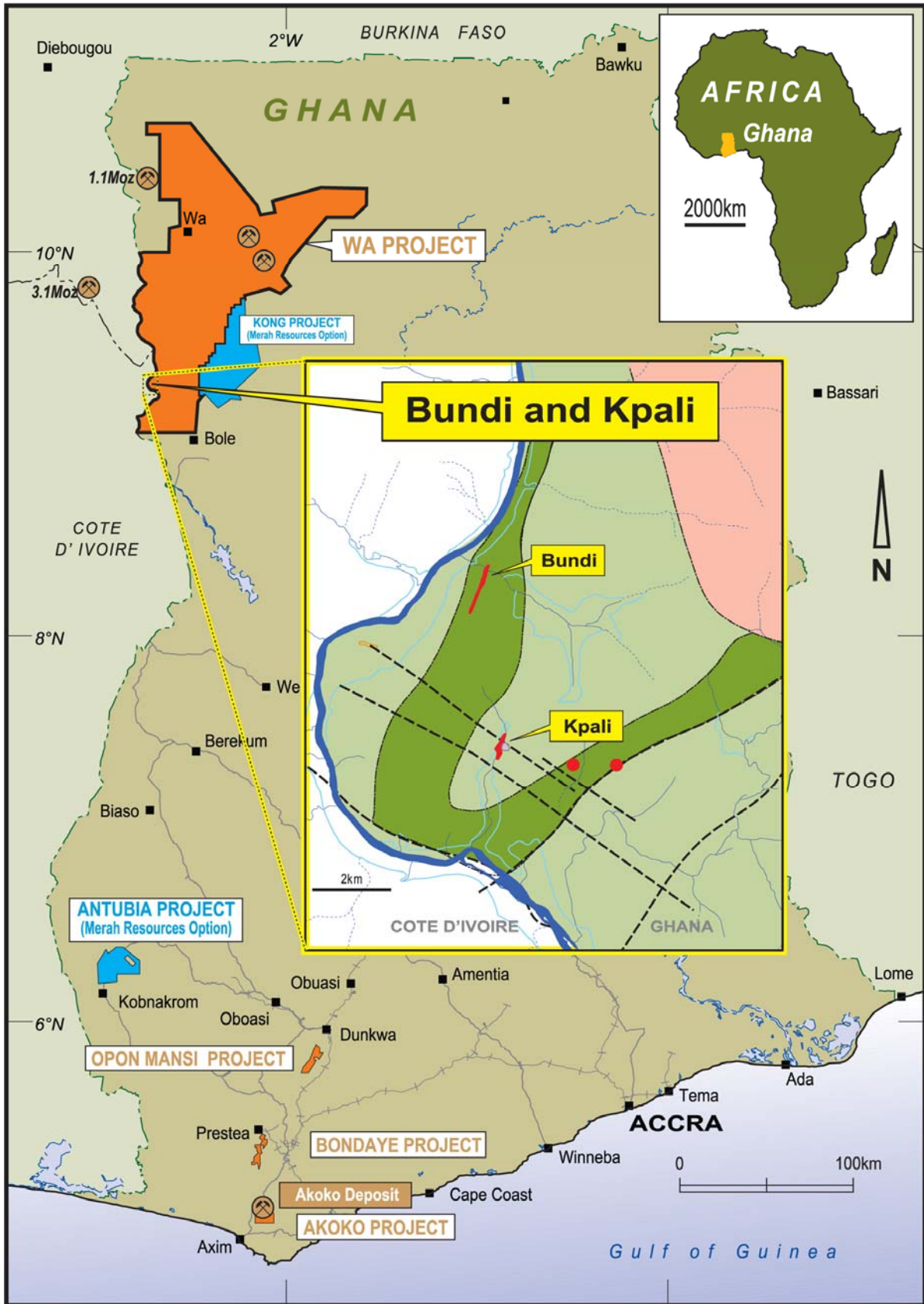
Castle owns and operates its own RAB drill rig in Ghana completing over 100,000m of low cost drilling.



Drill hole location plan for area around Kpali showing new area of near surface gold mineralisation intersected by RAB drilling



Regional drill plan for Bundi and Kpali prospects showing Kpali East RAB anomaly and +10km long De-Mag Zone that is a priority drill target. The Volta River defines the border between Ghana and the Cote d'Ivoire



Castle Project locations in Ghana

Significant RAB Drilling Intercepts - Kpali Prospect

Grid:	UTM						
Hole Number	Northing	Easting	mRL	Grid Az.	Dip	Hole Depth	Intercept
13SWRB541	1029198	535599	237	90	-60	26	5m @ 0.14 g/t gold from 5m
13SWRB561	1029273	535452	242	90	-60	30	5m @ 0.21 g/t gold from 0m
13SWRB920	1029100	535622	236	90	-60	35	8m @ 0.16 g/t gold from 0m 5m @ 0.59 g/t gold from 18m 2m @ 0.10 g/t gold from 33m
13SWRB921	1029098	535603	238	90	-60	36	23m @ 0.14 g/t gold from 0m
13SWRB922	1029101	535584	236	90	-60	33	24m @ 0.20 g/t gold from 9m
13SWRB926	1029102	535498	237	90	-60	10	3m @ 1.44 g/t gold from 0m
13SWRB972	1029002	535700	243	90	-60	40	8m @ 0.26 g/t gold from 0m
13SWRB973	1029002	535680	246	90	-60	40	10m @ 0.10 g/t gold from 18m
13SWRB974	1029002	535658	245	90	-60	32	32m @ 0.10 g/t gold from 0m
13SWRB976	1029000	535619	233	90	-60	31	18m @ 0.13 g/t gold from 13m
13SWRB985	1028998	535440	246	90	-60	35	5m @ 0.29 g/t gold from 13m
14SWRB1890	1029098	535740	247	90	-60	45	20m @ 0.09 g/t gold from 13m
14SWRB1902	1029201	535783	251	90	-60	51	5m @ 0.12 g/t gold from 28m
14SWRB1903	1029199	535739	252	90	-60	48	20m @ 0.24 g/t gold from 28m

Notes: Minimum Intersection Length = 5m, Interval Top Cut = 9,999ppm Au, Minimum Bottom Cut Interval= 0.05 ppm Au. RAB Gold Analysis - Assays reported from 1m samples composited to a single 5m sample from Rotary Airblast Drilling. Samples were sent to Intertek Laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana for gold analysis using 50g aqua regia for gold. QAQC completed using standards, blanks and duplicates. Hole collars picked up by handheld GPS. No top cut applied.

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Michael Ivey, Castle Minerals Limited Managing Director, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Ivey is a permanent consultant to 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 2012 JORC Code. Michael Ivey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

▪ Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling has been undertaken with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. Zinc, and other multi-element analysis of RC and RAB samples, has been undertaken using a hand held XRF.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole collar coordinates are in UTM grid (UTM WGS84 Zone 30N) and are measured by handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-2m.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	As per section below.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2kg was riffle split, in anticipation of being sent to the lab and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay for gold assaying. 5m composite samples were then taken and sent to the lab first to identify the mineralised zones in each drill hole. The 1m splits in the mineralised zones were then sent to the lab for assay from the zones where the 5m composites are anomalous for Au (i.e. nominally assaying >0.1g/t).

		Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m open-hole samples, from which 5m composite samples were taken and sent to lab where 2kg was pulverised and assayed by 50g aqua regia for gold.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC drilling has been conducted using a face sampling hammer, and stainless steel starter rods to enable downhole surveying of the hole. RAB drilling has been conducted using a blade bit, usually to depth of refusal at the fresh rock interface. A hammer bit was used to penetrate any quartz veins encountered, or occasionally to penetrate and sample the fresh bedrock if required.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No methods for ascertaining RC or RAB sample recoveries have been conducted. On the whole sample recoveries were good, with large samples recovered, and with variable levels of groundwater intersected to date.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No special measures have been undertaken – standard industry drilling techniques have been applied.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	This relationship has not been tested, as it is not believed to be a concern.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	RC and RAB chip samples have been routinely geologically logged and photographed in the field by geologists. The day's drilling plod sheets, and the collar, survey, logging and sampling data, were checked by the Senior Geologist, and sent to the Perth office each evening for loading into the company database. No specific geotechnical or metallurgical logging has been undertaken on the RC or RAB drill samples to date.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging includes noting lithology, colour, weathering, grain size, structure, alteration, sulphide mineralisation, and veining. Each RC chip tray (10m) is photographed. The sample piles, and washed chips, of each complete RAB hole are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Every metre sample from every hole has been logged individually.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core drilling to date.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples riffle split when dry, and tube sampled if wet. 5m RC composites tube sampled from each RC retention bag after 1m riffle split sampling completed. 5m RAB composite samples scooped from several places from each 1m sample pile.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Riffle splitting of dry 1m RC samples is standard industry practice, and considered appropriate for resource level work in this deposit style. Where the samples are wet, tube sampling of 1m RC samples is considered to be adequate sampling for resource level work.

		5m composites in RC and RAB drilling is considered appropriate for first-pass work to indicate the presence of mineralisation, in anticipation of subsequent follow up drilling and sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Every 50 th RC and RAB sample is taken as a duplicate sample.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Analysis of duplicate results has not raised any concerns about sample quality to date.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	To date both the grainsize of the rocks and the gold mineralisation, are considered relatively fine. There is not believed to be any "coarse gold" issue, and the chosen sampling techniques are considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<p>All RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana, for 50g Fire Assay analysis for Au. Preparation was by drying, crushing to 75% passing 2mm, then <2kg riffle split pulverised to nominal 95% passing 75µm in a LM2 mill (lab method PT01). Analysis method was 50g Fire Assay for Au, with Flame AAS finish, 0.01ppm detection limit (lab method "FA51").</p> <p>All RAB gold samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana, for 50g Aqua Regia analysis for Au. Preparation was by drying and pulverising <2kg to nominally 95% passing 75µm in LM2 mill (lab method "PT01"). Analysis method was 50g Aqua Regia for Au, with AAS finish, 1ppb detection limit (lab method "AR50").</p> <p>Both assay techniques are considered as total. Results were sent by email as "csv files" to the Wa and Perth offices.</p> <p>QAQC sample results (blanks, standards and duplicates) were checked and any problems were communicated and addressed with the lab before results were entered into the Castle database.</p> <p>63 Bundi zone RAB pulps, chosen from in and around the anomalous gold zones, were sent to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Abidjan for multi-element geochemistry by ICP (Mixed Acid Digest with ICP-AES Finish – method code MA101).</p>
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	<p>Zinc analysis was completed on one metre bagged RC split samples (before they were sent off to the lab for gold assaying) using a handheld portable XRF machine (initial programs utilised a Niton model XL3t, programs since December 2013 have used an Olympus Innov-X Delta Premium). Reading times were 60-90 seconds. Multiple readings were taken from anomalous zinc zones to confirm analysis. Results were verified using the supplied Niton and Innov-X XRF standards, and samples of known zinc value sourced from conventional laboratory analysis of Bundi RAB samples.</p> <p>The 2013 Helicopter-borne Magnetics, Radiometrics and VTEM surveys was completed by Geotech Limited (Canada) on 200m spaced E-W lines, with interpretation of magnetic data by Bill Robertson of Value Adding Resources Pty Ltd (Perth), and VTEM data by Brett Adams of Spinifex Geophysics (Perth).</p>
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been	<p>Duplicate samples were taken every 50th sample. Blank samples (obtained from a stone quarry near Wa) were inserted every 20th sample. Standards (from Geostats in Perth) were inserted every 50th sample.</p>

	established.	QAQC analysis and reporting has not highlighted any areas of concern.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	RAB holes with good intersections are usually confirmed by drilling RC holes under them. RC 5m composite samples with good assays are confirmed by assaying the 1m split samples from the same zones.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned to date. RC holes have been drilled intentionally following up good results encountered in RAB drilling, and have confirmed the occurrence of mineralisation in the RAB holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The daily drilling plod sheets, and the collar, survey, logging and sampling data, were checked by the Senior Geologist, and sent to the Perth office each evening for loading into the company database. Lab assay results were sent by email as "csv files" to the Wa and Perth offices. QAQC sample results (blanks, standards and duplicates) were checked and any problems were communicated and addressed with the lab before results were entered into the Castle database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill hole collar coordinates are in UTM grid (UTM WGS84 Zone 30N) are measured by handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-2m. RC holes were downhole surveyed using stainless steel rods at the end of the drill string and a Reflex Ezi Shot tool provided by the drillers. In shallower RC holes down hole surveys were taken at the collar, halfway down the hole, and at end-of-hole. Deeper RC holes had surveys taken approximately every 50m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM grid (UTM WGS84 Zone 30N) used exclusively
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography in the area is largely flat. No other relative level (RL) control was used other than handheld GPS measurements, which in RL may be accurate to +/-20m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RAB spacing ranged from 100m to 200m lines, and 20m to 40m collar spacing. Initial RC drilling targeted below encouraging RAB intercepts, with first pass infill RC drilling in December 2013 bringing spacings to variably 80m, 100m or 200m spaced sections, with one to three holes drilled on each section on a nominal 40m spacing. The 2013 Helicopter-borne Magnetics, Radiometrics and VTEM survey was completed on 200m spaced E-W lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Contingent on interpretation of assay results not yet received, infill RC drilling conducted in December 2013 may now be sufficiently closely spaced to enable Mineral Resource classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC intercepts reported are from 1m splits where available, or from 5m composites when 1m splits results are still awaited. RAB intercepts reported are from 5m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the	Both the Bundi and Kpali mineralised structures appear to be striking N to NNE, and dipping steeply to the west. The drilling azimuth of 090 appears to be

structure	deposit type.	appropriate at both prospects.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is not considered to be any significant sampling bias from current information.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks, and dispatched in batches to the lab using local transport. The lab confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival at the lab.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted. Analysis of performance of QAQC samples for the 2012-2013 field season has been reported by consultant Database Manager, Joe Reid, with no issues highlighted.

▪ **Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	All the work contained in this report has been conducted on the 100% owned Degbiwu Prospecting Licence, granted on 30 April 2012, part of the Wa Project in NW Ghana. The Wa Project is 100% owned by Carlie Mining Limited (subject to Ghanaian Government right to a free-carried 10% interest). Carlie Mining is a 100% owned subsidiary of Castle Minerals Limited.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The concession is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous exploration data is known from the immediate Degbiwu PL area, apart from wide-spaced regional BLEG sampling by Newmont, and regional geological mapping by Russian geologists in the 1960s.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Castle is exploring for mesothermal gold deposits in the Birimian host-rocks of NW Ghana. The highly anomalous levels of zinc in the Bundi Au-Zn prospect has highlighted there may also be potential for base metal (possibly VHMS-style) deposits in the Degbiwu PL area.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. 	Appropriate tabulations for all significant RC and RAB results in the Degbiwu PL area have been included in previous announcements to the ASX about Bundi and Kpali prospects: 22 nd April 2013 6 th May 2013 20 th May 2013 23 rd May 2013 24 th May 2013 17 th June 2013 4 th July 2013 28 th January 2014 31 st January 2014 18 th February 2014
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on	Appropriate tabulations for all significant RC and RAB

	the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	results in the Degbiwu PL area have been included in previous announcements to the ASX.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	Intercept results are arithmetic averages if 1m splits, and weighted averages if unequal composite lengths are included. No top cuts are applied. RC intercepts are reported above 0.5g/t, unless there is geological reason (i.e. demonstrable continuity of the mineralisation and alteration) to include internal zones of lower assays to >0.2g/t. RAB assay intercepts are generally reported above 0.1g/t or 0.05g/t gold.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher-grade internal zones within a broader mineralised zone may be reported if there is one or more unusually high grades in an otherwise consistent zone.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalence used or stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The RC holes are drilled at -50 to 090 (E), and the RAB holes are drilled at -60 to 090.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	From interpretation of available data, it is believed that on average the strike of mineralisation is N-NNE, and dipping steeply W.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only the downhole lengths are reported. The true width is not precisely known at this time.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See diagrams in this, and previous, announcements.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Appropriate tabulations for all significant RC and RAB results in the Degbiwu PL area have been included in previous announcements to the ASX.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work planned as stated in this announcement.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See diagrams in this announcement.