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NEWS RELEASE

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**KERNOW INTERCEPTS 1.05 G/T GOLD OVER 11.82 METERS
AND 12.88 G/T GOLD OVER 0.48 METERS
AT THE BOTICAS GOLD PROPERTY, NORTHERN PORTUGAL**

Mr. Alan Matthews, President of Kernow Resources & Developments Ltd., is pleased to provide the following update on the diamond drilling program on Kernow's 100% owned Boticas gold property located in Northern Portugal.

As previously reported a drill program consisting of five holes totalling 700 meters has now been completed. The results from the first hole of this program, KL 4 drilled beneath the Limarinho Pit, have been released (see news release dates 17 March, 2008). The assay results from the mineralised structures contained in holes KL5, KL5A, KL6 and KL 7 are commented upon and reported below

Hole KL-5. Dip -55° Azimuth: N150°, Depth: 71.45 meters.

This hole and KL5A were drilled from the same set up as KL4 and drilled 180° in the opposite direction of KL4 in an attempt to expand the dimensions of the higher grade mineralisation seen in Hole KL4. This hole and KL 5A intersected several geochemically anomalous gold-bearing intervals from near surface to the completion of the hole at 66.0 Meters. The gold mineralisation is associated with arsenopyrite in quartz veins that are hosted in altered kaolinised, iron stained, two mica granites. The hole was directed to the south to investigate mineralisation out with the known areas of the Roman pit. The hole was stopped at 66.0 meters due to poor ground conditions.

Hole KL-5A. Dip -55° Azimuth: N150°, Depth: 104.90 meters.

This hole was drilled three meters south of Hole KL5 in an attempt to reach the target depth of Hole KL5. Again gold mineralisation was observed to be weak and associated with quartz stringer veins with minor arsenopyrite.

Hole KL-6. Dip -45° Azimuth: N125°, Depth: 188.3 meters.

This hole was drilled approximately 170 meters to the north of Hole KL5 on the northern edge of the Roman Pit. The hole was designed to test the continuity of mineralised structures observed in Holes PF13, PF3 and PF 17 (see following table).

The hole encountered intermittent weakly altered oxidised and mineralised zones aligned with mineralised zones observed in prior drill holes. The mineralisation was not as strong as that seen in nearby holes PF3, PF 13 and PF17. At 134.85 meters a well chloritised vein containing arsenopyrite was intersected carrying elevated gold (13.4 g/t gold across 0.2 meters). The position of the vein appears to align with similar veins with higher grades recorded in prior drill holes.

The main mineralised zone was encountered between 89.63 meters and 101.45 meters returning 1.03 g/t gold across a core length of 11.82 meters. Other sporadic gold mineralisation was recorded throughout the

hole from near surface (49.20 meters to 49.95 meters for 0.75 meters at 4.25 g/t gold) and from deeper in the hole (133.15 meters to 135.85 meters for 2.7 meters at 1.31 g/t gold).

Hole KL-7. Dip -55° Azimuth: N330°, Depth: 101.40 meters.

This hole was drilled to test the depth extension of a set of narrow veins observed at surface on the southern edge of the Roman Pit. Gold mineralisation was intersected near surface (8.70 meters to 11.25 meters). The veins seen at surface were intersected between 66.75 meters to 73.05 meters. Gold grades here were 0.272 g/t across an interval of 6.3 meters. Further minor gold mineralisation was recorded at 76.80 meters and at 84.25 meters.

The main mineralised zones are reported as follows:

Hole KL 5	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (grams per tonne)	Silver (grams per tonne)
	21.35	22.35	1.00	0.396	1.84
Hole KL 5A	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (grams per tonne)	Silver (grams per tonne)
	6.90	7.70	0.80	0.450	6.6
	102.25	102.75	0.50	0.431	0.4
Hole KL 6	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (grams per tonne)	Silver (grams per tonne)
	89.63	90.11	0.48	12.880	16.0
	90.11	90.60	0.49	0.004	>0.3
	90.60	91.20	0.60	3.140	1.8
	91.20	92.40	1.20	0.013	>0.3
	92.40	93.40	1.00	0.220	0.6
	93.40	94.35	0.95	0.464	>0.3
	94.35	95.35	1.00	0.110	1.1
	95.35	96.35	1.00	0.160	0.9
	96.35	97.25	0.90	0.270	1.0
	97.25	98.20	0.95	0.213	2.1
	98.20	99.35	1.15	0.005	>0.3
	99.35	99.95	0.60	3.500	4.8
	99.95	100.95	1.00	0.007	>0.3
	100.95	101.45	0.50	1.560	15.0
	133.15	134.15	1.00	0.68	>0.3
	134.15	134.85	0.70	0.02	>0.3
	134.85	135.05	0.20	13.40	8.2
	135.05	135.85	0.80	0.20	1.7
Hole KL 6	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (grams per tonne)	Silver (grams per tonne)
	66.75	73.05	6.30	0.272	>0.3
Includes	68.75	69.85	1.10	0.662	>0.3

Note to Table: All reported intercepts are core lengths.

In general, the veins are observed to be vertical and were intersected perpendicular to the drill hole. True widths are estimated to be in the order of 65% to 70% of the core length. Further drilling and data interpretation will be required to determine true thicknesses.

The Boticas property covers an area of approximately 32.0 square kilometres (32,000 hectares) and encompasses several areas where gold was mined during the time of the Roman Empire. There are three principal deposits within the property: the Limarinho Deposit, the Poco das Freitas Deposit and the Botocas workings.

Recent mapping has shown the Limarinho Pit to cover an area of 9.6 hectares (approximately 23 acres). To the east of Limarinho a further working currently being investigated covers an area of 6.2 hectares (approximately 15 acres)

The complete results of the sampling will be posted on the Kernow website www.kernowresources.com.

Mr. Matthews stated “Holes KL5 and KL5A have helped us define the southern edge of the gold mineralisation associated with the oxidised shear zone. Hole KL6 returned lower gold grades than expected. Further mapping, interpretation and further will be required to understand the full extent and tenor of this deposit.

Reinterpretation of drill holes completed by COGEMA in the 1990’s is currently underway, the objective is to clearly define the areas in which the vein swarms are most dense. This exercise combined with the surface mapping and with the results from prior drilling will assist us in defining new drill targets in the near future.”

The results from COGEMA holes in close proximity to Hole KL6 are as follows:

Hole	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (grams per tonne)
PF17	70.95	79.15	8.20	5.94
PF 13	32.85	45.65	12.80	1.26
PF 3	31.30	52.00	20.70	2.37

Note: The above results are historical and should not be relied upon as Kernow has not been able to locate the core from which the samples were taken. However the tenor of the results obtained by Kernow are in the same order of magnitude as those reported by COGEMA. The results of the COGEMA holes are posted on the Kernow web site (www.kernowresources.com)

Surface mapping and sampling is currently underway at Limarinho to further enhance the Company’s understanding of the mineralisation recorded in 23 drill holes (Kernow 7) completed at the site. It is planned that a drill rig will return to the property as soon as availability permits.

Quality Assurance & Quality Control

Kernow has established a quality assurance programme and undertakes quality control measures for its exploration results as described below.

Samples for gold were assayed by assay method Au3 or Au4 or by screen metallics (Au9). Sample preparation and analytical work is undertaken at OMAC Labs. Ltd. in County Galway, Ireland using standard industry practices and conventional atomic absorption and fire assay methods for gold (Au 3 is a Geochem Gold Fire Assay using Lead Collection and AA finish and Au4 has a gravity finish. Base metal and silver analysis is carried out using Aqua Regia Digestion and Flame AA finish.

For quality control purposes, analytical standards with known metal values were included with Kernow's drill core samples and show acceptable reproducibility. Zero value blanks were also inserted into the sample stream. In addition, duplicate analyses on selected drill samples will also be carried out by a second independent assay laboratory. Repeat assays for gold were conducted on six of the samples at Kernow's request and nine by the laboratory.

All assays were conducted on sawn NQ-sized half core sections. Gold standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Delta, B.C. Canada. Work programmes are supervised by Alan F. Matthews.

Qualified Person

The data contained in this News Release has been reviewed and verified by Kernow's President, Alan F. Matthews, C.Eng., a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* of the Canadian Securities Administrators. He has prepared or supervised the preparation of the information that forms the basis for the disclosure contained in this news release.

Contacts

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This news release may contain forward looking statements regarding the ongoing and upcoming exploration work and expected geometry of geological formations and structures. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements