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ASX Announcement

1st May 2009

ASX Code: COY

COPPERMOLY DELIVERS A 200 MILLION TONNE COPPER-MOLYBDENUM RESOURCE GRADING 0.47% COPPER EQUIVALENT* AT SIMUKU

HIGHLIGHTS

- **An Inferred Mineral Resource was estimated for the Simuku Deposit containing 200 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper equivalent* (using a 0.30% copper equivalent* cut-off). This resource covers less than one third of the area of known surface copper mineralisation (refer to Figure 1).**
- **The Simuku porphyry copper Deposit contains 700,000 tonnes of copper, 12,000 tonnes of molybdenum, 12 tonnes of gold and 391 tonnes of silver (or 1.5 billion pounds of copper, 26 million pounds of molybdenum, 0.4 million ounces of gold and 13 million ounces of silver).**
- **Surface copper enrichment is noted at Tobarum Hill, where drillhole SMD10 intersected an 18 metre thick band of 0.84% copper (from 30 metres depth) and at Nayam, where drillhole SMD026 intersected a 12 metre thick horizon grading 0.62% copper (from 9 metres depth) (refer to Figure 2).**
- **Significant higher grade primary copper is noted at the Nayam Prospect in drillhole SMD026, with 56 metres grading 0.77% copper (including 16 metres grading 1.24% copper) from 240 metres down hole depth (refer to Figure 2).**
- **High grade zones of molybdenum have been demonstrated at the Horseshoe Prospect (SMD014) including 14 metres grading 0.41% molybdenum from surface and are yet to be fully evaluated by drilling.**
- **A Conceptual Mining Study (CMS) is currently being undertaken to evaluate the basic economic potential of the Simuku Deposit as it is presently known. It is anticipated that the CMS will be completed in the near term.**

The Inferred Mineral Resource results are presented as tonnes and grade (constrained within each domain), with sensitivities of volume and grade defined by three different copper equivalent* cut-off values (refer to Table 1). A higher cut-off value of 0.5% copper equivalent* shows the potential for a higher grade Inferred Mineral Resource of 80 million tonnes at 0.6% copper equivalent*.

Peter Swiridiuk (Managing Director) commented *"we have achieved an initial objective from the funds raised by investors during the IPO. It is encouraging to see higher grades of copper in surface enrichment areas and at depth which require further drill testing to define their extent. Coppermoly Ltd is now well positioned with respect to copper, molybdenum, gold and silver given the resource estimation is only between the Nayam and Missile Prospects. There is excellent potential for a significant expansion of tonnage and grade with further drilling"*.

Further funds will be required to undertake additional drilling to expand the known resource, improve its confidence and to delineate the important areas of higher grade copper. This will then allow a pre-feasibility study to commence.

Table 1: Simuku Inferred Resource Block Model Results

	Cu.Eq* (Cut-Off)	Tonnes (million)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu.Eq (%)
Total	0.10%	393	2471	46	0.05	1	0.33
	0.30%	196	3558	61	0.06	2	0.47
	0.50%	77	4424	76	0.07	2	0.58
Footwall (FW) High Grade	0.10%	96.0	3185	43	0.06	2	0.42
	0.30%	64.1	4000	55	0.07	2	0.52
	0.50%	32.8	4660	55	0.07	2	0.58
Footwall (FW) Low Grade	0.10%	38.0	2253	36	0.06	2	0.32
	0.30%	15.8	3439	56	0.06	2	0.45
	0.50%	3.3	3735	74	0.04	4	0.50
Hangingwall (HW) High Grade	0.10%	101.5	2895	44	0.05	1	0.37
	0.30%	70.2	3473	53	0.06	1	0.44
	0.50%	25.1	4591	75	0.07	2	0.59
Hangingwall (HW) Low Grade	0.10%	68.8	1918	52	0.04	1	0.27
	0.30%	21.2	3129	91	0.06	2	0.45
	0.50%	8.9	3936	131	0.07	2	0.57
Intermediate Zones (outside FW & HW Mineralisation)	0.10%	89.0	1704	51	0.04	1	0.25
	0.30%	24.2	3044	78	0.06	1	0.42
	0.50%	7.3	3783	114	0.06	2	0.53

The Inferred Mineral Resource remains open at depth with some significantly higher than deposit average primary copper grades and it also has excellent potential for mineralisation extensions to the south-southwest (refer to Figure 1). It has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines of the JORC Code by Jack Drzymulski, who has prepared the Simuku Resource Statement attached to the end of this release (refer to Appendix A).

About Coppermoly Limited:

Coppermoly Ltd is an Australian based company, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and is focussed on exploring for copper-gold-molybdenum and gold deposits on the island of New Britain in Papua New Guinea. It holds title to three Exploration Licences EL 1077 (Simuku), EL 1043 (Mt. Nakru) and EL 1445 (Talelumas) covering 170 km². Substantial surface exploration has been completed, with widespread copper-gold mineralisation defined relatively close to the provincial capital of Kimbe, an operating deep water port and a regional airport. Access is by four wheel drive vehicle.

On behalf of the board,



Peter Swiridiuk

MANAGING DIRECTOR

For further information please contact Peter Swiridiuk on (07) 5592 1001 or visit www.coppermoly.com.au.

Notes:

- *Copper Equivalent
Mineralisation at Simuku consists of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver. Copper equivalent* is calculated as follows:

Metal (assay results)				Metal Price 9 Dec 2008		Factors		Value Calculation	Metal value US\$
A				B		C			
1	Copper	Cu	ppm	1.44	US\$/lb	453.59	ppm/lb	1A x (1B/1C) =	M
2	Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	11.00	US\$/lb	453.59	ppm/lb	2A x (2B/2C) =	N
3	Gold	Au	g/t	772.00	US\$/oz	31.103	g/oz	3A x (3B/3C) =	O
4	Silver	Ag	g/t	10.00	US\$/oz	31.103	g/oz	4A x (4B/4C) =	P
Sum of metal values								S	M+N+O+P
Metal equivalent in Copper ppm								Cu. Eq	S / 1B x 1C

- The copper equivalent* values for intersections are quoted in addition to individual metal values, as they provide the most meaningful comparisons between different drill holes and trenches. The copper equivalent value will vary with the metal prices.
- All stated intersections are weighted assay averages ((Sum of each total interval x grade) / Total length of intersection) with a cut-off of 0.1 g/t gold or 0.2% copper.
- Copper Equivalent* (Cu.Eq*) is the contained copper, molybdenum, gold and silver and that are converted to an equal amount of pure copper and summed (based on assays of mineralised rock and actual metal prices). It is used to allow interpretation of the possible theoretical 'value' of mineralised rock, without consideration of the ultimate extractability of any of the metals.
- Island Arc related porphyry copper – molybdenum - gold – silver deposits such as Simuku typically recover those metals subject to prevailing metal prices and metallurgical characteristics.
- The ASX requires a metallurgical recovery be specified for each metal, however, no testwork has ever been undertaken at Simuku and recoveries can only be assumed to be typical for Island Arc porphyry copper – molybdenum –gold –silver deposits.
- It is the Company's opinion that each of the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation has reasonable potential to be recovered if the project proceeds to mining.
- Drilling samples were transported to the camp site, logged, photographed and sampled at 2 metre intervals from core split by saw. The split samples are then transported to the town of Kimbe where they are air freighted to Intertek in Lae (PNG) for sample preparation. Samples are dried to 106 degrees C and crushed to 2-3 mm. Samples greater than 2kg are rifle split down to 1.5kg and pulverised to 75 microns. The final 300g sized pulp samples are then sent to Intertek laboratories in Jakarta for geochemical analysis. Intertek analyse for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish. Other elements are assayed with ICPAES Finish. Copper values greater than 1000ppm are re-assayed using a multi acid digest (hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acid) to leach out the copper with an ICP finish. Molybdenum samples greater than 100ppm were check assayed using X-Ray diffraction. Intertek laboratories have an ISO 17025 accreditation.
- Quality control and quality assurance checks on sampling and assaying quality are satisfactory.
- The reported mineral resource estimate has been rounded to appropriate significant figures.
- The section of this report relating to the Simuku Resource Estimate was prepared from Coppermoly information by Mr Jack Drzymulski of New Guinea Gold Corporation. Mr Jack Drzymulski is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition). Mr Jack Drzymulski consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information, in the form and context it appears.
- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and resource estimate was compiled under the supervision of Peter Swiridiuk, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Robert D. McNeil, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Peter Swiridiuk is Managing Director and consultant to Coppermoly Ltd and is an employee of Aimex Geophysics. Robert D. McNeil is a non-executive director of Coppermoly Ltd and Chairman of New Guinea Gold Corporation. Peter Swiridiuk and Robert D. McNeil have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition). Peter Swiridiuk and Robert D. McNeil consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.
- Mr Jack Drzymulski has verified the data disclosed and approves the contents of this ASX release. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate the minerals resources are set out in the 'Simuku Resource Estimate' at the end of this release. The estimate of mineral resources are not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation or political issues. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

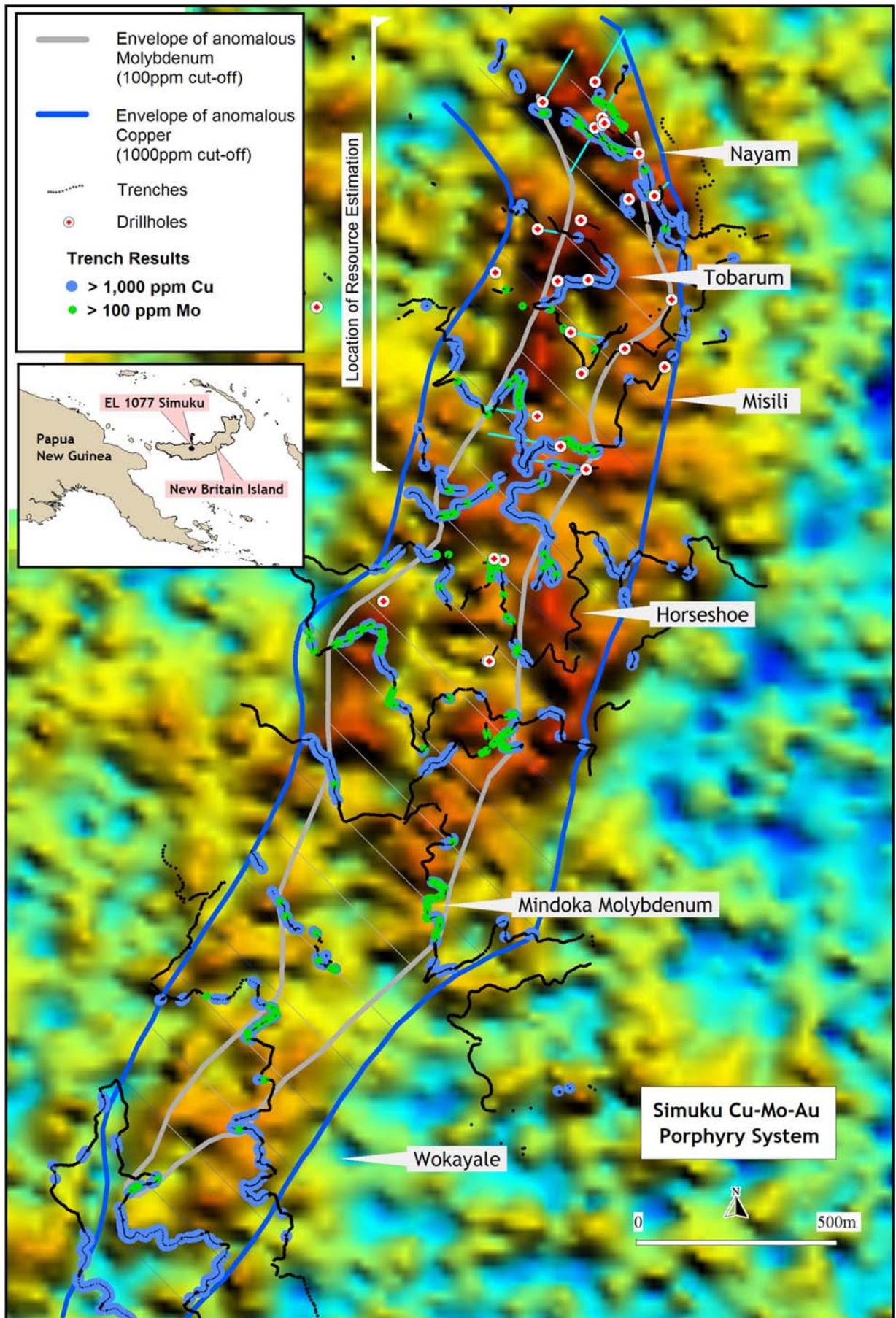


FIGURE 1

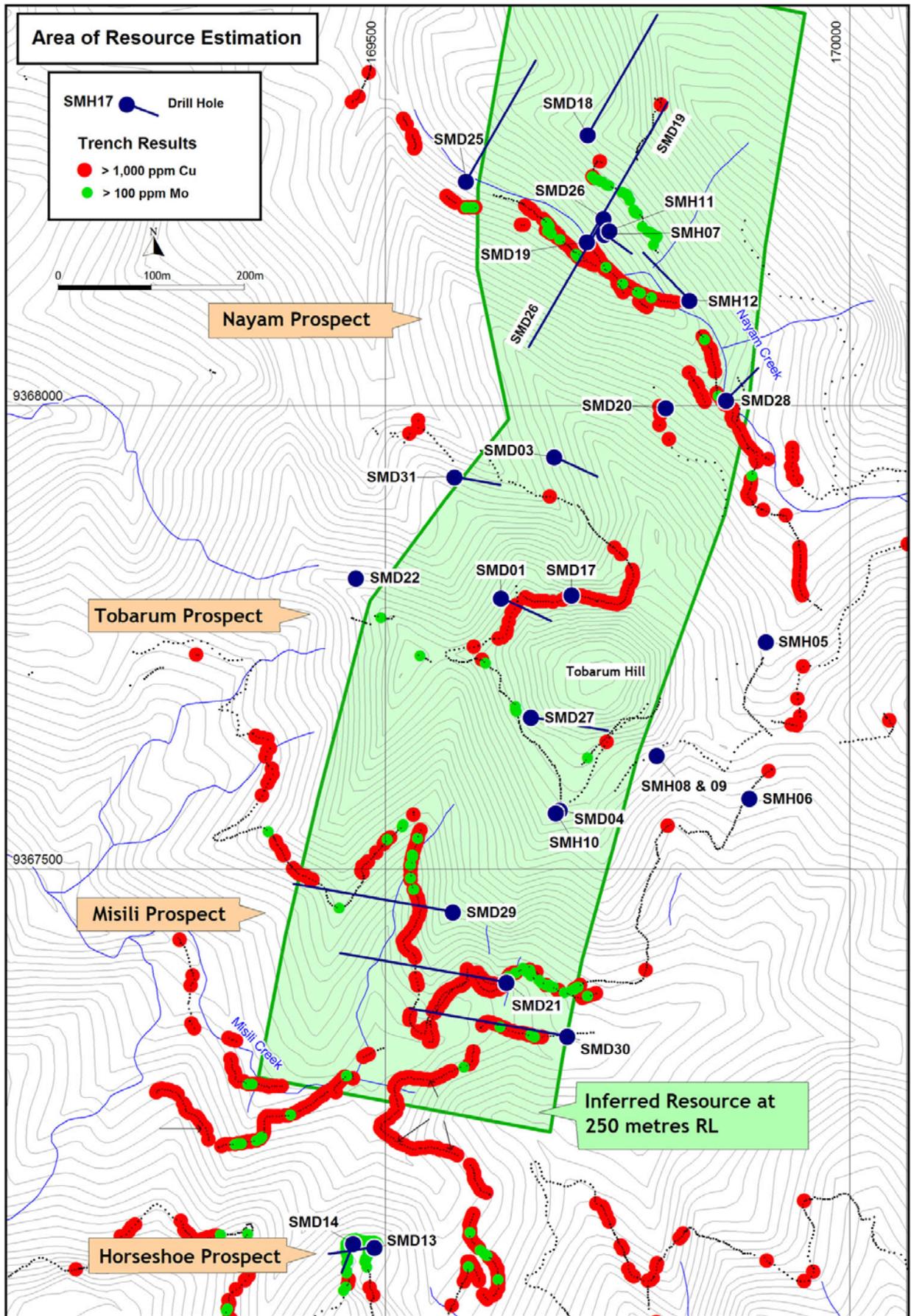


FIGURE 2

APPENDIX A

RESOURCE STATEMENT – SIMUKU APRIL 2009

The April 2009 Simuku Resource Statement reports the copper-molybdenum-gold-silver Mineral Resources for the Simuku Deposit, located 22 km south-west of the coastal provincial capital of West New Britain island, Kimbe, Papua New Guinea.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on nineteen drill holes to an average depth of 236 metres for a total of 4,498 metres of drilling. The average lowest downhole depth of mineralised intervals used in each drill hole was 141 metres (refer to Table 2).

Table 2: Downhole Mineralised Intervals used in each Domain

Drill Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)
Footwall High Grade Zone			
SMD18	226	298	72
SMD21	191	336	145
SMD25	42	296	254
SMD26	134	321	187
SMD29	146	247	101
SMD31	33	225	192
Footwall Low Grade Zone			
SMD18	225	226	1
SMD21	152	190	38
SMD21	336	364	28
SMD25	40	41	1
SMD26	128	133	5
SMD29	110	146	36
SMD29	248	257	9
Hangingwall High Grade			
SMD01	49	174	125
SMD03	0	150	150
SMD04	18	150	132
SMH07	4	63	59
SMH10	10	82	72
SMH11	5	77	72
SMH12	19	240	221
SMD17	20	176	156
SMD18	6	181	175
SMD19	20	264	244
SMD20	189	376	187
SMD21	0	35	35
SMD26	0	99	99
SMD27	0	250	250
SMD29	18	51	33
Hangingwall Low Grade			
SMD01	2	48	46
SMD04	0	17	17
SMH10	0	9	9
SMH12	3	19	16
SMH12	240	253	13
SMD17	0	20	20
SMD18	5	184	179.02
SMD19	264	299	35
SMD20	8	189	181
SMD21	35	119	84
SMD26	99	100	1

Drill Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)
SMD27	251	326	75
SMD29	51	71	20
SMD30	98	167	69
Intermediate Zone			
SMH12	253	276	23
SMD18	184	225	41
SMD19	299	334	35
SMD21	119	152	33
SMD25	38	40	2
SMD26	101	128	27
SMD28	3	97	94
SMD29	71	109	38
SMD29	257	266	9
SMD30	17	98	81
SMD30	167	348	181

The resource model is based on the drill hole sample database at 20th February, 2009. The geological model was based on the interpretation of the geology and mineralisation completed by resource geologist Yawas Dekba on the 20th February 2009. The drill hole sample database and geological model was used to build a three dimensional wireframe comprised of five different domains using Surpac software (refer to Table 3). A block model for copper, gold, molybdenum and silver was modelled within the defined domains by Jack Drzymulski using Surpac software (refer to Table 4).

One metre composites of all assay data within each of the domains were extracted from the drillhole database. Inverse Distance Squared interpolation was used to estimate grades within each domain. Resources were estimated separately for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver mineralisation in the deposit. The block size used in the model is considered appropriate for a porphyry deposit. The minimum block size used was 6.25 x 6.25 x 3.125 metres. The resource model extends to a maximum of 50 metres beyond the bottom of the mineralised drillhole intervals. Figures 3 and 4 are an illustration of the extent of the resource at two different levels through the system, at relative levels of zero and 300 metres, thus these level slices are 300 metres apart. These flitch plans show the different resource domain area and copper equivalent* grades.

The geological model covers only the northern portion of a much broader mineralised zone of approximately 3,500 metres by 1,200 metres determined by drilling and surface bulldozer trenching data. This broader mineralised zone is based on data from 31 diamond drill holes totalling 6,021 metres, containing 3,901 logged and assayed intervals. The geological model extends from Misili Creek to Nayam Creek, a distance of 1,200 metres along strike north-northeast and covers an average mineralisation width of 600 metres. Geological interpretations of six cross-section lines through this northern zone were digitised and imported into Surpac software.

Drillhole collar and trench locations were located in the field and are accurate to approximately 5 metres. Drill core was sampled at two metre intervals from core split by diamond saw. Assay data was verified by submitting standard reference materials for each 20 samples sent to the Intertek laboratories in Jakarta. Intertek laboratories have an ISO 17025 accreditation.

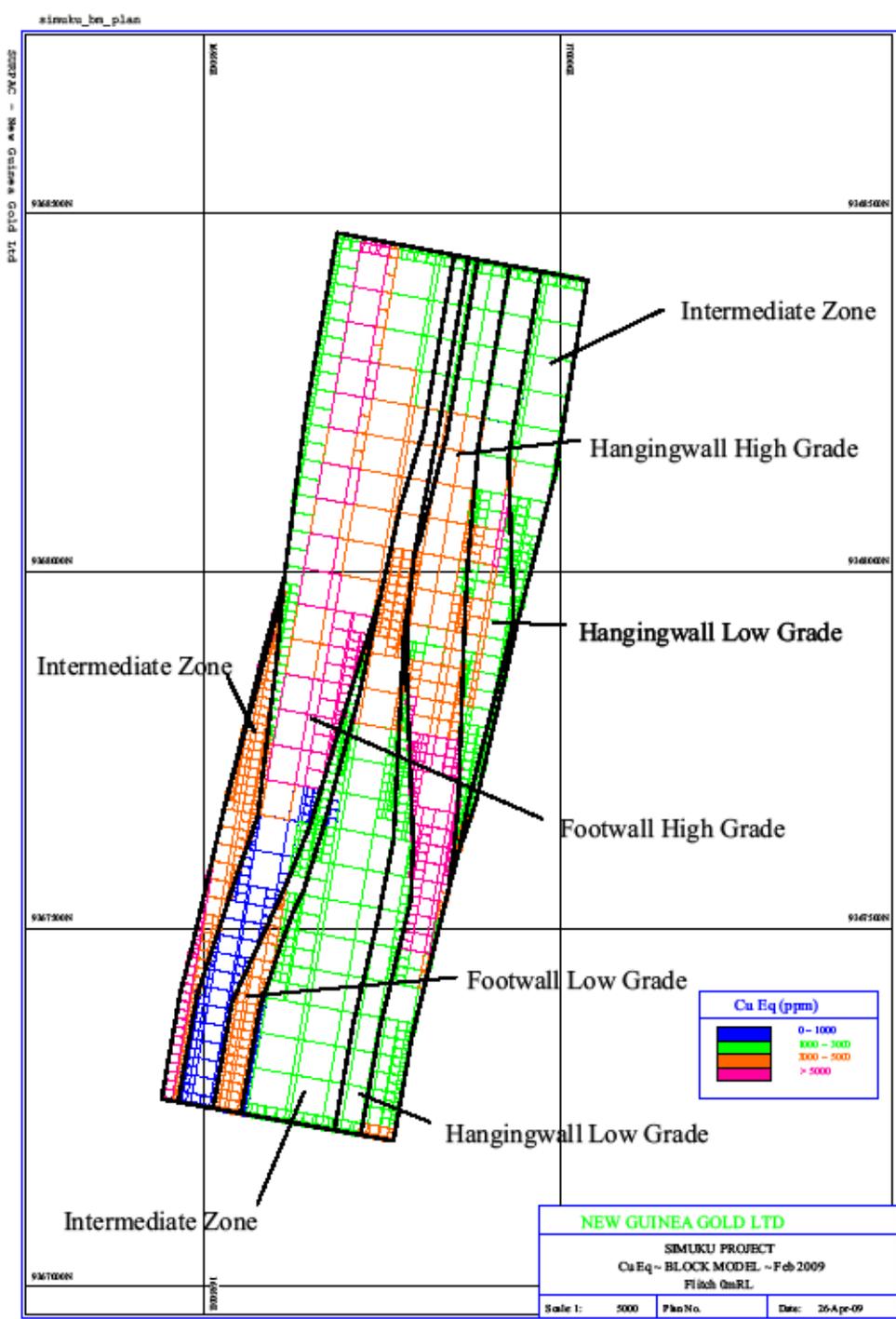


FIGURE 3: Plan View at Zero metres Relative Level

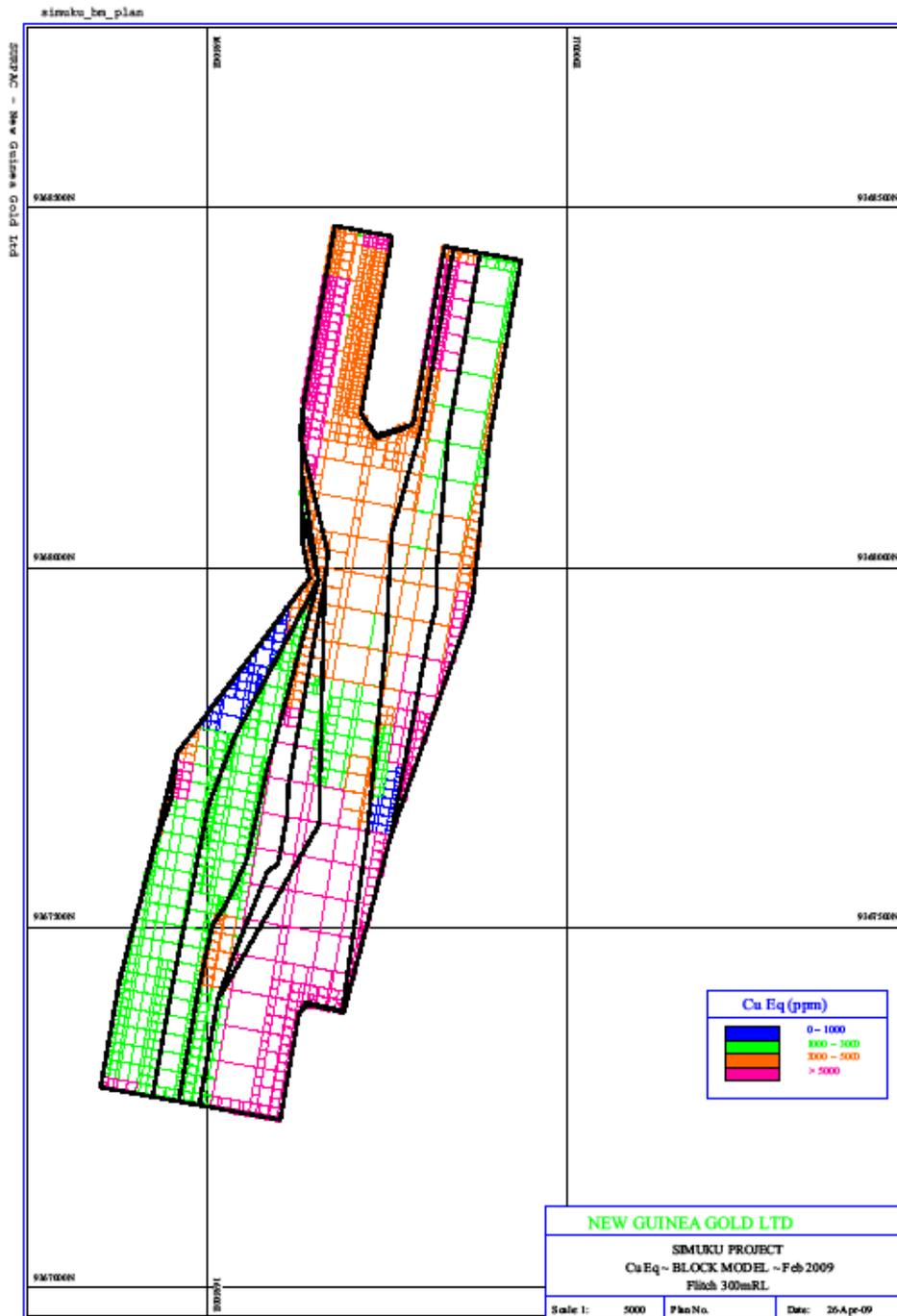


FIGURE 4: Plan View at 300 metres Relative Level

The Resource estimate has been classified based on data density, data quality, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation. All of the modelled mineralised domains have been classified as Inferred. Material between the drillholes has some continuity observed in surface bulldozer trench results. No mineralisation has been classified Indicated or Measured.

Table 3

Number	Lithology	Domains
1	Stockwork within more brittle diorites	Footwall High Grade
2	Stockwork within more brittle diorites	Footwall Low Grade
3	Quartz breccias and veins within dacitic porphyries	Hangingwall High Grade
4	Quartz breccias and veins within dacitic porphyries	Hangingwall Low Grade
5	Primary and oxide	Intermediate Zones (Outside the footwall and Hangingwall mineralisation)

The results of the mineralised block modelling, constrained within each domain are presented as tonnes and grade with three different copper equivalent* cut-off values. The sensitivities of volume and grade are defined by these cut-off values. Using a higher cut-off value of 0.5% copper equivalent* shows the potential for a higher total grade resource of 80 million tonnes at 0.6% copper equivalent* (refer to Table 4).

Copper equivalent values have been calculated as $(Cu + (7.6 \times Mo) + (7818 \times Au) + (101.3 \times Ag))$ and are expressed in per cent (refer to Table 4). A bulk density of 2.56 was used in lieu of having specific Simuku Deposit bulk density measurements, as this is typical of rock types from similar deposits including Kodu near Port Moresby and Yandera near Lae in Papua New Guinea. These rock types include porphyry (feldspar and quartz), monzodiorite, diorite and breccia.

Table 4: Simuku Resource Estimation for each Mineralised Domain

	Cu.Eq* (Cut-Off)	Tonnes (million)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu.Eq* (%)
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	0.50%	7.3	3783	114	0.06	2	0.53

Compliance with The JORC Code

This mineral resource statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition).

Jack Drzymulski is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Jack has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition). Jack is currently a full time employee of New Guinea Gold Corporation, listed on the TSX Venture exchange (TSX-V:NGG). New Guinea Gold Corporation currently hold 46% of shares in Coppermoly Ltd, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:COY).