

ASX Announcement

Date: 29th February 2012

ASX Code: COY

DRILLING BY BARRICK INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM MINERALISATION AT SIMUKU

Queensland-based copper explorer Coppermoly Limited ("the Company") (ASX: COY) is pleased to report results from a drilling program at the Horseshoe prospect at its Simuku Project in Papua New Guinea.

Assay results from drillhole BWNBDD0016 at the Simuku Horseshoe molybdenum prospect (refer to Figure 1) show copper and molybdenum mineralisation to more than 600 metres depth, including 97m grading 0.42% copper equivalent* (0.31% copper, 112 ppm molybdenum and 3.36 g/t silver).

Approximately 250m northeast of BWNBDD0016, historical drillhole SMD14 intersected 14m grading 4,192 ppm molybdenum from surface.

These results demonstrate the continuity of molybdenum and copper mineralisation to depth, beneath mineralised samples from surface bulldozer trenching. During 2010 and 2011, farm-in partner Barrick (PNG Exploration), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation, drilled six holes at Simuku for an average depth of 700m (total 4,227m) and these have shown continuity of mineralisation to depth throughout the large 3,500m long by 600m wide envelope of copper mineralisation.

Significant results from diamond drillhole BWNBDD0016 include (refer to Table 1):

- **97m grading 0.42% Cu.Eq* from 391m depth including;
29m grading 0.60% Cu.Eq* from 413m depth**
- **10m grading 421 ppm Mo from 539m depth**
- **6m grading 0.64% Cu and 619ppm Mo from 553m depth**
- **3m grading 1,246 ppm Mo from 795m depth**

Mineralisation was intersected within breccia, quartz and feldspar porphyry units within predominantly phyllic alteration (refer to Figure 2).

The Simuku Project is host to an Inferred Resource of 200 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper equivalent*. A total of 10,248m has been drilled in 37 diamond holes. Golder Associates will review the additional drilling information with a view to upgrading the resource in the second quarter of this year.

Barrick (PNG Exploration) has spent \$20 million on Coppermoly's Simuku (EL1077), Nakru (EL1043) and Talelumas (EL1445) tenements and have now earned a 72% stake in these three projects. A joint venture for the exploration of the tenements will now be formed.

The Barrick 'Technical Services' team has commenced a low level economic scoping study on both the Simuku and Nakru projects.

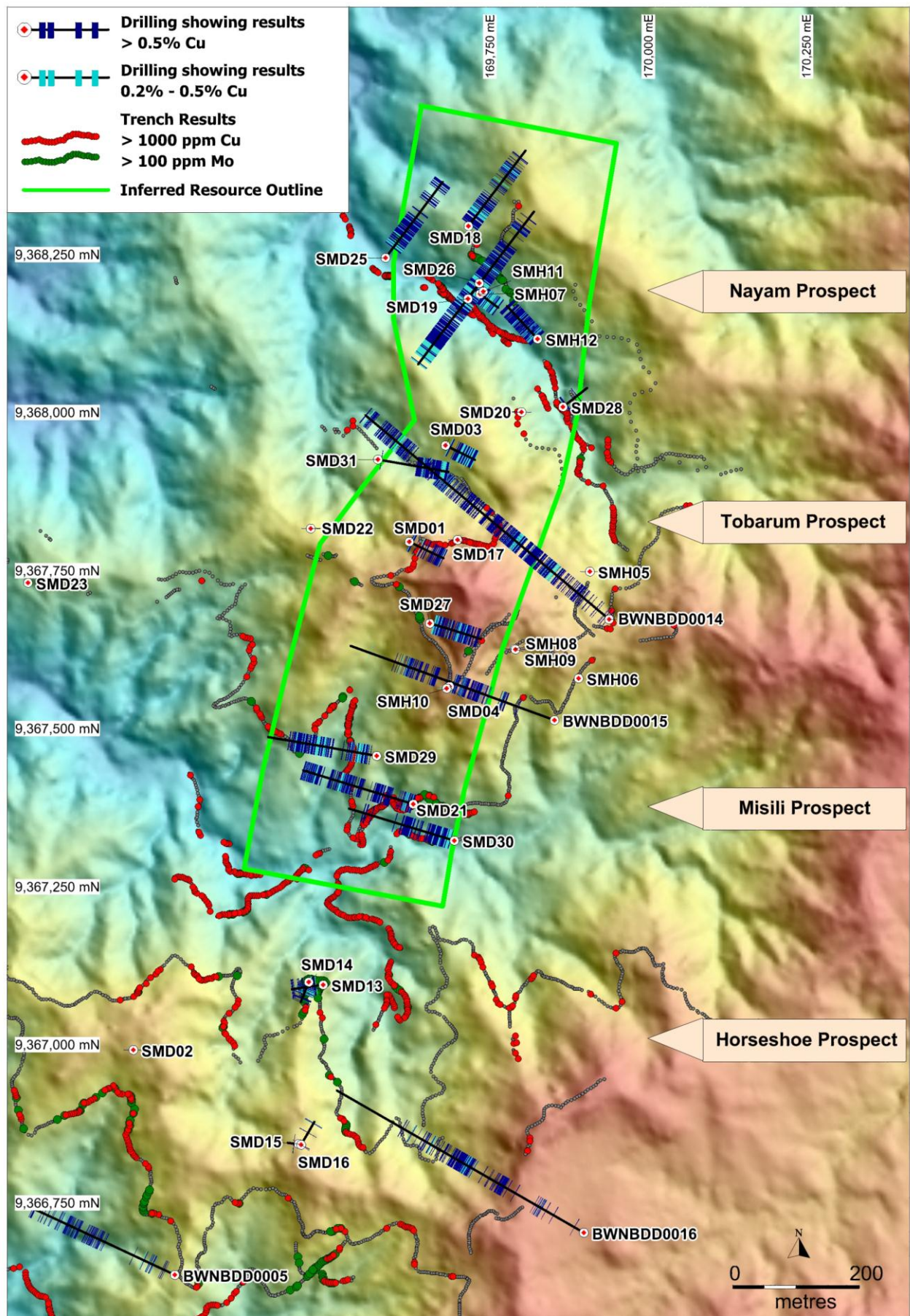


Figure 1: Location of drillholes and trench results on topographic Lidar image

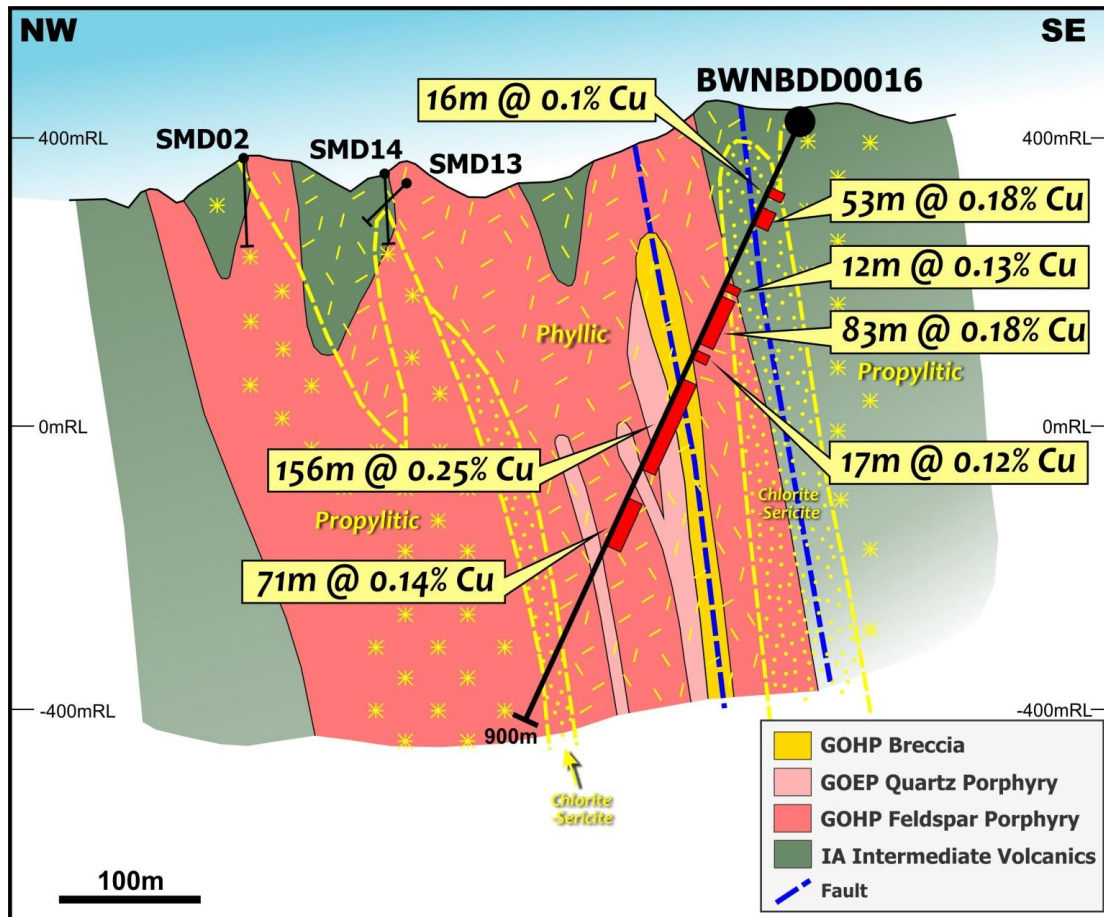


Figure 2: Cross-section of BWNBDD0016 showing copper intersections
(Courtesy of Barrick PNG Exploration. Select results using a cut-off of 0.1% Cu over 10 metres)
Location: 169900e, 9366700n, azimuth 300deg TN, dip 60 deg, depth 900m)

Table 1: BWNBDD0016 (Horseshoe prospect) Significant Intercepts

Width (m)	Cu.Eq %	Cu %	Mo ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From (m)	To (m)	Cut-off (Cu.Eq*)
698	0.19	0.13	54	0.02	1.57	100	798	Nil
Including								
19	0.29	0.24	22	0.03	2.11	148	167	0.2%
4	0.26	0.16	5	0.03	5.98	246	250	0.2%
3	0.25	0.19	13	0.02	2.73	277	280	0.2%
28	0.31	0.26	30	0.02	2.45	286	314	0.2%
12	0.28	0.20	80	0.02	2.40	318	330	0.2%
8	0.22	0.16	44	0.03	2.38	338	346	0.2%
4	0.22	0.08	191	0.05	1.70	359	363	0.2%
7	0.31	0.18	175	0.04	2.66	365	372	0.2%
97	0.42	0.31	112	0.04	3.36	391	488	0.2%
Including								
29	0.60	0.48	93	0.04	4.73	413	442	0.2%
5	0.31	0.23	53	0.04	2.58	506	511	0.2%
3	0.35	0.22	111	0.06	4.03	528	531	0.2%
10	0.39	0.19	421	0.02	1.67	539	547	0.2%
6	0.98	0.64	619	0.05	5.55	553	559	0.2%
11	0.24	0.21	22	0.03	0.99	571	582	0.2%
2	0.36	0.27	79	0.03	2.55	587	589	0.2%
7	0.40	0.26	36	0.06	6.76	623	630	0.2%
2	0.30	0.16	104	0.05	4.85	652	654	0.2%
3	0.57	0.03	1246	0.03	2.57	795	798	0.2%

About Coppermoly

Queensland-based copper exploration company Coppermoly Limited (ASX: COY) is focused on exploring for and developing copper-gold deposits. It has two projects, Simuku and Nakru, on New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea and another three tenements nearby under application (refer to Figure 3). The Simuku Project has an Inferred Mineral Resource of 200 million tonnes at 0.47% copper equivalent*, and a maiden Inferred Resource for the Nakru-1 Project is expected in 2012.

Coppermoly has signed an agreement to earn up to 70% on the Esk Trough copper-gold projects in southeast Queensland by spending \$6 million in exploration over the next six years.

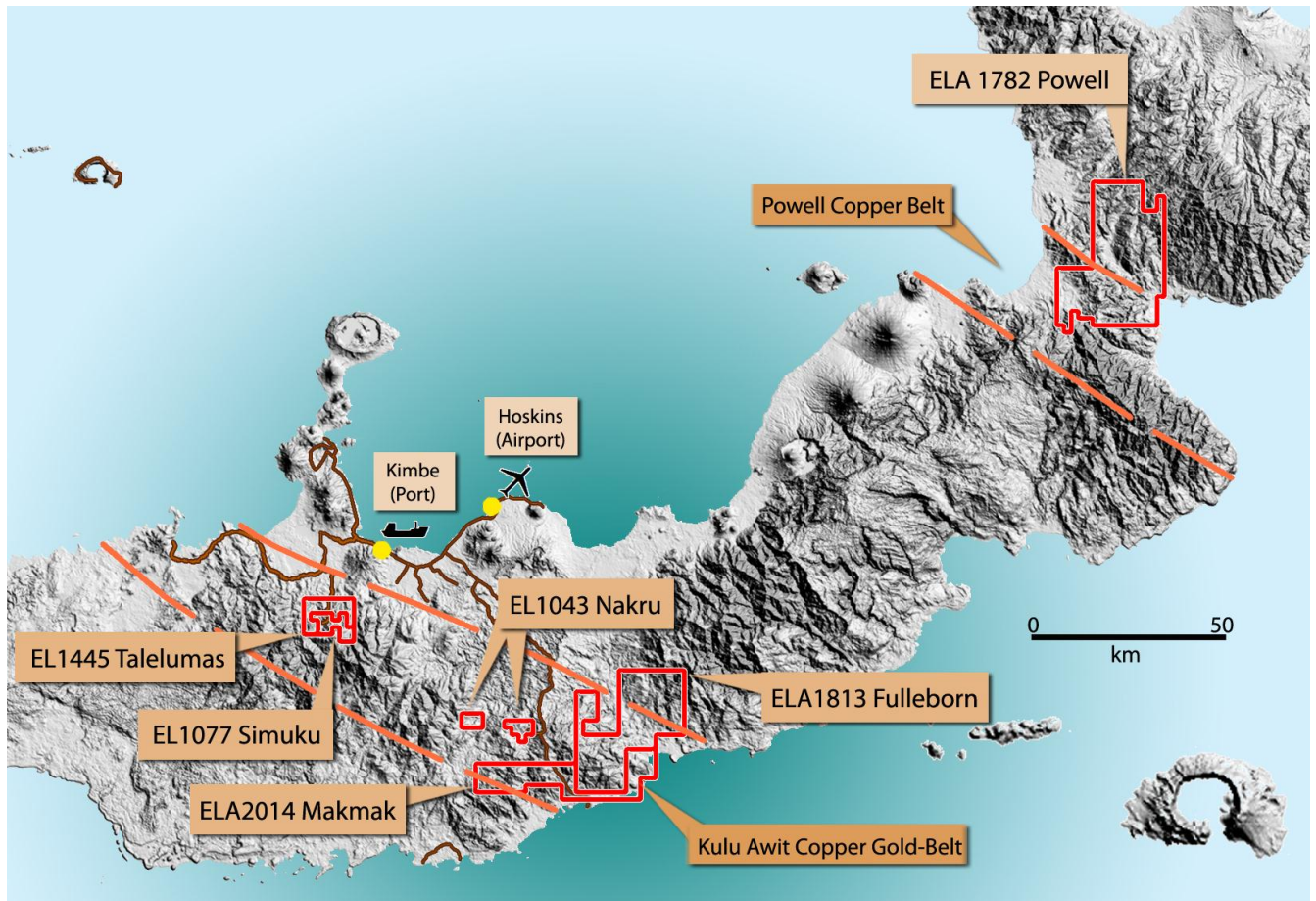


Figure 3: Location of Coppermoly projects on New Britain Island, PNG

On behalf of the board,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Swiridiuk'.

Peter Swiridiuk
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Inferred Resources is based on information compiled by Peter Swiridiuk, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Peter Swiridiuk is a consultant to Coppermoly Ltd and is employed by Aimex Geophysics. Peter Swiridiuk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Peter Swiridiuk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Notes:

- All stated intersections are weighted assay averages ($[\text{Sum of each total interval} \times \text{grade}] / \text{Total length of intersection}$).
- Drillhole samples from drillholes were transported to the camp site then to the town of Kimbe where they were logged, orientated and sampled between 1m and 2m intervals from core split by saw. The split samples were then freighted to either Intertek in Lae (PNG) for sample preparation. Samples were dried to 106 degrees C and crushed to < 2 mm. Samples greater than 2kg were rifle split down to 1.5kg and pulverised to 75 microns. The final 300g sized pulp samples were then sent to Intertek laboratories in Jakarta for geochemical analysis. Intertek analysed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish. Other elements were assayed with ICPAES Finish. Copper values greater than 0.5% were re-assayed. Intertek laboratories have an ISO 17025 accreditation. Unused half core is stored in sheltered premises in the town of Kimbe.
- Quality control and quality assurance checks on sampling and assaying quality were satisfactory.
- BWNBDD (Barrick West New Britain Diamond Drillhole) Series Drill Core is PQ, HQ and NQ in size with core recovery predominantly greater than 93%.
- Co-ordinates are given in UTM Zone 56, AGD66 Datum.
- Mineralised intersections are quoted as down hole widths.
- Mineralisation at Simuku consists of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver.
- Copper equivalent values have been calculated as $(\text{Cu} + (7.6 \times \text{Mo}) + (7818 \times \text{Au}) + (101.3 \times \text{Ag}))$.
- 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 price.
- Copper Equivalent* is the contained copper, molybdenum, gold and silver 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.