



FACTSHEET

Coppermoly Limited (“COY”) will explore for, evaluate, develop and mine copper, molybdenum and gold projects in West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea (PNG).

The key projects include Simuku (EL 1077), Nakru (EL 1043) and Plesyumi (which is part of the Nakru tenement) with tenements totalling 95.67 km² in area.

Copper Quest will also hold the title of ELA 1445, Talelumas, a new tenement application that surrounds the Simuku Tenement.

Both tenements are located close to established infrastructure.

Corporate Objectives

- Immediately focus on exploration on the most prospective targets
- Develop at least one of the porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits to pre-feasibility stage within two years
- Achieve the maximum value from exploration expenditure
- Conduct operations at the highest technical standards
- Continue to maintain good relations with the customary traditional landowners in the project areas

Offer Statistics

	Minimum	Full Subscription	Maximum
Offer price per Share	25c	25c	25c
Shares available under Offer	32.0m	64.0m	80.0m
Capital raised	\$8.0m	\$16.0m	\$20.0m
Issued Shares at completion	82.0m	114.0m	130.0m
Market capitalisation	\$20.5m	\$28.5m	\$32.5m

Shareholders

	% Shares Min	% Shares Full Sub	% Shares Max
Shares on issue pre IPO (Founders/Vendors & Seed investors)*	61%	44%	38%
Public pursuant to Prospectus	39%	56%	62%
	100%	100%	100%

* Shares subject to escrow restrictions.

- In addition to the above, the Company will issue a maximum of 5,000,000 options to Novus Capital, VSA Capital and/or their nominees, exercisable at 25 cents and expire 30 April 2011.

Proposed Option Entitlement Issue

A non-renounceable option entitlement issue is proposed for shareholders 3 months after listing shares on ASX. The options will be issued on a 1:4 basis and will be exercisable at 30 cents and expire 30 April 2011. Issue price will be one cent (\$0.01) per option.

IPO Status

Offer opens 12 November 2007
LEAD BROKER – NOVUS CAPITAL
EUROPEAN BROKER – VSA CAPITAL LTD

Investment Highlights

- Advanced porphyry **copper-molybdenum-gold projects** in PNG with three key projects on the island of New Britain, namely Simuku, Nakru and Plesyumi
- The islands of New Guinea have a relative abundance of large copper-gold-molybdenum deposits including Ertsberg/Grassberg, OK Tedi, Freida River, Porgera, Yandera, Lihir and Panguna
- Exploration is at an advanced stage with numerous trench and drill intersections of significant grade copper and/ or gold
- Significant molybdenum mineralisation on the Simuku property with potential for high grade molybdenum deposits
- Numerous targets ready for drill testing
- Potential for a JORC compliant resource within two years
- Potential for large deposits – neither of COY’s properties has been extensively drill tested at depth – only two holes are deeper than 200m.
- A very large geological and mineral database is available for the Simuku and Nakru properties.
- Simuku and Nakru are both well located near the town of Kimbe and close to essential infrastructure including roads, an airfield and a deep water port.
- Previous exploration drill results include: **63m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.12g/t Au** and **77m at 0.49% Cu and 0.11g/t Au** at Simuku; and **94m at 0.43% Cu and 0.46g/t Au, 205m at 0.40% Cu and 74m at 0.78% Cu** at Nakru.
- Quality Board and management team highly experienced in exploration projects in PNG.

Board of Directors

Bob McNeil (Chairman) BSc (Hons), MSc, F AusLMM

Peter Swiridiuk (Managing Director) BSc (Hons), DipEd, MAIG

Douglas Hutchison (Chief Operating Officer) BSc (Hons), MSc, MAIG

Dal Brynelson (Non-Executive Director) Dip Urban Land Economics

Peter McNeil (Non-Executive Director) BSc, MSc

Balance Sheet

	Pre Prospectus Subsequent Events	Pro-forma Transactions*	Pro-forma
Cash	500,000	14,270,000	14,770,000
Tenements acquired by share issue	1,640,000	-	1,640,000
Total Assets	2,140,000	14,270,000	16,410,000
Payables	200,000	(200,000)	-
Total Liabilities	200,000	(200,000)	-
Net Assets	1,940,000	14,470,000	16,410,000
Contributed Equity	1,940,000	14,230,000	16,170,000
Reserve	-	240,000	240,000
Total Equity	1,940,000	14,470,000	16,410,000

* assuming full subscription of \$16 million achieved

Use of Funds

The proposed application of funds over two calendar years from the listing date is as follows:

	Min (\$'000)	Full Sub (\$'000)	Max Sub (\$'000)
Pre-Offer cash	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total raised in the Offer	8,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000
Total funds available	8,500,000	16,500,000	20,500,000
Exploration year 1 – Simuku	2,244,000	4,290,000	5,027,000
Exploration year 1 – Nakru	539,000	2,266,000	3,080,000
Exploration year 2 – Simuku	2,497,000	4,840,000	6,314,000
Exploration year 2 – Nakru	872,300	2,046,000	2,750,000
New project generation & acquisition	81,000	190,000	221,000
Expenses of the Offer	1,040,000	1,530,000	1,770,000
Admin & compliance costs – Years 1 & 2	1,226,700	1,338,000	1,338,000
TOTAL	8,500,000	16,500,000	20,500,000

TENEMENTS

The Simuku and Nakru tenements total 95.67 km² in area and are located in West New Britain Province, PNG. The tenements enclose three separate, large, porphyry systems on which extensive bulldozer trenching and/or drill testing has been completed. A considerable amount has been spent to-date on the properties by earlier tenement holders. Both tenements are considered by the directors to be highly prospective for copper, molybdenum and gold deposits.

The Company intends to apply initial funds raised to develop at least one of the porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits to pre-feasibility stage within two years. Additional funds will be required to complete pre-feasibility and full feasibility studies.

The Company's tenements are being acquired through COY's subsidiary, Copper Quest PNG Limited (Copper Quest) from Canadian-listed New Guinea Gold Corporation (NGG Canada). NGG Canada is listed on the TSX-V and has been exploring for gold and copper in PNG since 1996. Tenement details are set out at **Table 1**.

Papua New Guinea

PNG is located on a major tectonic boundary between the Pacific and Australian crustal plates. The country is a heavily mineralized region with a relative abundance of large copper-gold and gold deposits, including Ok Tedi, Porgera, Frieda, Yandera, Lihir and Panguna (**Figure 1**), yet it remains comparatively underexplored. Currently there are five major operating mines in PNG and several new projects at the feasibility stage or development stage. Intensive exploration activities are underway in several areas of PNG and significant new areas of mineralisation have recently been announced.

PNG's long history of mining and exploration, commencing with development of the famous Wau-Bulolo Goldfield in the 1930's, has resulted in a very extensive geological database, the development of a significant mining services sector, and a substantial pool of highly experienced, English-speaking, mining professionals.

Database

Coppermoly's parent company, NGG Canada, has assembled a very large digital and hard copy database for the Simuku and Nakru projects. The database has been compiled over a long period from open file company reports and government

survey reports, but also includes a large amount of data not in the public domain acquired by Bob McNeil from Esso (PNG) when Esso ceased working in PNG. The database will be made available to Coppermoly by NGG Canada.

Project Overview

The Company is acquiring two tenements that enclose three large porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold systems on which extensive bulldozer trenching and/or drill testing has already been completed.

Access to the project areas is relatively good compared with many other prospective areas in PNG. The properties are at elevations of 200m to 800m and are well located near available roads, tracks, towns and port infrastructure (**Figure 2**). Access to both areas is possible by road and 4WD track from the town of Kimbe to within 3 to 4 km of the prospects, and then by bulldozer tracks that can readily be upgraded to 4WD standard. Kimbe has a deep water port, a daily air service

and provides an excellent nearby base for logistic support. Coppermoly's project areas are currently uninhabited and the Company's exploration activities will not impinge directly on indigenous communities.

Simuku [EL 1077 and ELA 1445 – Talelumas]

Simuku is a large porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold system, which is one of three mineralised centres associated with the nearby Kulu Batholith. Mineralisation and/or geochemical anomalies are known over an area of roughly 60 km². Simuku forms only part of this very large mineralised area, much of which remains unexplored in detail (**Figure 3**).

Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Targets:

More than 2.3km of bulldozer/excavator trenching and 14 drill holes has defined porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralisation over an area of at least 4.5km by 2.2km, closely related to altered quartz porphyry and quartz diorite/monzonite intrusions in altered andesitic volcanics. The ore mineral

Table 1: Coppermoly Property Information

Property	Title	Area Sub-blocks	Grant Date	Renewal Date	Status	Owner	Interest
Simuku	EL 1077 Simuku	14	29/11/93	28/11/2007	Renewal application is currently pending	Copper Quest*	90%
Talelumas	ELA 1445 Talelumas	22	N/A	N/A	Applied for on 11/09/2006	Copper Quest*	100%
Mt Nakru	EL 1043	14	8/12/92	7/12/2006	Renewal application currently pending	Copper Quest*	100%

* Note, Copper Quest has agreed to acquire these tenements, but at the date of the Prospectus NGG PNG is the registered holder of these tenements.

Figure 1: Papua New Guinea showing principal mineral deposits

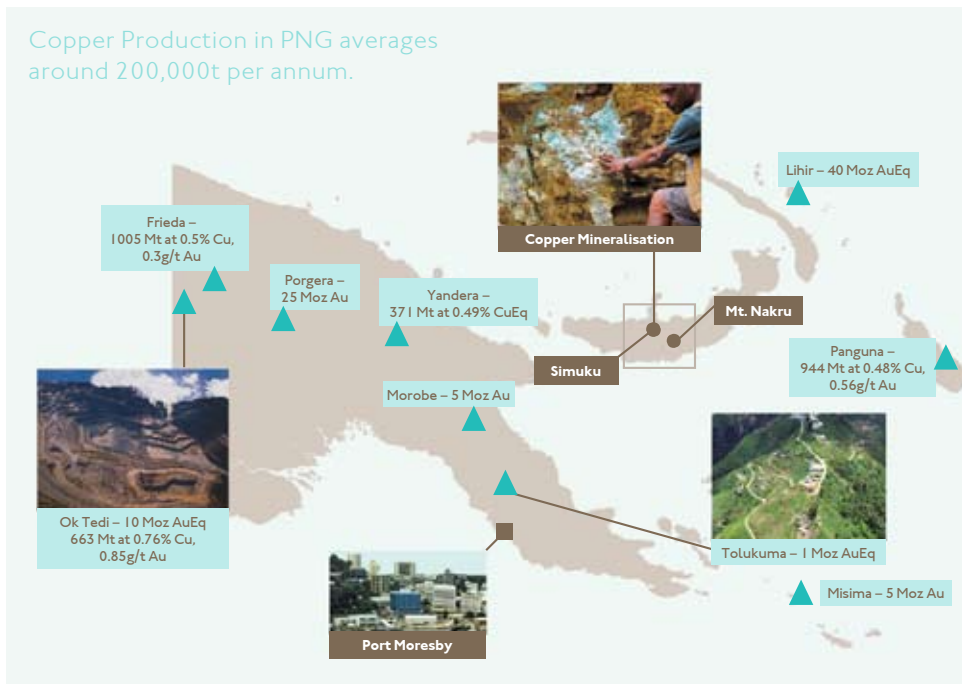


Figure 2: Project locations on New Britain Island

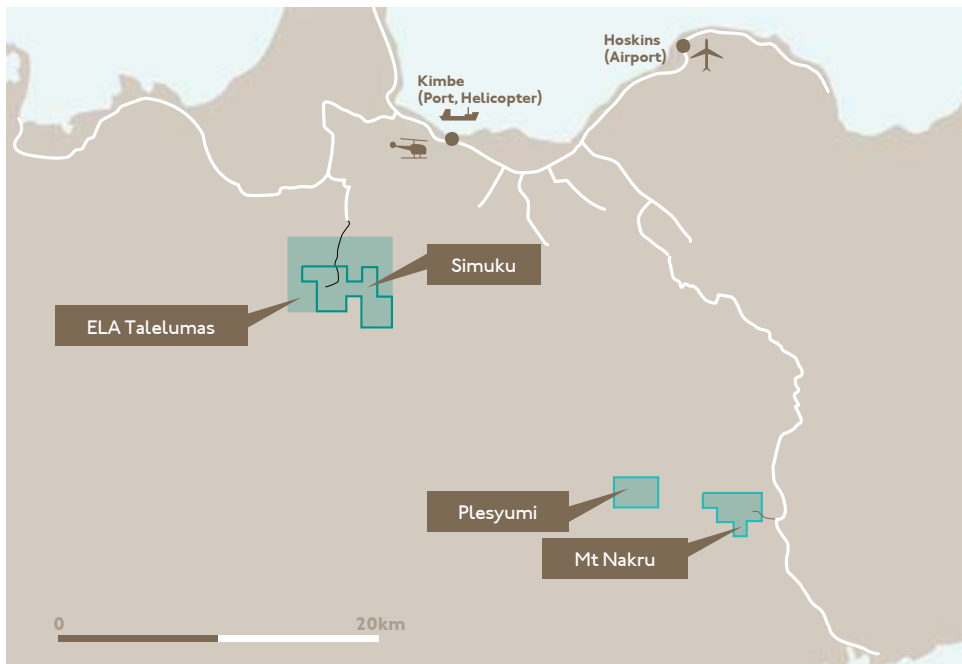
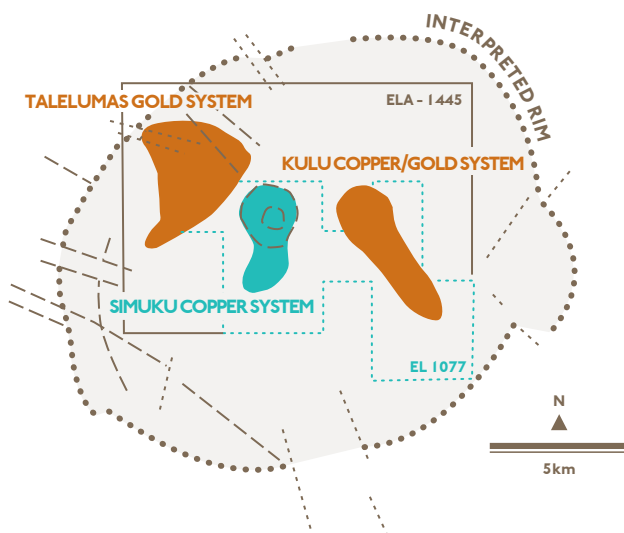


Figure 3: Simuku Structural Setting and Geochemical Zones



suite includes chalcopryrite, bornite, chalcocite and molybdenite. Trenching and drilling has defined a large, 3500m by 650m anomalous copper envelope (> 1000ppm Cu) enclosing an inner anomalous molybdenum envelope (> 100ppm Mo) that coincide with a northeast trending structural zone.

A combination of geological, geochemical and geophysical data indicate that the mineralised system may be much larger and a number of untested targets lie **outside** the currently defined envelopes. In addition, only one of the 14 holes drilled at Simuku is deeper than 200m, so that the system remains largely untested at depth.

The best trench and drill intersections include **63m at 0.47% Cu, including 18m at 0.74% Cu; 48m at 0.50% Cu and 0.16g/t Au; approximately 70m at 0.4% Cu, including approximately 15m at 0.63% Cu (trenching); 41m at 0.64% Cu; 63m at 0.52% Cu and 0.12g/t Au; 77m at 0.49% Cu and 0.11g/t Au; and 276m at 0.33% Cu (drilling)**. Initial resource drilling will target the northern end of the > 1000 ppm copper envelope where the best historical drilling results were obtained.

Highgrade Molybdenum Targets

Bulldozer trenching has exposed a 78m interval (sample width) of **0.13% Mo**, including **15m at 0.25% Mo**, at the Horseshoe Molybdenum Target. Initial drill testing with two shallow holes intersected high grade, breccia-hosted molybdenum mineralisation with significant associated copper grades. Drill intersections include **19m at 0.32% Mo, including 7m at 0.61% Mo, and 26m at 0.36% Cu, including 6m at 0.51% Cu**. These molybdenum grades compare very favourably with high grade molybdenum deposits elsewhere. For example, the large Henderson Mine in Colorado, USA, produced 160Mt at 0.24% Mo and the Boss Mountain deposit in Canada produced 7.5Mt at 0.20% Mo. There is good potential for discovering high grade molybdenum deposits at Simuku.

Nakru [EL 1043]

The Mt Nakru project area within EL 1043 encloses two large porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum systems located at Mt Nakru and at Plesyumi some 15km to the west. These systems lie within a larger cluster of mineralised centres and geochemical anomalies covering an area of about 20km by 7km.

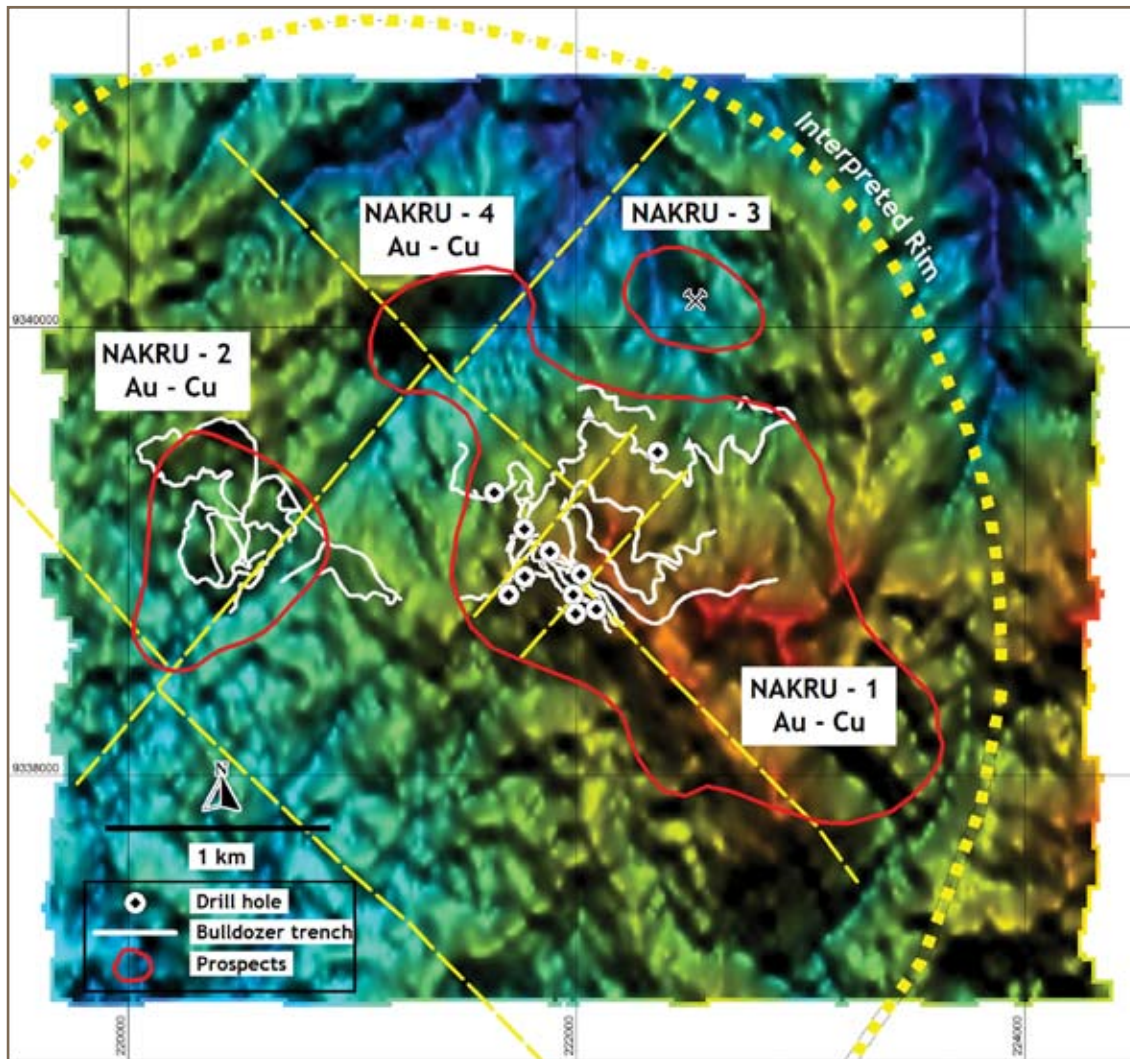
Mt Nakru Prospects

At Mt Nakru significant copper and gold mineralisation, along with highly anomalous silver, molybdenum and zinc values, has been found over an area of at least 10 km² within a large, hydrothermally altered intrusive-extrusive complex, which occupies an area of at least 40 km². The best assay results to-date include **37.0g/t Au, 19.9% Cu, 498g/t Ag, 260ppm Mo, and 22% Zn** in surface grab samples, and **0.29% Mo** in a near-surface drill sample. Four copper-gold prospects, named Nakru 1 to Nakru 4, have been discovered to-date (Figure 4).

Only Nakru 1 Prospect has been explored in detail and drill tested. More than 10km of bulldozer trenching and 12 diamond drill holes have been completed. The best drill intersections include **94m at 0.43% Cu, 0.46g/t Au (from 91m); and 205m at 0.4% Cu (from surface), including 74m at 0.78% Cu (from 93m)**. The highest copper grades occur at depths below about 60 metres indicating the main copper system may lie below the level currently tested by drilling.

Nakru 1 Prospect may be much larger than presently known (Figure 4). The porphyry system is poorly exposed due to an extensive covering blanket of gold-mineralised breccia and younger volcanic ash, and a large, buried intrusive complex

Figure 4: Mt Nakru prospects showing potential size of targets



extending more than 2km to the southeast has been interpreted from aeromagnetic data. The total target size may be 3km by 1km. In addition, only one of the 12 holes drilled at Nakru 1 is deeper than 200m. Virtually no deep drill testing of the system has been undertaken.

Trench intersections in the upper breccia blanket expose significant gold mineralisation, including **55m at 4.7g/t Au, 51m at 2.2g/t Au and 245m at 0.8g/t Au**. Individual breccia clasts carry up to **37.0g/t Au**.

At Nakru 2 Prospect, bulldozer trenching has exposed significant copper mineralised intervals

and local very high copper grades, including **25m at 1.43% Cu; 25m at 1.06g/t Au; 4m at 6.6% Cu; and up to 19.9% Cu** in grab samples. No drill testing has been undertaken at Nakru 2, 3 and 4 prospects, and only limited surface sampling and mapping has been undertaken at Nakru 3 and Nakru 4.

Plesyumi Prospect

Plesyumi (meaning "Our Place" in Pidgin English) was discovered in 1968 and extensively explored up to the early 1970's but virtually no work has been undertaken since. A total of 3,157m of historical drilling in 21 holes has been completed. The best

drill intersection was **44m at 0.85% Cu** and other intersections include **33m at 0.42% Cu, 110m at 0.31% Cu and 153m at 0.20% Cu**.

The mineralisation occurs in a 1.4km by 4.0km elongate zone, trending northeast, associated with quartz-magnetite veining in locally potassic altered quartz diorite and biotite syenite intrusions. At least four centres of mineralisation have been identified not all of which have been tested by the historical drilling. Coppermoly intends to first complete a thorough review of the large historical database before planning a work program.

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