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Frankfurt: **NG8.FSE**
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19 January 2009

PRESS RELEASE

COPPERMOLY LTD

DRILLING AND GEOPHYSICS AT NAKRU INDICATES LARGE BODY OF SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Coppermoly Ltd, an Australian Securities Exchange listed company, which is approximately 49% owned by New Guinea Gold Corporation issued the following press release entitled *“Drilling and Geophysics at Nakru Indicates Large Body of Sulphide Mineralisation”*. Bob McNeil, Chairman and CEO of New Guinea Gold is also a Director of Coppermoly Ltd. We believe these results are material and relevant to New Guinea Gold in view of its large equity in that company. We will continue to advise material and relevant results as they are issued by Coppermoly Ltd.

The information in this release was prepared under the direction of Robert D. McNeil a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a “qualified person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Mr McNeil has read and approves the information contained herein.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

“R.D.McNeil”
CEO/Chairman

Kc/rdm003.09

The Release by Coppermoly Ltd is as follows:

20th January 2009

ASX Code: COY

DRILLING AND GEOPHYSICS AT NAKRU INDICATES LARGE BODY OF SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Drilling and geophysical survey results at Narku-1 (refer to Figure 1) indicate the presence of large bodies of sulphide related copper mineralisation.

Peter Swiridiuk, Managing Director commented “We look forward to completing a number of deep drillholes to further evaluate these impressive sulphide related geophysical targets. Volcanic tephra cover has historically hampered efforts to define a distinct target for copper and gold mineralisation at depth. We now have the elusive targets which further enhance the value of the project which is only a four hour drive from a functioning deep water port in the capital of Kimbe”.

Results from the recently completed drillhole at NAK017 intersected 28.4 metres at 1.1% copper in up to 2% chalcopryite sulphides from 30m vertical depth. Copper sulphide intersections continued to the end of the hole where 6.3 metres of 0.45% copper was encountered in breccia. These copper intersections (refer to Table 1) directly relate to a strong geophysical anomaly (refer to Figure 2).

All of the historical drillholes including NAK001, 002, 003 and 006 which were drilled into the same geophysical anomaly “Nakru IP Anomaly 2” (refer to Figure 3) intersected significant copper and gold (refer to Table 2). NAK003 intersected 14.4m at 2.2 g/t gold and 0.4% copper from 114.5m depth. NAK001 intersected 5.8 metres at 1.9 g/t gold from surface and 7.6 metres at 1.1% copper from 73.8 metres depth.

Copper intersections were related to chalcocite (Cu_2S) and chalcopryite (CuFeS_2) within volcanic and breccia units.

A more intense and much larger geophysical anomaly “Nakru IP Anomaly 1” extends to over 300m depth and is, to-date, totally un-tested by any drilling. This 500 metre by 300 metre anomaly represents an excellent larger and more intense target for drilling and the potential for the intersection of significant grades of mineralisation. Both geophysical anomalies are coincident in part with topographic expressions indicating they may be related with an intrusive diatreme breccia/porphyry mineralised system.

Surface trenching and drilling have also indicated near surface gold mineralisation which includes 11 metres at 2.84 g/t gold in drillhole NAK014. Surface soil sampling and trenching has defined gold mineralisation over a 700 metre diameter area. Gold mineralisation in trenches above the geophysical anomaly may be structurally related.

From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
1	8	8	0.26	0.09
11	23	12	0.28	0.08
25.7	89.6	63.9	0.34	0.5
Including				
61.2	89.6	28.4	0.27	1.10
96	101	5	1.12	2.1
106	117	11	0.33	0.62
120.7	139	18.3	0.72	0.64
143.4	156	12.6	< 0.1	0.50
174.6	190	15.4	< 0.1	0.36
232	238.2	6.2	< 0.1	0.65
250	257	7	< 0.1	0.58
265	281	6.3	< 0.1	0.45

Table 1: Drillhole NAK017 Assay Results

From (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
NAK001	0	5.8	5.8	1.9	(<0.1)
(hole depth=123.05m)	46	63.1	17.1	(<0.1)	0.5
	73.8	81.4	7.6	(<0.1)	1.1
NAK002	0	21.2	21.2	0.59	(<0.1)
(hole depth=88.65m)	25.7	38	12.3	0.14	(<0.1)
NAK003	0	43.55	43.55	0.37	(<0.1)
(hole depth=184.85m)	85	171.15	86.15	0.5	0.46
	including				
	114.5	128.9	14.4	2.2	0.40
NAK006 (Q74D6)	0	18	18	0.18	(<0.1)
(hole depth=205m)	57	73	16	0.14	0.75
	76	88	12	(<0.1)	0.27
	92	116	24	(<0.1)	0.82
	127	167	40	(<0.1)	0.95
	171	197	26	(<0.1)	0.28

Table 2: Historical Drillhole Results (cut-off 0.1 g/t gold or 0.2% copper)

The Nakru Project is located on the island of New Britain in Papua New Guinea. It is approximately a four hour drive south-east of the capital of Kimbe, which has a functioning deep water port.

Nakru-1 is the most advanced of four prospects with the potential to host a large copper-gold mineralised system. Two styles of mineralisation are recognised:

- Breccia-hosted gold+/-copper+/-molybdenum mineralisation in an upper near-surface breccia unit of diatreme or hydrothermal origin. The breccia contains veins of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite, opaline silica and dog-tooth quartz.
- 'Porphyry-breccia' style copper+/-gold mineralisation in the underlying volcanic intrusive complex.

On behalf of the board,

Peter Swiridiuk
MANAGING DIRECTOR

kc/ps002.09

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Swiridiuk, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Peter Swiridiuk is employed by Coppermoly Ltd.

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.

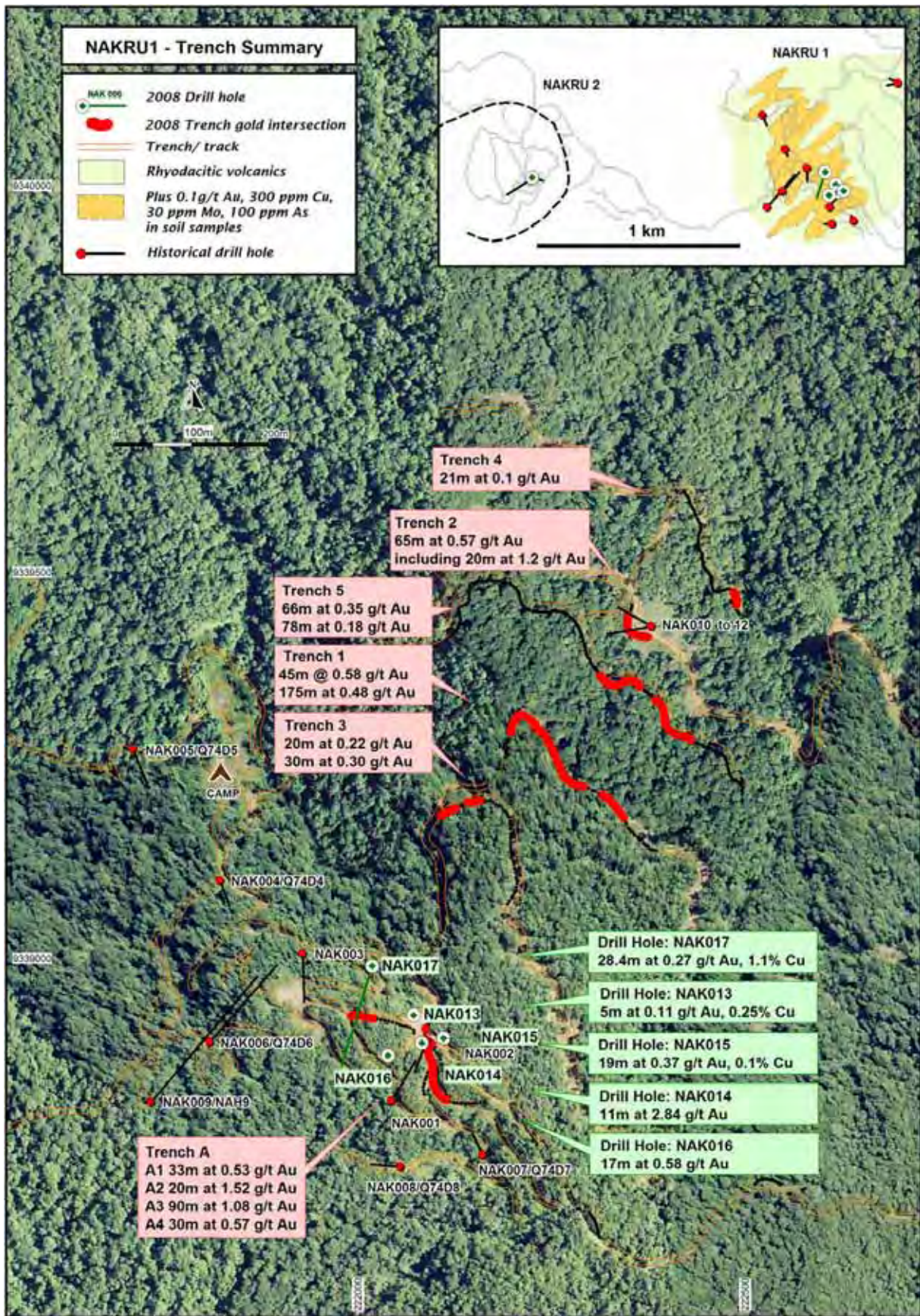


FIGURE 1

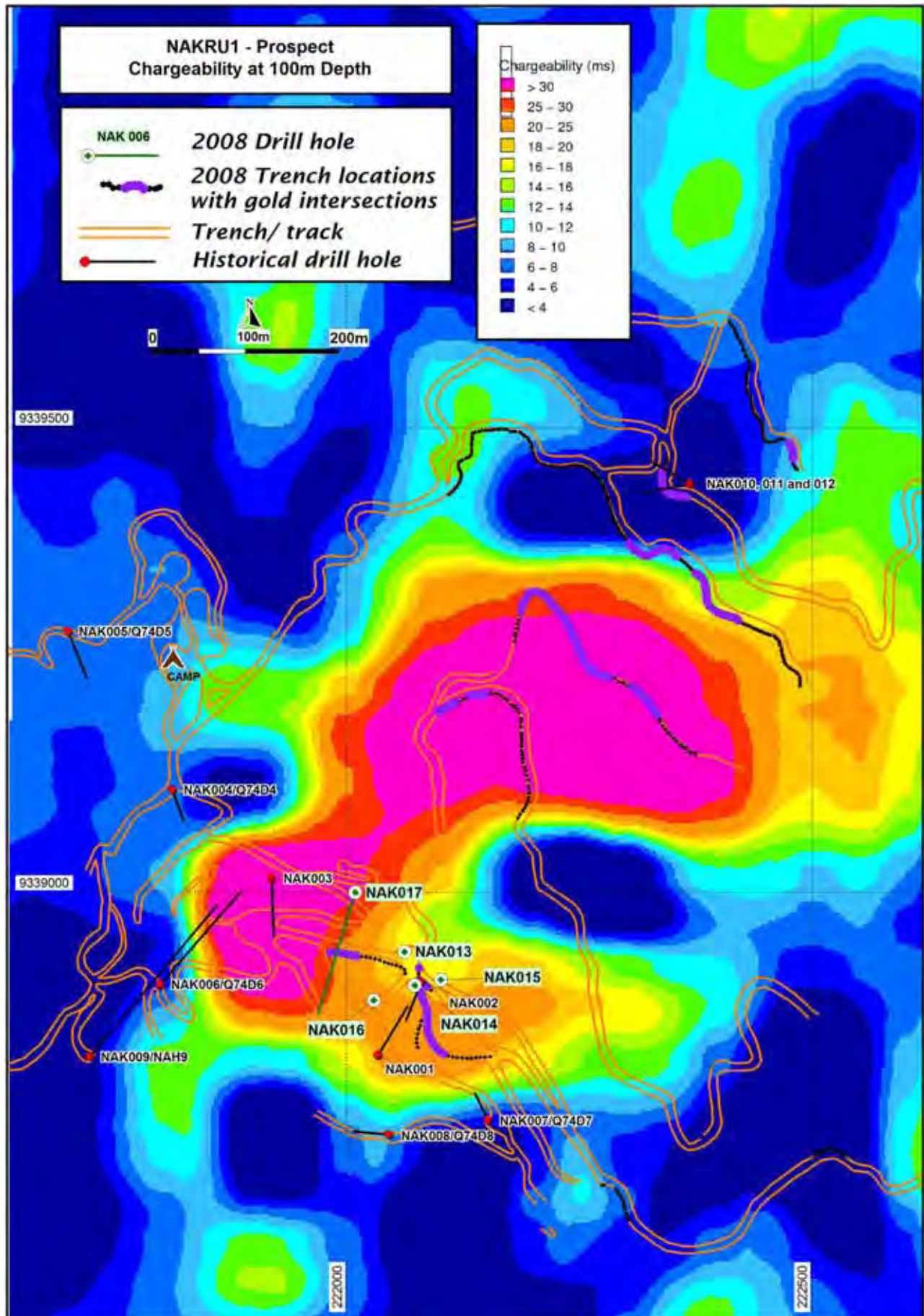


FIGURE 2

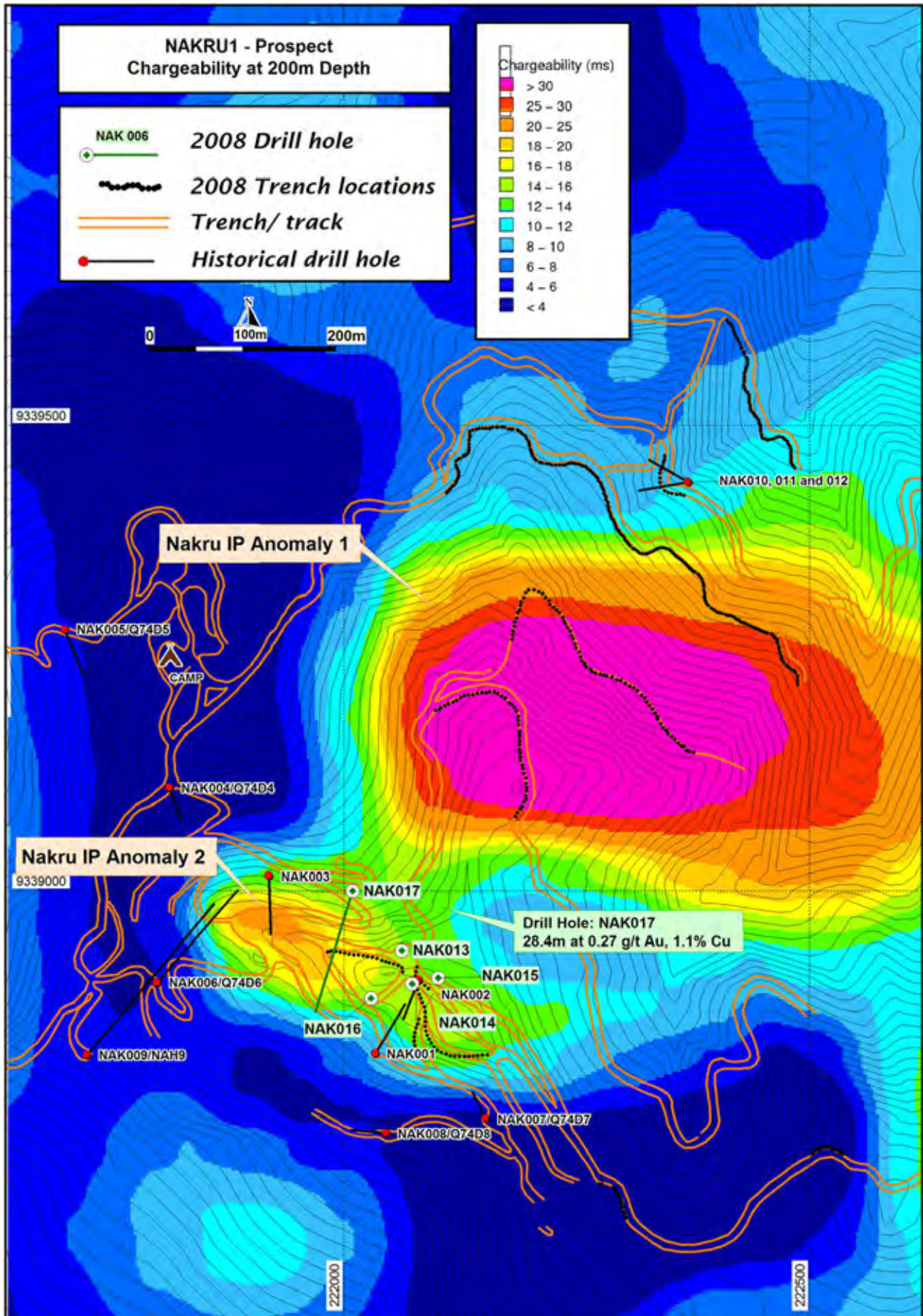


FIGURE 3