COPPER MOUNTAIN ANNOUNCES NEW INGERBELLE MINERAL RESOURCE

Vancouver, British Columbia – September 21, 2018 – Copper Mountain Mining Corporation (TSX: CMMC | ASX:C6C) (the "Company" or "Copper Mountain") is pleased to announce that following the completion of its Phase 2 drilling program, the Company has updated the Mineral Resource for its New Ingerbelle property. Results of resource estimation based on the Phase 2 drilling program have exceeded the Company's goal set for Phase 3. The drilling program has successfully expanded the resource area and converted a significant part of the previously Inferred Mineral Resource to the Indicated and Measured categories. The New Ingerbelle deposit is located approximately one kilometre from the Company's flagship operation, the Copper Mountain Mine (See Appendix A for New Ingerbelle location map).

Highlights from New Ingerbelle Mineral Resource are:

- More than one billion pounds of copper and one million ounces of gold in Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource at a 0.12% copper cut-off grade
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 151 million tonnes grading 0.29% copper and 0.18 g/t gold at a 0.16% copper cut-off grade
- Inferred Mineral Resource of 69 million tonnes grading 0.27% copper and 0.16 g/t gold for contained metal of 405 million pounds of copper and 0.36 million ounces of gold at a 0.16% cut-off copper grade.

Gil Clausen, Copper Mountain's President and CEO stated, "Given the size and quality of the Mineral Resource, we believe New Ingerbelle has the potential to be a significant contributor of value to the Company. With New Ingerbelle's Mineral Resource exceeding our target, our next step now will be to move New Ingerbelle into the evaluation phase. The evaluation phase will include a mine plan and economic analysis to move the Mineral Resource to the Mineral Reserve category. Given New Ingerbelle's favourable grade and proximity to our Copper Mountain operation, it has the real potential for growth and flexibility for our near-term production plans. Further, it is just one of several high-quality growth projects we have in our portfolio."

A summary of New Ingerbelle's Mineral Resource estimate is provided below. The new resource estimate is based on approximately 38,000 metres of historical drill data which is below current topography and 15,000 metres of new drilling, which includes drill and assay information up to September 17, 2018.

Cu% cut-off grade	Tonnes ('000s)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (M lbs)	Gold (M oz)
Measured Resource						
0.20%	33,987	0.34	0.68	0.21	256.6	0.234
0.16%	**43,251**	**0.31**	**0.61**	**0.19**	**293.2**	**0.268**
0.12%	54,396	0.27	0.55	0.17	327.6	0.300
Indicated Resource						
0.20%	79,928	0.31	0.61	0.19	551.0	0.501
0.16%	**108,027**	**0.28**	**0.55**	**0.18**	**662.2**	**0.604**

0.12%	141,251	0.25	0.48	0.15	764.3	0.699
Total Measured & Indicated Resource						
0.20%	113,912	0.32	0.63	0.20	807.6	0.735
0.16%	**151,278**	**0.29**	**0.57**	**0.18**	**955.4**	**0.872**
0.12%	195,648	0.25	0.50	0.16	1,092.0	1.001
Inferred Resource						
0.20%	47,608	0.30	0.55	0.19	319.8	0.283
0.16%	**69,035**	**0.27**	**0.49**	**0.16**	**404.5**	**0.361**
0.12%	93,459	0.23	0.43	0.14	480.1	0.428

The mineral resource has been contained within a US$3.50 per pound whittle pit shell. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. Numbers may not add due to rounding, contained metal calculated at 3 significant figures.

The Mineral Resource includes drilling from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs Copper Mountain started in 2017 and completed in September 2018. The Company's original goal for its 3-Phase program was to define sufficient resources in order to complete an initial mine plan and economic analysis. However, as it has already exceeded this goal in its Phase 2 program, Copper Mountain now plans to move New Ingerbelle into the evaluation phase, where the Company will complete an initial mine plan and economic analysis to upgrade the Mineral Resource to the Mineral Reserve category. Following the evaluation phase, the Company will assess the potential to further expand the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource in a follow-up Phase 3 program.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The Mineral Resource estimate was completed by company employees under the guidance and supervision of Peter Holbek, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The resource estimate was prepared in conformity with CIM Best Practices guidelines. The estimate was prepared using Gemcom software, a three-dimensional block model (15m cubic blocks) where grades were interpolated into blocks from 7.5m drill hole composite grades by ordinary kriging. Classification of resources is based on the size of the interpolation search ellipse and number of composites and drill holes informing the interpolated blocks. Mineral resources are constrained by a Whittle pit shell generated at a US$3.50 copper price with current mine-site operating costs and metal recoveries.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Peter Holbek, B.SC (Hons), M.Sc. P. Geo. Mr. Holbek is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Holbek does consent to the inclusion in this news release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Peter Holbek is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this release.

About Copper Mountain Mining Corporation

Copper Mountain's flagship asset is the 75% owned Copper Mountain mine located in southern British Columbia near the town of Princeton. The Copper Mountain mine produces about 90 million pounds of copper equivalent per year with a large resource that remains open laterally and at depth. Copper Mountain also has the permitted, development stage Eva Copper Project in Queensland, Australia and an extensive 379,000 hectare highly prospective land package in the Mount Isa area. Copper Mountain trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "CMMC" and Australian Stock Exchange under the symbol "C6C".

Additional information is available on the Company's web page at www.CuMtn.com.

On behalf of the Board of

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORPORATION

"Gil Clausen"

Gil Clausen, P.Eng.
Chief Executive Officer

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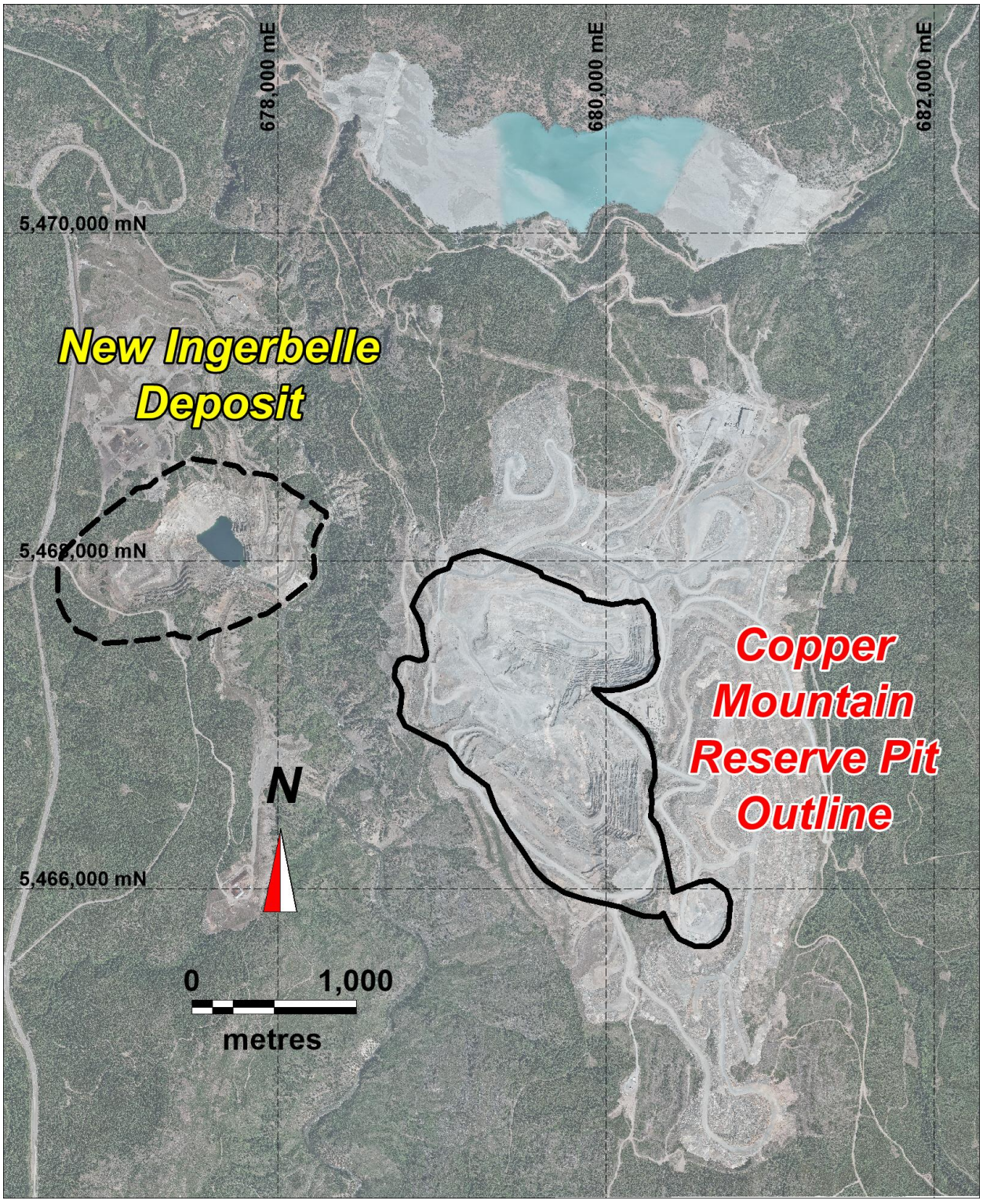
APPENDIX A: NEW INGERBELLE LOCATION



Appendix A - JORC Code Table 1

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Explanation	
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Results reported are obtained from ½ diamond drill core, split with diamond blade saws. Where mineralization distribution within the core could cause bias, the core is marked with a cut-line to ensure representative sampling. Samples are usually 3m in length and placed in plastic bags, sealed and transported to the mine site laboratory by exploration staff.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling, which runs 24/7, uses NQ2 diameter rods and bits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Drill core is measured against blocks placed by drillers at the end of every run. Core recovery is generally 100% except within overburden areas and fault zones.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All core is geotechnically and geologically logged (lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure and veining). Most assay samples are 3m in length but may be shorter under certain circumstances. Sample tags are stapled into the boxes where samples are to be taken and the core is photographed.

Criteria	Explanation	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Core is split with a diamond saw and one half of the core is placed in a labelled sample bag with the associated assay tag. Sample collection methods are appropriate for the deposit type.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples are sorted, weighed, dried and crushed prior to pulverizing to 75% passing -200mesh. Cu and Ag are analyzed by XRF and samples with >0.4% Cu are re-analyzed by Atomic Absorption. Sample pulps for all samples >0.1% Cu are delivered to a commercial lab for Au analysis by either fire assay or Aqua Regia digestion followed by AA analysis. Additionally, every tenth sample is analyzed by ICP-AES for a 41-element suite, which includes Cu and Ag providing checks on the mine-site laboratory, in addition to routine insertion of standards and blanks. All pulps and coarse-reject material are retained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager following receipt of the assay results and entry into project database. Twinning of holes is not used. Original assay certificates are issued electronically as PDF files and CSV files from the lab. The CSV data are loaded in to the project database. Results for check- sample analyses for Cu between the mine lab and commercial lab are compared but full QA/QC review of data is done on a periodic basis when sufficient volumes of data are available. There are no adjustments to assay data. The information is reviewed by Peter Holbek, B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. P. Geo. Mr. Holbek is a full time employee of the

Criteria	Explanation	
		Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill-hole collars are surveyed with differential GPS and down-hole surveys using a Reflex instrument are taken approximately every 30-80m depending on ground conditions and hole length. Co-ordinate system is UTM Nad83 Zone 10. Topography is by Lidar survey with 0.3m resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Spacing of drill holes is provided in the attached plan map. No new resource estimates are being made at this time.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Mineralization is both fracture controlled and disseminated. Fracture controlled mineralization is multi-directional but with a strong vertical component and therefore angled drilling is used to provide unbiased samples.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by the VP Exploration. Following core sawing, samples are transported to the mine's analytical laboratory by members of the exploration team. All pulps and coarse-reject material are retained. Check samples and pulps for commercial gold analysis are transported by the VP Exploration from the mine site to the commercial laboratory in Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are the same as used on site for many years and have been subject of to numerous audits during feasibility and financing stages.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Company's land position is comprised of a combination of crown grants, mineral claims, mining leases and fee-simple lots all of which are owned by Copper Mountain Mine (BC) Ltd, which is a subsidiary of Copper Mountain Mining Corporation. The crown grants, mineral claims, and mineral licenses are in good standing and are included in the company's mining permit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*See National Instrument 43-101 report filed on SEDAR for property history.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*See National Instrument 43-101 report filed on SEDAR for deposit type.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Information provided in Appendix C.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Reported Drill-hole intercepts are length-weighted averages of uncut assays, based on a 0.2% Cu Equivalent cut-off grade with a minimum intercept length of 15m. CuEq is calculated based on metal prices of $2.75/lb Cu, $1250/oz Au and $16/oz Ag with equal recoveries assumed for all metals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	New Ingerbelle is a bulk tonnage Cu-Au deposit, where drill-hole assays will be composited and used to interpolate grades into the block model which forms the basis of determining the economics of mining. Drill holes are designed to collect data where it is needed to inform block grades. The length and grades of the significant drill-hole intercepts reflect the

		amount and grades that will be used in the interpolation process likely to result in ore grade blocks . As such, "true width" is not an appropriate concept in this situation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams have been included in the news release. Drill collar locations are shown in table in appendix c.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of results is comprehensive for this stage of exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no further material information for this stage of exploration. Additional background information on the project is publicly available on the Company's website and in reports filed on SEDAR.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration results reported are for the first seven drill holes of the phase 2 drill program. The program entails a total of ~10,000 meters of diamond drilling in 25 to 30 holes.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	• Historical data was used to re-estimate resources within the mined out area, as the results of this re-estimation very closely match production (well within 3% for both tonnage and grade) thereby providing confidence in both the historical database and estimation method.
Site visits	• The Competent Person has worked that the site for more than 14 years, and has undertaken numerous resource estimations and studies within the mine site.
Geological interpretation	• Mineralization at the New Ingerbelle deposit is structurally controlled (see below) and grades are generally independent of rock type and alteration type or intensity (although alteration almost always accompanies the mineralized area. • Data used in the resource estimate is taken from drill hole assays from approximately 38,000m of drilling carried out by Newmont Mining Corp and Princeton Mining Corp. between 1968 and 1996 as well as 15,000m of diamond drilling by Copper Mountain Mining. Initial drilling by Copper Mountain was used to verify the historical data. • Interpretation of mineralization trends and structural controls was provided by historical blast holes which were drilled on 6 to 8m centres within the mined area. Therefore continuity of mineralization and grade ranges are well understood.
Dimensions	• Mineralization occurs over an east-west strike length of 1,200m, and is approximately 500m wide in a north-south orientation and has a vertical dimension of more than 400m. Mineralization which is almost exclusively chalcopyrite, occurs as veinlets, fracture fill and disseminations. Mineralizatgion continuity is very strong in the vertical direction but is multidirectional in plan. Vein and fracture intersections form higher grade pipe-like zones within significant expanse of lower grade mineralization.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The estimation methodology is the same as used and continuously modified at the mine-site over the last 10 years. Estimation methodology was used to estimate historical resources within the mined out area and the resultant grades and tonnages were a very close match to production records indicating that estimation methodology is appropriate. *anThe nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The estimation methodology was adapted from that used and refined over the last ten years of production at Copper Mtn. The methodology was used to estimate the mine-out Ingerbelle resource using historical data with results matching the tonnage and grade of production within 3%. Gold and copper are log-normally distributed

	and extreme values are rare; their effect is minimized by 7.5 composite lengths, and grade capping was not applied. Estimation was performed in GEMCOM software. Interpolation within the block model was by ordinary kriging using a spherical search, in plan with elongation in the vertical (maximum continuity) direction. Variography was carried out on historical blast hole data. • There are no deleterious elements within the Copper Mountain camp. Sulphur is currently being analysed on all samples for use in ARD studies. • Grade is interpolated into 15m cubic blocks from 7.5m drill hole composites. Search radii for Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories are 21m, 42m and 64m, respectively. The maximum and minimum number of informing composites are set that so that at least a minimum of 8 composites from at least 3 holes are required for the Measured category; a minimum of 5 and 3 composites from at least 2 holes are required for Indicated and Inferred categories, respectively. • Copper and gold are tightly correlated, sufficiently so, that regression values can be substituted for missing gold assays. • Mineralization, primarily chalcopyrite, occurs as veinlets, fracture fillings and disseminations within all rock types, except narrow post mineral dykes, within the deposit area. Higher grade areas are a function of fracture intersections and form pipe-like zones within a background of lower grade material. Mineralization is fault bounded with reasonably sharp contacts along the north and south contacts • The resource block model was compared to drill hole composites in plan and section to determine reasonable representation of data. Different interpolation methods were compared to one another with results reflecting the normal range of values expected between methods. The proportion of blocks in different grade ranges were compared to a summary of drill hole lengths at the same grade ranges to confirm that the interpolation reflected the actual data distribution for Measured and Indicated categories.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture is not deemed to have a significant effect on estimation.
Cut-off parameters	• Resources are reported at various copper only cut-off grades. Actual cut-off grades to be used during mining would depend upon both metal prices and various other factors/costs that are not presently known.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Truck and shovel open pit mining on 15m benches is assumed. Costs associated with haulage to the Copper Mountain concentrator were included in generation of the constraining Whittle pit shell.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Past production from the site indicates metallurgical amenability. The constraining pit shell was constructed using current mine recoveries which are lower than the historical recoveries achieved during mining of the Ingerbelle deposit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The constraining pit shell required to meet the definition for resource classifications was designed so that mining activities would not have impact on the adjacent river. No other environmental factors were considered.
Bulk density	• The average density for mineralization of 2.78 used at the mine site was used for this estimate. Although density measurements on drill core indicate a range of density from 2.72 to 3.1 primarily depending on sulphide and magnetite content, it is not feasible to model density due to significant variations over small distances. The use of average density has been demonstrated to provide sufficiently accurate resource estimates for mine planning. Overburden and broken rock (waste dumps) are assigned densities of 1.6 and 2, respectively.
Classification	• Resources have been classified in accordance with Canadian NI:43-101 and JORC definitions.
Audits or reviews	• There have been no external audits or reviews of the resource estimate at this stage.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Limitations of resource estimation primarily relate to how well the drill hole data actually represents the mineralization. Mine site reconciliation studies have been used to inform the appropriate drill spacing and/or search distances used in resource estimation. While such information provides a reasonable level of confidence in the global estimate it is understood that significant variations between the estimate and reality will occur locally.