

COPPER MOUNTAIN ANNOUNCES POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS AT NEW INGERBELLE (Revised)

The Company is reissuing the Company's news release of July 23, 2018 to reflect the removal of all references to copper equivalents to ensure JORC compliance as well the statement that it is the Company's target to add 150 million tonnes of resource prior to moving forward with a feasibility study. This statement was in no way an estimate of the potential resource of New Ingerbelle, but rather a statement of fact that the Company would not proceed with a feasibility study on New Ingerbelle before reaching the Company's threshold resource goal.

Vancouver, British Columbia – Aug 10, 2018 – Copper Mountain Mining Corporation (TSX: CMMC | ASX:C6C) (the "Company" or "Copper Mountain") at the request of the ASX the Company is re-announcing initial drill results from Phase 2 of its 3-Phase drilling program at the New Ingerbelle property nearby the present operations of Copper Mountain Mine (See Appendix A for New Ingerbelle location map).

Highlights include:

- Hole 18IG-06 returning **105 metres** of 0.71% Cu, 0.87 g/t Ag, 0.47 g/t Au, which includes:
 - **30 metres** of 1.53% Cu, 2.02 g/t Ag, 1.01 g/t Au, and,
 - **48 metres** of 0.58% Cu, 0.58 g/t Ag, 0.37 g/t Au)
- Hole 18IG-03 returning **63 metres** of 0.56% Cu, 0.91 g/t Ag, 0.51 g/t Au) and **117 metres** of 0.35% Cu, 0.49 g/t Ag, 0.22 g/t Au
- Hole 18IG-01 returning **165 metres** of 0.44% Cu, 0.60 g/t Ag, 0.29 Au g/t, which includes:
 - **93 metres** of 0.55% Cu, 0.74 g/t Ag, 0.38 g/t Au, and,
 - **48 metres** of 0.4% Cu, 0.52 g/t Ag, 0.24 g/t Au
- Hole 18IG-02 returning **60 metres** of 0.47% Cu, 0.98 g/t Ag, 0.33 g/t Au
- Hole 18IG-05 returning **48 metres** of 0.49% Cu, 1.05 g/t Ag, 0.33 g/t Au, which includes:
 - **21 metres** of 0.8% Cu, 1.73 g/t Ag, 0.56 g/t Au

Gil Clausen, Copper Mountain's President and CEO stated, "These early phase 2 drill results are very encouraging, and we believe demonstrate that New Ingerbelle will continue to grow in quality and size. We see New Ingerbelle as having transformative potential for our operations in B.C. providing further growth opportunity for the Company."

New Ingerbelle provides considerable upside as the Company has never reported any New Ingerbelle Mineral Reserves. Copper Mountain initiated a 3-Phase drilling program at the New Ingerbelle Mine last year with Phase 1. The Phase 1 program, which consisted of 22 drill holes, was successful in validating and confirming historical

data, thus allowing a revised Mineral Resource estimate using both historical and new drill data. The program also confirmed the significant gold mineralization at New Ingerbelle (see February 1, 2018 press release).

The objectives of this Phase 2 drilling program are to continue to expand the New Ingerbelle resource area and to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to the Measured and Indicated status. A total of 30 holes are planned. Complete drill results from this program followed by an updated Mineral Resource estimate is planned in Q3 2018.

The Company's objective under the 3-phase program at New Ingerbelle is to outline sufficient resources to form the basis of a Feasibility Study on the development potential of this historic producing mine.

Significant intercepts from the seven completed drill holes to date, are summarized in the table below. A drill hole location map for the Phase 2 program and associated cross sections can be found in Appendix B, while a detailed listing of drill holes being reported can be found in Appendix C.

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Azi</i>	<i>Dip</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>From (m)</i>	<i>To (m)</i>	<i>Interval (m)</i>	<i>Cu%</i>	<i>Ag g/t</i>	<i>Au g/t</i>
18IG-01	315	-48	312	33	63	30	0.33	0.45	0.31
				72	111	39	0.21	0.27	0.11
				120	141	21	0.17	0.28	0.12
				147	312	165	0.44	0.60	0.29
<i>Incl</i>				147	240	93	0.55	0.74	0.38
<i>Incl</i>				264	312	48	0.4	0.52	0.24
18IG-02	222	-45	180	0	60	60	0.47	0.98	0.33
				66	93	27	0.14	0.42	0.06
18IG-03	42	-57	348	33	96	63	0.56	0.91	0.51
				114	126	12	0.24	0.33	0.14
				198	231	33	0.11	0.21	0.06
				231	348	117	0.35	0.49	0.22
18IG-04	315	-54	273	84	207	123	0.35	0.57	0.25
18IG-05	315	-54	288	9.6	27	17.4	0.2	0.5	0.13
				27	42	15	0.11	0.29	0.04
				60	87	27	0.19	0.4	0.14
				120	138	18	0.11	0.3	0.07
				168	216	48	0.49	1.05	0.33
<i>Incl</i>				168	189	21	0.8	1.73	0.56

18IG-06	315	-58	303	48	120	72	0.2	0.35	0.11
				132	237	105	0.71	0.87	0.47
<i>Incl</i>				132	180	48	0.58	0.58	0.37
<i>Incl</i>				207	237	30	1.53	2.02	1.01
18IG-07	222	-45	290	12	68	56	0.22	0.46	0.12
				170	209	39	0.18	0.33	0.12
				248	281	33	0.35	0.67	0.28

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 Copper Mountain mine, located in southern British Columbia near the town of Princeton. The Company has a strategic alliance with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation who owns 25% of the mine. The Copper Mountain mine has a large resource of copper that remains open laterally and at depth. This significant exploration potential is being explored to maximize the property's full development potential. Copper Mountain's Cloncurry project in Queensland, Australia, includes the development-ready Eva Copper Project and an extensive exploration potential within the Company's 379,000 hectare highly prospective land package within the Mount Isa area.

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.



TSX: CMMC | ASX: C6C

CuMtn.com

Chief Executive Officer

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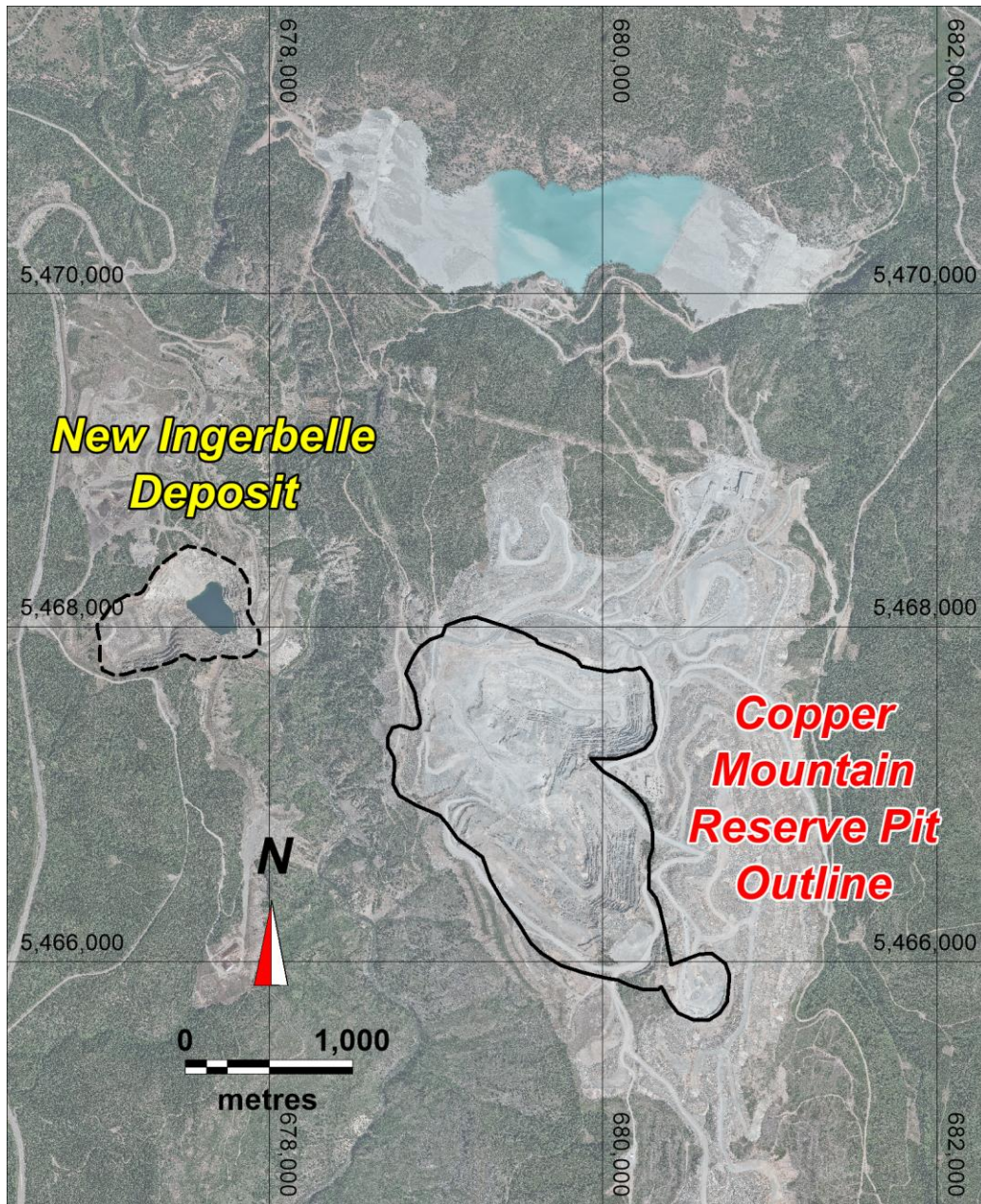
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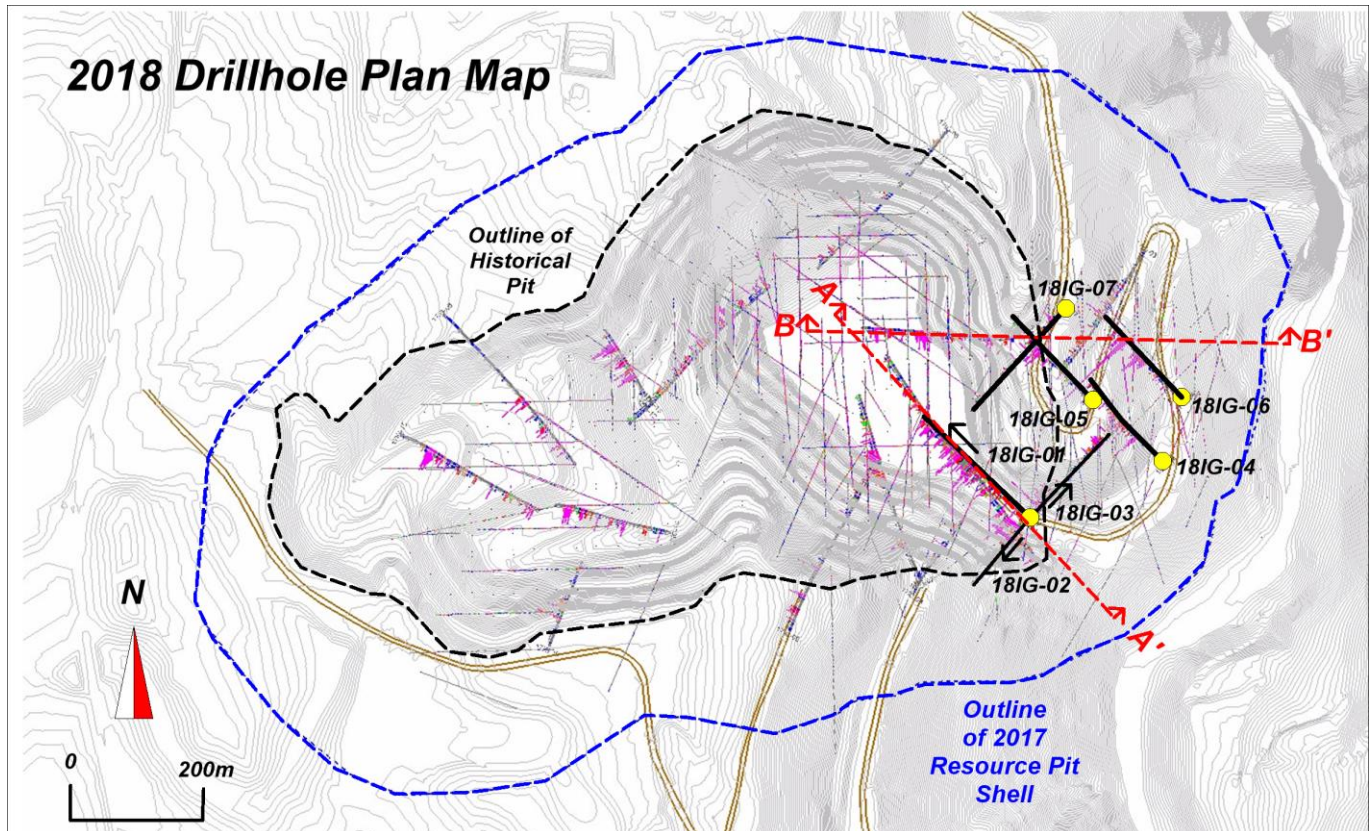
Note: This release contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements may differ materially from actual future events or results. Readers are referred to the documents, filed by the Company on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, specifically the most recent reports which identify important risk factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement.



APPENDIX A: NEW INGERBELLE LOCATION

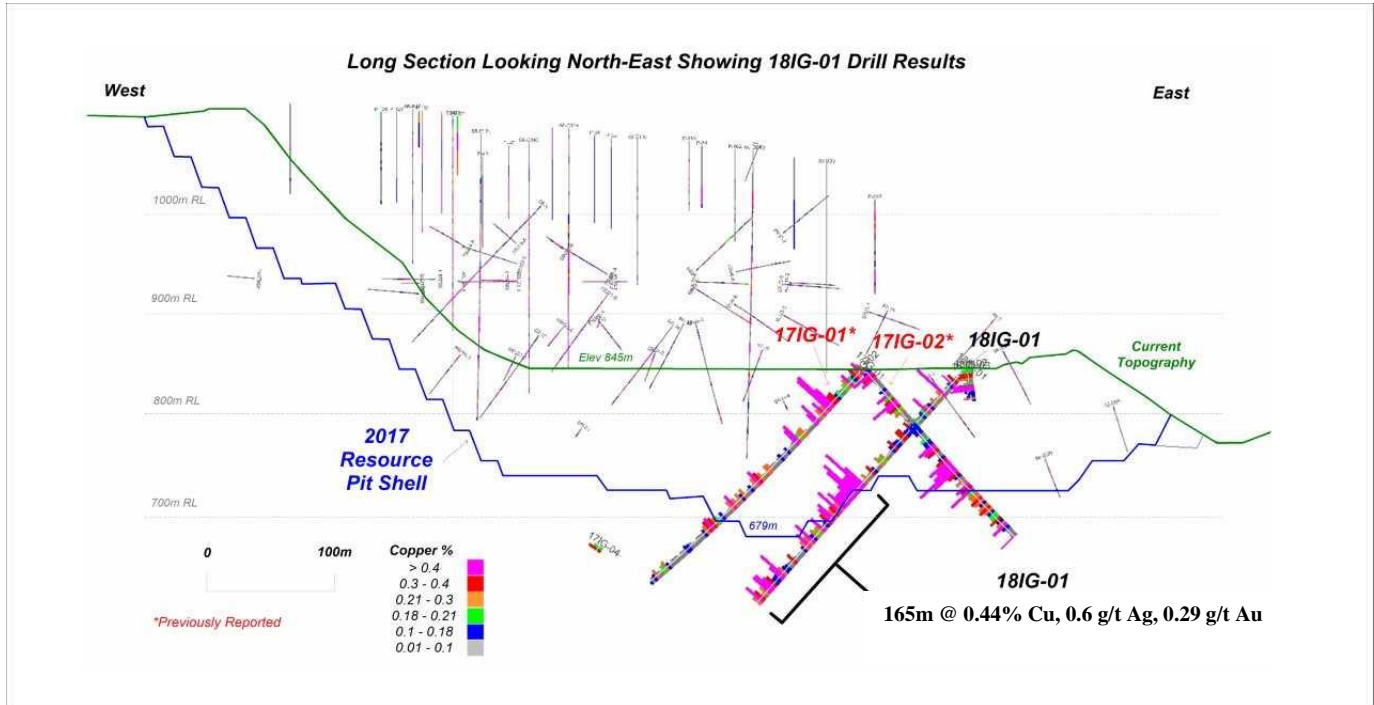


APPENDIX B: PHASE 2 DRILL HOLE MAP

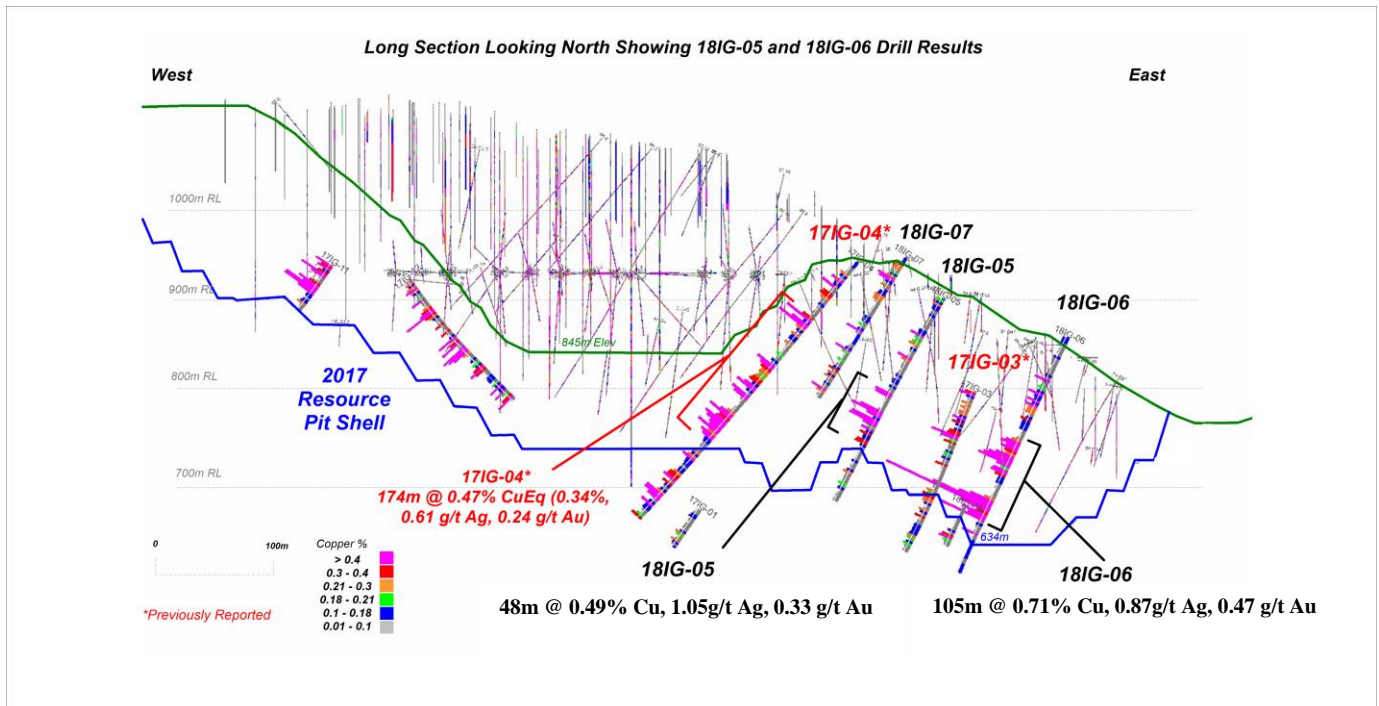


APPENDIX B: CROSS SECTIONS

CROSS SECTION A



CROSS SECTION B



APPENDIX C: 2018 New Ingerbelle Drill Holes

HOLE-ID	Easting*	Northing*	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
18IG-01	677889	5467890	844	310	-48	312
18IG-02	677889	5467890	844	222	-45	180
18IG-03	677889	5467890	844	42	-57	348
18IG-04	678076	5467972	857	315	-54	273
18IG-05	677976	5468062	917	315	-54	288
18IG-06	678105	5468064	861	315	-58	303
18IG-07	677937	5468183	949	222	-45	290

*UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Diamond drilling, which runs 24/7, uses NQ2 diameter rods and bits and drill core is placed in wooden boxes which are delivered to the core logging area at the end of every shift. 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. The core is logged, and sample tags are stapled into the boxes where samples are to be taken and the core is photographed. Core recovery is always at, or near, 100% except for fault zones. All assay samples are 3m in length. Core is split with a diamond saw, and samples are transported to the mine's analytical laboratory by members of the exploration team. 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.

Intercept grades are length-weighted averages using uncut grades. For additional information on project land holdings, history, production data, geology and mineralization, the reader is directed to Canadian NI:43-101 reports which are filed under the company name on the SEDAR website.

Appendix D - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	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.

Criteria	Explanation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	Sample collection methods are appropriate for the deposit type.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager following receipt of the assay results and entry into project database.</p> <p>Twinning of holes is not used.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The information is reviewed 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</p>

Criteria	Explanation	
		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'.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	The Company's land position is comprised of a combination of crown grants, mineral claims, mining leases and fee-simple lots all

Criteria	Explanation	
	<p><i>environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>of which are owned by Copper Mountain Mine (BC) Ltd, which is a subsidiary of Copper Mountain Mining Corporation.</p> <p>The crown grants, mineral claims, and mineral licenses are in good standing and are included in the company's mining permit.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<i>See National Instrument 43-101 report filed on SEDAR for property history.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<i>See National Instrument 43-101 report filed on SEDAR for deposit type.</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	Information provided in Appendix C.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of</i> 	Diagrams have been included in the news

Criteria	Explanation	
	<i>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.</i>	release. Drill collar locations are shown in table in appendix c.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.