Copper Mountain Intersects Highest Grade Copper-Gold Mineralization including 104 metres of 1.01% CuEq and Extends Mineralized Zone Over 200 Metres at Depth

Vancouver, BC – May 24, 2023 – Copper Mountain Mining Corporation (TSX: CMMC | ASX: C6C) (the "Company" or "Copper Mountain") is pleased to announce positive results from the first four drill holes of its 2023 exploration program at the Copper Mountain Mine, located in southern British Columbia. Two of these holes were drilled at the Copper Mountain Mine main pit and two at New Ingerbelle, which is located approximately one kilometre to the west of the main pit.

Drill hole CM-DD-897 intersected the highest-grade and most gold-rich, copper-gold mineralization yet discovered at New Ingerbelle and extends the known mineralized zone by approximately 200 metres below the current Mineral Resource. This drill hole shows that the mineralized zone at New Ingerbelle has a vertical extent of at least 900 metres and the zone remains open both laterally and at depth.

Drilling Highlights

- **Drill hole CM-DD-897**
  - **191 metres of 0.66% CuEq** (0.45% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, 0.41 g/t Ag) from 722 metres
  - Including **104 metres of 1.01% CuEq** (0.65% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au, 0.53 g/t Ag) from 809 metres
  - Including **45 metres of 1.50% CuEq** (0.94% Cu, 0.83 g/t Au, 0.74 g/t Ag) from 867 metres
- **Drill hole CM-DD-896**
  - **108 metres of 0.76% CuEq** (0.59% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 2.13 g/t Ag) from 464 metres
  - Including **56 metres of 1.00%** CuEq (0.79% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, 3.59 g/t Ag) from 466 metres
- **Drill hole CM-DD-895**
  - **42 metres of 0.74% CuEq** (0.64% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 1.47 g/t Ag) from 480 metres

"Our current drill program has discovered high-grade copper-gold mineralization over 200 metres below the previous deepest drill hole at New Ingerbelle and shows that the mineralizing system becomes stronger and more gold-rich at depth," commented Patrick Redmond, Copper Mountain's Senior Vice President, Exploration and Geoscience. "We have been successful in achieving the objective of our 2023 exploration program, which is designed to look for higher-grade zones below and adjacent to the current resource. What we have found is similar to the high-grade zones at Red Chris and Cadia-Ridgeway. These latest drilling results continue to demonstrate the size potential of the Copper Mountain Mine."

2023 Exploration Program

The 2023 exploration program is designed to test seven target areas within the NW-trending Copper Mountain-New Ingerbelle mineralized corridor (Figure 1), a 4 to 5 kilometre long, NW-trending zone of porphyry copper-gold mineralization. Multiple historical drill holes within this zone end in copper-gold mineralization and geophysical data strongly suggest that the mineralizing system extends well below the current known Mineral Resource, which is open both laterally and at depth.

Figure 1: Drill program target areas

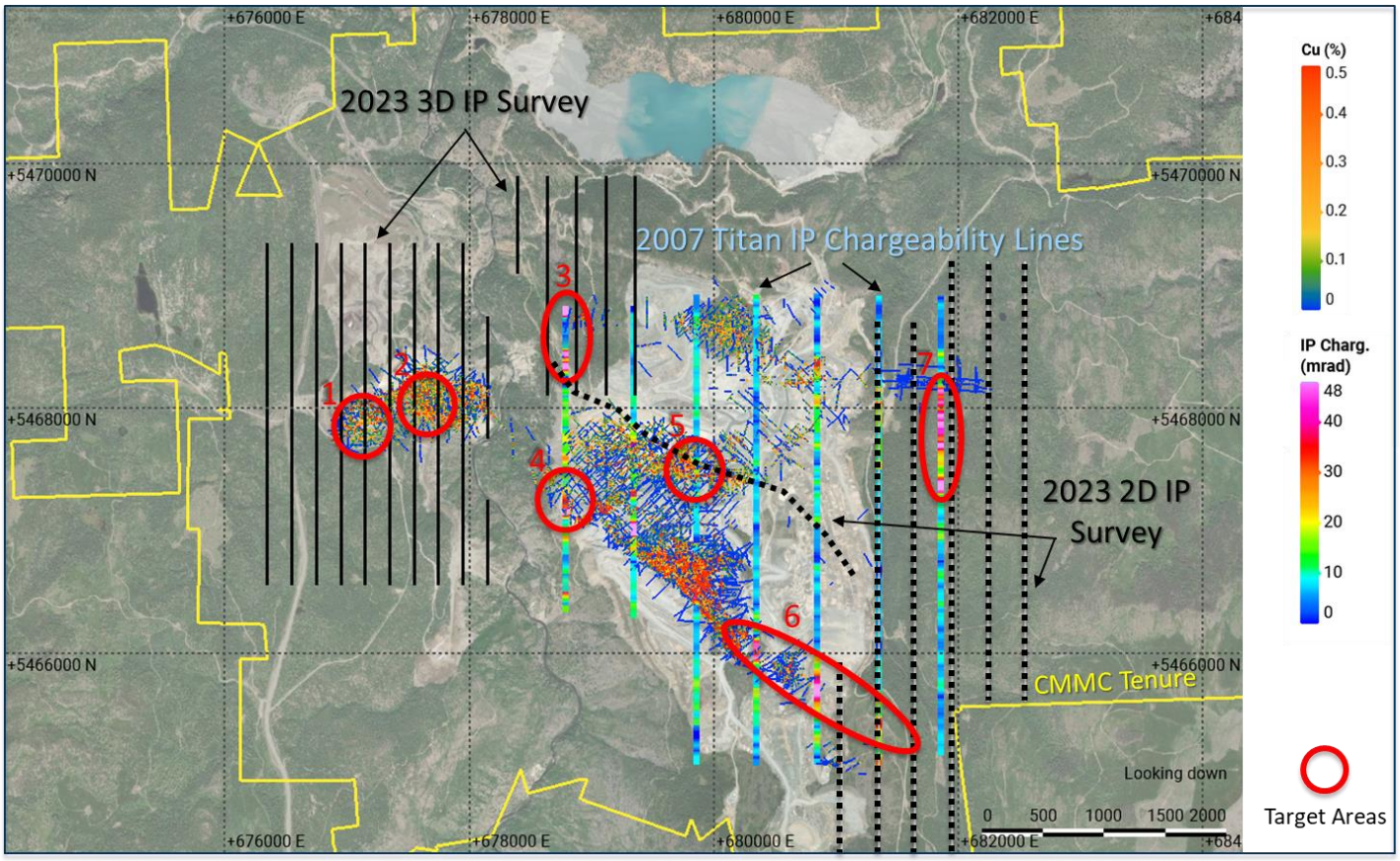


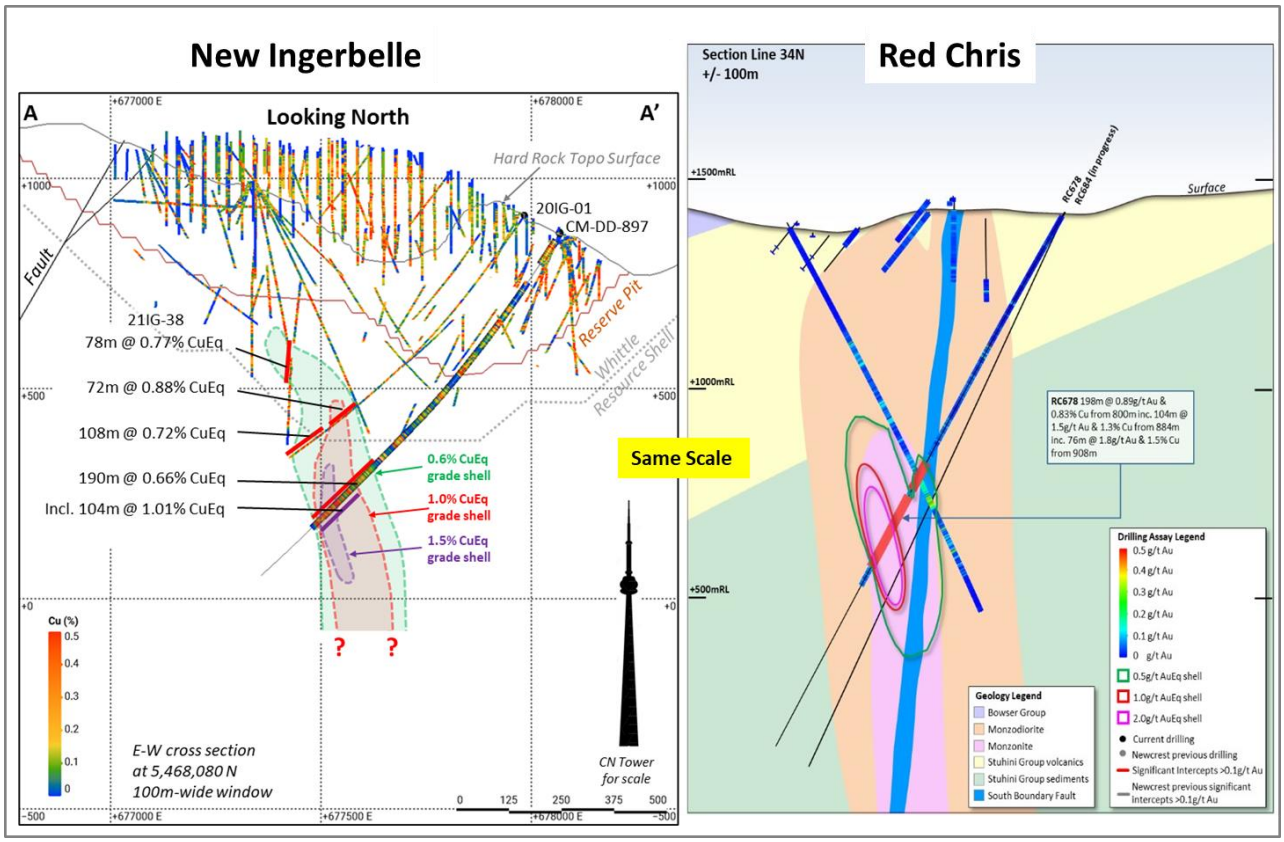
Figure 1 provides the location map showing the 2023 target areas numbered 1 to 7, the historical Titan IP chargeability data (7 lines completed in 2007), the 2023 geophysical survey grid, and all drill holes colour-coded by copper grade. The 2023 survey comprises a 3D IP/DC resistivity survey at New Ingerbelle and to the northwest of the active mining area, plus a series of 2D IP/DC resistivity lines within and to the east of the active mining area.

The 2023 drill program consists of two phases. Phase 1 is expected to be completed mid-year and includes a large geophysical program and approximately 8,000 metres of diamond drilling. Phase 2 consists of approximately 10,000 metres of additional drilling. At New Ingerbelle, drilling is currently ongoing with three holes completed and one

hole in progress. At the Copper Mountain Mine, two holes have been completed and one hole is in progress, which is a 175-metre undercut of a 2010 drill hole that intersected a 72-metre zone grading 1.86% CuEq from 452 metres at depth (Target area 5 on Figure 1).

The current drill program is focused on finding higher-grade zones of mineralization below and adjacent to the current Mineral Resource, and similar to the higher-grade zones that have been discovered at other alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits such as Red Chris in British Columbia and Cadia-Ridgeway in New South Wales, Australia. The Copper Mountain deposit is the same geological age as the Red Chris deposit and both contain the same style of high-grade, A-quartz vein-hosted, copper-gold mineralization hosted within potassically-altered porphyry intrusions and adjacent country rock. Like Red Chris, copper and gold at the Copper Mountain deposit exhibit a strong correlation and Au/Cu ratios increase inward towards the core of the system. The discovery in hole CM-DD-897 of high-grade copper-gold mineralization, with Au/Cu ratios of >1 in the highest-grade interval, shows that the mineralizing system at New Ingerbelle becomes stronger and more gold-rich at depth. The mineralized zone has a minimum vertical extent of 900 metres and remains open at depth. For comparison, zones of high-grade mineralization at Red Chris and Cadia-Ridgeway exhibit vertical extents of over 1,000 metres. Figure 2 shows New Ingerbelle and the East Ridge zone at Red Chris at the same scale.

Figure 2: New Ingerbelle and Red Chris cross sections



The Red Chris cross section is taken from "Newcrest Mining Limited - Exploration Update 10 March 2021" and shows the location of the East Ridge discovery hole, RC678. The newly discovered higher-grade copper-gold zone at New Ingerbelle has similar grades to Red Chris, and the Company believes the overall mineralizing system is comparable in size.

A large geophysical program is also ongoing and is designed to infill and extend previous induced polarization ("IP")/DC resistivity coverage. A 3D survey has been completed at New Ingerbelle and both 3D and 2D surveys have been completed at the Copper Mountain Mine. A magnetotellurics ("MT") survey is currently ongoing at New Ingerbelle and will extend the depth of investigation below the limits of the IP/DC resistivity survey. Large numbers of physical property measurements on drill core, including density, magnetic susceptibility, resistivity and chargeability have also been carried out on recent and historical drill core and will be used to constrain the geophysical modelling. These new geophysical and petrophysical data will be integrated with historical geophysical data and will be used to better define existing targets and to generate new target areas.

Drilling Results

A list of the drill holes including significant intercepts and other details are included in Appendix A. Location maps and cross sections of the four holes are shown in Appendix B. Drilling to date has tested three of the target areas shown in Figure 1 with drilling currently ongoing on a fourth target area. The strategy for Phase 1 of the program is to drill into multiple target areas and then, based on the results, prioritize target areas for follow-up drilling in Phase 2.

Drill Holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895

Drill holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895 (Target area 4 on Figure 1) were drilled 160 metres apart to test a strong IP chargeability feature (on the most westerly line from the 2007 IP/DC resistivity survey) located immediately north of the Copper Mountain Stock ("CMS") and on trend to the northwest from the current mining area in the Copper Mountain main pit shown in Figure 1. Appendix B, Figure 3 shows a location map and Figure 4 shows a cross section with drill holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895. The highest-grade intervals occur within zones of porphyry-related hydrothermal breccia, including a ***42-metre zone grading 0.74% CuEq*** from 480 metres depth in hole CM-DD-895.

Most of the previous drilling in this area has consisted of relatively short holes. A drill hole from 2008 (08P1-22), located approximately 200 metres to the west of the current drilling, intersected a 46-metre zone grading 0.65% CuEq from 374 metres at depth. Reconnaissance mapping of the area in 2022 identified a large, approximately 300 x 300 metre, zone with porphyry-style veins and related potassic alteration and anomalous copper values. Mapping also located two historical adits in the area. Grab samples from waste piles outside these adits returned values greater than 1% Cu in rocks with A-quartz veins, chalcopyrite veinlets and Kspar-biotite-magnetite alteration.

Both holes intersected copper-gold mineralization below the current Mineral Resource, and further drilling in the area is warranted. This area of the deposit is the location of the future haul road to New Ingerbelle and a deeper reserve pit would have a positive impact on road construction costs and haul distances.

Drill Hole CM-DD-896

Drill hole CM-DD-896 (Target area 1 on Figure 1) was a 200-metre undercut of high-grade porphyry-hosted copper-gold mineralization in a number of 2021 drill holes, including drill hole 21IG-11 located in the southwest area of New Ingerbelle (See Appendix B, Figure 5 and 6). Drill hole CM-DD-896 intersected a wide zone of chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization hosted in Nicola Group rocks, Lost Horse porphyry dykes and related hydrothermal breccias. The highest-grade interval of ***56 metres at 1.00% CuEq*** is mainly hosted in a biotite-sulfide cemented hydrothermal breccia. The mineralization intersected in this drill hole is below the current Mineral Resource, and the mineralized zone remains open to the southwest towards the CMS contact.

Drill Hole CM-DD-897

Drill hole CM-DD-897 (Target area 2 on Figure 1) was a 200-metre undercut of the previous deepest drill hole at New Ingerbelle, 20IG01, which intersected a number of intervals of high-grade copper-gold mineralization (See Appendix B, Figure 7). Mineralization in CM-DD-897 is hosted within igneous breccias and Nicola Group country rocks and consists of a chalcopyrite-pyrite sulphide assemblage associated with potassic alteration (hydrothermal quartz-magnetite, biotite and potassium feldspar), with local pyrrhotite associated with specific lithological units within the Nicola Group. The interval is also cut by narrow Lost Horse porphyry dykes, with quartz-chalcopyrite veins, chalcopyrite-pyrite veinlets, and locally intense potassic alteration. The highest-grade interval, ***8.85 metres at 5.37% CuEq***, consists of a quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite assemblage, hosted in what appears to be intensely altered Nicola Group rocks.

QA/QC and Core Sampling Protocols

Drill core was cut and sampled at the Copper Mountain Mine core processing facility. Half core samples were collected in plastic bags together with sample tags and grouped in “apple crates” for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Sample size is approximately 2 metres for HQ and 3 metres for NQ core diameters but may vary to honour geological contacts. Sample weights typically varied from 5 to 10 kilograms. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization. Drill core samples were transported by road to the laboratory. Sample preparation and assay analysis was conducted at the independent ISO 9001 certified and ISO 17025 accredited MSALABS in Langley, British Colombia. All samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, with a 250-gram split pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/MS determination (method IMS-230). Overlimit (>10,000 ppm) copper was determined using ICP-AES (method ICF-6Cu). Gold analyses were determined by 30-gram fire assay with an AAS finish (method FAS-111). Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (“CRMs”), blank material and duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in Excel and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analyzed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in an Excel database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Analysis of the available quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved. Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. There

are no known issues that would materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the analytical data from the drill program presented herein.

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 Patrick Redmond, Ph.D., P. Geo. Patrick Redmond 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'. Patrick Redmond consents to the inclusion in this news release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Qualified Person

Patrick Redmond is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this release.

About Copper Mountain Mining Corporation

Copper Mountain owns 75% of the Copper Mountain Mine, which is located in southern British Columbia near the town of Princeton. The Copper Mountain Mine produces approximately 100 million pounds of copper equivalent on average per year. 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
President and Chief Executive Officer

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release may contain "forward looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this news release and Copper Mountain does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, are forward-looking statements. Generally, forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Copper Mountain's expectations or beliefs regarding future events.

In certain circumstances, forward-looking statements can be identified by, but are not limited to, statements which use terminology such as "plans", "expects", "estimates", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "forecasts", "guidance", scheduled", "target" or variations of such words, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this news release, certain forward-looking statements are identified, including information with respect to the Company's strategy, plans and expectations in connection with its continuing exploration program, anticipated production at the Copper Mountain Mine, and expectations for other economic, business and/or competitive factors. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements and opportunities to differ materially from those implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, among others, the successful exploration of the Company's property in Canada, market price, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions, the Company's ability to comply with its financial covenants under its bond terms and meet its future cash commitments, extreme weather events, material and labour shortages, the protection of the Company's IT systems or a component of such systems impacting the Company's reputation and results of operations, the reliability of the historical data referenced in this document and risks set out in Copper Mountain's public documents, including the management's discussion and analysis for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 and the annual information form dated March 27, 2023, each filed on SEDAR under the Company's issuer profile at www.sedar.com. Although Copper Mountain has attempted to identify important factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance, achievements and opportunities to differ materially from those described in its forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause the Company's results, performance, achievements and opportunities not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. While the Company believes that the information and assumptions used in preparing the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this news release, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX A: Drill Hole Data

Table 1: Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
CM-DD-894	678804	5467470	1062	180	-55.00	605
CM-DD-895	678802	5467615	1062	170	-63.00	773
CM-DD-896	677307	5467632	1136	310	-65.00	1064
CM-DD-897	678070	5468110	875	255	-60.00	1090

Table 2: Significant Intercept Table[1,2,3]

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	CuEq%	Cu%	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CM-DD-894	59.08	95.08	36.00	0.61	0.46	0.21	0.93
including	*68.83*	*87.34*	*18.51*	*1.04*	*0.79*	*0.35*	*1.62*
	107.18	126.00	18.82	0.22	0.17	0.07	0.32
	297.39	314.14	16.75	1.91	1.65	0.35	3.02
CM-DD-895	137.10	153.45	16.35	0.60	0.50	0.13	1.19
	479.54	**521.13**	**41.59**	**0.74**	**0.64**	**0.13**	**1.47**
CM-DD-896	**464.20**	**572.47**	**108.27**	**0.76**	**0.59**	**0.23**	**2.13**
including	***465.56***	***521.50***	***55.94***	***1.00***	***0.79***	***0.27***	***3.59***
	597.00	619.85	22.85	0.28	0.21	0.10	0.32
	690.75	713.00	22.25	0.45	0.35	0.14	0.51
CM-DD-897	24.00	88.70	64.70	0.47	0.31	0.23	0.79
	Assays Pending						
	208.62	242.00	33.38	0.25	0.17	0.11	0.34
	255.20	329.78	74.58	0.29	0.21	0.12	0.37
including	*257.10*	*278.57*	*21.47*	*0.62*	*0.42*	*0.28*	*0.71*
	352.30	419.20	66.90	0.28	0.19	0.13	0.28
	455.00	503.00	48.00	0.25	0.17	0.11	0.26
	616.70	648.08	31.38	0.42	0.33	0.13	0.38
	607.73	648.08	40.35	0.36	0.28	0.12	0.32
	674.00	698.18	24.18	0.23	0.16	0.10	0.28
	722.00	**912.75**	**190.75**	**0.66**	**0.45**	**0.32**	**0.41**
including	***808.90***	***912.75***	***103.85***	***1.01***	***0.65***	***0.52***	***0.53***
including	***867.50***	***912.75***	***45.25***	***1.50***	***0.94***	***0.83***	***0.74***
including	***903.90***	***912.75***	***8.85***	***5.37***	***3.12***	***3.33***	***2.20***

Notes:

1. Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are downhole drill width (not true width). CuEq >0.13%, minimum 15 metres downhole length, maximum internal waste dilution of 15 metres, and a maximum consecutive waste of 10 metres. Higher-grade included intervals are reported at CuEq >0.3%, >0.5% and >1.0%, with a minimum 5 metre downhole length for the >1.0% composites
2. Copper and gold grades are reported to 2 significant figures. Copper equivalent values (CuEq%) are calculated using metal prices of US$3.60, US$1,650, US$21.35 and for Cu, Au, and Ag, respectively, with no metal recovery factors applied.
3. Samples are from core drilling which is HQ or NQ in diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the Company's geology team before being cut. Half core HQ and NQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained at site for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates, standards and blanks to monitor laboratory quality. Total depth (end of hole) is rounded to the nearest metre for reporting purposes.

APPENDIX B: LOCATION MAPS AND CROSS SECTIONS

Figure 3 – Location Map for holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895

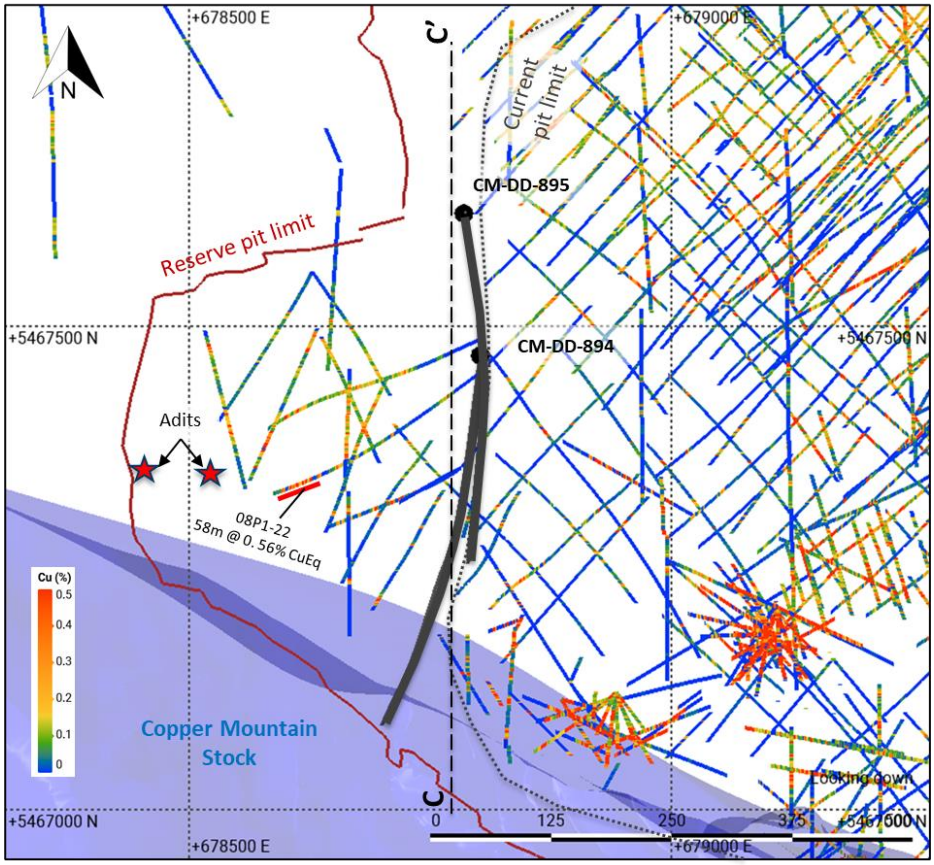

Figure 3 shows a plan map with the location of holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895. Previous drill holes are colour-coded by grade. Most of the previous drilling in this area has consisted of relatively short holes (see Figure 4). Note the location of two historical adits. C-C' shows the locations of the cross section shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Drill Holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895 (Cross Section)

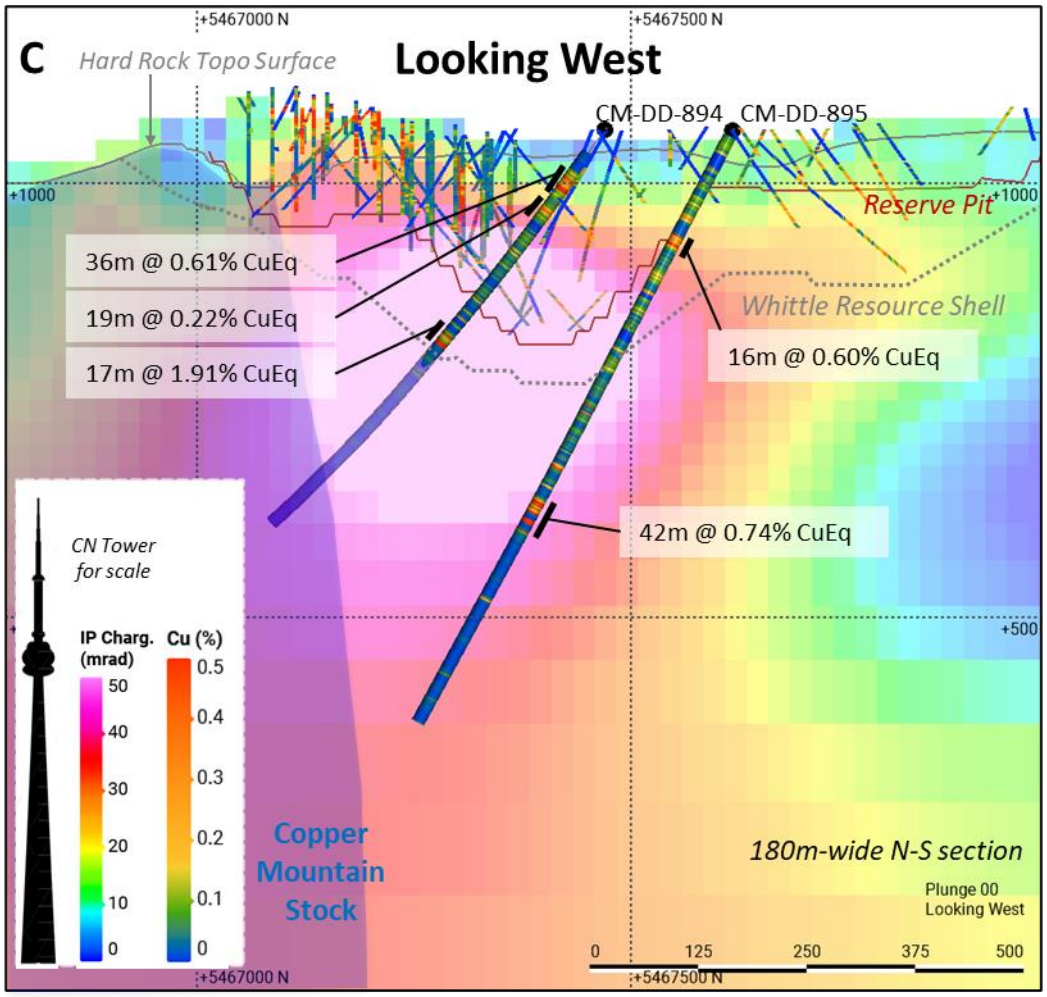

Figure 4 shows a cross section with drill holes CM-DD-894 and CM-DD-895 plotted on a 2D IP chargeability data. Reserve pit and Whittle Resource Shell are based on Copper Mountain's NI 43-101 technical report titled "Life-of-Mine Plan and 65 kt/d Expansion Study Update NI 43-101 Technical Report, Princeton, British Columbia" with an effective date of August 1, 2022 and dated September 30, 2022 (the "2022 Technical Report").

Figure 5: Drill holes CM-DD-896 and CM-DD-897 (Location Map)

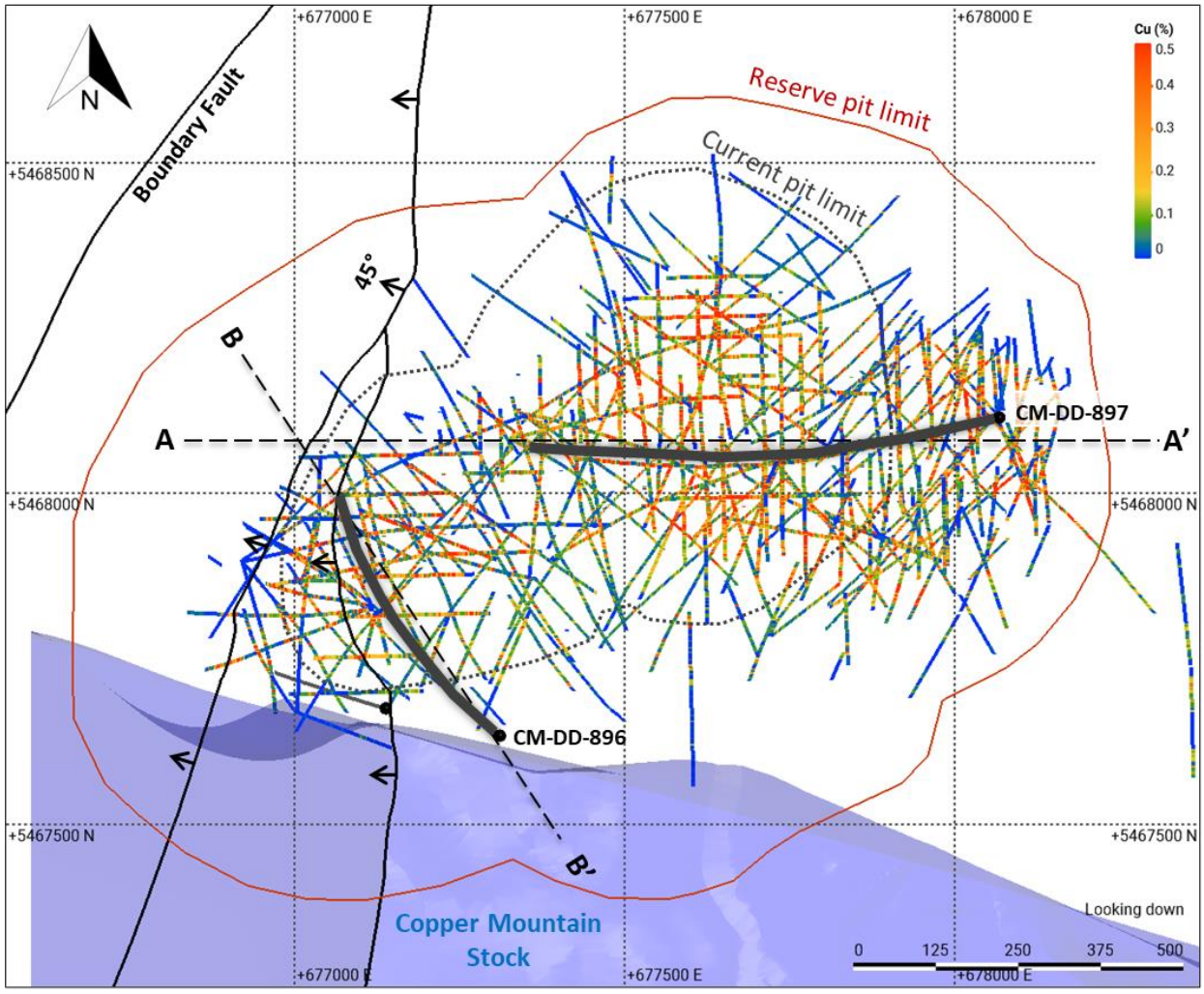

Figure 5 shows the location of drill holes CM-DD-896 and CM-DD-897 as well as previous drill holes at New Ingerbelle, with the drill holes colour coded by grade. Lines A-A' and B-B' show locations of cross sections shown in Figures 6 and 7, respectively. The reserve pit is based on the 2022 Technical Report.

Figure 6: Drill hole CM-DD-897 (Cross Section)

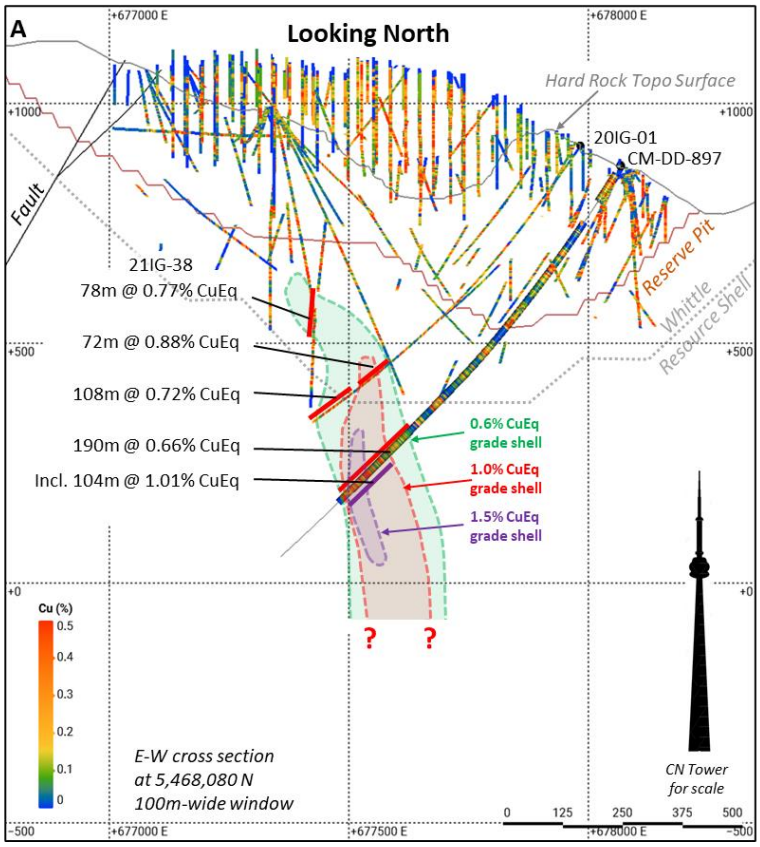

Figure 6 provides a cross section showing drill hole CM-DD-897 and the outline of high-grade copper-gold zone (>1.0% CuEq), shown by the dashed red line and red shading. Drill hole CM-DD-897 intersected the highest-grade and most gold-rich, copper-gold mineralization yet discovered at New Ingerbelle and shows that the mineralizing system is getting stronger at depth. Drill holes 20IG-01 and 21IG-38 noted in the figure were drilled in 2021 and previously reported by the Company. The location of the cross section is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7: Drill hole CM-DD-897 (Cross Section)

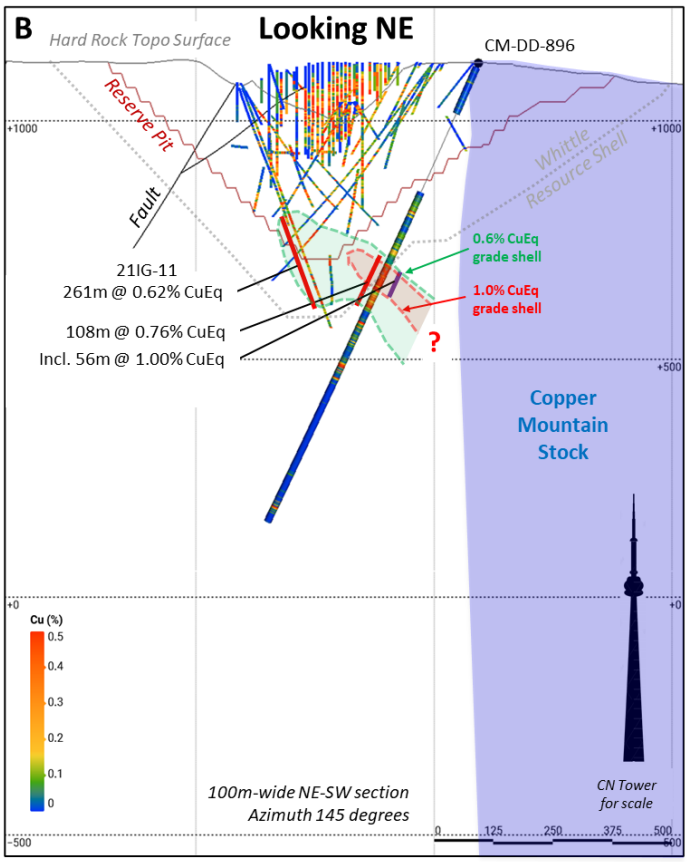

Figure 7 provides a cross section showing hole CM-DD-897 looking Northeast. The location of the cross section is shown in Figure 5.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	
Sampling techniques	Core samples were obtained from core drilling. Drill core was cut and sampled at the Copper Mountain Mine core processing facility.
Drilling techniques	Core drilling uses either HQ or NQ diameter rods and bits.
Drill sample recovery	Drill core is measured against blocks placed by drillers at the end of every run. Recoveries are then measured by site geologists. Core recovery were typically 100% with isolated zones of lower recovery.
Logging	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralization, vein style and abundance, and structure for all core drilled, including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation ("RQD") fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Physical property data, including magnetic susceptibility, density, resistivity, and IP chargeability measurements, were recorded for each drill hole. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at the Copper Mountain Mine. Logging was captured, validated and stored in Excel. All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Core is cut in half with a diamond saw blade and one half of the core is placed in a labelled sample bag with an associated assay tag. Half core samples are grouped in "apple crates" for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Sample size is approximately 2 metres for HQ and 3 metres for NQ core diameters but may vary to honour geological contacts. Sample weights typically varied from 5 to 10 kilograms. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization. Sample preparation was conducted at the independent ISO 9001 certified and ISO 17025 accredited MSALABS, in Langley, British Colombia. All samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, with a 250 gram split pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Sample weights and periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples are provided by the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assay analysis of drill core samples was conducted at the independent ISO 9001 certified and ISO 17025 accredited MSALABS, in Langley, British Colombia. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/MS determination (method IMS-230). Overlimit (>10,000 ppm) copper was determined using ICP-AES (method ICF-6Cu). Gold analyses were determined by 30

Criteria	
	gram fire assay with an AAS finish (method FAS-111). Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of CRMs, blank material and duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in Excel and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analyzed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in an Excel database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Analysis of the available quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist are assigned sample identification numbers matching a printed sample assay tag prior to core cutting. A copy of the sample assay tag is stabled to the core box, another copy is inserted in the sample bag, and a copy is archived in the assay sample tag book. All sampling and assay information is stored in Excel with restricted access. Sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification area merged in Excel. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-examination of drill core intervals and/or assessment of core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person/qualified person. No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed. Drilling intersects mineralization at various angles. There are no currently known drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data.
Location of data points	Drill-hole collars are surveyed using GPS. Core from inclined holes is orientated using a “Champ Ori” tool. At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line. Down hole surveys are collected using a “Champ Gyro” tool at 12 to 30 metre intervals. Collar coordinates are provided in North American Datum (NAD83 Zone 10). Topography is by Lidar survey with 0.3m resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing ranges from 10 - 50 metres within the Copper Mountain Mine main pit area where many very closely drilled historical underground holes were drilled from

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	eight underground development levels. Drill spacing generally ranges from 50 – 100 metre spacing in the Copper Mountain Mine north pit area and New Ingerbelle area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The reported drill holes CM-DD894 and CM-DD-895 are orientated roughly perpendicular to the intrusive complex in the Copper Mountain Mine main pit area. The intrusive complex, including the CMS has a west-northwest to northwest orientation, with drilling carried out on a north-south orientation. The reported drill holes CM-DD-896 and CM-DD-897 are oriented roughly perpendicular to the northeast-trending Lost Horse porphyry dykes in the New Ingerbelle Zone. The reported drill holes exploring the extents of the mineral system in the Copper Mountain Mine main pit area and the New Ingerbelle Zone intersected moderately dipping volcanic and sedimentary units of the Nicola Group, cut by steeply dipping to sub-vertical Lost Horse porphyry dykes. Mineralized zones have been interpreted to be steeply dipping from historical data from the Copper Mountain Mine.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was collected from the drill rig by Copper Mountain personnel and brought to the Copper Mountain Mine core yard at the end of every shift. Geological and geotechnical logging, core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Copper Mountain Mine core processing facility. Samples were transported in sealed bags by road to the laboratory, and in the custody of Copper Mountain representatives. Sample numbers are generated from assay sample tag books. Tear-off sample tags are inserted into plastic bags together with the sample. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and a sample receipt confirmation report is issued to Copper Mountain. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to the laboratory analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the laboratory analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Internal verification and audit of Copper Mountain exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Copper Mountain Mine tenure comprises 135 Crown-granted mineral claims, 145 located mineral claims, 14 mining leases, 12 fee simple properties, and 7 cell claims, which together cover 6,354 hectares (63.5 kilometres^2). All claims are controlled by Copper Mountain Mine (BC) Ltd., are in good standing and are included in the Company's mining permit.

Criteria	
Exploration done by other parties	The Copper Mountain Mine area has a long history of exploration, development, and production, beginning with initial exploration in the 1880s. Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company ("Granby") acquired the project in 1922–1923, and initiated production following construction of a crushing and milling facility, mostly processing underground ore, which continued, with minor shutdowns, through 1957. Open pit mining began in 1968, when Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada ("Newmont") commissioned the Ingerbelle pit. In 1988, Newmont sold the property to Cassiar Mining Corporation (later to become Princeton Mining Corp.) and mining and exploration continued intermittently through to late 1996. An exploration-drilling program was carried out in 1996–1997; thereafter, the property was dormant until Copper Mountain resumed exploration in January 2007. Following a feasibility study, Copper Mountain constructed a new crushing and milling facility, new truck shop, administration buildings, and all other required infrastructure, and initiated production in August 2011. By the mid-1940s, Granby was using diamond drilling in addition to percussion drilling for exploration. Granby's mining and exploration programs located most of the currently known areas of mineralization, except for the North pit area. Newmont carried out exploration from the 1960s on claims on the western side of the Similkameen River, and ultimately succeeded at delineating the Ingerbelle deposit. Following the acquisition of Granby's property, Newmont applied the same exploration techniques that had been successful in discovering the Ingerbelle deposit, namely IP geophysical surveys, and extensive percussion and diamond drilling.
Geology	The Copper Mountain Mine porphyry copper deposit is near the southern end of the Quesnel Terrane—an allochthonous composite crustal fragment consisting of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic, sedimentary, and plutonic rocks. The Copper Mountain Mine deposit is one of a number of alkalic porphyry deposits in British Colombia that formed during the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic in the Quesnel and Stikine terranes. The southern Quesnel Terrane is dominated by the late Triassic Nicola Group, a subaqueous island arc assemblage composed of volcanic and sedimentary rocks which make up the Nicola Volcanic Arc. At the Copper Mountain Mine, the Nicola Group is cut by an intrusive suite including the composite CMS, the Voigt Stock, and the slightly younger polyphase, Lost Horse Intrusive Complex ("LHIC"). Copper–gold mineralization post-dates the CMS and is temporally and spatially associated with the LHIC. Host rocks and mineralization in the mine area are cut by numerous late, north–south-trending felsite dykes, related to emplacement of the Cretaceous Verde Creek quartz monzonite approximately 3.5 kilometres northeast of the mine area. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Eocene Princeton Group have been unconformably deposited onto Nicola Group volcanic rocks and LHIC along the northern and eastern margins of the project area and dip about 30° to the north. The bulk of the known copper mineralization at the Copper Mountain Mine occurs in a northwesterly trending belt of Nicola Group rocks, approximately 5 kilometres long and 2 kilometres wide, that is bounded in the south by the CMS and in the west side by the northernly trending Boundary Fault system.

Criteria	
	Copper-gold mineralization at the Copper Mountain Mine consists of vein, disseminated and breccia sulphide typical of porphyry style mineralization. Mineralization is hosted in Nicola Group rocks, Lost Horse porphyry dykes and igneous breccias, and hydrothermal breccias. The sulphide mineral assemblage comprises chalcopyrite and pyrite, with local chalcopyrite-bornite zones. Mineralization is associated with biotite and potassium feldspar-magnetite wall rock alteration.
Drill hole Information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as follows: A) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.13%, CuEq with a minimum 15 metres downhole length, maximum internal waste dilution of 15 metres, and a maximum consecutive waste of 10 metres; and B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.3%, CuEq with a minimum 15 metres downhole length, maximum internal waste dilution of 15 metres, and a maximum consecutive waste of 10 metres; C) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.5%, CuEq with a minimum 15 metres downhole length, maximum internal waste dilution of 15 metres, and a maximum consecutive waste of 10 metres; and D) length-weighted averages exceeding 1.0%, CuEq with a minimum 5 metres downhole length, maximum internal waste dilution of 15 metres, and a maximum consecutive waste of 10 metres Copper equivalent values (% CuEq) are calculated using metal prices of US$3.60, US$1,650, US$21.35 and for Cu, Au, and Ag, respectively, with no metal recovery factors applied.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model and true width of significant assay intervals.
Diagrams as provided	Diagrams as provided.
Balanced reporting	Earlier exploration programs conducted by Copper Mountain have been previously reported. Exploration drilling programs are ongoing and further material results will be reported in subsequent Copper Mountain press releases.
Other substantive exploration data	None.
Further work	Exploration is ongoing with further drilling planned on a number of exploration target areas.