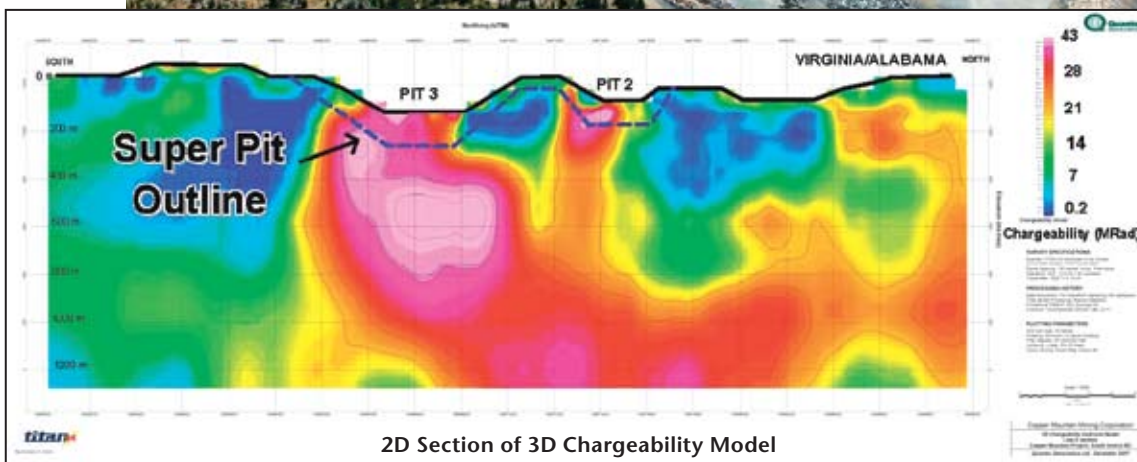


FOCUS ON SUCCESS 2008

Advertorial profile

Copper Mountain

The right people, a great resource and the right place in place in metal cycle



(above) Aerial View of the planned Super-Pit at Copper Mountain (left) Large anomalies have been identified beneath the existing pits

With a clear goal and a strong vision to return a major copper and precious metal project to production in the next three years, and by building on an already proven asset, Copper Mountain is finding that nothing is standing in its way.

“Our business strategy is fairly simple,” said Rod Shier, CFO of Copper Mountain. “We are developing a past producer and bringing it back into production in a more favorable metals market. This mine produced almost two billion pounds of copper when it was in operation, and we’ve been exploring over the past year and have confirmed additional resources of just under three billion pounds of copper, which formed the basis for the preliminary assessment report.”

Shier said the preliminary financial evaluation was based on long-term copper prices of \$1.80 and shows a robust picture.

The mine is located in Southwest British Columbia, about 15 km from the town of Princeton and about 300 km by highway from Vancouver’s port. The property consists of approximately 18,000 acres of prospective mining land.

The property has a long mining history and, as early as 1884, there was exploration of the area. In 1923, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company (Granby) acquired the property, built a milling facility and extracted 31.5 million tonnes of ore, primarily from underground excavations in and below what are now the Pit 1 and Pit 3 areas. Mining operations were suspended in 1957 due to low copper prices. Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada purchased Granby’s entire mining interest in the district and began mining from the Ingerbelle deposit in 1972. In 1988, Cassiar Mining Corporation (later to become Princeton Mining Corp.) purchased Similco Mines Ltd. from Newmont, which owned the property. Princeton continued mining from Pits 3 and 1 until the mine closed in 1996 due to low copper prices (\$0.70/lbs).

Copper Mountain Mining Corporation, a newly listed public company that trades on the Toronto Venture Exchange under the symbol “CUM”, purchased 100 per cent of the former open pit copper mine in late December 2006. Copper Mountain immediately initiated a drill program at the start of 2007 to upgrade and test the reliability of the reported historical resource. This program was very successful and grew to over 44,000 meters of drilling, which made it one of the largest drill exploration programs in British Columbia in 2007.

By mid-September 2007 the Company announced an interim 43-101 compliant resource of 2.9 billion pounds of copper. This was followed by a Preliminary Assessment Report by Merit Consultants International Inc. that confirmed the Super-Pit concept of combining three pits into one large open pit, and also verified the economics of developing the project. The Company then engaged Hatch Engineering to complete a detailed feasibility study which is expected to be

completed in early 2008 and will be used for securing project financing.

The good news is that, as a former mine site, significant infrastructure is in place, including power, water, water license, tailing pond, permits and some buildings. A new milling facility will be required. All combined, they represent the possibility of early production.

Shier, said that the project expects to produce 100 million pounds of copper per year when it is up and running in late 2010.

“What’s different here,” Shier said, “is that we have a robust copper market and we are planning on using larger equipment than what was traditionally used in the past, so we have economies of scale working for us too.”

But something else is also different. “We’re finding mineralization in between the existing pits in an area we call the saddle zone which allows us to form a much larger pit that we have named the Super-Pit. This Super-Pit concept allows us to go deeper and wider to access more mineralization,” Shier said.

“In addition to the near-term production potential of the project, there is also a sig-

nificant exploration side to this story,” Shier explained.

The Company is taking a three-pronged approach to its exploration program. The first prong is to drill the areas of known resources. This was made easier by the fact that some 20 years worth of historical operating data was available and was ultimately digitized by staff, allowing the test drilling to move more quickly and with a greater degree of technical competence. The focus for this first prong is targeted on the existing pits 1, 2 and 3, as well as testing the saddle zone between these pits.

The second prong of the exploration program is to test for additional mineralization in the areas outside of the pits where there are some known deposits. Copper Mountain will drill to expand and upgrade, with targets to include the Alabama deposit, Mill Zone, Virginia, Voigt Zone and Oriel deposit.

The third prong, and certainly the big blue sky potential, is to test for deeper underground mineralization that is known to exist in a number of locations. The Company recently completed a deep penetration Titan 24 geophysical survey that

is being used to help guide deeper exploration drilling in 2008 for higher-grade underground zones.

Shier also said that it’s the people that form a critical part of the success of any project, and Copper Mountain has assembled a very experienced senior management team.

“Our president and CEO Jim O’Rourke has brought eight major mines into production. He has over 35 years experience in the industry and is very familiar with this project, since he acquired and operated it from 1988 until 1996. So in terms of knowing this property, he certainly understands its significant advantage.”

One of the key factors affecting this marketplace, said Shier, is the number of major project cost overruns that have occurred, especially late in the game.

“This project is estimated to cost \$366 million in the preliminary assessment,” Shier said. “This low capex is the result of the established infrastructure already in place.”

Copper Mountain is targeted to be in production by late 2010. Between now and then, watch for advancement on both the development side and exploration side of this project, because this is not just about near-term production. It’s also an exciting exploration story that is worth keeping an eye on. □