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Ero Copper intersects 31.8 meters grading 2.22% copper including 5.0 meters grading 5.56% copper at the recently announced Siriema Discovery

Vancouver, British Columbia – Ero Copper Corp. (the “Company”) (TSX: ERO) is pleased to provide a quarterly update on the ongoing exploration drill programs on its 99.6% owned Vale do Curaçá Property located in Bahia State, Brazil, and on its 97.6% owned NX Gold Mine located in Mato Grosso State, Brazil. This update encompasses drill results received from the end of May through to the end of August 2019. Exploration drilling during the period was focused primarily on expanding recently announced discoveries as well as infill drilling ahead of the Company’s updated National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) compliant technical report and mine plan for the Vale do Curaçá Property, expected to be completed early in the fourth quarter of 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade massive sulphide mineralization continues to be encountered at the recently announced Siriema discovery, highlighted by hole FSI-42 that intersected 31.8 meters grading 2.22% copper including 5.0 meters grading 5.56% copper;
- Near-surface drilling adjacent to the Vermelhos Mine in the Vermelhos East Zone intersected 22.5 meters grading 4.60% copper including 8.0 meters grading 7.76% copper from 7.7 meters down-hole in hole FVS-418, one of the highest-grade intercepts drilled into the East Zone to date.
- A grouping of holes in the Deepening Extension of the Pilar Mine intercepted high-grade mineralization, including the deepest known mineralized intercept drilled to date in hole FC47139 that intersected 7.1 meters grading 6.50% copper including 4.1 meters grading 9.01% copper, approximately 80 meters below the previous known depth of mineralization at the Pilar Mine.
- Underground drilling to further evaluate the southern extent of the Pilar Mine orebody within the South Extension zone continues to intercept thick and high-grade mineralization, highlighted by hole FC34100 that intersected 25.5 meters grading 1.47% copper including 2.0 meters grading 5.85% copper.

Twenty-seven drill rigs are now operating throughout the Curaçá Valley, including fifteen within the Pilar District and twelve within the Vermelhos District. This includes two rigs operating at the recently announced Siriema discovery and four rigs operating on regional targets within the Pilar

and Vermelhos Districts. There are currently three additional drill rigs operating at the NX Gold Mine.

SUMMARY

- Within the Vermelhos District, drill results during the period highlight the Company's ongoing efforts to extend the known limits of mineralization throughout the Vermelhos System through further advancement of the recently announced Siriema discovery, drill testing new high-grade zones beneath the N8 Deposit (formerly known as Vermelhos West) and expanding the ongoing regional exploration efforts throughout the district.
 - Drilling at the Company's recently announced Siriema discovery continues to show mineralized continuity within a higher-grade massive sulphide zone, with results highlighted by hole FSI-42 that intersected 31.8 meters grading 2.22% copper including 5.0 meters grading 5.56% copper. To date, Siriema has been interpreted as a mineralized zone extending approximately 400 meters in strike-length, approximately 20 to 50 meters in width, and from surface to a depth of approximately 250 meters. Mineralization at Siriema is hosted by multiple sub-vertical mineralized lenses that remain open to depth and to the east. Drilling continues to intercept a shallow-plunging east-dipping zone of high-grade massive-sulphide breccia mineralization trending to the north-northwest. Follow-up drilling as well as additional down-hole electromagnetic ("EM") surveys along this massive-sulphide zone is ongoing.
 - Near-surface drilling of the Vermelhos East Zone during the period resulted in one of the highest-grade intercepts drilled to date into the zone in hole FVS-418 that intersected 22.5 meters grading 4.60% copper including 8.0 meters grading 7.76% copper from 7.7 meters down-hole. This intercept, along with deeper underground drilling highlighted by drill hole FVS-432 that intersected 27.6 meters grading 1.95% copper and 7.0 meters grading 4.48% copper including 3.0 meters grading 8.02% copper approximately 450 meters from surface, demonstrate the extent of the Vermelhos East Zone. To date, the zone has been interpreted as a series of lenses extending from surface oxides to a depth of approximately 550 meters and it remains open to depth and along strike.
 - Recent drilling at the N8 Deposit focused on further extending the known limits of the current mineral resource, targeting higher-grade mineralization below the previously envisioned open pit mine. To date, thicker and higher-grade mineralization has been encountered at the southern end of the deposit, which remains open to depth. The results in this area are highlighted by hole FV-146 that

intersected 37.3 meters grading 0.73% copper including 3.0 meters grading 1.43% copper and hole FV-147 that intersected 8.0 meters grading 1.64% copper including 3.0 meters grading 2.92% copper.

- Regionally within the Vermelhos District, exploration drilling continues to extend a north-northeast mineralized trend encompassing the Vermelhos Mine, East Zone, Siriema, the N8 Deposit and additional high-priority regional targets located to the north and south the Vermelhos Mine – a combined strike length of over 5.5 kilometers.
- Within the Pilar District, drilling during the period was focused on upgrade and exploration programs within and adjacent to the Pilar Mine, including the recently announced Baraúna discovery, located beneath the southern portion of the historic Pilar Mine. Four of these drill rigs are testing regional targets within the Pilar District, including evaluating mineralized extensions at the past producing Suçuarana Mine, located approximately 25 kilometers south of the Pilar Mine.
 - In the Pilar underground mine, re-prioritization of drilling in the Deepening Extension zone continues to significantly extend the known extent of high-grade copper mineralization within the zone. The results are highlighted by hole FC47142 that intersected 34.7 meters grading 2.29% copper including 18.6 meters grading 3.15% copper and hole FC47139 that intersected 7.1 meters grading 6.50% copper including 4.1 meters grading 9.01% copper. Hole FC47139 is the deepest hole drilled in the Pilar Mine to date, and the highlighted intercept is located approximately 80 meters below the previously announced deepest intercept in hole FC4885 (*8.4 meters grading 4.02% copper and 6.9 meters grading 3.15% copper as outlined in the Company's press release dated June 20, 2019*).
 - Drilling within the Baraúna discovery continues to confirm the extent of mineralization within the zone. To date, mineralization has been delineated over a north-south strike length of approximately 450 meters, varying thickness of up to 30 meters and has been interpreted as extending from outcrop at the bottom of the open pit and connecting to mineralization at depth in the Pilar Mine. Current drilling is focused on mineralization above level -157, or approximately 110 meters below the bottom of the open pit. Drill results during the period are highlighted by hole FC2326 that intersected 50.0 meters grading 1.81% copper including 24.0 meters grading 2.32% copper and hole FC2426 that intersected 53.4 meters grading 1.43% copper.

- Within the Pilar underground mine, drilling targeting extensions of known mineralization at the southern edge of the Pilar orebody from a new drill station located on level -300, continued to intercept new mineralization within the South Extension zone. This drilling has resulted in a significant expansion of known mineralization within the zone, highlighted by hole FC34100 that intersected 25.5 meters grading 1.47% copper including 2.0 meters grading 5.85% copper and 6.0 meters grading 1.85% copper.
- At the NX Gold Mine, where three exploration drill rigs are currently operating, drilling is focused on infill and extensional drilling of the previously announced Santo Antonio discovery (*see press release dated April 18, 2019*) as well as testing for continuity of the Brás vein in preparation of the Company's updated NI 43-101 compliant technical report and mine plan expected to be released during the fourth quarter.

Expansions and extensions, as referenced herein, reflect mineralization not captured in the Company's mineral resource and mineral reserve models used in the current (2018) NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource and reserves.

VERMELHOS DISTRICT

The Vermelhos District is located approximately 80 kilometers to the north of the Pilar Mine and Caraíba Mill complex and includes the operating high-grade Vermelhos Mine. Drilling is focused on upgrading, expansion and new discovery initiatives within and surrounding the Vermelhos Mine. In addition to near-mine programs, drilling is underway to evaluate regional targets identified during the Company's regional airborne survey and subsequent data compilation work of the broader Vermelhos System – a north-south trend encompassing the Vermelhos Mine, East Zone, Siriema and the N8 Deposit that extends over 5.5 kilometers in strike length.

Twelve drill rigs are currently operating in the district including nine focused on resource upgrade and exploration programs within and adjacent to the Vermelhos Mine, while three rigs are focused on regional targets, including the recently announced Siriema discovery. Drill rigs in the district are comprised of three underground drill rigs and nine surface drill rigs.

Siriema

The recently announced Siriema discovery is the Company's first regional discovery (*see press release dated July 30, 2019 for the announcement of the Siriema discovery*) and is located approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the Vermelhos Mine. To date, Siriema has been interpreted as a mineralized zone extending approximately 400 meters in strike-length, approximately 20 to 50 meters in width, and from surface to a depth of approximately 250 meters. The zone is

interpreted to contain multiple sub-vertical mineralized lenses that remain open to depth and to the east. While the mineralization encountered to date is predominately disseminated, current drilling targeting down-hole EM anomalies continues to intercept a shallow-plunging east-dipping zone of high-grade massive-sulphide breccia mineralization trending to the north-northwest. Drilling along this trend was highlighted during the period by drill hole FSI-42 that intersected 31.8 meters grading 2.22% copper including 5.0 meters grading 5.56% copper. Follow-up drilling as well as additional down-hole EM surveys along this massive-sulphide zone remain ongoing.

The majority of the holes drilled during the period reflect twin-holes of previously announced RC drill results for NI43-101 validation purposes. Please see Figure 1 for a map of the Vermelhos System and Figure 2 for Siriema collar locations.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FSI-39	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FSI-41	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FSI-42	143.1	174.9	31.8	2.22
<i>including</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.56</i>
FSI-43	73.2	90.7	17.6	0.56
and	123.5	149.7	26.2	1.90
<i>including</i>	<i>140.5</i>	<i>146.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.85</i>
FSI-44	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FSI-45	39.4	74.7	35.2	0.91
<i>including</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1.20</i>
and	96.8	103.1	6.3	0.35
FSI-46	62.2	141.0	78.8	0.31
FSI-47	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
and	53.2	79.3	26.1	0.31
and	87.4	96.3	8.9	0.27
and	121.6	147.3	25.6	0.26
FSI-48	47.9	55.1	7.2	0.52
and	60.9	64.9	4.0	0.49
FSI-49	80.5	102.5	21.9	0.40
and	126.9	141.9	15.0	0.24
and	154.5	159.5	5.0	0.26
and	183.1	192.3	9.2	0.29
FSI-50	104.5	113.5	9.0	0.24
FSI-51	115.1	121.1	6.0	0.22
and	125.6	134.6	9.0	0.21
and	153.8	160.8	7.0	0.27

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
and	169.8	189.8	20.0	0.24
FSI-52	5.0	19.0	14.0	0.32
and	30.4	34.4	4.0	0.20
FSI-53	18.4	25.4	7.0	0.89
FSI-54	37.3	46.3	9.0	0.69
FSI-55	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

NSI indicates no significant intercept, based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.18% copper for near-surface intervals and 0.68% for intervals below 200 meters down hole. Drill holes were drilled from surface. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

N8 Deposit

Drilling during the period at the N8 Deposit, previously referred to as “Vermelhos West”, was focused on extending the known limits of the current mineral resource and delineating higher-grade mineralization below the previously envisioned open pit mine. The southern end of the deposit remains open to depth, where to date, thicker and higher-grade mineralization has been encountered. New results in this area are highlighted by hole FV-146 that intersected 37.3 meters grading 0.73% copper including 3.0 meters grading 1.43% copper and hole FV-147 that intersected 8.0 meters grading 1.64% copper including 3.0 meters grading 2.92% copper. The holes continue to demonstrate that the deposit is open to the south and to depth. Hole FVS-146 was drilled approximately 120 meters south of the limit of the previously envisioned open pit mine (and approximately 85 meters below surface) while FVS-147 was drilled approximately 250 meters beneath the southern limit of the previously envisioned open pit mine.

Please see Figure 1 for a map of the Vermelhos System and Figure 3 for N8 Deposit collar locations.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FV-134	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FV-135	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FV-136	190.6	208.0	17.4	0.40
FV-137	483.4	486.3	2.9	0.89
and	540.5	544.5	4.0	1.02
FV-138	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FV-140	580.6	583.6	3.0	1.19
and	588.4	598.4	10.0	0.89
<i>including</i>	<i>588.4</i>	<i>592.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.21</i>
FV-141	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FV-142	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
and	273.1	292.1	19.0	1.56
FV-143	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FV-144	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FV-145	112.1	117.1	5.0	0.60
and	122.0	125.1	3.1	0.65
and	129.1	141.1	12.0	0.29
and	164.8	168.8	4.0	0.73
FV-146	92.3	112.0	19.7	0.76
<i>including</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>1.09</i>
and	120.7	158.0	37.3	0.73
<i>including</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>155.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.43</i>
FV-147	256.4	260.4	4.0	0.80
and	307.3	315.3	8.0	1.64
<i>including</i>	<i>307.3</i>	<i>310.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.92</i>
and	320.6	335.5	15.0	0.89
FV-148	268.7	281.7	13.0	1.07
and	284.7	288.7	4.0	1.14
and	302.8	306.2	3.4	1.13

NSI indicates no significant intercept, based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.18% copper for near-surface intervals and 0.68% for intervals below 200 meters down hole. Drill holes were drilled from surface. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

Vermelhos East Zone Extension

The Vermelhos East Zone discovery (*see press release dated September 25, 2018 for announcement of the Vermelhos East Zone discovery*) is located approximately 100 meters to the east of mineralization comprising the main Vermelhos Mine orebodies and lies on the eastern side of an intrusive body. The zone of mineralization, to date, has been delineated from surface copper oxide mineralization to an interpreted depth of approximately 500 meters below surface.

During the period, drilling of the Vermelhos East Zone focused on confirming near-surface extensions of the modeled mineralization (below previously defined oxide mineralization) in advance of the Company's upcoming NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource and reserve update and mine plan, as well as conducting underground drilling along the same structure at depth. Near-surface drilling confirmed the presence of high-grade copper mineralization highlighted by one of the highest-grade intercepts drilled into the zone to date in hole FVS-418 that intersected 22.5

meters grading 4.60% copper including 8.0 meters grading 7.76% copper from 7.7 meters down-hole. In addition, deeper underground drilling intercepted additional high-grade mineralization within the zone including 7.0 meters grading 4.48% copper including 3.0 meters grading 8.02% in hole FVS-432 from 357.2 meters down-hole. Additional drilling and follow-up down-hole EM surveys in this area are planned to further evaluate the potential relationship between high-grade intercepts within the zone.

Please see Figure 1 for a map of the Vermelhos System and Figure 3 for East Zone collar locations.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FVS-14	508.1	511.1	3.0	2.14
FVS-386	584.5	588.5	4.0	1.04
and	622.5	629.7	7.1	1.73
FVS-388	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FVS-411	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FVS-412	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FVS-413	166.3	201.0	34.7	0.74
<i>including</i>	<i>195.5</i>	<i>201.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.46</i>
FVS-415	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FVS-416	37.9	50.4	12.5	0.31
and	60.0	64.0	4.1	0.37
and	91.7	126.4	34.7	0.39
FVS-418	7.7	30.2	22.5	4.60
<i>including</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.76</i>
FVS-419	63.1	78.1	15.0	0.50
and	88.8	91.8	3.0	0.69
and	138.3	166.0	27.7	0.72
<i>including</i>	<i>155.5</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.07</i>
FVS-420	11.2	22.2	11.0	0.40
FVS-431	139.9	144.9	5.0	1.92
and	321.6	341.6	20.0	1.72
<i>including</i>	<i>327.6</i>	<i>334.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>2.69</i>
FVS-432	349.2	376.8	27.6	1.95
and	357.2	364.2	7.0	4.48
<i>including</i>	<i>357.2</i>	<i>360.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>8.02</i>
and	386.6	390.6	4.0	1.78
FVS-433	503.5	508.5	5.0	0.92
and	519.5	524.0	4.5	1.02
and	535.6	545.5	9.8	0.97

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
<i>including</i>	543.5	545.5	2.0	2.50
and	552.4	560.0	7.6	1.21
FVS-444	51.4	66.7	15.3	0.54
and	95.7	100.7	5.0	0.38
FVS-445	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FVS-446	58.7	77.5	18.9	0.51
FVS-447	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

NSI indicates no significant intercept, based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.68% copper. Drill holes were drilled from surface and level +248 in the Vermelhos Mine. Holes not included are either pending assay results, have been included in a different section of this press release for clarity of discussing drill results or were previously included in a prior press release. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

PILAR DISTRICT

The Pilar District encompasses the area surrounding the Pilar underground mine, Caraíba Mill complex and the past producing Pilar open pit and R22 Mines. Fifteen drill rigs, including eight focused on resource upgrade and exploration programs within the Pilar Mine, are currently operating within the district and three are operating on regional targets in the district. The drill rigs are comprised of seven underground drill rigs and eight surface drill rigs.

During the period, the Company re-prioritized drilling of the Deepening Extension where a grouping of deep holes, including the deepest hole drilled in the Pilar Mine to date, all returned high-grade copper intercepts and provide continued evidence that the Pilar Mine remains open to depth. New drilling in the South Extension encountered thick and high-grade mineralization in an area that had previously been modeled as narrow low-grade lenses at the southern edge of the Pilar orebody providing continued evidence that the Pilar Mine remains open to the south. In addition, drilling of the recently announced Baraúna zone continued to confirm mineralization within the zone, with several thick and high-grade intercepts drilled during the period.

Exploration drilling on the West Limb is expected to resume following completion of infill and Baraúna confirmation programs. Currently, four surface drill rigs are undertaking exploration drilling at Baraúna while four underground drill rigs are continuing to define the Deepening Extension and South Extension. The remaining four short-term core rigs are operating in the Deepening Extension and P1P2W mining areas.

The Deepening Extension

The Deepening Extension drilling is currently targeting mineralization on the East Limb of the Pilar Mine between level -725 and level -1300 approximately 1,200 meters to 1,750 meters below surface and approximately 100 meters laterally from the current level of the primary ramp (completed to level -915).

Underground drilling during the period re-prioritized testing the known extent of mineralization within the zone, including down-plunge exploration drilling beneath the deepest known extent of mineralization within the Pilar Mine. The results from the grouping of drill holes in this program were positive and are highlighted by drill hole FC47139 that intersected 7.1 meters grading 6.50% copper including 4.1 meters grading 9.01% copper, in what is now the deepest known mineralized intercept at the Pilar Mine, located approximately 80 meters below the previously announced deepest intercept of hole FC4885 (*8.4 meters grading 4.02% copper and 6.9 meters grading 3.15% copper as outlined in the Company's press release dated June 20, 2019*). Additional results during the period continued to highlight the significance of the Deepening Extension zone. These results were highlighted by several drill holes including hole FC47142 that intersected 34.7 meters grading 2.29% copper including 18.6 meters grading 3.15% copper, hole FC48102 that intersected 19.5 meters grading 2.69% copper including 10.0 meters grading 4.10% copper. Exploration results from the Deepening Extension supports that the Pilar Mine is open at depth, where high-grade mineralization continues to be encountered over 350 meters below the deepest level of current development at the mine.

Please see Figure 4 for a north-south long section and Figure 5 for a level map showing collar locations of Deepening Extension drilling within the Pilar Mine.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FC38171	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC38172	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC38173	284.2	291.4	7.2	1.39
<i>including</i>	<i>284.2</i>	<i>286.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.48</i>
FC38174	220.6	225.6	5.0	0.74
<i>and</i>	<i>254.6</i>	<i>264.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>1.25</i>
FC47136	514.4	526.8	12.4	3.11
<i>including</i>	<i>517.6</i>	<i>522.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.78</i>
FC47137	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC47138	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC47139	534.4	542.6	8.1	1.46
<i>and</i>	<i>545.6</i>	<i>548.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.45</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>564.8</i>	<i>570.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.98</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>639.9</i>	<i>647.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.50</i>
<i>including</i>	<i>641.9</i>	<i>646.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.01</i>

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
and	652.0	675.3	23.3	2.13
<i>including</i>	<i>652.6</i>	<i>659.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>3.68</i>
FC47140	362.8	367.8	5.0	1.57
and	370.4	379.1	8.7	1.20
<i>including</i>	<i>374.7</i>	<i>376.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.51</i>
FC47141	258.9	265.3	6.4	1.82
<i>including</i>	<i>261.1</i>	<i>264.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.04</i>
and	283.5	286.5	2.9	2.66
FC47142	456.4	491.2	34.7	2.29
<i>including</i>	<i>457.5</i>	<i>476.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>3.15</i>
FC5349	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

NSI indicates no significant intercept based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.68% copper. Drill holes were drilled from levels -670 and -740 in the Pilar Mine. Holes not included are either pending assay results, have been included in a different section of this press release for clarity of discussing drill results or were previously included in a prior press release. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

Baraúna Zone

During the period, drilling of the Baraúna zone continued to confirm the extent of mineralization previously identified in the historic database (*see press release dated June 20, 2019 for the announcement of the Baraúna zone*). To date, the zone has been delineated over a north-south strike length of approximately 450 meters, varying thickness of up to 30 meters and from outcrop at the bottom of the open pit connecting to mineralization at depth in the Pilar Mine – validation of the historic database remains ongoing. For planning purposes, drilling of the zone is focused on an area that, on average, extends 110 meters beneath the southern limit of the open pit mine. Drilling during the period was performed from surface targeting mineralization beneath the southern portion of the open pit mine. For reference, the pit floor is located approximately 230 meters below surface at its deepest part.

Please see Figure 6 for collar locations and Figure 7 for a north-south long section of the Baraúna zone.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FC1201	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC1202	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC1203	27.0	37.0	10.0	0.19
and	91.3	95.5	4.2	0.44
and	127.5	134.2	6.7	0.53

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FC1204	18.3	33.3	15.0	0.23
and	45.3	50.3	5.0	0.36
and	65.0	78.8	13.8	0.20
and	96.8	128.2	31.5	0.25
and	137.5	183.3	45.9	0.42
FC1726	92.1	99.8	7.6	0.46
and	145.9	161.2	15.3	0.22
FC1727	263.5	270.2	6.7	2.43
<i>including</i>	<i>266.5</i>	<i>270.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.55</i>
and	278.5	284.5	6.0	0.90
FC1822	140.8	159.7	18.9	0.74
and	163.0	169.0	6.0	0.27
and	176.0	178.8	2.8	0.37
and	190.0	194.9	4.9	0.47
FC1823	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC1824	195.7	230.0	34.3	0.75
and	200.7	204.7	4.0	0.81
and	208.7	220.7	12.0	0.95
and	224.7	230.0	5.3	1.11
FC1921	184.1	201.6	17.5	0.78
<i>including</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>197.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1.40</i>
FC1922	242.4	258.4	16.0	0.95
and	267.4	285.4	18.0	1.22
and	330.6	342.5	11.9	0.96
FC2020	108.4	124.2	15.9	1.00
<i>including</i>	<i>114.4</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.45</i>
and	143.3	153.4	10.1	0.54
<i>including</i>	<i>151.3</i>	<i>153.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.30</i>
and	165.8	175.9	10.1	0.51
and	182.2	192.2	10.0	0.33
FC2121	170.4	230.4	60.0	1.30
<i>including</i>	<i>196.4</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>1.67</i>
FC2326	157.2	207.2	50.0	1.81
<i>including</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>2.32</i>
and	226.2	234.2	8.0	1.01
<i>including</i>	<i>232.2</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.73</i>
FC2426	150.6	204.1	53.4	1.43

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
<i>including</i>	<i>171.6</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>1.80</i>

NSI indicates no significant intercept, based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.18% copper reflecting open pit potential. Drill holes were drilled from surface. Holes not included are either pending assay results, have been included in a different section of this press release for clarity of discussing drill results or were previously included in a prior press release. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

South Extension

Within the Pilar underground mine, drilling of the South Extension from a newly accessed drill station at level -300, continued to delineate a wide zone of mineralization previously modeled as narrow lenses at the southern edge of the orebody. Results during the period show a significant expansion of the South Extension zone in both thickness and grade. Drilling from the new drill station continues to target additional extensions of this zone to depth and to the south. These results are significant when combined with previously announced drilling from level -174, including hole FC3264 (*21.0 meters grading 1.41% copper including 4.0 meters grading 3.54% copper and 31.9 meters grading 2.78% copper including 3.0 meters grading 5.63% copper as detailed in the Company's press release dated June 20, 2019*), as they provide further evidence that the Pilar Mine remains open to the south.

Please see Figure 8 for a north-south long section and Figure 9 for a level map showing collar locations of South Extension drilling within the Pilar Mine.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FC3489	64.3	72.7	8.4	0.93
FC3490	134.1	146.0	11.9	0.83
and	192.8	198.8	6.0	1.12
FC3491	158.0	164.0	6.0	1.22
and	177.0	179.9	2.8	1.56
and	200.0	203.0	3.0	0.93
FC3492	226.0	229.0	3.0	1.63
and	238.1	248.1	10.0	1.16
FC3493	72.2	76.7	4.6	1.63
and	92.4	102.5	10.1	1.75
and	178.6	186.6	8.0	1.26
FC3494	309.2	318.9	9.6	1.03
FC3495	171.3	176.7	5.4	1.03
FC3496	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)
FC3497	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC3498	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC3499	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
FC34100	214.6	240.0	25.5	1.47
<i>including</i>	<i>215.6</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.85</i>
and	250.0	256.0	6.0	1.85
<i>including</i>	<i>252.0</i>	<i>254.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.65</i>
and	284.1	289.1	5.0	0.94

NSI indicates no significant intercept based on a three meter mining width and cut-off grade of 0.68% copper. The drill holes were drilled from level -300 in the Pilar Mine. Holes not included are either pending assay results, have been included in a different section of this press release for clarity of discussing drill results or were previously included in a prior press release. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

The Company continues to re-prioritize and test regional drill targets based on the ongoing data interpretation and targeting phase of the regional airborne geophysical survey. To date, over 50 high priority target areas have been identified and detailed analysis of each target area remains ongoing. Further drill testing of regional targets, located within the Pilar and Vermelhos Districts, remains underway, with two exploration drill rigs allocated to targets south of the Pilar Mine and four drill rigs located on targets both south and north of the Vermelhos Mine including follow-up drilling on the regional Siriema discovery within the Vermelhos District.

NX GOLD MINE

The NX Gold Mine is a high-grade producing gold mine, located in Mato Grosso State, Brazil. Historic and current production occurs within two adjacent mineralized quartz veins located along a northeast trend approximately 600 meters apart, known as Brás and Buracão, which are accessed via a single portal and decline. Beginning in late 2018, exploration drilling commenced to evaluate down-plunge extensions of the Brás and Buracão veins, as well as test for mineralization between the two veins, which resulted in the Santo Antonio Vein discovery located between Brás and Buracão. The Santo Antonio Vein, to date, has been defined over a lateral extent of approximately 400 meters, a down-dip distance of approximately 200 meters and remains open to depth (*see press release dated April 18, 2019 for detail regarding the Santo Antonio Vein discovery*).

Currently, three drill rigs are operating on the property, including one underground drill rig targeting further extension of the Santo Antonio Vein as well as continuity of the Brás vein. Please refer to Figure 10 for drill collar locations and Figure 11 for an east-west long-section of the NX

Gold Mine. Drill hole ID nomenclature of SA and BSUG refers to Santo Antonio and Brás (underground drilling), respectively.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (gpt)
SA51	404.4	405.8	1.4	11.2
SA54	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
SA55	466.3	469.9	3.7	7.70
SA56	379.8	382.9	3.1	4.34
SA57	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
SA58	405.1	406.8	1.8	11.31
SA59	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
SA60	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
SA61	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
SA62	462.4	464.9	2.5	5.67
SA63	412.4	414.3	1.9	3.86
BSUG1	116.2	117.1	1.0	7.68
BSUG2	151.3	152.6	1.3	2.35
BSUG3	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
BSUG4	152.5	154.9	2.5	4.91
BSUG5	124.5	125.5	1.0	3.90
BSUG6	136.1	137.6	1.5	3.78

NSI indicates no significant intercept, based on cut-off grade of 1.40 grams per tonne gold. Drill holes were drilled from surface, except for BSUG holes which were drilled from level -205 in the Brás Mine. Holes not included are pending assay results. The length of intercept may not represent the true width of mineralization and reported intercepts reflect the entire thickness of the vein. Values may not add up due to rounding. From, to and mineralized intercepts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a meter.

ABOUT ERO COPPER CORP

Ero Copper Corp, headquartered in Vancouver, B.C., is focused on copper production growth from the Vale do Curaçá Property, located in Bahia, Brazil. The Company's primary asset is a 99.6% interest in the Brazilian copper mining company, Mineração Caraíba S.A. ("MCSA"), 100% owner of the Vale do Curaçá Property with over 39 years of operating history in the region. The Company currently mines copper ore from the Pilar and Vermelhos underground mines. In addition to the Vale do Curaçá Property, MCSA owns 100% of the Boa Esperança development project, an IOCG-type copper project located in Pará, Brazil and the Company, directly and indirectly, owns 97.6% of the NX Gold Mine, an operating gold and silver mine located in Mato Grosso, Brazil. Additional information on the Company and its operations, including Technical Reports on the Vale do Curaçá, Boa Esperança and NX Gold properties, can be found on the Company's website (www.erocopper.com) and on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

NOTE ON NI 43-101 COMPLIANT TECHNICAL REPORT

The conversion of drill results presented in this press release into NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources and mineral reserves requires additional work and analysis that remains ongoing. Accordingly, the results herein may not be included in the Company's upcoming NI 43-101 compliant technical reports, expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2019, due to the cut-off date of new drill data, the time required to complete such additional work and analysis, and other technical and/or economic reasons on completion of this work.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

Vale do Curaçá Property

The Company is currently drilling on surface and underground with core drill rigs using a combination of owned and third-party contracted drill rigs. During the period from May 2019 to August 2019 third party drill rigs were operated by Major Drilling, Layne Christensen Co., and DrillGeo Geologia e Sondagem Ltda., all of whom are independent of the Company. Drill core is logged, photographed and split in half using a diamond core saw at MCSA's secure core logging and storage facilities. Half of the drill core is retained on site and the other half core is used for analysis, with samples collected on one-meter sample intervals unless an interval crosses a geological contact. Reverse circulation cuttings are split at the drill rig using one-meter sample intervals. All sample preparation is performed in MCSA's secure on-site laboratory. Total copper is determined using a nitric-hydrochloric acid digestion and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry ("AAS") and/or Titration. Oxide copper values are determined using sulfuric acid digestion followed by AAS. All sample results during the period have been monitored through a QA/QC program that includes the insertion of certified standards, blanks, and pulp and reject duplicate

samples. Regular check-assays are submitted to ALS Brasil Ltda's facility located in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil, at a rate of approximately 5%. ALS Brasil Ltda is independent of the Company.

NX Gold Mine

The Company is currently drilling on surface with third-party contracted core drill rigs. During the period from May 2019 to August 2019 third party drill rigs were operated by Major Drilling do Brasil Ltda. and Servitec Foraco Sondagem S.A. whom are independent of the Company. Drill core is logged, photographed and split in half using a diamond core saw at NX Gold's secure core logging and storage facilities. Half of the drill core is retained on site and the other half core is used for analysis, with samples collected on half-meter sample intervals for quartz vein and one-meter intervals in surrounding rock unless such interval crosses a geological contact. Samples are sent to ALS Brasil Ltda.'s laboratory in Goiânia (Brazil) for preparation and are analyzed by the certified laboratory of ALS Peru S.A., whom are independent of the Company. Gold content was determined by fire assay in 2018. Commencing in January of 2019, gold content has been determined by both fire assay and screen fire assay. All sample results during the period have been monitored through a QA/QC program that includes the insertion of certified standards, blanks, and pulp and reject duplicate samples at a rate of one standard, one blank, and one duplicate pulp sample per every 20 samples for a blended rate of approximately 5%.

Rubens Mendonça, MAusIMM, Chartered Professional – Mining, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this press release. Mr. Mendonça is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company as defined by NI 43-101.

ERO COPPER CORP.

Signed: "David Strang"

For further information contact:

David Strang, President & CEO

Makko DeFilippo, Vice President, Corporate Development

(604) 429-9244

info@erocopper.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS This Press Release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information includes statements that use forward-looking terminology such as "may", "could", "would", "will", "should", "intend", "target", "plan", "expect", "budget", "estimate", "forecast", "schedule", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "potential", "view" or the negative or grammatical variation thereof or other variations thereof or comparable terminology. Such forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the significance of any particular exploration program or result and the Company's expectations for current and future exploration plans including, but not limited to, planned areas of additional exploration, timing of any updated technical reports and further extensions and expansion of mineralization near the Company's existing operations and throughout the Curaçá Valley and NX Gold Mine.

Forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and is based upon a number of estimates and assumptions of management in light of management's experience and perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances, as of the date of this Press Release including, without limitation, assumptions about: favourable equity and debt capital markets; the ability to raise any necessary additional capital on reasonable terms to advance the production, development and exploration of the Company's properties and assets; future prices of copper and other metal prices; the timing and results of exploration and drilling programs; the accuracy of any mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; the geology of the Vale do Curaçá Property, NX Gold Mine and the Boa Esperança Property being as described in the technical reports for these properties; production costs; the accuracy of budgeted exploration and development costs and expenditures; the price of other commodities such as fuel; future currency exchange rates and interest rates; operating conditions being favourable such that the Company is able to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner; political and regulatory stability; the receipt of governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; obtaining required renewals for existing approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; requirements under applicable laws; sustained labour stability; stability in financial and capital goods markets; availability of equipment; positive relations with local groups and the Company's ability to meet its obligations under its agreements with such groups; and satisfying the terms and conditions of the Company's current loan arrangements. While the Company considers these assumptions to be reasonable, the assumptions are inherently subject to significant business, social, economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other risks and uncertainties, contingencies and other factors that could cause actual actions, events, conditions, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those projected in the forward-looking information. Many assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of the Company and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct.

Furthermore, such forward-looking information involves a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual plans, intentions, activities, results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future plans, intentions, activities, results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks include, without limitation the risk factors listed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018, dated March 14, 2019.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events, conditions, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events, conditions, results, performance or achievements to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

The Company cautions that the foregoing lists of important assumptions and factors are not exhaustive. Other events or circumstances could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking information contained herein. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this press release and the Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as and to the extent required by applicable securities laws.

GENERAL Information of a scientific or technical nature in respect of the Vale do Curaçá Property included in this press release is based upon the Vale do Curaçá technical report entitled "2018 Updated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Statements of Mineração Caraiba's Vale do Curaçá Mineral Assets, Curaçá Valley", dated October 17, 2018 with an effective date of August 1, 2018, prepared by Rubens Jose De Mendonça, MAusIMM, of Planminas and Porfirio Cabaleiro Rodrigues, MAIG, Fábio Valério Câmara Xavier, MAIG, and Bernardo Horta de Cerqueira Viana, MAIG, all of GE21 Consultoria Mineral, whom are independent qualified persons under NI 43-101. Information of a scientific or technical nature in respect of the NX Gold Mine included in this press release is based upon the Vale do Curaçá technical report entitled "Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimate of the NX Gold Mine, Nova Xavantina", dated January 21, 2019 with an effective date of August 31, 2018, prepared by Porfirio Cabaleiro Rodrigues, MAIG, Leonardo Apparício da Silva, MAIG, and Leonardo de Moraes Soares, MAIG, all of GE21 Consultoria Mineral, whom are independent qualified persons under NI 43-101.

Please see the relevant Technical Reports filed on the Company's profile at www.sedar.com, for details regarding the data verification undertaken with respect to the scientific and technical information included in this press release regarding the Vale do Curaçá Property and the NX Gold Mine for additional details regarding the related exploration information, including interpretations, the QA/QC employed, sample, analytical and testing results and for additional details regarding the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates discussed herein.

Cautionary Notes Regarding Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates In accordance with applicable Canadian securities regulatory requirements, all mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates of the Company disclosed or incorporated by reference in this press release have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and are classified in accordance with the CIM Standards.

Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Pursuant to the CIM Standards, mineral resources have a higher degree of uncertainty than mineral reserves as to their existence as well as their economic and legal feasibility. Inferred mineral resources, when compared with Measured or Indicated mineral resources, have the least certainty as to their existence, and it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred mineral resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured mineral resource as a result of continued exploration. Pursuant to NI 43-101, Inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of any economic analysis. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of a mineral resource exists, will ever be converted into a mineral reserve, or is or will ever be economically or legally mineable or recovered.



8973880m N

398121m E

Vermelhos North

N8 Deposit

Current Mineral Reserve Outline

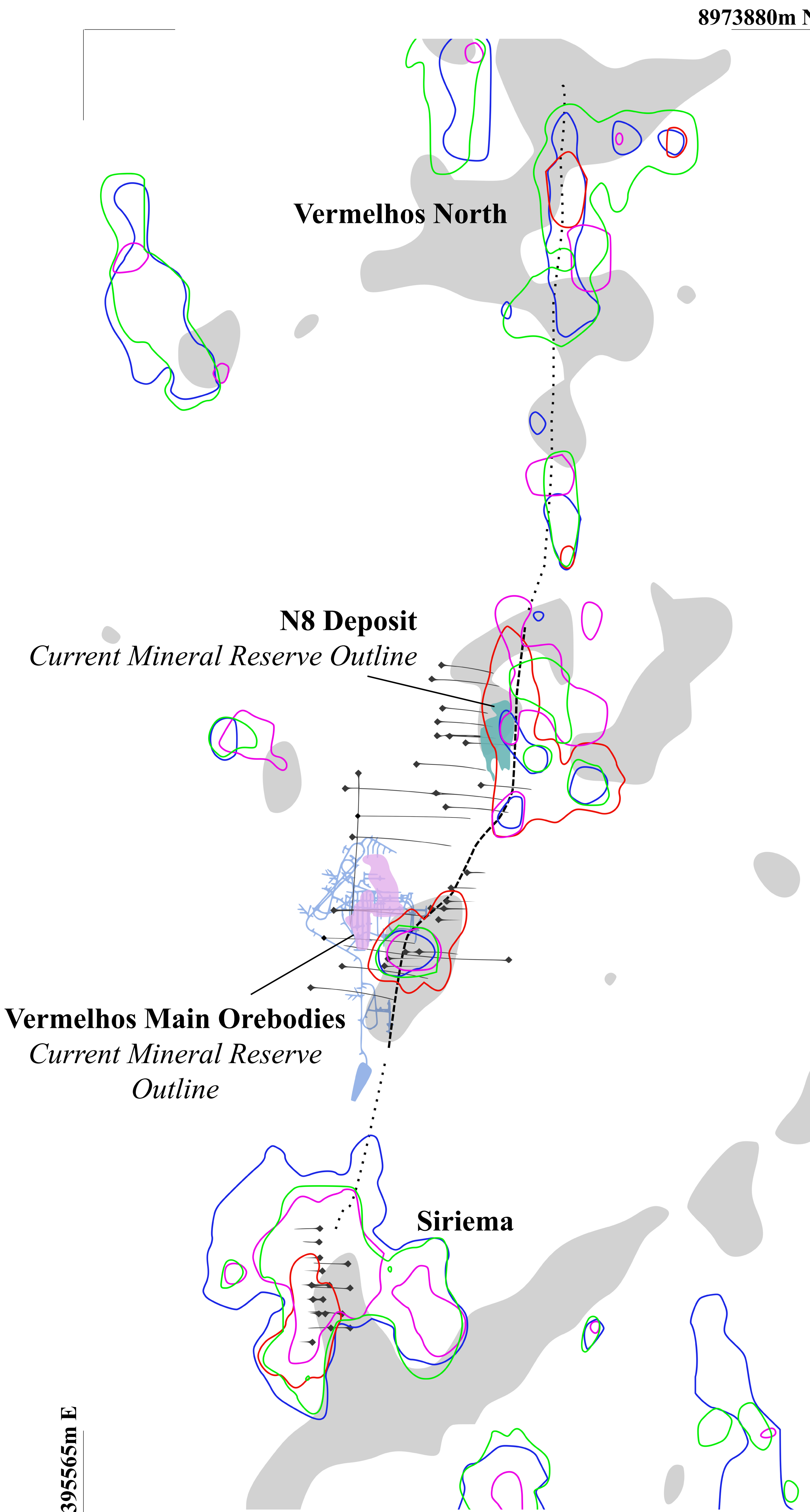
Vermelhos Main Orebodies

Current Mineral Reserve Outline

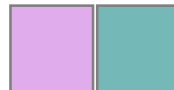
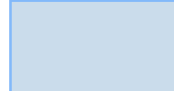
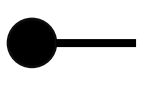

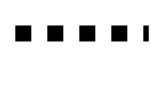





Siriema

395565m E

8968706m N



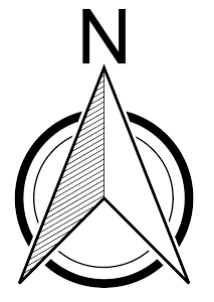
LEGEND

-  Surface Projection of Current Mineral Reserve
 -  Completed Development
 -  Q3 2019 Exploration Update
 -  Vermelhos East Zone Interpretation
 -  Interpreted Vermelhos System Trend
- Geophysical & Soil Geochemistry Anomalies**
-  Ground Gravity
Inverted density anomaly above 0.06 gram / cubic centimeter
 -  Copper above 90th percentile
 -  Nickel above 90th percentile
 -  Cobalt above 90th percentile
 -  Chrome above 90th percentile

0.5 1.0 Kilometer

Special Note: Geophysical and soil geochemistry anomalies shown to demonstrate future area of exploration within the Vermelhos District. The projection is based on data compilation work which includes review of geological controls, structural analysis and copper mineralization identified during the Company's technical programs. The interpretation and boundary limits do not imply continuity of mineralization, or actual thickness of mineralization that has yet to be defined. For additional scientific information related to the Vermelhos Mine, please refer to the Company's Vale do Curaçá Property Technical Report dated October 17, 2018.

Figure 2
Siriema, Plan View



8970815m N

397150m E

Primary Ramp

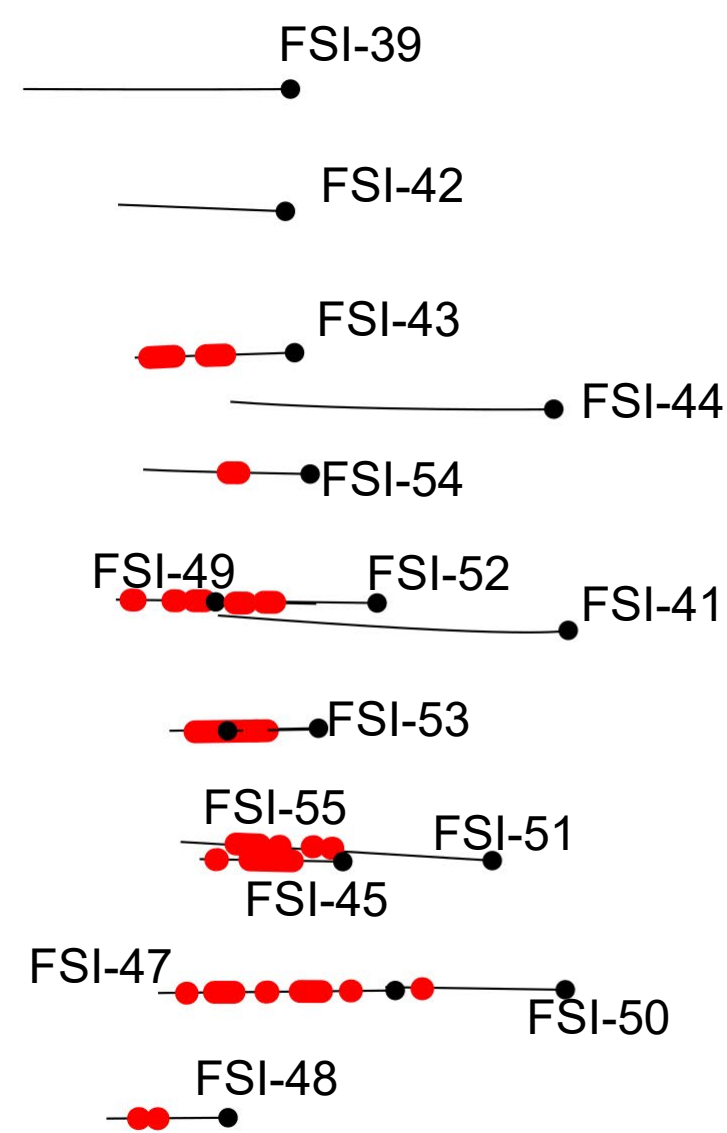
Sombrero

Vermelhos Main Orebodies
Current Mineral Reserve Outline



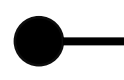

UG1

Portal

Siriema



LEGEND

-  Surface Projection of Current Mineral Reserve
-  Completed Development
-  Q3 2019 Exploration Update
-  Siriema Cu Intercepts

150 300 Meters

395900m E

8969200m N

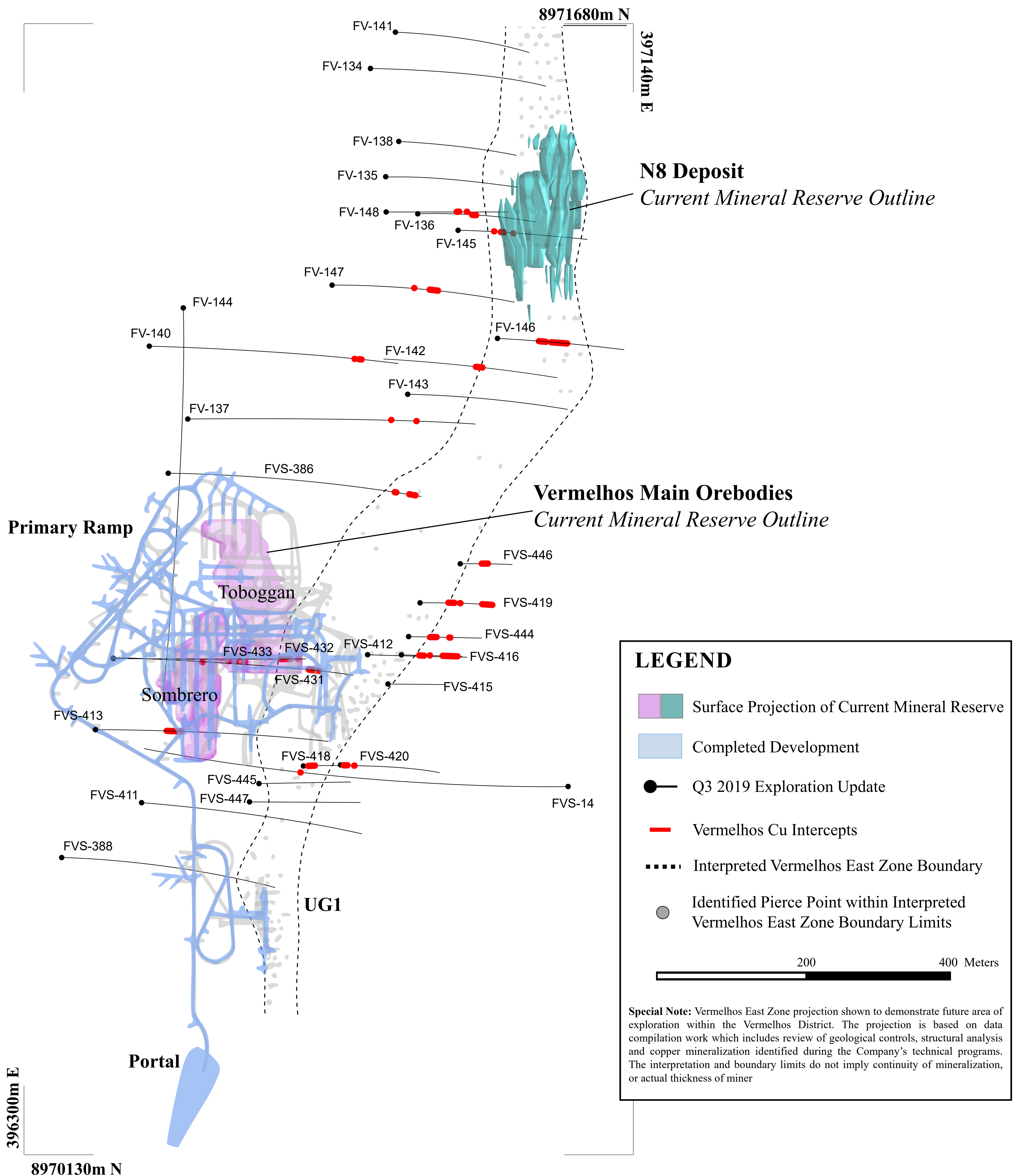
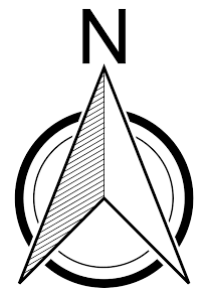
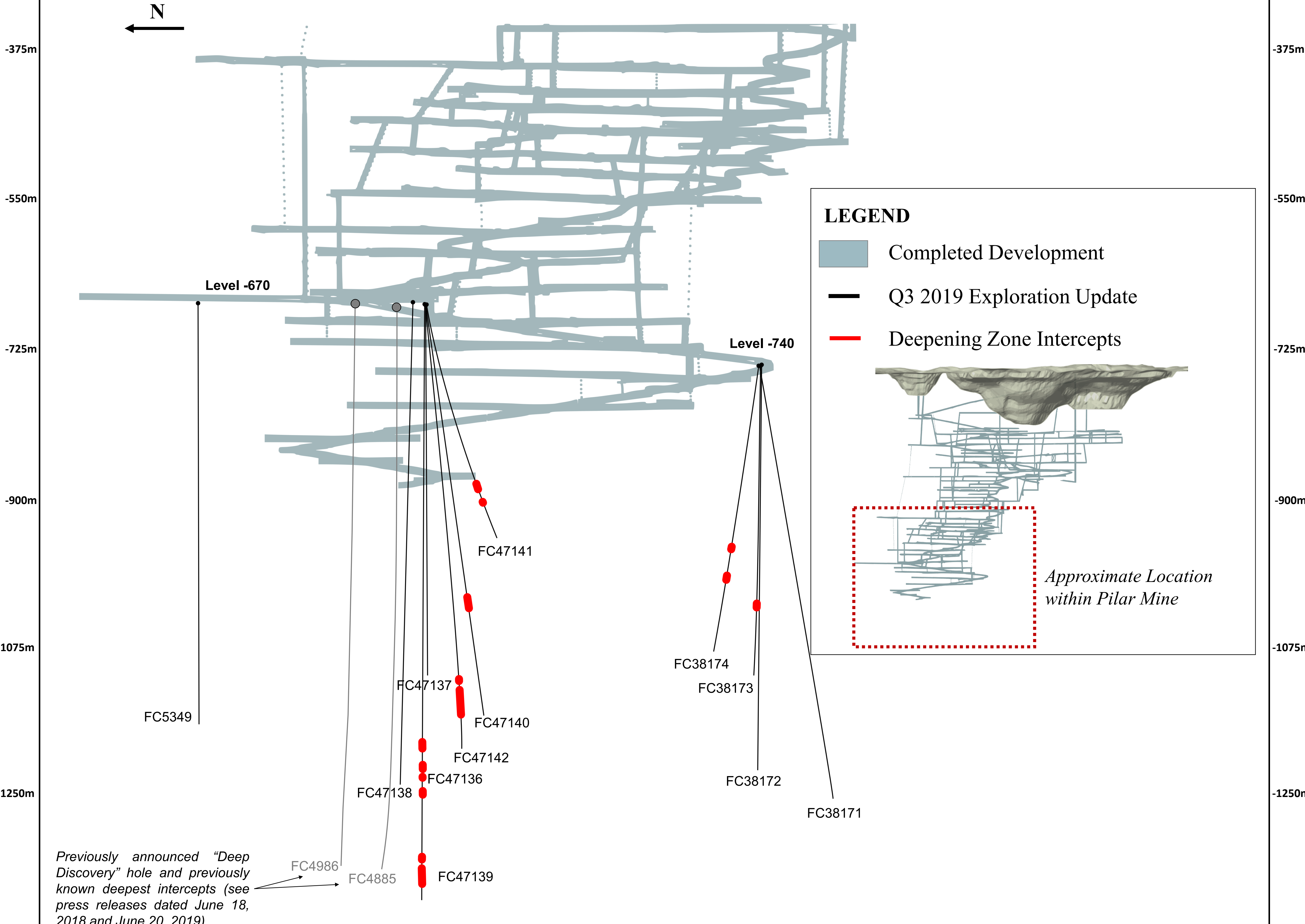


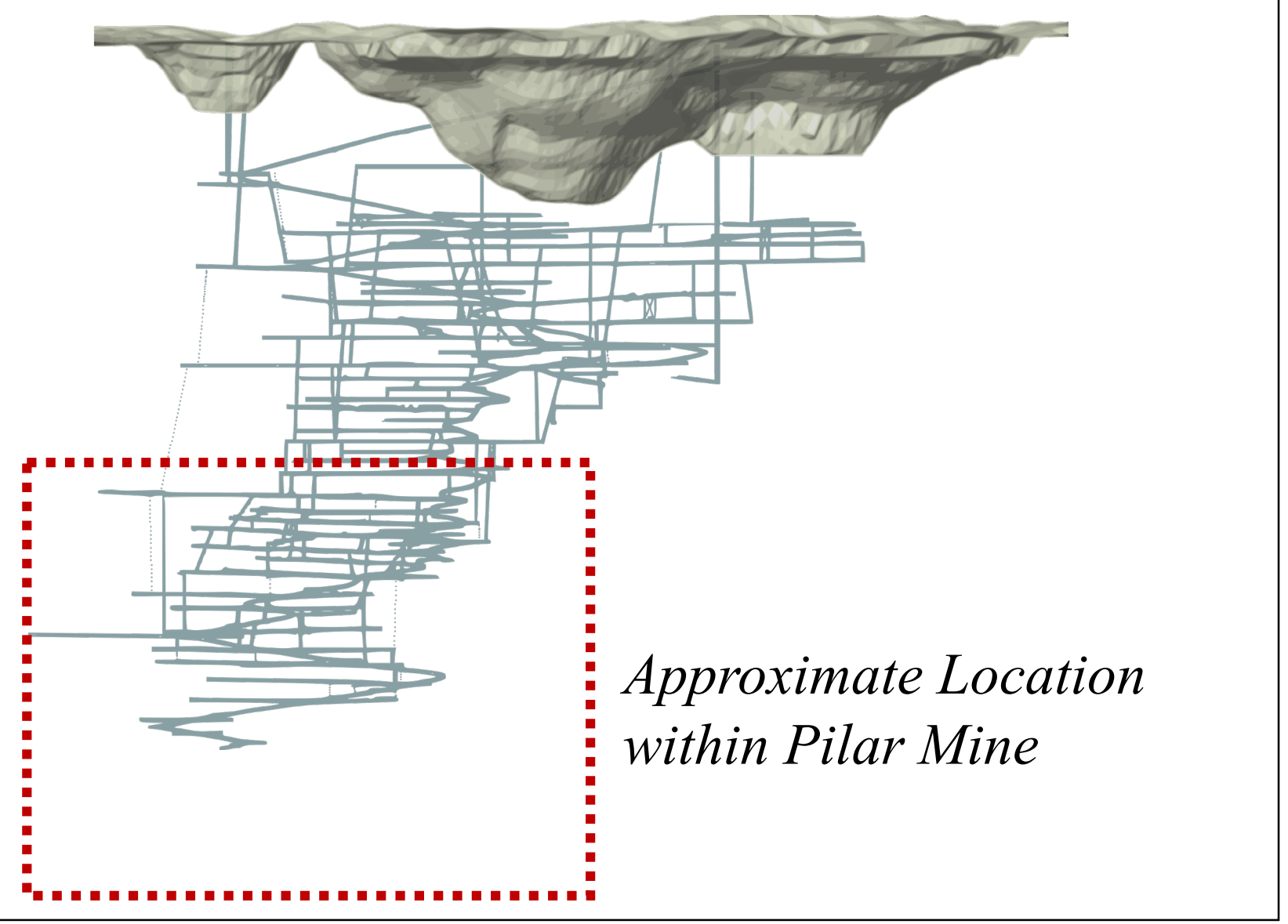
Figure 4

Deepening Extension, North-South Long Section



LEGEND

- Completed Development
- Q3 2019 Exploration Update
- Deepening Zone Intercepts



Previously announced "Deep Discovery" hole and previously known deepest intercepts (see press releases dated June 18, 2018 and June 20, 2019)

Figure 5

Pilar Mine, Deepening Extension (Drilling From Level -670 and -740)

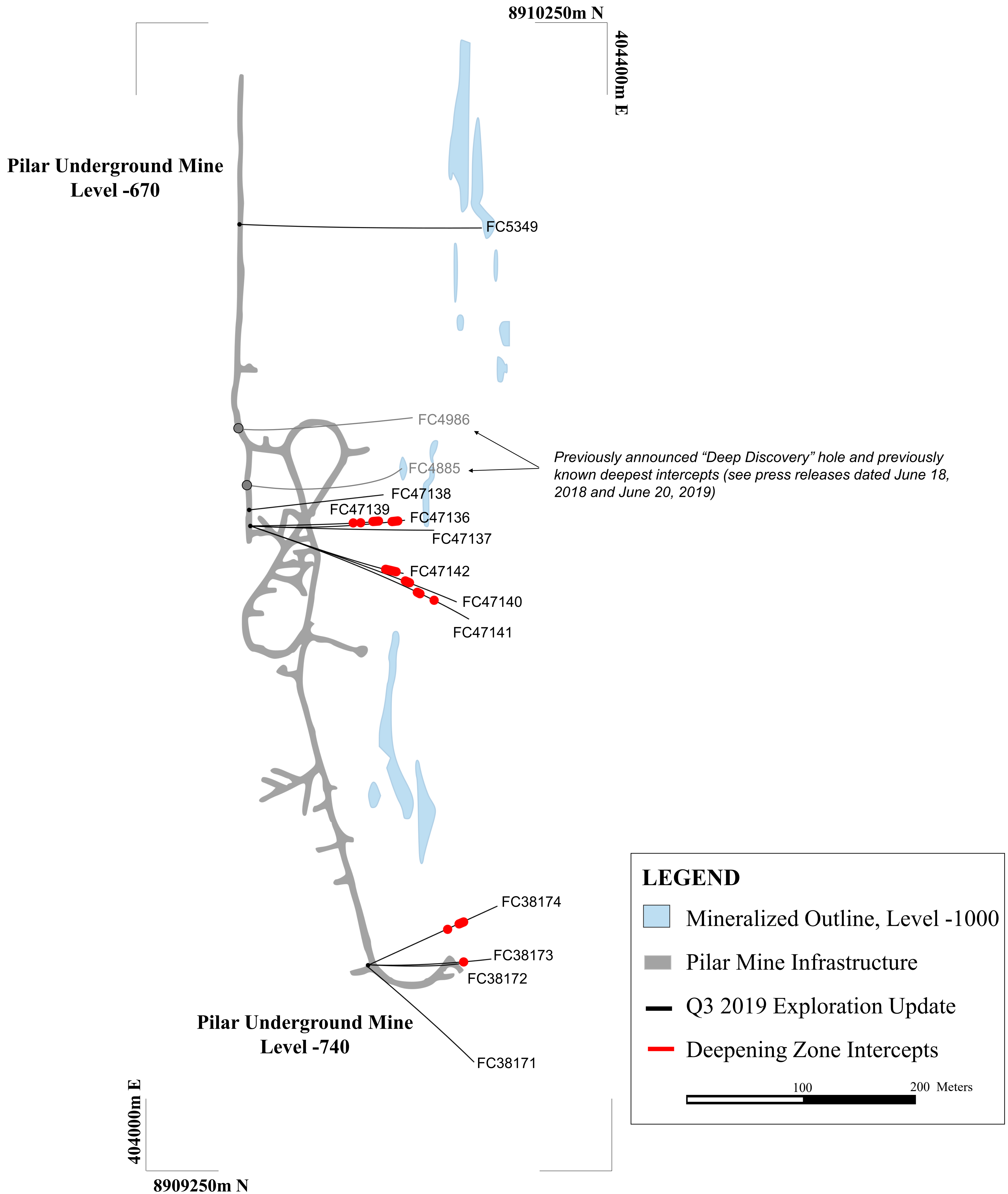
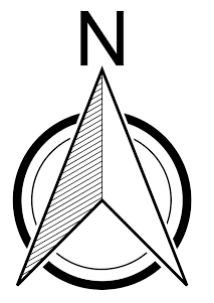


Figure 6
Pilar Mine, Baraúna Plan Map

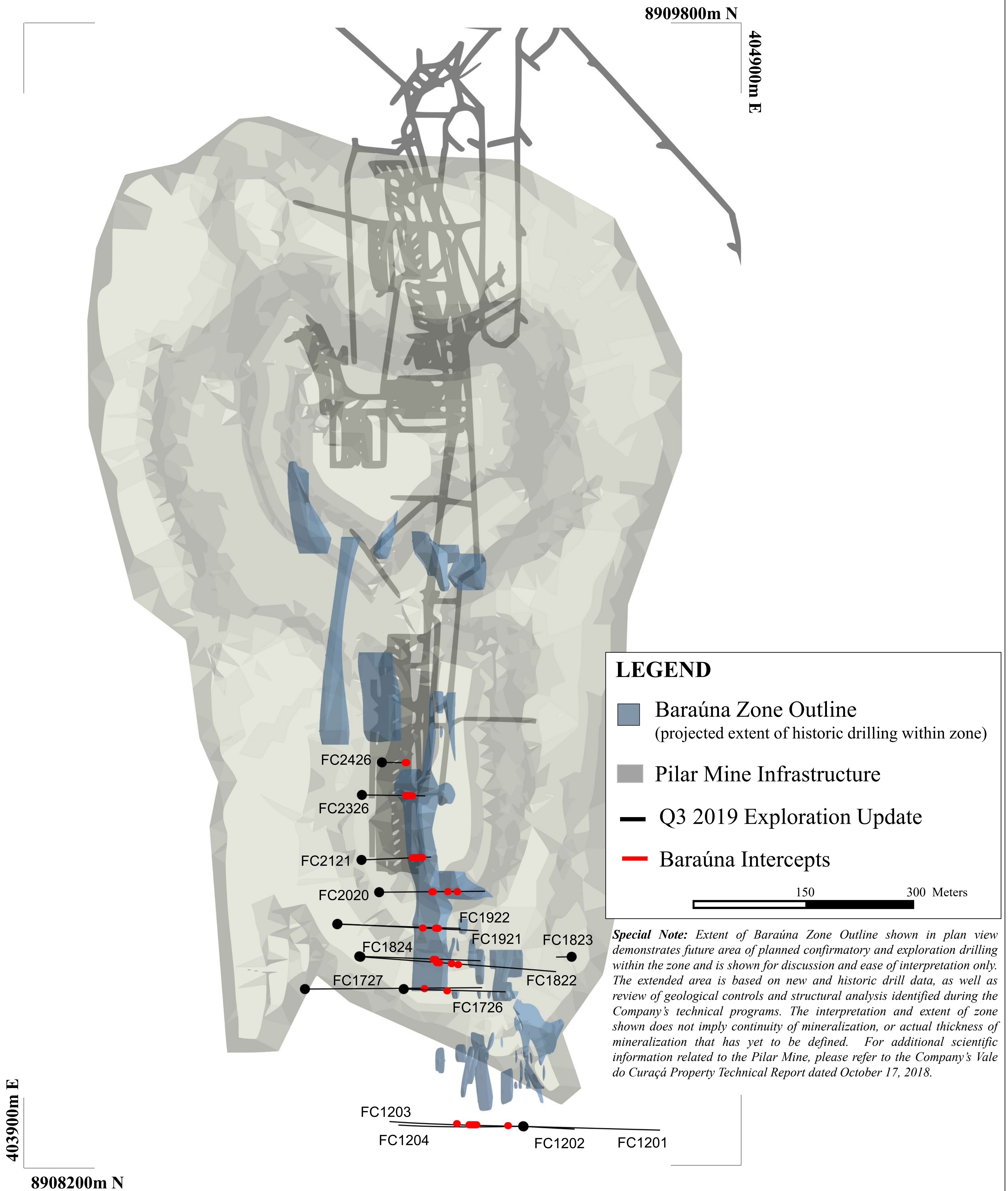
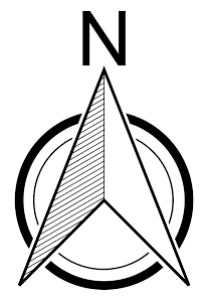
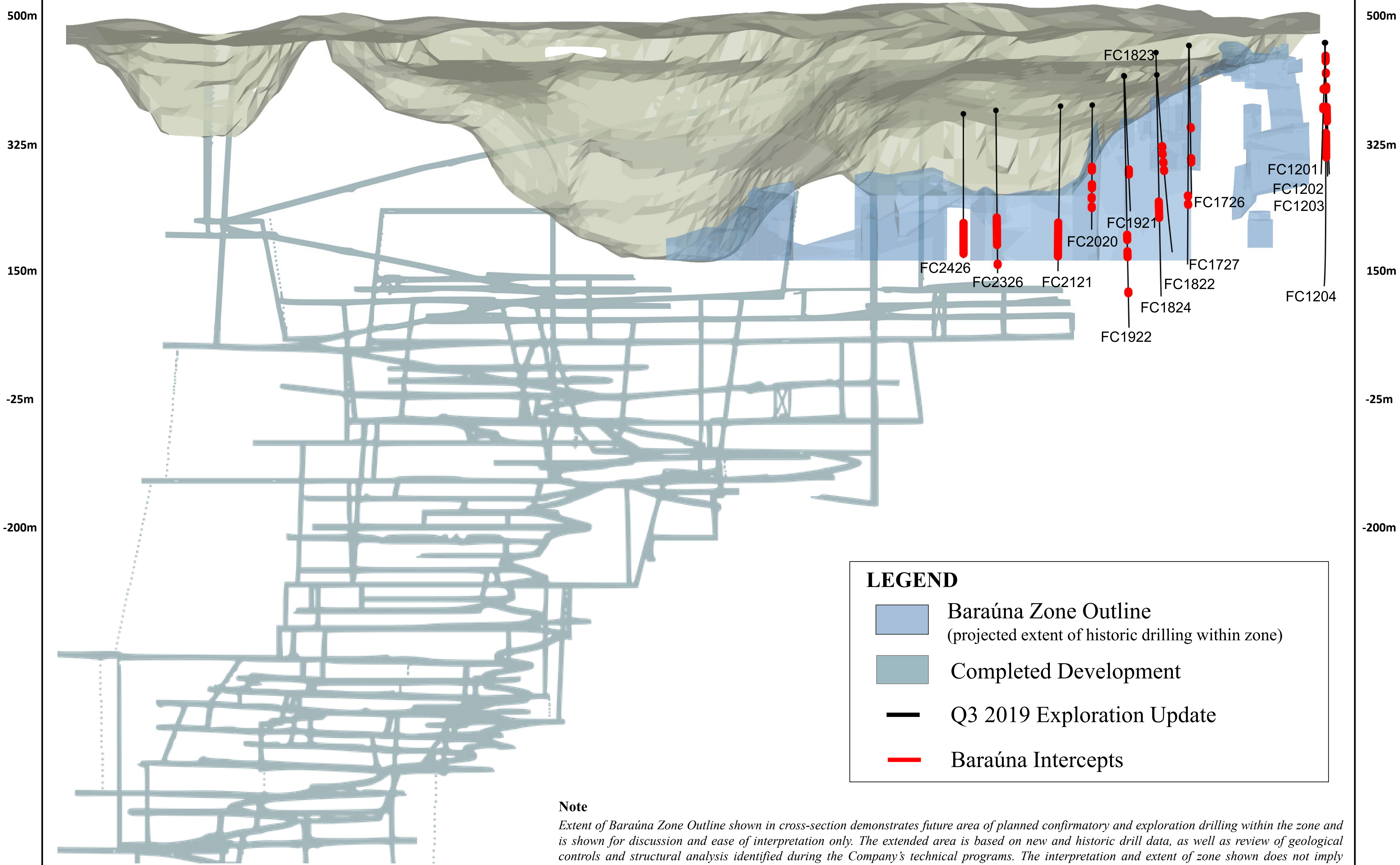
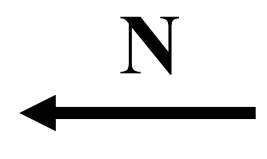


Figure 7

Baraúna, North-South Long Section



LEGEND

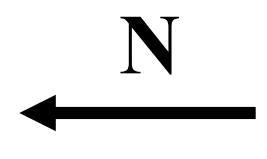
- Baraúna Zone Outline
(projected extent of historic drilling within zone)
- Completed Development
- Q3 2019 Exploration Update
- Baraúna Intercepts

Note

Extent of Baraúna Zone Outline shown in cross-section demonstrates future area of planned confirmatory and exploration drilling within the zone and is shown for discussion and ease of interpretation only. The extended area is based on new and historic drill data, as well as review of geological controls and structural analysis identified during the Company's technical programs. The interpretation and extent of zone shown does not imply continuity of mineralization, or actual thickness of mineralization that has yet to be defined. For additional scientific information related to the Pilar Mine, please refer to the Company's Vale do Curaçá Property Technical Report dated October 17, 2018.

Figure 8

South Extension, North-South Long Section



-25m

-25m

-200m

-200m

-375m

-375m

Level -300

FC3493

FC3497

FC3489

FC3495

FC3498

FC3499

FC3492

FC3490

FC3496

FC3491

FC34100

FC3494

LEGEND



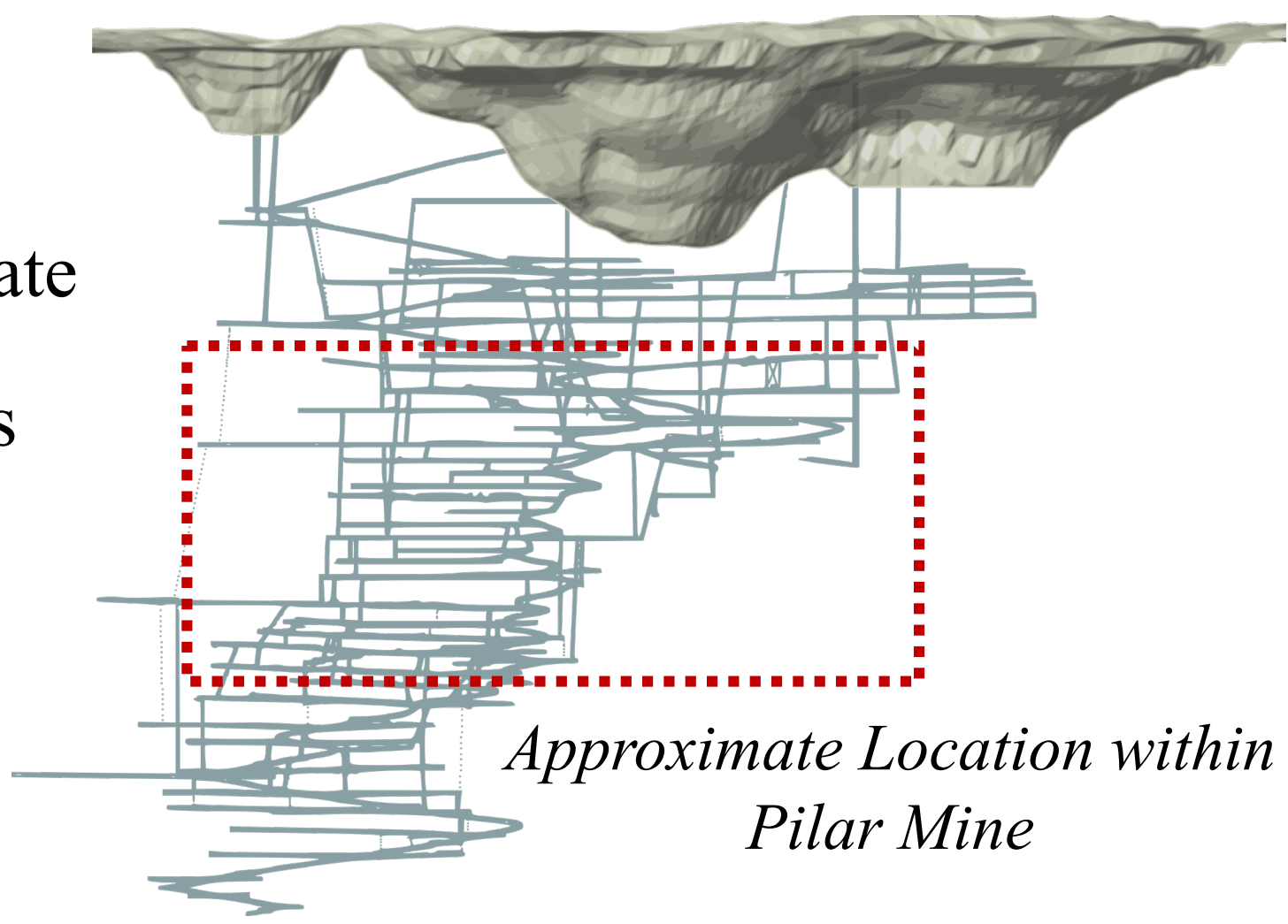
Completed Development



Q3 2019 Exploration Update



South Extension Intercepts



*Approximate Location within
Pilar Mine*

Figure 9

Pilar Mine, South Extension

(Drilling From Level -300)

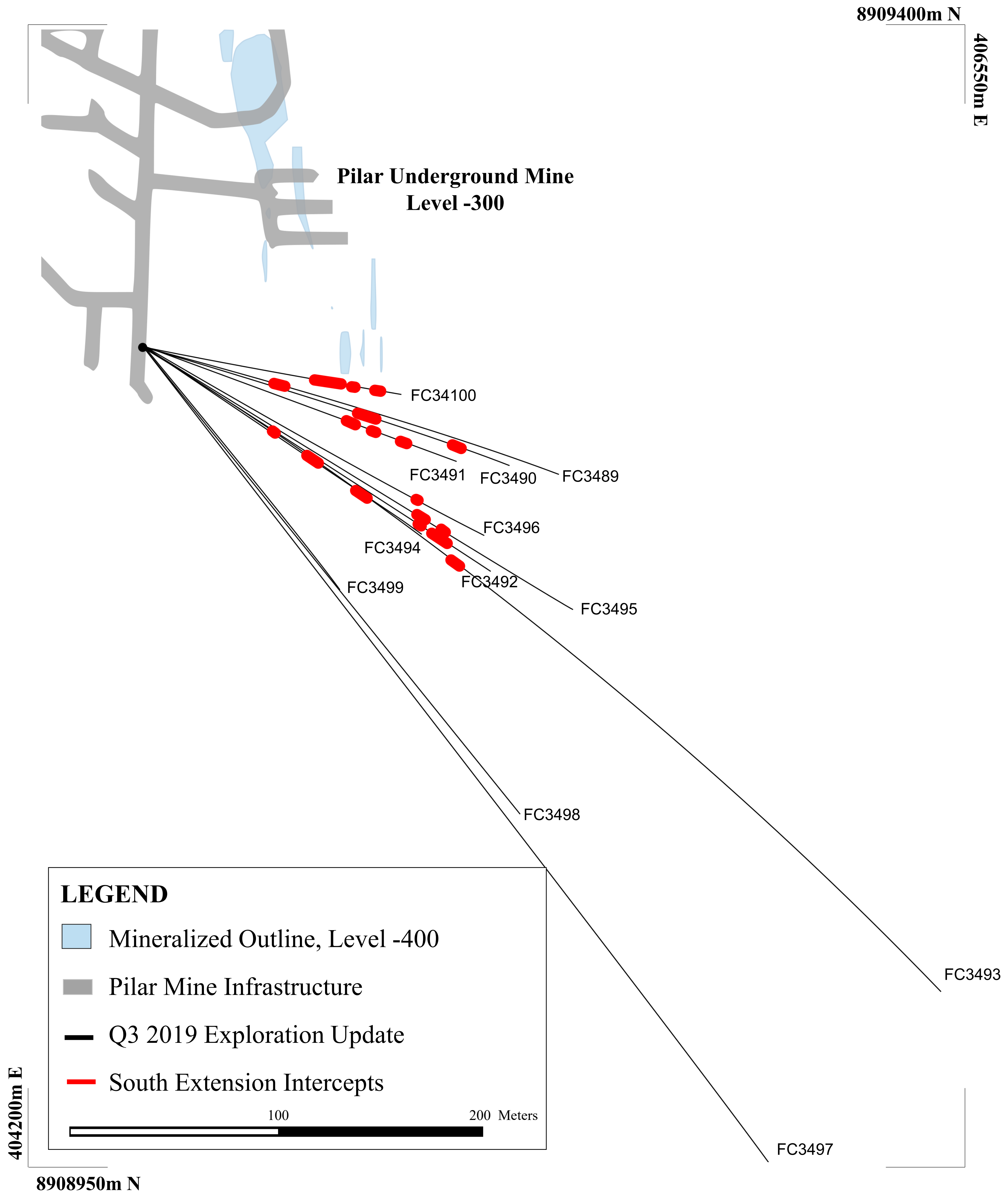
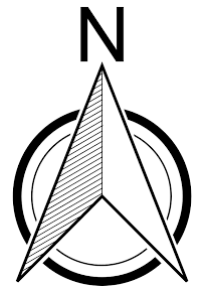
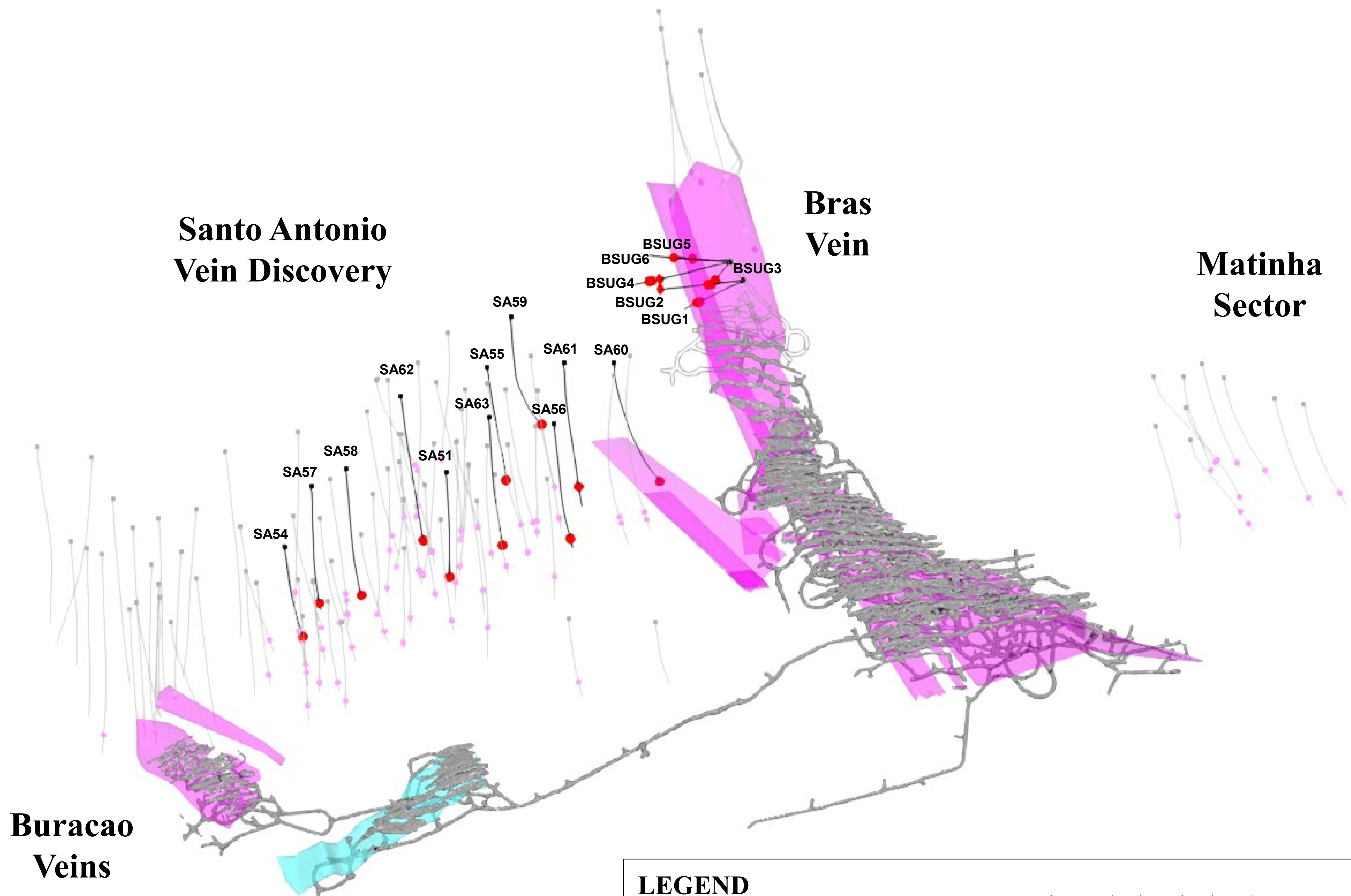
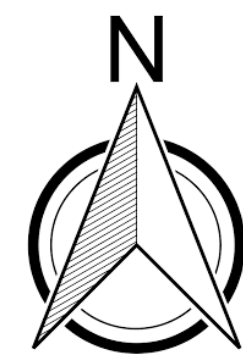




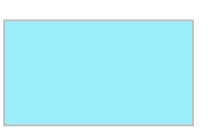

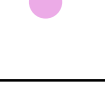


Figure 10
NXGold Mine, Plan View



LEGEND

-  Underground Development
-  New drill hole traces
-  New Vein Intersection
-  Surface Projection of Mineral Zones
(Effective Date August 31, 2018)
-  Surface Projection of Upper Buracao Vein
-  Previously announced drill hole
-  Previously announced vein intersection

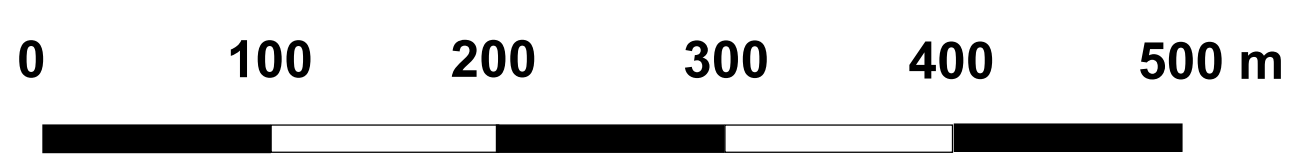
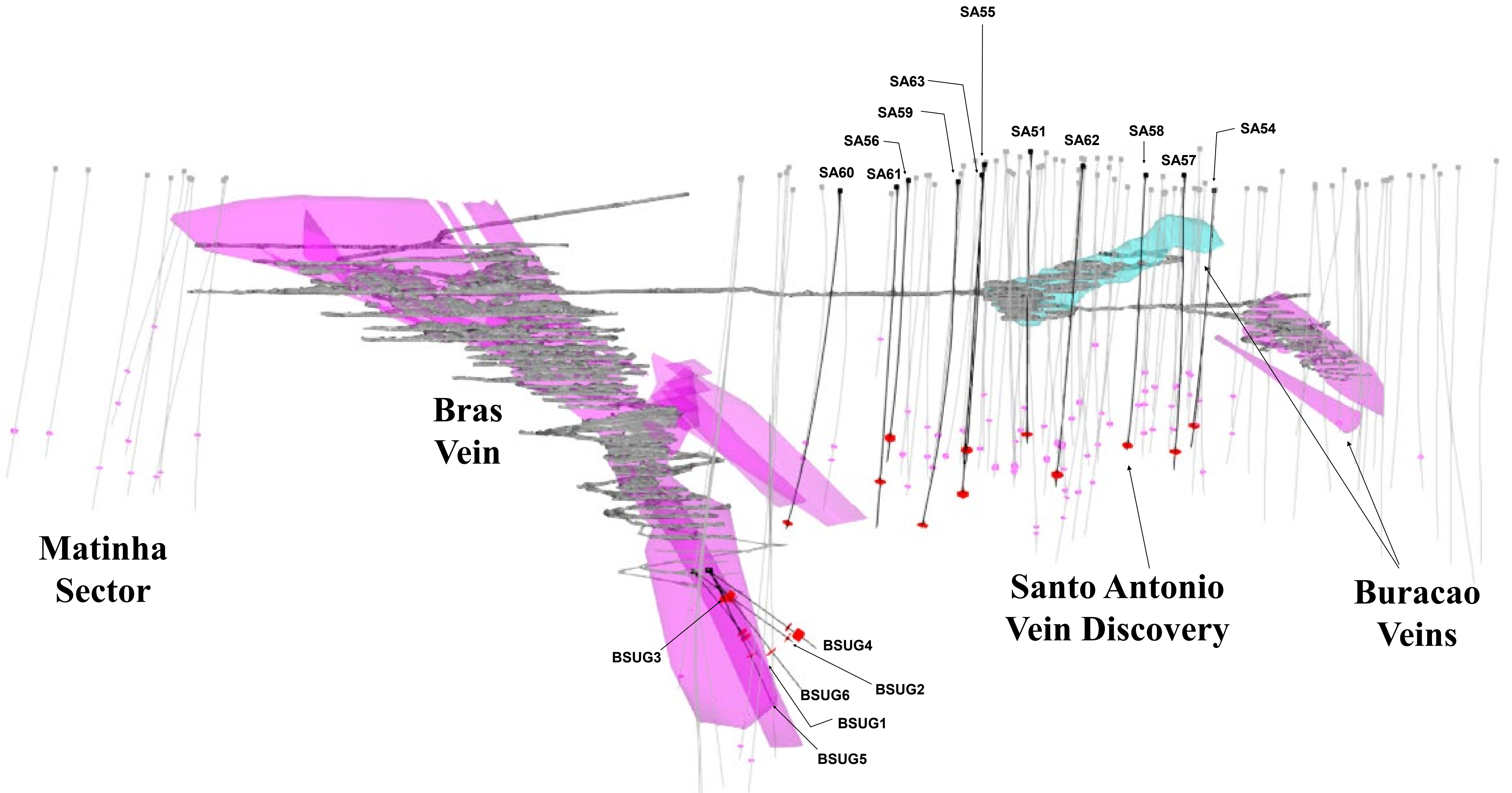









Figure 11
NXGold Mine, East West Long Section

E
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LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
|  | Underground Development |  | Projection of Mineral Zones
(Effective Date August 31, 2018) |
|  | New drill hole traces |  | Projection of Upper Buracao Vein |
|  | New Vein Intersection |  | Previously announced drill hole |
| | |  | Previously announced vein intersection |