Super Copper Logs Visible Copper in All Four Initial Holes of Cordillera Cobre Maiden Program

Copper at multiple depths and similar host units in separated holes support testing a structurally controlled model

VANCOUVER, BC, Oct. 1, 2026 /CNW/ -- SUPER COPPER CORP. (CSE: CUPR) (OTCQB: CUPPF) (FSE: N60) ("Super Copper" or the "Company") is pleased to report that maiden drilling at the El Alto target of its Cordillera Cobre Project in Atacama, Chile, has intersected visible copper mineralization in all four initial diamond drill holes, with copper sulphides logged in three of the holes. Visible copper minerals have been logged at multiple depths and are providing a geological framework for the project.

Highlights

- **Visible copper minerals in all four initial holes.** Each of the three drill platforms has yielded visible copper mineral occurrences within the El Alto volcanic sequence.
- **Copper sulphides in three holes.** Chalcocite is logged in DH26CC-002 and DH26CC-004, with covellite in DH26CC-003.
- **Ten copper-bearing occurrences at depths from approximately 30 m to 581 m in** DH26CC-003, which is the deepest completed hole in the program at 593.2 m.
- **Potential structurally and stratigraphically controlled copper-bearing zones.** Similar native-copper-bearing tuffs around 356–360 m in DH26CC-003 and DH26CC-004 provide a marker for testing the repetition of favourable host horizons between drillholes.
- **Maiden program advancing.** Approximately 2,348 m drilled, with four holes completed and DH26CC-005 in progress, logged to 413.78 m as of September 29, 2026.
- **First assays are the next milestone.** Samples from the first three holes have been submitted or are in preparation. Results will follow laboratory validation and interpretation.

Visual observations only; assays pending. Listed depths mark separate copper mineral occurrences, including trace to modest abundance (1-2%), and do not necessarily represent continuous mineralized intervals.

Zachary Dolesky, CEO, commented: *"Our first four holes have all logged visible copper minerals, and the geological picture is taking shape. We have copper sulphides in three holes, copper at multiple depths and similar copper-bearing volcanic units in separate holes. That is an encouraging combination for a maiden program. The next step is to let the assays tell us which of these structures and host units carry meaningful copper grades, and to focus follow-up drilling there."*

DH26CC-001 Visible copper in a veined and brecciated zone

Hole 1 intersected visible chrysocolla and cuprite in veinlets and brecciated rock at 284.82–288.70 m, within a broader veined and faulted volcanic interval (Photos 1 and 2). Possible trace native copper is also recorded at 126.03–129.70 m and 153.70–159.70 m. The hole was drilled at azimuth 040° and dip −50° to 363.4 m, finishing short of planned depth due to ground conditions.

Photo 1: DH26CC-001, 283.5–291.0 m, wet whole core: veined and brecciated volcanic rock around the logged chrysocolla–cuprite occurrence. Visual observations only; assays pending.

Photo 2: DH26CC-001, chrysocolla near the visible 287.20 m marker (left) and material logged as cuprite in a selected specimen from approximately 287 m (right). Visual observations only; assays pending.

DH26CC-002 Deeper drilling intersects chalcocite-bearing veins

Hole 2 intersected malachite and copper-wad in fractures and breccia material at 162.75–162.90 m and 216.90–218.10 m. Farther downhole, chalcocite-bearing calcite veinlets occur in four separate intervals: 313.80–314.00 m, 322.59–323.07 m, 323.27–323.80 m and 326.70–329.20 m, with locally bornite. Drilled at azimuth 040° and dip −65°, the hole was extended to 501.9 m to test the interpreted chargeability target. Its relationship to the modelled response is being assessed using the surveyed hole trace.

Photo 3: DH26CC-002, 313.8 m, broken core face (two views): chlorite-altered volcanic rock cut by fine dark metallic veinlets logged as chalcocite. Selected specimen; visual observation only, not representative of grade; assays pending.

DH26CC-003 Ten copper occurrence levels to 581 metres

At 593.2 m, Hole 3 is the deepest completed hole in the program and records ten separate copper occurrences from approximately 30 m to 581 m down hole. It was drilled at azimuth 040° and dip −45° from Hole 2's platform. Photos 4 and 5 show selected core near 118 m and 274 m.

Photo 4: DH26CC-003, 116.3–118.8 m, calcite veinlet in dacite logged with covellite, cuprite, chrysocolla and native copper. Visual observations only; assays pending.

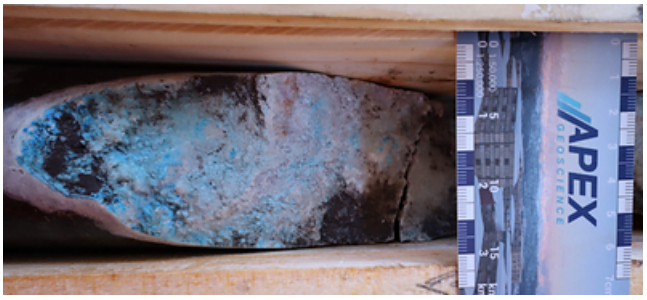

Photo 5: DH26CC-003, 272.2–275.2 m, selected core face with blue-green material consistent with chrysocolla. Visual observations only; assays pending.

DH26CC-004 New platform adds copper sulphides and native copper

Hole 4 has added copper sulphides and native copper from the program's third drill platform. Drilled at azimuth 220° and dip −45°, in the opposite direction to the first three holes, it remains in progress and is logged to 364.80 m. Native copper occurs at 51.10–51.15 m, with native copper and chrysocolla around 98–99 m. Fine chalcocite veinlets, approximately 1 mm thick, occur mainly along dacite contacts at 193.07–193.86 m, and native copper is also noted at 295.60 m. The latest quicklog records disseminated native copper within the 356.12–360.00 m tuff unit, mainly in andesitic clasts and to a lesser extent in the matrix. This unit is the focus of the comparison with Hole 3 described below. Downhole survey and assay data are pending.

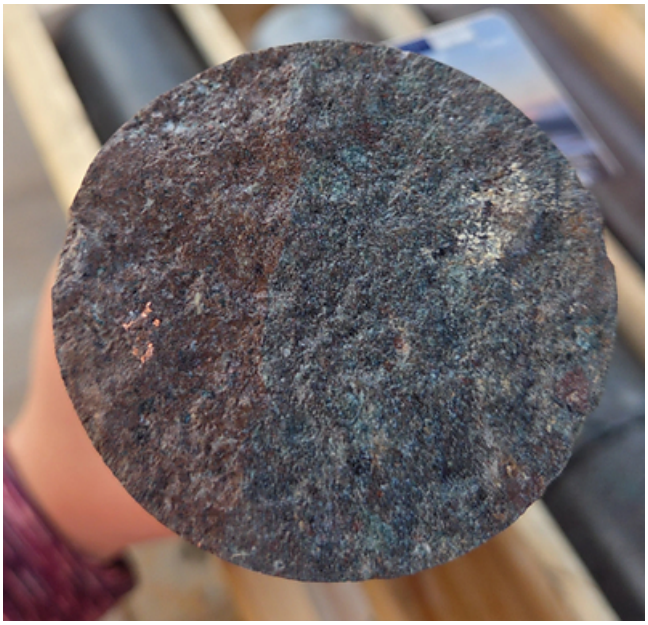

Photo 6: DH26CC-004, 358.0 m, broken core face showing a fleck of native copper within tuff host rock. Selected specimen; visual observation only, not representative of grade; assays pending.

Drilling targets structurally controlled copper and tests prospective host units

The first four holes are testing breccia- and manto-style copper targets within El Alto's volcanic sequence, in a setting the Company interprets as potentially distal to an iron oxide–copper–gold (IOCG) system. Most copper occurrences intersected to date are associated with structurally controlled features first identified at surface by hyperspectral mapping and confirmed by surface sampling. The logging of copper sulphides (chalcocite, covellite and locally bornite) in three of the four holes is an encouraging early result.

The program is also evaluating which stratigraphic horizons may be prospective. One unit of interest is a tuff at 356.06–360.20 m in DH26CC-003 and 357.13–362.57 m in DH26CC-004, where native copper has been observed mainly in andesitic clasts.

The DH26CC-003 and DH26CC-004 collars are approximately 500 m apart. The broader El Alto target contains a chargeability corridor extending for more than 800 m, as reported in the Company's August 6, 2026 news release. A continuous copper-bearing strike length has not yet been established.

Initial assays are the next milestone: they will assess copper grades in the visible features and surrounding rock. The Company will integrate these results with detailed geological correlation, downhole surveys and geophysical modelling to prioritize follow-up drilling on the most prospective structures and host units.

Caution Regarding Visual Observations

Visual observations and mineral identifications are preliminary. Reported occurrences are discrete

features within the listed core intervals; their grades, horizon thickness, continuity and economic significance have not been established. Assays will evaluate and confirm the visible features and intervening host rock. Drill intervals and occurrence depths are downhole; true widths are unknown. Projected elevations and collar separations are identified separately. Photographs show selected features and cannot be used to estimate grade.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

APEX Geoscience Ltd. logs, photographs and samples the core under chain-of-custody procedures. Core is cut with a diamond saw, with half submitted to ALS and half retained; quarter-core portions are used for field-duplicate pairs. Sample preparation uses ALS PREP-31B. Analyses comprise 48-element four-acid digestion with ICP-MS/AES finish (ME-MS61) and 30 g fire assay with atomic absorption finish for gold (Au-AA23), with over-limit methods (OG-62, Au Grav-21) applied as required and cyanide-soluble copper (Cu-AA17) on selected intervals. Certified reference materials, blanks, quarter-core field duplicates and preparation duplicates (coarse split) are inserted at a combined rate of approximately 20% of the sample stream. Samples from the first three holes have been submitted or are in preparation; results will be released after review and interpretation.

Qualified Person and Data Verification

The scientific and technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Michael Dufresne, MSc, P.Geol., P.Geo., President of APEX Geoscience Ltd., a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and independent of the Company.

About Super Copper Corp.

Super Copper is a mining exploration company focused on acquiring, advancing and consolidating global copper assets from early discovery through late-stage development. The Company is currently advancing its copper projects in Atacama, Chile, a region with established mining infrastructure and the presence of global majors. Through an integrated technical team and a milestone-driven acquisition strategy, Super Copper aims to build a portfolio of scalable copper projects. More information is available at www.supercopper.com.

The Canadian Securities Exchange has not reviewed this press release and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "intends", "will", "may", "potential", "target" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in this news release include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: the interpretation of visual core observations and the Company's exploration model for El Alto, including breccia- and manto-style targets and a potential distal IOCG setting; the prospectivity and possible lateral continuity of host units and structures; the timing, receipt, review and release of assay results; continued drilling, including the scope, depth and timing of current and future drill holes; and the use of assays, downhole surveys and geophysical data to prioritize follow-up drilling at the Cordillera Cobre Project.

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, estimates and assumptions of management as of the date of this news release, including assumptions that: visual identifications of copper minerals are reasonably accurate; samples will be analyzed in a timely manner and quality-control results will be acceptable; drilling will continue as planned; required personnel, equipment, permits,

surface access and financing will be available on acceptable terms; and there will be no material adverse change in copper prices or in general economic, market or political conditions.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied, including: the risk that visual mineral identifications are not confirmed by laboratory analysis, or that assay results do not show copper grades or widths of economic significance; the risk that interpreted geological models, correlations or targets are not confirmed; the preliminary nature of exploration results; risks inherent in mineral exploration and drilling, including ground conditions, equipment failure and delays; laboratory turnaround delays; the risk that geophysical anomalies do not reflect copper mineralization; the availability of financing; permitting, title, surface-access and community-relations risks in Chile; fluctuations in copper prices and market conditions; and the other risk factors described in the Company's public disclosure available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Although management believes the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that they will prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities laws.

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