Super Copper Identifies Kilometre-Scale Anomaly Corridor with Multiple Large Chargeability Cores Open at Depth

15:00 Uhr | CNW

Five Consecutive IP Lines Confirm 800m+ Strike with 400m+ Vertical Extent; Newly Sampled Historical Core Returns u
1.605% Cu from Anomaly Margins

Super Copper Corp. (CSE: CUPR) (OTCQB: CUPPF) (FSE: N60) ("Super Copper" or the "Company") is pleased to rep
induced polarization ("IP") survey at the Cordillera Cobre Project near Copiapo, Chile has defined a kilometre-scale pot
sulphide corridor characterized by strong, coherent chargeability responses. The responses extend over a minimum 80
(m) of strike and approximately 400 m in vertical extent. Integration of the new geophysical data with newly sampled his
diamond drill core confirms that copper mineralization occurs along the margins of the system, while the highest-intensi
chargeability core at depth remains entirely untested.

Highlights

- Kilometre-scale copper bearing trend defined at El Alto and coincident with higher chargeability expression at dep
  consecutive IP lines (Lines 2800-3600) spaced 200 metres apart, demonstrating strong lateral continuity over a m
  800 m of strike, open along strike and at depth.
- Consistent high chargeability anomalies at El Alto identified at depth, measuring up to ~400 m in width and ~300-
  vertical extent, with increasing chargeability towards the southeast and at depth.
- Chargeability responses ranging from >0.5 to >5.0 mV/V, consistent with copper-bearing systems in Chile's Ataca
- Historical diamond drilling confirms copper mineralization at the margins of the IP corridor, validating the geophys
  interpretation. Highlight intercepts from newly sampled core include:
  - 14m at 0.508% Cu, including 2m at 1.605% Cu (DVP-01)
  - 10m at 0.324% Cu, including 2m at 1.36% Cu (DVP-02)
  - 8m at 0.216% Cu, including 1m at 1.365% Cu (DVP-03)
  - 4m at 0.493% Cu (DVP-06)
- Historical holes intersected only upper and peripheral portions of the chargeability anomalies, while the highest-in
  chargeability zones at depth remain entirely untested.
- Integrated IP and ground magnetic data define a structural corridor extending for over one kilometre, providing a
  for the Company's planned 2026 diamond drill program targeting the interpreted core of the sulphide system.

Zachary Dolesky, CEO of Super Copper, commented: "Historical drilling returned up to 1.6% copper from what we now
understand was only the edge of this system. The IP data has shown us where the heart of it is, and it has never been
Our upcoming drill program is designed to go directly into the core of these targets for the first time, and we expect to b
soon."

Kilometre-Scale Chargeability Corridor at El Alto

The IP survey was completed by Argali Geofisica on behalf of Super Copper. This survey included two grids, one at Ca
and one at El Alto, both consisting of five 1 km IP lines at 200 m spacing.

At El Alto a large, coherent chargeability corridor extending over a minimum 800 m of strike across five consecutive sur
(Lines 2800-3600) was defined. The corridor comprises multiple high-intensity chargeability centres that appear to coal
depth into a broader zone extending towards the southeast (Figure 1).

The principal chargeability zones measure up to approximately 200-400 m in width and extend to depths of at least 300
below surface, with the strongest responses increasing towards the southeast. Chargeability values range from >0.5 to
mV/V, typical of IOCG-style and/or porphyry copper systems within the Atacama belt.

Importantly, the corridor remains open along strike and at depth. Ground magnetic data indicates the structural controls extend for over one kilometre, suggesting potential for additional strike continuity beyond the current IP coverage and at depth.

Chargeability responses at depth are interpreted to reflect primary sulphide mineralization within bedrock, distinct from near-surface oxide or supergene enrichment horizons. Historical drilling confirms copper mineralization along the margi corridor, providing direct validation of the geophysical targets.

Historical Drilling Confirms Copper Mineralization at Anomaly Margins

In 2007, a previous operator completed eight diamond drill holes (DVP-01 through DVP-08) at El Alto, totalling approxi 1,555 metres. The program was designed to test near-surface targets and was not guided by IP data, which had not ye acquired. All eight holes terminated at relatively shallow depths, reaching a maximum of approximately 200 metres dow

At El Alto, the Company re-logged select intervals of previously unsampled historical diamond drill core from six drill ho (DVP-02, DVP-03, DVP-05, DVP-06 and DVP-07) originally drilled in 2007 and sampled them for assay. Additionally, th Company resampled drill holes DVP-01 and DVP-08 for drill hole verification and up-to-date analytical procedures. The presented below are from these select sampled intervals and are not representative of continuous or comprehensive sa the full drill core.

When visualized in vertical section with the IP chargeability data, all historical holes are shown to have intersected only and peripheral portions of chargeability anomalies. The higher chargeability zones at depth remain entirely untested by

Assay results from historical drill core sampling campaign are summarized below:

DDH	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Notes
DVP-01	124	128	4	0.204	
DVP-01	136	138	2	0.259	
DVP-01	160	178	18	0.414	includes historical assays (160-164 m)
includes	164	178	14	0.508	
includes	174	176	2	1.605	
DVP-02	118	128	10	0.324	
includes	122	124	2	1.360	
DVP-03	190	198	8	0.216	
includes	191.5	192.5	1	1.365	
DVP-05	34	50	16	0.055	
DVP-06	144	148	4	0.493	

Notes: True widths have not been determined. Widths are reported as drilled core lengths.

Key Interpretation

The integration of IP chargeability data with historical drill results provides the Company with an exploration model at E

- The IP survey indicates chargeability responses consistent with sulphide mineralization at depth

- The historical drill core confirms copper is present, with the highest grades correlating with proximity to the strong chargeability responses
- The highest-chargeability zones remain entirely untested by drilling
- The anomaly corridor is open at depth and along strike, with structural controls extending for over one kilometre

This combination of defined geophysical targets, confirmed copper mineralization, and untested high-priority zones at d upgrades El Alto from a conceptual target to a defined, drill-ready copper-bearing system.

Upcoming Drill Program

The Company is planning a follow-up diamond drill program at El Alto to test its high chargeability anomalies at depth. I will be designed to intersect anomalies, guided by the integrated IP, magnetic, and geological datasets. The program w prioritize the highest-chargeability zones that are currently untested by historical drilling.

The drill program is targeted for Q2 2026. Further details, including planned meterage and specific target prioritization, announced as the program advances.

Quality Control

Super Copper follows industry standard procedures for the work carried out on the Cordillera Project, with a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program. For the core samples, blank, duplicates and standard samples were insert sample sequence sent to the laboratory for analysis (~10% of samples). Samples were cut from available core (Half or core) from select intervals containing visible copper mineralization and packed in polyethylene bags with unique sample that were also kept in sample data log.

Core samples were delivered directly by APEX personnel on behalf of Super Copper to ALS Global preparation laborat Copiapo. ALS is a certified geoanalytical laboratory. ALS Global is an ISO-IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accred geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of Super Copper and APEX Geoscience Ltd. Samples were subject to crus minimum of 70% passing 2 mm, followed by pulverizing of a 250-gram split to 85% passing 75 microns. Copper determ was done via 48 element 4 acid ICP-MS geochemistry including ore grade and additionally for eight samples, copper w determined by copper screen by means of cyanide leach. Gold determination was done via standard atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish 30-gram fire-assay (FA) analysis.

The QP detected no significant QA/QC issues during review of the data, and is not aware of any sampling, or other fact could materially affect the accuracy of the results.

Qualified Person

All scientific and technical information in this news release has been prepared by, or approved by Michael Dufresne, M P.Geol., P.Geo. Mr. Dufresne is an independent qualified person (QP) for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

About Super Copper Corp.
Super Copper is a mining exploration company focused on acquiring, advancing and consolidating global copper asset early discovery through late-stage development. The company is currently advancing its copper projects in Atacama, C region with world-class infrastructure and the presence of global majors. By operating a single, integrated technical tea milestone-driven acquisition strategy, Super Copper aims to build a portfolio of scalable projects capable of supplying th accelerating demand for copper. | www.supercopper.com

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislati

Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding: the Company's planned diamond drill
at El Alto, including anticipated timing, meterage, and target prioritization; the potential for copper mineralization at dep
the chargeability anomalies; the interpretation that chargeability responses reflect sulphide mineralization; the potential
extent, and continuity of the mineralized system; and the Company's plans for further exploration at the Cordillera Cobr

Forward-looking information is based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections as well as beliefs a
assumptions made by the Company's management. Such information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertain
other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, including but not limited to: explor
results may not confirm the presence of economic mineralization at depth; geophysical anomalies may not correspond
sulphide mineralization; geological, geophysical, and geochemical interpretations may prove incorrect upon further inve
or drilling; the Company may not obtain financing required to carry out planned exploration; there may be regulatory, pe
or other delays; commodity prices and market conditions may change adversely; and general business, economic, and
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