Andina Copper Corp. Intersects 292m at 0.48% Cu from 44m

21.04.2026 | The Newswire

Andina Copper Corp. (TSX-V: ANDC | FSE: FIR | OTCQB: PMMCF) is pleased to report an outstanding drill intercept from CDH007, the second hole completed from a new step-out drill pad at the Cobrasco Project in Chocó, Colombia.

Following the high-grade Cu-Mo intersections reported in recent drillholes CDH003 to CDH005 (refer March 24, 2026 News Release), a new step-out drill pad was collared to test the continuity and extension of the Cobrasco Central mineralized system to the northwest. Drillhole CDH006 was drilled to the southwest along this new section line intersecting 232m @ 0.68% Cu, 75ppm Mo, 2 g/t Ag from 38m (refer April 14, 2026 News Release). Hole CDH007 was drilled from the same pad to the northeast, in a section line parallel to previous holes CDH001 and CDH004.

Results from CDH007 further expand the Cobrasco Central Cu-Mo porphyry system to the northwest and closely mirror those of CDH006, with near-surface mineralization commencing at 44m and continuing uninterrupted to 324m where a fault zone terminates the mineralized host unit and grades decrease. Two additional holes have been subsequently drilled from the same platform, with extensive visible mineralization observed in both holes and assay results pending.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Hole CDH007 intercept confirms a significant extension of shallow Cu-Mo mineralization to the northwest continuous on section with hole CDH006:

292m @ 0.48% Cu, 62ppm Mo, 1.7g/t Ag from 44m

- Additional step-out drillholes CDH008 (completed) and CDH009 (in progress) have been drilled from the same pad to test extensions to mineralization in north and northwest orientations respectively, with assays pending for both holes.
- Ongoing program of scout drilling continues to rapidly expand the mineralized footprint at Cobrasco Central, with every drillhole completed to date reporting significant porphyry Cu-Mo mineralized intercepts from surface or near-surface to depths of ~600m.
- Drillholes completed to date demonstrate a potentially world-class copper porphyry complex, comprising multiple intrusive phases, subvolcanic flow-domes and mineralization events occurring at (or near) surface.
- The current drillhole defined Cu-Mo mineralized footprint now measures approximately 1,000m x 500m, remains open in all directions and is expected to expand further with results from CDH008 and CDH009.
- High-grade intervals reported to date will be targeted with a 2nd drill rig.

Andina Copper's President and CEO Joseph van den Elsen commented:

"We continue to rapidly advance a wide-spaced scout drilling programme and actively extend the limits of the Cobrasco Central system. Incredibly, after only 7 drillholes the Cu-Mo mineralization footprint already covers an area of 1,000 x 500m, continues to grow with each drillhole and remains open in all directions. Step-out drillholes CDH008 and CDH009 are expected to further extend the drillhole defined mineralization footprint.

Our team will continue to test the limits of mineralization and preparations are underway for the mobilization of a second drill rig. A second drill rig will support both the testing of further mineralized targets and the delineation of the high-grade mineralization intersected in each of the widely spaced scout holes completed to date".

Click Image To View Full Size

Figure 1: Cobrasco Project Collar Plan showing drill traces and Cu-mineralization histograms.

Geology and Mineralization - Drillhole CDH007

Previous drillhole CDH006 was the first of multiple holes from a large step-out collar position designed to test the NW-extensions of the Cobrasco Central mineralization footprint and was collared approximately 400m NW of the previous drill pad (CDH002 - CDH005), and approximately 300m SW of CDH001. CDH006 was drilled parallel to CDH001 and CDH004 and was notable in intersecting a near-surface (shallow) and continuous moderate to high grade Cu-Mo mineralized interval commencing at 38m over a span of 232m (refer Table 1: Cobrasco Project - Significant Drill Intercepts).

Hole CDH007 (Az: 45o Dip: -70º Depth: 603m) was the second hole to be drilled from this drill pad, oriented to drill parallel to CDH006 but trending NE along a SW-NE section line. Its relatively steep 70o dip allowed it to test approximately 565m vertically and 205m horizontally.

Mineralization observed in CDH007 is broadly consistent with that intersected in CDH006 and is dominated by chalcopyrite hosted within structurally prepared zones, including strong argillic alteration in near-surface saprolite and clay-rich fault gouge, transitioning to phyllic and grey-green sericite (GGS) alteration in more competent core intervals, with bornite occurring sporadically as disseminations and as rims to chalcopyrite mineralization.

Click Image To View Full Size

Figure 2: Oblique 3D view of all drillholes at the Cobrasco Project (view looking East).

CDH007 is mineralized from surface, reporting subdued grades generally in the 0.10 - 0.20% Cu range and with strong saprolite development to 48m. This depth marks the start of strongly fractured rhyolitic porphyry that extends to 218m containing a continuous high-grade interval punctuated by local microdiorite xenoliths and fault zones with high clay and sulphide content. A discrete interval of daci-andesite is contained between 218-237m and is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in Cu-grades before returning to rhyolitic porphyry and moderate to high Cu-grades to a depth of 254m.

Click Image To View Full Size

Click Image To View Full Size

Click Image To View Full Size

Click Image To View Full Size

Figure 3: Hole CDH007 - Selection of mineralization and alteration examples in upper 336m moderate-high

grade mineralized interval.

254m marks the first occurrence of magmatic breccias with associated high-grade assays > 1% Cu. Two intervals of breccias are recorded (254-284m and 292-324m) where the host exhibit intense A-veins as stockwork veining and chalcopyrite (Cpy) as fault gouge and fracture fill. The main alteration is sericitic superimposed on remnant potassic alteration.

The end of the magmatic-hydrothermal brecciation in the drill hole is marked by a faulted contact at 324m, below which an intermediate composition dacitic-andesitic intrusive unit is present. This unit extends to 436m and is characterized by a marked decrease in Cu-Mo grades. A subsequent fault zone between 436m and 445m separates the dacitic-andesitic unit from a poorly mineralized phaneritic granodiorite to tonalite intrusion carrying abundant magnetite veins. This intrusive unit was intersected to the end of the hole at 603m.

The Company's Corporate Presentation is available at: Andina Copper Corporate Presentation

Interested parties can subscribe to our mailing list and follow our social media channels in the links below:

Mailing List | Andina Copper LinkedIn | Andina Copper X | Andina Copper Instagram

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Joseph van den Elsen

President & Chief Executive Officer

joseph@andinacopper.com

Jordan Webster

VP - Technical Communications

jordan@andinacopper.com

QUALIFIED PERSON

Francisco Montes, a consultant of Andina Copper Corp and a "qualified person" ("QP") within the definition of that term in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this news release. Francisco Montes is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #4160).

QAQC

CDH007 was collared with a PQ size drill string to a depth of 153m and continued with HQ/HQ3 to a final depth of 603.00m. In all cases the drill core was extracted from the core barrel by the drill contractor under the supervision of Andina Copper personnel and placed in core boxes with appropriate depth markers (core blocks) and padding added for extra protection during transport. Full core boxes were then sealed before being transported by helicopter and pickup truck to the Cobrasco core cutting facility in Quibdó. Core was cleaned where required, marked-up and photographed, prior to undergoing geotechnical and geological logging. All core was cut by diamond saw by Andina Copper technicians, other than the top saprolite intervals that could be cut and sampled by hand tools. All sampling was conducted in nominal 2m intervals with cut-lines marked by the supervising geologists to ensure representative sampling. Samples were placed in plastic bags with non-repeatable sample tags and bagged in polyweave sacks ready for transport.

The core trays with the remaining half-core are stored at the Andina Copper facility in Quibdó for ongoing geotechnical (Terraspec spectral analysis, magnetic susceptibility readings, rock density measurements) and follow-up detailed geological logging. From Quibdó, core samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Medellin, an accredited laboratory which is independent of the Company. Prepared sample pulps were then sent to the ALS laboratory in Lima, Peru for gold (Au-AA23), multi-elements (ME-MS61), and "overlimits" analysis (ME-OG62 including copper Cu-OG62). Coarse and fine rejects are returned by ALS Medellin for storage at the Andina Copper storage facility.

Table 1: Cobrasco Project - Significant Drill Intercepts.

Click Image To View Full Size

Note 1: The 292m @ 0.48% Cu, 62ppm Mo interval is unconstrained.

Note 2: Interval widths are measured down-hole and uncorrected. They do not necessarily represent true widths of mineralization.

Table 2: Cobrasco Project - Drill Collar Parameters (WGS84, UTM Zone 18N).

Click Image To View Full Size

ABOUT ANDINA COPPER

Andina Copper Corporation is a unique South America-focused copper explorer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV:ANDC), Frankfurt (FSE: FIR), and OTC (OTCQB: PMMCF) exchanges. The Company holds two significant discoveries along the world's premier copper producing Andean porphyry belt in Argentina and Colombia, and a compelling undrilled copper-gold target in the prolific copper production district of the Coastal Cordillera of Chile.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This news release contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this release, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that Andina Copper expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will" or "may" occur. These statements are subject to various risks. Although Andina Copper believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are no guarantee of future performance, and actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements.

Neither the TSXV nor the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.