



Copper Giant Expands Mocoa to 1.6 Billion Tonnes Inferred and Upgrades 290 Million Tonnes to Indicated

Total contained copper up approximately 50% since November 2025, to 9.36 billion pounds Inferred and 2.13 billion pounds Indicated; Preliminary Economic Assessment to be filed in Q4 2026

Vancouver, British Columbia – October 14, 2026 – Copper Giant Resources Corp. (“Copper Giant” or the “Company”) (TSXV: CGNT) (OTCQX: CGNRF) (FRA: 29H0) is pleased to announce the results of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for its 100%-owned Mocoa copper-molybdenum porphyry project in Putumayo, Colombia, which classifies Indicated Mineral Resources at Mocoa for the first time, expands the Inferred Mineral Resource to 1.60 billion tonnes (“Bt”) and increases total contained copper by approximately 50% since last reported in November 2025. Each category is reported separately below.

Prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (“APEX”) under National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”), effective September 24, 2026, the MRE comprises Indicated Mineral Resources of 290 million tonnes at 0.54% CuEq* (0.33% Cu and 0.038% Mo), containing 2.13 billion pounds (“Blbs”) of copper and 240 million pounds (“Mlbs”) of molybdenum, and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1.60 billion tonnes at 0.40% CuEq* (0.27% Cu and 0.025% Mo), containing 9.36 Blbs of copper and 0.89 Blbs of molybdenum. The Inferred Mineral Resources include 120 million tonnes at 0.48% CuEq* (0.34% Cu and 0.025% Mo) below the conceptual pit shell, the first reported within potentially mineable underground shapes.

The Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”), the first assessment of Mocoa’s development case, is built on this MRE and will be filed during the fourth quarter of 2026. The conceptual pit shell and the potentially mineable shapes reported below it lie entirely outside any forestry reserve and outside any community.

With the release of this updated MRE, Copper Giant’s previous technical reports are no longer current and should not be relied upon.

Highlights

- **Mocoa’s first Indicated Mineral Resource:** 290 Mt at 0.54% CuEq* (0.33% Cu and 0.038% Mo), containing 2.13 Blbs of copper and 240 Mlbs of molybdenum. The Indicated Mineral Resources sit in the near-surface core of the deposit (Table 1).
- **Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.6 billion tonnes:** 1.60 Bt at 0.40% CuEq* (0.27% Cu and 0.025% Mo), containing 9.36 Blbs of copper, reported at a 0.15% CuEq* cut-off within the conceptual pit shell and a 0.40% CuEq* cut-off below it (Table 1).
- **First Mineral Resource below the pit shell:** 120 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at 0.48% CuEq* (0.34% Cu and 0.025% Mo), containing 0.90 Blbs of copper, reported within potentially mineable shapes at a 0.40% CuEq* cut-off.
- **The drilling is ahead of the estimate:** the MRE incorporates 8,546 metres drilled since the 2025 estimate. Approximately 10,000 further metres completed since the data cut-off are not in these numbers.

“Last November Mocoa crossed a billion tonnes. This estimate does two things to that deposit: it upgrades 290 million tonnes in the near-surface core to the higher-confidence Indicated category, and it grows the Inferred resource to 1.6 billion tonnes. Mocoa is now both better defined and larger than it was a year ago, and the PEA, on plan for this quarter, is the first look at how that scale becomes a development project. We started 2026 with two rigs and are running four, and roughly 10,000 metres already drilled are not in these numbers yet.” – stated Ian Harris, President and CEO.

Mocoa Resource Estimate

The 2026 Mocoa MRE comprises Mineral Resources within a conceptual pit shell and Mineral Resources below that shell. Mineral Resources within the conceptual pit shell are reported at a 0.15% CuEq* cut-off and include 290 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources grading 0.33% Cu and 0.038% Mo, containing approximately 2.13 billion pounds of Cu and 240 million pounds of Mo. Inferred Mineral Resources within the pit shell total 1.48 billion tonnes grading 0.26% Cu and 0.025% Mo, containing approximately 8.46 billion pounds of Cu and 0.82 billion pounds of Mo.

Mineral Resources below the pit shell are constrained within potentially mineable shapes meeting a minimum average grade of 0.40% CuEq* and comprise 120 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 0.34% Cu and 0.025% Mo, containing approximately 0.90 billion pounds of Cu and 0.07 billion pounds of Mo. The reported Mineral Resources below the pit shell include all “must-take” material within the qualifying mining shapes.

Mineral Resources within and below the conceptual pit shell total 290 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources grading 0.33% Cu and 0.038% Mo, containing approximately 2.13 billion pounds of Cu and 240 million pounds of Mo, and 1.60 billion tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 0.27% Cu and 0.025% Mo, containing approximately 9.36 billion pounds of Cu and 0.89 billion pounds of Mo.

Table 1 presents the complete 2026 Mocoa MRE, with an effective date of September 24, 2026 ⁽¹⁻¹⁰⁾.

Cut-Off (% CuEq*)	Classification	Tonnage (Bt)	CuEq* (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Contained Cu (Blbs)	Contained Mo (Blbs)
Mineral Resources Within the Conceptual Pit Shell							
0.15	Indicated	0.29	0.54	0.33	0.038	2.13	0.24
0.15	Inferred	1.48	0.40	0.26	0.025	8.46	0.82
Mineral Resources Below the Pit Shell							
0.40 ⁸	Inferred	0.12	0.48	0.34	0.025	0.90	0.07
Total Mineral Resources							
0.15	Indicated	0.29	0.54	0.33	0.038	2.13	0.24
0.15/0.40 ⁸	Inferred	1.60	0.40	0.27	0.025	9.36	0.89

Notes:

1. The MRE was completed by Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Consultant: Mineral Resources and Geostatistics of APEX. Mr. Black is an independent Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101, and is responsible for the completion of the Mineral Resource Estimate, with an effective date of September 24, 2026.
2. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
4. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
5. The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014)

and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

6. Economic assumptions used include US\$4.75/lb Cu, US\$25.00/lb Mo, process recoveries of 88% for Cu and 90% for Mo, a US\$7/t processing cost, G&A costs of US\$1.50/t, and a 3% NSR royalty.
7. The constraining pit optimization parameters include a US\$2.8/t mining cost for both mineralized and waste material and 50° slopes. Mineral Resources within the conceptual pit shell are reported at a cut-off of 0.15% CuEq*.
8. The Underground Mineral Resources include blocks below the constraining pit shell that satisfy the geometric and cutoff criteria of a conceptual block-caving mining scenario. A mining cost of US\$25/t, together with the economic assumptions above, supports a cut-off of 0.4% CuEq*. The resource constraint applies a minimum mining unit of 60 m by 60 m by 90 m. Reported tonnage includes below-cutoff “must take” material contained within the potentially mineable shapes.
9. CuEq* values are calculated as $\text{CuEq} (\%) = \text{Cu} (\%) + 5.383 \times \text{Mo} (\%)$, using a Cu-to-Mo value ratio of 1:5.383 that incorporates metal prices and metallurgical recoveries. The November 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate used a Cu-to-Mo value ratio of 1:5.278.
10. Tonnage, grade and contained metal figures are rounded and reported totals may not reconcile exactly due to rounding.

At the 0.25% CuEq* cut-off used to report the November 2025 estimate, contained copper within the conceptual pit shell has increased by 23%, with 2.04 Blbs of copper in the Indicated Mineral Resources and 7.29 Blbs in the Inferred Mineral Resources, against 7.6 Blbs in the Inferred Mineral Resources reported in 2025 (Table 2). The Inferred Mineral Resources at that cut-off are 1.13 Bt, essentially unchanged from the 1.12 Bt reported in 2025, and 0.26 Bt of Indicated Mineral Resources are reported in addition (Table 2). The Inferred grade at that cut-off is 0.45% CuEq* against 0.51% CuEq* in 2025. The molybdenum grade moves with the same tonnage: at that cut-off the Inferred Mineral Resources grade 0.030% Mo in 1.13 Bt against 0.039% Mo in 1.12 Bt in 2025, and the Indicated Mineral Resources grade 0.041% Mo in a further 0.26 Bt. The 2026 estimate is reported on a diluted basis, from a 15 metre block model and within a larger conceptual pit shell than the 2025 estimate, so the molybdenum is reported over more tonnage. The remainder of the increase in reported tonnage comes from the lower reporting cut-off applied within the conceptual pit shell and from the potentially mineable shapes reported below it. The 2026 estimate also uses different metal prices, operating costs, pit slopes (50° against 45°), revenue factor, block size and dilution basis from the 2025 estimate; these are set out in the notes to Table 1.

Table 2. Comparison of the 2026 and November 2025 Mineral Resource Estimates at a common 0.25% CuEq* cut-off, within the conceptual pit shell.

Estimate	Classification	Cut-Off (% CuEq*)	Tonnage (Bt)	CuEq* (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Contained Cu (Blbs)
November 2025	Inferred	0.25	1.12	0.51	0.31	0.039	7.6
2026	Indicated	0.25	0.26	0.58	0.36	0.041	2.04
	Inferred	0.25	1.13	0.45	0.29	0.030	7.29

Mineral Resources within the conceptual pit shell are sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the 2026 Mocoa Mineral Resource Estimate within the conceptual pit shell is presented at a range of cut-off grades in Table 3.

Table 3. Sensitivity of the 2026 Mocoa Mineral Resource Estimate Within the Conceptual Pit Shell.

Classification	Cut-Off (% CuEq*)	Tonnage (Bt)	CuEq (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Contained Cu (Blbs)	Contained Mo (Blbs)
Indicated	0.1	0.31	0.51	0.32	0.036	2.16	0.24
	0.15	0.29	0.54	0.33	0.038	2.13	0.24
	0.2	0.27	0.56	0.35	0.039	2.09	0.23
	0.25	0.26	0.58	0.36	0.041	2.04	0.23
	0.3	0.24	0.60	0.37	0.042	1.96	0.22
	0.35	0.22	0.63	0.39	0.045	1.85	0.22
	0.4	0.19	0.66	0.41	0.048	1.70	0.20
	0.45	0.16	0.70	0.43	0.051	1.54	0.18
	0.5	0.14	0.74	0.45	0.055	1.38	0.17
Inferred	0.1	1.65	0.37	0.24	0.023	8.83	0.84
	0.15	1.48	0.40	0.26	0.025	8.46	0.82
	0.2	1.30	0.43	0.28	0.028	7.92	0.79
	0.25	1.13	0.45	0.29	0.030	7.29	0.76
	0.3	0.98	0.48	0.31	0.033	6.59	0.71
	0.35	0.80	0.52	0.32	0.036	5.73	0.64
	0.4	0.62	0.56	0.34	0.040	4.73	0.55
	0.45	0.46	0.61	0.36	0.045	3.74	0.46
	0.5	0.34	0.65	0.38	0.050	2.91	0.38

Notes:

1. All tonnage, grade, and contained metal values are reported within the conceptual optimized pit shell used to constrain the Mineral Resource Estimate.
2. The cut-off grade used to report the Mineral Resource Estimate within the conceptual pit shell is shown in bold.
3. CuEq* values are calculated as described in Note 9 to Table 1.

Resource Estimation Methodology and Parameters

Mineral Resource modelling was conducted in UTM Coordinate system relative to the World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble / UTM zone 18N (EPSG:32618). The MRE utilized a block model with a size of 15 metres (X) by 15 metres (Y) by 15 metres (Z) to honour the mineralization wireframes for estimation. Copper (Cu) and molybdenum (Mo) grades were estimated for each block using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with locally varying anisotropy (LVA) to ensure grade continuity in various directions is reproduced in the block model.

The Mineral Resources reported within the conceptual pit shell use a cut-off grade of 0.15% CuEq*. The resource block model was evaluated using a series of pit optimization scenarios completed in Resource Modeling Solutions Platform, from which a conceptual pit shell was selected to constrain those Mineral Resources. Mineralization below the selected pit shell was evaluated for potential underground extraction using potentially mineable shapes that meet a minimum average grade of 0.40% CuEq*. All material within qualifying mining shapes, including lower-grade must-take material

required to form the mining shape, is included in the reported Mineral Resources below the pit shell. The MRE is reported on a diluted basis. The 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate was reported on an undiluted basis.

A technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 supporting the Mineral Resource Estimate will be filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website within 45 days of the date of this news release.

Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Copper Giant operates according to a rigorous Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol consistent with industry best practices. Core diameter is a mix of HQ and NQ depending on the depth of the drill hole. Diamond drill core boxes were photographed, sawed, sampled and tagged in maximum 2-metre intervals, stopping in geological boundaries. Samples were bagged, tagged and packaged for shipment by truck from Copper Giant's core logging facilities in Mocoa, Colombia to the ActLabs certified sample preparation facility in Medellin, Colombia. ActLabs is an accredited laboratory independent of the Company. Samples are processed in the Medellin facilities where they are analyzed for copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, zinc and lead by 4-Acid digest Atomic Absorption (AA) analysis. Where the copper result exceeded the upper detection limit of that method, the copper grade reported is the over-limit assay by the 8-TD-AA method. The sample pulps are air freighted from Medellin to the ActLabs certified laboratory in Ancaster, Canada where they are analyzed for a suite of 60 elements using ICPOES/ICPMS Total Digestion method. In order to monitor the ongoing quality of assay data and the database, Copper Giant has implemented QA/QC protocols which include standard sampling methodologies, the insertion of certified copper and molybdenum standard materials, blanks, and duplicates (field, preparation and analysis) randomly inserted into the sampling sequence. QA/QC program also includes ongoing monitoring of data entry, QA/QC reporting and data validation.

In the APEX QP's opinion there were no material QA/QC issues with respect to sample collection, security and assaying.

Qualified Person

Edwin Naranjo Sierra, Vice-President of Exploration for Copper Giant, is the designated Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical information in this news release. Mr. Naranjo holds an MSc. in Earth Sciences and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr. Naranjo is not independent of the Company. The Mineral Resource Estimate described in this news release was prepared by APEX, which is independent of the Company. Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX, the independent Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resource Estimate, has reviewed and approved the Mineral Resource disclosure contained in this news release. Mr. Black is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the MRE.

About the Mocoa Porphyry System

The Mocoa Project is located in Colombia's Department of Putumayo, approximately 10 kilometres from the town of Mocoa in the country's south. Copper Giant controls more than 128,300 Ha of district-scale tenure through granted titles and applications, covering a significant portion of the Jurassic porphyry belt, an underexplored and highly prospective metallogenic corridor within the northern Andes.

Mocoa was first identified in 1973 through a regional geochemical survey conducted by the United Nations and the Colombian government. Follow-up programs between 1978 and 1983 included geological mapping, IP and magnetic geophysics, surface sampling, drilling, and metallurgical testing. Subsequent drilling by B2Gold in 2008 and 2012 refined the geological interpretation and confirmed the large scale of the system.

The deposit is hosted in Middle Jurassic dacite and quartz-diorite porphyries intruding andesitic to dacitic volcanics of the Central Cordillera in Colombia, a 30-kilometre-wide tectonic belt that extends into Ecuador and also contains major porphyry systems such as Mirador, Warintza, San Carlos, and Panantza. Mocoa exhibits classic porphyry-style zonation with a potassic core surrounded by sericite and propylitic alteration. Mineralization consists principally of disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite, accompanied locally by bornite and chalcocite, and is associated with stockwork veining and hydrothermal breccias.

A distinguishing geological feature of Mocoa is the presence of a fertile magmatic window spanning roughly ten million years, a prolonged and unusually productive interval of magma generation and evolution that is not commonly observed in other Jurassic porphyry systems within the same belt. This extended fertile period provides a compelling explanation for the system's large metal endowment, broad alteration footprint, and overlapping intrusive and hydrothermal events.

The deposit demonstrates more than 1,100 metres of vertical continuity, with multiple intrusive phases, brecciation episodes, and vein generations reflecting a dynamic and long-lived magmatic-hydrothermal evolution, likely influenced by more than one porphyry center. Mocoa remains open along several directions and several satellite targets across the broader land package support the interpretation of a district-scale mineralized system.

About Copper Giant

Copper Giant Resources Corp. is part of the Fiore Group, a private and well-established Canadian organization known for building successful, high-impact companies across the natural resource sector. Copper Giant was formed with a singular focus: to advance high-quality copper projects beyond resource definition, responsibly, efficiently, and with long-term positive impact.

The Company is led by a team with uncommon experience, having successfully taken some of the few major copper mines developed in the past two decades from discovery through to construction.

Copper Giant's current focus is the Mocoa copper-molybdenum deposit in southern Colombia, one of the largest undeveloped resources of its kind in the Americas. Recent exploration success has revealed potential well beyond its original footprint, highlighting Mocoa as a broader district-scale opportunity, and the catalyst for the Company's name and evolution.

Guided by the values of respect and responsibility, and grounded in its Good Neighbor philosophy, Copper Giant is committed to creating enduring values for all stakeholders and playing a meaningful role in the global energy transition.

About APEX Geoscience Ltd.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) is an employee-owned corporation founded in 1993. The company is an integrated team of professional geologists, geophysicists, and resource specialists with extensive experience in all phases of exploration, development, and production of mineral projects. APEX provides a full spectrum of consulting services, including property evaluation, exploration planning, geological interpretation, resource estimation, feasibility studies, and technical reporting compliant

with NI 43-101 standards. APEX has prepared over 500 NI 43-101 technical reports for junior and intermediate mining companies worldwide, focusing on precious and base metals, industrial minerals, and specialty commodities.

APEX is independent of Copper Giant and holds no direct or indirect interest in the Mocoa project or Copper Giant, except as disclosed herein. The Qualified Person leading the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mocoa project is Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Consultant: Mineral Resources and Geostatistics. Mr. Black is an independent Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101, and is responsible for the completion of the Mineral Resource Estimate, with an effective date of September 24, 2026.

Additional Information

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Forward-Looking Statements

This news release includes forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements within, other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding: the use of the updated MRE for the development of the technical report; the timing, completion, results and release of the PEA and the filing of the technical report; the outcome of the Company's current resource expansion strategy; the timing, completion and results of any future update of the Mineral Resource Estimate and of the conceptual underground mining scenario referred to in this news release; the results of ongoing drilling; and other activities and achievements of the Company, including, but not limited to, the timing and success of the advancement of the Mocoa Project and the expansion of the Mocoa resource base, are to be considered forward-looking statements. Copper Giant believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, including assumptions regarding the accuracy and reliability of assay, geological and technical information; the interpretation of drilling results and geological continuity; the availability of personnel, equipment, contractors, funding and other resources required to advance exploration and technical studies, the timely completion of drilling and assaying; and general economic, market, political and regulatory conditions. Such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices and volatility in the market price of the Company's common shares, exploitation and exploration successes, uncertainty of reserve and resource estimates, risks of not achieving production, continued availability of capital and financing, processes, permits and filing requirements, risks related to operations in foreign and developing countries and compliance with foreign laws, including risks related to changes in foreign laws and changing policies related to mining and local ownership requirements in Colombia, and general economic, market, political or business conditions and regulatory and administrative approvals. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate and, therefore, readers are advised to rely on their own evaluation of such uncertainties. Any forward-looking information

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