Copper Giant Intersects 135 Metres of 1.60% CuEq* (1.02% Cu and 0.107% Mo) Within 724 Metres of 0.78% CuEq* at Mocoa

Vancouver, British Columbia – October 27, 2026 – Copper Giant Resources Corp. (**"Copper Giant"** or the **"Company"**) (TSXV: CGNT, OTCQX: CGNRF, FRA: 29H0) today reports assay results from three drill holes on two platforms at its flagship Mocoa copper-molybdenum porphyry project in Putumayo, Colombia ("Mocoa" or the "Mocoa Project"). MD-074 returned 135 metres of 1.60% CuEq* (1.02% Cu and 0.107% Mo) from 474 metres, the highest-grade interval of more than 100 metres drilled by the Company at Mocoa and nearly three times the average grade of the Indicated Mineral Resource[1] (0.54% CuEq*). The hole ended in mineralization at 903 metres. The interval lies within the conceptual pit shell and returned grades above those modelled in the block model. MD-074 is the fourth hole to return more than 1% CuEq* from the higher-grade zone, following MD-073, MD-067 and MD-071 (refer to news release dated September 22, 2026). Beyond the current estimate[1], directional daughter hole MD-076 carried the breccia system 184 metres west of the historic drilling; MD-075, on the northern side of the deposit, ended inside potassic alteration, closest to the heat source of the system. These results were received after the drill-hole cut-off date for the Mineral Resource Estimate[1] announced on October 14, 2026 with an effective date of September 24, 2026 (the "Updated MRE") and are not included in it. A technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") which will have the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") based on the Updated MRE, will be filed by the end of November 2026.

Highlights

- **Highest-grade interval of more than 100 metres drilled by the Company at Mocoa:** MD-074 returned 135 metres of 1.60% CuEq* (1.02% Cu and 0.107% Mo) from 474 metres, including 52 metres of 2.24% CuEq* (1.36% Cu and 0.164% Mo).
- **Breccia system extended 184 metres west of the historic drilling:** MD-076 returned 67 metres of 0.66% CuEq* (0.51% Cu and 0.028% Mo) from 636 metres in the third breccia corridor, entirely west of historic hole M14, within 637 metres of 0.37% CuEq* (0.28% Cu and 0.016% Mo) from 145 metres.
- **Deeper on the northern side, into the hotter center of the system:** MD-075 returned 108 metres of 0.69% CuEq* (0.50% Cu and 0.035% Mo) from 533 metres, within 699 metres of 0.38% CuEq* (0.25% Cu and 0.024% Mo) from 356 metres. Potassic alteration is logged from 826 metres, and the hole returned 123 metres of 0.33% CuEq* (0.17% Cu and 0.031% Mo) from 900 metres.
- **Fourth rig drilling on the western flank:** MD-079, the first follow-up of the Company's predictive targeting study (refer to news release dated September 16, 2026) is complete and assays are pending. Assays are pending from MD-072 and MD-077, drilled from the La Estrella platform 1.5 kilometres south of Mocoa, and for MD-078, an infill hole to the east.

> "MD-074 is the best hole we have drilled at Mocoa with 135m at 1.60% CuEq inside 724 metres of continuous mineralization and still mineralized at the bottom. The grade follows the breccia, and MD-076 has shown that breccia continues west into ground that had never been drilled. MD-075 reached the potassic zone on the northern side with molybdenum rising, vectoring to the center of the system. None of these holes were in the resource estimate we published two weeks ago." – Edwin Naranjo Sierra, Vice-President of Exploration.

Hole	Hole Type	Kick-off depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	CuEq* (%)	Release date
MD-074	Mother	–	0	903	903	0.41	0.041	0.63	Oct 27, 2026
Including			179	903	724	0.51	0.050	0.78	
and including			305	660	355	0.66	0.069	1.04	
and including			474	609	135	1.02	0.107	1.60	
and including			557	609	52	1.36	0.164	2.24	
and			690	903	213	0.38	0.038	0.58	
and including			862	903	41	0.50	0.070	0.87	
MD-076	Daughter	146	145	782	637	0.28	0.016	0.37	Oct 27, 2026
Including			251	461	210	0.36	0.025	0.50	
and including			411	441	30	0.43	0.061	0.76	
and			636	703	67	0.51	0.028	0.66	
MD-075	Mother	–	0	1,058	1,058	0.18	0.018	0.28	Oct 27, 2026
Including			356	1,055	699	0.25	0.024	0.38	
and including			483	691	208	0.42	0.032	0.59	
and including			533	641	108	0.50	0.035	0.69	
and including			538	566	28	0.66	0.047	0.92	
and			900	1,023	123	0.17	0.031	0.33	

Table 1 – Assay results for drill holes MD-074, MD-075 and MD-076. “Including” and “and including” mark an interval contained in the row immediately above; “and” marks a separate interval contained in the first reported interval for that hole. Each reported length equals the difference between the From and To values shown. *Copper equivalent (CuEq) for drill hole interceptions is calculated as: CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 5.383 × Mo (%), utilizing metal prices of Cu – US$4.75/lb and Mo – US$25.00/lb and metal recoveries of 88% Cu and 90% Mo. The November 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate used a ratio of 1:5.278. Grades are uncut and uncapped. Mineralized zones at Mocoa are bulk porphyry-style zones and drilled widths are interpreted to be very close to true widths. Copper equivalent (CuEq*) values were calculated from unrounded assay values; therefore, reported totals may not reconcile exactly due to rounding. Reported intervals are length-weighted composites of original core samples over the stated depths, expressed as metres downhole; each hole is composited within its own hole identifier and no reported interval spans two holes. Directional daughter hole MD-076 was drilled from mother hole MD-074. Collar coordinates for MD-074 and MD-076 are 313,644E, 137,557N and 1,737 m.a.s.l., with an azimuth of 285° and a dip of −70°. Collar coordinates for MD-075 are 314,014E, 137,980N and 1,720 m.a.s.l., with an azimuth of 30° and a dip of −77°. Coordinates are in UTM Zone 18N, WGS84 datum.

Holes MD-074 and MD-076

Copper Giant uses directional drilling to steer multiple daughter holes from a single drill pad, testing several targets without building new pads or roads in Mocoa’s steep terrain. This delivers more geological information per metre at lower cost and with less surface disturbance and accelerates the conversion of resources from Inferred to Indicated ahead of the PEA. Daughter holes are drilled to a planned length and are typically still in mineralization when completed, by design.

MD-074 was collared on the platform from which MD-067, MD-068 and MD-071 were drilled (refer to news releases dated August 27, 2026 and September 22, 2026) and was drilled west-northwest at an azimuth of 285° and a dip of −70°, flattening to an azimuth of 297° and a dip of −57° at the bottom of the hole. It is the mother hole of directional daughter hole MD-076, kicked off at 146

metres and steered west, and both are reported here (Figure 1). Including MD-074 and MD-076, the Company has now drilled five holes from this platform, none of which required a new road or a new drill pad.

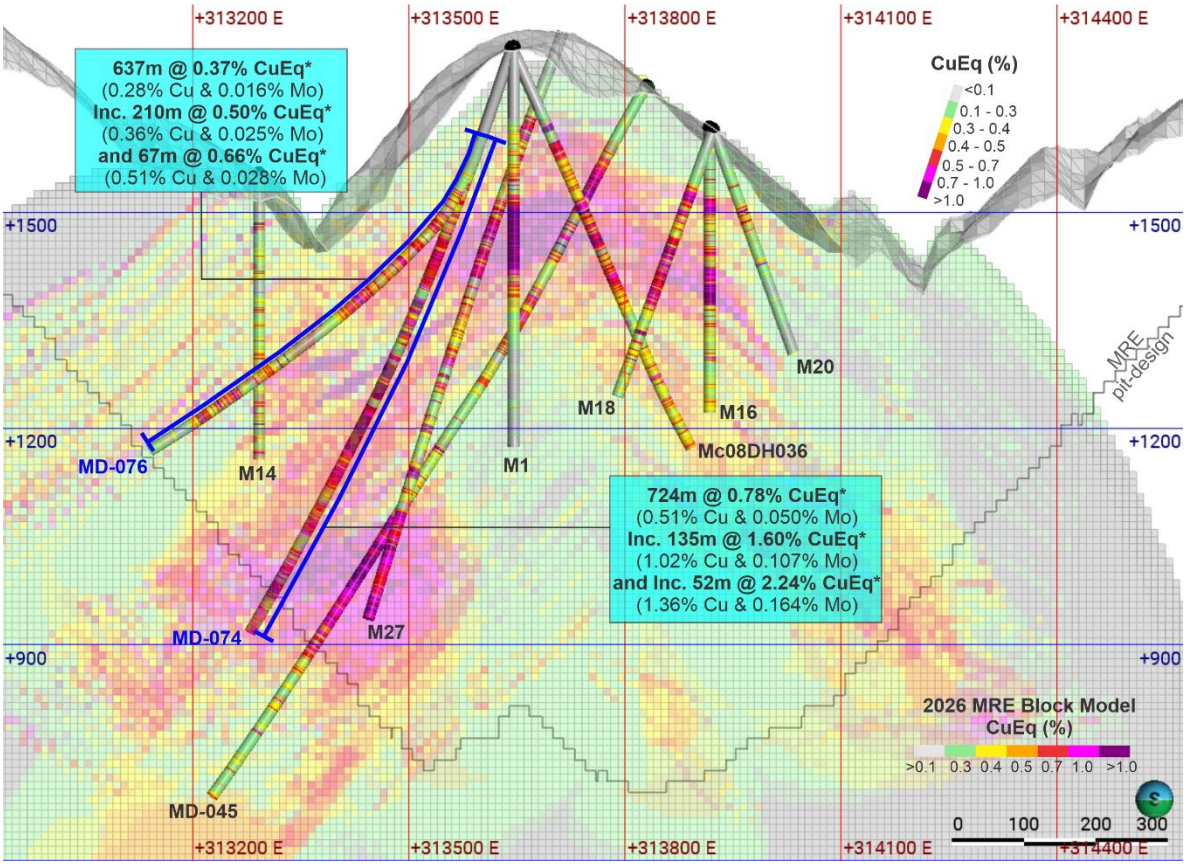


Figure 1. Cross-section along MD-074 and MD-076 (section width of 150 metres), showing the Updated MRE block model, previous holes and the CuEq* grades intercepted.

MD-074 passed through a leach cap to 179 metres and then into a breccia-dominated sequence. Alteration through the hole is sericite-dominated, with potassic alteration logged over only 3 metres, so the higher grade is not a function of proximity to a potassic core but control by the fluid pathways created during the brecciation stage. Core was not recovered over 9 metres between 145 and 155 metres, where the deviation for the daughter holes was built; that length is carried in the reported intervals at zero grade and therefore lowers rather than raises the averages.

MD-074 returned 724 metres of 0.78% CuEq* (0.51% Cu and 0.050% Mo) from 179 metres, including 355 metres of 1.04% CuEq* (0.66% Cu and 0.069% Mo) from 305 metres, 135 metres of 1.60% CuEq* (1.02% Cu and 0.107% Mo) from 474 metres and, within that, 52 metres of 2.24% CuEq* (1.36% Cu and 0.164% Mo) from 557 metres (Table 1). A separate 213 metres of 0.58% CuEq* (0.38% Cu and 0.038% Mo) was returned from 690 metres, including 41 metres of 0.87% CuEq* (0.50% Cu and 0.070% Mo) from 862 metres, and the hole ended in mineralization at 903 metres. Over the entire hole the copper-to-molybdenum ratio is about ten to one, falling to about eight to one through the 52-metre interval, so the higher-grade core is proportionally richer in molybdenum as well as in copper.

MD-076 steered west from the deviation at 146 metres and completed to 782 metres, flattening from a dip of −70° to −31°. The hole intercepted the same breccia system as its mother hole (MD-

074) but passed through two separate corridors within it. Above 578 metres is in the central breccia corridor; below 578 metres it enters the third breccia corridor, announced in the news release dated June 22, 2026. Intramineral porphyry and quartz-diorite porphyry of the late mineral phase separate the two. Alteration is again sericite-dominated, with potassic alteration logged only locally, so as in MD-074 the grade travels with the breccia rather than with a potassic core. Taken together, the two holes show that the breccia at Mocoa is not one body but a set of corridors.

MD-076 returned 637 metres of 0.37% CuEq* (0.28% Cu and 0.016% Mo) from 145 metres, including 210 metres of 0.50% CuEq* (0.36% Cu and 0.025% Mo) from 251 metres and 30 metres of 0.76% CuEq* (0.43% Cu and 0.061% Mo) from 411 metres. A separate 67 metres of 0.66% CuEq* (0.51% Cu and 0.028% Mo) was returned from 636 metres, within the third breccia corridor (Table 1).

MD-076 passes within 10 metres of the historic hole M14 at 1,279 metres above sea level, continues 184 metres beyond that point and ends at 1,177 metres above sea level, 9 metres below the elevation M14 reached. The 67-metre interval lies entirely west of M14, in ground where no other hole has been drilled.

Hole MD-075

MD-075 was collared on the MD-064 platform (refer to news release dated June 22, 2026), the pad from which MD-059, MD-060, MD-062, MD-066, MD-070 and MD-073 were also drilled, and was drilled north-northeast at an azimuth of 30° and a dip of −77°, steepening to an azimuth of 49° and a dip of −81° at the bottom of the hole at 1,058 metres.

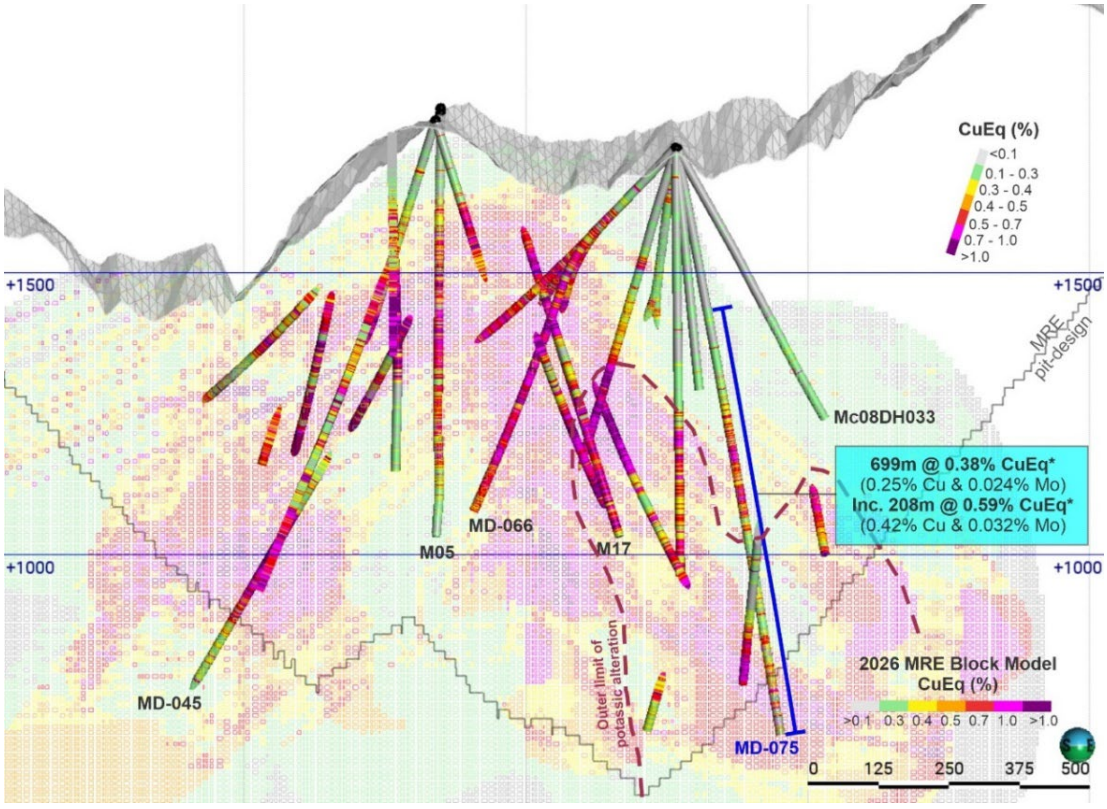


Figure 2. Cross-section along MD-075 (section width of 100 metres), showing the Updated MRE block model, the historic drilling, the CuEq* grades intercepted and the interpreted outer limit of the potassic alteration, logged in MD-075 from 826 metres down-hole.

The hole is hosted mainly in an intramineral porphyry locally brecciated. A leach cap extends to 150 metres and grades remain low to 356 metres, where the reported interval begins. Alteration is sericite-dominated through most of the hole. The change that matters comes with depth: from 826 metres MD-075 entered potassic alteration with secondary K-feldspar and secondary biotite, the assemblage that forms closest to the heat source of a porphyry system, with molybdenum rising through the same ground. The hole therefore ended inside the alteration that marks the hotter center of the system, and no drill hole within 200 metres of it has been drilled deeper.

MD-075 returned 699 metres of 0.38% CuEq* (0.25% Cu and 0.024% Mo) from 356 metres, including 208 metres of 0.59% CuEq* (0.42% Cu and 0.032% Mo) from 483 metres, 108 metres of 0.69% CuEq* (0.50% Cu and 0.035% Mo) from 533 metres and 28 metres of 0.92% CuEq* (0.66% Cu and 0.047% Mo) from 538 metres (Table 1). A separate 123 metres of 0.33% CuEq* (0.17% Cu and 0.031% Mo) was returned from 900 metres, within the potassic alteration at the bottom of the hole. The copper-to-molybdenum ratio falls from about ten to one over the hole as a whole to about five to one through that deep interval, so molybdenum accounts for a larger share of the copper-equivalent grade with depth (Figure 2).

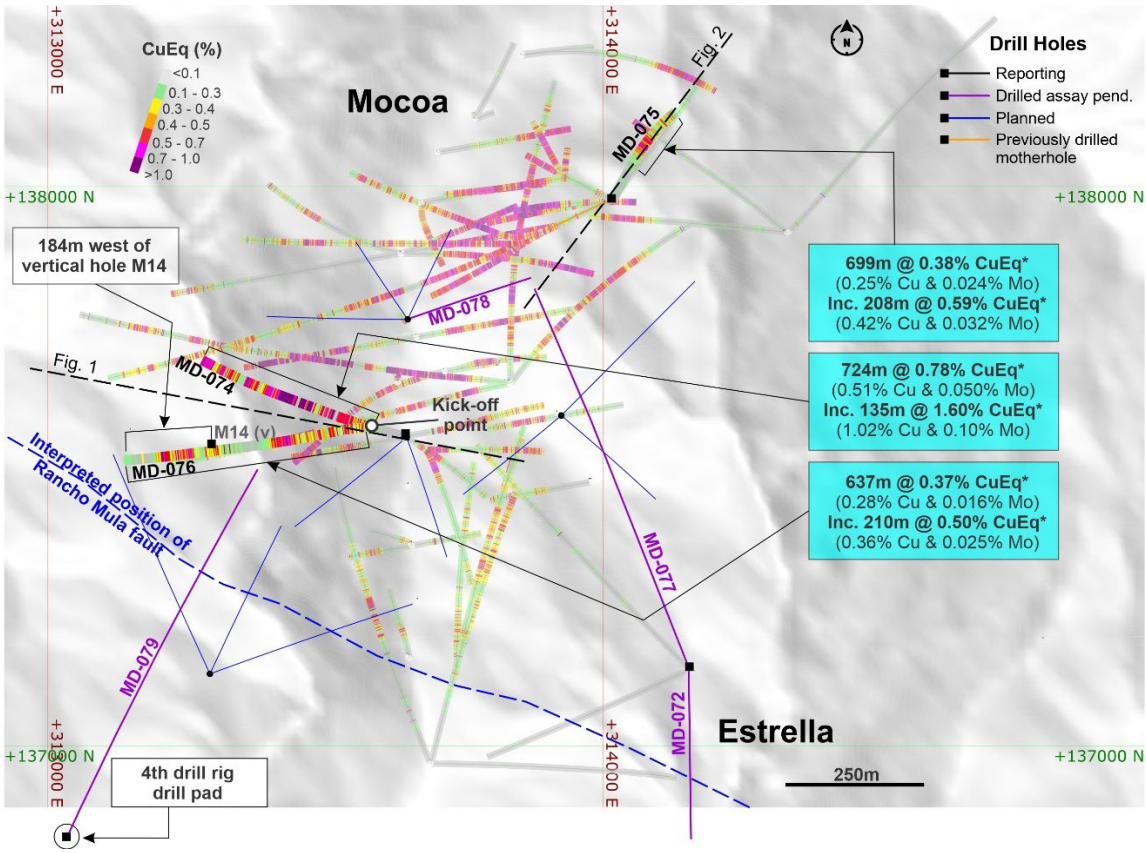


Figure 3. Plan view of the reported holes and the location of the cross-sections shown in Figures 1 and 2. MD-074 and MD-076 were drilled from the platform on the western side of the deposit and MD-075 on the northern side. Historic vertical hole M14 is shown for reference: MD-076 passes within 10 metres of it at 1,279 metres above sea level and continues a further 184 metres west, extending Cu-Mo mineralization into area previously untested.

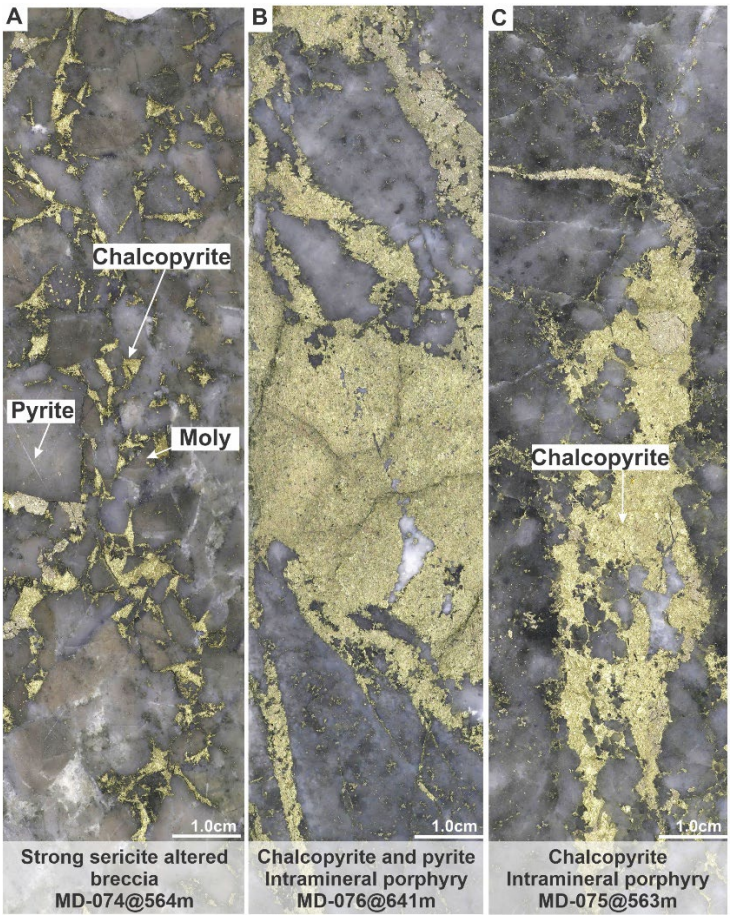


Figure 4. Representative core photographs illustrating the alteration and mineralization intercepted in reported holes MD-074 (A), MD-076 (B) and MD-075 (C)

Qualified Person and Technical Notes

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.

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. No material QA/QC issues have been identified with respect to sample collection, security and assaying.

Reported intervals are length-weighted composites of original core samples over the stated depths, expressed as metres downhole. Each hole is composited within its own hole identifier; no reported interval spans two holes. No cut-off grade and no internal dilution rule have been applied; every reported interval is a continuous run of samples, and where core was not recovered the missing length is included in the interval at zero grade.

Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Inferred Mineral Resources will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured category.

*Copper equivalent (CuEq) for drill hole interceptions is calculated as: CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 5.383 × Mo (%), utilizing metal prices of Cu – US$4.75/lb and Mo – US$25.00/lb and metal recoveries of 88% Cu and 90% Mo. The Cu-to-Mo value ratio of 1:5.383 is the ratio of the molybdenum value to the copper value using those prices and recoveries: (US$25.00 × 90%) ÷ (US$4.75 × 88%). The November 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate used a ratio of 1:5.278, and intervals reported in news releases before the updated Mineral Resource Estimate of October 14, 2026 were calculated on that basis.

[1] Notes on the Updated MRE of the Mocoa Project

1. The Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by Warren Black, M.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX Geoscience Ltd., an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, 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. Inferred Mineral Resources have a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. Inferred Mineral Resources are not added to Indicated Mineral Resources.

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. CuEq* values are calculated using a Cu-to-Mo value ratio of 1:5.383, incorporating both metal prices and metallurgical recoveries.

8. Pit-constrained Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of 0.15% CuEq*, and Mineral Resources below the pit shell at a cut-off of 0.40% CuEq*.

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.

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.

Mocoa's Mineral Resource Estimate[1] comprises Indicated resources of 0.29 billion tonnes (Bt) at an average grade of 0.54% copper-equivalent (CuEq*) (0.33% Cu and 0.038% Mo), containing 2.13 Blbs of copper and 0.24 Blbs of molybdenum; and Inferred resources of 1.60 billion tonnes (Bt) at an average grade of 0.40% CuEq* (0.27% Cu and 0.025% Mo), containing 9.36 Blbs of copper and 0.89 Blbs of molybdenum.

For further information refer to the Company's news release dated October 14, 2026. The Mineral Resource Estimate has an effective date of September 24, 2026 and was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. in accordance with NI 43-101. A technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for the Updated MRE detailed in a press release dated October 14, 2026, prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") will be filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website by the end of November 2026.

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.

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.

Additional Information

Ian Harris
Chief Executive Officer
harris@coppergiant.co
+1 303 956 2944

Tetiana Konstantynivska
Vice President Investor Relations
tk@coppergiant.co
+1 778 829 8455

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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 interpretation of the assay results at Mocoa from the drill holes and platforms reported, the continuity of mineralization, the timing, delivery and results of the technical report filed regarding the PEA, and the Company's exploration plans, 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. The forward-looking information in this news release is based on assumptions management considers reasonable as of the date of this news release, and the Company disclaims any obligation to update it except as required by applicable law.