

Algo Grande Copper Confirms 68.43 Metres of Copper-Silver-Gold Mineralization Across Two Zones in Hole AG-CG-PH2-002, Including a New Zone of 38.20 Metres at 1.0% CuEq

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Full assay results from Hole AG-CG-PH2-002 confirm two distinct, high-grade copper-silver-gold skarn zones totaling 68.43 metres of combined mineralized interval, averaging 1.2% CuEq¹ (at 80% assumed metallurgical recovery)

Upper zone (previously reported): 30.23 metres grading 1.5% CuEq from 146.70 metres, including 3.55 metres at 9.4% CuEq and a 1.20-metre interval at 15.8% CuEq

Newly reported lower zone: 38.20 metres grading 1.0% CuEq from 243.80 metres, including 1.70 metres at 4.5% CuEq and 11.50 metres at 2.0% CuEq, extending high-grade mineralization to 282 metres downhole and roughly 67 metres below the base of the upper zone

AG-CG-PH2-002 has also pinpointed, for the first time on this section, the base of the prospective limestone-skarn package that hosts the high-grade mineralization, defining the contact with underlying fresh, unmineralized granodiorite at 364.00 metres and sharpening geological targeting across the broader Cerro Grande corridor

VANCOUVER, BC — September 23, 2026 — Algo Grande Copper Corp. (“Algo Grande” or the “Company”) (TSX-V: ALGR | OTC: ALGRF | FRA: KM00) reports full assay results from Hole AG-CG-PH2-002 at the Cerro Grande skarn discovery, part of the Company’s Adelita Project in Sonora, Mexico. AG-CG-PH2-002 was designed to test the vertical extension and along-strike continuity of the Cerro Grande skarn system, and full assay results confirm that this objective has been achieved: high-grade copper-silver-gold mineralization is now demonstrated from 146.70 metres to 282.00 metres downhole, divided into two zones. The hole has returned a second zone of 38.20 metres grading 1.0% CuEq from 243.80 metres, approximately 67 metres below the base of the 30.23-metre zone grading 1.5% CuEq previously reported from 146.70 metres, confirming a multi-horizon skarn system at Cerro Grande.

The two zones together total 68.43 metres of combined mineralized interval, averaging 1.2% CuEq at 80% assumed metallurgical recovery. Downhole survey data confirm a gradual, systematic drift in azimuth over the interval between the two zones, which the Company considers a contributing factor to the lower grades returned between them (see below). Sampling of the hole was discontinued at 364.00 metres, where the hole passed into fresh, unmineralized granodiorite; the hole was previously reported to have reached a final depth of 661.80 metres (see news release dated September 11, 2026).

João Rocha, EurGeol, Vice President of Exploration of Algo Grande Copper, commented:

“AG-CG-PH2-002 was designed to test the vertical extent and continuity of the Cerro Grande skarn system, and it has delivered exactly that: confirmed high-grade mineralization from 146.70 metres to 282 metres downhole, with a second, discrete high-grade horizon 67 metres below the base of the zone we reported from the first assays. This confirms that Cerro Grande is not a single lens but a multi-horizon skarn system with real vertical continuity. With 68.43 metres of combined high-grade mineralization now confirmed across two zones, and the system still open along strike, up-dip and at depth, we believe we are only beginning to define the scale of this discovery.”

Cerro Grande Assay Highlights - AG-CG-PH2-002



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	CuEq (%) ¹	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%) ²
AG-CG-PH2-002	146.70	176.93	30.23	1.5	0.40	47.3	0.83	0.15
Including	159.60	163.15	3.55	9.4	2.22	311.8	5.26	0.81
and including	160.70	161.90	1.20	15.8	0.95	638	9.84	1.88
AG-CG-PH2-002	243.80	282.00	38.20	1.0	0.30	27.6	0.59	0.19
Including	244.30	246.00	1.70	4.5	1.87	114.6	2.22	0.01
and including	268.00	279.50	11.50	2.0	0.43	59.9	1.24	0.48

¹ CuEq% is calculated as $\text{Cu\%} + (\text{Au g/t} \times 0.9816) + (\text{Ag g/t} \times 0.0140)$, using metal prices of US\$5.20/lb Cu, US\$3,500/oz Au and US\$50/oz Ag, and is reported here at an assumed 80% metallurgical recovery of copper, gold and silver, consistent with the sensitivity basis disclosed in the Company's prior news release dated September 11, 2026; metallurgical recoveries have not yet been established for the Adelita Project, and readers are cautioned that CuEq figures are for illustrative purposes only and may not accurately reflect potential future recoveries. Reported intervals are drill-indicated (downhole) lengths; true widths have not yet been determined.

² The lower zone also returned locally anomalous zinc, up to 0.48% Zn within the 11.50-metre high-grade interval. No metallurgical testwork has been completed for the Adelita Project, and it has not yet been determined whether this zinc endowment is recoverable, or whether it would represent a byproduct credit or a penalty element within a copper-gold-silver concentrate. Zinc has not been included in the CuEq figures reported herein.

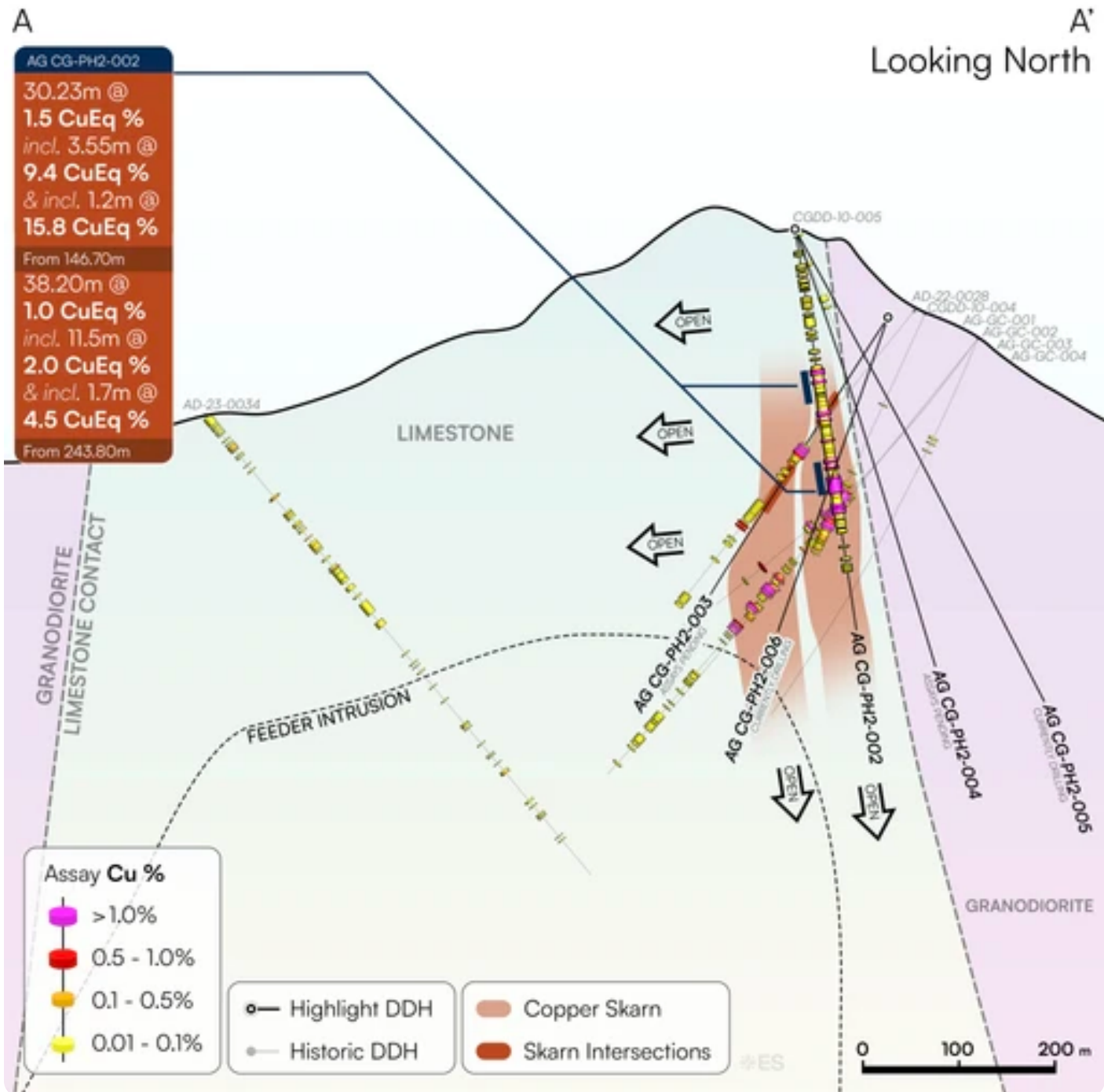


Figure 1 - Cross-section (looking north) through AG-CG-PH2-002 showing the upper and lower mineralized zones in the context of the broader Phase II drilling program, including AG-CG-PH2-003 through AG-CG-PH2-006.

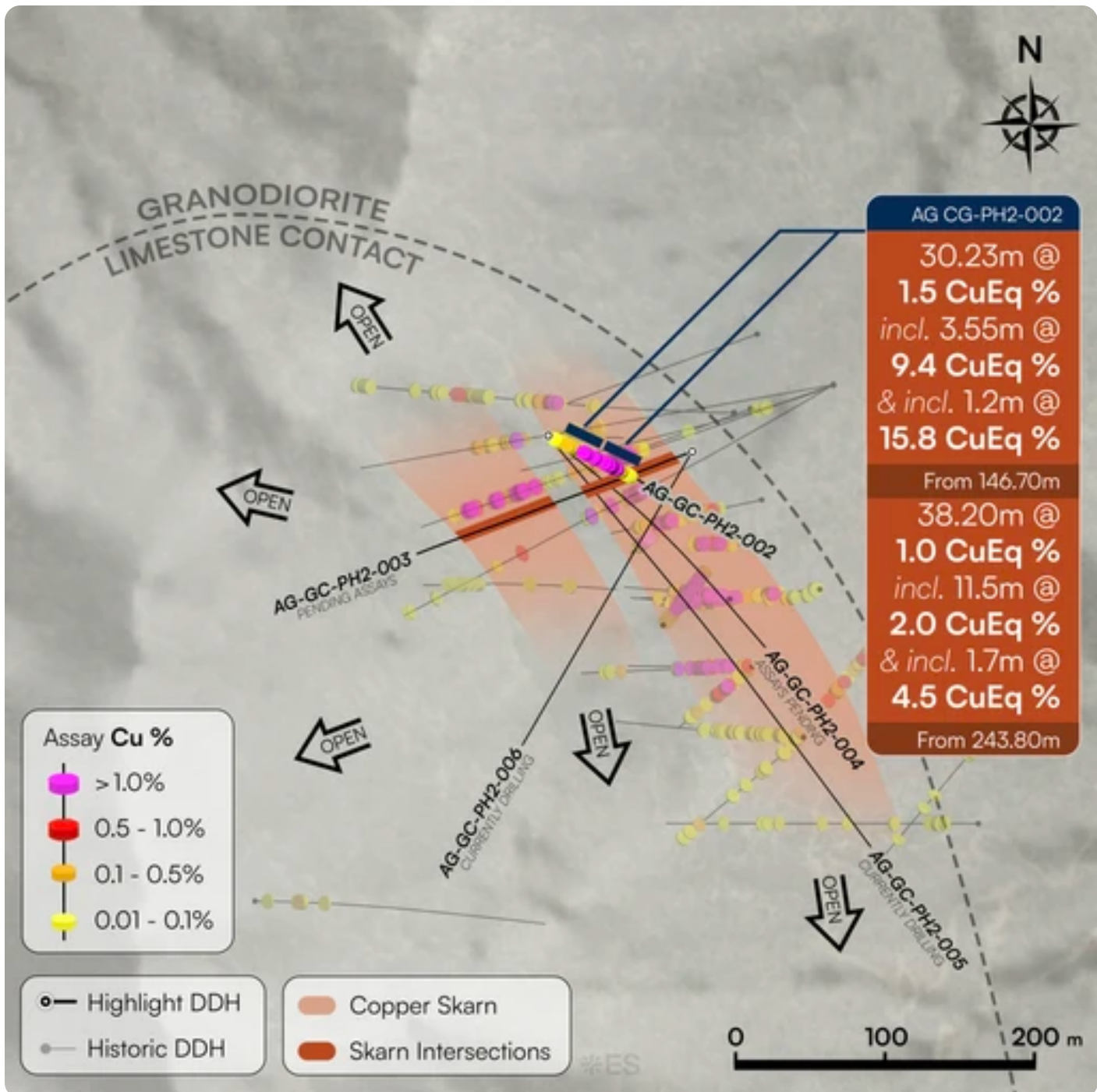


Figure 2 - Plan view of the Cerro Grande drill target corridor showing AG-CG-PH2-002 and the broader Phase II drilling program, including AG-CG-PH2-003 through AG-CG-PH2-006, and the interpreted copper skarn horizon along the granodiorite-limestone contact.

Vertical Extension and Continuity Confirmed: A Second, Deeper Mineralized Zone in AG-CG-PH2-002

AG-CG-PH2-002 was designed to test the vertical extension and along-strike continuity of the Cerro Grande skarn system beyond the footprint established by historic and Phase I drilling. Full assay results confirm that this objective has been achieved: high-grade copper-silver-gold

mineralization is now present in two discrete zones, from 146.70 metres to 282.00 metres downhole.

Full assay results for AG-CG-PH2-002, including the interval below 179 metres for which assays were previously reported as pending, confirm a second, discrete high-grade copper-silver-gold skarn zone from 243.80 to 282.00 metres downhole, approximately 67 metres below the base of the upper zone reported previously (146.70–176.93 metres). The lower zone graded 1.0% CuEq over 38.20 metres, including a narrower, higher-grade interval of 1.70 metres grading 4.5% CuEq from 244.30 metres and a higher-grade core of 11.50 metres grading 2.0% CuEq from 268.00 metres. As with the upper zone, the lower zone carries locally anomalous zinc, up to 0.48% Zn within the 11.50-metre high-grade interval, which the Company interprets as a further indication of a sphalerite component within the skarn assemblage.

Because AG-CG-PH2-002 was oriented to test continuity along strike of the skarn system rather than directly down-dip, the Company attributes the lack of continuous intervals between 176.93 and 243.80 metres, at least in part, to a documented deviation of the drillhole trace away from the higher-grade skarn horizon over that interval, rather than to a true break in mineralization. Downhole survey data record a gradual, systematic drift in azimuth over this portion of the hole, from approximately 112.9° near the collar to approximately 115.6–117.7° across the survey stations bracketing this interval (162 to 252 metres). Notwithstanding the deviation, mineralization was intersected at several points within this interval, including 0.85 metres grading 2.7% CuEq from 223.20 metres (1.57% Cu, 98 g/t Ag, 0.46 g/t Au and 1.90% Zn) and 2.10 metres grading 0.7% CuEq from 195.00 metres (0.45% Cu, 20 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au and 1.58% Zn), together with 1.10 metres grading 0.2% CuEq from 192.90 metres (0.14% Cu, 5 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au and 1.08% Zn) and 1.00 metre grading 0.3% CuEq from 202.00 metres (0.16% Cu, 10 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au and 0.46% Zn). The Company therefore interprets the interval as reflecting the position of the drillhole trace relative to the higher-grade skarn horizon rather than an absence of mineralization.

AG-CG-PH2-002 has also, for the first time on this section of Cerro Grande, pinpointed the base of the prospective limestone-skarn package, with the hole passing into fresh, unmineralized granodiorite at 364.00 metres downhole. This revises the preliminary interpretation disclosed in the Company's news release dated September 11, 2026, which placed the base of the limestone-skarn package at approximately 312 metres on the basis of preliminary core logging then available; completed logging, downhole survey data and the full assay results for the hole now place the contact at 364.00 metres, extending the interpreted thickness of the prospective host package by approximately 52 metres (361.66 metres of core, from 2.34 to 364.00 metres downhole, submitted for analysis). The Company considers this a material, positive result, sharpening the geological architecture of the host package and improving targeting for follow-up drilling along strike and down-dip across the broader Cerro Grande corridor.

AG-CG-PH2-002 was collared at 738,897 m E and 2,961,802 m N (UTM WGS84 Zone 12N, located by handheld GPS) at an elevation of 582 metres, and was drilled at a magnetic azimuth of 112.9° and a dip of -80° to a final depth of 661.80 metres.

AG-CG-PH2-001: Multi-Phase Intrusive Complex and Porphyry-Style Alteration

AG-CG-PH2-001, the first hole of the Phase II program at Cerro Grande, logged a multi-phase quartz monzonite intrusive complex, in at least four discrete pulses cutting the granodiorite host, together with more than 250 metres of pervasive to strong porphyry-style potassic-silicic alteration, which the Company interprets as consistent with a long-lived magmatic-hydrothermal system. Assay results confirm a coincident molybdenum geochemical anomaly averaging 32.6 ppm Mo (peak 110 ppm) over 15.58 metres from 387.42 to 403.00 metres downhole.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

All drill core samples referenced in this news release were prepared and analyzed at ALS Laboratories, an independent, internationally accredited laboratory, located in Hermosillo, Mexico and Vancouver, Canada. Sample preparation was completed using ALS preparation methods CRU-31 (crushing), SPL-31 (splitting), and PUL-31 (pulverizing), resulting in a nominal pulp with at least 85% passing a 75-micron sieve.

Multi-element analyses were completed using the ME-ICP61a method, a four-acid digestion (hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric, and hydrofluoric acids) followed by ICP-AES analysis, appropriate for the higher base-metal grades encountered in these intervals. Gold was analyzed using the Au-AA23 method, consisting of a fire assay fusion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Samples returning silver results above the upper detection limit of the ME-ICP61a method were re-assayed using the Ag-OG62 over-limit method.

ALS Laboratories employs internal quality control procedures including the routine insertion of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates at regular intervals. The Company implemented an independent quality assurance and quality control program through the systematic insertion of blind certified reference materials and blank samples into the sample stream. Results from QA/QC samples were reviewed on receipt and found to be within acceptable limits.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information disclosed in this news release has been reviewed and approved by João Rocha, EurGeol, Vice President of Exploration of Algo Grande Copper Corp., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

João Rocha, the Qualified Person, has verified the data disclosed in this news release, including the sampling, analytical and test data underlying the results reported herein. Verification included review of drill collar locations, downhole survey data, sampling and chain-of-custody procedures, and analytical results, together with the QA/QC program described above. There were no limitations on the verification process.

Consulting Agreement

About Algo Grande Copper Corp.

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This news release contains statements and information that, to the extent that they are not historical fact, constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends,

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