NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT,
CORDILLERA COBRE PROJECT, COPIAPO, CHILE

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1 Summary

1.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Technical Report") has been prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), for the Issuer, Super Copper Corp. ("SuperCo" or the "Company"). SuperCo is a British Columbia (BC), Canada, based exploration company that is focused on copper exploration and development in the Atacama Region of the Republic of Chile, specifically, the Cordillera Cobre Project ("Cordillera", or the "Project", or the "Property"). The Property comprises 27 applications for exploitation concessions covering a total of approximately 7,430 hectares. The Property is located about 43 km east-northeast of the industrial city of Copiapo, which is located approximately 450 km north of the capital city of Santiago.

SuperCo's wholly owned subsidiary, Super Copper Holdings Ltd. ("SCH"), entered into a joint venture agreement, executed and made effective as of September 1st, 2023 with Gardner Y Esteffan Limitada ("Gareste") a Chilean corporation. Under the agreement, Gareste and SuperCo (through SCH) have agreed to govern the exploration and development of the Property and the right to process any commercial mineralization. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, SuperCo (through SCH) shall have the right to earn up to a 100% net interest in the Property in consideration of the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares of SuperCo to Gareste, incurring exploration expenditures of US$2,490,000 on the Property and making US$2,050,000 in cash payments to Gareste over the next 54 months.

If SuperCo (SCH) fails to make any of the payments, incur any of the expenditures or issue any of the shares by the deadlines required, it's earn-in rights will terminate and it's interest will be the percentage interest that it has earned up to the applicable payment deadline. Thereafter, the development of the Property will proceed as a joint venture on the terms set out in the joint venture agreement.

This Technical Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical exploration and geological information and provides recommendations for future exploration programs at the Property. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of June 4th, 2024.

The Technical Report was prepared by Qualified Persons ("QP") in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the British Columbia Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

1.2 Authors and Site Inspection

This Technical Report has been prepared by Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., President and a Senior Consultant of APEX, and Ms. Anetta Banas, M.Sc., P.Geol., a Senior Consultant of APEX. The authors are fully independent of the Issuer and are Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of all sections of this Technical Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick, with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, and the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and has worked as a mineral exploration geologist for more than 40 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and globally. Mr. Dufresne has conducted exploration and resource assessments for copper, gold and silver at a number of projects in Peru and Chile since 2011.

Ms. Banas is a Professional Geologist with APEGA and has worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since her graduation from the university of Alberta. Ms. Banas is a QP and has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various deposit types across North America. Ms. Banas contributed to Sections 1, 2.2, 2.3, 3 to 11 and 25 to 28 of this Technical Report.

Mr. Dufresne completed a site inspection of the Cordillera Cobre Project between December 1 - 3, 2023. The site inspection enabled the QP to confirm the geology of the Property, review historical exploration, and independently verify the presence of copper mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report. Mr. Dufresne identified copper mineralization and alteration at a number of locations on the Property and collected a total of 5 rock grab or rock chip samples to verify reported mineralization. The assay results confirm the presence of anomalous copper and silver mineralization on the Property.

1.3 Property Location, Description and Access

The Cordillera Cobre Property is located in the Atacama Region of the Republic of Chile, approximately 43 km east - northeast of the industrial city of Copiapo, which is approximately 450 km north of the capital city of Santiago. The Property comprises 27 applications for exploitation concessions forming a single, contiguous block covering approximately 7,430 hectares.

The 27 concessions are all currently in the application process for exploitation licenses under Gardner Y Esteffan Limitada (Gareste). SuperCo (through SCH) entered into a joint

venture agreement with Gareste, in which Gareste and SuperCo have agreed to govern the exploration and development of the Property and the right to process any commercial mineralization that may be found or developed in the future.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Cordillera Cobre Project lies within an Upper Cretaceous metallogenic belt, between the Atacama and the Domeyko fault systems. The Atacama and Domeyko structures are regional-scale strike-slip faults parallel to the subduction margin of the Nazca and the South American Plates. These two fault systems have acted as the pathways for magma emplacement and are interpreted to control the occurrence of Cretaceous Fe-oxide, Cu-rich deposits (e.g. Candelaria) and Eocene-Oligocene porphyry Cu deposits (e.g. Chuquicamata, El Salvador), respectively, in this area.

Two main volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary stratigraphic formations have been observed on the Cordillera Cobre Property: the Venado and the Quebrada La Higuera Strata formations. The Venado Formation comprises a lower package of green-coloured sandstones, an intermediate member comprising an intercalation of volcanic tuffs and breccias that occur across most of the Property, and an upper section of andesitic lavas. The Quebrada La Higuera Strata Formation, which correlates with the Hornitos Formation, is exposed in the southwestern areas of the Property. It is a sequence of poorly welded rhyolitic tuffs and lavas, intercalated with fine-grained sandstones, calcareous mudstones, and green breccias and conglomerates. North-south trending intermediate volcanic dykes crosscut these two formations. Three mineralized historical areas have been identified on the Property: shear-hosted native Cu and Cu-sulfides at El Alto, Cu-Ag semi-disseminated calcite bodies at Calcite Hill, and Cu-Ag-rich stratabound bodies at the Copper Tuffs area. Additionally, Farellones, a small historical mine, lies within the northern portion of the Property. The majority of the mineralization is hosted within structural zones about 10-20 m wide that host vein and stockwork Cu-Au-Ag mineralization. Some of these zones have seen minor Cu production in the past. Observations from these locations indicate that the structurally controlled but stratabound zones strike towards the northeast and that a N60^{o}W trend is prospective for structurally controlled vein mineralization.

Several copper occurrences and inactive and active small mines are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the Property. The most significant of these are Farellones, located within the northern boundary of the Property; Resguardo (active mine), located approximately 2.5 km to the northeast; Las Rosas/Mariela (active mine) located 200 m to the north; Conveniencia (intermittently active mine) located just outside the eastern Property boundary; Venado Sur mine (past producer) located approximately 2.5 km to the southwest; Venado Norte (inactive mine) located 2.7 km to the east; and Mina Dulcinea (inactive mine) located approximately 13 km to the northwest.

1.5 Historical Exploration

Mineralization and historical exploration has been documented at the Cordillera Cobre Project for over three decades. Historical exploration programs were small scale and included data review, geophysical surveys, rock and stream sediments sampling, and diamond drilling. Historical exploration was largely focused on 3 areas of the Property: El Alto, Calcite Hill, and Copper Tuffs and one area adjacent to the Property: Las Rosas. Exploration was conducted by the National Mining Company (or Empresa Nacional de Minería [ENAMI]), Minera Phelps Dodge, Pacific Copper Corporation, Gardner y Esteffan Limited (Gareste), and Omega Copper Corporation.

A stream sediment and rock sampling program was completed in 2008 by Gareste Ltd. at El Alto, Calcite Hill, Copper Tuffs, and in areas west of Las Rosas, and northeast of Dulcinea. At El Alto, three Cu anomalies were identified from stream sediment samples: one anomaly that crosses El Alto and follows a northwest-southeast trend, a second anomaly located south of El Alto that follows the same direction, and a third anomaly around Calcite Hill. The first anomaly was confirmed by rock grab samples which returned assays with a maximum copper content of 7.50% Cu. Assay results at Copper Tuffs, from rock channel and grab samples averaged 0.84% Cu, up to a maximum of 4.88% Cu. Most of the rock samples collected west of Las Rosas yielded less than 0.01% Cu, except for two mineralized samples collected from dump piles which returned assays of up to 0.42% and 0.95% Cu. In the area northeast of Dulcinea, most samples returned assays with less than 0.10% Cu.

Two diamond drilling programs have been conducted in and adjacent to the Cordillera Cobre Project. Forty-three holes were drilled in 1986 a few hundred meters outside of the northwest edge of Cordillera Property at Las Rosas/Mariela. In 2008-2009 eight holes totalling 1,554.75 m were drilled at El Alto in the southern portion of the Property. The 2008-2009 drilling intersected a few intervals of fine-grained disseminated native Cu at El Alto and confirmed the width and orientation of the structure controlling the mineralization. Of particular interest is drill hole DVP-01 which intersected a 12 m core length mineralized zone (starting at 166 m depth) averaging 0.68% Cu and 11.63 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag. The estimated true width of the zone is between 8 to 10 m.

1.6 Recent Exploration

Super Copper has not conducted exploration on the Property to date. There has not been any recent exploration since the rock sampling and drilling that took place between 2008-2009.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Historical rock and soil sampling programs have identified the presence of copper oxides, native copper, and, in some cases, copper sulfide on the Property. The presence of copper and silver mineralization has been confirmed by verification sampling completed by Mr. Dufresne. Historical exploration has largely targeted three areas of

anomalous mineralization that are present within the Property: El Alto, Calcite Hill, and Copper Tuffs. Modern exploration over the Property has been limited. Based upon the authors' site visit, the favourable geological setting and the results of the historical exploration work discussed in this report, it is the opinion of the authors that the Cordillera Cobre Property is a "Property of Merit" and warrants further exploration.

A staged exploration program is recommended to further evaluate the Property. The Stage 1 exploration program should include systematic sampling across the Property in conjunction with geological mapping. LandSat and/or hyperspectral imagery data should be acquired to evaluate the geology and mineralization of the Property and aid in the planning of the field program. The estimated cost to complete Stage 1 is CAD$125,000. The Stage 2 program would be contingent on the results of Stage 1. Stage 2 should include additional sampling to follow-up on the results from Stage 1 and sampling across remote areas of the Property. Detailed logging, verification sampling and sampling of unsampled core from the 2008-2009 drill program should be completed. A drone magnetics survey or LiDAR survey should be completed to aid with structural and geological interpretation. Targeted ground magnetics should be completed to further delineate drill targets. Diamond drilling targeting high priority targets could include up to 2,000 m of drilling. The estimated cost to complete Stage 2 is CAD$1.125 million. Additional phases of work will be contingent on results of these initial programs.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Technical Report") has been prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), for the Issuer, Super Copper Corp. ("SuperCo" or the "Company"). SuperCo is a British Columbia (BC), Canada, based exploration company that is focused on copper exploration and development in the Atacama Region of the Republic of Chile, specifically, the Cordillera Cobre Project ("Cordillera", or the "Project", or the "Property"). The Property comprises 27 applications for exploitation concessions covering a total of approximately 7,430 hectares. The Property is located about 43 km east-northeast of the industrial city of Copiapo, which is approximately 450 km north of the capital city of Santiago (Figure 2.1).

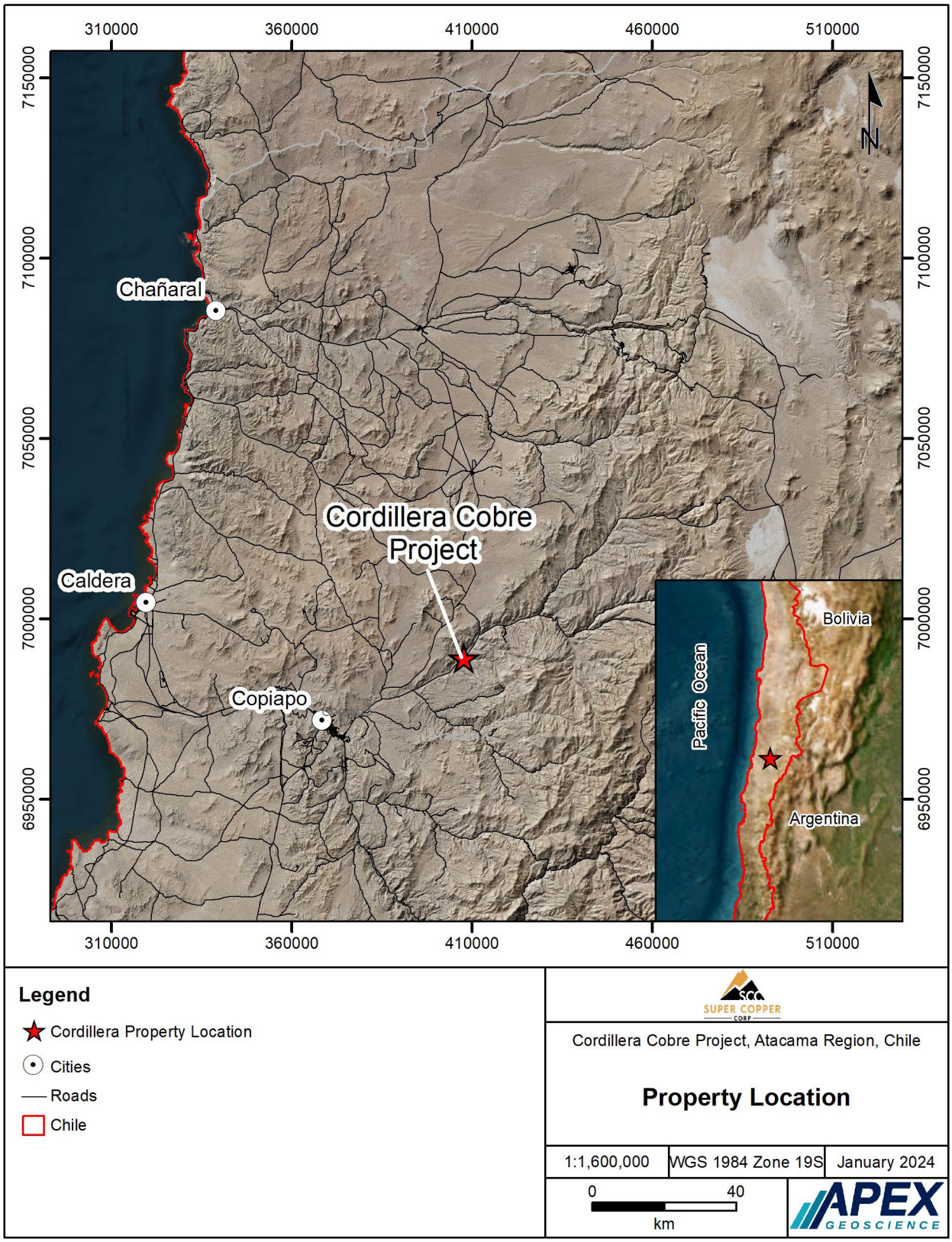
SuperCo's wholly owned subsidiary, Super Copper Holdings Ltd. ("SCH"), entered into a joint venture agreement, executed and effective as of September 1st, 2023 with Gardner Y Esteffan Limitada, (Gareste) a Chilean corporation with address of Van Buren 208, Copiapo, Republic of Chile. Under the agreement, Gareste and SuperCo (through SCH) have agreed to govern the exploration and development of the Property and the right to process any commercial mineralization. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, SuperCo (through SCH) shall have the right to earn up to a 100% net interest in the Property in consideration of the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares of SuperCo to Gareste, incurring exploration expenditures of US$2,490,000 on the Property and making US$2,050,000 in cash payments to Gareste over 54 months.

If SuperCo (SCH) fails to make any of the payments, incur any of the expenditures or issue any of the shares by the deadlines required, it's earn-in rights will terminate and it's interest will be the percentage interest that it has earned up to the applicable payment deadline. Thereafter, the development of the Property will proceed as a joint venture on the terms set out in the joint venture agreement.

The purpose of this Technical Report is to 1) provide a geological introduction to the Cordillera Cobre Property, 2) summarize historical work completed on the Property, and 3) provide recommendations for future exploration programs. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date of June 4th, 2024.

This Technical Report has been prepared by Qualified Persons (QPs) in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the British Columbia Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

Figure 2.1. General location of Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

This Technical Report has been prepared by Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., of APEX, and Ms. Anetta Banas, M.Sc., P.Geol., of APEX. The authors are fully independent of the Issuer and are Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101. The CIM and NI 43-101 defines a QP as "an individual who is a geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association." The authors have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.

Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of all sections of this technical report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta ("APEGA"; Member #: 48439), and is a Professional Geoscientist with Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick ("APEGNB" Member #: F6534), the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC" Member #: 37074), the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("NAPEG"; Member #: L3378), and the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario ("PGO" Member # 3903) and has worked as a mineral exploration geologist for more than 40 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and globally. Mr. Dufresne has conducted exploration, and resource assessments for copper, gold and silver at a number of projects in Peru and Chile since 2011.

Mr. Dufresne completed a site inspection of the Cordillera Cobre Project between December 1 – 3, 2023. The site inspection enabled the QP to confirm the geology of the Property, review historical exploration, and independently verify the presence of copper mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report. Mr. Dufresne identified copper mineralization and alteration at a number of locations and collected a total of 5 rock grab or rock chip samples to verify reported mineralization. The assay results confirm the presence of anomalous copper and silver mineralization on the Property. Mr. Dufresne considers the Cordillera Cobre Project an early stage exploration Project.

Ms. Banas is a Professional Geologist with APEGA (Membership Number 70810) and has worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since her graduation from the university of Alberta. Ms. Banas is a QP and has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various deposit types in North America. Ms. Banas contributed to Sections 1, 2.2, 2.3, 3 to 11 and 25 to 28 of this Technical Report.

2.3 Sources of Information

This Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. This Report summarizes publicly available and internal information as listed in the reference section (Section 27). The reports and data used in the review of historical exploration data have been provided by SuperCo.

The QP Mr. Dufresne has reviewed all government and miscellaneous internal reports, and commercial laboratory analytical data. The QP has deemed that these reports and information, to the best of his knowledge, are valid contributions. Mr. Dufresne the senior author takes ownership of the ideas and values as they pertain to the current technical report.

2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006);
- 'Bulk' weight is presented in both United States short tons ("tons"; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes ("tonnes"; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.);
- Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") system relative to Zone 19S of the World Geodetic Datum 1984 ("WGS84");
- Elevations reported as meters above sea level (masl).
- Currency in Canadian dollars (C$), unless otherwise specified (e.g., U.S. dollars, US$; Euro dollars, €).

3 Reliance of Other Experts

This Technical Report was prepared by the authors on behalf of Super Copper Corp. The authors are not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Technical Report, and have relied upon representatives and information provided by SuperCo and Gareste. In particular, the authors have relied upon:

- Details regarding the nature of royalties, mineral claims and agreements were provided to the authors by SuperCo in the following documents:
  - E-mail dated December 1st, 2023 from SuperCo.
  - E-mail dated December 8th, 2023 from SuperCo.

  - Joint Venture Agreement; Copper Kingdom Project dated September 1st, 2023 provided by SuperCo.
  - E-mail clarifying Joint Venture agreement dated January 2nd, 2024 from SuperCo.
  - E-mail dated December 11th, 2023 from Gareste's Eduardo Esteffan.
  - E-mail dated December 7th, 2023 from Gareste's Eduardo Esteffan.
  - E-mail dated December 15th, 2023 from Gareste's Eduardo Esteffan.
  - Legal Opinion Project Cordillera Cobre prepared by Montt Group Abogados, received May 31, 2024

- Details outlining possible environmental conflicts:
  - Report: Identification of Possible Environmental Conflicts and Territorial Compatibility: Concessions in Cordillera Cobre; Written by Environmental engineer for Montt y Cia. S.A. Abogados; October 9, 2023.

The authors are not qualified to provide a title opinion and have relied upon information provided SuperCo and Gareste.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The Cordillera Cobre Property is located in the Atacama Region of the Republic of Chile, approximately 43 km east-northeast of the industrial city of Copiapo, which is approximately 450 km north of the capital city of Santiago. Map coverage of the area includes Chilean government 1:50,000 topographic maps Carrera Pinto (C-083) and the Sierra Garin Viejo (C-094). The approximate coordinates of the centre of the Property are Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 407800 m east 6989600 m south World Geodectic System (WGS) 84 Zone 19S. The Property comprises 27 applications for exploitation licences covering a contiguous area of approximately 7,430 hectares (Figure 4.1; Table 4.1).

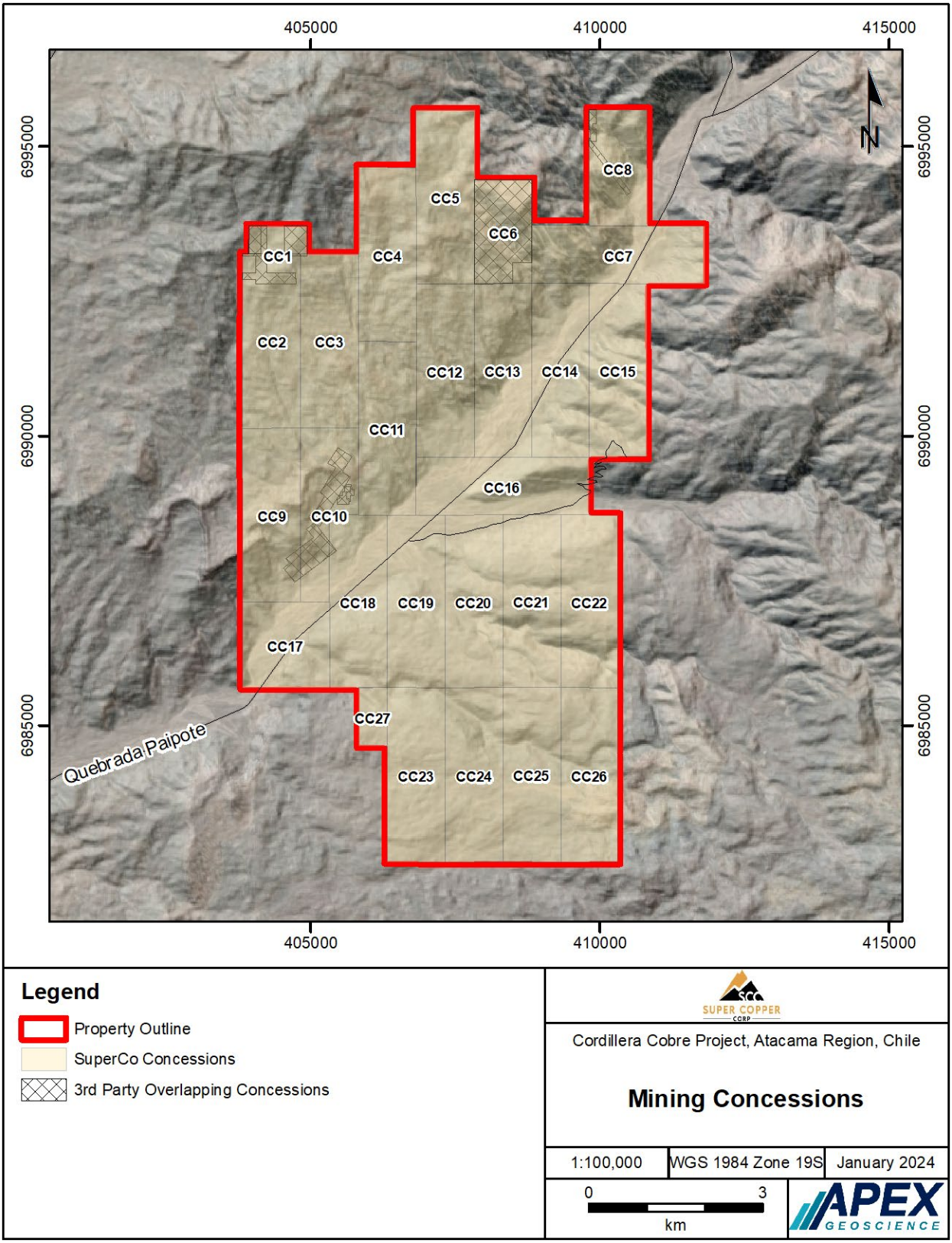
4.1.1 Claim Status

The 27 concessions are currently in the application process for exploitation concessions applied for by Gardner Y Esteffan Limitada (Gareste). The ownership of the concessions is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Concession descriptions and status for Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.

Concession	Type	Status	Area (Hectares)	Holder
CORDILLERA COBRE 1	Exploitation	Application	100	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 2	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 3	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 4	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 5	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 6	Exploitation	Application	180	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 7	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 8	Exploitation	Application	200	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 9	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 10	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 11	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 12	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 13	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 14	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 15	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 16	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 17	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 18	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 19	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 20	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 21	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 22	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 23	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 24	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 25	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 26	Exploitation	Application	300	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada
CORDILLERA COBRE 27	Exploitation	Application	50	Gardner y Esteffan Limitada

Figure 4.1. exploitation permits under application at Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



There are five areas where the applications overlap previously filed concessions. The holders of these overlapping concessions include third party holders and Gareste. Concessions of third party holders partially overlap or are fully encompassed by concessions Cobre 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18 (Figure 4.1). The overlaps of the concessions held by third parties constitute <10% of the Project area. Concessions Cobre 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 15 and 18 overlap concessions previously filed by Gareste.

To convert the applications to mining exploitation concessions an application for survey must be submitted between 90 and 120 days after the applications were filed, the survey applications are due between 2024-07-08 and 2024-08-07. Additionally, the first proportional fee must be paid during this period. Prior to applying for survey reductions must be made in the overlapping areas. In the case of third party holders the area needs to be reduced to exclude the third party rights. In the case of concessions held by Gareste several options are available to resolve the overlaps. Requests for Survey must be published in the Official Mining Gazette and 30 days after this publication, the courts will determine if there is no third party opposition. If there is no opposition, the survey can proceed and has to be filed within 10 months. If there is opposition, judicial proceedings will be initiated to determine who has the preferential right to survey and whether the processing of the survey applications involved should be reduced or abandoned. If this process is followed and no expiry dates are missed the applications can become a full mining property in approximately 6 to 8 months.

Chilean mining legislation allows two types of mining concessions:

- Exploration concessions:
  - grants its holder the exclusive right to investigate and prospect the existence of all mineral substances for which concessions can be granted
  - granted for a 4 year term, renewable for a 4 year term if requirements are met
  - annual licence fee: 1/50 MTU (monthly tax unit) per hectare

- Exploitation concessions:
  - grants its holder an exclusive right to:
    - freely explore and exploit the concession, as along as corresponding permits are obtained and all legal and regulatory obligations are complied with, and;
    - become the owner of all the mineral substances extracted from land within the limits of the exploitation concession
  - does not expire, as long as applicable annual taxes are paid. If the holder fails to pay these tax, the concession is auctioned off.
  - In 2024 a variable annual licence fee was introduced. A 1/10 MTU per hectare fee for 2024 will continue to be paid for exploitation concessions on an exceptional basis. Thereafter, if the mining properties do not fall under

the scenarios provided by the Law, they will be subject to a progressive increase from 4/10 of MTU per hectare during the first five years since they are not considered in the assumptions of the law for the reduced patent, with increases every five years up to 12 MTU per hectare from the thirty-first year. The reduced fee of 1/10 MTU per hectare applies under the following circumstances:

- execution of mining works in a permanent and sustainable manner
- if no work is started, the mining properties are included in or undergoing environmental assessment
- if neither of the above apply, the property has in process any of the permits established in Title XV of the Mining Safety Regulation. The patent for this concept may only be determined once.

The mining industry in Chile is regulated by the Constitutional Organic Law on Mining Concessions and the Mining Code:

- Constitution of the Republic of Chile
- Constitutional Organic Law of Mining
- Code and Regulations governing Mining
- Code and Regulations governing Water Rights
- Laws and Regulations governing Environmental Protection as related to mining. Chile's mining policy is based on legal provisions that were enacted as part of the 1980 constitution.

These were established to stimulate the development of mining and to guarantee the property rights of both local and foreign investors. According to the law, the state owns all mineral resources but exploration and exploitation of these resources by private parties is permitted through mining concessions, which are granted by the courts.

The concessions grant both rights and obligations, as defined by the Constitutional Organic Law on Mining Concessions and the Mining Code. Many of the steps involved in the constitution of the mining concession are published weekly in Chile's official mining bulletin for the relevant region, as are court processes due to conflicting claims.

4.1.2 Surface Rights

The Mining Code of Chile guarantees the owner of mining claims the right-of-access to the surface area required for their exploration and exploitation. This right is normally obtained by a voluntary agreement between the mineral claim owner and the surface owner. The mining company may obtain the Rights of Way (Servidumbre) through the civil court system, if necessary, by agreeing to indemnify the surface owner for the court determined value of the surface area. Gareste has confirmed via e-mail that the Property does not require any agreements or permits to access.

4.2 Royalties and Agreements

SuperCo's wholly owned subsidiary, Super Copper Holdings Ltd. ("SCH"), entered into a joint venture agreement with Gareste, in which Gareste and SuperCo (through SCH) have agreed to govern the exploration and development of the Cordillera Cobre Property and the right to process any commercial mineralization.

The joint venture agreement was made effective September 4th, 2023. In this agreement Gareste controls certain mining concessions and other property rights and interests in the Atacama region of Chile referred to as "Cordillera Cobre Project." Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, SuperCo (through SCH) shall have the right to earn up to a 100% net interest in the Property in consideration of the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares of SuperCo to Gareste, incurring exploration expenditures of US$2,490,000 on the Property and making US$2,050,000 in cash payments to Gareste (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2. Joint Venture agreement cash and exploration requirements.

Payment Deadline	Cash / Exploration Expenditures	SuperCo Shares	Percentage Interest Earned	Aggregate Interest Earned
Within 14 Days of Execution of Joint Venture	US$50,000 (cash)	Nil	Nil	Nil
On or Before the Date That is 30 Days After Execution	US$100,000 (exploration)	Nil	Nil	Nil
On or Before the Date That is 14 Days Following SuperCo's Initial Public Financing	US$100,000 (exploration)	Nil	10%	10%
On or Before the Date That is 16 Months After Public Listing	US$500,000 (exploration)	1,000,000	15%	25%
On or Before the Date That is 30 Months After Execution	US$1,350,000 (exploration)	2,000,000	24%	49%
On or Before the Date That is 42 Months After Execution	US$440,000 (exploration)	1,000,000	2%	51%
On or Before the Date That is 54 Months After Execution	US$2,000,000 (cash)	2,000,000	49%	100%
TOTAL	US$4,540,000 (US$2,050,000 cash / US$2,490,000 exploration)	6,000,000		100%

If SuperCo/SCH fails to make any of the payments, incur any of the expenditures or issue any of the shares contemplated above by the deadlines set out above, it's earn-in rights will terminate and it's interest will be the percentage interest that it has earned up to the applicable payment deadline. Thereafter, the development of the Property will proceed as a joint venture on the terms set out in the joint venture agreement, with each party contributing to exploration expenditures proposed under the joint venture agreement on a pro-rata basis in accordance with its percentage interest in the Property. If a party fails to make its pro rata contribution to exploration expenditures under the joint venture,

its interest will be subject to pro-rata dilution. A party whose interest is diluted to less than 10% will have its interest converted to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

There are no environmental liabilities on the Property of which the authors are aware. Furthermore, the authors are not aware of any information or circumstances that would prevent the Company from obtaining the necessary permits for conducting the exploration work recommended in this report.

Under Chilean environmental regulations as they apply to mining and mineral exploration activities, neither Gareste nor SuperCo has been required to initiate environmental permitting to date. Mr. Dufresne, the lead author did not observe any obvious environmental issues that could be construed as a significant liability.

In early October, 2023, the Environmental and Mining division of Montt Group conducted a preliminary review of relevant territorial and environmental aspects in order to identify any restrictions associated with the land use covered by the Cordillera Cobre concessions. The observations and findings state that:

- There is no proximity or overlap with areas placed under official protection.
- The proximity to ruins, historical sites or archaeological places indicates there is a possibility of discovery of pieces cataloged as Archaeological Monuments owned by the State - including paleontological pieces. Any discovery must be reported and any damage to a natural monument can be punishable with a prison sentence and appropriation may be punishable with fines. Mr. Dufresne, the lead author, did not observe any obvious historical sites at the Property.
- The Property is located outside of urban limits; however a feasibility report would be required for obtaining any future construction permits.

The authors are not aware of any other factors that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Cordillera Cobre Property is accessed by travelling southeast from Copiapo on Avenida Copayapu to Camino Inca de Oro, a distance of about 8 km. Camino Inca de Oro, denoted as Chilean highway 31, is known also as the international highway, and leads northeast along the Quebrada Paipote. Travel about 38 km northeast on highway 31 to the intersection of Quebrada Dadin. The Property is accessed by following a winding dirt road along the canyon and via switchbacks for distance of about 6 km. A four-wheel

drive vehicle with good clearance is recommended. The travel time from Copiapo to the Property is approximately one hour.

Portions of the Property are accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle along local dirt tracks with Highway 31 splitting the Property in half from southwest to northeast (Figure 4.1). There are a few remote elevated plateaus and areas of mountainous terrain that are poorly accessible and require access via foot or possibly with helicopter assistance. The Property is accessible year round.

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Cordillera Cobre Property is located in the Atacama Desert in the eastern foothills of the Coastal Cordillera mountain range at an approximate altitude of 1,500 m. It is characterized by low rounded hills cut by steep ravines. The Property is dissected by Quebrada Paipote, an ephemeral tributary to the Copiapo River, which diagonally divides the Property into northwest and southeast areas. Quebrada Paipote is a large intermittent river characteristic of the Atacama region. Small alluvial fans exist along the flanks of the Quebrada Paipote forming at the end of tributary gullies as they terminate in the valley. The vegetation is sparse as the area is a desert, and little wetlands exist. In early-mid spring the desert may flower, and the cacti may be found throughout the area.

5.3 Climate

The climate in the area is extremely arid, characterized by very low relative humidity and clear skies most of the year. Average annual precipitation is less than a few millimeters. The Atacama desert is known as the driest nonpolar desert in the world and the second driest overall. No permanent surface water exists in the area. Summers are warm, arid, and clear and winters are cool, dry, and mostly clear. Large temperature differences between day and night are common. Over the year temperatures vary from 10ºC to 27ºC and rarely go below 7ºC or above 29ºC.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest supplies and housing are readily available in Copiapo as are suitable restaurants and hotel accommodations, power supply and water. Based on the location, access, and climate, exploration activities at Cordillera Cobre Property can be conducted year-round. There are numerous copper, gold, and iron mines in the region, resulting in the availability of an experienced labor force. The Property is situated in an area of low rounded hills to the southeast cut be steep ravines. The southeast part of the Property is accessible by vehicle and foot. The entire Property is cut by the large Quebrada Paipote, and Highway 31, which crosses the Property from southwest to northeast. The northwest part of the Property is characterized by steep, craggy hills built on andesitic volcanic rocks. The steep terrain renders access difficult except on foot. Helicopter contractors are available in Copiapo; the use of helicopter may be required to access the more remote highland portions of the Property.

There is no power or other mining infrastructure on the Property. Sufficient water for exploration is not readily available from local sources but can be obtained nearby from wells and other industrial sources and can be trucked in. There is very good access to the Property for exploration work. The Federal Government owns the surface rights on the Property. There is no private ownership of surface rights of which the authors are aware.

The Property can be accessed year-round. Most exploration activities associated with fieldwork and drilling can likely be conducted year-round, although there may be periods from December to March, where snow conditions at the higher elevations may temporarily impede fieldwork.

In the opinion of the authors, the Property is of sufficient size to accommodate potential exploration and mining facilities, including waste rock disposal and processing infrastructure. There are no other significant factors or risks that the authors are aware of that would affect access or the ability to perform work on the Property.

6 History

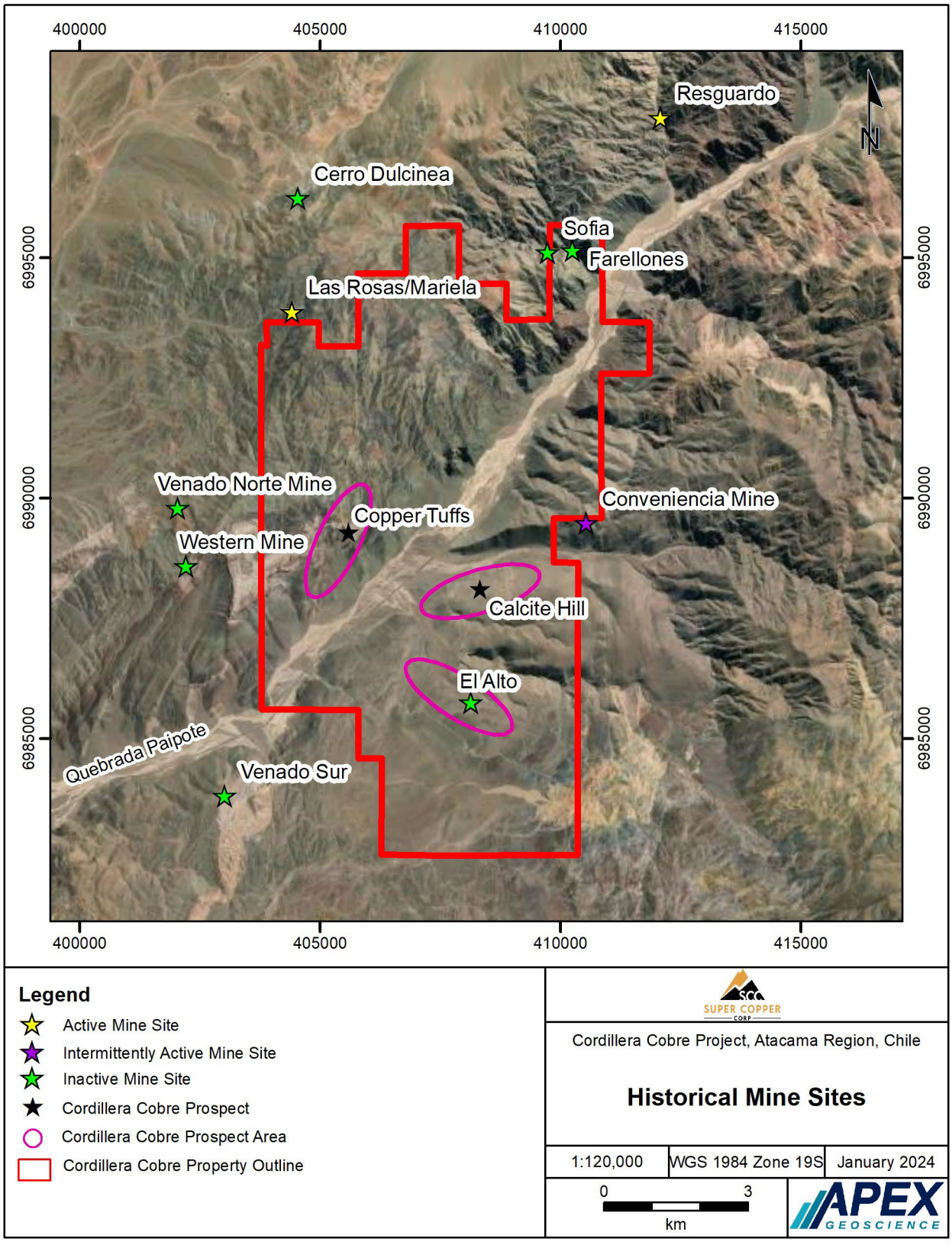
6.1 Ownership

There is little information on historical ownership and work prior to the 2000's. The historical ownership of the property has been intermittent in recent times. Prior to SuperCo, Omega Copper Corp. (Omega), a private Canadian company based in Vancouver, was the most recent owner of some portions of the land package that are currently under application and comprise the Cordillera Cobre Property. Exploration conducted by Omega was limited.

Prior to Omega, portions of the Property were held by Pacific Copper Corporation (Pacific Copper) and the previous name of the property at the time was Venapai. Pacific Copper completed an exploration program comprising rock and chip sampling in 2008 – 2009. The only known diamond drill holes located within the Property were also completed during this time. The 2009 NI43-101 technical report produced by Pacific Copper is the only known pre-existing technical report that covers any portion of the property (Hiner, 2009). According to the 2009 technical report, there was no evidence of modern exploration on the Property prior to Pacific Copper's exploration programs. There is evidence of intermittent artisanal mining on the Venapai property, however no evidence of recent activity is reported by Hiner (2009).

The lead author did not observe any evidence of recent artisanal mining activity on the Property during the 2023 site visit, however some activity was noted within a few hundred meters of the boundary of the Property at the Conveniencia Mine and the Las Rosas/Mariela Mine (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Historical Occurrences and Mines on and near Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



6.2 Exploration and Development Work Conducted by Previous Owners

Limited modern exploration work in and around the Cordillera Cobre Project has occurred over the last 35 years. These small-scale exploration programs involved historical data review, geophysical surveys, rock, talus fines, and stream sediment sampling, along with limited diamond drilling (Hiner, 2009 and references therein; 2009). Historical exploration has been completed by Pacific Copper, Gardner y Esteffan Limited (Gareste) and Omega Copper Corporation. The exploration has been concentrated at the three named prospects on the Property: El Alto, Calcite Hill, and Copper Tuffs. (Figure 6.1). Other historical mines in and immediately adjacent to the Property that have seenrecent exploration include Las Rosas/Mariela, Dulcinea, Farellones, Sofia, Venado Norte, and Venado Sur (Figure 6.1).

6.2.1 Resistivity and Induced Polarization (IP) Profiles

In 2008, HGI Hydrogeophysics was engaged by Gareste on behalf of Pacific Copper to complete four resistivity and IP profiles around El Alto and parallel to Quebrada Paipote. A dipole-dipole array and a dipole spacing of 150 m and 300 m was used. Profiles were collected along 4 lines of varying orientations and length (3000 m, 4500 m, 825 m, and 2700 m) (Figure 6.2 and 6.3). Interpretation of the data concluded that there was no relationship between the observed oxide and/or native Cu mineralization and the IP response.

Figure 6.2. Historical Resistivity and IP profiles at Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.

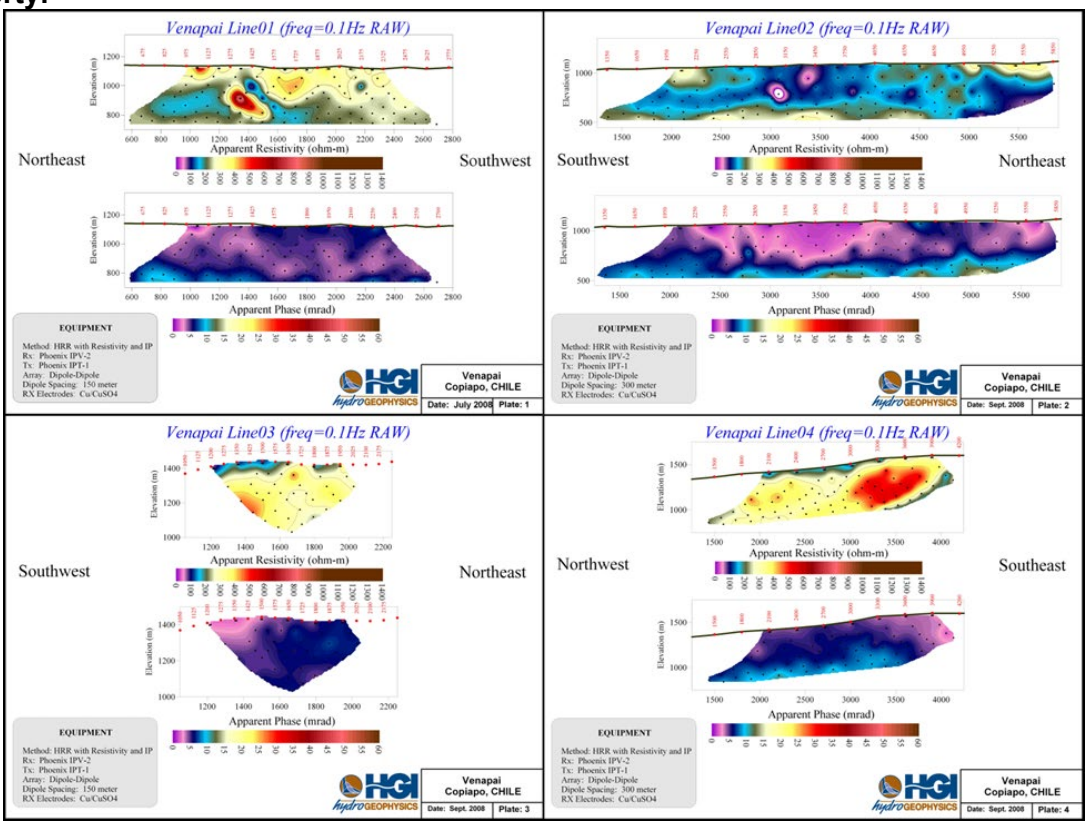
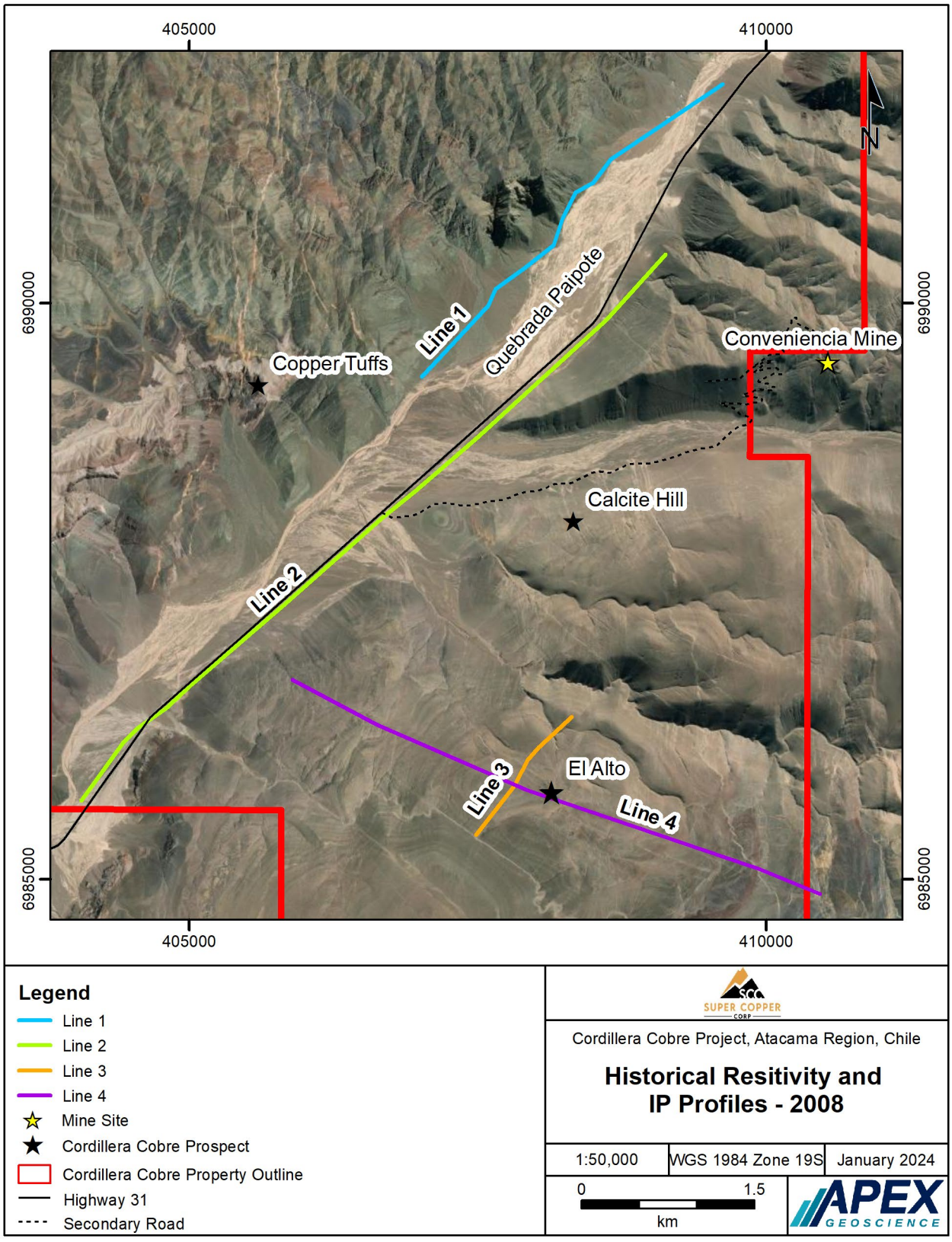


Figure 6.3. Location of Historical Resistivity – IP Lines at Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



6.2.2 Stream Sediment, Soil and Rock Sampling

During 2008, Gareste on behalf of Pacific Copper carried out a sampling program at their Venapai Project. A total of 304 stream sediment, soil and rock samples were collected from the El Alto, Calcite Hill and Cu tuff targets areas which are all located within the current Property. Some additional sampling in an area west of Las Rosas, and northeast of Dulcinea, located northwest of the current Property, was also completed (Marino, 2009).

A total of 77 historical stream sediment or soil (talus fines) samples were collected in 2008 in the area of the historical El Alto Mine and north to the Calcite Hill area (Figure 6.4). Anomalous Cu was detected in a number of the samples with 4 samples returning >300 parts per million (ppm) Cu up to 751 ppm Cu (Figure 6.4). Additionally, 11 samples returned >1.5 ppm Ag, up to 2.1 ppm Ag (Figure 6.4).

The talus fines samples were collected at a spacing of 250 m along 250 m spaced lines. Samples were submitted for analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and Mo. Copper assays >90 ppm were considered anomalous. Three Cu anomalies were identified from this grid: one anomalous area returned assays up to 751 ppm Cu, the anomaly follows a northwest-southeast strike and runs through El Alto; a second anomaly striking in the same direction is located around 750 m south of El Alto with assays of up to 378 ppm Cu; and a third anomaly with assays of up to 534 ppm Cu in the northernmost end of the grid around Calcite Hill.

Around 71 rock samples were collected irregularly from around the historical El Alto mine area and were analyzed for the same suite of elements. These rock samples define a clear northwest-southeast striking Cu anomaly through El Alto, with 9 samples yielding 1.0-3.0% Cu and 9 samples yielding >3.0% Cu, up to 7.50% Cu in rock grab, channel, and rock chip samples (Figure 6.5). The historical samples were collected within the boundaries of the Cordillera Cobre Property.

At the Cupper Tuffs target area, 66 rock channel and rock grab samples were collected within the boundaries of the current application area for the Cordillera Cobre Property. An average of 0.84% Cu was obtained from all the samples, with the highest Cu value of 4.88% Cu. The geology of the Copper Tuffs prospect is a continuation of the ignimbrite tuff package found at the formerly producing Venado Sur Mine located about 5 – 6 km to the southwest of the Property (Figure 6.5).

A similar grid of 29 rock samples spaced at 250 m in every direction was completed about 1.5 km west of Las Rosas. Most of these samples returned less than 0.01% Cu, except for two mineralized green tuff samples collected from a dump pile containing copper oxides, azurite, malachite, and limonite, which returned 0.42% and 0.95% Cu. The samples are located off of Cordillera Cobre Property.

Fourteen rock grab samples were collected in an area about 2 km northeast of Dulcinea. Twelve of these samples returned less than 0.01% Cu, four samples returned

Figure 6.4. Stream Sediment or Soil Samples at Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.

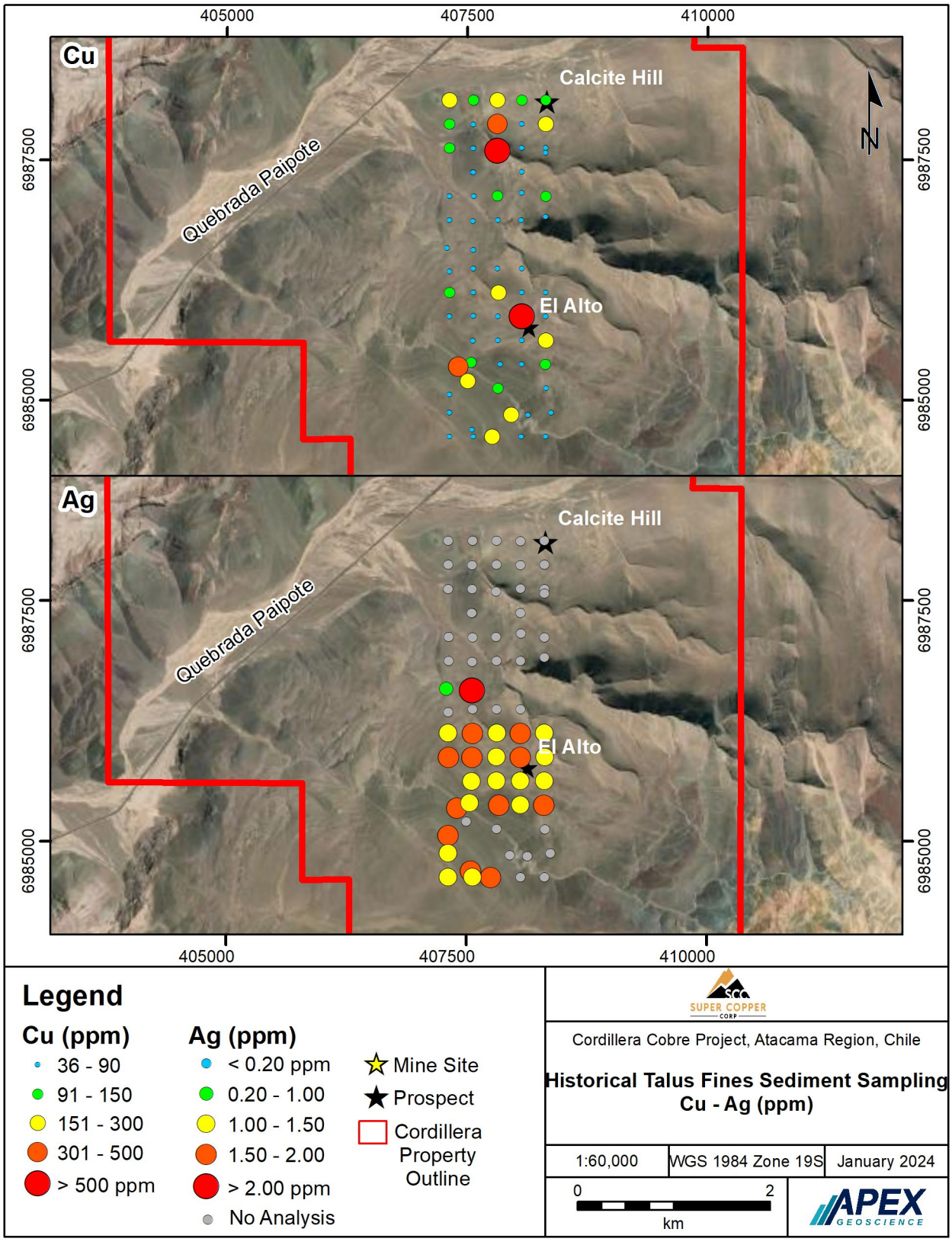
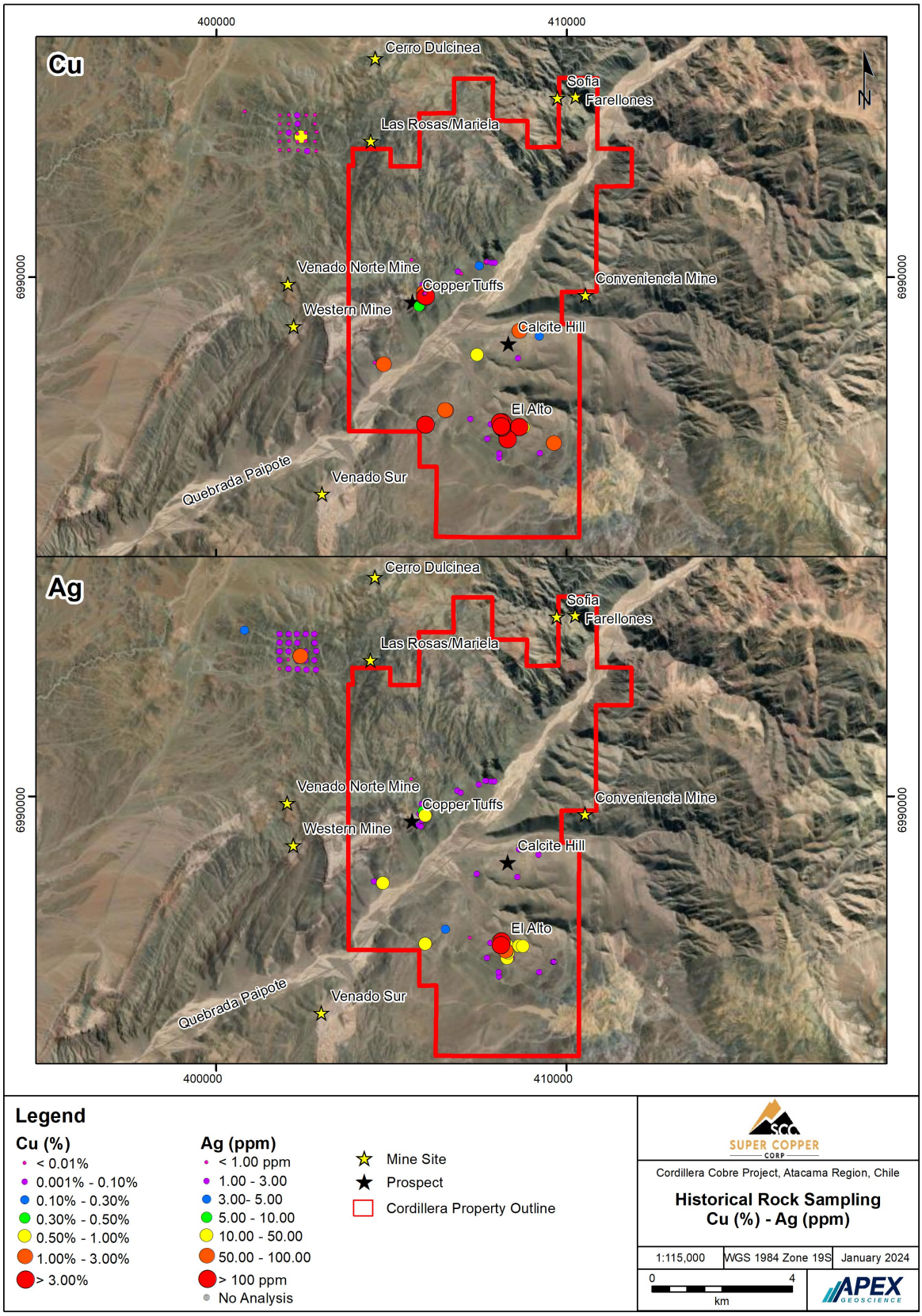


Figure 6.5. Historical Rock Samples at Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



between 0.01% and 0.10% Cu, and two contained more than 2% Cu. The samples are located off the Cordillera Cobre Property.

6.2.2.1 Analytical Procedures

Based upon certain excel data and laboratory certificates it appears that surface samples collected from the Property in 2008 – 2009 were sent to VIGALABS S.A. in Copiapo, Chile. VIGALABS was purchased by Intertek Group PLC in 2012. It is not clear what if any certification VIGALABS S.A. had at the time of this work, nor the exact methodologies they used to complete the sample preparation and geochemical work. It is also unknown whether the laboratory was independent of the vendor and Pacific Copper at the time of the work in 2008 – 2009.

6.2.2.2 Quality Assurance – Quality Control (QA/QC)

Some QA/QC samples inserted with both the surface sampling and drilling program completed in 2008 – 2009 based on excel spreadsheets and excel laboratory certificates provided by SuperCo. It is unclear what or if standard reference materials (SRMs) were used but there are analyses for duplicate samples and blanks in the database. A review of the blanks and duplicates data revealed no issues with he analyses.

6.2.3 Diamond Drilling

Two historical diamond drilling programs have been completed on and in the immediate vicinity of the Cordillera Cobre Project. In 1986, 43 drill holes were completed by Minera Phelps Dodge and ENAMI at Las Rosas. All the drill holes are located adjacent to but off of the current Property area. Limited information is available from this drill program. Collar locations are not available and very little assay information is available from these drill holes.

There is very little information available regarding the type of digestion and analytical finish used in the assay analyses from Las Rosas drill program. There are geochemical results from this program that indicate that the Cu assays from some of the holes ranged between 0.38% and 0.94% Cu over several anomalous intervals; with some silver present with assays of up to 23.70 g/t Ag. This drilling was located adjacent to the current Property but is relevant as it is likely intersected similar rocks and mineralization to that which exists on the Cordillera Cobre Property.

Pacific Copper completed a drill program between 2008 and 2009 in the vicinity of the El Alto mine within the current Property area. The drill program consisted of eight diamond drill holes totalling 1,554.75 m targeting Cu mineralization (Hiner, 2009). Historical drill hole collar locations and collar surveys for the 2008-2009 program are presented in Table 6.1 and shown on Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6. Historical drilling in the vicinity of the El Alto mine on Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.

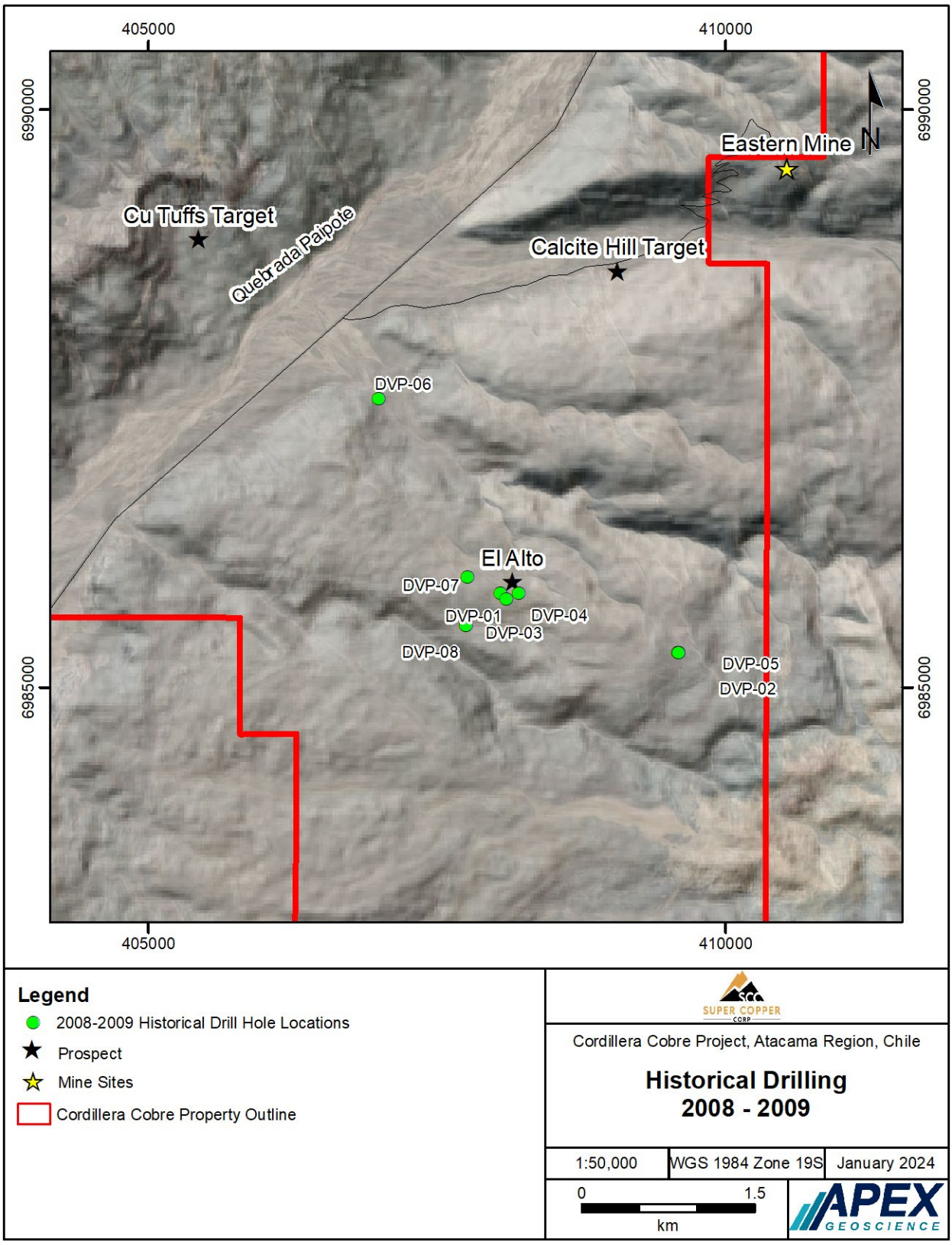


Table 6.1. Collar information for Pacific Copper's 2008-2009 drill program in the vicinity of the El Alto mine.

Hole ID	E WGS84	N WGS84	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
DVP-01	408050	6985815	53°	-60°	224.20
DVP-02	409587	6985300	257°	-60°	236.20
DVP-03	408101	6985759	47°	-60°	200.00
DVP-04	408211	6985813	0°	-90°	184.25
DVP-05	409592	6985299	85°	-60°	85.45
DVP-06	406998	6987493	196°	-60°	200.00
DVP-07	407765	6985951	105°	-60°	233.65
DVP-08	407752	6985531	115°	-60°	191.00

Limited information is available regarding the type of digestion and analytical finish used in the assay analyses for the El Alto 2008-2009 drilling. Based upon laboratory certificates the samples were submitted VIGALABS S.A. for analysis.

Complete assay results are available for drill hole DVP-01. This hole intercepted a 12 m core length mineralized zone averaging 0.68% Cu and 11.63 g/t Ag starting at 166 m depth. The estimated true width of the zone is somewhere between 8 to 10 m depending upon the dip of the volcanics and assuming the zone is stratabound or related to a flat lying shear structure such as a thrust fault. These results are summarized in Table 6.2. The copper bearing area around El Alto has been confirmed to be fairly continuous for over 200 m along strike (N60W) through the area of historical trenching and pitting.

Table 6.2. Assay results for mineralized intervals from hole DVP-01 from Pacific Copper's 2008-2009 drill program.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Total Cu (ppm)	Oxide Cu (ppm)	Native Cu (ppm)	Sulfide Cu (ppm)	Silver (g/t)
DVP-01	166	168	2.0	3600	1900	800	900	5.2
	168	170	2.0	11200	5100	1100	5000	11.9
	170	172	2.0	4900	2600	0	2300	7.5
	172	174	2.0	2300	1200	600	500	4.8
	174	176	2.0	12300	6000	1800	4500	24.0
	176	178	2.0	6600	4400	2200	0	15.5

6.2.3.1 Geological Core Logging

Quick/field geological logging has been documented for the 2008-2009 drilling program. This logging data does not capture details such as standardized mineral zones, mineralogy, and intensity and distribution of alteration and mineralization. The logs captured discontinuously general qualitative characteristics of the encountered lithologies and mineralization minerals. Logging was focused on preliminary results to guide the drill plan and determine when to shut down a drill hole. An example of the available logging data in Spanish is shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7. Field/quick log in Spanish for the 21.30-94.35 m interval in hole DVP-07.

Sondaje DVP-07 Coordenadas SAM 56 N: 6.986.250 E: 407.985 Altitud 1427 mts.-
Este sondaje se encuentra realmente a 400 mts al nor-poniente del sondaje DVP-01
Avance al 18 de octubre 208 17,45 hrs

Hoy se avanzo 73.05 mts, a pesar de existencia de fallas que perdían el agua, pero fueron superadas.-

- La roca corresponde ahora, a una **brecha cuarzosa** con vetillas y diseminación de calcitas, color gris con pequeños tramos de roca café (zona de fracturas).-
- Hubo cambio de Diámetro HQ por NQ a los 37,32 mts.-
- Se observo, con y sin lupa, los testigos, metro a metro, por los 73 mts. perforados desde ayer a las 18,30 hrs hasta hoy a las 17,45 hrs.-
- **La mineralización visible corresponde a apreciable cantidad de cobre nativo continuo pero, variable en cantidad y tamaño, desde los 21 mts hasta los 94,35 mts que alcanzo el sondaje hasta las 17,45 hrs. de hoy, parte visible a ojo desnudo, (los trozos grandes), la mayoría visible solo con lupa, algo de epidotas y magnetita intensidad media, con abundante presencia de celadonita.-**

6.3 Historical Resources

There are no historical resources that have been reported for the Property.

6.4 Historical Production

Intermittent small scale artisanal copper and silver mining within and immediately adjacent to the Cordillera Cobre Project has occurred over the last 35 years. Within the Property, El Alto and Farellones have been mined. At El Alto, a 6 m deep, 6 m wide, and 20 m long mine cut was constructed along strike in a shear-hosted stratabound Cu mineralization zone. At Farellones mining occurred before 1997 through underground workings. There is no information regarding the grade and tonnage of produced material for these mines.

Other mines that have seen production in the vicinity of the Property, but are located off the current Property include Las Rosas/Mariela, Venado Sur, and Sofia. Resguardo is an active mine site located 2.7 km northwest of the Project. Details about these properties are provided in Section 23 of this technical report.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

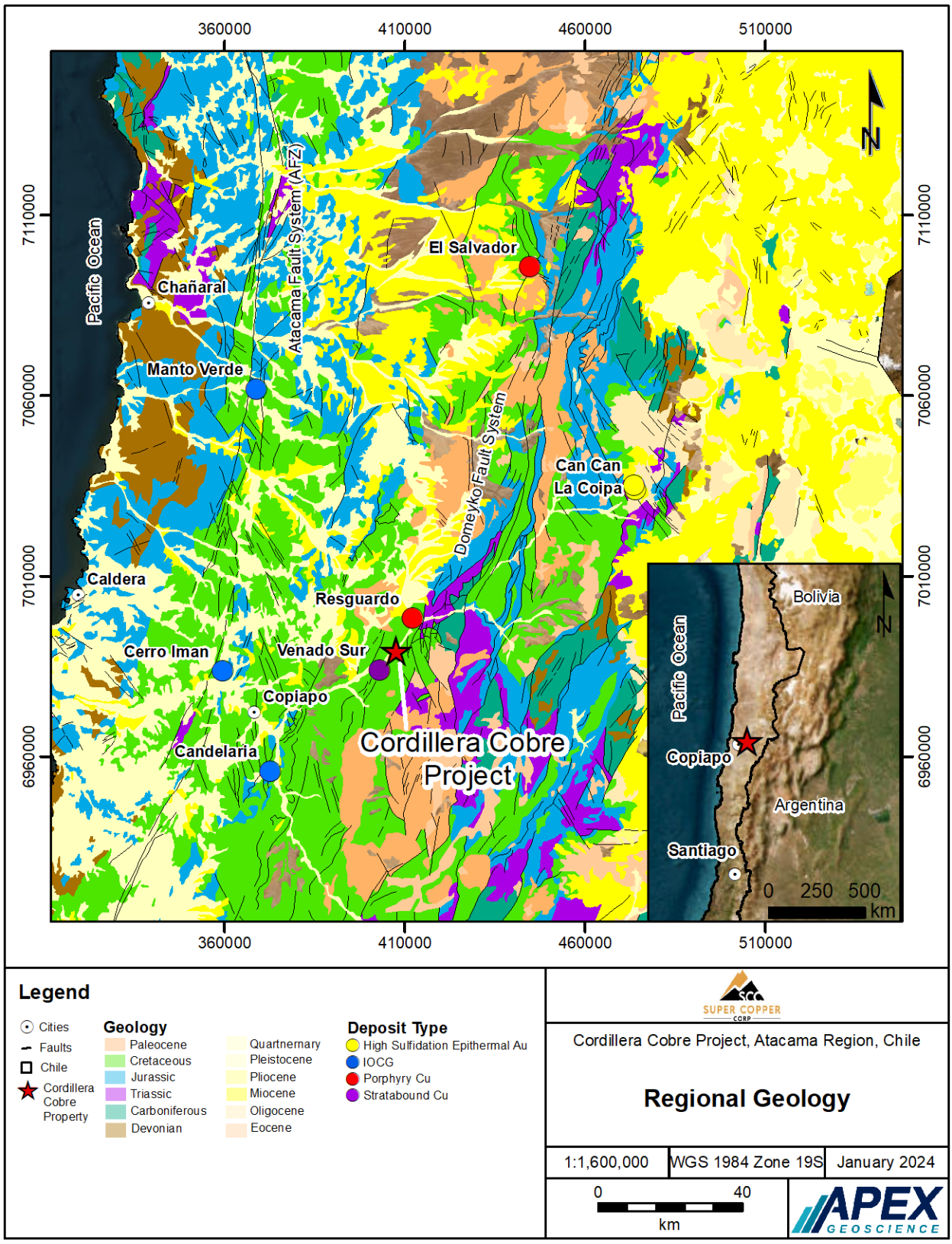
7.1 Regional Geology

The Cordillera Cobre Project is located in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile, about 50 km east- northeast from the city of Copiapó. The geology of northern Chile comprises a series of arc-parallel belts (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1) formed due to Mesozoic-Cenozoic

Table 7.1. Regional stratigraphy of Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property area. Unit codes from SERNAGEOMIN (2002).

Code	Period	Epoch	Age	Description	Related units in the vicinity of Cordillera
Unconsolidated Deposits					
Qa	Quaternary	-	-	Unconsolidated colluvial and fluvial deposits.	- Alluvial and colluvial deposits of Quebrada Paipote.
M1c	Neogene	Miocene	-	Deposits of gravels and blocks in low-slope plains.	- Atacama Gravels
Sedimentary-Volcanic Units					
E3	Paleogene	Eocene	49 – 45 Ma	Lavas, tuffs, ignimbrites, and breccias related to small-diameter calderas.	- Bellavista and Puquios Calderas
KT2	Cretaceous - Paleogene	Upper Cretaceous – Lower Paleocene	65 – 60 Ma	Andesitic and dacitic lavas, tuffs, volcanic breccias, limolites, and sandstones.	- Venado Formation
Ks2c	Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	80 – 65 Ma	Continental epiclastic sandstones and conglomerates, rhyolitic tuffs, and andesitic lavas.	- Quebrada La Higuera Strata - Hornitos Formation
Kia2	Cretaceous	Lower – Upper Cretaceous	110 – 99 Ma	Continental sandstones, conglomerates, tuffs, andesitic lavas, breccias, and minor limestones.	- Cerrillos Formation
Kia3	Cretaceous	Lower Cretaceous	-	Andesitic to basaltic lavas, tuffs, and breccias.	- Sierra Alcota Strata
Ki1m	Cretaceous	Lower Cretaceous	132 – 130 Ma	Andesitic lavas.	- Bandurrias Group
Ki1m	Cretaceous	Lower Cretaceous	132 – 130 Ma	Marine limestones.	- Chañarcillo Group
Ki2m	Jurassic - Cretaceous	Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous	155 – 135 Ma	Andesitic lavas, bioclastic limestones, epiclastic sandstones in some cases strongly deformed due to extensional events.	- Puquios Chaos - Sierra de Fraga Formation - Cerro Aguila Strata
Trit	Triassic	Upper Triassic	200 Ma	Siltstones, basaltic lenses, and quartz-rich sandstones, and conglomerates.	- La Ternera Formation
Magmatic Units					
Pag	Paleogene	Paleocene – Eocene?	-	Hypabyssal intrusives with pyroxene, amphibole, and minor biotite.	Monzonitic and dioritic porphyries
Ksh	Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	80 – 65 Ma	Small-sized bodies of dacitic and rhyolitic breccias and tuffs.	- Hypabyssal intrusives and rhyolitic-dacitic domes

Figure 7.1. General regional geology of Chile.



subduction tectonics, which led to magmatism and faulting as the Andes grew (Arevalo Vera, 1999; Zentilli, 1974). These magmatic events drove the development of several major Cu deposits in northern Chile during the Cretaceous, Paleocene, and Oligocene.

The Cordillera Cobre Project lies within an Upper Cretaceous metallogenic belt, between the north-south trending Atacama and Domeyko regional fault systems (Arevalo Vera, 1999). The Atacama Fault System and subsidiary structures are a continental-scale series of mainly strike-slip faults that control the occurrence of Cretaceous Fe oxide-, Cu-rich deposits and volcanic-hosted, strata-bound Cu-Ag deposits (Benavides et al., 2007; del Real et al., 2018; Marschik and Fonboté, 2001). The Atacama Fault System runs west of the Property around the city of Copiapó (Figure 7.1). The Domeyko fault system is a set of parallel regional-scale faults that host a series of Eocene-Oligocene world-renowned porphyry Cu deposits (Lee et al., 2017; Skarmeta, 2021).

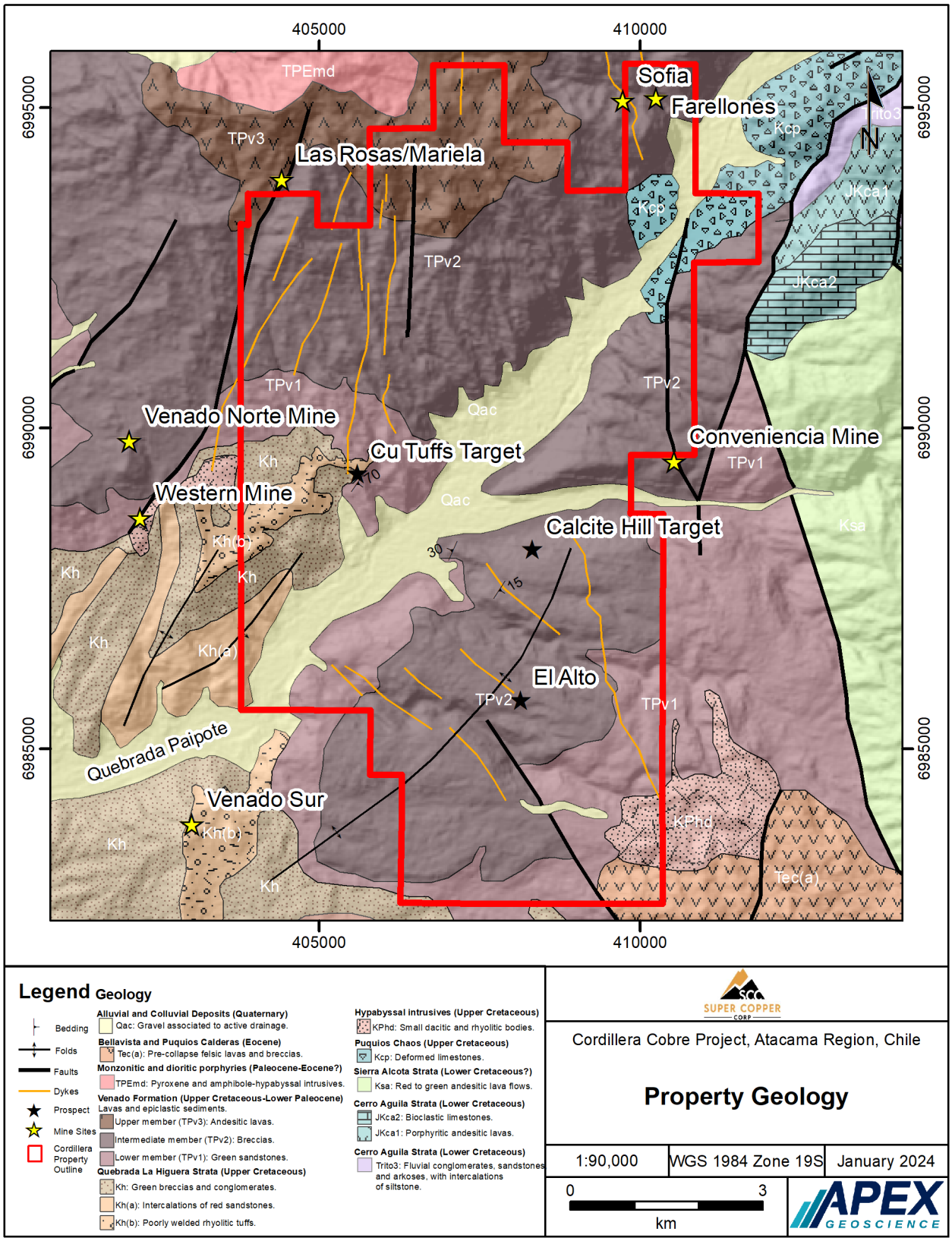
Exposure of Pre-Mesozoic rocks in the Precordillera and in the vicinity of Copiapó is limited, commonly occurring together with overlying Triassic and Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic lithologies (Figure 7.1). These sequences (Table 7.1) are mainly exposed within the Sierra Fraga-Puquios Extensional Complex, which is located northeast of the Property (Arevalo Vera, 1999; Mpodozis and Allmendinger, 1992; Zentilli, 1974). The Triassic and Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks are subsequently overlain by Cretaceous sedimentary, volcanic, and volcaniclastic lithologies, which are prominently exposed in the region (Iriarte et al., 1996; Mpodozis and Allmendinger, 1992; Zentilli, 1974). More specifically, these Triassic and Jurassic to Early Cretaceous units are overlain by Valanginian to late Aptian marine carbonate rocks of the Chañarcillo and Bandurrias Groups, which are proposed to have formed in a back-arc basin (Arevalo Vera, 1999; del Real et al., 2018; Maksaev et al., 2009; Marschik and Fonboté, 2001). These units are unconformably overlain by epiclastic to volcaniclastic rocks of the Cerrillos Formation, which transitions from alluvial sedimentation in the early Albian to a volcanic dominated environment in the Upper Cretaceous where andesitic lavas, agglomerates, and tuffs formed (Arevalo Vera, 1999; Maksaev et al., 2009). The Hornitos Formation overlies Cerrillos and comprises a succession of tuffs, lavas, breccias, and conglomerates intercalated with red sandstones (Arevalo Vera, 1999; Maksaev et al., 2009), and underlies the Venado formation, the main rock sequence exposed on the Cordillera Cobre Project.

7.2 Property Geology

A detailed geological map of the Property (Figure 7.2) has been prepared from the available information based on the 1:100,000 scale regional map of Iriarte et al. (1996). Three prospects have been identified within the Cordillera Cobre Project: El Alto, Calcite Hill, and Copper Tuffs. Additionally, Farellones, a historical small mine lies in the northeastern corner of the Property (Figure 7.2).

Volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary strata of the Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene Venado Formation underlie most of the Cordillera Cobre Project. This unit is at least 1000 m thick and comprises from bottom to top (1) green-coloured sandstones, (2) tuffs and

Figure 7.2. Property geology of Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.



breccias, and (3) andesitic lavas (Hiner, 2009; Iriarte et al., 1996). The preserved thickness of the Venado Formation within the Cordillera Cobre Project area is unknown. The tuffs and breccias occupy most of the Property and outcrop in the central and northern areas of the claim.

The underlying epiclastic sediments occur along the edges of the southern limits of the Property and the overlying andesitic lavas only seem to occur in the northernmost zones. The central western areas of the Property are dominated by poorly welded rhyolitic tuffs, red sandstones, and conglomerates of the Upper Cretaceous Quebrada La Higuera Formation (Iriarte et al., 1996), which correlates with the Hornitos Formation. The entire volcanic sequence is crosscut by intermediate dykes (Hiner, 2009; Iriarte et al., 1996). Alluvial and colluvial Quaternary deposits of the Quebrada Paipote extend northeasterly across the claim.

7.3 Structural Geology

Given the scale and detail of the previous studies, structural interpretation is limited within the Property and the available information comes from regional investigations: Arevalo Vera, 1999; Iriarte et al., 1996; Mpodozis and Allmendinger, 1992 and official information from the SERNAGEOMIN.

The oldest units are exposed east and northeast of the Property within the Sierra Fraga-Puquios Extensional Complex and are bounded by low-angle normal faults formed in two extensional events between the Lower and Upper Cretaceous (Mpodozis and Allmendinger, 1992). These faults have a general northeast strike and seem to stop or be covered by the Venado Formation (Iriarte et al., 1996). Other inferred faults seem to be common within the Property and bound some of the contacts between the members of the Venado Formation and the underlying Hornitos Formation (Iriarte et al., 1996).

At El Alto, a general N60°W structural trend controls the mineralization and can be followed for over 200 m. The nature of this structure is unknown. Sofia and Dulcinea, which contain vein-hosted mineralization, but lie off the Property, trend N30°W. This indicates that northwest trending structures are prospective for this type of mineralization. Stratabound mineralization as observed at Las Rosas and Venado Sur, which lie off the Property, have a NE strike as indicated by structural data reported by Iriarte et al. (1996).

7.4 Mineralization

A few Cu-Ag mineralized zones on the Cordillera Cobre Project have seen minor past production and provide some preliminary knowledge about the style and potential size of mineralization within the claim. This information is adapted from past NI 43-101 technical reports (Hiner, 2009), reports from previous companies operating on or near the Property, and official public information from the National Geology and Mining Service of Chile (SERNAGEOMIN). Of particular interest are El Alto, Copper Tuffs, Calcite Hill, and Farellones. Other historical mines adjacent to the Property include Las Rosas/Mariela, Conveniencia, Dulcinea, Sofia, Venado Norte, and Venado Sur.

The known Cu-Ag mineralization on the Property occurs:
(1) In structurally controlled shear zones with mineralized veins and stockworks (El Alto),
(2) as Cu-, Ag-rich semi-disseminated calcite bodies (Calcite Hill), and
(3) within stratabound bodies (Copper Tuffs).

Previous reports indicate that the mineralization in the Cordillera Cobre Project occurs in the form of Cu sulfides and/or secondary Cu minerals (e.g. chrysocolla, malachite, atacamite and possibly cuprite) in association with carbonates within stratabound bodies and veins and as irregular, fine-grained, disseminated native copper (or potentially cuprite). Epidote and chlorite are common gangue minerals.

At El Alto, veins and disseminated mineralization occurs within shear zones up to 10 m wide that continue down to at least a depth of 88 m, striking N60°W and dipping at 60°. This general trend was confirmed in a 2 m deep trench dug 200 m northwest along strike. This shear is thought to extend for over a kilometer. The mineralization occurs as native Cu or possibly cuprite, and Cu sulfides, and was intersected in drill holes DVP-01, -02, -03, -06, 07, and -08. At Farellones, small scale mining occurred before 1997 and focused on quartz-hematite veins containing chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Many of the historical mine sites in and around the Property are hosted in structural zones 10-20 m wide with oxide Cu-Au-Ag mineralization with surrounding strong Fe-oxides, bleaching, some propylitic alteration and carbonate-quartz veins and stockworks. The stratiform oxide mineralization in the volcanic rocks appears to be more widespread on the Property.

Small scale Cu mining off the Property at the Las Rosas mine occurred before 1997. Mineralization was reported to occur as a stratabound body with calcite veins within the Venado Formation. The stratabound body extends in an east-northeast direction for several kilometers in a 140 m thick andesite breccia unit and comprises primarily bornite and some chalcopyrite. This type of mineralization might extend onto the Cordillera Cobre Property. The presence of a 200 m long and 1-1.5 m wide calcite vein hosting abundant chrysocolla and malachite with some atacamite, azurite, chalcopyrite, and galena is mentioned.

The Venado Norte, Venado Sur, and Dulcinea mines fall outside of the Property. The Cu-Ag Venado Norte mine targets a 1.5-2 m wide calcite vein that is 30 m long occurring in the Venado Formation. Mineralization is hosted in fine-grained chrysocolla, malachite, some atacamite, Ag-bearing minerals, and quartz. Chlorite, clays, epidote, specular hematite, and calcite are reported to occur as propylitic alteration minerals. The Cu Venado Sur mine targets a stratabound deposit with a width of 20-30 m, a length of 2,000 m, along a strike of N20°E and a dip between 35° and 65° within Upper Cretaceous volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Hornitos Formation. This same unit also outcrops in the southwestern area of the Property within the Copper Tuffs prospect. The mineralization is hosted in atacamite and chrysocolla and some cuprite and malachite. Calcite and siderite occur as gangue minerals. Weak propylitic alteration

comprising calcite, epidote, and clays is also reported. The Cu-Au-Mo Dulcinea mine is located about 2.3 km north of Mariela. A 1,000 m long and 0.8-1.5 m wide vein containing chalcopyrite, chrysocolla, malachite, molybdenite, tetrahedrite, and pyrite, and calcite, quartz, tourmaline, and hematite as gangue minerals was mined underground. This structure strikes N30°W and dips at 70° and is hosted by the Venado Formation.

8 Deposit Types

The Cordillera Cobre Project lies in a region where stratiform, iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG), and porphyry type mineralization has been observed. The styles of mineralization found on the Property indicate that these three types of deposits are the targets for exploration.

Stratiform volcanic and volcaniclastic hosted Cu oxide mineralization has been documented within (e.g. Copper Tuffs and Calcite Hill) and around (Venado Sur and Las Rosas/Mariela) the Property. These semi-disseminated stratiform bodies may extend for hundreds of meters and even up to a few kilometers in length and be tens of meters thick. Feeder structures likely acted as pathways for fluids with an underlying source at depth that then precipitated the mineralization within favourable strata with contrasting rheological or geochemical characteristics. Assay results of rock samples indicate that this is a low grade and high tonnage target.

High-grade, discrete, and volcanic hosted Cu-Ag mineralization related to subvertical structural fault zones are also common within and around the Property (e.g. El Alto, Resguardo, and other adjacent, unnamed portals). These structures may be genetically related to underlying IOCG or porphyry systems at depth.

Porphyry systems are Cu, Mo, Cu+Mo, or Cu+Au mineralized zones that develop in convergent plate boundaries They are particularly associated with magmatism in subduction zones. Felsic to intermediate porphyritic magmatic rocks are common mineralization hosts, but mineralization can extend outwards into the country rocks. These deposits are formed by large hydrothermal systems with fluids of variable chemistry and temperature that result in extensive zones of alteration. Breccia pipes may form through the release of over-pressured fluids and may contain high-grade mineralization (Robb, 2005; Sillitoe, 2010).

IOCG deposits are an important source of Cu, Au, and other critical minerals. They contain abundant magnetite in the central parts and hematite in the more external portions of the system. Unlike porphyry deposits, there is a lack of consensus on the most appropriate genetic model for IOCG systems. However, a magmatic association has long been proposed (del Real et al., 2018; Richards and Mumin, 2013).

Large stratiform, IOCG, and porphyry Cu deposits have been discovered in northern Chile and in the vicinity of Copiapo. The Atacama Fault System and other subsidiary structures run west of the Property and control the occurrence of stratiform and Cretaceous IOCG deposits (Benavides et al., 2007; del Real et al., 2018; Marschik and

Fonboté, 2001). Of particular interest are the Candelaria and Punta del Cobre IOCG deposits, which are located south of Copiapo. At Candelaria, replacement stratiform deposits have been reported as one of the styles of IOCG mineralization (del Real et al., 2018), demonstrating the potential relationship between the mineralization at Cordillera and this type of deposit. The Domeyko Fault System and associated structures occur east of the Property and host numerous Eocene-Oligocene porphyry Cu deposits (Lee et al., 2017; Skarmeta, 2021).

9 Exploration

The Issuer has yet to conduct exploration at the Property.

10 Drilling

The Issuer has yet to conduct drilling at the Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No current mineral exploration work was completed on the Property that required preparation analysis, and security. Any comments on historical sample preparation, analysis and security are included in Section 6. None of this work was completed by or on behalf of Super Copper.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Data Verification Procedures

SuperCo provided APEX with a historical database, including surface and drillhole data, as well as historical Property reports and various other documents on the Property, including a previous technical report prepared by Hiner (2002) for Pacific Copper Corp. Mr. Dufresne along with APEX personnel under the supervision of Mr. Dufresne have compiled and reviewed all the reports and raw excel data (with some assay certificates) provided for surface rock, trench, soil and sediment sampling along with a small eight hole drilling program that was conducted on the Property during 2008 -2009.

Comparing the database versus what appear to be labelled excel or pdf assay certificates yielded few discrepancies for the rock, soil and sediment samples along with the core samples for the 2008 – 2009 data. No significant issues were spotted in the QA/QC data that was available to review. The author reviewed all reports and associated historical data, and confirms that the data and information is suitable for use in this Technical Report.

12.2 Qualified Person Site Inspection

The lead author completed a site inspection of SuperCo's Cordillera Cobre Property and the Vendor's warehouse, and offices in Copiapo between December 1st and 3rd, 2023. During his visit, Mr. Dufresne was able to verify the general geology of the Property,

including outcrops of volcaniclastics and breccias of the Venado Formation, the location of several historical concession monuments for the Venapai concessions, and was able to review core from 2008-2009 drill holes. The author also visited the historical Conveniencia Mine and active Las Rosas Mine which are located adjacent to but off of the Property.

Drill core from the 2008-2009 program along with the original physical drill logs and laboratory assay certificates as well as laboratory pulps are stored at a warehouse in Copiapo (Figures 12.1 and 12.2). All core and sample pulps are labeled and stored in a neat and well organised manner. Mr. Dufresne visited the warehouse and reviewed core from 5 drill holes from the 2008-2009 program. A large portion of the core from the 2008-2009 drill program has not been split or sampled. Mr. Dufresne compared the lithology observed in the drill core to the logs and found no discrepancies in the logging.

Figure 12.1. Whole and Split core from Pacific Copper's 2008-2009 drill program.

During review of the core, Mr. Dufresne observed visible malachite or potential native copper or cuprite in a couple of the drill cores. Additionally, a number of iron stained (hematitic) sections were observed that were recorded on the logs as containing occasional native copper and/or cuprite. These intervals are summarized in Table 12.1. Based upon the available assays it is unclear whether these zones contain native copper or cuprite or the zones are entirely hematitic. The accompanying assays often do not support the presence of native copper, although the presence of native copper has been observed and confirmed in the field in similar rocks by Gareste personnel and confirmed by the lead author. It is unclear if the sample processing/assaying methodology is flawed and there are nugget effects occurring or if what is being interpreted as native copper bearing is mostly hematite with occasional native copper. Additional sampling and processing of the core utilizing a bulk leaching method whereby a kilogram of material is leached and then the solute is assayed should be tested to resolve this concern.

Figure 12.2. Example drill logs and assay certificates reviewed by QP from Pacific Copper's 2008-2009 drilling at the El Alto prospect.

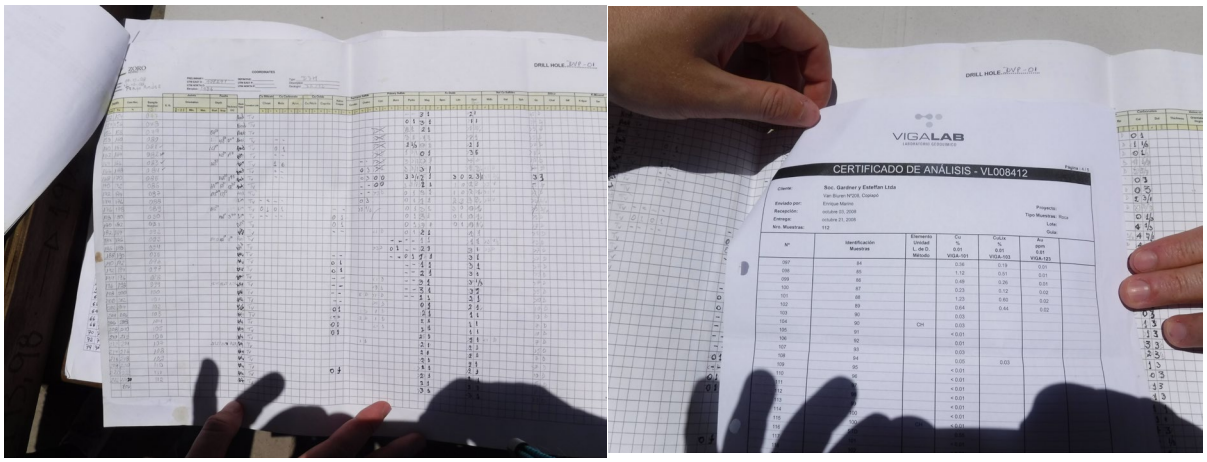


Table 12.1. Intervals where native Cu (or cuprite) was observed from Pacific Copper's 2008-2009 drill program.

Hole ID	Ceiling Native Cu	Ceiling (meter above sea level)	Floor Native Cu	Floor (meters above sea level)	Total Meters of Native Copper	Percentage of Drill Hole
DVP-01	18 m	1418 m	200 m	1236 m	38 m	17%
DVP-02	45 m	1537 m	214 m	1368 m	60 m	25%
DVP-03	33 m	1405 m	170 m	1268 m	24 m	12%
DVP-06	127 m	983 m	134 m	976 m	8 m	4%
DVP-07	18 m	1404 m	189 m	1233 m	116 m	50%
DVP-08	54 m	1305 m	165 m	1204 m	68 m	36%

The author collected a total of 5 verification rock grab to composite rock grab samples. A total of 4 samples were collected from the Calcite Hill and Copper Tuffs targets. A single composite rock grab sample was collected from the mineralized zone and workings at the Conveniencia Mine approximately 100 m south of the Property boundary along the eastern side of the Property (Figure 12.3; Table 12.2).

The samples consisted of about 1 to 2 kg of material collected from outcrop or float placed in a plastic bag and zip tied. The samples were kept by the lead author in his possession for the entire trip and then were handed off to an associate in Chile who dropped the samples off at ALS Global (ALS) Geochemical Laboratory in Santiago, Chile.

The samples were crushed and pulverized utilizing normal ALS procedures (ALS Prep 31), which includes crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split 250 g and then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. ALS Global is an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 certified geochemical laboratory and is independent of the authors, SuperCo and the Vendors of the Cordillera Cobre Property.

Figure 12.3. Sample locations and assay results from QP sampling.

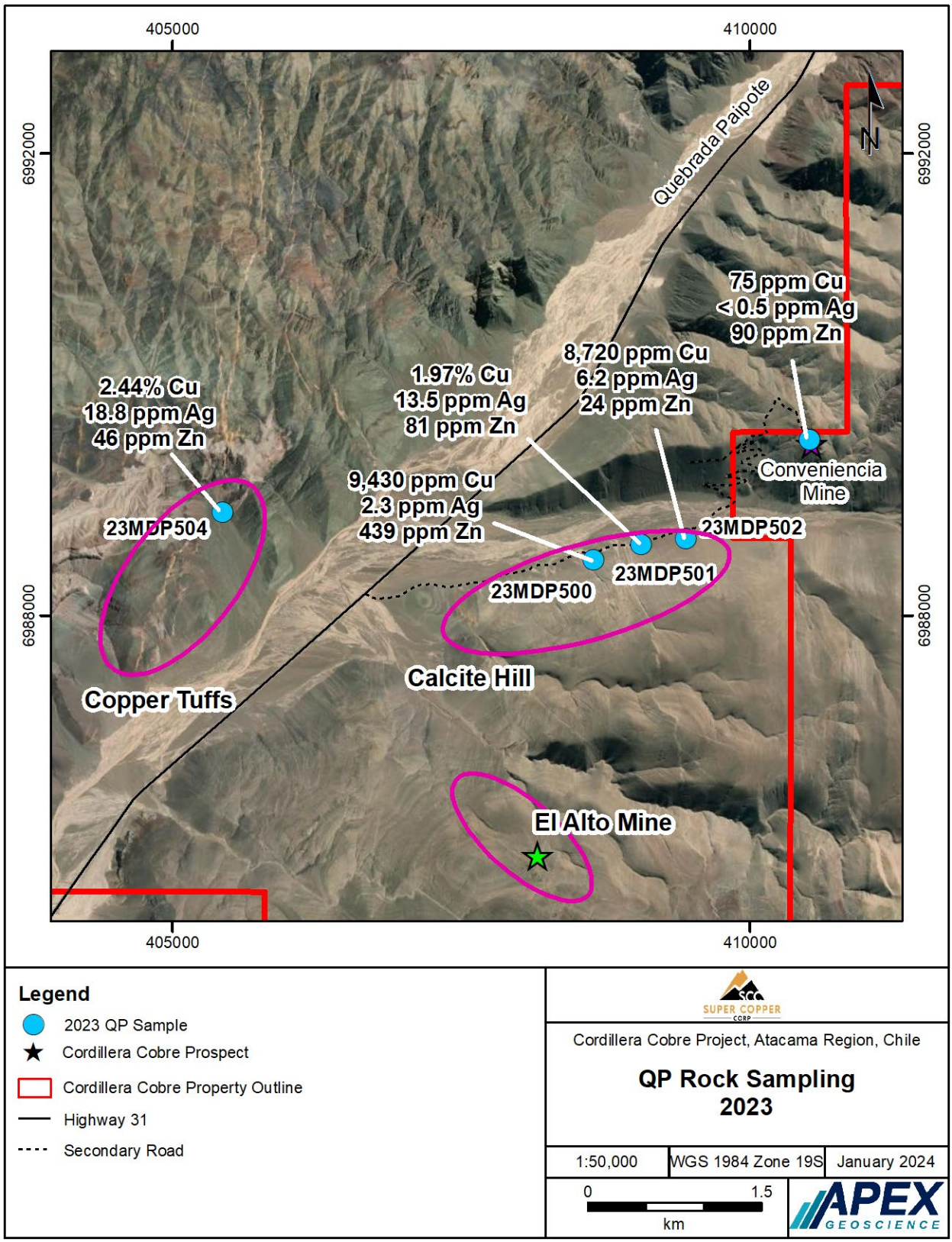


Table 12.2. Sample information from site inspection of Super Copper's Cordillera Cobre Property.

Sample	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elevation (m)	Date	Type	Description
23MDP500	408652	6988470	1162	1/12/2023	Outcrop	Oxide Cu in volcanics/volcaniclastics with carbonate vein stockwork.
23MDP501	409066	6988603	1170	1/12/2023	Float	Oxide Cu below talus slope.
23MDP502	409451	6988658	1210	1/12/2023	Outcrop	Oxide Cu in volcanics/volcaniclastics with carbonate vein stockwork. Roadside cut into outcrop.
23MDP503	410523	6989514	1505	1/12/2023	Rubble in open pit	Inactive but recent active Minesite with Cu Oxide in vertical structures, veins, and stockwork - Andesite; Across the Valley - East edge of Property.
23MDP504	405437	6988883	1123	1/12/2023	Float	Oxide Cu below talus slope.

The analytical procedures included gold by fire assay with a 30 g aliquot followed by ICP-AES (ALS Au-ACP21). A 0.35 g aliquot was subsequently analysed by ICP-AES for 33 multi-elements using four acid digestion and the analyses including Cu and Ag (ALS ME-ICP61). Results are summarized in Table 12.3.

The assay results independently verify and confirm the presence of Cu and Ag mineralization at Calcite Hill and the Copper Tuffs area. A sample from the Calcite Hills area (23MDP504) returned an assay of 2.44% Cu and 18.8 ppm Ag from a float sample collected along a talus slope. All 3 samples from the Copper Tuffs area returned anomalous copper assays with sample 23MDP501 returning the highest results of 1.97% Cu and 13.5 ppm Ag from a sample of composite rocks grabs of volcaniclastics.

Table 12.3. Assay results for samples from 2023 QP site inspection.

Sample	Type	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
23MDP500	Outcrop	9,430		2.3	439
23MDP501	Float		1.97	13.5	81
23MDP502	Outcrop	8,720		6.2	24
23MDP503	Rubble in open pit	75		< 0.5	90
23MDP504	Float		2.44	18.8	46

The author observed oxide copper in the form of malachite hosted in andesitic volcanics with accompanying bleaching, in some cases shearing and in most cases some kind of alteration such as argillic, propylitic or hematitic was associated with the mineralization. Carbonate and quartz carbonate veins and stockworks were also

observed. Contrasting rock units such as lava flows versus volcanics or volcaniclastics, or in other cases intrusions into the volcanics seemed to have focused fluids along structures and are interpreted to play an important role as conduits for mineralization. Native copper, and perhaps cuprite, was observed and confirmed at a couple of locations on the Property.

12.3 Validation Limitations

The El Alto historical mine was not accessible at the time of the site visit due to a wash out of the main access road. Road access will need to be re-established or alternate means such as a helicopter will need to be used to assess this target.

Some of the drilling data including complete logs and assay certificates for the 2008 – 2009 exploration program are still outstanding and will need to be reviewed once they are provided.

Very limited information is available for the 1986 drill program. Collar locations are not available and very little assay information is available from these drill holes.

12.4 Adequacy of the Data

The lead author and QP has reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information, including all available assays and reports and has found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data. The QP is satisfied to include the exploration data for this early-stage Project within the context of this introductory technical report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Issuer has yet to conduct any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples collected from the Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Issuer has yet to conduct mineral resource estimation at the Property.

Sections 15-22 are not applicable to this Technical Report.

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23 Adjacent Properties

A number of historical Cu +/- Au and Ag mines are located in the vicinity of the Property (Figure 23.1). Out of the eight historical mines, only Resguardo and Las Rosas/Mariela were active as of December, 2023. Conveniencia was intermittently active. Resguardo is located approximately 2.5 km to the northeast of the Property; Las Rosas/Mariela, approximately 200 m to the north of the Property; Conveniencia Mine is located on the eastern edge of Property; Venado Sur lies approximately 2.5 km to the southwest of the Property; Venado Norte, approximately 2.7 km to the east of the Property, and Mina Dulcinea, approximately 2.5 km to the north of the Property (Figure 23.1).

Information about these properties is limited and only those with significant information are discussed in this section. The information presented in this section discusses mineralization that is located in the vicinity of the Cordillera Project, but not on the Property. This information is intended to provide examples of mineralization that exist in the region and the details presented are from publicly available reports or internal reports from companies exploring the Cordillera Cobre Property and surrounding areas, and from public information available in the Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería (SERNAGEOMIN) website.

There are four significant properties around the Cordillera Cobre Project: Resguardo, Las Rosas/Mariela, Venado Sur, and Venado Norte. The authors have not visited any of these mines, and are not inferring that the mineralization at the Cordillera Cobre Property is in any way connected to or necessarily the same or similar to the mineralization at any of these mine sites. These mine sites and their mineralization are presented simply to demonstrate what mineralization is in the vicinity of the Property and could potentially exist on the Property.

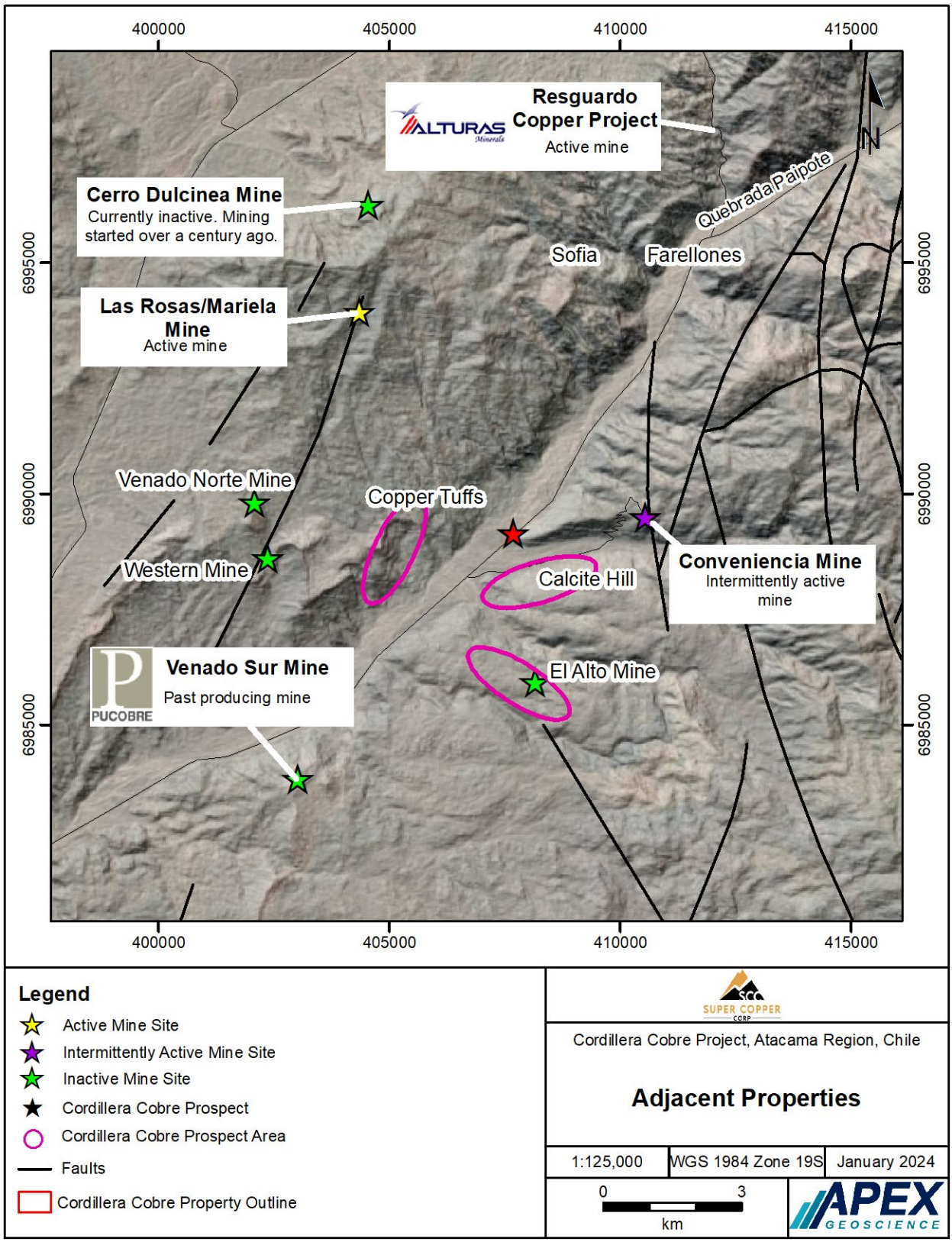
23.1 Resguardo

Resguardo is located northeast of the Cordillera Cobre Property and is being actively explored and mined for Cu, Au, and Ag by Alturas Minerals Corp. (“Alturas”). All information available regarding Resguardo is available in the NI 43-101 Technical Report of Jobin-Bevans (2022) prepared for Alturas.

The mineralized system at Resguardo is dominated by copper, but minor gold and silver mineralization also occur. This mineralization has been the target of underground and open pit historical workings. Copper mineralization occurs disseminated in the host rocks and within veinlets in the form of Cu oxides in the near surface areas and as Cu sulfides (chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, covellite) at depth. Mineralized stockworks and hydrothermal breccias have also been observed.

The mineable material is hosted in sub-vertical and tabular bodies with an azimuth between 70° and 100°, a length of over 2 km, and a width between 300 and 500 m. Occasional replacement stratabound bodies (manto-style) are observed. The host rocks display pervasive and intense sericitic, silicic-argillic, and propylitic alteration. More

Figure 23.1. Adjacent properties to Super Copper Cordillera Cobre Property.



specifically, the altered host rocks around copper mineralized zones grade outwards from silicic-argillic into propylitic alteration dominated by epidote and chlorite. The mineralization at Resguardo is considered to be genetically related to an underlying porphyry copper deposit. Despite having historical and current copper production, no mineral resource or reserve estimates are available. Past small-scale mining between 2005 and 2006 yielded an average grade above 1.5% Cu (Jobin-Bevans (2022).

23.2 Las Rosas/Mariela

Las Rosas/Mariela is located at the edge of the northwest boundary of the Cordillera Cobre Property. Small-scale Cu and Ag mining has occurred at this deposit since before 1997 and as of December 2023 mining operations were active. During the 1980s Minera Phelps Dodge owned and explored an east-northeast-striking stratabound body of andesitic breccia that extends for several kilometers and contains Cu oxides and sulfides (SERNAGEOMIN, 2010a). During this exploration campaign forty-three holes were drilled, but details about the type of drilling, logs, sampling protocol, analytical packages, and QA/QC are not available. The Cu assays from this drill program range between 0.38% and 0.94%.

23.3 Venado Sur

Venado Sur is owned by Sociedad Punta del Cobre (Pucobre) and was mined historically. It lies about 2 km southwest of the southern western boundary of the Cordillera Cobre Property and is hosted within Upper Cretaceous volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rocks of the Hornitos Formation. The Copper Tuffs prospect at Cordillera Cobre is hosted within rocks that correlate with the Hornitos Formation (Iriarte et al., 1996). This stratabound deposit strikes N20°E, dips at angles between 35° and 65°, has a width of 20-30 m and a length of 2,000 m (SERNAGEOMIN, 2010c). Based on Google Earth satellite imagery it appears that significant open pit mining occurred at Venado Sur.

23.4 Venado Norte

Pucobre's Venado Norte deposit lies around 1.8 km west of the western boundary of the Cordillera Cobre Property. Small scale mining took place before 1997 and targeted a 30 m long and 1.5-2 m wide calcite vein hosting Cu oxides (SERNAGEOMIN, 2010b). No other reports about the style of mineralization or production are available for Venado Norte.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the Cordillera Cobre Property.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

This Technical Report on the Cordillera Cobre Property has been prepared for the Issuer, Super Copper Corp., a Vancouver, BC, based mineral exploration company. SuperCo's wholly owned subsidiary, Super Copper Holdings Ltd. ("SCH"), SuperCo entered into a joint venture agreement, effective September 1st, 2023 with Gardner Y Esteffan Limitada, a Chilean corporation to govern the exploration and development of the Property and the right to process any commercial mineralization. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, SuperCo (through SCH) shall have the right to earn up to a 100% net interest in the Property in consideration of the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares of SuperCo to Gareste, incurring exploration expenditures of US$2,490,000 on the Property and making US$2,050,000 in cash payments to Gareste over 54 months

The Project is an early-stage exploration project located in the Atacama Region of the Republic of Chile, approximately 43 km east-northeast of the industrial city of Copiapo, which is located approximately 450 km north of the capital city of Santiago. The Property comprises 27 applications for exploitation claims covering a total of approximately 7,430 hectares.

This Technical Report has been prepared by Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo. And Ms. Anetta Banas, both of APEX Geoscience Ltd. and Qualified Persons. This Technical Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information and provides recommendations for future exploration programs at the Property. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of June 4th, 2024. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F.

25.1 Geology and Mineralization

The Cordillera Cobre Project lies within an Upper Cretaceous metallogenic belt, between the Atacama and the Domeyko fault systems. The Atacama and Domeyko structures are regional-scale strike-slip faults parallel to the subduction margin of the Nazca and the South American Plates. These two fault systems have acted as the pathways for magma emplacement and are interpreted to control the occurrence of Cretaceous Fe-oxide, Cu-rich deposits (e.g. Candelaria) and Eocene-Oligocene porphyry Cu deposits (e.g. Chuquicamata, El Salvador), respectively, in this area.

Two main volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary stratigraphic formations have been observed on the Cordillera Cobre Property: the Venado and the Quebrada La Higuera Strata formations. North-south trending intermediate volcanic dykes crosscut these two formations.

Historically, three mineralized areas have been identified on the Property: shear-hosted native Cu and Cu-sulfides at El Alto, Cu-Ag semi-disseminated calcite bodies at Calcite Hill, and Cu-Ag-rich stratabound bodies at the Copper Tuffs area. Additionally,

Farellones, a small historical mine, lies within the northern portion of the Property. The majority of the mineralization is hosted within structural zones about 10-20 m wide that host vein and stockwork Cu-Au-Ag mineralization. Some of these zones have seen minor Cu production in the past. Observations from these locations indicate that the structurally controlled but stratabound zones strike towards the northeast and that a N60^{o}W trend is prospective for structurally controlled vein mineralization.

25.2 Historical Exploration

Historical exploration has been conducted at the Cordillera Cobre Project for over three decades. These programs were small scale and included data review, geophysical surveys, rock and stream sediments sampling, and diamond drilling. Historical exploration has targeted 3 areas of mineralization on the Property: El Alto, Calcite Hill, and Copper Tuffs and one area adjacent to the Property: Las Rosas. Exploration was conducted by the National Mining Company (or Empresa Nacional de Minería [ENAMI]), Minera Phelps Dodge, Pacific Copper Corporation, Gardner y Esteffan Limited (Gareste), and Omega Copper Corporation.

In 2008, a stream sediment and rock sampling program was completed by Gareste at El Alto, Calcite Hill, Copper Tuffs, in an area west of Las Rosas, and northeast of Dulcinea. At El Alto, three Cu anomalies were identified from stream sediment samples: one anomaly that crosses El Alto and follows a northwest-southeast trend, a second anomaly located south of El Alto that follows the same direction, and a third anomaly around Calcite Hill. The first anomaly was confirmed by rock grab samples which returned assays with a maximum copper content of 7.50% Cu. Assay results at Copper Tuffs, from rock channel and grab samples averaged 0.84% Cu, up to a maximum of 4.88% Cu. Most of the rock samples collected west of Las Rosas (off Property) yielded less than 0.01% Cu, except for two mineralized samples collected from dump piles which returned assays of up to 0.42% and 0.95% Cu. In the area northeast of Dulcinea (off Property), most samples returned assays with less than 0.10% Cu.

Two diamond drilling programs have been conducted in and adjacent to the Cordillera Cobre Project area. Forty-three holes were drilled in 1986 a few hundred meters outside of the northwest edge of Cordillera Property at Las Rosas/Mariela. In 2008-2009 eight holes totalling 1,554.75 m were drilled at El Alto in the southern portion of the Property. The 2008-2009 drilling intersected a few intervals of fine-grained disseminated native Cu at El Alto and confirmed the width and orientation of the structure controlling the mineralization. Of particular interest is drill hole DVP-01 which intersected a 12 m core length mineralized zone (starting at 166 m depth) averaging 0.68% Cu and 11.63 g/t Ag. The estimated true width of the zone is between 8 to 10 m.

25.3 Conclusions

Based on a review of available information, historical exploration data, and Mr. Dufresne's recent site inspection, the authors consider the Cordillera Cobre Property as

an early-stage exploration Property of Merit prospective for the discovery of Cu and Cu-Ag porphyry and related deposits. This conclusion is supported by knowledge of:

- Results of historical exploration conducted within the Property, including anomalous copper mineralization intersected in historical drillholes and areas of elevated base and precious metal responses delineated by historical soil sampling programs.
- The author has confirmed the presence of copper, silver and potentially gold along with the host geology of andesitic volcanics, volcaniclastics, some lava flows along with a number of intrusions and complex structure in places.
- Copper mineralization is predominantly oxide and likely malachite, with the presence of some native copper and cuprite. Some copper sulfide mineralization my also be present.
- Mineralization is mostly structurally controlled, but in some places could be stratabound, and is associated with significant alteration zones. There is also a spatial relationship or association between the mineralization and cross cutting intrusions – which maybe utilizing late faults.
- Often this style of mineralization is hosted in more competent andesitic lava flows or porphyry style intrusions, or immediately adjacent to them. The presence of disseminated to fracture-controlled stockwork-like mineralization hosted in the andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics was observed.
- The more stratiform oxide mineralization in the volcanics appears to be fairly widespread but is often talus slope covered and is not well explored.
- The Project and land package is sizeable. The Project is significantly underexplored with only one campaign of exploration completed by Pacific Copper in 2008 – 2009.
- There are a number of significant historical and, in some cases, active mines in close proximity to or immediately adjacent to the Property that have produced or are producing copper, silver and gold. There were a couple of fairly sizeable operations south of the Property (Venado Sur) and north of the Property including Los Rosas/Mariela, Cerro Dulcinea and Resguardo. The geology that underlies a number of these mines extends onto the Property. A brief review of Google Earth imagery shows alteration, extensions of alteration and intrusions from adjacent mines that transect the Property.
- Mineralization at many of the historical inactive mines and at active mine sites bordering and adjacent to the Property appears to be hosted in 10 to 20 m wide structural zones with oxide Cu-Au-Ag mineralization associated with strong Fe-oxide, bleaching and even propylitic alteration with discreet veins and significant stockworks of carbonate and quartz.
- Immediately west of the Property there are historical mines that were developed in tourmaline altered granodiorite with Fe-oxide zones that could potentially be related to IOCG style mineralization with associated breccia pipes and structural zones adjacent to or within the intrusions. This style of mineralization is not well explored for, and it is unknown if it exists on the Property.

- Several interesting targets and areas of significant alteration have been identified on the Property including Calcite Hill, Copper Tuffs and El Alto. The presence of copper-silver mineralization has been verified by samples collected by the QP at Calcite Hill, Copper Tuffs. El Alto was inaccessible during the site visit due to a road wash out.
- Past drilling in 2008 – 2009 was focused on remote sensing targets and potentially the holes were not drilled deep enough. Anomalous copper-silver mineralization was intersected by the historical drilling. Not all drill core was submitted for analysis.
- Systematic exploration work including a combination of ground-based sampling, geophysics and remote sensing is required to identify and delineate drill targets for future drilling.
- The Property is close to and easily accessible from Copiapo. The underlying vendor has a facility that could be used to support the exploration programs.
- A major road transects the Project and there is significant infrastructure nearby including paved highways and power.
- A large portion of the Property is accessible on foot and with 4-wheel drive or all terrain vehicles. Roads and trails could be easily prepared to access most areas of the Property when mineralized zones and high priority targets are identified.
- A few of the mountain tops and plateaus that are currently poorly accessible would benefit from use of a helicopter during the early stage of exploration.

25.4 Risks and Uncertainties

The authors have considered risk and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect exploration activities at the Cordillera Cobre Property. The Project is subject to the typical external risks that apply to all early-stage mineral exploration projects, including changes in metal prices, volatility in supply and demand economics, the availability of investment capital, changes in government regulations, and general environmental concerns.

The concessions comprising the Property are currently under application. To acquire the right to exploit and extract resources from the concessions the applications must be converted to exploitation concessions. To convert these concessions into mining exploitation concessions an application for survey must be submitted within the required deadlines and all fees must be paid. SuperCo must reduce the area of the claims which overlap granted concessions held by third parties to exclude these areas from the Property. If this process is followed and no expiry dates are missed the applications can become full mining exploitation concessions in approximately 6 to 8 months. The risk associated with the conversion of the concessions from application to exploitation is considered to be low.

The authors are not aware of any other unusual risk factors or uncertainties that might affect future exploration work and potential development of the Property.

Any future exploration work and/or subsequent technical reports should be prepared in accordance with guidelines established by the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019), CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves 2014), and NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report and related consequential amendments. Future Technical Reports that capture any new exploration work conducted by SuperCo should discuss any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information, mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates, or projected economic outcomes.

26 Recommendations

Based upon the lead authors' site visit, the favourable geological setting and the results of the historical exploration work discussed in this report, it is the opinion of the authors that the Cordillera Cobre Property is a "Property of Merit" and warrants further exploration. In general, it is recommended that significant geochemical sampling programs, along with mapping and prospecting, be conducted throughout the Property. The acquisition of LandSat and/or hyperspectral imagery data would aid in the evaluation of the geology and mineralization of the Property and in the planning of the field programs. Geophysical surveying is also recommended, including magnetics (ground and/or drone) in order to facilitate structural and geological interpretation. Ultimately, extensive geochemical and geophysical datasets will be required in order to identify priority targets for drill testing.

A staged exploration program is recommended to further evaluate the Property. The Stage 1 exploration program should include systematic sampling across the Property in conjunction with geological mapping. LandSat and/or hyperspectral imagery data should be acquired to evaluate the geology and mineralization of the Property and aid in the planning of the field program. The estimated cost to complete Stage 1 is CAD$125,000 (Table 26.1). The Stage 2 program would be contingent on the results of the Stage 1 program. Stage 2 work should include additional sampling to follow-up on the results from Stage 1 and sampling across remote areas of the Property. Detailed logging, verification sampling and sampling of unsampled core from the 2008-2009 drill program should be completed. A drone magnetics survey or LiDAR survey should be completed to aid with structural and geological interpretation. Targeted ground magnetics should be completed to further delineate drill targets. Diamond drilling targeting high priority targets could include 2,000 m of drilling. The estimated cost to complete Stage 2 is CAD$1.125 million (Table 26.1). Additional phases of work will be contingent on results of these initial programs.

Table 26.1. Proposed budget for 2024 exploration program.

Work Recommendation	Comments	Cost CAD$
Stage 1		
Systematic property wide sampling program	One to two months Including: geological mapping, possible backhoe traverses, and sampling in remote areas	$75,000
Acquire LandSat and/or Hyperspectral data	To help evaluate geology and mineralization	$50,000
	Total Stage 1	**$125,000**
Stage 2		
Additional follow-up sampling	One to three months of fieldwork depending upon the results of the Stage 1 work	$240,000
Logging and sampling of the 2008-2009 drill core	Detailed logging of 2008-2009 drill core to supplement original field logs, complete sampling of unsampled holes, collect verification samples from previously sampled holes	$10,000
Drone ground magnetic survey or lidar survey	Investigate option to help with identifying structures and intrusions	$75,000
Additional Follow-up ground geophysical survey	One to three months of fieldwork depending upon the results of the Stage 1 work	$100,000
Core Drilling	Complete an initial core drilling test of identified targets with 2,000 m at an estimated all up cost of $US300/m	$600,000
	Contingency	$100,000
	Total Stage 2	**$1,125,000**
	TOTAL EXPLORATION COST	**$1,250,000**

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APEGA Permit to Practice #48439

"Signed and Sealed"

Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.

Signed and Sealed"

Anetta Banas, M.Sc., P.Geol.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
June 4th, 2024

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28 Certificate of Author

I, Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., certify that I am employed as a President and Principal Consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with an office address of 100, 11450 – 160th Street NW, Edmonton, Alberta T5M 3Y7.

1. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101Technical Report Cordillera Cobre Property, Copiapo, Chile" that has an effective date of June 4th, 2024 (the "Technical Report").
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("APEGA") of Alberta since 1989. I have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC") since 2012.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 40 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally, including epithermal, IOCG and porphyry style deposits in Peru and Chile since 2011.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for those sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for preparing.
6. I visited the Cordillera Cobre Project between December 1st and 3rd, 2023.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Super Copper Corp. and the Cordillera Cobre Property as independence is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the Cordillera Cobre Property.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: June 4th, 2024
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"Signed and Sealed"

Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.

I, Anetta Banas, M.Sc., P.Geol., certify that I am employed as a Senior Geological Consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with an office address of 100, 11450 – 160th Street NW, Edmonton, Alberta T5M 3Y7.

1. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101Technical Report Cordillera Cobre Property, Copiapo, Chile" that has an effective date of June 4th, 2024 (the "Technical Report").
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 2002 and with a M.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 2005.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta since 2009 (Licence# 70810).
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, gold deposits of various types, including structurally-controlled, greenstone and sediment-hosted, quartz vein related gold mineralization.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for those sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for preparing.
6. I have not visited the Cordillera Cobre Project.
7. I have contributed to sections 1, 2.2, 2.3, 9 to 11 and 25 to 28 of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Super Copper Corp. and Cordillera Cobre Property as independence is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have not had prior involvement with the Cordillera Cobre Property.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the Technical Report not misleading.

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