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Faraday Copper Intersects Near-Surface Copper Mineralization from Five Drill Holes in the American Eagle Area

January 22, 2026 – Vancouver, British Columbia – Faraday Copper Corp. ("**Faraday**" or the "**Company**") (TSX:FDY) (OTCQX:CPPKF) is pleased to announce the results of the first eight drill holes from its Phase IV drill program at the Copper Creek Project, located in Arizona ("Copper Creek"). These holes targeted near-surface copper mineralization in the American Eagle area as well as infill drilling and geotechnical objectives.

Paul Harbidge, President and CEO, commented, "These initial results from our Phase IV drill program continue to increase our confidence in expanding the near surface mineralization in the American Eagle area, further supporting the potential to define a significant open pit mineral resource in this area and unlock additional economic value for the project. Phase IV drilling is ongoing with three active rigs focused on increasing the open pit potential, testing district exploration targets, and collecting hydrogeological and geotechnical data that will be used in future technical studies."

Highlights

- **Five drill holes in the American Eagle area intersected near-surface mineralization above open pit cutoff grade[1] and further the potential for an open pit resource to be defined above the existing American Eagle underground resource.**
- **Drill hole FCD-25-134 intersected several mineralized intervals for a combined 177 metres ("m") greater than 0.30% copper, expanding the known extent of the Winchester breccia to within 100 m from surface.** Copper intercepts include:
  - **17.58 m at 0.44% copper from 109.42 m;**
  - **16.46 m at 0.57% copper from 184.54 m; and**
  - **45.25 m at 0.42% copper from 256.28 m.**
- **North of the Banjo breccia, drill hole FCD-25-129 intersected 56.00 m at 0.41% copper from 160.00 m (approximately 100 m below surface), including 24.00 m at 0.64% from 164.00 m.**
- The drill holes reported herein further increased confidence of the near-surface mineralization in the American Eagle area and geotechnical holes confirmed the rock competency is consistent with the current resource[1] suitable for efficient open pit mining.

(For true width information see Table 1)

Phase IV Drilling

The results reported herein are the first results from the Company's Phase IV drill program which has the objectives of increasing confidence in the resource, adding further potential open pit mineable inventory, collecting hydrogeological and geotechnical data and testing district exploration targets. There are currently three active drill rigs on the property. The program builds on the success of Phase III drilling, which resulted

in the discovery of mineralization hosted in breccias and porphyry-style vein zones, particularly in the American Eagle area.

Drill Results Summary

The American Eagle area, as mapped on surface, covers approximately 800 m by 1,000 m and is host to numerous prospective breccias and porphyries which have strong copper geochemical signatures (Figure 1). These surface expressions are located above the large underground porphyry mineral resource[1]. The Company's Phase III drilling, which included 34 drill holes, resulted in the discovery of the Banjo, Winchester and Prada breccias. Phase III was carried out from 9 drill pad locations which allowed limited testing of the near-surface and lateral extent of mineralization. The approval of the Exploration Plan of Operations by the Bureau of Land Management in June 2025 (see news release dated July 3, 2025) now provides the ability for expanded drilling in the area.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-117** was collared 150 m southwest of the American Eagle breccia and drilled to the north, targeting a vein-zone and the Winchester breccia. After 60 m of porphyry, the hole intersected granodiorite to 386 m. Breccia and short intervals of porphyry were intersected to 509 m, followed by granodiorite to the end of the hole. Alteration is sericite, mainly affecting the breccia domain and zones of dense porphyry-style veining which were intersected from approximately 58 m. Copper mineralization occurs as pyrite-chalcopyrite in porphyry-style veins and breccia cement.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-118** was collared 300 m west of the American Eagle breccia and drilled to the south. This hole tested a previously undrilled area with the objective of gaining geological and geotechnical data at the periphery of known mineralization, confirming competent rock quality. The hole intersected granodiorite to 181 m and porphyry to the end of the hole. Within the granodiorite, several narrow (< 2m) breccia intervals were intersected. Alteration is generally moderate and chlorite-sericite dominant. Mineralization occurs in veins as pyrite with trace chalcopyrite.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-119** was collared at the same location as FCD-25-117 and drilled to the northwest. It is testing the westward extension of a prominent east-west vein zone west of the American Eagle breccia in an area of sparse historical drilling. The hole also had a geotechnical objective, confirming competent rock quality. It intersected porphyry and lesser granodiorite for the first 112 m and then entered granodiorite to 297 m, followed by a previously unknown 20 m interval of hydrothermal breccia before going back into granodiorite to the end of the hole. Chalcopyrite together with pyrite occurs in porphyry style veins, whereas the hydrothermal breccia is cemented by pyrite. Oxide copper mineralization consisting of primarily chrysocolla and neotocite is present in the first 30 m.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-120** was collared at the same location as FCD-25-117 and drilled to the south. This hole tested a previously undrilled area with the objective of gaining geological and geotechnical data at the periphery of known mineralization, confirming competent rock quality. It intersected 10 m of porphyry, followed by granodiorite to 43 m. Several types of porphyry dominate to 218 m with the remainder of the hole in granodiorite. Porphyry style veins with pyrite and trace chalcopyrite occur throughout the hole.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-121** was collared near the Prada breccia, approximately 300 m southeast of the American Eagle breccia and drilled to the northeast. It tested the eastward extent of the Prada breccia trend in an area of limited historical drilling. The hole intersected granodiorite for the first 50 m, followed by several narrow breccia intercepts and porphyry to 117 m. Granodiorite was intersected to 140 m and porphyry to 208 m. Breccia and lesser porphyry dominate to 285 m. The hole ends in granodiorite. Sericitic alteration accompanies the breccia domains. Pyrite is the dominant breccia cement and also occurs in porphyry-style veins. Chalcopyrite occurs in trace amounts. The presence of breccia with the increase of chalcopyrite with depth observed elsewhere at Copper Creek suggests that mineralization potential exists at depth below this drill hole and follow up drilling is being planned.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-128** was collared approximately 300 m northeast of the American Eagle breccia and drilled to the west, testing for near-surface mineralization above the Banjo breccia. The hole intersected 79 m of granodiorite before entering porphyry to the end of the hole. An interval of hydrothermal breccia cutting porphyry is present from 161 m to 170 m. Mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite together with pyrite in veins and breccia cement. Chalcocite is present in the top 50 m of the hole.

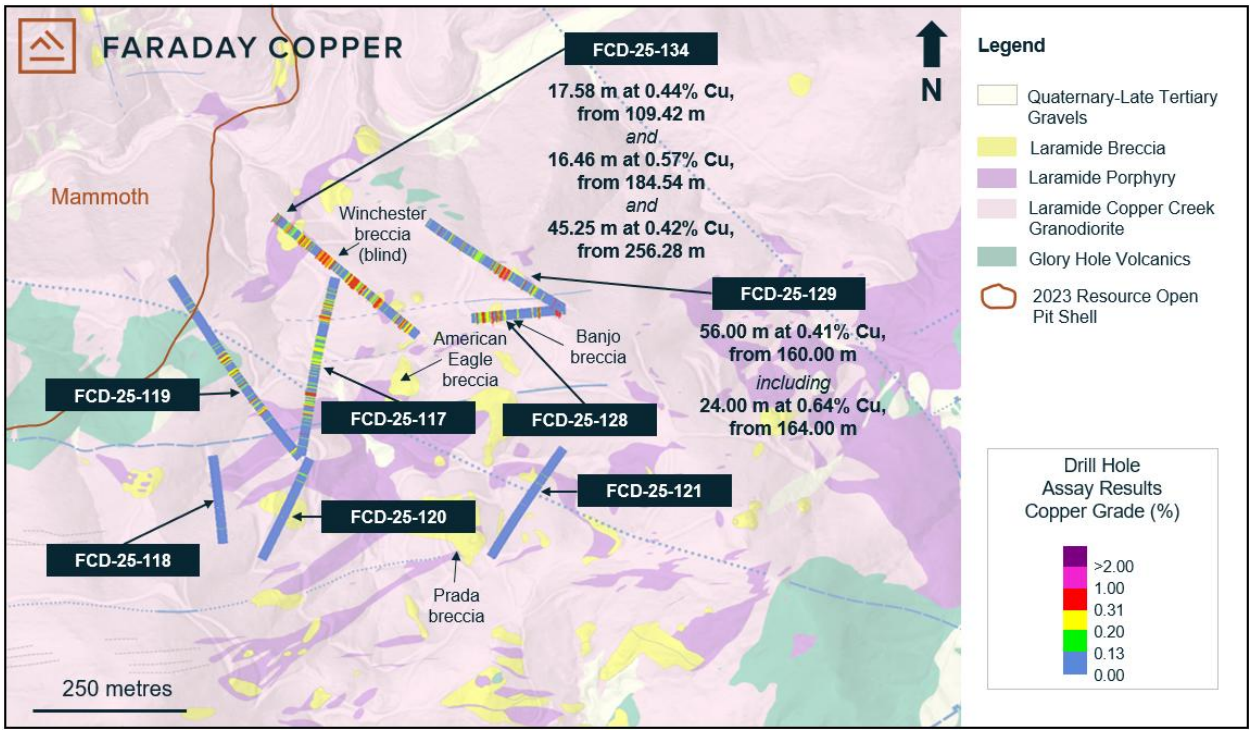
- **Drill hole FCD-25-129** was collared at the same location as FCD-25-128 and was drilled to the northwest, testing the near-surface and northward continuation of the Banjo breccia. It intersected granodiorite with a porphyry domain from 175 m to 267 m. A zone of intense sericitic alteration affects the porphyry and adjacent granodiorite domain from approximately 158 m to 205 m. This domain contains disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite.

- **Drill hole FCD-25-134** was collared approximately 100 m north of the American Eagle breccia and drilled to the northwest, testing several breccia targets (Figure 2). It started and ended in granodiorite with breccia domains and porphyry intervals from 56 m to 113 m, from 184 m to 211 m, and from 256 m to 405 m. Breccia domains are associated with intense sericitic alteration. Mineralization occurs as pyrite-chalcopyrite in breccia cement and porphyry style veins.

Next Steps

Phase IV drilling continues with a total of 40,000 m currently planned and is focused on near-surface mineralization as well as geotechnical and hydrogeological objectives. The Company has released results from 2,875 m drilled in 8 holes, all of which are in the American Eagle area. The assay results for additional completed drill holes will be released as they are received, analyzed and confirmed by the Company.

Figure 1: Plan View Showing Surface Geology and Location of the Drill Holes in the American Eagle Area



Note: The open pit shell is based on constraints used in the MRE as presented in the Copper Creek Technical Report[1].

Figure 2: Images of Mineralized Core from Drill Hole FCD-25-134

Tourmaline (black) and chalcopyrite ("cpy") cemented breccia, with chalcocite ("cc") at 121.3 metres.

Pyrite-chalcopyrite cemented Winchester breccia.

Close-up of Winchester breccia intercept.

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

Drill Hole ID	From	To	Length	True Width	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)
FCD-25-117	121.00	131.00	10.00	10	0.21	N/A	1.35	0.0006
and	146.00	192.00	46.00	46	0.23	N/A	0.88	0.0004
including	178.00	188.00	10.00	10	0.45	N/A	1.41	0.0004
and	274.00	362.00	88.00	88	0.17	N/A	0.56	0.0010
and	404.00	482.90	78.90	47	0.25	N/A	0.74	0.0007
Including	410.00	432.52	22.52	14	0.46	N/A	1.39	0.0012
FCD-25-119	14.13	28.22	14.09	14	0.15	N/A	0.57	0.0004
and	135.00	145.00	10.00	10	0.26	N/A	1.66	0.0004
and	243.00	255.00	12.00	12	0.25	N/A	0.89	0.0008
and	271.00	295.00	24.00	24	0.25	N/A	0.86	0.0005
FCD-25-128	8.00	24.00	16.00	16	0.57	N/A	1.59	0.0009
and	139.00	212.00	73.00	73	0.29	N/A	0.85	0.0020
Including	168.00	198.00	30.00	30	0.42	N/A	1.38	0.0032
FCD-25-129	80.00	100.00	20.00	20	0.17	< 0.01	0.44	0.0007
and	160.00	216.00	56.00	56	0.41	0.01	1.09	0.0002
Including	164.00	188.00	24.00	24	0.64	0.02	1.83	0.0002
and	242.00	266.00	24.00	24	0.16	<0.01	0.60	0.0017
FCD-25-134	20.00	50.00	30.00	30	0.30	N/A	0.64	0.0004
and	109.42	142.31	32.89	32	0.33	0.02	0.99	0.0012
Including	109.42	127.00	17.58	17	0.44	0.02	0.80	0.0004
and	149.17	218.00	68.83	49	0.33	0.01	1.06	0.0026
Including	184.54	201.00	16.46	12	0.57	0.02	1.48	0.0005

Drill Hole ID	From	To	Length	True Width	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)
and	256.28	301.53	45.25	45	0.42	0.02	1.16	0.0005
and	320.00	363.00	43.00	32	0.27	0.01	0.73	0.0011
and	376.00	404.95	28.95	21	0.20	0.01	0.57	0.0012
And	420.00	437.00	17.00	17	0.28	0.01	0.67	0.0006
FCD-25-118	No significant intercepts geotechnical specific hole							
FCD-25-120	No significant intercepts geotechnical specific hole							
FCD-25-121	No significant intercepts							

Note: All intercepts are reported as downhole drill widths. Mineralization includes bulk porphyry style and breccia mineralization. True widths are approximate due to the irregular shape of mineralized domains. N/A: Not analyzed.

Table 2: Collar Locations from the Drill Holes Reported Herein

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Target	Depth	Depth
			(m)	(°)	(°)		(ft)	(m)
FCD-25-117	548857	3623290	1310	010	55	American Eagle W	1805.6	550.35
FCD-25-118	548704	3623290	1304	172	45	American Eagle SW	666.0	203.00
FCD-25-119	548855	3623291	1309	320	45	American Eagle W	1641.0	500.18
FCD-25-120	548861	3623289	1310	203	45	American Eagle SW	810.6	247.07
FCD-25-121	549163	3623124	1353	032	45	Prada E	985.0	300.23
FCD-25-128	549278	3623531	1360	265	45	Banjo	723.1	220.40
FCD-25-129	549279	3623532	1360	300	50	Banjo N	1365.2	416.11
FCD-25-134	549044	3623489	1308	310	45	American Eagle N	1435.0	437.39

Note: Coordinates are given as World Geodetic System 84, Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 12 north (WGS84, UTM12N).

Sampling Methodology, Chain of Custody, Quality Control and Quality Assurance

All sampling was conducted under the supervision of the Company's geologists and the chain of custody from Copper Creek to the independent sample preparation facility, ALS Laboratories in Tucson, AZ, was continuously monitored. The samples were taken as ½ core, over 2 m core length. Samples were crushed, pulverized and sample pulps were analyzed using industry standard analytical methods including a 4-Acid ICP-MS multielement package and an ICP-AES method for high-grade copper samples. Copper mineralized samples were also analyzed for acid and cyanide soluble copper. Gold was analyzed on a 30 g aliquot by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. A certified reference sample was inserted every 20th sample. Coarse and fine blanks were inserted every 20th sample. Approximately 5% of the core samples were cut into ¼ core and submitted as field duplicates. On top of internal QA-QC protocol, additional blanks, reference materials and duplicates were inserted by the analytical laboratory according to their procedure. Data verification of the analytical results included a statistical analysis of the standards and blanks that must pass certain parameters for acceptance to ensure accurate and verifiable results.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Faraday's VP Exploration, Dr. Thomas Bissig, P. Geo., who is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

Notes

[1] The Mineral Resource Estimate and copper cutoff grade are presented in the report titled "Copper Creek Project NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment" with an effective date of May 3, 2023, available on the Company's website at www.faradaycopper.com and on the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

About Faraday Copper

Faraday Copper is an exploration company focused on advancing its flagship copper project in Arizona, U.S. The Copper Creek Project is one of the largest undeveloped copper projects in North America with significant district scale exploration potential. The Company is well-funded to deliver on its key milestones and benefits from a management team and board of directors with senior mining company experience and expertise. Faraday trades on the TSX under the symbol "FDY".

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Some of the statements in this news release, other than statements of historical fact, are "forward-looking statements" and are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made and are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Faraday to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information specifically include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the exploration potential of the Copper Creek property.

Although Faraday believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements should not be in any way construed as guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include without limitation: market prices for metals; the conclusions of detailed feasibility and technical analyses; lower than expected grades and quantities of mineral resources; receipt of regulatory approval; receipt of shareholder approval; mining rates and recovery rates; significant capital requirements; price volatility in the spot and forward markets for commodities; fluctuations in rates of exchange; taxation; controls, regulations and political or economic developments in the countries in which Faraday does or may carry on business; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, competition; loss of key employees; rising costs of labour, supplies, fuel and equipment; actual results of current exploration or reclamation activities; accidents; labour disputes; defective title to mineral claims or property or contests over claims to mineral properties; unexpected delays and costs inherent to consulting and accommodating rights of Indigenous peoples and other groups; risks, uncertainties and unanticipated delays associated with obtaining and maintaining necessary licenses, permits and authorizations and complying with permitting requirements, including those associated with the Copper Creek property; and uncertainties with respect to any future acquisitions by Faraday. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental events and hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and the risk of inadequate insurance or inability to obtain insurance to cover these risks as well as "Risk Factors" included in Faraday's disclosure documents filed on and available at www.sedarplus.ca.

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