TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 BUSINESS OVERVIEW 5
2.0 Q3 2026 HIGHLIGHTS & SIGNIFICANT ITEMS 6
3.0 OPERATIONAL REVIEW 14
4.0 FINANCIAL REVIEW 25
5.0 NON-GAAP AND OTHER PERFORMANCE MEASURES 36
6.0 SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION 51
7.0 MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS 51
8.0 NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 COMPLIANCE 52
9.0 RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES 52

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF CAPSTONE COPPER CORP. FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

Capstone Copper Corp. ("Capstone Copper", the "Company" or "we") has prepared the following management's discussion and analysis (the "MD&A") as of October 29, 2026 and it should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026. All financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and all dollar amounts presented are United States ("US") dollars unless otherwise stated. "C$" refers to Canadian dollars and "A$" refers to Australian dollars.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this document and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect the Company's expectations or beliefs regarding future events. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, the results of the Mantoverde Optimized Development Project ("MV Optimized") and Mantoverde Phase II study, timing and results of the Pyrite Augmentation Project, the timing and results of PV District Growth Study, (as defined below) , the timing and results of Mantos Blancos Phase II Study, the timing and success of the Mantoverde - Santo Domingo Cobalt Feasibility Study, the results of the Santo Domingo FS Update and success of incorporating synergies previously identified in the Mantoverde - Santo Domingo District Integration Plan, the timing and results of the Feasibility Study for processing Santo Domingo's oxides, the timing and results of exploration and potential opportunities at Sierra Norte, the exploration potential of San Pietro and plans to integrate San Pietro into district exploration activities, the timing and results of the Technical Report outlining Proven and Probable Reserves at Sierra Norte, the timeline for financial investment decision ("FID") on Santo Domingo, the completion of the Orion Transaction, the completion and timing of the Cozamin Sale, the receipt of the contingent cash consideration and use of Cozamin Sale net proceeds, the strengths and expectations of the Company following completion of the Cozamin Sale, the Company's expectations of Luca following completion of the Cozamin Sale, and the completion of the closing conditions of the Cozamin Sale, the realization of Mineral Reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, the costs of production and capital expenditures and reclamation, the timing and costs of the Minto obligations and other obligations related to the closure of the Minto Mine, the budgets for exploration at Cozamin, Santo Domingo, Pinto Valley, Mantos Blancos, Mantoverde, and other exploration projects, the success of the Company's mining operations, the continuing success of mineral exploration, the estimations for potential quantities and grade of inferred resources and exploration targets, the Company's ability to fund future exploration activities, the Company's ability to finance the Santo Domingo development project, environmental and geotechnical risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses and title disputes, the success of the synergies and catalysts related to prior transactions, in particular but not limited to, the anticipated future production, costs of production, including the cost of sulphuric acid and oil and other fuel, capital expenditures and reclamation of Company's operations and development projects, the Company's estimates of available liquidity, and the risks included in the Company's continuous disclosure filings on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. The impact of global events such as pandemics, geopolitical conflict, or other events, on Capstone Copper depends on various factors outside the Company's control and knowledge, including the effectiveness of the measures taken by public health and governmental authorities to combat the spread of diseases, global economic uncertainties and outlook arising from such events, supply chain delays resulting in lack of availability of supplies, goods and equipment, and evolving restrictions on mining activities and to travel in certain jurisdictions in which we operate.

In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "anticipates", "approximately", "believes", "budget", "estimates", expects", "forecasts", "guidance", intends", "plans", "scheduled", "target", or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "be

achieved”, “could”, “may”, “might”, “occur”, “should”, “will be taken” or “would” or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this document certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including “anticipated”, “expected”, “guidance” and “plan”. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risk factors include, risks related to inherent hazards associated with mining operations and closure of mining projects, future prices of copper and other metals, compliance with financial covenants, inflation, surety bonding, the Company's ability to raise capital, the Company's ability to acquire properties for growth, counterparty defaults, (including with respect to Orion), use of financial derivative instruments, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, counterparty risks associated with sales of the Company's metals, market access restrictions or tariffs, changes in U.S. laws and policies regulating international trade including but not limited to changes to or implementation of tariffs, trade restrictions, or responsive measures of foreign and domestic governments, changes to cost and availability of goods and raw materials, along with supply, logistics and transportation constraints, changes in general economic conditions including market volatility due to uncertain trade policies, tariffs, and geopolitical conflict (including war), availability and quality of water and power resources, accuracy of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, the realization of Mineral Reserve estimates, operating in foreign jurisdictions with risk of changes to governmental regulation, compliance with governmental regulations and stock exchange rules, compliance with environmental laws and regulations, reliance on approvals, licenses and permits from governmental authorities and potential legal challenges to permit applications, contractual risks including but not limited to, the Company's ability to meet the requirements under the Cozamin Silver Stream Agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton"), the Company's ability to meet certain closing conditions under the Santo Domingo Gold Stream Agreement with Wheaton, acting as Indemnitor for Minto Metals Corp.’s surety bond obligations, impact of climate change and changes to climatic conditions at the Company's operations and projects, changes in regulatory requirements and policy related to climate change and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, land reclamation and mine closure obligations, introduction or increase in carbon or other "green" taxes, aboriginal title claims and rights to consultation and accommodation, risks relating to widespread epidemics or pandemic outbreaks; the impact of communicable disease outbreaks on the Company's workforce, risks related to construction activities at the Company's operations and development projects, suppliers and other essential resources and what effect those impacts, if they occur, would have on the Company's business, including the Company's ability to access goods and supplies, potential delays or disruptions in equipment maintenance and operational continuity, the ability to transport the Company's products and impacts on employee productivity, the risks in connection with the operations, cash flow and results of Capstone Copper relating to the unknown duration and impact of the epidemics or pandemics, impacts of inflation, geopolitical events and the effects of global supply chain disruptions, uncertainties and risks related to the potential development of the Santo Domingo development project, increased operating and capital costs, increased cost of reclamation, challenges to title to the Company's mineral properties, increased taxes in jurisdictions the Company operates or is subject to tax, changes in tax regimes we are subject to and any changes in law or interpretation of law may be difficult to react to in an efficient manner, maintaining ongoing social license to operate, seismicity and its effects on the Company's operations and communities in which we operate, dependence on key management personnel, Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") requirements, potential conflicts of interest involving the Company's directors and officers, corruption and bribery, limitations inherent in the Company's insurance coverage, labour relations, increasing input costs such as those related to sulphuric acid, electricity, fuel and supplies, increasing inflation rates, competition in the mining industry including but not limited to competition for skilled labour, risks associated with joint venture partners and non-controlling shareholders or associates, the Company's ability to integrate new acquisitions and new technology into the Company's operations, cybersecurity threats, legal proceedings, the volatility of the price of the common shares, the uncertainty of maintaining a liquid trading market for the common shares, risks related to dilution to existing shareholders if stock options or other convertible securities are exercised, the history of Capstone Copper with respect to not paying dividends and anticipation of not paying dividends in the foreseeable future and sales of common shares by existing shareholders can reduce trading prices, and other risks of the mining industry as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company’s interim and annual financial statements and MD&A of those statements and Annual Information Form, all of which are filed and available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described in the Company's forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause the Company's results, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that the Company's forward-looking statements

will prove to be accurate, as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements.

1.0 BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Capstone Copper Corp. (“Capstone Copper”, the “Company” or "we") is an Americas-focused copper mining company headquartered in Vancouver, Canada. We own and operate the Pinto Valley copper mine located in Arizona, USA, the Cozamin copper-silver mine located in Zacatecas, Mexico, the Mantos Blancos copper-silver mine located in the Antofagasta region, Chile and 70% of the Mantoverde copper-gold mine located in the Atacama region, Chile. In addition, we own the fully permitted Santo Domingo copper-iron-gold project, located 35 kilometers northeast of Mantoverde in the Atacama region, Chile, as well as a portfolio of exploration properties in the Americas. We also hold land packages totalling approximately 23,000 hectares in the Atacama region of Chile, near the Mantoverde mine and the Santo Domingo project. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"), and Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") as an ASX Foreign Exempt Listing.

2.0 Q3 2026 HIGHLIGHTS AND SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

Q3 2026 Financial and Operational Highlights

- **Consolidated total contained copper production for Q3 2026 was 45,218 tonnes at C1 cash costs[1] of $2.95/lb.** Total Q3 2026 copper sold of 45,409 payable tonnes was approximately 1,600 tonnes above payable production largely driven by timing of sales at Mantoverde.

- **Revenue of $712.0 million for Q3 2026 with a realized copper price of $6.61/lb,** compared with revenue of $598.4 million and a realized copper price of $4.49/lb for Q3 2025.

- **Record adjusted EBITDA[1] of $358.3 million for Q3 2026**, compared to $249.2 million for Q3 2025**,** driven by increased earnings from mining operations, which benefited from higher realized copper, gold and silver prices. This marks the eighth straight quarter of record adjusted EBITDA[1].

- **Net income attributable to shareholders of $98.5 million, or $0.13 per share for Q3 2026,** compared to net income attributable to shareholders of $248.1 million, or $0.32 per share for Q3 2025, with the comparative period benefiting from a non-cash impairment reversal of $209.5 million related to the Santo Domingo Project.

- **Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders[1] of $93.8 million, or $0.12 per share for Q3 2026,** after adjusting for the impact of non-recurring items during the quarter. This compares to adjusted net income attributable to shareholders[1] of $49.4 million or $0.06 per share for Q3 2025, reflecting the stronger earnings from mining operations.

- **Operating cash flow before changes in working capital of $329.1 million in Q3 2026** compared to $231.2 million in Q3 2025.

- **Free cash flow from operations[1] of $63.7 million in Q3 2026** compared to $23.2 million in Q3 2025, reflecting an improvement in sustaining cash operating margins.

- **Net debt[1] decreased to $564.0 million** as at September 30, 2026, from $780.1 million as at December 31, 2025, as a result of strong operating cash flow driven by higher realized commodity prices. **Total available liquidity[1] of $1,089.4 million** as at September 30, 2026, composed of $263.4 million of cash and cash equivalents, and $826.0 million of undrawn amounts on the $1 billion corporate revolving credit facility ("RCF").

- The Company notes that **2026 consolidated copper production is expected to finish at the low end** of the guidance range of 200,000 to 230,000 tonnes of copper**,** while **consolidated C1 cash costs[1] are expected to finish at the high end** of the range of $2.45 to $2.75 per payable pound of copper**.** Higher production is expected in Q4, driven by the completion of the Mantoverde Optimized sulphide concentrator tie-in, in addition to higher expected copper grades at Mantoverde and Mantos Blancos. For more details see section *Outlook.*

- In August 2026, the Company **completed the acquisition of the copper assets at the San Pietro copper-gold-iron-cobalt project**, strategically located between Capstone's Mantoverde, Santo Domingo and Sierra Norte properties for total consideration of $25 million in Capstone shares. San Pietro adds approximately 16,000 hectares of highly prospective, underexplored ground to Capstone's district-scale land position, providing an immediate increase in mineral inventory and a platform for future resource growth.

- In September 2026, Capstone announced it had entered into a **definitive agreement to sell its Cozamin mine to Luca Mining Corp. for up to $385 million in total consideration**, providing proceeds that will strengthen the Company's balance sheet and provide financial flexibility to support its growth pipeline. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2026, subject to the completion of customary conditions and regulatory approvals.

Operating Highlights

	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Sulphide business				
Copper production (tonnes)				
Mantoverde[2]	**17,376**	15,219	**49,300**	47,994
Mantos Blancos	**10,037**	13,591	**30,139**	39,808
Pinto Valley	**6,358**	9,949	**27,115**	30,960
Cozamin	**6,044**	6,145	**17,720**	19,178
Total sulphides	**39,815**	44,904	**124,272**	137,940
C1 cash costs[1] ($/pound) produced				
Mantoverde[2]	**0.90**	1.40	**1.00**	1.48
Mantos Blancos	**3.73**	1.94	**3.47**	2.01
Pinto Valley	**6.11**	3.63	**4.35**	3.79
Cozamin	**1.64**	1.51	**1.28**	1.42
Total sulphides	**2.56**	2.00	**2.37**	2.07
Cathode business				
Copper production (tonnes)				
Mantoverde[2]	**3,429**	8,550	**14,010**	23,302
Mantos Blancos	**1,974**	1,826	**6,657**	5,250
Total cathodes	**5,403**	10,376	**20,667**	28,552
C1 cash costs[1] ($/pound) produced				
Mantoverde[2]	**6.01**	3.76	**5.78**	4.11
Mantos Blancos	**5.09**	4.37	**4.38**	3.99
Total cathodes	**5.68**	3.87	**5.33**	4.09
Consolidated				
Copper production (tonnes)	**45,218**	55,280	**144,939**	166,492
C1 cash costs[1] ($/pound) produced	**2.95**	2.42	**2.81**	2.49
Copper sold (tonnes)	**45,409**	56,368	**142,636**	163,480
Realized copper price[1] ($/pound)	**6.61**	4.49	**6.25**	4.42

[2] Mantoverde shown on a 100% basis (Capstone Copper ownership 70%).

Sulphide Business

Q3 2026 sulphide production of 39,815 tonnes of copper in concentrate was 11% lower than 44,904 tonnes in Q3 2025. The decrease was mainly driven by lower sulphide production at Pinto Valley due to unplanned maintenance in July and August, followed by a planned shutdown in September for the primary crusher and filter plant rebuilds, which significantly reduced sulphide plant throughput. At Mantos Blancos, production declined due to three days of planned maintenance and lower sulphide grades and recoveries, consistent with mine sequence expectations. At Cozamin, sulphide production decreased slightly due to lower grades consistent with the mine sequence. These impacts were partially offset by higher sulphide production at Mantoverde, supported by higher mill throughput and recoveries compared to Q3 2025, despite completing the critical project tie-ins for MV Optimized during a planned plant shutdown in September and adverse weather in July and August that disrupted mine access and operations, resulting in the processing of lower grade stockpiles.

2026 YTD sulphide production of 124,272 tonnes of copper in concentrate was 10% lower than 137,940 tonnes in 2025 YTD. The decrease was driven by the same factors described above, in addition to the impacts of the 35-day strike at Mantoverde which resulted in lower mill throughput and lower sulphide grades in Q1 2026.

Q3 2026 sulphide C1 cash costs[1] increased by 28% to $2.56/lb from $2.00/lb in Q3 2025, impacted by lower production volumes and higher unit operating costs at Mantos Blancos ($3.73/lb), Pinto Valley ($6.11/lb), and Cozamin ($1.64/lb). These impacts were partially offset by lower unit costs from Mantoverde ($0.90/lb), reflecting higher sulphide production, stronger by-product credits driven by higher gold prices, favourable treatment and refining charges and realized gains on diesel hedge contracts.

2026 YTD sulphide C1 cash costs[1] of $2.37/lb were 14% higher than $2.07/lb in 2025 YTD, driven by higher unit production costs at Mantos Blancos ($3.47/lb) and Pinto Valley ($4.35/lb) impacted by lower production volumes. This was partially offset by lower unit costs at Mantoverde ($1.00/lb) and Cozamin ($1.28/lb) compared to 2025 YTD, reflecting higher by-product credits from stronger gold and silver prices, favourable treatment and refining charges and realized gain on diesel hedge contracts in Chile.

Cathode Business

Q3 2026 cathode production of 5,403 tonnes decreased by 48% from 10,376 tonnes in Q3 2025, while 2026 YTD cathode production of 20,667 tonnes decreased by 28% from 28,552 tonnes in 2025 YTD. The decline was largely driven by lower cathode production at Mantoverde, primarily reflecting a cash flow optimization strategy to reduce heap throughput of high calcium carbonate content ore, which requires higher sulphuric acid consumption per tonne and is therefore uneconomic to process at elevated sulphuric acid prices. This was partially offset by higher cathode production at Mantos Blancos, supported by improved dump grades in line with mine sequence expectations.

Q3 2026 C1 cash costs[1] for the cathode business increased to $5.68/lb from $3.87/lb in Q3 2025, while 2026 YTD cathode C1 cash costs[1] of $5.33/lb increased from $4.09/lb in 2025 YTD. The increase in cathode C1 cash costs[1] was due to lower production volumes resulting from reduced heap and dump throughput, lower heap leach grades and recoveries, and higher sulphuric acid prices. The Company continues to actively manage this business segment through grade optimization and cost hedging strategies to maintain positive margin contribution.

Consolidated

Q3 2026 copper production of 45,218 tonnes was 18% lower than 55,280 tonnes in Q3 2025, while 2026 YTD consolidated production of 144,939 tonnes of copper was 13% lower than 166,492 tonnes in 2025 YTD, resulting from lower sulphide production at Mantos Blancos, Pinto Valley and Cozamin and lower cathode production at Mantoverde.

Q3 2026 C1 cash costs[1] of $2.95/lb were 22% higher than $2.42/lb in Q3 2025, while 2026 YTD consolidated C1 cash costs[1] of $2.81/lb were 13% higher than $2.49/lb in 2025 YTD. Results were impacted by lower production volumes (Q3 2026: +$0.56/lb, 2026 YTD: +$0.38/lb) and higher input costs (Q3 2026: +$0.12/lb, 2026 YTD: + $0.13/lb), attributable in part to higher diesel and sulphuric acid prices, both directly and through related inputs and services. The higher costs were partially offset by higher by-product credits (Q3 2026: -$0.04/lb, 2026 YTD: -$0.14/lb), which benefited from stronger gold and silver prices, along with favourable treatment and refining charges (Q3 2026: -$0.06/lb and 2026 YTD: -$0.03/lb) and the realized gains from diesel hedge contracts in Chile (Q3 2026: -$0.05/lb and 2026 YTD: -$0.02/lb).

Consolidated Financial Highlights

($ millions, except per share data)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Revenue	**712.0**	598.4	**2,104.2**	1,674.9
Net income (loss)	**132.0**	262.5	**346.6**	291.3
Net income attributable to shareholders	**98.5**	248.1	**275.2**	265.3
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders per common share - basic and diluted ($)	***0.13***	*0.32*	***0.36***	*0.35*
Cash flow from operating activities*	**226.6**	153.4	**726.8**	511.6
Cash flow from operating activities per common share - basic ($)	***0.30***	*0.20*	***0.95***	*0.68*
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital*	**329.1**	231.2	**806.6**	609.7
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital per common share – basic ($)	***0.43***	*0.30*	***1.06***	*0.81*
Free cash flow from operations[1]	**63.7**	23.2	**279.1**	161.9
Free cash flow[1]	**(26.3)**	1.6	**88.6**	94.1
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**358.3**	249.2	**1,041.5**	644.7
Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders[1]	**93.8**	49.4	**286.1**	84.9
Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders per common share - basic and diluted[1]	***0.12***	*0.06*	***0.37***	*0.11*
Realized copper price[1] ($/pound)	**6.61**	4.49	**6.25**	4.42

	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Net debt[1]	**(564.0)**	(780.1)
Attributable net debt[1]	**(587.5)**	(675.1)
Total assets	**7,479.1**	7,196.9
Total non-current financial liabilities	**1,016.6**	1,275.5

** 2026 YTD Operating cashflow are after the $30 million early deposit repayment under the Gold PMPA to Wheaton.*

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

Key Updates

Capstone Copper has expansion optionality across its portfolio with a combination of attractive brownfield and greenfield opportunities in top-tier mining jurisdictions in the Americas. Capstone Copper is advancing these growth opportunities, which are at various stages. A potential sanctioning decision for each project is subject to a variety of factors, including macroeconomic conditions.

Cozamin Divestiture

On September 21, 2026, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Luca Mining Corp. ("Luca") to sell its Cozamin mine in Zacatecas, Mexico, together with certain related entities and its obligations under the Silver PMPA, for total consideration of up to $385.0 million. The consideration comprises:

- $275.0 million in cash payable at closing, subject to customary closing adjustments;
- $15.0 million in Luca common shares to be issued at closing;
- $35.0 million in deferred consideration payable on the first anniversary of closing in cash and/or Luca common shares at Luca's option; and
- up to $60.0 million in contingent cash consideration based on average annual LME copper prices for the 2027, 2028 and 2029 calendar years.

The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2026, subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions and receipt of regulatory approvals, including stock exchange approval and approval from the Mexican National Antitrust Commission. The transaction is not subject to shareholder approval or any financing conditions.

MV Optimized Brownfield Expansion Project

MV Optimized, a capital-efficient brownfield expansion of Mantoverde's sulphide concentrator, was sanctioned for development in Q3 2025. MV Optimized will increase concentrator design throughput from 32,000 to 45,000 ore tonnes per day, providing incremental copper and gold production of approximately 20,000 tonnes and 6,000 ounces of gold per annum, respectively, and extending the mine life from 19 to 25 years. The critical project tie-ins for the sulphide concentrator were completed during a planned maintenance shutdown period in September. In October, individual peak daily throughput was a record 53,412 ore tonnes per day. The Company is focused on safely and efficiently ramping up to achieve consistent throughput rates of 45,000 ore tonnes per day, expected to be sustained starting in early 2027.

The capital cost estimate of $176 million is unchanged and reflects a low capital intensity of approximately $9,000 per tonne of incremental annual copper equivalent production. Capital expenditures to date on the project totalled $107.5 million at the end of Q3 2026, with remaining expenditures related to mining equipment and the bio-leach conversion to be incurred over the remainder of 2026 and early 2027.

MV Pyrite Augmentation Project

In September 2026, the Mantoverde Pyrite Augmentation project ("MVPA") was formally sanctioned for development. The MVPA is expected to be completed in early 2028. The estimated capital cost of the project is approximately $45 million, expected to be incurred in 2027.

The Mantoverde Pyrite Augmentation project is designed to reduce sulphuric acid consumption while increasing cathode copper production by incorporating a pyrite recovery circuit into the existing concentrator plant. The objective is to recover and concentrate copper and pyrite from the tailings stream at Mantoverde, producing a pyrite concentrate which will be conditioned and transferred to the existing heap leach process. This project contributes to reducing sulphuric acid consumption during the leaching process by approximately 20%. In addition, this project is the first step in the opportunity to unlock cobalt production in the future by recovering the solubilized cobalt leached from the pyrite via an ion exchange plant. The cobalt recovery opportunity is currently in the feasibility stage.

Based on 10 million tonnes per annum of oxide ore leaching at the heap leach facility, the MVPA is expected to reduce sulphuric acid requirements at Mantoverde's heap leach by approximately 20%, or an average of 90,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid per year, while also increasing cathode copper production by an average of approximately 3,500 tonnes per year.

The after-tax NPV(8%) for MVPA is estimated at approximately $200 million based on copper prices of $5.00/lb and sulphuric acid prices of $200/t. At spot prices (~$6.50/lb copper and ~$370/t sulphuric acid) the estimated after-tax NPV(8%) increases to approximately $320 million.

Santo Domingo Project

In October 2025, Capstone announced a joint venture transaction in which fund entities managed by Orion will acquire a 25% ownership interest in the Santo Domingo Project and the Sierra Norte Project for total cash consideration of up to $360 million. Total cash consideration includes $225 million payable upon a positive final investment decision ("FID") on Santo Domingo, $75 million matching contribution payable within six months of the FID, and up to $60 million in contingent consideration payable to Capstone upon the achievement of certain value-enhancing initiatives (the "Orion Contingent Consideration"). Capstone has the option to re-consolidate 100% ownership of Santo Domingo via a buyback once commercial production is achieved. The transaction de-risks capital funding requirements for Santo Domingo, providing financial flexibility during project construction. Additionally, the contingent consideration reflects the attractive long-term value of upside opportunities in the district.

During Q3 2026, Capstone continued to advance the remaining workstreams towards a final investment decision on Santo Domingo expected in Q1 2027. Those remaining workstreams include:

- Advancing detailed engineering towards the target of 60% completion, which includes updating the $2.3 billion initial capital cost estimate (released in the 2024 Feasibility Study based on 2023 dollars);
- Evaluating district infrastructure optimization opportunities; and
- Securing debt financing for the project.

During Q3 2026, the Company progressed copper production upside projects tied to the contingent consideration milestones and enhancing the Santo Domingo mine plan, including:

- At Santo Domingo, the exploration drill program reached 69% completion, with 37,500 metres of the planned 54,700 metres drilled to date. The primary focus of the program is to delineate oxide mineralization at the top of the Santo Domingo and Estrellita sulphide orebodies, while also testing for potential sulphide extensions adjacent to the planned pits. The remaining 17,200 metres will be drilled at Estrellita, with the drill program expected to commence in early Q4 2026. $20 million of the Orion Contingent Consideration is predicated upon publication of a NI 43-101 Feasibility Study that demonstrates the processing of oxide material containing at least 159,000 tonnes of copper.
- At Sierra Norte, located 15 kilometers northwest of Santo Domingo, the second phase of a re-assay program to support the incorporation of cobalt into the resource evaluation and the determination of key metallurgical parameters for the deposit was completed. Outstanding assays will continue to be received into Q4 2026. This follows the first phase of the re-assay program, to validate the existing drilling database, which was completed in Q4 2025. Following completion of the re-assay program, the Sierra Norte infill and step-out drill program commenced in Q3 2026 and reached 18% completion, with approximately 3,500 metres of the planned 19,200 metres drilled to date. $20 million of the Orion Contingent Consideration is predicated upon publication of a NI 43-101 Technical Report outlining a Proven and Probable Reserve of at least 268,000 tonnes of contained copper at Sierra Norte.
- Within the MV-SD district, a cobalt plant is designed to unlock cobalt production while reducing sulphuric acid consumption and increasing heap leach copper production. The first step is to build a pyrite augmentation plant, which was formally approved for Mantoverde in September 2026 (see *MV Pyrite Augmentation* section for details). The cobalt plant is the second step, which is currently in the feasibility stage. As currently envisioned, a smaller capacity plant will initially treat cobalt by-product streams from Mantoverde only, producing up to 1,500 tonnes per annum of cobalt. Following sanctioning of the Santo Domingo project, the facility will be expanded to accommodate by-product streams from Santo Domingo, with a combined MV-SD target of 4,500 to 6,000 tonnes per annum of cobalt production. The final $20 million of the Orion Contingent Consideration is predicated upon: (i) publication of a NI 43-101 Feasibility Study that incorporates construction of a cobalt processing circuit; and (ii) obtaining all material permits for the cobalt processing circuit.

San Pietro Acquisition

During the quarter, Capstone acquired the copper assets at the San Pietro copper-gold-iron-cobalt project for total consideration of $25 million in Capstone shares, representing a cost-effective expansion of Capstone's position in the Atacama. San Pietro is strategically located between Mantoverde, Santo Domingo and Sierra Norte, providing an immediate increase in mineral inventory and a platform for future resource growth. The acquisition adds

~16,000 hectares of highly prospective, underexplored copper concessions to Capstone's existing land position, combining ~60,000 hectares under Capstone ownership with a further ~18,000 hectares including the ENAMI option agreement.

Mantos Blancos Phase II Project

The Company is currently evaluating the next phases of growth for Mantos Blancos, including the potential to increase the concentrator plant throughput and increase cathode production from the underutilized SX-EW plant.

During Q2 2026, the Mantos Blancos Phase II project was submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") process. Following receipt of environmental approvals and sectoral permits, as well as approximately one year of construction, expanded production is expected to commence between 2030 and 2031.

The sulphide concentrator plant expansion is expected to use existing unused or underutilized process equipment, plus additional equipment for concentrate filtration, thickening and filtering of tailings. In addition, the project supports future operations of Mantos Blancos by contemplating the construction and operation of a new in-pit tailings storage facility beyond 2030 while strengthening environmental management of the operation's baseline conditions.

The Company is also evaluating a potential increase in cathode production based on an opportunity to re-leach spent ore from historical leaching and flotation operations. The increase in cathode production would use existing SX-EW plant capacity, with the addition of a dynamic leach pad, agglomeration and stacking infrastructure.

A pre-feasibility study outlining the details of increased throughput from the concentrator plant and increased cathode production via historical tailings re-leaching is expected in Q1 2027.

Mantoverde Phase II Project

The Company is in the early stages of evaluating the next major phase of growth for Mantoverde, which could include the addition of an entire second processing line. There are 0.2 billion tonnes of Measured & Indicated Mineral Resources and 0.6 billion tonnes of Inferred sulphide Mineral Resources in addition to the Mineral Reserves that are currently being considered as part of MV Optimized. Exploration results from Mantoverde's Phase 1 drill program were released in October 2025, including highlights at the Santa Clara Corridor and Animas that support the potential for future resource growth. Phase 2 of the exploration program includes follow up drilling at the northern portion of the current Mantoverde pit, in addition to high priority targets along the northern extension (approximately 10km long) of the projection of the prospective Atacama fault system, which are planned to assist in determining the location of key infrastructure and the economic viability of the project. Total metres drilled to date reached approximately 66,525 metres in Q3 2026, representing approximately 98% completion of the original Phase 1 and ongoing Phase 2 drill programs.

PV District Growth

The Company continues to review and evaluate numerous opportunities at Pinto Valley, both on a stand-alone basis and with a view to integrating district resources. Opportunities under evaluation include a potential mill expansion and increased leaching capacity supported by optimized water, heap and dump leach, and tailings infrastructure. At the district level, an opportunity exists to materially boost domestic US copper production through the re-development of historic resources and combination with Pinto Valley's existing operations, labour force, and infrastructure.

2.1 Outlook[2]

The Company notes that 2026 consolidated copper production is expected to finish at the low end of the guidance range of 200 - 230kt, while 2026 consolidated C1 cash costs[1] are expected to finish at the high end of the guidance range of $2.45 - $2.75 per payable pound of copper, mainly driven by Pinto Valley and lower cathode production. Higher input costs, notably diesel and sulphuric acid, are placing upward pressure on costs.

With respect to the asset level copper production and C1 cash costs[1] guidance ranges provided in February 2026, the Company notes the following:

- Mantoverde sulphides are trending towards the upper end of production and below the lower end of costs as a result of strong performance to date. Mantoverde cathodes are trending below the lower end of production and above the upper end of costs due to the mine plan optimization strategy, where oxide production was reduced to minimize exposure to elevated spot sulphuric acid purchases, resulting in lower cathode production by approximately 5 - 8kt.
- Mantos Blancos is trending towards the mid-point of production and above the upper end of costs as a result of higher input costs.
- Pinto Valley is trending below the lower end of production and above the upper end of costs, driven by recurring unplanned maintenance and a prolonged plant shutdown, in addition to higher input costs.
- Cozamin is trending towards the mid-point of production and below the lower end of costs as a result of strong by-product silver prices.

Capstone's total consolidated capital expenditure guidance (including sustaining, expansionary, capitalized stripping, and exploration) has been increased by $40 million to $830 million, largely driven by higher capitalized stripping as a result of higher diesel prices and changes in mine sequence at Mantoverde.

In 2027, the Company expects a similar level of copper cathode production to 2026 based on current elevated sulphuric acid prices, with flexibility to increase cathode production if sulphuric acid prices decline. Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company entered into approximately 6,000 tonnes of zero cost copper collars for 2027 in order to ensure a margin on a portion of its higher cost copper cathode production. The collars have an average floor price of LME copper $6.00/lb and an average ceiling price of LME copper $7.24/lb.

[2] 2026 consolidated copper production, C1 cash cost and capital expenditure guidance include a full-year of Cozamin results, which is pending sale to Luca Mining Corp., see press release dated September 21, 2026 for details.

3.0 OPERATIONAL REVIEW

3.1 Mantoverde (70% ownership) – Atacama, Chile

Operating Statistics

	2026				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Production (contained)[2, 3, 4]									
Copper in Concentrate (tonnes)	13,733	18,190	17,376	49,300	16,268	16,507	15,219	14,314	62,308
Cathode (tonnes)	5,285	5,295	3,429	14,010	6,272	8,479	8,550	9,506	32,807
Total Copper (tonnes)	19,018	23,486	20,806	63,310	22,540	24,986	23,769	23,819	95,115
Gold (ounces)	7,054	8,930	7,874	23,858	7,567	7,529	8,208	7,224	30,528
Mining									
Waste (000s tonnes)	11,686	26,522	22,120	60,328	20,807	19,622	21,491	22,421	84,341
Ore (000s tonnes)	5,500	7,373	8,973	21,846	8,295	9,025	9,992	9,613	36,925
Total mined (000s tonnes)	17,186	33,895	31,093	82,174	29,102	28,647	31,483	32,034	121,266
Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)	2.12	3.60	2.47	2.76	2.51	2.17	2.15	2.33	2.28
Rehandled ore and stockpile movements (000s tonnes)	3,694	4,095	3,138	10,927	4,803	5,286	4,909	5,354	20,354
Total material moved (000s tonnes)	20,880	37,990	34,231	93,101	33,905	33,933	36,392	37,388	141,620
Mill operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	2,494	3,300	3,034	8,828	2,805	2,946	2,526	2,155	10,432
Tonnes per day	27,707	36,264	32,975	32,335	31,171	32,372	27,460	23,425	28,583
Cu Grade (%)[3]	0.61	0.61	0.65	0.62	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.79	0.73
Cu Recoveries (%)[3]	90.3	90.2	87.7	89.3	82.3	77.6	85.8	83.7	82.1
Au Grade (g/t)[3]	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.11
Au Recoveries (%)[3]	76.2	77.4	72.5	75.4	85.1	79.0	81.1	76.7	80.4
Heap operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	1,467	1,319	1,180	3,966	2,372	2,620	2,462	2,608	10,062
Grade (%)	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.32
Recoveries (%)	96.6	104.7	56.9	87.4	60.7	75.2	78.9	84.1	75.4
Dump operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	1,226	1,829	1,446	4,501	2,547	1,761	1,647	2,888	8,843
Grade (%)	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Recoveries (%)	71.6	67.0	78.1	71.6	54.7	98.4	78.9	47.1	65.4
Payable copper produced (tonnes)	18,551	22,867	20,215	61,633	21,987	24,425	23,252	23,333	92,997
Sulphides C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	1.33	0.86	0.90	1.00	1.53	1.51	1.40	1.09	1.40
Cathode C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	5.77	5.64	6.01	5.78	4.81	3.96	3.76	4.12	4.09
Combined C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	2.59	1.97	1.77	2.09	2.46	2.35	2.27	2.32	2.35
Adjusted EBITDA[1] ($ millions)	156.6	217.3	244.3	618.2	92.7	110.5	122.7	129.8	455.7

[2] Adjustments based on final settlements will be made in future quarters.
[3] Production shown on a 100% basis.
[4] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

2026 versus 2025 Insights

Q3 2026 copper production of 20,806 tonnes was 12% lower than Q3 2025 mainly due to lower cathode production (Q3 2026: 3,429 tonnes versus Q3 2025: 8,550 tonnes) resulting from lower heap throughput, partially offset by higher copper in concentrate production (Q3 2026: 17,376 tonnes versus Q3 2025: 15,219 tonnes) from higher throughput and recoveries. The lower cathode production reflects an ongoing cash flow optimization strategy to reduce heap throughput of high calcium carbonate content ore, which requires higher sulphuric acid consumption per tonne and is therefore uneconomic to process at elevated sulphuric acid prices.

Q3 2026 sulphide plant throughput averaged 32,975 tpd, 20% higher than 27,460 tpd in Q3 2025. In August 2026, sulphide plant throughput achieved a record average 40,386 tpd (July 2026: 39,304 tpd, September 2026: 18,779 tpd impacted by the planned MV Optimized shutdown). Recoveries improved to 87.7% from 85.8% in Q3 2025, reflecting improved plant performance and mill feed conditions. Sulphide copper head grade decreased to 0.65% from 0.70% in Q3 2025, as heavy rainfall in Chile caused elevated water levels in the pit, which limited access to planned ore feed and resulted in processing additional lower grade stockpiles.

2026 YTD copper production of 63,310 tonnes was 11% lower than 2025 YTD, driven by factors described above as well as the 35 day strike in Q1 2026 which impacted sulphide plant, heap and dump throughput, as well as mill feed sulphide copper grades. 2026 YTD, plant throughput averaged 32,335 tpd with recoveries improving to 89.3% despite the lower processed grades.

Q3 2026 combined C1 cash costs[1] were $1.77/lb, 22% lower than $2.27/lb in Q3 2025. The decrease was primarily attributable to higher by-product gold credits from stronger realized gold prices (-$0.14/lb) and lower treatment and refining costs (-$0.08/lb), together with lower mining costs per payable pound due to increased capitalized stripping (-$0.37/lb), lower energy, diesel and explosive consumption (-$0.07/lb) and lower acid consumption as a result of the reduction in heap leaching (-$0.36/lb). These benefits were partially offset by higher diesel prices (+$0.16/lb) and lower production driven by the reduction in heap leaching (+$0.34/lb). Q3 2026 cathode C1 cash costs[1] were $6.01/lb, 60% higher compared to Q3 2025, mainly due to lower cathode production (+$4.45/lb), partially offset by lower acid consumption associated with reduced heap throughput (-$2.14/lb).

YTD 2026 combined C1 cash costs[1] were $2.09/lb, 11% lower than $2.36/lb in 2025 YTD. The decrease was primarily attributable to higher gold by-product credits (-$0.21/lb), lower acid consumption (-$0.19/lb) driven by lower throughput and lower mining costs per payable pound (-$0.32/lb) reflecting increased capitalized stripping and lower energy, diesel and explosive consumption (-$0.15/lb), partially offset by higher diesel prices (+$0.15/lb) and the impact of lower payable copper production (+$0.31/lb) following the 35-day strike in Q1 2026 and lower heap throughput. 2026 YTD cathode C1 cash costs[1] were $5.78/lb, 41% higher compared to 2025, mainly due to lower cathode production (+$2.15/lb) and higher sulphuric acid prices (+$0.18/lb), partially offset by lower acid consumption (-$0.84/lb) resulting from reduced heap and dump throughput.

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining capital[1] in Q3 2026 of $29.4 million was primarily allocated to tailings works, extension of the TSF drainage system, mine components spare parts, the concentrate warehouse, and development of the new South Dump area. Capitalized stripping in Q3 2026 totalled $40.6 million, higher than the same period last year, reflecting mine development activities in preparation for MV Optimized.

Expansionary capital in Q3 2026 of $46.1 million was directed toward the MV-O development project, including equipment and supplies procurement and concentrator plant construction. Capitalized exploration expenditures totalled $5.1 million for Q3 2026, primarily allocated to drilling north of the pit, focusing on the Victoria and Alondra (formerly Paloma) targets, as well as infill drilling at the Celso, MVN2, and Franko Norte 3.

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

($ millions)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Capitalized stripping	**40.6**	19.1	**105.2**	45.5
Sustaining capital[1]	**29.4**	18.0	**56.1**	50.8
Expansionary capital[1]	**46.1**	1.2	**100.6**	1.5
Capitalized interest and other on construction in progress	**3.5**	—	**4.9**	—
Capitalized exploration	**5.1**	5.4	**15.5**	15.4
Right-of-use assets (non-cash)	**—**	—	**20.4**	10.1
Mantoverde mine additions	**124.7**	43.7	**302.7**	123.3

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

3.2 Mantos Blancos – Antofagasta, Chile

Operating Statistics

	2026				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Production (contained metal and cathode)[2, 4]									
Copper in Concentrate (tonnes)	10,501	9,600	10,037	30,139	12,272	13,945	13,591	14,985	54,793
Cathode (tonnes)	1,800	2,882	1,974	6,657	1,574	1,851	1,826	1,876	7,127
Total Copper (tonnes)	12,302	12,483	12,011	36,796	13,846	15,796	15,417	16,861	61,919
Silver contained (000s ounces)	259	227	280	766	245	324	334	376	1,280
Mining									
Waste (000s tonnes)	13,552	12,451	13,067	39,070	14,533	13,989	15,419	16,065	60,005
Ore (000s tonnes)	3,984	5,205	4,547	13,736	2,775	2,323	2,500	1,571	9,169
Total mined (000s tonnes)	17,536	17,656	17,614	52,806	17,308	16,312	17,919	17,636	69,174
Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)	3.40	2.39	2.87	2.84	5.24	6.02	6.17	10.22	6.54
Rehandled ore and stockpile movements (000s tonnes)	2,113	1,580	2,136	5,829	2,831	4,314	2,461	2,917	12,522
Total material moved (000s tonnes)	19,649	19,236	19,750	58,635	20,139	20,626	20,380	20,553	81,697
Mill operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	1,769	1,898	1,933	5,600	1,723	1,938	1,664	1,968	7,293
Tonnes per day	19,661	20,862	21,006	20,515	19,141	21,295	18,091	21,391	19,981
Grade (%)[3]	0.73	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.89	0.89	1.01	0.94	0.93
Recoveries (%)[3]	80.9	76.6	78.9	78.8	80.4	80.4	80.8	81.2	80.7
Dump operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	2,267	2,244	1,400	5,911	2,298	1,772	2,374	2,421	8,865
Grade (%)[3]	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13
Payable copper produced (tonnes)	11,944	12,156	11,669	35,769	13,428	15,321	14,955	16,351	60,055
Sulphides C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	2.79	3.93	3.73	3.47	2.23	1.87	1.94	1.70	1.92
Cathode C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	4.28	3.95	5.09	4.38	3.96	3.64	4.37	3.83	3.94
Combined C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	3.02	3.93	3.96	3.64	2.43	2.09	2.24	1.94	2.16
Adjusted EBITDA[1] ($ millions)	92.4	57.5	70.1	220.0	48.1	61.5	84.4	119.7	313.7

[2] Adjustments based on final settlements will be made in future quarters.
[3] Grade and recoveries were estimated based on concentrate production and may be impacted by settlements from prior production periods.
[4] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

2026 versus 2025 Insights

Q3 2026 production of 12,011 tonnes, composed of 10,037 tonnes of copper in concentrate from sulphide operations and 1,974 tonnes of cathode from oxide operations, was 22% lower than in Q3 2025. The decline was attributable to lower sulphide feed grades (Q3 2026: 0.66% versus Q3 2025: 1.01%) and lower recoveries (Q3 2026: 78.9% versus Q3 2025: 80.8%) driven by the planned mine sequence. Sulphide copper feed grades in Q3 2026 were also impacted by heavy rainfall in Chile that caused elevated water levels in the pit, which limited access to planned ore feed and resulted in processing additional lower grade stockpiles. Cathode production was 8% higher compared to Q3 2025 as a result of higher dump grades (Q3 2026: 0.26% versus Q3 2025: 0.15%).

2026 YTD copper production of 36,796 tonnes, composed of 30,139 tonnes of copper in concentrate from sulphide operations and 6,657 tonnes of cathodes, was 18% lower than in 2025 YTD. The decline was attributed to lower sulphide feed grades per the mine plan (2026 YTD: 0.68% versus 2025 YTD: 0.93%). Sulphide mill throughput remained strong and was consistent with the prior year (2026 YTD: 20,515 versus 2025 YTD: 19,505 tpd).

Combined Q3 2026 C1 cash costs[1] of $3.96/lb ($3.73/lb sulphides and $5.09/lb cathodes) were 77% higher compared to combined C1 cash costs[1] of $2.24/lb in Q3 2025. The increase was primarily driven by lower payable copper production (+$0.63/lb), higher mining cost reflecting increased maintenance activities, more intensive drilling and blasting requirements, and lower capitalized stripping (+$0.80/lb), as well as higher diesel prices (+$0.22/lb). Processing costs (+$0.29/lb) also increased, partly due to higher sulphuric acid prices ($316/t in Q3 2026 versus $186/t in Q3 2025). These increases were partially offset by lower acid consumption (-$0.15/lb) and realized gains on diesel hedge contracts (-$0.07/lb).

Combined 2026 YTD C1 cash costs[1] of $3.64/lb ($3.47/lb sulphides and $4.38/lb cathodes) were 63% higher compared to $2.24/lb in 2025 YTD. The increase was primarily driven by lower payable copper production (+$0.50/lb) due to lower sulphide feed grades in line with the mine sequence; higher diesel prices (+$0.20/lb); increased mining costs (+$0.59/lb) reflecting lower capitalized stripping, higher maintenance activities and more intensive drilling and blasting; and higher processing costs (+$0.21/lb), partially due to higher sulphuric acid prices ($247/t in 2026 YTD versus $180/t 2025 YTD) and increased plant services and materials costs. These increases were partially offset by favourable silver by-product credits, lower treatment and selling charges and realized gains on diesel hedge contracts.

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining capital[1] in Q3 2026 of $26.2 million was primarily allocated to mine equipment component replacements, tailings thickener works and new equipment for the East Dump project. Capitalized stripping in Q3 2026 was $11.1 million, lower than the same period last year due to the mine sequence and resultant strip ratios.

Capitalized exploration expenditures totalled $2.7 million for Q3 2026, primarily directed toward infill drilling in Mantos Blancos Phases 16 and 22, and near mine exploration drilling at the Nora-Quinta and Phase 23 targets.

($ millions)	**Q3 2026**	**Q3 2025**	**2026 YTD**	**2025 YTD**
Capitalized stripping	**11.1**	32.3	**38.5**	80.8
Sustaining capital[1]	**26.2**	24.3	**65.8**	52.9
Expansionary capital[1]	**2.1**	—	**6.9**	—
Capitalized exploration	**2.7**	2.9	**8.5**	7.8
Right-of-use assets (non-cash)	**—**	—	**1.9**	7.0
Mantos Blancos mine additions	**42.1**	59.5	**121.6**	148.5

3.3 Pinto Valley Mine – Miami, Arizona

Operating Statistics

	2026				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Production (contained)[2, 4]									
Copper in Concentrate (tonnes)	10,101	9,441	5,943	25,485	10,257	9,631	9,637	10,850	40,374
Cathode (tonnes)	610	606	415	1,630	629	494	312	573	2,007
Total Copper (tonnes)	10,711	10,047	6,358	27,115	10,886	10,125	9,949	11,423	42,382
Mining									
Waste (000s tonnes)	9,168	8,360	7,133	24,661	4,284	5,559	7,444	8,555	25,842
Ore (000s tonnes)	3,506	3,694	2,504	9,704	4,311	3,969	3,874	3,896	16,050
Total mined (000s tonnes)[4]	12,674	12,054	9,637	34,365	8,595	9,529	11,318	12,451	41,892
Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)[4]	2.61	2.26	2.85	2.54	0.99	1.40	1.92	2.20	1.61
Rehandled ore, stockpile movements (000s tonnes)[4]	936	679	1,194	2,809	1,723	688	1,044	1,214	4,669
Total material moved (000s tonnes)	13,610	12,733	10,831	37,174	10,318	10,217	12,362	13,665	46,561
Mill operations									
Throughput (000s tonnes)	3,149	3,478	2,300	8,927	4,464	3,482	3,221	3,867	15,033
Tonnes per day	34,994	38,216	25,001	32,700	49,597	38,268	35,006	42,029	41,187
Grade (%)[3]	0.36	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.31
Recoveries (%)[3]	88.2	86.0	86.8	87.0	83.2	87.3	89.1	85.5	86.2
Payable copper produced (tonnes)	10,357	9,716	6,150	26,223	10,526	9,788	9,611	11,043	40,968
Copper C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	3.46	4.17	6.11	4.35	3.84	3.89	3.63	3.53	3.72
Adjusted EBITDA[1] ($ millions)	56.4	46.1	5.3	107.8	4.9	17.8	19.2	39.8	81.7

[2] *Adjustments based on final settlements will be made in future quarters.*
[3] *Grade and recoveries were estimated based on concentrate production and may be impacted by settlements from prior production periods.*
[4] *Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.*

2026 versus 2025 Insights

Q3 2026 copper production of 6,358 tonnes was 36% lower than Q3 2025 mainly due to 45 days of unplanned and planned downtime during the quarter. The unplanned downtime in July, August, and early September totalled 29 days and was mostly driven by reliability issues at the concentrator facilities, which was the focus of the September planned major shutdown. The major shutdown commenced on September 15th and totalled 16 days to complete the filter plant upgrades and other plant improvements; the primary crusher rebuild continued into October.

On October 1st, following completion of the filter plant upgrades, the plant was restarted using mobile crushers, while work continued on the primary crusher. The mobile crushers supported plant feed at approximately one third availability until commissioning of the primary crusher commenced on October 21st. During primary crusher commissioning, additional required repairs were identified. These repairs are expected to be completed by November 2nd, at which point operations are expected to restart. Throughout this period, operating rates and the extension of the planned maintenance shutdown and primary crusher rebuild period were also impacted by an increased frequency of localized heavy storms and strong winds in Arizona.

These events contributed to a 29% decrease in mill throughput during the quarter (Q3 2026: 25,001 tpd versus Q3 2025: 35,006 tpd). Sulphide head grade decreased by 11% (Q3 2026: 0.30% versus Q3 2025: 0.34%) in line with the mine sequence, while recoveries declined by 2.6% (Q3 2026: 86.8% versus Q3 2025: 89.1%). Despite the year-over-year decline, Q3 2026 recovery was the highest quarterly recovery year-to-date, with the decrease reflecting lower head grades and process instability from frequent plant stops and restarts. The planned shutdown at Pinto Valley is expected to reduce unplanned maintenance issues and support more stable plant operations going forward.

2026 YTD copper production of 27,115 tonnes was 12% lower than 2025 YTD due to mill performance challenges involving the primary crusher, concentrator and water and tailings systems. These challenges contributed to a 20% decrease in mill throughput during the year (2026 YTD: 32,700 tpd versus 2025 YTD: 40,904 tpd). The impact was partially offset by higher sulphide head grades (2026 YTD: 0.33% versus 2025 YTD: 0.30%), in line with the mine sequence, and higher recoveries (2026 YTD: 87.0% versus 2025 YTD: 86.4%), supported by the higher head grade.

Q3 2026 C1 cash costs[1] of $6.11/lb were 68% higher than $3.63/lb in the same period last year, driven by lower production volumes due to major plant maintenance shutdowns (+$2.04/lb), higher input costs (+$0.32/lb), including diesel prices and contractor costs, higher treatment and selling charges (+$0.04/lb), and lower by-product credits (+$0.08/lb) resulting from lower production.

2026 YTD C1 cash costs[1] of $4.35/lb were 15% higher than $3.79/lb in the same period last year, driven by lower production volumes resulting from multiple mill operational issues (+$0.54/lb) and higher input costs (+$0.07/b), including higher diesel prices, contractors and G&A costs. These impacts were partially offset by higher by-product credits (-$0.04/lb) and lower treatment and selling charges (-$0.01/lb).

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining capital[1] in Q3 2026 was $47.0 million, related to the tailings storage facility (TSF) project, the purchase of new mine equipment, and PCR mine mobile assets. New mine support equipment of $14.3 million was procured during the quarter, with $8.3 million incurred related to plant upgrades, as well as $9.9 million for capitalized component replacements across the operations.

($ millions)	**Q3 2026**	**Q3 2025**	**2026 YTD**	**2025 YTD**
Capitalized stripping	**16.1**	14.5	**53.4**	33.5
Sustaining capital[1]	**47.0**	22.1	**94.4**	56.6
Expansionary capital[1]	**—**	—	**—**	1.0
Right-of-use assets (non-cash)	**—**	22.4	**1.0**	58.2
Pinto Valley mine additions	**63.1**	59.0	**148.8**	149.3

3.4 Cozamin Mine – Zacatecas, Mexico

Operating Statistics

	2026				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Production (contained)[2, 4]									
Copper (tonnes)	5,930	5,745	6,044	17,720	6,524	6,509	6,145	6,170	25,348
Silver (000s ounces)	330	321	318	969	347	347	339	340	1,374
Mining									
Ore (000s tonnes)	317	310	319	946	332	344	350	339	1,364
Mill operations									
Milled (000s tonnes)	326	325	334	985	328	336	337	323	1,323
Tonnes per day	3,623	3,572	3,632	3,609	3,641	3,689	3,622	3,507	3,615
Copper									
Grade (%)[3]	1.93	1.88	1.91	1.91	2.05	2.01	1.93	2.02	2.00
Recoveries (%)	94.1	94.3	94.6	94.3	96.9	96.6	94.3	94.6	95.6
Silver									
Grade (g/t)[3]	40.9	39.8	38.1	39.6	38.9	39.4	40.5	28.3	36.8
Recoveries (%)	77.0	77.1	77.7	77.3	82.6	81.8	76.9	78.1	79.9
Payable copper produced (tonnes)	5,682	5,499	5,617	16,798	6,265	6,250	5,897	5,912	24,324
Copper C1 cash cost[1] ($/pound payable copper produced)	0.71	1.52	1.64	1.28	1.28	1.49	1.51	0.98	1.32
Adjusted EBITDA[1] ($ millions)	64.6	53.0	61.5	179.1	43.6	37.6	35.6	64.1	180.9

[2] *Adjustments based on final settlements will be made in the future quarters.*
[3] *Grade and recoveries were estimated based on concentrate production and may be impacted by settlements from prior production periods.*
[4] *Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.*

2026 versus 2025 Insights

Q3 2026 copper production of 6,044 tonnes was 2% lower than in Q3 2025, primarily due to lower feed grades (Q3 2026: 1.91% versus Q3 2025: 1.93%) in line with the mine sequence. Mill throughput remained consistent year-over-year (Q3 2026: 3,632 tpd versus Q3 2025: 3,622 tpd).

2026 YTD copper production of 17,720 tonnes was 8% lower than in 2025 YTD, primarily due to lower feed grades (2026 YTD: 1.91% versus 2025 YTD: 2.00%) and lower recoveries (2026 YTD: 94.3% versus 2025 YTD: 95.9%) as a result of planned mine sequence. Mill throughput remained consistent with the same period in the prior year (2026 YTD: 3,609 tpd versus 2025 YTD: 3,651 tpd).

Q3 2026 C1 cash costs[1] of $1.64/lb were 9% higher than $1.51/lb in the same period last year, primarily driven by lower production volumes (+$0.08/lb), higher input costs (+$0.25/lb) related to higher diesel prices, increased consumables and mill maintenance spend, as well as higher transportation charges (+$0.06/lb). These impacts were partially offset by higher silver by-product credits (-$0.26/lb) resulting from stronger silver prices.

2026 YTD C1 cash costs[1] of $1.28/lb were 10% lower than $1.42/lb in the same period last year, supported by higher silver by-product credits (-$0.53/lb), reflecting stronger silver prices. This was partially offset by lower production volume (+$0.14/lb), higher input costs (+$0.22/lb) attributable to higher diesel prices and increased spend on mill maintenance services and spare parts, as well as higher transport and selling charges (+$0.04/lb) compared to the prior year.

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining capital[1] spending at Cozamin of $4.8 million for Q3 2026 was primarily related to mine development activities and mine equipment.

Capitalized exploration expenditures totalled $0.4 million for Q3 2026, mainly driven by the infill drilling activities at MNFWZ Vein 10 and Vein 20, with a total of 3,275 metres drilled during the period.

($ millions)	**Q3 2026**	**Q3 2025**	**2026 YTD**	**2025 YTD**
Sustaining capital[1]	**4.8**	4.4	**14.9**	14.6
Capitalized exploration	**0.4**	0.9	**1.4**	2.1
Right-of-use assets (non-cash)	**—**	0.3	**0.1**	0.4
Cozamin mine additions	**5.2**	5.6	**16.4**	17.1

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

3.5 Santo Domingo Project – Chile (Copper, Iron, and Gold)

Capital Expenditures

Expansionary capital investment in Q3 2026, totalled $52.3 million and included $25.3 million for the acquisition of the San Pietro Project and associated transaction costs. The remaining $27.0 million related to advancing the EP phase (Detailed Engineering and Procurement Management) of the Santo Domingo project and the Santo Domingo-Estrellita drilling campaign, with approximately 37,500 metres of drilling completed to date.

($ millions)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Capitalized project costs	**21.9**	15.9	**42.5**	32.8
Capitalized exploration	**5.1**	—	**14.0**	—
ENAMI royalty buyback	**—**	—	**—**	10.0
Acquisition of San Pietro Project	**25.3**	—	**25.3**	—
Total	**52.3**	**15.9**	**81.8**	**42.8**

3.6 Exploration

($ millions)[2]	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Exploration expensed to income statement	**1.2**	0.4	**4.2**	3.3
Exploration capitalized to mineral properties:				
Mantoverde	**5.1**	5.4	**15.5**	15.4
Mantos Blancos	**2.7**	2.9	**8.5**	7.8
Cozamin	**0.4**	0.9	**1.4**	2.1
Santo Domingo	**5.1**	—	**14.0**	—
ENAMI Exploration Option	**0.5**	—	**0.5**	—
Total exploration	**15.1**	9.6	**44.1**	28.6

[2] *Columns may not total due to rounding*

Exploration Update

Capstone Copper's exploration team is predominantly focused on organic growth opportunities to expand Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves at all four operating mines and at the Santo Domingo development project. Capstone Copper also owns the Sierra Norte property and San Pietro property, and maintains a portfolio of 100% owned claims acquired by staking in Northern Chile.

Mantoverde

During Q3 2026, exploration activities at Mantoverde continued to advance in alignment with the Company's strategy of expanding and upgrading mineral resources adjacent to the existing operation, while progressing district-scale exploration opportunities north of the current pit. Exploration drilling during the quarter progressed with a focus on infill drilling and testing the Victoria and Alondra targets, along with the construction of roads to support upcoming drilling of additional district-scale targets.

Total metres drilled to date reached approximately 66,525 metres in Q3 2026, which forms part of the ongoing two-year exploration program at Mantoverde with a budget of approximately $25 million and a total of 68,000 metres of drilling. Phase 1 comprised approximately 38,000 metres of drilling completed adjacent to the main pits, targeting improvements in grade and mineralization continuity. Phase 2 (approximately 30,000 metres) includes two primary areas of focus: the testing of high-priority targets immediately north of the pit and along the 10-kilometer-long northern corridor. Three drill rigs are currently operating on site at Mantoverde. Remaining drilling in the 2026 program will be focused at the Alondra target located in the northernmost part of the Mantoverde District.

Infill drilling during the period was carried out at the Celso, MVN2, and Franko Norte 3 areas. The purpose of this drilling is to improve resource categorization in support of future mine planning.

Mantoverde-Santo Domingo District
Related to the broader Mantoverde-Santo Domingo district, Capstone previously announced an updated district exploration program over 2025 and 2026 focused on advancing upside opportunities for incremental copper production in the region. This includes a 54,700-metres drill program at Santo Domingo and the adjacent Estrellita deposit to delineate the oxide resource and explore near-mine sulphides, as well as a 19,200-metre drill program to advance exploration and resource delineation at the near-by Sierra Norte deposit.

During Q3 2026, the combined Santo Domingo-Iris Norte and Estrellita drill program progressed to 69% completion of the total 54,700-metre plan. The Santo Domingo-Iris Norte deposits portion of the program was completed with a total of 37,500 metres drilled. Drilling focused on delineating the oxide Resource, de-risking the mixed mineralization zone, and exploration of near-mine sulphides. The remaining 17,200-metres of the drill program is expected to start in early Q4 2026, focused on the near-by Estrellita Deposit.

Sierra Norte is located approximately 15 kilometers northwest of the Santo Domingo Project and represents an opportunity to potentially be a future sulphide feed source for Santo Domingo, extending the higher-grade copper sulphide life. Potential oxide material at Sierra Norte represents an opportunity to be a future oxide feed for Mantoverde's underutilized SX-EW plant. The proposed drill program at Sierra Norte commenced in Q3 2026, with a total of 3,500 metres drilled to date, representing approximately 18% of the planned 19,200 metres. Five drill rigs are currently operating at Sierra Norte.

San Pietro, acquired in August 2026, is strategically located between Mantoverde, Santo Domingo and Sierra Norte. San Pietro adds approximately 16,000 hectares of highly prospective, underexplored ground to Capstone's district-scale land position, providing an immediate increase in mineral inventory and a platform for future resource growth, as well as potential incremental oxide and sulphide feed for district processing.

Exploration activities associated with the ENAMI option agreement continued during Q3 2026, with the completion of a detailed structural analysis of priority target areas along with the resultant 3D model. Exploration drilling at the Pazota area, located immediately south of Sierra Norte, is anticipated to commence in Q4 2026. Initial drill testing of priority exploration targets situated within the ENAMI option concession block is targeted for Q4 2026 to Q1 2027.

Mantos Blancos
At Mantos Blancos, exploration drilling continued in Q3 2026. The consolidated 2026 program for the year includes 7,500 metres of drilling with 2,764 metres (approximately 37%) completed to date. The program is aiming to follow-up the Nora-Quinta, Phase 23, and Barbara areas, as well as the initial drill testing south of and below the Phase 22 pit area. The final models from the passive seismic (ambient noise tomography) geophysical survey and reprocessed magnetics were utilized to refine the positioning of the initial Capri area drill holes. Permitting activities are in progress, with the initial Capri drilling anticipated to start in Q1 2027.

Cozamin
At Cozamin during Q3 2026, drilling primarily focused on production profile improvement with infill at MNFWZ targeting Veins 10 and 20 with 4,136 metres drilled during the quarter. Limited step-out drilling was also conducted down-dip and along strike to the west of MNFWZ Vein 20. Infill drilling at MNFWZ was conducted with rigs positioned at the level 10.8, 11.2, and 18.9 stations for Vein 10 infill, and at the level 19.1 cross-cut for the Vein 20 step-out and infill. The 2026 drilling program is anticipated to be completed by mid-Q4 2026.

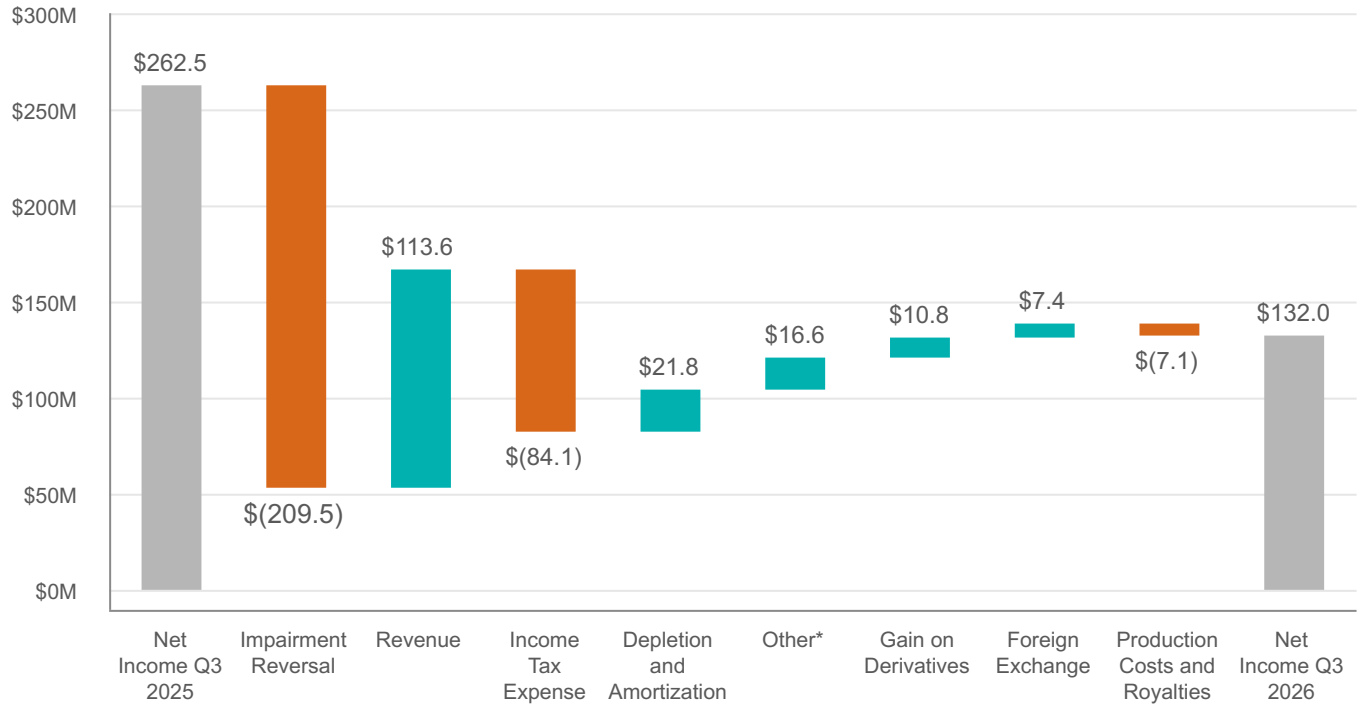
4.0 FINANCIAL REVIEW

4.1 Consolidated Results

Consolidated Net Income Analysis

Net Income for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

The Company recorded a net income of $132.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared with a net income of $262.5 million in Q3 2025. The major differences are outlined below:



** Other includes non-significant expenses and income, such as finance expense/income, share-based compensation, general and administrative expenses, and other expenses/income.*

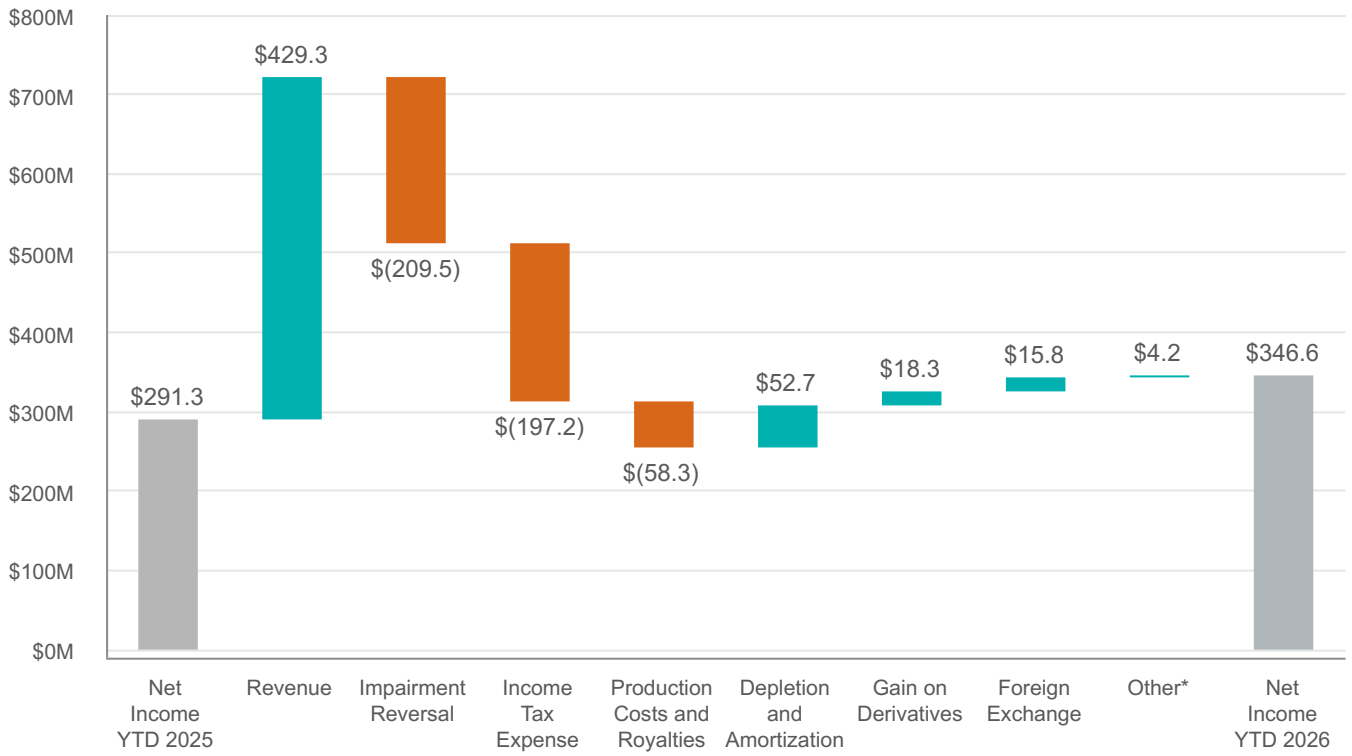
The difference quarter-over-quarter was driven by:

- Impairment reversal of $209.5 million in Q3 2025 on mineral properties related to the Santo Domingo Project as the recoverable value was deemed above the carrying value.
- Revenue: $113.6 million or 19% increase from higher realized copper prices[1] (Q3 2026 – $6.61 per pound, Q3 2025 – $4.49 per pound), and partially offset by lower copper volumes sold (Q3 2026 – 45.4 thousand tonnes, Q3 2025 – 56.4 thousand tonnes) impacted by 33% lower volumes sold from Mantos Blancos (Q3 2026 – 11.7 thousand tonnes, Q3 2025 – 17.6 thousand tonnes).
- Income Tax Expense: $84.1 million increase due to higher Mexican and Chilean mining royalty taxes, and higher taxable earnings from higher income from mining operations.
- Depletion and Amortization: $21.8 million decrease as a result of lower overall volumes sold.
- Other: $16.6 million decrease from a $5.6 million decrease in finance expense primarily due to capitalization of interest and accretion to construction in progress, a $2.6 million decrease in share-based compensation expense related to DSU's and a $2.1 million decrease in collective bargaining costs.
- Derivatives: $10.8 million change, most notably driven by unrealized gains of $6.3 million and realized gains of $4.8 million on diesel swap contracts which were entered into in Q2 2026.
- Foreign exchange: Q3 2026 resulted in a gain of $12.0 million on foreign exchange compared to a gain of $4.6 million in Q3 2025, reflecting higher volatility in non-U.S. dollar currencies and the remeasurement impacts on foreign currency-denominated balances.
- Production Costs and Royalties: $7.1 million increase reflecting $18.1 million higher production costs at Mantos Blancos in Q3 2026 compared to Q3 2025 due to higher diesel and sulphuric acid prices, partially offset by a $24.7 million decrease at Mantoverde from cost optimization initiatives.

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

Net Income for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

The Company recorded a net income of $346.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared with a net income of $291.3 million in 2025 YTD. The major differences are outlined below:



* *Other includes non-significant expenses and income, such as finance expense/income, share-based compensation, general and administrative expenses, and other expenses/income.*

The difference year-over-year was driven by:

- Revenue: $429.3 million or 26% increase from higher realized copper prices[1] (2026 YTD – $6.25 per pound, 2025 YTD – $4.42 per pound), and partially offset by lower copper volumes sold (2026 YTD – 142.6 thousand tonnes, 2025 YTD – 163.5 thousand tonnes) due to 20% lower volumes sold at Mantos Blancos (2026 YTD – 35.1 thousand tonnes, 2025 YTD – 43.9 thousand tonnes).
- Impairment reversal of $209.5 million on mineral properties related to the Santo Domingo Project as the recoverable value was deemed above the carrying value.
- Income Tax Expense: $197.2 million increase due to higher Mexican and Chilean mining royalty taxes and significantly higher taxable income as a result of variances during 2026 YTD compared to 2025 YTD.
- Production Costs and Royalties: $58.3 million increase mainly driven by $66.0 million in higher production costs at Mantos Blancos in 2026 YTD compared to 2025 YTD due to elevated diesel and sulphuric acid prices and $9.6 million in higher royalties across all operating sites, partially offset by $31.9 million decrease at Mantoverde from cost optimization initiatives.
- Depletion and Amortization: $52.7 million decrease due to lower overall volumes sold and further impacted by the extension of Mantoverde's mine life effective in Q3 2025, resulting in lower per unit depreciation for assets depreciated on a life-of-mine basis.
- Derivatives: $18.3 million change, most notably driven by unrealized gains of $3.0 million on copper commodity swaps (2025 YTD - unrealized losses of $11.5 million).
- Foreign exchange: 2026 YTD resulted in a gain of $6.7 million on foreign exchange compared to a loss of $9.1 million in 2025 YTD, primarily driven by a global strengthening of the US Dollar.
- Other: $4.2 million decrease primarily due to the $16.1 million decrease in finance expense associated with the cessation of interest expense on the MVDP facility, which was fully repaid in June 2025, and the $22.0 million gain on the extinguishment of the gold stream obligation in Q1 2026, partially offset by the $19.2 million increase in other expenses related to union bonuses following the successful negotiation of a new collective bargaining agreement in Q2 2026 with the unionized workforce at Mantos Blancos.

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

4.2 Revenue Analysis

Quarterly revenue increased year-on-year ($712.0 million versus $598.4 million in Q3 2025) primarily due to a higher realized copper price[1] ($6.61 per pound versus $4.49 per pound in Q3 2025), and partially offset by lower copper volumes sold (45.4 thousand tonnes versus 56.4 thousand tonnes in Q3 2025).

YTD revenue increased year-on-year ($2,104.2 million versus $1,674.9 million in 2025 YTD) primarily due to a higher realized copper price[1] ($6.25 per pound versus $4.42 per pound in 2025 YTD), and partially offset by lower copper volumes sold (142.6 thousand tonnes versus 163.5 thousand tonnes in 2025 YTD).

Revenue by Mine

($ millions)	**Q3 2026[2]**		**Q3 2025[2]**		**2026 YTD[2]**		**2025 YTD[2]**	
Mantoverde	**370.6**	**52.1 %**	269.5	45.0 %	**1,005.0**	**47.8 %**	778.4	46.5 %
Mantos Blancos	**177.0**	**24.9 %**	178.0	29.7 %	**502.7**	**23.9 %**	431.6	25.8 %
Pinto Valley	**93.5**	**13.1 %**	99.2	16.6 %	**352.3**	**16.7 %**	296.5	17.7 %
Cozamin	**95.0**	**13.3 %**	65.6	11.0 %	**268.6**	**12.8 %**	198.1	11.8 %
Other[3]	**(24.1)**	**(3.4)%**	(13.9)	(2.3)%	**(24.4)**	**(1.2)%**	(29.7)	(1.8)%
Total revenue	**712.0**	**100.0 %**	598.4	100.0 %	**2,104.2**	**100.0 %**	1,674.9	100.0 %

[2] The current and subsequent periods may include final settlement quantity and/or price adjustments from prior shipments.
[3] The Other revenue is related to the net changes on quotational period hedges.

Provisionally Priced Copper

Gross revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2026, includes 75.8 thousand tonnes of copper sold subject to final settlement. Of this, the prices for 24.3 thousand tonnes are final at a weighted average price of $6.43 per pound. The remaining 51.5 thousand tonnes are subject to price change upon final settlement at the end of the applicable quotational period, as follows:

	(in tonnes)					**($/pound)**
Quotational Period	**Mantoverde**	**Mantos Blancos**	**Pinto Valley**	**Cozamin**	**Total**	**Provisional Price**
Oct-26	3.5	3.5	5.6	1.9	14.5	6.56
Nov-26	2.8	3.6	3.9	1.4	11.7	6.54
Dec-26	8.4	2.9	2.1	2.2	15.6	6.54
Jan-27	7.7	—	—	2.0	9.7	6.54
Total	22.4	10.0	11.6	7.5	51.5	6.54

Provisional pricing is a term in copper concentrate and copper cathode sales agreements that provides for provisional pricing of sales at the time of shipment, with final pricing being based on the monthly average LME copper price for specific future periods, normally ranging from one to four months after delivery to the customer. The difference between provisional invoice price and final invoice price is recognized in net earnings.

Of the 51.5 thousand tonnes subject to price change upon final settlement, 35.7 thousand tonnes have been hedged as at September 30, 2026, and 15.8 thousand tonnes of September sales were hedged in October 2026.

Reconciliation of Realized Copper Price[1]

Realized price per pound is a non-GAAP ratio that is calculated using the non-GAAP measures of revenue on new shipments, revenue on prior shipments, and pricing and volume adjustments. Realized prices exclude the stream cash effects as well as treatment and refining charges. Management believes that measuring these prices enables investors to better understand performance based on the realized copper sales in the current and prior periods.

($ millions, except as noted)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Gross copper revenue				
Gross copper revenue on new shipments	**642.0**	560.6	**1,919.8**	1,589.2
Realized pricing and volume adjustments on copper revenue	**22.6**	(9.1)	**55.1**	(8.6)
Unrealized pricing and volume adjustments on copper revenue	**(3.0)**	6.2	**(10.5)**	10.7
Gross copper revenue including pricing and volume	**661.7**	557.8	**1,964.4**	1,591.3
Gross copper revenue on new shipments ($/pound)	**6.41**	4.51	**6.11**	4.41
Realized pricing and volume adjustments on copper revenue	**0.23**	(0.07)	**0.18**	(0.02)
Unrealized pricing and volume adjustments on copper revenue	**(0.03)**	0.05	**(0.03)**	0.03
Realized copper price[1] ($/pound)	**6.61**	4.49	**6.25**	4.42
LME average copper price ($)	**6.40**	4.44	**6.09**	4.33
LME close price ($)	**6.57**	4.67	**6.57**	4.67
Gross copper revenue - reconciliation to financials				
Gross copper revenue including pricing and volume adjustments	**661.7**	557.8	**1,964.4**	1,591.3
Revenue from other metals	**55.4**	51.3	**166.5**	120.7
Treatment and selling	**(5.1)**	(10.7)	**(26.7)**	(37.1)
Revenue per financials	**712.0**	598.4	**2,104.2**	1,674.9
Payable copper sold (tonnes)	**45,409**	56,368	**142,636**	163,480

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

4.3 Cash Flow Analysis

($ millions)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**329.1**	231.2	**806.6**	609.7
Changes in non-cash working capital	**(103.9)**	(83.6)	**(77.9)**	(110.3)
Other non-cash changes	**1.5**	5.8	**(1.8)**	12.3
Cash flow from operating activities	**226.6**	153.4	**726.8**	511.7
Cash sustaining MPPE expenditures[1]	**(149.7)**	(116.0)	**(398.8)**	(311.8)
Sustaining lease payments[1]	**(14.5)**	(14.6)	**(53.3)**	(41.2)
Exploration expensed	**1.2**	0.4	**4.3**	3.2
Free cash flow from operations[1]	**63.7**	23.2	**279.1**	161.9
Cash expansionary MPPE expenditures[1]	**(78.1)**	(16.2)	**(164.2)**	(49.4)
Expansionary lease payments[1]	**(10.7)**	(5.0)	**(22.1)**	(15.2)
Exploration expensed	**(1.2)**	(0.4)	**(4.3)**	(3.2)
Free cash flow[1]	**(26.3)**	1.6	**88.6**	94.1
Other investing cash flow[1]	**(3.4)**	—	**(2.9)**	—
Financing cash flow, excluding lease payments[1]	**(72.4)**	(2.9)	**(124.8)**	83.7
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(1.6)**	(0.2)	**(1.7)**	—
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(103.7)**	(1.5)	**(40.8)**	177.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**367.1**	310.8	**304.2**	131.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**263.4**	309.3	**263.4**	309.3

Cash Flow From Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for Q3 2026 of $226.6 million was $73.1 million higher than Q3 2025, primarily as a result of the positive impact of higher realized copper prices on earnings from mining operations (Q3 2026 - $259.7 million, Q3 2025 - $131.5 million).

Free Cash Flow From Operations

Free cash flow from operations for Q3 2026 of $63.7 million increased from $23.2 million in Q3 2025 driven by stronger cash flow operations. There was a $33.7 million increase in cash sustaining MPPE expenditures period over period driven by higher investments at Pinto Valley related to new mining equipment and plant upgrades, as well as Mantoverde, with spend related to tailings infrastructure, concentrate warehouse, development of the new South Dump area and higher production-phase stripping activity.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow for Q3 2026 of negative $26.3 million decreased from a positive $1.6 million in Q3 2025, driven by a $61.9 million increase in cash expansionary MPPE expenditures largely related to progress on the MV Optimized Brownfield Expansion Project, where critical project tie-ins were completed in September, as well as increased expenditure on the Santo Domingo Project relating to the advancement of detailed engineering and exploration as the the project nears a final investment decision.

Financing Cash Flow, excluding lease payments

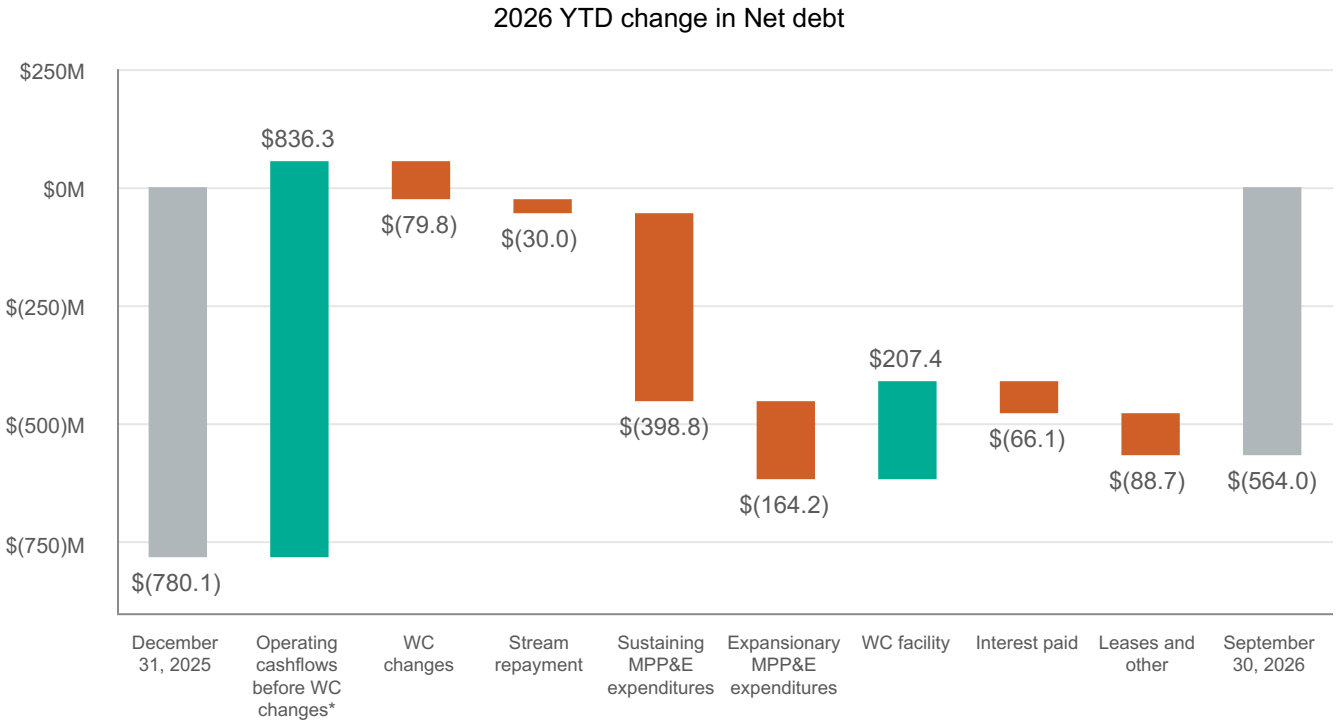
Financing cash flow excluding lease payments for Q3 2026 of negative $72.4 million represent a $69.5 million outflow increase from a negative $2.9 million in Q3 2025, driven by $42.0 million in net debt principal repayments and $27.6 million in interest paid on long-term debt and surety bonds.

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

Reconciliations to Investing and Financing cash flows per the financial statements are shown below.

($ millions)	**Q3 2026**	**Q3 2025**	**2026 YTD**	**2025 YTD**
Investing cash flow reconciliation				
Cash sustaining MPPE expenditures	**(149.7)**	(116.0)	**(398.8)**	(311.8)
Cash expansionary MPPE expenditures	**(78.1)**	(16.2)	**(164.2)**	(49.4)
Other investing cash flow	**(3.5)**	—	**(2.9)**	(0.1)
Investing cash flow per financials	**(231.2)**	(132.3)	**(565.8)**	(361.4)
Financing cash flow reconciliation				
Sustaining lease payments	**(14.5)**	(14.6)	**(53.3)**	(41.2)
Expansionary lease payments	**(10.7)**	(5.0)	**(22.1)**	(15.2)
Repayment of lease obligations per financials	**(25.2)**	(19.6)	**(75.4)**	(56.4)
Financing cash flow, excluding lease payments	**(72.4)**	(2.9)	**(124.8)**	83.7
Financing cash flow per financials	**(97.6)**	(22.5)	**(200.1)**	27.4

4.4 Liquidity and Financial Position



**2026 YTD Operating cashflows are after the $30 million early deposit repayment under the Gold PMPA to Wheaton.*

Capstone Copper's available liquidity[1] as at September 30, 2026, was $1.09 billion, which included $263.4 million of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, and $826 million of undrawn amounts on the $1 billion RCF.

The decrease in Net debt[1] as at September 30, 2026, compared to December 31, 2025, is primarily attributable to strong operating cash flow, with the impact of higher realized copper prices outweighing the impact of lower sales volumes, partially offset by capital spending on projects including capitalized stripping, repayment of the Early Advance Payment on the Gold Stream Agreement and interest paid on debt.

Credit Facilities

As at September 30, 2026, Capstone Copper was in a net debt[1] position of $564.0 million with $782.0 million long-term debt drawn in total, and $45.4 million drawn on the COF with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation ("MMC"), which is presented in Due to Related Party on the consolidated balance sheet. As at September 30, 2026, the $782.0 million of long-term debt drawn consists of $600.0 million on the Senior Notes, $174 million drawn on the RCF and $8.0 million on the Mantoverde Term Loan.

The following table summarizes contractual maturities of the Company's long-term debt drawn as at September 30, 2026:

	Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	After 2029
Mantoverde Term Loan *(i)*	$ 10,151	142	1,130	1,642	1,561	5,676
Senior Unsecured Notes *(i)*	$ 863,250	—	40,500	40,500	40,500	741,750
Revolving credit facility *(ii)*	$ 200,867	2,538	10,068	10,096	178,165	—
	$ 1,074,268	$ 2,680	$ 51,698	$ 52,238	$ 220,226	$ 747,426

(i) Excluding deferred financing costs
(ii) The interest on the corporate loan facility has been included in this table based on the current balance, however, the RCF can be drawn down further or repaid, which would impact the interest payments in the period above.

Senior Unsecured Notes
On March 25, 2025, the Company completed an offering of $600 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes due March 2033 (the “Senior Notes”). The Senior Notes bear interest at 6.75%, payable semi-annually in March and September of each year.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed on an unsecured basis by each of the Company’s subsidiaries that provides a guarantee of the Revolving Credit Facility.

Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")
On May 6, 2025, the Company amended its corporate RCF. The amended RCF was increased to an aggregate commitment of $1.0 billion, plus a $200 million accordion option available 180 days after closing, and matures in May 2029. The amended RCF bears interest on a sliding scale based on adjusted term SOFR plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.75% depending on the total net leverage ratio. The amended RCF became effective on June 30, 2025 after all the required closing conditions were met. At September 30, 2026, $174 million was drawn on the RCF.

Mantoverde Term Loan
In June 2025, Mantoverde obtained a term loan of a principal amount of $145.0 million, maturing in June 2032. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company made principal repayments of $137 million on the Mantoverde Term Loan, with a principal balance of $8.0 million remaining at the end of the period.

Working Capital Facilities
Two of the Company’s Chilean subsidiaries entered into a series of short-term working capital facilities to support general working capital management. The aggregate balance of these facilities reflects accrued interest as at the end of the reporting period and includes $36.4 million received through a receivable financing arrangement with a customer (see Note 21). During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company drew $249.1 million from its working capital facilities, and repaid $42.0 million.

Mantoverde Cost Overrun Facility ("COF")
MMC agreed to provide a $60 million COF in exchange for additional offtake of copper concentrate production under a 10-year contract. The COF carries a variable rate of SOFR compounded daily to a 3-month period of 4.05% plus 1.961% per annum, with margins unchanged and matures on December 21, 2033. At September 30, 2026 , $45.4 million was outstanding on the COF.

Hedging

The Company currently has hedging programs for copper and gold commodities, foreign exchange rates, diesel swap contracts, and provisionally priced sales contracts. Below is a summary of the fair values of unsettled derivative financial instruments for the Company's hedging contracts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. As at September 30, 2026, the Company held no derivatives designated as hedged instruments under formal hedge accounting.

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Derivative financial assets:		
Gold commodity contracts	**15**	—
Diesel swap contracts	**5,190**	—
Total derivative financial assets	**$ 5,205**	$ —
Derivative financial liabilities:		
Foreign currency contracts	**584**	—
Copper commodity contracts	**4,231**	7,223
Gold commodity contracts	**—**	106
Quotational pricing contracts	**8,692**	35,526
Total derivative financial liabilities	**$ 13,507**	$ 42,855

Financial Capability

The Company's ability to service its ongoing obligations and cover anticipated corporate, exploration and development costs associated with its existing operations is dependent on the Mantoverde, Mantos Blancos, Pinto Valley, and Cozamin mines generating positive cash flow and available liquidity[1]. We have reasonable expectations for the Company's operating performance, additional liquidity options are available such as debt and capital market access, the RCF of $1 billion, and the hedging programs described above, which all provide protection and significant available liquidity.

On October 13, 2025, the Company and Orion announced that Orion agreed to acquire a 25% ownership interest in the Santo Domingo and Sierra Norte projects for total cash consideration of up to $360.0 million. The total cash consideration payable by Orion is composed of $225.0 million for a 25% ownership interest, payable upon a positive final investment decision ("FID") on Santo Domingo, $75.0 million matching contribution payable within six months of FID, and up to $60.0 million in contingent cash consideration payable to Capstone upon the achievement of certain value enhancing milestones.

Outstanding Share Data and Dilution Calculation

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The table below summarizes the Company's common shares and securities convertible into common shares as at October 29, 2026:

Issued and outstanding	766,250,575
Share options outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of C$8.35	3,759,638
Treasury share units outstanding at a weighted average grant-date fair value of C$8.56	4,845,141
Fully diluted	774,855,354

Under the Treasury Share Unit Plan, the Company has the ability to settle the units in shares up to 3.5% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of Capstone Copper.

Capital Management

The Company's capital consists of the items included in shareholders' equity, long-term debt net of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and investments in marketable securities. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

To effectively manage its capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated operational cash flows and its cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in marketable securities.

The Senior Notes, RCF and the Mantoverde Term Loan contain various affirmative, financial and restrictive covenants, including: interest coverage ratios, leverage ratios, other financial ratios and obligations to maintain the security interests in favour of the lenders over substantially all of the respective project's property and shares, insurance coverage, maintenance of offtake agreements, compliance with environmental and social matters, restrictions on new financial indebtedness, distributions and dispositions, as well as effecting certain hedging strategies as detailed in the lending agreements. As at September 30, 2026, the Company was in compliance with the covenants and requirements of the Senior Notes, RCF and the Mantoverde Term Loan.

4.5 Commitments

There have been no material changes to the Company's contractual commitments since those disclosed in the annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than:

- Ongoing deliveries under the Mantos Blancos silver stream, with 8.2 million ounces delivered to date against the 19.3 million ounce step-down threshold;
- A new water purchase agreement for Mantos Blancos operations, effective 2028 through 2060; and
- Two new power purchase agreements for Mantos Blancos and Mantoverde, commencing in 2028 and extending through 2030 and 2037, respectively.

Provisions

Provisions of $248.4 million at September 30, 2026, includes the following:

- $205.8 million for reclamation and closure cost obligations at Capstone Copper's operating mines;
- $40.1 million related to other long-term closure obligations at the Cozamin and Chilean mines;
- $2.6 million for the long-term portion of the share-based payment obligations associated with the Share Unit Plan. The current portion of the share-based payment obligations of $11.4 million is recorded in other liabilities.

Precious Metal Streams

Cozamin Silver Stream

On February 19, 2021, Capstone Mining concluded the precious metals purchase arrangement with Wheaton whereby the Company received upfront cash consideration of $150 million against delivery of 50% of the silver production from the Company's Cozamin mine until 10 million ounces have been delivered, thereafter dropping to 33% of silver production for the remaining life of the mine. Cozamin has delivered 3.6 million silver ounces since contract inception until September 30, 2026.

The Company recorded the upfront cash consideration received as deferred revenue and recognizes amounts in revenue as silver is delivered under the arrangement. For the period ended September 30, 2026, the amount of the deferred revenue liability recognized as revenue was $11.7 million. As at September 30, 2026, the silver stream deferred revenue balance was $96.3 million. The agreement for Luca's purchase of the Cozamin mine includes the Cozamin Silver Stream.

Santo Domingo Gold Stream

On April 21, 2021, Capstone Mining received an Early Deposit of $30 million in relation to the Gold PMPA with Wheaton effective March 24, 2021. As completion was not achieved on or before the third anniversary date of receiving the early deposit, an early deposit delay payment was triggered that required the Company to sell and deliver 104 ounces of refined gold per month until the earlier of: the month completion is achieved, the month in which the early deposit is repaid to Wheaton or the month which refined gold is first sold and delivered to Wheaton (the "Gold stream obligation').

On March 9, 2026, Capstone repaid the $30 million Early Deposit to Wheaton. As a result of this repayment, the remainder of the early deposit delay payment under the Gold stream obligation is extinguished. During the three

and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized deliveries of $nil and $0.8 million (2025 - $0.9 million and $2.5 million), respectively, and a mark-to-market expense of $nil and $3.2 million (2025 - $1.9 million and $4.3 million), respectively, on the Gold stream obligation prior to the repayment of the Early Deposit. The extinguishment of the Gold stream obligation resulted in a gain of $22.0 million, which is recognized within other income.

As at September 30, 2026, the remaining deferred revenue balance was $11.3 million, which represents the cumulative accretion incurred to date on the original $30 million Early Deposit. For the period ended September 30, 2026, there was no amortization of the deferred revenue liability recognized as revenue. As no performance obligations have been completed in relation to the arrangement, the $11.3 million balance remains recognized until such time that Santo Domingo reaches commercial production and the Company begins delivering gold credits, at which point it will be added to any additional deposit amounts received and amortized over the ounces delivered to Wheaton under the arrangement. All terms of the arrangement remain unchanged, and the Company concluded that the repayment of the Early Deposit does not impact the classification of the arrangement as deferred revenue.

The $30 million repaid to Wheaton remains part of the Gold PMPA and will be included as part of the $290 million of installments to be received from Wheaton over the Santo Domingo development project construction period, subject to sufficient financing having been obtained to cover total expected capital expenditures and other customary conditions.

Purchase of Non-Controlling Interest from KORES

During March 2025, $34.6 million of the final installment of $45 million cash consideration was paid to Korea Resources Corporation ("KORES"). The remaining $10.4 million, representing withholding taxes payable to the Chilean tax authority, remained outstanding at December 31, 2025. The liability increased by $0.3 million from accretion recognized in finance expense (Note 25), resulting in a balance of $10.7 million that was paid in full in April 2026.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had the following off-balance-sheet arrangements:

- those disclosed under Note 22 "Commitments" in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026;
- seven surety bonds totalling $277.6 million.

4.6 Transactions with Related Parties

As described in the Nature of Business section, Capstone Copper has related party relationships, as defined by IFRS Accounting Standards, with its key management personnel.

Related party transactions and balances are disclosed under Note 12 "Non-Controlling Interest" and Note 6 "Receivables" in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the ended September 30, 2026.

4.7 Accounting Changes

Changes in Accounting Policies and Material Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Accounting policies as well as any changes in accounting policies are discussed in Note 3 "Material Accounting Policy Information, Estimates and Judgments" of the September 30, 2026 condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements

New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements are discussed in Note 4 "Adoption of New and Revised IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective" of the September 30, 2026 condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

5.0 NON-GAAP AND OTHER PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company uses certain performance measures in its analysis. These Non-GAAP performance measures are included in this MD&A because these statistics are key performance measures that management uses to monitor performance, to assess how the Company is performing, and to plan and assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of mining operations. These performance measures do not have a standard meaning within IFRS Accounting Standards and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Some of these performance measures are presented in Highlights and discussed further in other sections of the MD&A. These measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding operating results because they exclude certain significant items that are not considered indicative of future financial trends either by nature or amount. As a result, these items are excluded from management assessment of operational performance and preparation of annual budgets. These significant items may include, but are not limited to, restructuring and asset impairment charges, individually significant gains and losses from sales of assets, share-based compensation, unrealized gains or losses, and certain items outside the control of management. These items may not be non-recurring. However, excluding these items from GAAP or Non-GAAP results allows for a consistent understanding of the Company's consolidated financial performance when performing a multi-period assessment including assessing the likelihood of future results. Accordingly, these Non-GAAP financial measures may provide insight to investors and other external users of the Company's consolidated financial information.

[1] These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".

Breakdown of C1 Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Cost Per Pound of Payable Copper Produced

C1 cash costs per payable pound of copper produced is a measure reflective of operating costs per unit. C1 cash costs is calculated as cash production costs of metal produced net of by-product credits and is a measure that management uses to monitor cost performance. Management uses this measure to assess how well the Company's producing mines are performing and to assess the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the mining operations and assumes that realized by-product prices are consistent with those prevailing during the reporting period.

All-in sustaining costs per payable pound of copper produced is an extension of the C1 cash costs measure discussed above and is also a non-GAAP performance measure that management uses to monitor cost performance. Management uses this measure to analyze margins achieved on existing assets while sustaining and maintaining production at current levels. Consolidated All-in sustaining costs includes sustaining capital and corporate general and administrative costs.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2026

	Q3 2026									
	Mantoverde		**Mantos Blancos**		**Pinto Valley**		**Cozamin**		**Total**	
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	**44,566**		**25,727**		**13,558**		**12,383**		**96,234**	
	($ million)	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**
Production costs of metal sold (per financials)	113.7	2.55	102.8	4.00	86.8	6.41	31.5	2.54	**334.9**	**3.48**
Transportation cost to point of sale	(5.3)	(0.12)	(2.9)	(0.11)	(4.1)	(0.30)	(1.8)	(0.14)	**(14.0)**	**(0.15)**
Inventory (write-down) reversal	3.8	0.09	(0.4)	(0.02)	(2.3)	(0.17)	—	—	**1.2**	**0.01**
Inventory movement	(0.2)	—	1.3	0.05	(1.0)	(0.07)	(1.3)	(0.11)	**(1.2)**	**(0.01)**
Cash production costs of metal produced	**112.0**	**2.51**	**100.8**	**3.92**	**79.4**	**5.86**	**28.4**	**2.29**	**320.8**	**3.33**
By-product credits	(36.6)	(0.82)	(1.1)	(0.04)	(3.0)	(0.22)	(10.7)	(0.87)	**(51.5)**	**(0.53)**
Treatment and selling costs	1.0	0.02	0.9	0.04	2.4	0.17	0.8	0.07	**5.1**	**0.05**
Transportation costs to point of sale	5.3	0.12	2.9	0.11	4.1	0.30	1.8	0.14	**14.0**	**0.15**
Operational derivatives	(3.0)	(0.07)	(1.7)	(0.07)	—	—	—	—	(4.8)	**(0.05)**
C1 cash cost	**78.7**	**1.77**	**101.8**	**3.96**	**82.9**	**6.11**	**20.3**	**1.64**	**283.7**	**2.95**
Royalties[3]	—	—	3.0	0.11	—	—	2.3	0.19	**5.3**	**0.05**
Production-phase capitalized stripping	32.2	0.72	11.1	0.43	16.1	1.19	0.4	0.03	**59.8**	**0.62**
Sustaining capital	31.1	0.70	26.4	1.03	47.0	3.47	4.8	0.39	**109.4**	**1.14**
Sustaining lease payments	4.7	0.11	4.9	0.19	4.8	0.35	0.1	0.01	**14.5**	**0.15**
Accretion of reclamation obligation	0.2	—	0.3	0.01	1.0	0.07	0.5	0.04	**2.0**	**0.02**
Amortization of reclamation asset	0.1	—	0.3	0.01	—	—	—	—	**0.4**	**—**
Corporate G&A and sustaining capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**24.3**	**0.25**
All-in sustaining cost adjustments	**68.3**	**1.53**	**46.0**	**1.79**	**68.9**	**5.08**	**8.1**	**0.65**	**215.6**	**2.24**
All-in sustaining cost	**147.0**	**3.30**	**147.8**	**5.74**	**151.8**	**11.20**	**28.4**	**2.29**	**499.3**	**5.19**
On-site costs										
Mining	33.2	0.74	38.0	1.48	18.0	1.32	17.0	1.37	106.1	1.10
Processing	72.4	1.62	55.8	2.17	50.9	3.75	7.3	0.59	186.3	1.94
Site G&A	6.5	0.15	7.1	0.28	10.6	0.78	4.2	0.34	28.4	0.30
Cash production costs of metal produced	**112.1**	**2.51**	**100.9**	**3.92**	**79.4**	**5.86**	**28.4**	**2.29**	**320.8**	**3.33**

[2] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.
[3] Mantoverde royalties are classified as taxes and excluded from all-in sustaining costs.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026

	2026 YTD									
	Mantoverde		**Mantos Blancos**		**Pinto Valley**		**Cozamin**		**Total**	
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	**135,878**		**78,860**		**57,811**		**37,034**		**309,583**	
	($ million)	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**	**($ million)**	**$/lb[2]**
Production costs of metal sold (per financials)	387.7	2.85	282.3	3.58	250.3	4.33	89.4	2.41	**1,009.7**	**3.26**
Transportation cost to point of sale	(14.6)	(0.11)	(8.5)	(0.11)	(16.2)	(0.28)	(5.2)	(0.14)	**(44.5)**	**(0.14)**
Inventory (write-down) reversal	(2.7)	(0.02)	(1.1)	(0.01)	(0.6)	(0.01)	—	—	**(4.4)**	**(0.01)**
Inventory movement	(10.3)	(0.08)	8.0	0.10	3.1	0.05	(4.0)	(0.11)	**(3.2)**	**(0.01)**
Cash production costs of metal produced	**360.1**	**2.65**	**280.7**	**3.56**	**236.6**	**4.09**	**80.2**	**2.16**	**957.6**	**3.09**
By-product credits	(101.0)	(0.74)	(4.4)	(0.06)	(9.4)	(0.16)	(40.1)	(1.08)	**(154.9)**	**(0.50)**
Treatment and selling costs	13.1	0.10	3.5	0.04	7.8	0.13	2.3	0.06	**26.7**	**0.09**
Transportation costs to point of sale	14.6	0.11	8.5	0.11	16.2	0.28	5.2	0.14	**44.5**	**0.14**
Operational derivatives	(3.0)	(0.02)	(1.7)	(0.02)	—	—	—	—	**(4.8)**	**(0.02)**
C1 cash cost	**283.8**	**2.09**	**286.6**	**3.64**	**251.2**	**4.35**	**47.6**	**1.28**	**869.2**	**2.81**
Royalties[3]	—	—	7.8	0.10	2.7	0.05	6.6	0.18	**17.1**	**0.06**
Production-phase capitalized stripping	91.4	0.67	38.5	0.49	53.4	0.92	0.8	0.02	**184.1**	**0.59**
Sustaining capital	62.0	0.46	69.4	0.88	94.4	1.63	15.5	0.42	**241.3**	**0.78**
Sustaining lease payments	13.4	0.10	14.8	0.19	24.9	0.43	0.2	0.01	**53.3**	**0.17**
Accretion of reclamation obligation	0.6	—	0.8	0.01	3.0	0.05	1.4	0.04	**5.9**	**0.02**
Amortization of reclamation asset	0.3	—	0.8	0.01	—	—	—	—	**1.2**	**—**
Corporate G&A and sustaining capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35.4**	**0.11**
All-in sustaining cost adjustments	**167.7**	**1.23**	**132.1**	**1.68**	**178.4**	**3.09**	**24.6**	**0.66**	**538.3**	**1.74**
All-in sustaining cost	**451.5**	**3.32**	**418.7**	**5.31**	**429.6**	**7.43**	**72.2**	**1.95**	**1,407.5**	**4.55**
On-site costs										
Mining	102.6	0.76	105.2	1.33	54.6	0.94	48.0	1.30	310.5	1.00
Processing	234.2	1.72	155.8	1.98	147.4	2.55	19.9	0.54	557.2	1.80
Site G&A	23.3	0.17	19.7	0.25	34.6	0.60	12.2	0.33	89.9	0.29
Cash production costs of metal produced	**360.1**	**2.65**	**280.7**	**3.56**	**236.7**	**4.09**	**80.1**	**2.16**	**957.6**	**3.09**

[2] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding
[3] Mantoverde royalties are classified as taxes and excluded from all-in sustaining costs..

Three Months Ended September 30, 2025

	Q3 2025									
	Mantoverde		**Mantos Blancos**		**Pinto Valley**		**Cozamin**		**Total**	
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	51,261		32,970		21,189		13,000		118,420	
	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]
Production costs of metal sold (per financials)	139.5	2.72	84.7	2.57	77.4	3.65	28.1	2.16	329.7	2.78
Transportation cost to point of sale[2]	(4.3)	(0.08)	(3.8)	(0.11)	(4.4)	(0.21)	(1.5)	(0.12)	(14.0)	(0.12)
Inventory (write-down) reversal	1.3	0.03	(0.9)	(0.03)	0.9	0.04	—	—	1.2	0.01
Inventory movement	3.4	0.07	(10.9)	(0.33)	1.3	0.06	(1.3)	(0.10)	(7.5)	(0.06)
Cash production costs of metal produced	140.0	2.73	69.1	2.10	75.2	3.55	25.3	1.95	309.3	2.61
By-product credits[2]	(35.0)	(0.68)	(0.8)	(0.03)	(4.0)	(0.19)	(7.4)	(0.57)	(47.4)	(0.40)
Treatment and selling costs[2]	7.0	0.14	1.8	0.06	1.6	0.07	0.3	0.02	10.7	0.09
Transportation costs to point of sale[2]	4.3	0.08	3.8	0.11	4.4	0.21	1.6	0.12	14.0	0.12
Operational derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C1 cash cost	116.3	2.27	73.9	2.24	77.1	3.63	19.6	1.51	286.6	2.42
Royalties[4]	—	—	2.7	0.08	0.3	0.01	1.3	0.10	4.3	0.04
Production-phase capitalized stripping	19.1	0.37	32.3	0.98	14.5	0.68	0.2	0.01	66.0	0.56
Sustaining capital	18.8	0.37	27.2	0.83	19.7	0.93	6.3	0.49	72.1	0.61
Sustaining lease payments	3.3	0.06	4.8	0.15	6.4	0.30	0.2	0.01	14.6	0.12
Accretion of reclamation obligation	0.6	0.01	0.7	0.02	0.9	0.04	0.7	0.05	2.9	0.02
Amortization of reclamation asset	0.1	—	0.3	0.01	0.1	—	0.5	0.04	1.0	0.01
Corporate G&A and sustaining capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	0.09
All-in sustaining cost adjustments	41.9	0.81	68.0	2.07	41.9	1.95	9.2	0.71	172.0	1.45
All-in sustaining cost	158.2	3.08	141.9	4.31	119.0	5.58	28.8	2.22	458.6	3.87
On-site costs										
Mining	42.5	0.83	12.0	0.37	20.5	0.97	14.0	1.08	89.0	0.75
Processing	88.1	1.72	50.4	1.53	43.4	2.05	6.7	0.51	188.5	1.59
Site G&A	9.3	0.18	6.6	0.20	11.2	0.52	4.6	0.35	31.8	0.27
Cash production costs of metal produced	140.0	2.73	69.1	2.10	75.2	3.55	25.3	1.95	309.4	2.61

[2] Certain of prior period comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.
[3] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.
[4] Mantoverde royalties are classified as taxes and excluded from all-in sustaining costs.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025

	2025 YTD									
	Mantoverde		**Mantos Blancos**		**Pinto Valley**		**Cozamin**		**Total**	
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	153,583		96,351		65,974		40,592		356,500	
	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]	($ million)	$/lb[3]
Production costs of metal sold (per financials)	422.2	2.75	216.3	2.24	245.8	3.73	76.5	1.88	960.8	2.70
Transportation cost to point of sale[2]	(12.5)	(0.08)	(9.7)	(0.10)	(15.9)	(0.24)	(4.3)	(0.11)	(42.4)	(0.12)
Inventory (write-down) reversal	2.1	0.01	(0.9)	(0.01)	0.8	0.01	—	—	2.0	0.01
Inventory movement	(2.6)	(0.02)	(2.1)	(0.02)	2.1	0.03	(0.1)	—	(2.7)	(0.01)
Cash production costs of metal produced	409.1	2.66	203.6	2.11	232.8	3.53	72.1	1.77	917.7	2.57
By-product credits[2]	(81.4)	(0.53)	(1.9)	(0.02)	(7.3)	(0.11)	(20.3)	(0.50)	(111.0)	(0.31)
Treatment and selling costs[2]	21.8	0.14	5.0	0.05	8.6	0.13	1.7	0.04	37.1	0.10
Transportation costs to point of sale[2]	12.5	0.08	9.7	0.10	15.9	0.24	4.3	0.11	42.4	0.12
Operational derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C1 cash cost	362.0	2.36	216.3	2.24	250.0	3.79	57.8	1.42	886.2	2.49
Royalties[4]	—	—	6.7	0.07	1.5	0.02	2.9	0.07	10.8	0.03
Production-phase capitalized stripping	45.5	0.30	80.7	0.84	33.5	0.51	0.7	0.02	160.4	0.45
Sustaining capital	52.2	0.34	60.8	0.63	56.6	0.86	16.0	0.39	185.6	0.52
Sustaining lease payments	10.2	0.07	15.3	0.16	12.4	0.19	0.3	0.01	38.3	0.11
Accretion of reclamation obligation	1.7	0.01	2.2	0.02	2.8	0.04	1.9	0.05	8.6	0.02
Amortization of reclamation asset	0.4	—	0.9	0.01	—	—	1.4	0.04	2.7	0.01
Corporate G&A and sustaining capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	0.09
All-in sustaining cost adjustments	110.0	0.72	166.3	1.73	106.8	1.62	23.2	0.58	437.2	1.23
All-in sustaining cost	472.0	3.07	382.6	3.97	356.8	5.41	81.0	1.99	1,323.4	3.71
On-site costs										
Mining	138.5	0.90	42.2	0.44	61.3	0.93	43.1	1.06	285.1	0.80
Processing	245.7	1.60	141.9	1.47	140.4	2.13	16.7	0.41	544.7	1.53
Site G&A	25.0	0.16	19.5	0.20	31.0	0.47	12.3	0.30	87.8	0.25
Cash production costs of metal produced	409.1	2.66	203.6	2.11	232.8	3.53	72.1	1.77	917.7	2.57

[2] Certain of prior period comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.
[3] Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.
[4] Mantoverde royalties are classified as taxes and excluded from all-in sustaining costs.

By-Product Credits Reconciliation

($ millions)	Q3 2026 Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total[2]	Q3 2025 Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total[2]
Revenue												
Copper concentrate	259.1	139.8	83.0	80.5	—	562.4	146.9	153.3	91.8	53.1	—	445.1
Copper cathode	46.1	26.5	6.9	—	—	79.5	84.1	19.1	4.2	—	—	107.4
Silver	—	1.1	1.8	14.2	—	17.1	—	0.9	1.8	11.3	—	14.0
Molybdenum	—	—	0.9	—	—	0.9	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Gold	34.6	—	0.2	—	—	34.8	28.0	—	(0.8)	—	—	27.2
Revenue from contracts	339.8	167.4	92.8	94.7	—	694.7	259.0	173.3	98.2	64.4	—	594.9
Copper concentrate	28.9	9.5	2.9	0.6	(24.0)	17.9	11.5	7.5	0.6	1.5	(13.9)	7.2
Copper cathode	0.8	1.0	—	—	—	1.8	(1.0)	(1.0)	—	—	—	(2.0)
Silver	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molybdenum	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	7.0	—	2.0	—	—	9.0
Pricing and volume adjustments	31.7	10.5	2.9	1.1	(24.0)	22.4	17.5	6.5	2.6	1.5	(13.9)	14.2
Treatment and selling costs	(1.0)	(0.9)	(2.4)	(0.8)	—	(5.1)	(7.0)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(0.3)	—	(10.7)
Net revenue	370.5	177.0	93.3	95.0	(24.0)	712.0	269.5	178.0	99.2	65.6	(13.9)	598.4
Reconciliation of by-product credits												
Silver	—	1.1	1.9	14.7	—	17.7	—	0.9	1.8	11.3	—	14.0
Molybdenum	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Gold	36.6	—	0.2	—	—	36.8	35.0	—	1.2	—	—	36.2
Subtotal	36.6	1.1	3.1	14.7	—	55.5	35.0	0.9	4.2	11.3	—	51.4
Less: deferred revenue	—	—	—	(4.0)	—	(4.0)	—	—	—	(3.5)	—	(3.5)
By-product credits	36.6	1.1	3.1	10.7	—	51.5	35.0	0.9	4.2	7.8	—	47.9
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	44,566	25,727	13,558	12,383	—	96,234	51,261	32,970	21,189	13,000	—	118,420
Amount per pound ($)	0.82	0.04	0.23	0.86	—	0.54	0.68	0.03	0.20	0.60	—	0.40

[2] *Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.*

($ millions)	YTD 2026						YTD 2025					
	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total[2]	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total[2]
Revenue												
Copper concentrate	660.3	389.3	337.3	223.6	—	1,610.5	467.7	372.5	273.8	167.4	—	1,281.4
Copper cathode	205.5	82.7	21.1	—	—	309.3	234.1	53.5	16.5	—	—	304.1
Silver	—	4.4	8.9	52.7	—	66.0	—	2.0	4.9	29.7	—	36.6
Molybdenum	—	—	2.2	—	—	2.2	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Gold	103.1	—	0.9	—	—	104.0	71.0	—	2.6	—	—	73.6
Revenue from contracts	968.9	476.4	370.3	276.3	—	2,092.0	772.8	428.0	299.0	197.1	—	1,696.9
Copper concentrate	46.6	27.9	(8.7)	(4.4)	(24.5)	36.9	17.1	9.3	7.6	2.4	(29.7)	6.7
Copper cathode	4.8	2.0	1.0	—	—	7.8	(0.2)	(0.7)	—	—	—	(0.9)
Silver	—	—	(2.2)	(0.9)	—	(3.2)	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4
Molybdenum	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	(2.2)	—	(0.4)	—	—	(2.6)	10.4	—	(1.5)	—	—	8.9
Pricing and volume adjustments	49.2	29.8	(10.4)	(5.3)	(24.5)	39.0	27.3	8.6	6.1	2.8	(29.7)	15.1
Treatment and selling costs	(13.1)	(3.5)	(7.8)	(2.3)	—	(26.7)	(21.8)	(5.0)	(8.6)	(1.7)	—	(37.1)
Net revenue	1,005.0	502.7	352.1	268.7	(24.5)	2,104.3	778.3	431.6	296.5	198.2	(29.7)	1,674.9
Reconciliation of by-product credits												
Silver	—	4.4	6.7	51.8	—	62.9	—	2.0	4.9	30.1	—	37.0
Molybdenum	—	—	2.3	—	—	2.3	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Gold	100.9	—	0.5	—	—	101.4	81.4	—	1.1	—	—	82.5
Subtotal	100.9	4.4	9.3	51.8	—	166.6	81.4	2.0	7.2	30.1	—	120.7
Less: deferred revenue	—	—	—	(11.7)	—	(11.7)	—	—	—	(9.7)	—	(9.7)
By-product credits	100.9	4.4	9.3	40.1	—	154.9	81.4	2.0	7.2	20.4	—	111.0
Payable copper produced (000s pounds)	135,878	78,860	57,811	37,034	—	309,583	153,583	96,351	65,974	40,592	—	356,500
Amount per pound ($)	0.74	0.06	0.16	1.08	—	0.50	0.53	0.02	0.11	0.50	—	0.31

[2] *Totals may not add based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.*

Reconciliation of Net (debt) / Net cash

Net (debt) / Net cash is a non-GAAP performance measure used by the Company to assess its financial position and is composed of Long-term debt (excluding deferred financing costs and purchase price accounting ("PPA") fair value adjustments), Cost overrun facility ("COF") from MMC, Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term investments, and excluding shareholder loans.

($ millions)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
Long-term debt (per financials), excluding deferred financing costs of 14.6 (2026) and 20.1 (2025)	**(782.0)**	(1,034.0)
COF	**(45.4)**	(50.3)
Add:		
Cash and cash equivalents (per financials)	**263.4**	304.2
Short-term investments (per financials)	**—**	—
Net debt	**(564.0)**	(780.1)

Reconciliation of Attributable Net (debt) / Net cash

Attributable net (debt) / net cash is a non-GAAP performance measure used by the Company to assess its financial position and is calculated as net debt / net cash excluding amounts attributable to or guaranteed by non-controlling interests.

($ millions)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
Net debt (per *Reconciliation of Net (debt) / Net cash*)	**(564.0)**	(780.1)
Less:		
Net debt attributable to non-controlling interests	**(23.5)**	105.0
Attributable Net debt	**(587.5)**	(675.1)

Reconciliation of Available Liquidity

Available liquidity is a non-GAAP performance measure used by the Company to assess its financial position and is composed of RCF credit capacity, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, being representative of the Company's access to liquidity that is available for general purposes.

($ millions)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
Revolving credit facility capacity	**1,000.0**	1,000.0
Revolving credit facility drawn (per financials), excluding deferred financing costs of 2.0 (2026) and 2.6 (2025)	**(174.0)**	(289.0)
	826.0	711.0
Cash and cash equivalents (per financials)	**263.4**	304.2
Short-term investments (per financials)	**—**	—
Available liquidity	**1,089.4**	1,015.2

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

Reconciliation of Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders is a non-GAAP measure of Net income attributable to shareholders as reported, adjusted for certain types of transactions that in the Company's judgment are not indicative of normal operating activities or do not necessarily occur on a regular basis.

($ millions, except share and per share amounts)	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	2026 YTD	2025 YTD
Net income	**132.0**	262.5	**346.6**	291.3
Gold stream obligation reversal	**—**		**(22.0)**	
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(6.9)**	(0.7)	**(12.5)**	6.7
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	**(6.1)**	1.9	**(7.7)**	26.9
Inventory (reversal) write-down	**(1.2)**	0.2	**3.9**	1.5
G&A - care and maintenance	**0.2**	0.1	**0.6**	0.3
Share-based compensation expense	**4.8**	7.4	**11.0**	15.2
Gold stream obligation expense	**—**	1.9	**3.2**	4.3
Other non-recurring items	**—**	2.0	**6.8**	2.0
Collective bargaining agreement and strike-related costs	**—**	2.1	**35.7**	4.9
Loss on extinguishment of debt	**—**	—	**—**	(5.4)
Realized gain on discontinuation of Mantoverde derivative contracts	**—**	—	**—**	(15.4)
Reversal of impairment on mineral properties (Santo Domingo)	**—**	(209.5)	**—**	(209.5)
Tax effect on the above adjustments	**3.4**	(3.9)	**(5.0)**	(10.6)
Adjusted net income	**126.2**	64.0	**360.6**	112.2
Less:				
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	**(33.5)**	(14.4)	**(71.4)**	(26.0)
Impact of adjusting items, including tax impact	**1.1**	(0.2)	**(3.1)**	(1.3)
Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders	**93.8**	49.4	**286.1**	84.9
Weighted average common shares - basic (per financials)	**764,748,080**	762,261,156	**764,102,377**	750,885,473
Adjusted net income of Capstone Copper Corp. per common share - basic ($)	**0.12**	0.06	**0.37**	0.11
Weighted average common shares - diluted (per financials)	**768,299,671**	763,894,972	**767,328,816**	751,854,904
Adjusted net income of Capstone Copper Corp. per common share - diluted ($)	**0.12**	0.06	**0.37**	0.11

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure of net income before net finance expense, tax expense, and depletion and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA is non-GAAP measure of EBITDA before the pre-tax effect of the adjustments made to net income (above) as well as certain other adjustments required under the RCF agreement in the determination of EBITDA for covenant calculation purposes.

The adjustments made to net income and Adjusted EBITDA allow management and readers to analyze the Company's results more clearly and understand the cash-generating potential of the Company.

	Three months ended September 30, 2026					
($ millions)	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total
Net (loss) income per financials	$ 125.3	$ 16.8	$ (3.8)	$ 32.3	$ (38.6)	$ 132.0
Finance expense	8.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	16.1	31.4
Finance income	(2.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(2.3)
Income tax expense	79.6	14.9	(2.4)	20.6	(9.7)	103.0
Depletion and amortization	46.7	38.9	10.4	10.4	0.7	107.1
EBITDA	258.5	72.6	6.4	65.2	(31.5)	371.2
Unrealized provisional pricing and volume adjustments on revenue	(8.4)	(1.9)	(3.4)	0.6	10.0	(3.1)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	4.8	4.8
Loss on disposal of assets	—	—	—	—	(0.4)	(0.4)
Inventory (reversal) write-off	(3.8)	0.4	2.3	—	(0.1)	(1.2)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	—	—	—	—	(6.1)	(6.1)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(2.0)	(1.0)	—	(4.3)	0.4	(6.9)
Adjusted EBITDA	244.3	70.1	5.3	61.5	(22.9)	358.3

	Three months ended September 30, 2025					
($ millions)	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total
Net income (loss) per financials	$ 61.3	$ 20.2	$ (0.5)	$ 16.0	$ 165.4	$ 262.4
Finance expense	12.8	3.6	2.4	2.5	15.7	37.0
Finance income	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.9)
Income tax expense	3.8	10.0	2.4	7.1	(4.5)	18.8
Depletion and amortization	50.6	55.0	13.4	9.3	0.6	128.9
EBITDA	127.3	88.7	17.6	34.7	176.9	445.2
Unrealized provisional pricing and volume adjustments on revenue	(5.8)	(6.5)	0.2	(1.0)	9.6	(3.5)
Collective bargaining agreement costs	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
Share-based compensation expense	0.3	0.8	—	—	6.3	7.4
Total inventory write-down (reversal)	(0.6)	1.9	(0.3)	1.3	—	2.3
Realized (gain) on MVDP derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized (Gain) loss on derivatives	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
Gain on disposal of assets	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized foreign exchange	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.6	—	(0.7)
Gold stream obligation	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Reversal of impairment on mineral properties (RE: Santo Domingo)	—	—		—	(209.5)	(209.5)
Adjusted EBITDA	122.8	84.4	19.2	35.6	(12.8)	249.2

	Nine months ended September 30, 2026					
($ millions)	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total
Net income (loss) per financials	**$ 276.0**	**$ 36.7**	**$ 38.5**	**$ 84.7**	**$ (89.3)**	**$ 346.6**
Finance expense	**28.4**	**6.3**	**7.4**	**6.0**	**49.6**	**97.7**
Finance income	**(4.6)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.3)**	**(6.3)**
Income tax expense	**157.6**	**33.4**	**5.9**	**54.1**	**3.3**	**254.3**
Depletion and amortization	**132.1**	**109.8**	**40.8**	**31.4**	**1.9**	**316.0**
EBITDA	**589.5**	**185.9**	**92.1**	**175.6**	**(34.8)**	**1,008.3**
Share-based compensation expense	**0.9**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**11.0**
Total inventory (reversal) write-down	**2.7**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**—**	**—**	**4.4**
Unrealized loss on derivatives	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(7.7)**	**(7.7)**
Other non-recurring items	**0.8**	**6.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6.8**
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**(4.7)**	**(3.4)**	**—**	**(3.7)**	**(0.7)**	**(12.5)**
Loss on disposal of assets	**—**	**—**	**0.3**	**—**	**(0.4)**	**(0.1)**
Collective bargaining agreement costs	**16.4**	**19.2**	**—**	**—**	**0.1**	**35.7**
Gold stream obligation	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Unrealized provisional pricing and volume adjustments on revenue	**12.6**	**8.7**	**13.3**	**6.6**	**(26.8)**	**14.4**
Gold stream obligation reversal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(22.0)**	**(22.0)**
Adjusted EBITDA	**618.2**	**220.0**	**107.9**	**179.1**	**(83.7)**	**1,041.5**

[1] *These are non-GAAP performance measures. Refer to the MD&A section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Performance Measures".*

	Nine months ended September 30, 2025					
($ millions)	Mantoverde	Mantos Blancos	Pinto Valley	Cozamin	Other	Total
Net income (loss) per financials	$ 114.4	$ 32.5	$ (9.5)	$ 55.0	$ 98.9	$ 291.3
Finance expense	51.0	11.4	6.2	7.2	38.1	113.9
Finance income	(2.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(5.9)
Income tax expense	26.9	14.6	(3.0)	25.8	(7.2)	57.1
Depletion and amortization	150.2	139.2	49.0	29.3	1.0	368.7
EBITDA	340.3	197.5	42.3	116.7	128.3	825.1
Share-based compensation expense	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.5	11.9	15.2
Total inventory (reversal) write-down	(1.5)	1.9	(0.2)	1.3	—	1.5
Realized (gain) on MVDP derivative contracts	(18.7)	—	—	—	—	(18.7)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	18.7	—	—	—	8.2	26.9
Gain on disposal of assets	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(5.4)	—	—	—	—	(5.4)
Unrealized foreign exchange	2.8	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.3	6.7
Collective bargaining agreement costs	4.9	—	—	—	—	4.9
Gold stream obligation	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.3
Unrealized provisional pricing and volume adjustments on revenue	(15.6)	(8.6)	(3.4)	(2.3)	21.6	(8.3)
Reversal of impairment on mineral properties (RE: Santo Domingo)	—	—	—	—	(209.5)	(209.5)
Adjusted EBITDA	325.9	193.9	42.0	116.8	(33.9)	644.7

Other Non-GAAP measures

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining Capital
Sustaining capital is expenditures to maintain existing operations and sustain production levels, and are not Capitalized Stripping or Capitalized Exploration in nature. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to GAAP segment MPPE additions is included within the mine site sections of this document. This measure is presented on an accrual basis, consistent with the basis of MPPE additions in the GAAP segment disclosure.

Expansionary Capital
Expansionary capital is expenditures to increase current or future production capacity, cash flow or earnings potential, and are not Capitalized Stripping or Capitalized Exploration in nature. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to GAAP segment MPPE additions is included within the mine site sections of this document. This measure is presented on an accrual basis, consistent with the basis of MPPE additions in the GAAP segment disclosure.

Capitalized Stripping and Capitalized Exploration
Capitalized stripping and capitalized exploration are presented separately in the mine-site capital expenditure tables based on the nature of the expenditure. These additions may include both sustaining and expansionary activities. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to GAAP segment MPPE additions is included within the mine site sections of this document. This measure is presented on an accrual basis, consistent with the basis of MPPE additions in the GAAP segment disclosure.

Cashflow measures

Free cash flow from operations ("FCFO")
FCFO is a non-GAAP measure of cash generated by existing operations after sustaining investment. It is calculated as cash flow from operating activities, plus exploration expensed, less cash sustaining MPPE expenditures and sustaining lease payments. Greenfield exploration expense is added back because it supports potential future growth rather than maintaining existing operations.

Free cash flow ("FCF")
FCF is a non-GAAP measure of cash generated after both sustaining and expansionary investment. It is calculated as FCFO less cash expansionary MPPE expenditures, expansionary lease payments and exploration expensed. This is equivalent to cash flow from operating activities less mineral properties, plant and equipment additions and repayments of lease obligations.

Cash Sustaining MPPE Expenditures
Cash sustaining MPPE expenditures comprise cash payments relating to sustaining capital additions and the sustaining portions of capitalized stripping and capitalized exploration.

Cash Expansionary MPPE Expenditures
Cash expansionary MPPE expenditures comprise cash payments relating to expansionary capital additions and the expansionary portions of capitalized stripping and capitalized exploration.

Additional Information and Reconciliations

Sales from Operations

	2026				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Copper (tonnes)									
Concentrate									
Mantoverde	12,685	18,058	18,573	49,316	16,400	16,377	15,545	12,401	60,723
Mantos Blancos	10,120	8,959	9,902	28,981	11,104	11,683	15,819	14,537	53,143
Pinto Valley	9,765	9,242	5,869	24,876	9,344	9,901	9,013	10,130	38,388
Cozamin	5,691	5,254	5,585	16,530	6,253	5,659	5,454	6,169	23,535
Total Concentrate	38,261	41,513	39,929	119,703	43,101	43,620	45,831	43,237	175,789
Cathode									
Mantoverde	5,932	6,085	3,156	15,173	7,811	7,882	8,383	8,369	32,445
Mantos Blancos	1,799	2,490	1,841	6,130	1,499	1,994	1,773	1,848	7,114
Pinto Valley	584	563	483	1,630	723	482	381	583	2,169
Total Cathode	8,315	9,138	5,480	22,933	10,033	10,358	10,537	10,800	41,728
Total Copper	46,576	50,651	45,409	142,636	53,134	53,978	56,368	54,037	217,517
Molybdenum (tonnes)									
Pinto Valley	9	15	12	36	—	—	23	43	66
Silver (000s ounces)									
Mantos Blancos	255	211	291	757	224	282	390	375	1,271
Pinto Valley	24	37	30	91	52	43	39	45	179
Cozamin[2]	308	283	297	888	318	292	285	329	1,224
Total	587	531	618	1,736	594	617	714	749	2,674
Gold (ounces)									
Mantoverde	6,915	9,045	9,118	25,078	7,097	7,860	8,979	6,317	30,253
Pinto Valley	(98)	118	36	56	504	(504)	329	456	785
Total	6,817	9,163	9,154	25,134	7,601	7,356	9,308	6,773	31,038

[2] *Excludes silver credits purchased and delivered under precious metal streaming arrangement.*

6.0 SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

($ millions, except per share data)[2]	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025[(i)]	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024
Revenue	**712.0**	739.7	652.5	685.0	598.4	543.2	533.3	446.9
Earnings from mining operations	**259.7**	251.6	235.7	232.6	131.5	107.1	84.9	57.0
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	**98.5**	74.3	102.5	50.6	248.1	24.0	(6.8)	45.9
Net income (loss) per share attributable to shareholders - basic	**0.13**	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.33	0.03	(0.01)	0.06
Net income (loss) per share attributable to shareholders - diluted	**0.13**	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.32	0.03	(0.01)	0.06
Operating cash flow before changes in non-cash working capital	**329.1**	259.7	217.9	287.3	231.2	212.4	166.1	132.8
Capital expenditures (including capitalized stripping)	**289.0**	223.7	162.4	216.2	185.3	180.0	119.7	145.3

[2] Certain prior period comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.
[(i)] Net income in Q3 2025 includes $209.5 million of impairment reversal on mineral properties.

7.0 MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")

As at September 30, 2026, Capstone Copper's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer & Director and Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, has designed DC&P which provide reasonable assurance that material information related to Capstone Copper is identified and communicated in a timely manner.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Capstone Copper's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer & Director and Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"). Any system of ICFR, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and cannot provide absolute assurance that all misstatements and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. Capstone Copper's ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The Company uses the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("2013 COSO framework") as the basis for assessing its ICFR.

There have been no changes in the Company's ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR during the period ended in September 30, 2026.

Other Information

Approval

The Board of Directors of Capstone Copper approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it from the Company. A copy of this MD&A is also available for viewing at the Company's website at www.capstonecopper.com or on the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional Information

Additional information is available for viewing at the Company's website at www.capstonecopper.com or on the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

8.0 NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 COMPLIANCE

Unless otherwise indicated, Capstone Copper has prepared the technical information in this MD&A ("Technical Information") based on information contained in the technical reports and news releases (collectively the "Disclosure Documents") available under Capstone Copper's company profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Each Disclosure Document was prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified person (a "Qualified Person") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101"). Readers are encouraged to review the full text of the Disclosure Documents which qualifies the Technical Information. Readers are advised that Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Disclosure Documents are each intended to be read as a whole, and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. The Technical Information is subject to the assumptions and qualifications contained in the Disclosure Documents.

Disclosure Documents include the National Instrument 43-101 technical reports titled "Mantoverde Mine, NI 43-101 Technical Report and Feasibility Study, Atacama Region, Chile" effective July 1, 2024, "Santo Domingo Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report and Feasibility Study Update, Atacama Region, Chile" effective July 31, 2024, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cozamin Mine, Zacatecas, Mexico" effective January 1, 2023, "Mantos Blancos Mine NI 43-101 Technical Report Antofagasta / Región de Antofagasta, Chile" effective November 29, 2021, and "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pinto Valley Mine, Arizona, USA" effective March 31, 2021.

The disclosure of Scientific and Technical Information in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Peter Amelunxen, P.Eng., Senior Vice President, Technical Services (technical information related to project updates at Santo Domingo and Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves at Mantoverde), Clay Craig, P.Eng., Director, Mining & Strategic Planning (technical information related to Mineral Reserves at Pinto Valley and Cozamin), and Cashel Meagher, P.Geo., President and Chief Operating Officer (technical information related to Mineral Reserves and Resources at Mantos Blancos) all Qualified Persons under NI 43-101.

9.0 RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

For full details on the risks and uncertainties affecting the Company, please refer to the Annual Information Form dated March 23, 2026 (See section entitled "Risk Factors"). The discussion below provides an update on certain current-period risks and uncertainties. In this Risks and Uncertainties section, unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, "Capstone Copper", the "Company", "Capstone", "we", "our" and "us" refers to Capstone Copper Corp. and includes each of our direct and indirect subsidiaries. This document is available for viewing on the Company's website at www.capstonecopper.com or on the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Geopolitical Conflict

Military conflict in the Middle East has contributed to heightened volatility in global energy markets, commodity supply chains and maritime shipping. While the duration and ultimate scope of the conflict remain uncertain, prolonged disruption could adversely affect the Company through higher fuel, sulphuric acid and other consumable input costs, delays or increased costs in ocean freight and international logistics, and broader macroeconomic impacts on copper demand and commodity pricing. There may also be disruption to the diesel supply chain serving the Company's mines through export restrictions, countries prioritizing domestic supply, supplier rationing, sanctions or other trade restrictions, and increased competition for available volumes.

The Company has no operations or assets in the affected region and its mining operations in Chile, the United States and Mexico have not experienced material interruption to date. Management continues to monitor these developments and implement mitigation measures, including supply chain contingency planning, cost sensitivity analyses and financial stress testing.

Mantos Blancos Phase II Environmental Permitting

On June 22, 2026, the Company submitted the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") application to obtain the relevant environmental permit for the Mantos Blancos Phase II Project ("MB Phase II"), which contemplates an expansion of the Mantos Blancos sulphide concentrator throughput capacity and associated infrastructure upgrades to support future operations, and an extension of operations until year 2041. The EIA establishes robust environmental measures to address the identified impacts of the project.

The regulatory review process remains ongoing. Following completion of the initial admissibility stage on June 26, 2026, the application is currently progressing through the first phase of environmental review. During this stage, the environmental authority reviews whether sufficient substantial and relevant information is available to assess the project (early termination test). Thereafter, the Company expects to receive the first Consolidated Report of Requests for Clarifications, Rectifications and/or Additional Information (ICSARA) from the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA).

As disclosed in the Company's Annual Information Form, obtaining environmental permits is a complex, time-consuming, and uncertain process. There can be no assurance that the MB Phase II EIA application will be approved within the anticipated timeframe, approved without conditions or additional information requests, or approved at all. Delays, adverse findings, stakeholder comments, regulatory requirements, or permit conditions could affect the timing, scope, economics, or advancement of the project.

Considering the foregoing, the Company intends to release the technical report associated with MB Phase II once the first phase of the environmental review process has been completed and the project receives its first ICSARA from the SEA. Management continues to monitor the environmental assessment process and evaluate any potential modifications that may be required to support the project's schedule, scope, economic viability, and environmental performance.

Completion of the Cozamin Sale

The completion of the Company's transaction (the "Cozamin Sale") to sell the Cozamin mine pursuant to a share purchase agreement (the "Transaction Agreement") with Luca Mining Corp. ("Luca") is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals, including Mexican National Antitrust Commission approval. There can be no certainty, nor can the Company provide any assurance, that these conditions will be satisfied or, if satisfied, when they will be satisfied.

The Transaction Agreement may be terminated in certain circumstances. Accordingly, there is no certainty, nor can the Company provide any assurance, that the Transaction Agreement will not be terminated before the completion of the Cozamin Sale. If the Transaction Agreement is terminated, there is no assurance that an alternative transaction will emerge that is equivalent or superior, to the Cozamin Sale. Certain costs related to the Cozamin Sale, such as legal, accounting and certain financial advisor fees, must be paid by the Company even if the Cozamin Sale is not completed. The Company and Luca are each liable for their own costs incurred in connection with the Cozamin Sale.

While the Cozamin Sale is pending, management's attention may be diverted from day-to-day operations, and Cozamin's contractors or suppliers may seek to modify or terminate their business relationships with Cozamin. These disruptions could be exacerbated by a delay in the completion of the Cozamin Sale and could have an adverse effect on the business, operating results or prospects of the Company. Further uncertainty associated with the Cozamin Sale may be experienced by the Company's third party suppliers, customers and business partners. Such uncertainty could have a material and adverse effect on the current and future operations, and financial conditions for the Company. If the Cozamin Sale is not completed for any reason, the Company's business partners may be negatively affected which can affect the current and future business relationships with the Company.