

Taca Taca Copper Project

First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (TSX: FM) | Salta Province, Argentina | NI 43-101 Technical Report (eff. 31 Dec 2025) | figures in US\$

COMMODITY	STAGE	OWNERSHIP	DEPOSIT	MINING	PROCESSING
Copper (+ Au, Mo)	Feasibility ¹	100% First Quantum	Porphyry	Open pit (40 Mtpa)	Flotation → concentrate

AFTER-TAX NPV₈ US\$4,691M report deck · US\$6,507M rebuilt @ house deck — see p.3	AFTER-TAX IRR 18.4% 21.6% rebuilt @ house deck	C1 / AISC US\$1.39 / 1.74/lb cash cost / all-in, net of by-products	PAYBACK ~4 yr after-tax, from first production (report Yr 9)
INITIAL CAPITAL ~US\$4.2B development capital (Stage 1, 40 Mtpa)	CONTAINED CU (RESERVE) 18.6 Blb 1,990 Mt @ 0.42% Cu + Au, Mo	MINE LIFE ~50 yr 40 Mtpa; first production Year 5	ANNUAL CU ~240 kt/yr first 8 yrs; ~146 kt/yr LOM avg

THE BULL CASE RESTS ON... • A tier-scale, long-life copper asset in the world's most-wanted metal. One of the largest undeveloped copper porphyries held by a major — a ~1,990 Mt reserve at 0.42% Cu carrying 18.6 billion lb of contained copper (plus gold and molybdenum), feeding a 40 Mtpa open pit over ~50 years, with a competitive AISC of ~US\$1.74/lb (~US\$1.59/lb in the first two decades). • Deep leverage to the copper (and moly) price. On our house deck (copper US\$5.00/lb, gold US\$3,500, molybdenum US\$25) the after-tax NPV rises ~39% to US\$6,507M — each US\$0.50/lb of copper moves NPV by ~US\$1.35B. Copper's structural supply deficit is the macro tailwind. • Owned by a proven copper builder, on infrastructure that already exists. First Quantum runs Cobre Panamá, Kansanshi and Sentinel; Taca Taca sits ~5 km from the railway that would carry concentrate to the Chilean port of Mejillones and can tie into a 345 kV grid corridor — an in-the-money development option, with an optional Stage 2 (60 Mtpa) beyond.	THE BEAR CASE RESTS ON... • Low grade, high capital, long build. At 0.42% Cu this bulk-tonnage project needs ~US\$4.2B of initial capital (US\$8.7B including sustaining over life) and a ~3.5-year build, with first production only in Year 5 — economics that live or die on the copper price and capital discipline. • Argentina, and a new, untested fiscal regime. The economics lean on the RIGI — Argentina's large-investment incentive regime enacted in 2024 (25% tax, 30-year fiscal stability); Argentina's macro and policy history and RIGI's durability are real risks. Environmental approval (ESIA) is not yet granted — a public hearing is pending, with sign-off targeted for 2026. • Not separately investable — and not First Quantum's priority. Taca Taca sits inside a ~US\$30B-EV major alongside producing mines, so there is no pure-play exposure and no construction sanction or financing plan disclosed. This memo values the <i>asset's</i> economics, not a traded security.
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¹ **Feasibility Study (FS):** the most advanced study stage, supporting a construction decision, based on Mineral Reserves (Proven & Probable) rather than resources alone. Taca Taca's economics rest on a 1,990 Mt Proven-and-Probable reserve. This memo reviews the *project's* economics; Taca Taca is one development asset held by First Quantum Minerals and is not a separately traded security, so no issuer valuation multiple (P/NAV) is shown.

Risk heat-map

Likelihood of a risk becoming *materially detrimental* set against its potential impact — a characterization for review, not a recommendation. As a development-stage, capital-intensive copper project in Argentina, the profile is weighted toward the copper price, financing/execution and jurisdiction/fiscal risk.

	LIKELIHOOD — LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
IMPACT HIGH		Copper-price downside NPV highly geared to Cu (and Mo)	Financing & execution ~US\$4.2B capital; no construction decision announced Argentina / fiscal (RIGI) macro history; new incentive regime
MED	Resource confidence low likelihood — FS-stage, P&P reserve (mostly Indicated)	Permitting & water ESIA pending (public hearing); Puna water/vegas	Low grade / capital intensity 0.42% Cu; bulk-tonnage margins
LOW			

Disclaimer. Educational research, not investment advice and not a solicitation or offer. Prepared from the issuer's publicly filed NI 43-101 technical report; figures are derived and may contain errors. Economics reflect a Feasibility Study at the report's price deck (copper US\$4.50/lb), together with an independent re-build of the project model at a house deck (copper US\$5.00/lb, gold US\$3,500/oz, molybdenum US\$25/lb). Taca Taca is one development asset within First Quantum Minerals; no issuer valuation is expressed. All figures in US dollars (report is USD-based). Market data from S&P Capital IQ. No relationship with the issuer. AI-assisted research, reviewed by a CFA charterholder. © 2026.

Economics — as reported vs. our rebuilt model

We present the project two ways: the issuer's reported economics, and our independent year-by-year cash-flow model re-run on a consistent house basis (8% discount for base metals; copper US\$5.00/lb, gold US\$3,500/oz, molybdenum US\$25/lb) so projects are comparable across memos. Our model first **reproduces the reported NPV at the report's own price deck to within about 1%** (a silent verification), then is re-run at the house deck. Because all three metals sit above the report's deck — molybdenum most of all — the rebuilt NPV is materially higher, and the gap is simply the price assumption.

AS REPORTED (issuer FS · Cu \$4.50/lb, Au \$3,000, Mo \$18 · 8%)		REBUILT ECONOMIC MODEL @ 8% · HOUSE DECK (Cu \$5.00 / Au \$3,500 / Mo \$25)	
After-tax NPV ₈	US\$4,691M	After-tax NPV ₈	US\$6,507M
After-tax IRR	18.4%	After-tax IRR	21.6%
Pre-tax NPV ₈	US\$7,362M	Pre-tax NPV ₈	US\$9,865M
C1 / AISC	US\$1.39 / 1.74/lb Cu	vs. report (\$4.50/lb Cu)	+38.7% (higher house deck)
Our model ties	US\$4,723M (+0.68%)	Discount rate	8% (= report)

"As Reported" cites the FS economic analysis (Item 22). "Rebuilt" is our independent formula-driven model (verified by real recalc: the baseline reproduces the reported NPV to +0.68%), re-run at the house metal deck. The two columns diverge because the house deck sits above the report's — most of the additional value is copper (US\$5.00 vs \$4.50) and molybdenum (US\$25 vs \$18); the project's own physical economics are unchanged.

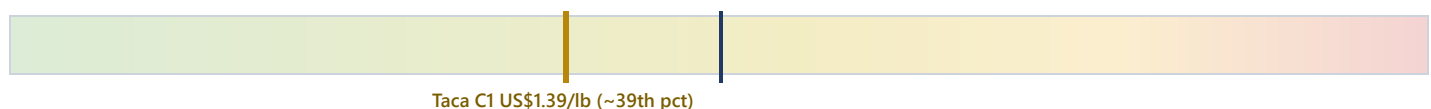
The underlying formula-driven Excel model — every hard-coded input footnoted to its source in the technical report — is available to subscribers and can be re-run at alternative copper, gold and molybdenum prices, discount rates, recoveries and capital assumptions.

NET ASSET VALUE & VALUATION MULTIPLES

Rebuilt after-tax NPV ₈ (house deck, 8%)	US\$6,507M
Implied NPV per lb of contained copper-equivalent (÷ resource CuEq)	~US\$0.24/lb
Owner — First Quantum Minerals enterprise value	~US\$29.7B
Taca Taca as a share of that EV	one of several assets

Because Taca Taca is **one development asset inside First Quantum Minerals** — a producing copper major (Cobre Panamá, Kansanshi, Sentinel) with a ~US\$30B enterprise value — there is **no standalone market value** for the project and no meaningful issuer P/NAV: First Quantum's shares reflect the whole portfolio, not this asset. So we assess Taca Taca on its own economics. Our rebuilt after-tax **NPV of US\$6.5B** at the house deck implies an **NPV of roughly US\$0.24 per pound of contained copper-equivalent** (about US\$0.32/lb on a copper-only basis; house deck Cu \$5.00 / Au \$3,500 / Mo \$25 / Ag \$50) — a figure we set against what the market actually pays for copper in the ground on the next page. This is an NPV per pound, not a market value; a market value would be lower after any NAV discount. First Quantum enterprise value is an S&P Capital IQ figure pinned 15 July 2026, shown for ownership context only; NPV reflects the project economics, unrisks.

COST POSITION — WHERE TACA SITS ON THE GLOBAL COPPER COST CURVE



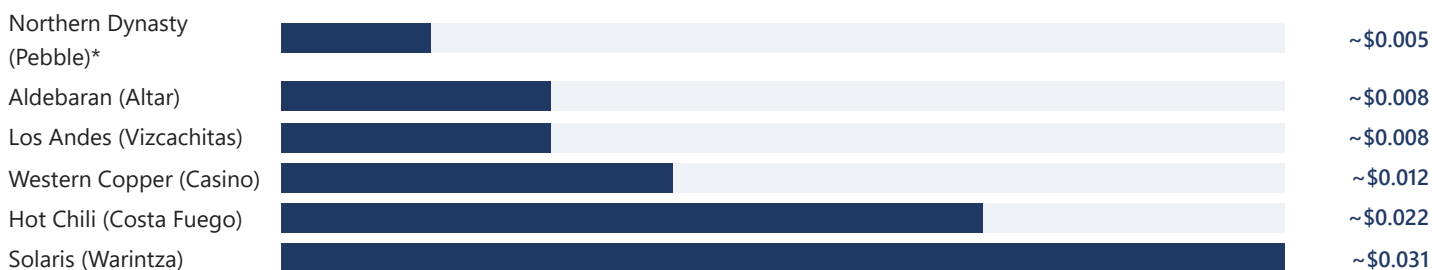
At a C1 cash cost of ~US\$1.39/lb (AISC ~US\$1.74/lb, net of gold and molybdenum credits), Taca Taca is a **mid-cost** copper mine — about the **39th percentile** of the global cost curve: below the industry median of ~US\$1.64/lb, but above the production-weighted average of ~US\$1.21/lb (which a few very large low-cost mines pull down). Competitive but not a low-cost standout; a feasibility-stage estimate. Industry copper C1, by-product, production-weighted across 391 producing mines: S&P Capital IQ Pro / Mine Economics, 2025.

Peer & transaction context

Taca Taca has no separately traded value, so we benchmark the **asset** against single-asset, market-listed copper developers on **enterprise value per pound of contained copper-equivalent (CuEq)** — which counts each deposit's gold, silver and molybdenum at a common price deck, so by-product-rich projects compare fairly with copper-only ones. Enterprise values are from S&P Capital IQ (15 July 2026); contained metal is each company's latest reported resource (Measured + Indicated + Inferred), converted to CuEq at our house deck (Cu \$5.00 / Au \$3,500 / Mo \$25 / Ag \$50). Taca Taca's own NPV per pound (an intrinsic figure) is shown separately, not as a market value.

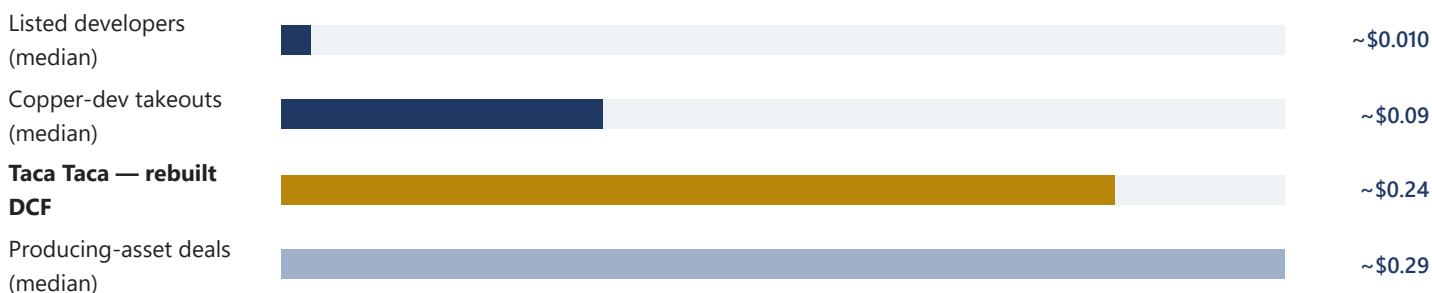
ENTERPRISE VALUE PER LB OF CONTAINED COPPER-EQUIVALENT — COPPER DEVELOPERS (US\$/LB CUEQ)

Market EV ÷ each company's total contained copper-equivalent (M&I + Inferred, at the house deck Cu \$5.00 / Au \$3,500 / Mo \$25 / Ag \$50). EVs from S&P Capital IQ (15 July 2026); tonnes/grades from each company's latest technical report. ***Pebble is permit-blocked** (2023 US EPA Clean Water Act veto) — shown for scale, not investability. Taca Taca is not plotted here — its intrinsic NPV (~US\$0.24/lb CuEq) is many times the peer range and is shown on the ladder below.



THE VALUE LADDER — WHAT COPPER IN THE GROUND IS WORTH AS IT DE-RISKS (US\$/LB CONTAINED CUEQ)

Illustrative, copper-equivalent at the house deck. Listed developers trade at ~US\$0.005–0.03/lb CuEq (core median ~\$0.010); recent development-asset takeovers cleared at a median ~US\$0.09/lb CuEq (Los Azules, Josemaría x2, Zhunuo); Taca Taca's rebuilt project DCF implies ~US\$0.24/lb CuEq; producing-asset deals cleared at a median ~US\$0.29/lb CuEq (Copper Mtn, OZ Minerals, Oyu Tolgoi). The gap between a full project DCF and market/takeout pricing is the market's discount for development, permitting, ~US\$4B of capital and time — the value is real but not yet de-risked or funded.



RECENT COPPER M&A — WHAT ACQUIRERS PAY FOR COPPER IN THE GROUND

Target (project)	Acquirer	Date	Deal (US\$)	Implied EV/lb CuEq	Profile
McEwen Copper (Los Azules)	Rio Tinto / Nuton (stake)	Oct 2024	~US\$984M (implied)	~US\$0.09/lb	Argentine Cu porphyry, FS-stage — best analog (Cu-dominant)
Josemaría (Josemaria Res.)	Lundin Mining	Apr 2022	~US\$485M	~US\$0.04/lb	San Juan, Argentina; Cu-Au-Ag (big precious credit)
Filo del Sol (Filo Corp)	BHP + Lundin JV	Jan 2025	~US\$3.0B	n/m	Vicuña district; priced for sulphide upside
Copper Mountain	Hudbay Minerals	Jun 2023	~US\$530M	~US\$0.10/lb	producing OP porphyry (bookend)

Implied EV/lb = deal value ÷ each target's contained copper-equivalent (M&I + Inferred at the house deck), approximate, from public disclosure; deal values in US\$. Cu-dominant deals (Los Azules, Zhunuo) are ~unchanged from copper-only; gold-rich deals (Josemaría, Filo) fall on a CuEq basis. Filo del Sol's ratio is not meaningful (priced for un-booked high-grade sulphide). Development-stage copper cleared at a median ~US\$0.09/lb CuEq; producing assets ~US\$0.10–0.30/lb CuEq.

Undeveloped copper — even large, well-located porphyries — has been acquired at a median of roughly **US\$0.09 per pound of contained copper-equivalent**, and producing assets at ~US\$0.10–0.30/lb. Taca Taca's rebuilt project DCF (~US\$0.24/lb CuEq) captures value that the market has not paid for pre-construction copper; realizing it requires the development, permitting and financing that the discount reflects. The nearest transaction analogue — **Los Azules**, an Argentine copper porphyry at a similar stage — was valued at ~US\$0.09/lb through arm's-length strategic investments.

SENSITIVITY TO THE COPPER PRICE — AFTER-TAX NPVs, US\$M, FROM OUR MODEL (8%; GOLD AND MOLY HELD AT THE HOUSE DECK)

US\$3.50/lb		US\$2,447M
US\$4.00/lb		US\$3,803M
US\$4.50/lb		US\$5,157M
US\$5.00/lb (house)		US\$6,507M
US\$5.50/lb		US\$7,856M

The US\$5.00/lb house copper price is set slightly below spot. The project is very highly geared to copper: each US\$0.50/lb moves after-tax NPV by roughly US\$1,350M in our model (holding gold at US\$3,500 and molybdenum at US\$25). Molybdenum adds further leverage — the house Mo price (US\$25/lb) is well above the report's US\$18.

M&A implied EV/lb are approximate, on each target's copper-equivalent contained resource at the house deck (Cu \$5.00 / Au \$3,500 / Mo \$25 / Ag \$50). Peer and issuer enterprise values are from S&P Capital IQ, pinned 15 July 2026. Taca Taca's per-pound figure is our rebuilt project NPV (intrinsic), not a market value.

Study confidence

Taca Taca is supported by a **Feasibility Study** filed by First Quantum in February 2026 (effective 31 December 2025), with a declared Mineral Reserve. It is a large, low-grade copper-gold-molybdenum **porphyry** in the Puna of Salta Province, north-west Argentina.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu %	Contained Cu	Note
Measured	441	0.58	5,637 Mlb	highest-grade core
Indicated	1,637	0.38	13,578 Mlb	bulk of the resource
Measured + Indicated	2,078	0.42	19,215 Mlb	+ 5.7 Moz Au, 558 Mlb Mo
Inferred	145	0.27	858 Mlb	small tail
Proven & Probable reserve	1,990	0.42	18,582 Mlb	the mine-plan basis (50-yr life)

Mineral Resource and Reserve per the 2026 FS (eff. 31 Dec 2025); contained copper computed at 2.2046 Mlb/kt. Resource is reported inclusive of reserves. By-products: ~5.7 Moz contained gold and ~558 Mlb contained molybdenum (M&I). Reserve estimated at Cu US\$3.50/lb, Au US\$1,800/oz, Mo US\$12/lb; the economic analysis uses the higher Cu US\$4.50/lb, Au US\$3,000/oz, Mo US\$18/lb base-case deck.

Jurisdiction & permitting

Taca Taca sits in **Salta Province, north-west Argentina**, in the high-altitude Puna (~3,625 m) — a jurisdiction with genuine copper endowment and a difficult macro history, now offering a new large-investment incentive regime (RIGI) on which the project's fiscal terms depend.

Item	Status
Ownership & tenure	100%-owned by First Quantum through its Argentine subsidiary Corriente Argentina S.A., acquired via the 2014 takeover of Lumina Copper. Held through 83 mining concessions (the core deposit within a 13-concession group); under Argentina's Mining Code concessions run in perpetuity subject to a modest bi-annual canon (Items 3–4)
Fiscal regime (RIGI)	The economics apply Argentina's RIGI large-investment incentive regime (enacted July 2024; Salta adhered Sept 2024): 25% corporate income tax, 30-year fiscal stability , import-duty exemption on capital goods, accelerated VAT refund and depreciation, indefinite loss carry-forward, and phased FX liberalisation of export proceeds (Item 22.1.2)
Royalties	A 3% provincial (Salta) royalty on pit-head value (modelled as a profit-based income tax) plus a 1.5% net smelter return royalty on payable metal — 72% of the NSR is held by Franco-Nevada (Items 4.6 / 22). Copper-concentrate export duty was cut to 0% from January 2025
Permitting	Environmental approval (ESIA) is pending : submitted to the Salta mining authority in 2019, revised through 2023, with a national (SEGEMAR) site review in Oct 2024; a mandatory public hearing precedes approval , which the company expects to conclude in 2026. Water-abstraction permits are still to be obtained (Item 20)
Environment / social	High-altitude Puna within the Los Andes multiple-use wildlife reserve; key issues are groundwater abstraction and its effect on freshwater wetlands (vegas) and acid-rock-drainage management. No glaciers are present; the area is seismically active. Free, Prior and Informed Consultation with the Kolla Indigenous community received a favourable report in Jan 2025; no resettlement is required (Item 20)

Argentina jurisdiction risk is the honest counter-weight to the geology: a history of currency, capital-control and policy volatility, and a fiscal-incentive regime (RIGI) that is new and as-yet-untested through a full commodity and political cycle. The 30-year fiscal-stability commitment is central to the economics, and environmental approval is not yet granted.

Infrastructure

A large greenfield project in a remote, high-altitude setting, Taca Taca must build substantial infrastructure — but it benefits from being ~5 km from an operating railway and close to an existing high-voltage grid corridor.

Element	Provision (Item 18)
Access	Puna of Salta Province at ~3,625 m elevation, ~230 km west of Salta city and ~55 km east of the Chilean border; nearest town Tolar Grande (~35 km). Road access plus an existing railway ~5 km from site; personnel fly in via a proposed on-salar airstrip
Power	A new ~123 km, 345 kV transmission line from an existing grid corridor supplies a ~137 MW Stage-1 demand (~205 MW at a future 60 Mtpa); First Quantum has identified an option to source power from regional renewables, with gas fallback
Water	Fresh water from four regional borefields 30–50 km away, supplemented by salar brine (~22% of process water); the sources are saline (not potable) and hydraulically separated from community water. Adequacy for 40 Mtpa is judged sufficient; 60 Mtpa would need more
Processing	On-site crushing, two SAG+ball milling trains and Cu–Mo flotation producing a copper concentrate (~25.7% Cu, carrying the payable gold, ~620 kt/yr) and a separate molybdenum concentrate (~47% Mo) (Item 17)
Concentrate logistics	Copper concentrate moves by rail in sealed containers to the port of Mejillones, Chile (~2.5 trains/day) for shipment to global smelters; molybdenum concentrate is bagged and trucked to off-site smelters (Item 18.11)
Workforce / camp	A staged construction camp peaking at ~5,000 personnel during construction; labour sourced largely from within Argentina

Engineering & metallurgy

Mining is a conventional large-scale truck-and-shovel **open pit** (ultimate depth >700 m, strip ratio ~1.46:1) ramping to 40 Mtpa of mill feed after a ~3.5-year, ~422 Mt pre-strip. The ore is a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry treated by flotation; gold reports to the copper concentrate, and molybdenum is recovered in a separate circuit.

The engineering profile is that of a well-studied but very large, capital-intensive porphyry:

- **Low head grade and bulk tonnage.** At 0.42% Cu the project depends on very large throughput (40 Mtpa) and disciplined unit costs; life-of-mine recoveries are Cu ~87%, Au ~61%, Mo ~44% (Item 22.2).
- **Scale of capital and execution.** ~US\$4.2B of initial capital — process plant ~US\$1.1B, mining ~US\$1.8B, infrastructure ~US\$0.7B — plus a multi-year build in a remote high-altitude setting; schedule, logistics and cost-escalation risk are material (Item 21).
- **Metallurgy in saline water, and a deep pit by a salt flat.** Much historical test-work used fresh water; site water is partly brine, which lowers recoveries and concentrate grade, and not all metallurgical domains have been tested in actual site water. The eastern pit wall abuts the Salar de Arizaro, and tailings sit on a salar — both needing careful geotechnical and water management (Items 25–26).

Note: molybdenum is a meaningful third revenue stream (~4–5% of revenue at the report deck, more at the house Mo price); its price is volatile, which adds to the project's overall price leverage (Item 22).

Catalysts & timeline

The report recommends a defined work programme to advance the project; as a development asset inside a major, the practical catalysts are environmental approval, a construction sanction and a financing/partnering decision. The path to production is multi-year and gated on permitting, water and capital.

Near-term catalyst (Items 25–26)	Bearing
ESIA approval (public hearing → sign-off)	The key permitting gate; company targets conclusion in 2026
Hydrogeology / water-supply drilling (~US\$20M, 2026)	Confirms the water basis — the single biggest technical constraint
Infill drilling to convert Indicated → Measured	~80% of the resource is Indicated; a modest ~US\$7M programme
Construction sanction & financing	~US\$4.2B build — competes for capital in the portfolio; a partner may be required
Copper (and molybdenum) price	Economics are highly geared to metal prices
Optional Stage 2 (60 Mtpa) expansion	Preliminary; after-tax NPV ₈ ~US\$5.9B in the report's expansion case

SWOT synthesis

STRENGTHS

- Tier-scale, long-life copper: ~18.6 Blb contained Cu reserve; ~50-yr mine life
- Gold + molybdenum by-product credits pull AISC to ~US\$1.74/lb
- High leverage to copper and moly; strong macro copper backdrop
- Owned and (potentially) buildable by a proven copper major (First Quantum)

WEAKNESSES

- Low grade (0.42% Cu) and bulk-tonnage — capital-intensive economics
- ~US\$4.2B initial capital; no construction sanction or financing disclosed
- Not a separately traded security — no pure-play exposure
- High-altitude Puna water, tailings and logistics complexity

OPPORTUNITIES

- Copper's structural supply deficit and electrification demand
- House-deck economics (~US\$6.5B NPV) show large price-driven upside
- Optional Stage 2 (60 Mtpa) expansion (report NPV₈ ~US\$5.9B)
- RIGI fiscal incentives could de-risk the fiscal terms if durable

THREATS

- Copper / molybdenum price below the assumed deck
- Argentina macro, FX, capital-control and policy volatility; RIGI durability
- Permitting, water and community/environmental hurdles in the Puna
- Capital cost escalation and construction execution on a ~US\$4B build

Mining primer — terms used in this memo

A short reference for readers newer to mining valuation. Definitions are general and neutral.

All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC). An industry cost measure capturing operating cost plus sustaining capital and certain overheads, expressed per ounce of payable gold; a common proxy for a project's position on the cost curve.

Brine. Highly saline water, here drawn from a salar. It is not drinkable or usable for agriculture and it lowers metallurgical recovery, so it is blended with or supplemented by fresh water and kept hydraulically separate from community supplies. At Taca Taca it provides part of the process water.

By-product credit. The revenue from secondary metals (for example gold and molybdenum in a copper project) subtracted from costs when quoting a unit cash cost. Net-of-by-product C1 or AISC therefore falls as by-product prices rise, and lets a multi-metal mine be compared on a single primary-metal basis.

C1 cash cost (C1). The direct cash cost of producing a pound of primary metal - mining, processing, site G&A and realization charges, net of by-product credits - before sustaining capital, royalties and taxes. A common first-order measure of cost competitiveness; All-In Sustaining Cost adds sustaining capital and other items.

Copper-equivalent (CuEq). A way to express a multi-metal deposit as if it were all copper, converting gold, molybdenum and silver into their copper-price equivalent at assumed metal prices. Useful for comparing polymetallic projects, but the result depends entirely on the price assumptions used.

Discount rate. The annual rate used to convert future cash flows to present value; gold projects are commonly evaluated at 5% real, though the choice materially affects NPV.

Enterprise Value per pound. A market multiple - enterprise value divided by the pounds of contained copper in a company's resource or reserve - used to compare what the market pays for copper 'in the ground' across developers. Like enterprise value per resource ounce for gold, it is a rough screen: it ignores grade, cost, stage and jurisdiction, which drive large differences between projects.

Feasibility Study (FS). The most detailed pre-construction economic study (more rigorous than a Pre-Feasibility Study or Preliminary Economic Assessment), generally considered sufficient to support a construction and financing decision.

Flotation. The main way sulphide ores are concentrated: finely ground ore is mixed with water and reagents and air bubbles float the metal-bearing minerals into a froth that is skimmed off as concentrate, leaving the waste (tailings) behind. Copper and molybdenum are recovered in successive flotation circuits.

Grinding (SAG and ball mills). The stage that grinds crushed ore to a fine powder so the metal minerals can be liberated and floated. A SAG (semi-autogenous grinding) mill uses the tumbling ore itself plus steel balls; a ball mill uses steel balls alone for finer grinding. Together they are usually the largest power draw on a mine site.

Internal Rate of Return (IRR). The discount rate at which a project's NPV equals zero; a measure of return that is independent of project scale.

Measured / Indicated / Inferred (M&I). Resource confidence levels, from highest to lowest. Measured and Indicated (together 'M&I') can support a reserve; Inferred is too uncertain to convert to a reserve.

Metal concentrate. The saleable product of a flotation mill - a powder greatly enriched in the target metal (for example ~25% copper, or ~47% molybdenum) and shipped to a smelter. It is not refined metal: the smelter deducts treatment and refining charges and pays for an agreed percentage (the payability) of the contained metal. A copper concentrate also carries the payable gold.

Mining primer (continued)

Metallurgical recovery. The percentage of contained metal actually recovered into saleable product by the processing circuit.

Mineral Reserve. The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated resource, after applying mining, processing, economic and other modifying factors. Reported as Proven or Probable.

Mineral Resource. A concentration of mineralization with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction; reported by confidence as Measured, Indicated or Inferred. A resource is not, by itself, demonstrated to be economic.

Molybdenum (Mo). A metal used mainly to harden and strengthen steel, commonly recovered as a by-product of copper porphyries in a separate concentrate. Its price is volatile, so it can be a meaningful but variable revenue stream for a copper mine.

Net Present Value (NPV). The sum of a project's projected cash flows discounted to today at a chosen discount rate; the core output of a cash-flow model.

Net Smelter Return royalty (NSR). A royalty paid to a third party as a percentage of revenue, net of certain refining and transport charges; it reduces project cash flow but not the resource itself.

NI 43-101. The Canadian securities standard governing public disclosure of mineral projects; technical reports are signed by independent Qualified Persons. Equivalents include JORC (Australia), SAMREC (South Africa) and S-K 1300 (United States).

Payable metal. The share of the metal contained in a concentrate that the smelter actually pays for — after a small fixed deduction — expressed as a payability percentage (for example ~96% for copper). Revenue and many royalties are calculated on payable, not contained, metal.

Pit-head value. The value of the metal at the mine gate — gross metal value less the downstream deductions for treatment, refining and transport. Some royalties (here Salta's 3%) are levied on pit-head value rather than on gross revenue or profit.

Porphyry deposit. A large, low-grade copper deposit (often carrying gold and molybdenum) formed around a cooling igneous intrusion. Porphyries are the world's dominant source of copper - individually low-grade, often well below 1% copper, but very large in tonnage, so they are mined in bulk by open-pit methods.

Salar. A salt flat or dried-lake playa, common at high altitude in the Andes. A mine may site tailings or infrastructure on a salar and draw saline water (brine) from it; an on-salar airstrip is simply one built on the flat, hard salt surface.

Strip ratio. In an open-pit mine, the amount of waste rock that must be removed to access a unit of ore (a 0.65 strip ratio means 0.65 tonnes of waste per tonne of ore). A lower strip ratio means less waste to move and therefore a lower mining cost per tonne of ore.

Tailings. The finely ground rock left after the metal-bearing minerals have been floated off in the mill. It is stored as a slurry behind an engineered embankment in a tailings storage facility (TSF); its long-term stability and water management are among a mine's most important environmental responsibilities.

Disclaimer. Educational research, not investment advice and not a solicitation or offer. Prepared from the issuer's publicly filed NI 43-101 technical report; figures are derived and may contain errors. Economics reflect a Feasibility Study at the report's price deck (copper US\$4.50/lb), together with an independent re-build of the project model at a house deck (copper US\$5.00/lb, gold US\$3,500/oz, molybdenum US\$25/lb). Taca Taca is one development asset within First Quantum Minerals; no issuer valuation is expressed. All figures in US dollars (report is USD-based). Market data from S&P Capital IQ. No relationship with the issuer. AI-assisted research, reviewed by a CFA charterholder. © 2026.