



CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(UNAUDITED)



Management's Responsibilities over Financial Reporting

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of First Majestic Silver Corp. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "*Interim Financial Reporting*", as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded, and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been audited.

/s/ Keith Neumeyer

Keith Neumeyer
Chief Executive Officer
May 11, 2026

/s/ David Soares

David Soares, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer
May 11, 2026

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**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(In thousands of US dollars, except share and per share amounts)

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Earnings provide a summary of the Company's financial performance and net earnings or loss over the reporting periods.

		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	Note	2026	2025
Revenues	<u>6</u>	\$476,668	\$243,942
Mine operating costs			
Cost of sales	<u>7</u>	154,016	117,717
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		56,056	62,420
		210,072	180,137
Mine operating earnings		266,596	63,805
General and administrative expenses	<u>8</u>	15,574	12,718
Share-based payments		7,444	5,502
Mine holding costs	<u>9</u>	4,797	4,969
Restructuring costs		1,127	—
Acquisition Costs	<u>4</u>	—	5,584
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		657	(476)
Operating earnings		236,997	35,508
Investment and other income	<u>10</u>	13,355	505
Finance costs	<u>11</u>	(9,363)	(6,963)
Earnings before income taxes		240,989	29,050
Income taxes			
Current income tax expense		83,901	15,087
Deferred income tax expense		9,602	7,723
		93,503	22,810
Net earnings for the period		\$147,486	\$6,240
Net earnings attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		\$128,098	\$2,263
Non-controlling interest	<u>24</u>	\$19,388	\$3,977
Earnings per common share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic & Diluted	<u>12</u>	\$0.26	\$0.01
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	<u>12</u>	492,875,622	453,063,479
Diluted	<u>12</u>	501,766,447	456,411,599

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors for issuance on May 11, 2026.

/s/ Keith Neumeyer

Keith Neumeyer, Director

/s/ Colette Rustad

Colette Rustad, Director

**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(In thousands of US dollars, except share and per share amounts)

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income provide a summary of total comprehensive earnings or loss and summarizes items recorded in other comprehensive income that may or may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss depending on future events.

	Note	Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
Net earnings for the period		\$147,486	\$6,240
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to net loss:			
Unrealized (loss) gain on fair value of investments in marketable securities, net of tax	14(b)	(13,932)	14,271
Realized gain on investments in marketable securities, net of tax	14(b)	3,075	6
Other comprehensive (loss) gain		(10,857)	14,277
Total comprehensive income		\$136,629	\$20,517
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		\$117,241	\$16,540
Non-controlling interests		\$19,388	\$3,977

**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(In thousands of US dollars)

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows provide a summary of movements in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting periods by classifying them as operating, investing or financing activities.

		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	Note	2026	2025
Operating Activities			
Net earnings for the period		\$147,486	\$6,240
Adjustments for:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		56,423	62,774
Share-based payments		3,869	4,514
Income tax expense		93,503	22,810
Finance costs	<u>11</u>	9,363	6,963
Unrealized (gain) loss from marketable securities and silver futures derivatives		(6,063)	3,161
Other		6,027	3,570
Operating cash flows before non-cash working capital and taxes		310,608	110,032
Net change in non-cash working capital items	<u>26</u>	21,414	(26,500)
Income taxes paid		(95,485)	(28,040)
Cash generated in operating activities		236,537	55,492
Investing Activities			
Expenditures on mining interests		(34,626)	(45,840)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(12,843)	(10,515)
Deposits paid for acquisition of non-current assets		(2,533)	(101)
Gatos Silver Inc. cash acquired, net of cash consideration paid	<u>4</u>	—	159,560
Acquisition of Springpole Silver Stream	<u>16(f)</u>	—	(5,000)
Other	<u>26</u>	8,944	(2,105)
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(41,058)	95,999
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		16,149	8,338
Repayment of lease liabilities	<u>22</u>	(4,599)	(4,568)
Dividends and distributions paid to non-controlling interests	<u>24</u>	(9,244)	—
Finance costs paid		(1,304)	(1,896)
Dividends declared and paid	<u>23</u>	(4,098)	(2,759)
Shares repurchased	<u>23</u>	—	(1,426)
Cash used in financing activities		(3,096)	(2,311)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		(983)	(47)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		192,383	149,180
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		793,435	202,180
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		\$984,835	\$351,313
Supplemental cash flow information	<u>26</u>		

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2026 AND DECEMBER 31, 2025

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(In thousands of US dollars)

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position provides a summary of assets, liabilities and equity, as well as their current versus non-current nature, as at the reporting date.

	Note	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$984,835	\$793,435
Trade and other receivables		45,297	86,362
Value added taxes receivable	25	36,886	35,801
Inventories	13	89,991	84,753
Other financial assets	14	155,961	180,386
Prepaid expenses and other		18,105	11,964
Total current assets		1,331,075	1,192,701
Non-current assets			
Mining interests	16	2,687,851	2,680,048
Property, plant and equipment	17	552,417	560,458
Right-of-use assets	18	14,596	14,469
Deposits on non-current assets		8,852	6,456
Loan Receivable		2,500	5,000
Non-current restricted cash	19	143,780	144,267
Non-current value added taxes receivable		11,070	11,130
Deferred tax assets		67,459	80,386
Total assets		\$4,819,600	\$4,694,915
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	\$200,220	\$207,911
Unearned revenue	6	—	592
Current portion of debt facilities	21	53,776	487
Current portion of lease liabilities	22	9,557	10,792
Income taxes payable		224,449	239,357
Total current liabilities		488,002	459,139
Non-current liabilities			
Debt facilities	21	243,583	291,729
Lease liabilities	22	7,125	5,731
Decommissioning liabilities		189,947	187,098
Other liabilities		7,798	7,294
Deferred tax liabilities		565,694	570,958
Total liabilities		\$1,502,149	\$1,521,949
Equity			
Share capital		3,106,888	3,079,179
Equity reserves		226,433	243,801
Accumulated deficit		(437,975)	(561,975)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		2,895,346	2,761,005
Non-controlling interest	24	422,105	411,961
Total equity		\$3,317,451	\$3,172,966
Total liabilities and equity		\$4,819,600	\$4,694,915
Commitments (Note 25); Contingencies (Note 27); Subsequent event (Note 28)			

**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(In thousands of US dollars, except share and per share amounts)

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity summarizes movements in equity, including common shares, share capital, equity reserves and retained earnings or accumulated deficit.

	Share Capital		Equity Reserves				Accumulated deficit	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Shares	Amount	Share-based payments ^(a)	OCI ^(b)	Equity component of convertible debenture ^(c)	Total equity reserves				
Balance at December 31, 2024	301,863,238	\$1,978,101	\$127,110	(\$41,026)	\$3,945	\$90,028	(\$717,058)	\$1,351,071	\$—	\$1,351,071
Net earnings for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,263	2,263	3,977	6,240
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	14,277	—	14,277	—	14,277	—	14,277
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	14,277	—	14,277	2,263	16,540	3,977	20,517
Share-based payments	—	—	4,514	—	—	4,514	—	4,514	—	4,514
Shares issued for:										
Acquisition of Gatos	179,640,768	1,020,360	26,023	—	—	26,023	—	1,046,382	407,096	1,453,478
Exercise of stock options (Note 23(b))	3,128,111	17,507	(9,169)	—	—	(9,169)	—	8,338	—	8,338
Settlement of restricted and deferred share units (Note 23(c) and 23(e))	268,591	1,853	(1,853)	—	—	(1,853)	—	—	—	—
Shares repurchased and cancelled (Note 23(f))	(262,500)	(1,426)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,426)	—	(1,426)
Dividend declared and paid (Note 23(f))	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,759)	(2,759)	—	(2,759)
Balance at March 31, 2025	484,638,208	\$3,016,394	\$146,625	(\$26,748)	\$3,945	\$123,820	(\$717,554)	\$2,422,660	\$411,073	\$2,833,733
Balance at December 31, 2025	491,322,304	\$3,079,179	\$124,981	\$85,787	\$33,035	\$243,801	(\$561,975)	\$2,761,005	\$411,961	\$3,172,966
Net earnings for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,098	128,098	19,388	147,486
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(10,858)	—	(10,858)	—	(10,858)	—	(10,858)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(10,858)	—	(10,858)	128,098	117,240	19,388	136,628
Share-based payments	—	—	3,869	—	—	3,869	—	3,869	—	3,869
Shares issued for:										
Issuance of common shares related to settlements	50,000	1,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,181
Exercise of stock options (Note 23(b))	1,993,592	24,199	(8,050)	—	—	(8,050)	—	16,149	—	16,149
Settlement of restricted, preferred, and deferred share units (Note 23(c), 23(d), and 23(e))	358,754	2,329	(2,329)	—	—	(2,329)	—	—	—	—
Dividends and distributions to non-controlling interest (Note 24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,244)	(9,244)
Dividend declared and paid (Note 23(f))	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,098)	(4,098)	—	(4,098)
Balance at March 31, 2026	493,724,650	\$3,106,888	\$118,471	\$74,929	\$33,035	\$226,433	(\$437,975)	\$2,895,346	\$422,105	\$3,317,451

- (a) Share-based payments reserve records the cumulative amount recognized under IFRS 2 share-based payments in respect of stock options granted, restricted share units, deferred share units, preferred share units and shares purchase warrants issued but not exercised or settled to acquire shares of the Company.
- (b) Other comprehensive income reserve principally records the unrealized fair value gains or losses related to fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") of financial instruments and re-measurements arising from actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets in relation to San Dimas' retirement benefit plan.
- (c) Equity component of 2021 convertible debenture reserve represents the estimated fair value of its conversion option of \$42.3 million, net of deferred tax effect of \$11.4 million. This amount is not subsequently remeasured and will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share capital. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance will remain in equity reserves. In 2025, a portion of the 2021 convertible debentures were repurchased (Note 21).
- (d) Equity component of 2025 convertible debenture reserve represents the estimated fair value of its conversion option of \$74.0 million, net of a deferred tax expense of \$28.4 million. This amount is not subsequently remeasured and will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share capital. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance will remain in equity reserves (Note 21).

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

First Majestic Silver Corp. (the "Company" or "First Majestic") is in the business of production, development, exploration, and acquisition of mineral properties with a focus on silver and gold production in North America. The Company owns four producing mines in Mexico consisting of the Santa Elena Silver/Gold Mine, the San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine, the Los Gatos Silver Mine ("Los Gatos") (through the Company's 70% interest in the Los Gatos joint venture) (see Note 4), and the La Encantada Silver Mine. The Company also owns the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine in Nevada, USA which the Company placed on temporary suspension on March 20, 2023 to focus on exploration, definition, and expansion of the mineral resources and optimization of mine planning and plant operations. The Company owns two additional mines in Mexico that are in suspension: the San Martin Silver Mine and the Del Toro Silver Mine, and several exploration stage projects. On December 17, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its subsidiary that owns 100% of the Del Toro Silver Mine to Sierra Madre Gold and Silver Ltd. ("Sierra Madre"). In addition, the Company is the 100% owner and operator of its own minting facility, First Mint, LLC ("First Mint").

First Majestic is incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and is publicly listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "AG", and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "FMV". The Company's head office and principal address is located at Suite 1800 - 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3L2, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 as some disclosures from the annual consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain items that are measured at fair value including derivative financial instruments (Note 25) and marketable securities (Note 14). All dollar amounts presented are in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise specified.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared using accounting policies consistent with those in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 except as outlined in Note 3.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company's management makes judgments in its process of applying the Company's accounting policies in the preparation of its unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. In addition, the preparation of the financial data requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of the impacts of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting impacts on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

In preparing the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company applied the accounting policies, critical judgments and estimates disclosed in Note 3 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the following accounting policies, critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies:

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year:

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB that were effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2026. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, as well as the classification of financial assets for:

- Contractual terms consistent with a basic lending arrangement;
- Assets with non-recourse features;
- Contractually linked instruments.

Additionally, the amendments introduce new disclosure requirements related to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features.

These amendments were applied effective January 1, 2026 and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies Not Yet Effective in the Current Period

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management does not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed below will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods, except if indicated.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Amendment to IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB also made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, although earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. ACQUISITION OF GATOS SILVER, INC.**Consideration and Purchase Price Allocation**

On January 16, 2025, the Company completed its acquisition of Gatos pursuant to a merger agreement that was entered into between the parties on September 4, 2024 (the "Merger Agreement"), and as a result of such acquisition, Gatos became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company issued an aggregate of 177,433,006 common shares of the Company to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Gatos (in addition to a nominal amount of cash in lieu of fractional First Majestic common shares), resulting in former Gatos shareholders holding approximately 38% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company post-closing on a fully diluted basis at the closing of the transaction. In addition, the Merger Agreement provided for the issuance by First Majestic of options to purchase an aggregate of 8,242,244 First Majestic options in exchange for all existing Gatos options at exercise prices adjusted by the exchange ratio of 2.55. All existing RSUs and DSUs of Gatos were settled for an aggregate of 2,207,762 First Majestic common shares.

Gatos holds a 70% interest in the Los Gatos Joint Venture, which owns the producing Los Gatos underground silver mine in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Los Gatos mine consists of approximately 103,000 hectares of mineral rights, representing a highly prospective and under-explored district with numerous silver-zinc-lead epithermal mineralized zones identified as priority targets. The acquisition was completed in order to support the Company's growth strategy by adding another cornerstone asset within a world-class mining jurisdiction to the Company's portfolio.

Management has concluded that Gatos constitutes a business and, therefore, the acquisition is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations. Given the delivery of the consideration and the fulfillment of the covenants as per the Merger Agreement, the transaction was deemed to be completed with First Majestic identified as the acquirer. Based on the opening market price of the Company's common shares on January 16, 2025 (the "Acquisition Date"), the total consideration for the Gatos acquisition was \$1.05 billion. The Company began consolidating the operating results, cash flows and net assets of Gatos from January 16, 2025 onwards.

The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based on a detailed valuation of Gatos' net assets, utilizing income, market, and cost valuation methods conducted with the assistance of an independent third party. The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was previously reported based on preliminary estimates at the Acquisition Date. During the second quarter of 2025, the Company finalized the full and detailed valuation of the fair value of the net assets of Gatos acquired using income, market, and cost valuation methods with the assistance of an independent third party.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

4. ACQUISITION OF GATOS SILVER, INC. (continued)

Consideration and Purchase Price Allocation (continued)

Total consideration for the acquisition was valued at \$1.05 billion on the Acquisition Date. The following table summarizes the consideration paid as part of the purchase price:

Total Consideration

177,433,006 Consideration Shares issued to Gatos shareholders with a fair value of \$5.68 per share ⁽¹⁾	\$1,007,819
2,207,762 DSUs and RSUs of Gatos converted to First Majestic common shares with a fair value of \$5.68 per share ⁽¹⁾	12,540
8,242,244 Options of Gatos converted to First Majestic Options with an accounting fair value of \$3.51 per option ⁽³⁾	26,023
Other consideration ⁽²⁾	7,841
Total consideration	\$1,054,223

(1) Fair value of Consideration Shares was estimated at \$5.68 per share based on the opening price of First Majestic's common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on January 16, 2025.

(2) Other consideration is made up of cash payments for withholding taxes and payments made for fractional shares.

(3) The fair value of Options was estimated using the Black-Scholes method as at the Acquisition Date, using the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.94% - 3.05%
Expected life (years)	3.99
Expected Volatility (%)	58%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.28%

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

4. ACQUISITION OF GATOS SILVER, INC. (continued)

Consideration and Purchase Price Allocation (continued)

The following table summarizes the purchase price allocated to the identifiable assets and liabilities of Gatos based on their estimated fair values on the Acquisition Date:

Allocation of Purchase Price

Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$167,401
Inventories	19,107
Trade and other receivables ⁽¹⁾	19,644
VAT receivables	2,026
Prepaid expenses and other	6,505
Mining interest	1,658,689
Property, plant and equipment	185,261
Right-of-use assets	281
Trade and other payables	(65,037)
Income taxes payable	(12,717)
Lease obligations	(415)
Decommissioning liabilities	(8,112)
Deferred tax liabilities	(511,314)
Net assets acquired	\$1,461,319
Non-controlling interests	(407,096)
Net assets attributable to the Company	\$1,054,223

(1) Trade and other receivables are expected to be fully recoverable.

(2) Cash acquired by the Company on the Acquisition Date was \$159.6 million net of withholding taxes on RSU settlements and payments made for fractional shares amounting to \$7.8 million.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited

(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

4. ACQUISITION OF GATOS SILVER, INC. (continued)

Consideration and Purchase Price Allocation (continued)

The Company used discounted cash flow models to determine the fair value of the depletable mining interest. The expected future cash flows are based on estimates of future silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper prices, estimated quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources, expected future production costs and capital expenditures based on the life of mine plans at the Acquisition Date. The discounted future cash flow models used a 6.00% discount rate based on the Company's assessment of country risk, project risk and other potential risks specific to the acquired mining interest.

The significant assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of the mining interests were as follows:

Average long-term prices:	
Silver	\$28.50
Gold	\$2,200
Zinc	\$1.25
Lead	\$1.10
Copper	\$4.50
Discount rate	6.0%
Average grades over life of mine:	
Silver	150 g/t
Gold	0.21 g/t
Zinc	3.84%
Lead	2.01%
Copper	0.20%
Average recovery rate:	
Silver	88.20%
Gold	54.20%
Zinc	63.10%
Lead	88.10%
Copper	74.00%
Mine life (years)	10

The Company used a market approach to determine the fair value of exploration potential by comparing the costs of other precedent market transactions on a dollar per hectare basis. Those amounts were used to determine the range of area-based resources multiples implied within the value of transactions by other market participants. Additionally, the Company completed a secondary valuation by comparing the costs of other precedent transactions within the industry on a dollar per in situ ounce basis and selected a multiple within this range for additional ounces identified outside of the life-of-mine. Management made a significant assumption in the determination of the fair value of exploration potential by using an implied multiple of \$5,208 per hectare or \$3.16 per silver equivalent ounce for a total of \$536.4 million. The Company accounted for exploration potential through inclusion within non-depletable mineral interest.

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5. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

All of the Company's operations are within the mining and metals industry and its major products are precious metals doré and concentrate which are refined or smelted into pure silver and gold and sold to global metal brokers. Transfer prices between reporting segments are set on an arms-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Coins and bullion cost of sales are based on transfer prices.

An operating segment is defined as a component of the Company that:

- Engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses;
- Whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker; and
- For which discrete financial information is available.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company's significant operating segments include its four operating mines in Mexico, including its newly acquired Los Gatos Silver mine in Chihuahua, its Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine in Nevada, United States, its minting facility in Nevada, United States and bullion store in Canada, both of which form the First Mint LLC ("First Mint") operating segment, and its "non-producing properties" in Mexico which include the Del Toro and San Martin mines, which have been placed on suspension. The Jerritt Canyon Gold mine was placed on temporary suspension as of March 20, 2023 to focus on exploration, definition, and expansion of the mineral resources and optimization of mine planning and plant operations. On December 17, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100% owned Del Toro Silver Mine (Note [15](#)). "Others" consists primarily of the Company's corporate assets including cash and cash equivalents, other development and exploration properties (Note [16](#)), debt facilities (Note [21](#)), and corporate expenses which are not allocated to operating segments. The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") evaluates segment performance based on mine operating earnings. Therefore, other income and expense items not directly related to mining operations are not allocated to the segments.

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5. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025		Revenue	Cost of sales	Depletion, depreciation, and amortization	Mine operating earnings (loss)	Capital expenditures
Mexico						
Santa Elena⁽²⁾	2026	\$129,463	\$36,321	\$8,027	\$85,115	\$11,470
	2025	70,477	29,923	11,078	29,476	13,509
Los Gatos	2026	185,771	47,221	29,799	108,751	14,632
	2025	90,476	29,240	33,659	27,576	16,352
San Dimas	2026	123,462	54,714	12,758	55,990	16,654
	2025	59,952	40,268	12,731	6,953	12,983
La Encantada	2026	58,055	23,178	4,192	30,685	4,181
	2025	17,958	14,888	3,549	(479)	2,188
Non-producing Properties	2026	—	—	126	(126)	249
	2025	—	—	19	(19)	221
United States						
Jerritt Canyon⁽²⁾	2026	—	—	653	(653)	1,481
	2025	278	43	677	(442)	1,155
First Mint⁽¹⁾	2026	14,482	3,055	157	11,270	—
	2025	7,866	5,155	157	2,554	—
Others	2026	—	70	344	(414)	395
	2025	—	36	550	(586)	4,545
Intercompany elimination	2026	(34,565)	(10,543)	—	(24,022)	—
	2025	(3,065)	(1,836)	—	(1,228)	—
Consolidated	2026	\$476,668	\$154,016	\$56,056	\$266,596	\$49,062
	2025	\$243,942	\$117,717	\$62,420	\$63,805	\$50,953

(1) The First Mint segment is inclusive of operations from the Company's bullion store and its minting facility located in Nevada. This segment generated coin and bullion revenue of \$14.5 million (March 31, 2025 - \$7.9 million) from coins and bullion sales of 173,409 silver ounces (March 31, 2025 - 243,865) at an average price of \$83.52 per ounce (March 31, 2025 - \$32.25).

(2) Santa Elena and Jerritt Canyon have incurred mine holding costs related to care and maintenance and temporary suspension activities (Note 9).

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company had six (March 31, 2025 - five) customers that accounted for 78% (March 31, 2025 - 95%) of its sales revenue, with three major metal broker accounting for 58% of total revenue, each contributing 26%, 20% and 12% (March 31, 2025 - one major metal brokers accounted for 53%).

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5. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025	Mining Interests		Property, plant and equipment	Total mining assets	Total assets	Total liabilities	
	Producing	Exploration					
Mexico							
Santa Elena	2026	\$158,174	\$51,676	\$89,132	\$298,982	\$516,188	\$108,183
	2025	145,785	56,857	89,658	292,300	482,279	131,884
Los Gatos	2026	1,153,621	424,456	179,408	1,757,485	2,144,154	529,405
	2025	1,037,538	549,186	183,057	1,769,781	2,128,653	568,578
San Dimas	2026	229,363	44,260	87,451	361,074	683,333	251,939
	2025	214,213	53,828	89,547	357,588	631,477	105,519
La Encantada	2026	26,933	3,281	26,750	56,964	151,451	38,322
	2025	22,176	5,988	26,938	55,102	113,985	32,986
Non-producing Properties	2026	73,007	21,879	20,714	115,600	147,391	17,773
	2025	73,007	21,630	20,714	115,351	149,597	17,601
United States							
Jerritt Canyon	2026	359,908	100,297	128,512	588,717	619,254	151,976
	2025	359,908	99,103	128,878	587,889	619,363	156,983
First Mint	2026	—	—	4,731	4,731	20,505	8,991
	2025	—	—	4,767	4,767	14,881	10,622
Others	2026	—	40,996	15,719	56,715	537,324	395,560
	2025	—	40,828	16,899	57,727	554,680	497,775
Consolidated	2026	\$2,001,006	\$686,845	\$552,417	\$3,240,268	\$4,819,600	\$1,502,149
	2025	\$1,852,627	\$827,421	\$560,458	\$3,240,506	\$4,694,915	\$1,521,949

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

6. REVENUES

The majority of the Company's revenues are from the sale of precious metals contained in doré and concentrate form. The Company's primary products are precious metals (silver and gold). Revenues from the sale of metal, including by-products, are recorded net of smelting and refining costs.

Revenues for the period are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
Gross revenue from payable metals:				
Silver	\$316,257	66%	\$139,227	57%
Gold	136,590	28%	81,590	33%
Lead	5,457	1%	8,940	4 %
Zinc	22,460	5%	15,706	6 %
Copper	174	0 %	529	0 %
Gross revenue	480,938	100%	245,992	100%
Less: smelting and refining costs	(4,270)		(2,050)	
Revenues	\$476,668		\$243,942	

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had \$nil in unearned revenue (December 31, 2025 - \$0.6 million) that has not satisfied performance obligations.

(a) Gold Stream Agreement with Royal Gold Inc. (formerly Sandstorm Gold Ltd.)

The Santa Elena mine is subject to a gold streaming agreement with Royal Gold Inc. ("Royal Gold"), which requires the Company to sell to Royal Gold 20% of its gold production from certain mining concessions, over the life-of-mine from its leach pad and certain underground operations. The selling price to Royal Gold is the lesser of the prevailing market price or \$450 per ounce, subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered nil ounces (March 31, 2025 - nil ounces) of gold to Royal Gold.

(b) Net Smelter Royalty

The Ermitaño mine (part of Santa Elena) has a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. that provides them with a 2% NSR royalty of production. In addition, there is an underlying NSR royalty where Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. retains a 2% NSR royalty from the sale of mineral products extracted from the Ermitaño mine. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred \$4.9 million (March 31, 2025 - \$2.9 million) in NSR royalty payments in connection with production from Ermitaño.

In 2022, the Company sold a portfolio of its existing royalty interests to Metalla Royalty and Streaming Limited ("Metalla"). Under the agreement, the Company has granted Metalla a 100% gross value royalty for the first 1,000 ounces of gold produced annually from the La Encantada property. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$0.2 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.1 million) in royalty payments from gold production at La Encantada.

The Los Gatos Silver Mine is subject to the terms of an exploration, exploitation and unilateral promise of assignment of rights agreement with La Cuesta International S.A. de C.V. ("La Cuesta") dated May 4, 2006. The Los Gatos Silver Mine is required to pay a production royalty to La Cuesta of a) 2% net smelter return on production from the concession until all payments reach \$10 million and b) 0.5% net smelter return on production from the concession after total payments have reached \$10 million and c) 0.5% net smelter return on production from other property within a one-kilometer boundary of the Los Gatos Silver Mine. The agreement has no expiration date; however, Gatos may terminate the agreement upon a 30-day notice. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$nil (March 31, 2025 - \$0.3 million) in NSR royalty payments in connection with production from Los Gatos.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

6. REVENUES (continued)

(c) Gold Stream Agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals Corporation

In 2018, the San Dimas mine entered into a purchase agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals International ("WPMI"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp., which entitles WPMI to receive 25% of the gold equivalent production (based on a fixed exchange ratio of 70 silver ounces to 1 gold ounce) at San Dimas in exchange for ongoing payments equal to the lesser of \$600 (subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment) and the prevailing market price for each gold equivalent ounce delivered. Should the average gold to silver ratio over a six-month period exceed 90:1 or fall below 50:1, the fixed exchange ratio would be increased to 90:1 or decreased to 50:1, respectively. The fixed gold to silver exchange ratio as of March 31, 2026 was 70:1.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered 7,670 ounces (March 31, 2025 - 8,962 ounces) of gold to WPMI at \$643 per ounce (March 31, 2025 - \$637 per ounce).

7. COST OF SALES

Cost of sales are costs that are directly related to production and generation of revenues at the operating segments. Significant components of cost of sales, excluding depletion, depreciation and amortization are comprised of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Labour costs	\$65,182	\$48,577
Consumables and materials	32,998	29,139
Energy	14,123	12,297
Maintenance	3,767	2,863
Assays and labwork	874	692
Insurance	1,418	1,371
Other costs ⁽¹⁾	5,718	4,363
Production costs	\$124,080	\$99,302
Transportation and other selling costs	6,203	4,601
Workers' participation costs	21,116	6,603
Environmental duties and royalties	9,320	5,411
Finished goods inventory changes	(6,978)	1,800
Other ⁽²⁾	275	—
Cost of Sales	\$154,016	\$117,717

(1) Other costs (within production costs) include services such as machinery rentals, rights and land access payments, corporate staff support, and diamond drilling.

(2) Other costs in 2026 relate to elevated maintenance costs for dewatering pumps at Los Gatos.

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8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses are incurred to support the administration of the business that are not directly related to production. Significant components of general and administrative expenses are comprised of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Corporate administration	\$2,424	\$3,030
Salaries and benefits	5,792	5,928
Audit, legal and professional fees	6,609	3,091
Filing and listing fees	211	186
Directors' fees and expenses	171	129
Depreciation	367	354
	\$15,574	\$12,718

9. MINE HOLDING COSTS

The Company's mine holding costs are primarily comprised of labour costs associated with care and maintenance staff, electricity, security, environmental and community support costs for the following mines which are currently under temporary suspension:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Del Toro ⁽¹⁾	\$502	\$438
San Martin	175	158
Santa Elena ⁽²⁾	826	692
Jerritt Canyon	3,294	3,681
	\$4,797	\$4,969

(1) In 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100%-owned, past-producing Del Toro Silver Mine (Note 15).

(2) During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred \$0.8 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.7 million) in holding costs relating to care and maintenance charges for the Santa Elena mine.

10. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

The Company's investment and other income (loss) are comprised of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gain (loss) from investment in silver futures contracts	\$8,353	(\$3,321)
(Loss) gain from investment in marketable securities (Note 14(a))	(2,290)	159
Interest income and other	7,292	3,667
	\$13,355	\$505

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11. FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are primarily related to interest and accretion expense on the Company's debt facilities, lease liabilities and accretion of decommissioning liabilities. The Company's finance costs in the periods are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Debt facilities ⁽¹⁾ (Note 21)	\$5,584	\$3,059
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	2,803	2,746
Lease liabilities (Note 22)	388	477
Interest and other	588	681
	\$9,363	\$6,963

(1) During the three months ended March 31, 2026, finance costs for debt facilities include non-cash accretion expense of \$5.2 million (March 31, 2025 - \$2.6 million).

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings or loss per share is the net earnings attributable to owners of the Company divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted net earnings per share adjusts basic net earnings per share for the effects of potential dilutive common shares. The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net earnings for the year	\$147,486	\$6,240
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	19,388	3,977
Net earnings attributable to the owners of the Company	128,098	2,263
Add: finance costs on 2021 Senior Convertible Debentures, net of tax (Note 21)	488	—
Diluted net earnings attributable to the owners of the Company	\$128,586	\$2,263
Weighted average number of shares on issue - basic	492,875,622	453,063,479
Effect on dilutive securities:		
Stock options	3,407,713	1,843,904
Restricted, performance and deferred share units	2,144,222	1,504,216
Convertible debt shares	3,338,890	—
Weighted average number of shares on issue - diluted⁽¹⁾	501,766,447	456,411,599
Earnings per share - basic & diluted	\$0.26	\$0.01

(1) For the three months ended March 31, 2026, diluted weighted average number of shares excluded 14,500 (March 31, 2025 - 7,760,694) options, nil restricted and performance share units (March 31, 2025 - 9,632), nil common shares and 15,652,945 common shares issuable under the 2021 and 2025 convertible debentures, respectively (March 31, 2025 - 13,888,895 and nil) (Note 21(a)), that were anti-dilutive.

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13. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist primarily of materials and supplies and products of the Company's operations, in varying stages of the production process, and are presented at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value.

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Finished goods	\$8,205	\$9,661
Work-in-process	4,478	3,675
Stockpile	12,196	14,747
Silver coins and bullion	13,038	4,089
Materials and supplies	52,074	52,581
	\$89,991	\$84,753

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period is equivalent to the total of cost of sales plus depletion, depreciation and amortization for the period. As at March 31, 2026, no write down was included in mineral inventories, which consist of stockpile, work-in-process and finished goods (December 31, 2025 - \$nil).

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at March 31, 2026, other financial assets consist of the Company's investment in marketable securities comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
FVTPL marketable securities (a)	\$23,365	\$26,168
FVTOCI marketable securities (b) ⁽¹⁾	132,596	154,218
Total other financial assets	\$155,961	\$180,386

(1) During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company recorded a \$3.1 million realized gain and a \$17.0 million unrealized loss on FVTOCI investments.

(a) Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") Marketable Securities

Loss on marketable securities designated as FVTPL for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$2.3 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.2 million gain) and was recorded through profit or loss.

(b) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI") Marketable Securities

Changes in fair value of marketable securities designated as FVTOCI for the three ended March 31, 2026 was a loss of \$10.9 million (March 31, 2025 - gain of \$14.3 million), net of tax, and were recorded through other comprehensive income and will not be transferred into earnings or loss upon disposition or impairment. The Company made the irrevocable election to designate these equity securities as FVTOCI because these financial assets are not held for trading and are not contingent consideration recognized in a business combination. As at March 31, 2026, the carrying value of all shares designated as FVTOCI was \$132.6 million (December 31, 2025 - \$154.2 million).

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15. DIVESTITURES

On December 17, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its subsidiary that owns 100% of the Del Toro Silver Mine ("Del Toro") to Sierra Madre for total consideration in cash and shares of up to \$60 million, comprised of upfront consideration of \$20 million in cash and \$10 million in common shares of Sierra Madre ("Sierra Madre Shares") at a deemed price of CAD\$1.30 per share, payable upon closing, and an additional \$30 million in delayed and contingent consideration in cash or, at Sierra Madre's option, Sierra Madre Shares. Closing of the transaction is conditional upon Sierra Madre completing a concurrent private placement financing of at least CAD\$40 million in gross proceeds and other customary conditions, including approval of the TSXV, Mexican Antitrust approval and approval by the disinterested shareholders of Sierra Madre. The financing closing condition has been satisfied, as Sierra Madre announced the closing of a \$57.5 million private placement financing of subscription receipts on January 30, 2026.

The Company has concluded that as of March 31, 2026, the sale does not meet the IFRS 5 criteria for classification as held for sale, given the uncertainty around satisfying all closing conditions within one year. However, the announcement of the definitive agreement along with the implied price within the contract represented an indicator of impairment reversal under IAS 36 in 2025. Del Toro is considered a separate CGU within the Company's non-producing properties segment. Therefore, the carrying amount of Del Toro was remeasured to its recoverable amount, being its FVLCD, based on the fair value of the expected proceeds from the sale at December 31, 2025. This includes the upfront consideration of \$20 million in cash, \$10 million in common shares of Sierra Madre and \$10 million receivable within 18 months of closing in cash or, at Sierra Madre's option, Sierra Madre Shares. The Company has excluded the \$20 million in delayed and contingent consideration from the calculation of the recoverable amount. During 2025, the Company recorded a \$20.3 million reversal of impairment related to the Del Toro assets, based on the recoverable amount implied by the definitive agreement. The impairment reversal amount does not increase the carrying amount above what it would have been had no impairment been recognized in prior periods.

Out of the impairment reversal of \$20.3 million recorded in Q4 2025 related to Del Toro, \$10.6 million was allocated to depletable mining interest, \$6.3 million was allocated to non-depletable mining interest with the remaining \$3.4 million allocated to property, plant and equipment, resulting in a total impairment reversal of \$20.3 million, net of tax. The recoverable amount of Del Toro, being its FVLCD was \$40.0 million, based on the expected proceeds from the sale.

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16. MINING INTERESTS

Mining interests primarily consist of acquisition, development, exploration and exploration potential costs directly related to the Company's operations and projects. Upon commencement of commercial production, mining interests for producing properties are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated economic life of the mine. In applying the unit-of-production method, depletion is determined using quantity of material extracted from the mine in the period as a portion of total quantity of material, based on reserves and resources, considered to be highly probable to be economically extracted over the life of mine plan.

The Company's mining interests are comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Depletable properties	\$2,001,006	\$1,852,627
Non-depletable properties (exploration and evaluation costs, exploration potential)	686,845	827,421
	\$2,687,851	\$2,680,048

Depletable properties are allocated as follows:

Depletable properties	Santa Elena	Los Gatos	San Dimas	La Encantada	Jerritt Canyon	Non-producing Properties ⁽¹⁾	Total
Cost							
At December 31, 2024	\$205,599	\$—	\$392,754	\$132,146	\$492,830	\$210,889	\$1,434,218
Additions	11,366	32,188	24,866	6,214	—	—	74,634
Change in decommissioning liabilities	495	(322)	980	1,238	3,239	1,957	7,587
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	—	1,122,262	—	—	—	—	1,122,262
Transfer from non-depletable properties	35,393	—	4,386	1,202	—	—	40,981
At December 31, 2025	\$252,853	\$1,154,128	\$422,986	\$140,800	\$496,069	\$212,846	\$2,679,682
Additions	4,177	9,511	8,501	2,148	—	—	24,337
Transfer from non-depletable properties	10,468	127,327	14,912	3,509	—	—	156,216
At March 31, 2026	\$267,498	\$1,290,966	\$446,399	\$146,457	\$496,069	\$212,846	\$2,860,235
Accumulated depletion, amortization and impairment							
At December 31, 2024	(\$83,866)	\$—	(\$171,097)	(\$112,780)	(\$136,161)	(\$150,424)	(\$654,328)
Depletion and amortization	(23,202)	(116,590)	(37,676)	(5,844)	—	—	(183,312)
Reversal of impairment (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	10,585	10,585
At December 31, 2025	(\$107,068)	(\$116,590)	(\$208,773)	(\$118,624)	(\$136,161)	(\$139,839)	(\$827,055)
Depletion and amortization	(2,256)	(20,755)	(8,263)	(900)	—	—	(32,174)
At March 31, 2026	(\$109,324)	(\$137,345)	(\$217,036)	(\$119,524)	(\$136,161)	(\$139,839)	(\$859,229)
Carrying values							
At December 31, 2025	\$145,785	\$1,037,538	\$214,213	\$22,176	\$359,908	\$73,007	\$1,852,627
At March 31, 2026	\$158,174	\$1,153,621	\$229,363	\$26,933	\$359,908	\$73,007	\$2,001,006

(1) Non-producing properties include the San Martin and Del Toro mines. In 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100%-owned, past-producing Del Toro Silver Mine (Note 15).

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16. MINING INTERESTS (continued)

Non-depletable properties costs are allocated as follows:

Non-depletable properties	Santa Elena	Los Gatos	San Dimas	La Encantada	Jerritt Canyon	Non-producing Properties ⁽¹⁾	Exploration Projects ⁽²⁾	Springpole Stream	Total
At December 31, 2024	\$67,029	\$—	\$40,718	\$4,712	\$91,117	\$14,875	\$24,324	\$11,856	\$254,632
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	25,221	12,759	17,496	2,478	7,986	451	495	4,153	71,039
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	—	536,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	536,427
Reversal of Impairment (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	6,304	—	—	6,304
Transfer to depletable properties	(35,393)	—	(4,386)	(1,202)	—	—	—	—	(40,981)
At December 31, 2025	\$56,857	\$549,186	\$53,828	\$5,988	\$99,103	\$21,630	\$24,819	\$16,009	\$827,421
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	5,287	2,597	5,344	802	1,194	249	168	—	15,641
Transfer to depletable properties	(10,468)	(127,327)	(14,912)	(3,509)	—	—	—	—	(156,216)
At March 31, 2026	\$51,676	\$424,456	\$44,260	\$3,281	\$100,297	\$21,879	\$24,987	\$16,009	\$686,845

(1) Non-producing properties include the San Martin and Del Toro mines. In 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100%-owned, past-producing Del Toro Silver Mine (Note 15).

(2) Exploration projects include the La Luz, Los Amoles, Jalisco Group of Properties and Jimenez del Tuel projects.

(a) Santa Elena Silver/Gold Mine, Sonora State, Mexico

The Santa Elena mine is subject to a gold streaming agreement with Royal Gold, which requires the Company to sell to Royal Gold 20% of its gold production over the life-of-mine from its leach pad and underground operations. The selling price to Royal Gold is the lesser of the prevailing market price or \$450 per ounce, subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered nil ounces (March 31, 2025 - nil ounces) of gold to Royal Gold.

The Ermitaño mine has a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. that provides them with a 2% NSR royalty of production. In addition, there is an underlying NSR royalty where Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. retains a 2% NSR royalty from the sale of mineral products extracted from the Ermitaño property. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$4.9 million (March 31, 2025 - \$2.9 million) in NSR royalty payments in connection with production from Ermitaño.

(b) Los Gatos Silver Mine, Chihuahua State, Mexico

Following the acquisition, the Company now holds a 70% interest in the Los Gatos underground mine in Chihuahua, Mexico. The remaining 30% is owned by a non-controlling partner. The Los Gatos Silver Mine produces zinc and lead concentrates, both of which contain payable silver, as well as gold in its concentrate form. Zinc and lead contribute approximately 75% and 25% of total revenues, respectively.

The Los Gatos Silver Mine is subject to the terms of an exploration, exploitation and unilateral promise of assignment of rights agreement with La Cuesta International S.A. de C.V. ("La Cuesta") dated May 4, 2006. The Los Gatos Silver Mine is required to pay a production royalty to La Cuesta of a) 2% net smelter return on production from the concession until all payments reach \$10 million and b) 0.5% net smelter return on production from the concession after total payments have reached \$10 million and c) 0.5% net smelter return on production from other property within a one-kilometer boundary of the Los Gatos Silver Mine. The agreement has no expiration date; however, Gatos may terminate the agreement upon a 30-day notice. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$nil (March 31, 2025 - \$0.3 million) in NSR royalty payments in connection with production from Los Gatos.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

16. MINING INTERESTS (continued)

(c) San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine, Durango State, Mexico

The San Dimas Mine is subject to a gold and silver streaming agreement with WPMI which entitles WPMI to receive 25% of the gold equivalent production (based on a fixed exchange ratio of 70 silver ounces to 1 gold ounce) at San Dimas in exchange for ongoing payments equal to the lesser of \$600 (subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment commencing in May 2019) and the prevailing market price for each gold ounce delivered. Should the average gold to silver ratio over a six-month period exceed 90:1 or fall below 50:1, the fixed exchange ratio would be increased to 90:1 or decreased to 50:1, respectively. The fixed gold to silver exchange ratio as of March 31, 2026 was 70:1.

During the three ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered 7,670 ounces (March 31, 2025 - 8,962 ounces) of gold to WPMI at \$643 per ounce (March 31, 2025 - \$637 per ounce).

(d) La Encantada Silver Mine, Coahuila State, Mexico

In December 2022, the Company sold a portfolio of its existing royalty interests to Metalla Royalty and Streaming Limited. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to pay a 100% gross value royalty on the first 1,000 ounces of gold produced annually from the La Encantada property. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$0.2 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.1 million) in royalty payments from gold production at La Encantada.

(e) Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine, Nevada, United States

The Jerritt Canyon Mine is subject to a 0.75% NSR royalty on production of gold and silver from the Jerritt Canyon mines and processing plant. The royalty is applied, at a fixed rate of 0.75%, against proceeds from gold and silver products after deducting treatment, refining, transportation, insurance, taxes and levies charges.

The Jerritt Canyon Mine is also subject to a 2.5% to 5% NSR royalty relating to the production of gold and silver within specific boundary lines at certain mining areas. The royalty is applied, at a fixed rate of 2.5% to 5.0%, against proceeds from gold and silver products.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$nil in royalty payments from gold production at Jerritt Canyon (March 31, 2025 - \$nil).

(f) Springpole Silver Stream, Ontario, Canada

In July 2020, the Company completed an agreement with First Mining Gold Corp. ("First Mining") to purchase 50% of the life-of-mine payable silver produced from the Springpole Gold Project (the "Springpole Silver Stream"), a development-stage gold project located in Ontario, Canada. First Majestic agreed to pay First Mining consideration of \$22.5 million in cash and shares, in three milestone payments, for the right to purchase silver at a price of 33% of the silver spot price per ounce, to a maximum of \$7.50 per ounce (subject to annual inflation escalation of 2%, commencing at the start of the third anniversary of production). Commencing its production of silver, First Mining must deliver 50% of the payable silver which it receives from the off taker within five business days of the end of each quarter.

The transaction consideration paid and payable by First Majestic is summarized as follows:

- The first payment of \$10.0 million, consisting of \$2.5 million in cash and \$7.5 million in First Majestic common shares (805,698 common shares), was paid to First Mining on July 2, 2020;
- The second payment of \$7.5 million, consisting of \$3.75 million in cash and \$3.75 million in First Majestic common shares (287,300 common shares), was paid on January 21, 2021 upon the completion and public announcement by First Mining of the results of a Pre-Feasibility Study for Springpole; and
- The third payment of \$5.0 million was originally scheduled to be made as a combination of cash and First Majestic common shares. On March 13, 2025, the Company signed an amendment agreement (the "Amended Springpole Stream Agreement") to the original streaming agreement for the Springpole property (the "Springpole Stream

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

16. MINING INTERESTS (continued)

(f) Springpole Silver Stream, Ontario, Canada (continued)

Agreement”) among the Company, Gold Canyon Resources Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Mining) and First Mining to accelerate the final tranche payment owed by the Company under the Springpole Stream Agreement, and to make such final payment a cash only payment of \$5 million (previously, this final payment was to be a combination of cash and Common Shares of the Company), payable by the Company by March 31, 2025. The Company made this final payment to First Mining prior to March 31, 2025.

In connection with the Springpole Stream Agreement, First Mining also granted First Majestic 32.1 million common share purchase warrants of First Mining (the “First Mining Warrants”) that entitle the Company to purchase one common share of First Mining at CAD\$0.40 expiring July 2, 2025. The fair value of the warrants was measured at \$5.7 million using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Under the Amended Springpole Stream Agreement, First Mining agreed to extend the expiry date of the First Mining Warrants to March 31, 2028 and to amend the exercise price to CAD\$0.20. The fair value of the warrants was measured at \$0.8 million using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with fair value adjustments going through profit and loss.

On December 16, 2025, the Company exercised all of its First Mining Warrants at the exercise price of CAD\$0.20 for a total cash payment of \$4.7 million, and as a result, the Company received 32.1 million common shares of First Mining.

First Mining has the right to repurchase 50% of the silver stream from First Majestic for \$22.5 million at any time prior to the commencement of production at Springpole, and if such a repurchase takes place, the Company will be left with a reduced silver stream of 25% of life-of-mine payable silver production from Springpole. First Mining is a related party with two independent board members who are also directors and/or officers of First Majestic.

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The majority of the Company's property, plant and equipment is used in the Company's operating mine segments. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using either the straight-line or units-of-production method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the expected life of mine. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. Assets under construction are recorded at cost and re-allocated to land and buildings, machinery and equipment or other when they become available for use.

Property, plant and equipment are comprised of the following:

	Land and Buildings ⁽¹⁾	Machinery and Equipment	Assets under Construction ⁽²⁾	Other	Total
Cost					
At December 31, 2024	\$257,814	\$648,441	\$43,322	\$40,123	\$989,699
Additions	1,427	11,658	53,605	485	67,175
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	103,465	71,951	9,493	354	185,263
Transfers and disposals	4,200	8,679	(21,343)	201	(8,263)
At December 31, 2025	\$366,906	\$740,729	\$85,078	\$41,163	\$1,233,874
Additions	—	713	8,267	104	9,084
Transfers and disposals	1,898	4,265	(8,796)	1,365	(1,267)
At March 31, 2026	\$368,804	\$745,707	\$84,549	\$42,632	\$1,241,691
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment reversal					
At December 31, 2024	(\$172,915)	(\$407,824)	\$—	(\$30,330)	(\$611,069)
Depreciation and amortization	(26,378)	(39,862)	—	(2,931)	(69,171)
Impairment reversal (Note 14)	—	3,448	—	—	3,448
Transfers and disposals	23	3,301	—	52	3,376
At December 31, 2025	(\$199,270)	(\$440,937)	\$—	(\$33,209)	(\$673,416)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,310)	(9,597)	—	(656)	(16,563)
Transfers and disposals	—	591	—	114	705
At March 31, 2026	(\$205,580)	(\$449,943)	\$—	(\$33,751)	(\$689,274)
Carrying values					
At December 31, 2025	\$167,636	\$299,792	\$85,078	\$7,954	\$560,458
At March 31, 2026	\$163,224	\$295,764	\$84,549	\$8,881	\$552,417

(1) Included in land and buildings is \$50.6 million (December 31, 2025 - \$50.6 million) worth of land which is not subject to depreciation.

(2) Assets under construction include certain innovation projects, such as high-intensity grinding ("HIG") mills and related modernization, plant improvements, other mine infrastructures and equipment overhauls.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment, including land and buildings, machinery and equipment, assets under construction and other assets above are allocated by mine as follow:

	Santa Elena	Los Gatos	San Dimas	La Encantada	Jerritt Canyon	Non-producing Properties ⁽¹⁾	Other ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Total
Cost								
At December 31, 2024	\$186,872	\$—	\$192,112	\$172,274	\$217,735	\$162,356	\$58,350	\$989,699
Additions ⁽²⁾	14,060	25,526	16,532	5,707	2,621	517	2,212	67,175
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	—	185,263	—	—	—	—	—	185,263
Transfers and disposals	(4,084)	876	(1,058)	426	(197)	(840)	(3,386)	(8,263)
At December 31, 2025	\$196,848	\$211,665	\$207,586	\$178,407	\$220,159	\$162,033	\$57,176	\$1,233,874
Additions ⁽²⁾	2,006	2,524	2,809	1,231	287	—	227	9,084
Transfers and disposals	(322)	1,076	(1,479)	492	—	—	(1,034)	(1,267)
At March 31, 2026	\$198,532	\$215,265	\$208,916	\$180,130	\$220,446	\$162,033	\$56,369	\$1,241,691
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment								
At December 31, 2024	(\$96,542)	\$—	(\$102,009)	(\$144,740)	(\$88,679)	(\$145,320)	(\$33,776)	(\$611,069)
Depreciation and amortization	(13,494)	(27,626)	(16,853)	(6,596)	(2,638)	(16)	(1,948)	(69,171)
Impairment Reversal (Note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	3,448	—	3,448
Transfers and disposals	2,846	(982)	823	(133)	36	569	214	3,376
At December 31, 2025	(\$107,190)	(\$28,608)	(\$118,039)	(\$151,469)	(\$91,281)	(\$141,319)	(\$35,510)	(\$673,416)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,532)	(7,454)	(3,847)	(1,554)	(653)	(114)	(409)	(16,563)
Transfers and disposals	322	205	421	(357)	—	114	—	705
At March 31, 2026	(\$109,400)	(\$35,857)	(\$121,465)	(\$153,380)	(\$91,934)	(\$141,319)	(\$35,919)	(\$689,274)
Carrying values								
At December 31, 2025	\$89,658	\$183,057	\$89,547	\$26,938	\$128,878	\$20,714	\$21,666	\$560,458
At March 31, 2026	\$89,132	\$179,408	\$87,451	\$26,750	\$128,512	\$20,714	\$20,450	\$552,417

(1) Non-producing properties include the San Martin and Del Toro mines. In 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100%-owned, past-producing Del Toro Silver Mine (Note 15).

(2) Additions classified in "Other" primarily consist of innovation projects and construction-in-progress.

(3) Included in "Other" is property, plant and equipment of \$4.7 million (December 31, 2025 - \$4.8 million) for First Mint which includes the Company's bullion store and its minting facility located in Nevada.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Company entered into leases to use certain land, buildings, mining equipment and corporate equipment for its operations. The Company is required to recognize right-of-use assets representing its right to use these underlying leased assets over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, equivalent to its obligation for payments over the term of the leases, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are comprised of the following:

	Land and Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Total
At December 31, 2024	\$7,046	\$16,853	\$23,898
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	281	—	281
Additions	181	185	366
Remeasurements	(242)	5,166	4,924
Depreciation and amortization	(2,244)	(12,757)	(15,001)
At December 31, 2025	\$5,022	\$9,447	\$14,469
Additions	—	4,374	4,374
Remeasurements	84	269	353
Depreciation and amortization	(566)	(4,034)	(4,600)
At March 31, 2026	\$4,540	\$10,056	\$14,596

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

19. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ⁽¹⁾	\$20,359	\$20,177
SAT Primero tax dispute ⁽²⁾	123,421	124,090
Non-Current Restricted Cash	\$143,780	\$144,267

(1) On November 2, 2021, the Company executed an agreement with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") relating to funds required to establish a trust agreement to cover post-closure water treatment cost at Jerritt Canyon. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company funded \$17.7 million into a trust; these amounts along with interest earned on the balance are included within non-current restricted cash.

(2) In connection with the dispute between Primero Empresa Minera, S.A. de C.V. ("PEM") and the Servicio de Administracion Tributaria ("SAT") relating to the advanced pricing agreement (Note 27), the SAT froze two PEM bank accounts as security for certain tax reassessments which are being disputed. The balance in these two frozen accounts as at March 31, 2026 was \$123.4 million (2,230 million MXN). This balance consists of Value Added Tax ("VAT") refunds due to PEM. The Company does not agree with SAT's position and has challenged it through the relevant legal channels, both domestically and internationally.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade and other payables are primarily comprised of amounts outstanding for purchases relating to mining operations, exploration and evaluation activities and corporate expenses. The normal credit period for these purchases is usually between 30 to 90 days.

Trade and other payables are comprised of the following items:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade payables	\$41,083	\$57,749
Trade related accruals	56,194	57,511
Payroll and related benefits	81,419	56,235
Restructuring obligations	590	590
NSR royalty liabilities (Notes 16(b)(c))	5,179	4,812
Environmental duty and net mineral sales proceeds tax	4,167	10,777
Other accrued liabilities ⁽¹⁾	11,588	20,237
	\$200,220	\$207,911

(1) The Other accrued liabilities balance as at March 31, 2026 includes an accrual of \$1.5 million for mark-to-market movements on silver forward contracts (December 31, 2025 - \$9.9 million).

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21. DEBT FACILITIES

The movement in debt facilities during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025, respectively, are comprised of the following:

	Convertible Debentures (a)	Revolving Credit Facility (b)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$209,083	\$399	\$209,482
Gross proceeds from debt financing	\$350,000	\$—	\$350,000
Portion allocated to equity reserves from debt financing	(102,493)	—	(102,493)
Finance costs			
Interest expense	845	1,403	2,248
Accretion	10,796	—	10,796
Repayments of principal	(165,717)	—	(165,717)
Transaction costs	(9,515)	—	(9,515)
Repayments of finance costs	(1,119)	(1,465)	(2,585)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$291,880	\$337	\$292,216
Finance costs			
Interest expense	188	329	517
Accretion	5,067	—	5,067
Repayments of finance costs	(105)	(337)	(442)
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$297,030	\$329	\$297,359

Statements of Financial Position Presentation

Current portion of debt facilities	\$151	\$337	\$487
Non-current portion of debt facilities	291,729	—	291,729
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$291,880	\$337	\$292,216
Current portion of debt facilities	\$53,447	\$329	\$53,776
Non-current portion of debt facilities	243,583	—	243,583
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$297,030	\$329	\$297,359

(a) Convertible Debentures

2021 Senior Convertible Debentures

On December 2, 2021, the Company issued \$230 million of unsecured senior convertible debentures (the "2021 Notes"). The Company received net proceeds of \$222.8 million after transaction costs of \$7.2 million. The 2021 Notes mature on January 15, 2027 and bear an interest rate of 0.375% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in January and July of each year.

The 2021 Notes are convertible into common shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a conversion rate of 60.3865 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of 2021 Notes converted, representing an initial conversion price of \$16.56 per common share, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

21. DEBT FACILITIES (continued)

(a) Convertible Debentures (continued)

The Company may not redeem the 2021 Notes before January 20, 2025 except in the event of certain changes in Canadian tax law. At any time on or after January 20, 2025 and until maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the 2021 Notes for cash if the last reported share price of the Company's common shares for 20 or more trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days exceeds 130% of the conversion price in effect on each such trading day. The redemption price is equal to the sum of:

(i) 100% of the principal amount of the 2021 Notes to be redeemed and (ii) accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

The Company is required to offer to purchase for cash all of the outstanding 2021 Notes upon a fundamental change, at a cash purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2021 Notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to the fundamental change purchase date.

The component parts of the convertible debentures, a compound instrument, are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instrument is an equity instrument.

At initial recognition, net proceeds of \$222.8 million from the 2021 Notes were allocated into its debt and equity components. The fair value of the debt portion was estimated at \$180.4 million using a discounted cash flow model method with an expected life of five years and a discount rate of 4.75%. This amount is recorded as a financial liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method at an effective interest rate of 5.09% until extinguished upon conversion or at its maturity date.

The conversion option is classified as equity and was estimated based on the residual value of \$42.3 million. This amount is not subsequently remeasured and will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share capital. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance will remain in equity reserves. Deferred tax liability of \$11.4 million related to taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible debenture was recognized in equity reserves.

Transaction costs of \$7.2 million that relate to the issuance of the convertible debentures were allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the life of the convertible debentures using the effective interest method.

2025 Senior Convertible Debentures

On December 8, 2025, the Company issued \$350.0 million of unsecured senior convertible debentures (the "2025 Notes"). The Company received net proceeds of \$340.5 million after transaction costs of \$9.5 million. The 2025 Notes mature on January 15, 2031 and bear an interest rate of 0.125% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in January and July of each year.

The 2025 Notes are convertible into common shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a conversion rate of 44.7227 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of 2025 Notes converted, representing an initial conversion price of \$22.36 per common share, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments. In addition, if certain fundamental changes occur, holders of the 2025 Notes may be entitled to an increased conversion rate.

The Company may not redeem the 2025 Notes before January 20, 2029 except in the event of certain changes in Canadian tax law. At any time on or after January 20, 2029 and until maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the 2025 Notes for cash if the last reported share price of the Company's common shares for 20 or more trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days exceeds 130% of the conversion price in effect on each such trading day. The redemption price is

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21. DEBT FACILITIES (continued)

(a) Convertible Debentures (continued)

equal to the sum of: (i) 100% of the principal amount of the 2025 Notes to be redeemed and (ii) accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

The Company is required to offer to purchase for cash all of the outstanding 2025 Notes upon a fundamental change, at a cash purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2025 Notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to the fundamental change purchase date.

The component parts of the convertible debentures, a compound instrument, are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instrument is an equity instrument.

At initial recognition, net proceeds of \$340.5 million from the 2025 Notes were allocated into its debt and equity components. The fair value of the debt portion was estimated at \$238.0 million using a discounted cash flow model method with an expected life of five years and a discount rate of 7.59%. This amount is recorded as a financial liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method at an effective interest rate of 7.62% until extinguished upon conversion or at its maturity date.

The conversion option is classified as equity and was estimated based on the residual value of \$102.5 million. This amount is not subsequently remeasured and will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share capital. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance will remain in equity reserves. Deferred tax liability of \$28.4 million related to taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible debenture was recognized in equity reserves.

Transaction costs of \$9.5 million that relate to the issuance of the convertible debentures were allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the life of the convertible debentures using the effective interest method.

A portion of the 2025 Notes proceeds received were used to redeem 174,708 of the 2021 Notes for total costs of \$214.7 million. The total proceeds were allocated to the carrying value of the debt by \$162.6 million and \$45.0 million to equity reserves, net of a deferred tax recovery of \$7.2 million, for the 2021 Notes. This resulted in gain on the settlement of debt of \$3.4 million.

(b) Revolving Credit Facility

On June 28, 2024, the Company amended its senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") with the Bank of Montreal, BMO Harris Bank N.A., Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto Dominion Bank and National Bank of Canada (the "syndicate") to amend the definition of indebtedness to exclude surety bonds, and to adjust the leverage covenant threshold from 3.00:1.00 (gross) to a 3.50:1.00 (net) leverage ratio. On April 11, 2025, the Revolving Credit Facility was further amended to extend the maturity date to April 11, 2028. The credit limit remains at \$175.0 million. The amendment also incorporated Gatos Silver Inc. into the facility as a material subsidiary and guarantor, and included an accordion feature of \$100 million, which may be activated at the Company's discretion, subject to lender approval. Interest on the drawn balance will accrue at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus an applicable range of 2.00% to 3.25% per annum while the undrawn portion is subject to a standby fee with an applicable range of 0.45% to 0.73% per annum, dependent on certain financial parameters of First Majestic. As at March 31, 2026, the applicable rates were 2.00% and 0.45% per annum, respectively. These debt facilities are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of the Company and are also secured by a first priority charge against the assets of the Company, and a first priority pledge of shares of the Company's subsidiaries.

The Revolving Credit Facility includes financial covenants, to be tested quarterly on a consolidated basis, requiring First Majestic to maintain the following: (a) a net leverage ratio based on net indebtedness to rolling four quarters adjusted EBITDA of not more than 3.50 to 1.00; and (b) an interest coverage ratio, based on rolling four quarters adjusted EBITDA divided by interest payments, of not less than 4.00 to 1.00. The debt facilities also provide for negative covenants customary for these

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

21. DEBT FACILITIES (continued)

(b) Revolving Credit Facility (continued)

types of facilities and allows the Company to enter into finance leases, excluding any leases that would have been classified as operating leases in effect immediately prior to the implementation of IFRS 16 - Leases, of up to \$50.0 million. As at March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

At March 31, 2026, the Company had letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$35.4 million (December 2025 - \$35.4 million) as part of ongoing reclamation and mine closure obligations. As at March 31, 2026 the undrawn portion of the Revolving Credit Facility net of the letters of credit and drawdowns is \$139.6 million (December 2025 - \$139.6 million).

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22. LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company has Category I leases, Category II leases and equipment financing liabilities for various mine and plant equipment, office space and land. Category I leases and equipment financing obligations require underlying assets to be pledged as security against the obligations and all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset being transferred to the Company. For Category II leases, the Company controls but does not have ownership of the underlying right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Certain lease agreements may contain lease and non-lease components, which are generally accounted for separately. For certain equipment leases, such as vehicles, the Company has elected to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The movement in lease liabilities during the periods ended March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are comprised of the following:

	Category I Leases ^(a)	Category II Leases ^(b)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$2,662	\$24,873	\$27,535
Acquisition of Gatos (Note 4)	—	415	415
Additions	635	185	820
Remeasurements	—	4,924	4,924
Finance costs	165	1,591	1,756
Repayments of principal	(2,003)	(16,146)	(18,149)
Repayments of finance costs	(165)	(1,576)	(1,741)
Foreign exchange	—	963	963
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$1,294	\$15,229	\$16,523
Additions	\$ —	4,374	4,374
Remeasurements	\$ —	353	353
Finance costs	18	370	388
Repayment of principal	(285)	(4,314)	(4,599)
Repayments of finance costs	(18)	(257)	(275)
Foreign Exchange	—	(82)	(82)
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$1,009	\$15,673	\$16,682
Statements of Financial Position Presentation			
Current portion of lease liabilities	\$1,082	\$9,710	\$10,792
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	212	5,519	5,731
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$1,294	\$15,229	\$16,523
Current portion of lease liabilities	\$898	\$8,659	\$9,557
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	111	7,014	7,125
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$1,009	\$15,673	\$16,682

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

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22. LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

(a) Category I leases

Category I leases primarily relate to financing arrangements entered into for the rental of vehicles and equipment. These leases have remaining lease terms of one year, some of which include options to terminate the leases within a year, with incremental borrowing rates ranging from 7.5% to 8.5% per annum.

(b) Category II leases

Category II leases primarily relate to equipment and building rental contracts, land easement contracts and service contracts that contain embedded leases for property, plant and equipment. These leases have remaining lease terms of one to seven years, some of which include options to terminate the leases within a year, with incremental borrowing rates ranging from 4.5% to 11.8% per annum.

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23. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized and issued capital

The Company has unlimited authorized common shares with no par value.

The movement in the Company's issued and outstanding capital during the periods is summarized in the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

The Company files prospectus supplements to its short form base shelf prospectus, pursuant to which the Company may, at its discretion and from time-to-time, sell common shares of the Company. The sale of common shares has taken place through "at-the-market" ("ATM") distributions, as defined in National Instrument 44-102 Shelf Distributions, directly on the New York Stock Exchange.

On September 24, 2025, the Company filed and obtained a receipt for a final short form base shelf prospectus in each province of Canada (other than Québec), and a registration statement on Form F-10 in the United States, which will allow the Company to undertake offerings (including by way of "at-the-market distributions") under one or more prospectus supplements of various securities listed in the shelf prospectus over a 25-month period commencing as of the date of the receipt of the base shelf prospectus. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, no shares were issued under this program.

On September 12, 2024 the Company renewed its ongoing share repurchase program (the "2024 Share Repurchase Program") which permitted it to repurchase up to 10,000,000 shares (3.32% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares as at September 4, 2024) until September 11, 2025. The Share Repurchase Program is a "normal course issuer bid" and will be carried out through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange and alternative Canadian marketplaces. All common shares, if any, purchased pursuant to the Share Repurchase Program will be cancelled. The Company believes that from time to time, the market price of its common shares may not fully reflect the underlying value of the Company's business and its future business prospects. The Company believes that at such times, the purchase of common shares would be in the best interest of the Company. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, the Company repurchased nil common shares under its 2024 Share Repurchase Program (March 31, 2025 – 262,500 common shares at an average price of CAD\$8.20 per share resulting in total payments of \$1.4 million, net of transaction costs). The 2024 Share Repurchase Program expired on September 11, 2025, and was renewed by the Company on October 14, 2025 (the "2025 Share Repurchase Program"). Under the 2025 Share Repurchase Program, the Company may repurchase up to 24.5 million common shares (5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares as at March 31, 2026), and the program expires on October 13, 2026. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, there were no shares repurchased under its 2025 Share Repurchase Program (March 31, 2025 - nil).

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23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(b) Stock options

On May 26, 2022, the Company's shareholders approved a new Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2022 LTIP"). Under the terms of the 2022 LTIP, the maximum number of common shares of the Company reserved for issuance in respect of awards granted under the plan, together with any other security-based arrangements of the Company, cannot exceed 6% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares at the time of granting the award. The Company may grant stock options ("Options") to its directors, employees and consultants under the 2022 LTIP. Options may be granted for a period of time not to exceed ten years from the grant date, and the exercise price of all options will not be lower than the Market Price (as defined in the 2022 LTIP) of the Company's common shares as of the grant date. All Options (other than those granted to the Company's Chief Executive Officer) vest in equal portions over a period of 30 months, with 25% vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date, and an additional 25% vesting each six months thereafter. All Options granted to the Chief Executive Officer vest in equal portions over a period of five years, with 20% vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date, and an additional 20% vesting each 12 months thereafter. Any Options granted prior to May 26, 2022 will be governed by the terms of the plan under which they were granted, namely the 2017 Option Plan and the 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2019 LTIP"), as applicable.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement in 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 8,242,244 First Majestic options in exchange for all existing Gatos options at exercise prices adjusted by the Exchange Ratio. These stock options have a contractual term of 10 years from the original grant dates and entitle the holder to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. All options (other than those granted to non-employee directors) vest in equal portions over a 3-year period. All options granted to non-employee directors vested immediately on the Acquisition Date.

The following table summarizes information about Options outstanding as at March 31, 2026:

Exercise prices (CAD\$)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD \$/Share)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD \$/Share)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
2.01 - 5.00	189,747	2.74	2.23	180,929	2.70	1.96
5.01 - 10.00	2,124,951	8.31	7.59	915,281	8.31	6.56
10.01 - 15.00	1,593,482	12.47	6.97	869,978	12.98	5.32
15.01 - 20.00	326,000	16.64	4.63	311,000	16.65	4.39
20.01 - 25.00	928,484	21.99	8.28	279,350	21.54	5.12
25.01 - 30.00	25,000	29.37	9.85	—	—	—
30.01 - 35.00	5,000	30.06	9.83	—	—	—
35.01 - 40.00	15,000	36.27	9.91	—	—	—
	5,207,664	12.54	7.16	2,556,538	11.96	5.39

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(b) Stock options (continued)

The movements in Options issued for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD \$/Share)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD \$/Share)
Balance, beginning of the period	6,658,357	10.96	7,929,119	11.59
Granted	702,334	22.80	1,728,324	9.96
Replacement options in connection with Gatos acquisition	—	—	8,242,244	5.08
Exercised	(1,993,592)	11.11	(10,419,660)	6.51
Cancelled or expired	(159,435)	9.88	(821,670)	10.67
Balance, end of the period	5,207,664	12.54	6,658,357	10.96

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the aggregate fair value of Options granted was \$5.4 million (December 31, 2025 - \$5.7 million), or a weighted average fair value of \$7.64 per Option granted (December 31, 2025 - \$3.29).

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, total share-based payments expense related to Options was \$1.4 million (March 31, 2025 - \$2.5 million).

The following weighted average assumptions were used in estimating the fair value of Options granted using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model:

Assumption	Based on	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended December 31, 2025
Risk-free interest rate (%)	Yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life	2.70	1.97
Expected life (years)	Weighted average life of previously transacted awards	3.89	4.07
Expected volatility (%)	Historical volatility of the Company's stock	58.44	57.78
Expected dividend yield (%)	Annualized dividend rate as of the date of grant	0.12%	0.26%

The weighted average closing price of the Company's common shares at date of exercise for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was CAD\$12.54 (December 31, 2025 - CAD\$10.96).

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23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Restricted Share Units

Under the 2022 LTIP, the Company may award to its directors, employees and consultants non-transferable Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") based on the Company's share price at the date of grant. Unless otherwise stated, the awards typically have a graded vesting schedule over a three-year period and can be settled either in cash or equity upon vesting at the discretion of the Company. Any RSUs granted prior to May 26, 2022 continue to be governed by the terms of the prior 2019 LTIP.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, a total of 522,626 RSUs were awarded by the Company to directors and employees under the 2022 LTIP, of which 128,990 RSUs may only be settled in cash resulting in a total expense of \$1.9 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.5 million). As at March 31, 2026, there were a total of 345,254 RSUs outstanding that may only be settled in cash, with a total liability of \$3.2 million (December 31, 2025 - \$3.6 million).

The following table summarizes the changes in RSUs intended to be settled in cash for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)
Outstanding, beginning of the year	323,182	8.7	228,590	7.98
Granted	128,990	29.82	232,157	9.03
Settled	(89,697)	8.13	(73,762)	7.98
Forfeited	(17,221)	18.74	(63,803)	8.15
Outstanding, end of the year	345,254	16.24	323,182	8.70

The following table summarizes the changes in RSUs intended to be settled in equity for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)
Outstanding, beginning of the year	1,429,471	8.72	1,292,598	9.23
Granted	393,636	22.11	862,000	8.73
Settled	(358,754)	8.92	(567,138)	9.91
Forfeited	(14,675)	19.84	(157,989)	8.64
Outstanding, end of the year	1,449,678	12.20	1,429,471	8.72

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, total share-based payments expense for RSUs that the Company intends to settle in equity was \$1.7 million (March 31, 2025 - \$1.5 million).

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23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Performance Share Units

Under the 2022 LTIP the Company may award to its directors, employees and consultants non-transferable Performance Share Units ("PSUs"). The amount of units to be issued on the vesting date will vary from 0% to 200% of the number of PSUs granted, depending on the Company's total shareholder return compared to the return of a selected group of peer companies over a three-year period commencing as of the grant date. Unless otherwise stated, the PSU awards typically vest three years from the grant date and can be settled either in cash or equity upon vesting at the discretion of the Company. The fair value of a PSU is based on the Company's share price at the date of grant and will be adjusted based on the number of common shares actually issuable in respect of the PSU, which shall be determined on the vesting date. Any PSUs granted prior to May 26, 2022 continue to be governed by the terms of the prior 2019 LTIP.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, a total of 224,470 PSUs were awarded by the Company to employees under the 2022 LTIP, of which 14,910 PSUs may only be settled in cash, resulting in a total expense of \$0.2 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.04 million). As at March 31, 2026, there were a total of 62,230 PSUs outstanding that may only be settled in cash, with a total liability of \$0.6 million (December 31, 2025 - \$0.4 million).

The following table summarizes the changes in PSUs intended to be settled in equity granted to employees and consultants for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)
Outstanding, beginning of the period	1,128,891	8.96	949,809	10.03
Granted	209,560	22.1	469,857	8.58
Forfeited	(249,720)	11.4	(290,775)	11.87
Outstanding, end of the period	1,088,731	10.93	1,128,891	8.96

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, total share-based payments expense related to PSUs that the Company intends to settle in equity was \$0.7 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.5 million).

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23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(e) Deferred Share Units

The terms of the 2019 LTIP permitted the Company to grant to its directors, employees and consultants non-transferable Deferred Share Units ("DSUs"), among other awards. Unless otherwise stated, DSUs awarded under the 2019 LTIP typically vested immediately of the grant date. The fair value of DSUs granted under the 2019 LTIP is based on the Company's share price as at the date of grant. All DSUs awarded by the Company will be settled in common shares of the Company.

The following table summarizes the changes in DSUs granted to directors under the 2019 LTIP for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)
Outstanding, beginning of the period	30,161	15.99	30,161	15.99
Outstanding, end of the period	30,161	15.99	30,161	15.99

On March 23, 2022, a revised standalone DSU plan was adopted by the Company (the "2022 DSU Plan"). All DSUs issued under the 2022 DSU Plan will be settled in cash only.

The following table summarizes the changes in DSUs granted to directors for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025 under the 2022 DSU plan:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)	Number of shares	Weighted Average Fair Value (CAD\$)
Outstanding, beginning of the period	164,454	9.06	101,144	9.44
Granted	27,197	29.82	63,310	8.46
Settled	(10,727)	17.09	—	—
Outstanding, end of the period	180,924	11.70	164,454	9.06

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, total share-based payments expense related to DSU's under the 2022 DSU plan was \$1.5 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.5 million). As at March 31, 2026, there were a total of 180,924 DSUs outstanding, with a total liability of \$4.1 million (December 31, 2025 - \$2.7 million).

(f) Dividends

The Company declared the following dividends during the three months ended March 31, 2026:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Dividend per Common Share
February 18, 2026	February 27, 2026	\$0.0083
May 11, 2026 ⁽¹⁾	May 20, 2026	\$0.0171

(1) These dividends were declared subsequent to the period end and have not been recognized as distributions to owners during the period presented.

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24. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The acquisition of Gatos on January 16, 2025, has resulted in the Company owning 70% of the LGJV. The remaining 30% interest in the LGJV, not held by the Company, is presented as non-controlling interest.

The following table summarizes the financial information for LGJV shown on a 100% basis, except where stated:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets	\$229,432	\$189,272
Non-current assets	1,761,808	1,786,170
Total assets	\$1,991,240	\$1,975,442
Current liabilities	82,031	85,723
Non-current liabilities	502,193	516,518
Total liabilities	\$584,224	\$602,241
Net assets	\$1,407,016	\$1,373,201
Non-controlling interest percentage	30%	30%
Non-controlling interest	\$422,105	\$411,961

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Revenue	\$185,771	\$90,476
Expenses	(121,145)	(77,220)
Total net income	\$64,626	\$13,255
Non-controlling interest percentage	30%	30%
Non-controlling interest	\$19,388	\$3,977

(1) LGJV net income in 2025 was from January 16, 2025 to March 31, 2025.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from:		
Operating activities	\$123,172	\$43,895
Investing activities	(13,396)	(19,097)
Financing activities	(30,831)	(11)
Dividends and distributions paid to non-controlling interests	(\$9,244)	\$—

(1) LGJV cash flows relating to 2025 were from January 16, 2025 to March 31, 2025.

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments and related risk management objectives, policies, exposures and sensitivity related to financial risks are summarized below.

(a) Fair value and categories of financial instruments

Financial instruments included in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position are measured either at fair value or amortized cost. Estimated fair values for financial instruments are designed to approximate amounts for which the instruments could be exchanged in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

The Company uses various valuation techniques in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on the extent to which the fair value is observable. The following fair value hierarchy is used to categorize and disclose the Company's financial assets and liabilities held at fair value for which a valuation technique is used.

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: All inputs which have a significant effect on the fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full contractual term.

Level 3: Inputs which have a significant effect on the fair value are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2, and 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

The table below summarizes the valuation methods used to determine the fair value of each financial instrument:

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Valuation Method
Marketable securities - common shares	Marketable securities and silver future contracts are valued based on quoted market prices for identical assets in an active market (Level 1) as at the date of statements of financial position. Marketable securities - stock warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes model based on the observable market inputs (Level 2).
Marketable securities - stock warrants	
Silver futures contracts	
Trade receivables from concentrate sales	A portion of the Company's trade receivables arose from provisional concentrate sales and are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using quoted market prices based on the forward London Metal Exchange for copper, zinc and lead and the London Bullion Market Association P.M. fix for gold and silver.
Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost	Valuation Method
Cash and cash equivalents	Approximated carrying value due to their short-term nature.
Restricted cash	
Trade and other receivables	
Trade and other payables	
Debt facilities	The debt related to the revolving credit facility approximated carrying value as discount rate on these instruments approximate the Company's credit risk. The senior convertible debentures are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The fair value of the Company's senior convertible debentures has been estimated based on the current SOFR rates, applicable margin, premium adjustments, and comparison to discount rates used by the peer group on similar notes, which indicate a total fair value of \$305.2 million (carrying amount: \$297.0 million).

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Fair value and categories of financial instruments (continued)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value:

	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	Carrying value	Fair value measurement		Carrying value	Fair value measurement	
		Level 1	Level 2		Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets						
Trade receivable from concentrate sales subject to provisional pricing	\$26,215	\$—	\$26,215	\$61,678	\$—	\$61,678
Marketable securities (Note 14)	\$155,961	\$155,961	\$—	\$180,386	\$172,549	\$7,837

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial flexibility to continue as a going concern while optimizing growth and maximizing returns of investments from shareholders.

In addition to the table above, in 2025 an impairment reversal was recorded for the Del Toro mine bringing the carrying value of the asset to its recoverable amount, being its FVLCD. The valuation technique used in the calculation of this fair value is categorized as Level 3 as it is based on the implied selling price within the purchase agreement (Note 15).

(b) Capital risk management

The Company monitors its capital structure and based on changes in operations and economic conditions, may adjust the structure by repurchasing shares, issuing new shares, issuing new debt or retiring existing debt. The Company prepares annual budget and quarterly forecasts to facilitate the management of its capital requirements. The annual budget is approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The capital of the Company consists of equity (comprising of issued capital, equity reserves and retained earnings or accumulated deficit), debt facilities, lease liabilities, net of cash and cash equivalents as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Equity	\$3,317,451	\$3,172,966
Debt facilities	297,359	292,216
Lease liabilities	16,682	16,523
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(984,835)	(793,435)
	\$2,646,657	\$2,688,270

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from operations. The Company expects that its available capital resources will be sufficient to carry out its development plans and operations for at least the next 12 months.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements with the exception of complying with covenants under the debt facilities (Note 21(b)) and lease liabilities (Note 22(b)). As at March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Financial risk management

The Company thoroughly examines the various financial instruments and risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks may include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, commodity price risk, and interest rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk relates primarily to chartered banks, trade receivables in the ordinary course of business, value added taxes receivable and other receivables. At March 31, 2026, the net VAT receivable balance was \$48.0 million (December 31, 2025 - \$46.9 million).

The Company sells and receives payment upon delivery of its silver doré, concentrate and by-products primarily through six international customers. All of the Company's customers have good ratings and payments of receivables are scheduled, routine and fully received within 60 days of submission; therefore, the balance of trade receivables owed to the Company in the ordinary course of business is not significant.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. With the exception of the above, the Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. Cash flow forecasting is performed regularly to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and our holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and commitments as at March 31, 2026 based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	After 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$200,220	\$200,220	\$—	\$—	\$—
Debt facilities	410,557	57,229	2,544	350,784	—
Lease liabilities	18,519	9,644	7,142	1,733	—
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Commitments	41,839	41,839	—	—	—
	\$671,135	\$308,932	\$9,686	\$352,517	\$—

At March 31, 2026, the Company had working capital of \$843.1 million (December 31, 2025 - \$733.6 million). Total available liquidity at March 31, 2026 was \$982.7 million (December 31, 2025 - \$873.2 million), including \$139.6 million of undrawn revolving credit facility (December 31, 2025 - \$139.6 million).

The Company believes it has sufficient cash on hand, combined with cash flows from operations, to meet operating requirements as they arise for at least the next 12 months. If the Company needs additional liquidity to meet obligations, the Company may consider drawing on its debt facility, securing additional debt financing and/or equity financing.

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily relating to financial instruments that are denominated in Canadian dollars or Mexican pesos, which would impact the Company's net earnings or loss. To manage foreign exchange risk, the Company may occasionally enter into short-term foreign currency derivatives, such as forwards and options, to hedge its cash flow.

The sensitivity of the Company's net earnings or loss and comprehensive income or loss due to changes in the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar and the Mexican peso against the U.S. dollar is included in the table below:

	March 31, 2026								
	Cash and cash equivalents	Restricted cash	Value added taxes receivable	Trade and other receivables	Other financial assets	Trade and other payables	Foreign exchange derivative	Net assets (liabilities) exposure	Effect of +/- 10% change in currency
Canadian Dollar	\$50,760	\$—	\$—	\$1,335	\$23,277	(\$7,015)	\$87	\$68,444	\$6,844
Mexican Peso	25,844	123,421	47,956	—	—	(114,336)	—	82,885	8,289
	\$76,604	\$123,421	\$47,956	\$1,335	\$23,277	(\$121,351)	\$87	\$151,329	\$15,133

From time to time, the Company utilizes certain derivatives to manage its foreign exchange exposures to the Mexican Peso. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company had an unrealized gain of \$nil (March 31, 2025 - \$nil) on fair value adjustments to its foreign currency derivatives. As at March 31, 2026, the Company held \$0.1 million in foreign currency derivatives (December 31, 2025 - \$nil).

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on silver and gold, which have a direct and immediate impact on the value of its related financial instruments and net earnings. The Company's revenues are directly dependent on commodity prices that have shown volatility and are beyond the Company's control. The Company does not use long-term derivative instruments to hedge its commodity price risk to silver or gold.

A portion of the Company's trade receivables arose from provisional concentrate sales and are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using quoted market prices based on the forward London Metal Exchange for copper, zinc and lead and the London Bullion Market Association P.M. fix for gold and silver.

The following table summarizes the Company's exposure to commodity price risk and their impact on net earnings:

	March 31, 2026					
	Effect of +/- 10% change in metal prices					
	Silver	Gold	Zinc	Lead	Copper	Total
Metals in inventory	\$4,858	\$1,628	\$72	\$34	\$2	\$6,594
Trade receivable from concentrate sales subject to provisional pricing	\$10,647	\$246	\$3,628	\$1,078	\$90	\$15,689
	\$15,505	\$1,874	\$3,700	\$1,112	\$92	\$22,283

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term investments, debt facilities and lease liabilities. The Company's finance leases bear interest at fixed rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk. The Company's interest-bearing financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents which bear interest at a mixture of variable and fixed rates for pre-set periods of time.

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk on interest bearing liabilities is limited to its debt facilities and lease liabilities. Based on the Company's interest rate exposure at March 31, 2026, a 25 basis points increase or decrease in the market interest rate does not have a significant impact on net earnings or loss.

26. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Other adjustments to investing activities:		
Loan to Sierra Madre ⁽¹⁾	\$2,500	\$—
Purchase of marketable securities	(262)	(3,096)
Proceeds from disposal of marketable securities	6,706	284
Other strategic investments	—	707
	\$8,944	(\$2,105)
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	\$41,066	\$1,584
Increase in value added taxes receivable	(1,025)	(2,024)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(8,312)	158
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other	(6,141)	(1,416)
Decrease in income taxes payable	(3,324)	(16,500)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(1,337)	(3,113)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash (Note 19)	487	(5,189)
	\$21,414	(\$26,500)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Transfer of share-based payments reserve upon settlement of RSU's, PSU's and DSU's	\$2,329	\$1,853
Transfer of share-based payments reserve upon exercise of options	8,050	9,169
Acquisition of Gatos	—	1,453,478
	\$10,379	\$1,464,500

(1) On April 29, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$5.0 million to Sierra Madre, to be used towards the development and progress of the La Guitarra Mine. The transaction closed on May 7, 2024 and was initially repayable to the Company within 24 months ("Maturity Date"). In June 2025, the agreement was amended to extend the Closing Date by one year, now expiring on May 7, 2027. The loan is subject to an interest rate of 15% per year, which will be due and payable starting six months from the Closing Date of the loan. During Q1 2026, Sierra Madre repaid \$2.5 million of the loan to the Company, with the remaining \$2.5 million due on May 7, 2027.

As at March 31, 2026, cash and cash equivalents include \$8.1 million (December 31, 2025 - \$8.2 million) that are held in-trust as bonds for tax audits in Mexico.

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(Tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars)

27. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues for such items when a liability is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

(a) Claims and Legal Proceedings Risks

The Company is subject to various claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these other matters may be resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company and which may result in a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow or results of operations. First Majestic carries liability insurance coverage and establishes provisions for matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated; however, there can be no guarantee that the amount of such coverage is sufficient to protect against all potential liabilities.

(b) Primero Tax Rulings

When Primero Mining Corp. ("Primero") initially acquired the San Dimas mine in August 2010, it assumed the obligations under a silver purchase agreement ("Prior Stream Agreement") that required its subsidiary, PEM, to sell exclusively to Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton") up to 6 million ounces of silver produced from the San Dimas mine, and 50% of silver produced thereafter, at the lower of: (i) the spot market price and (ii) \$4.04 per ounce plus an annual increase of 1% ("PEM Realized Price"). In May 2018, the Prior Stream Agreement was terminated between Wheaton and Silver Trading (Barbados) Limited ("STB") in connection with the Company entering into a new precious metal purchase agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd. ("WPMI") concurrent with the acquisition of Primero by the Company.

The specific terms of the Prior Stream Agreement required that Primero sell the silver through one of its non-Mexican subsidiaries, STB, to Wheaton's Cayman subsidiary, WPMI. As a result, Primero's Mexican subsidiary that held the San Dimas mine concessions, PEM, entered into an agreement (the "Internal Stream Agreement") to sell the required amount of silver produced from the San Dimas Mine concessions to STB to allow STB to fulfill its obligations under the Prior San Dimas Stream Agreement.

In 2010, PEM amended the terms of sales of silver between itself and STB under the Internal Stream Agreement and commenced to see the amount of silver due under the Prior Stream Agreement to STB at the PEM Realized Price. For Mexican income tax purposes, PEM then recognized the revenue on these silver sales on the basis of its actual realized revenue, which was the PEM Realized Price.

In order to obtain assurances that the SAT would accept the PEM Realized Price (and not the spot market silver price) as the proper price to use to calculate Mexican income taxes, Primero applied for and received the APA from the SAT in 2012. The APA confirmed the PEM Realized Price would be used as PEM's basis for calculating taxes owed by it on the silver sold to STB under the Internal Stream Agreement for taxation years 2010 to 2014.

In August 2015 the SAT initiated a legal proceeding in Mexico seeking to retroactively nullify the APA; however, SAT did not identify an alternative basis in the legal claim for calculating taxes on the silver sold by PEM for which it received the PEM Realized Price.

In 2019, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2010 (\$38.3 million), 2011 (\$113.4 million) and 2012 (\$214.1 million) tax years for an aggregate amount of \$365.9 million (6,610 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. In 2021, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2013 tax year in the amount of \$193.5 million (3,496 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. In 2023, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 tax years for an aggregate amount of \$493.2 million (8,910 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2017 tax year in the amount of \$73.4 million (1,325 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. Most recently, in April 2026, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2018 tax year in the amount of \$115 million (1,998 million MXN). The aforementioned reassessments for the tax years 2010 to 2018 (inclusive) are collectively referred to in these consolidated financial statements as the "Reassessments". For the 2019 tax year, the SAT has initiated an audit that has not yet been concluded, and therefore, a tax reassessment for that year has yet to be issued. The Company believes that the Reassessments fail to recognize the applicability of a valid transfer pricing methodology. The major items in the Reassessments include determination of revenue based on spot market prices of silver, denial of the deductibility of interest expense and service fees, SAT technical error related to double counting of taxes, and interest and penalties.

27. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS (continued)**(b) Primero Tax Rulings (continued)**

The Company continues to defend the APA in domestic legal proceedings in Mexico, and the Company has also requested resolution of the transfer pricing dispute pursuant to the Mutual Agreement Procedure ("MAP"), under the relevant avoidance of double taxation treaties, between the competent tax authorities of Mexico, Canada, Luxembourg and Barbados. The SAT has refused to take the necessary steps under the MAP processes contained in the three tax treaties. The Company believes that by its refusal, Mexico is in breach of its international obligations regarding double taxation treaties. Furthermore, the Company continues to believe that the APA remains valid and legally binding on the SAT.

Domestic Remedies in Mexico

In September 2020, the Company was served with a decision of the Mexican Federal Tax Court on Administrative Matters (the "Mexican Federal Tax Court") seeking to nullify the APA granted to PEM, which the Company subsequently appealed. On December 5, 2023, the Mexican Circuit Court issued a decision, which was formally notified to the Company on January 4, 2024. In such decision, the Mexican Circuit Court partially granted constitutional protection to the Company with respect to certain matters, but not others.

Accordingly, on January 18, 2024, PEM filed an extraordinary appeal to the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice ("the Mexican Supreme Court") with respect to PEM's constitutional arguments that were not accepted in the Mexican Circuit Court's decision. On September 18, 2024, the Mexican Supreme Court issued its decision, which was formally notified to the Company on October 15, 2024. The Mexican Supreme Court dismissed the Company's appeal regarding the constitutional arguments, but affirmed the validity of certain precedents of the Mexican Supreme Court which the Company believes are favourable to PEM and that were not considered by the Mexican Federal Tax Court in its original decision in September 2020. The case was sent back to the Federal Tax Court, and on December 4, 2024, the Federal Tax Court issued a new decision which the Company believes did not take into account the Mexican Supreme Court precedents. Accordingly, on January 23, 2025, PEM filed a new constitutional lawsuit against the latest decision of the Mexican Federal Tax Court and it expects that a decision on this new lawsuit may be issued by the Second Collegiate Court in the second half of 2026.

PEM has been challenging the 2010, 2011 and 2012 Reassessments in the Mexican courts. After the Collegiate Court issued its decision on December 5, 2024 upholding the 2012 Reassessment, PEM appealed the decision to the Mexican Supreme Court, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (the "Mexican Finance Ministry") responded by filing its own appeal. On October 30, 2025, the Mexican Supreme Court granted the Mexican Finance Ministry's appeal, and therefore, the Mexican Supreme Court will not hear PEM's appeal of the Collegiate Court's decision. As a result, the Collegiate Court's decision with respect to the 2012 Reassessment is a final decision and there are no further challenges available domestically to PEM in respect of the 2012 Reassessment. However, the Company is assessing what further actions it may wish to take internationally. The Company's ongoing NAFTA proceeding against Mexico covers the 2010 to 2020 tax years, the disregard of the APA during such years and the tax reassessments which have been issued against PEM as a result of such disregard, which includes the 2012 Reassessment.

International Remedies**i. NAFTA APA Claim**

In respect of the APA, the Company submitted a Request for Arbitration (the "Arbitration Request") dated March 1, 2021 to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID"), on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM, pursuant to Chapter 11 of NAFTA (the "NAFTA APA Claim"). The NAFTA Arbitration Panel (the "Tribunal") was fully constituted on August 20, 2021. Various procedural filings have since been made by the Company and Mexico.

Of note, on May 26, 2023, the Tribunal granted certain provisional measures requested by the Company, issuing an order for Mexico to allow the Company to access VAT refunds from January 4, 2023 onwards that had been deposited by the SAT into a bank account of PEM that had been frozen by the SAT, and to deposit all future VAT refunds into a new bank account of PEM which shall remain freely accessible by the Company (the "PM Decision"). The PM Decision was upheld by the Tribunal on September 1, 2023, in response to a request from Mexico to revoke the decision. As a result, Mexico is obligated to comply

27. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS (continued)**(b) Primero Tax Rulings (continued)**

with the PM Decision which requires payment of VAT refunds owing to PEM as of January 4, 2023 and into the future until the final award is rendered by the Tribunal. On July 9, 2024, the Company received a transfer of \$11.0 million (198.4 million MXN) from the frozen bank account to a new bank account of PEM that the Company had opened in July 2023. The transfer of such funds was carried out by Mexico in partial compliance with its obligations under the PM Decision. However, Mexico still needs to transfer approximately \$4.5 million from the frozen bank account. In addition, in breach of the PM Decision, on August 29, 2024 the SAT froze the new bank account that PEM had opened for the purpose of receiving VAT refunds. Mexico argued that they did not need to comply with the PM Decision whilst their Consolidation Request (detailed below) was still being decided.

Following the rejection of Mexico's Consolidation Request in July 2025, the suspension on the arbitration proceedings for the NAFTA APA Claim was lifted, and the Company informed the Tribunal of Mexico's continued non-compliance with the PM Decision. On September 22, 2025, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 8, wherein the Tribunal confirmed that full compliance with the PM Decision requires that all monthly VAT refunds by SAT in favour of PEM, already effected or to be made in the future while the arbitration on the NAFTA APA Claim is ongoing, must be freely available to PEM, by SAT depositing or transferring such amounts to accounts to be maintained freely available to PEM. The Tribunal ordered Mexico to make available to PEM the approximately US\$4.5 million worth of VAT refunds in the first frozen bank account. The Tribunal also confirmed that the freezing by the SAT of PEM's bank account that had been opened after the PM Decision was rendered for the purpose of receiving VAT refunds was contrary to the PM Decision, and that Mexico must remedy the situation to ensure that the VAT refunds currently in such bank account, and any VAT refunds deposited into such bank account in the future, are freely available to PEM. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, Mexico has yet to comply with the Tribunal's latest order on this matter.

On February 12, 2024, Mexico filed a request (the "Consolidation Request") with ICSID pursuant to the procedure in Article 1126 of NAFTA to consolidate the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim (defined further below) into one arbitration proceeding. A separate three-person tribunal to consider the Consolidation Request (the "Consolidation Tribunal") was constituted on May 8, 2024, and the first procedural hearing of the Consolidation Tribunal took place on July 16, 2024.

On July 28, 2025, the Consolidation Tribunal rendered its decision (the "Consolidation Decision") and rejected the Consolidation Request. It also lifted the suspension on the arbitration proceedings related to the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim effective immediately as of July 28, 2025. Accordingly, the arbitration proceedings related to the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim reconvened after having been suspended for over a year. On October 21, 2025, the Company filed its Ancillary Claims Memorial in order to add the claims covered by the NAFTA VAT Claim as ancillary claims to the NAFTA APA Claim. In addition, on December 10, 2025, the Company filed an amendment to its Arbitration Request to increase its damages claim against Mexico with respect to the NAFTA APA Claim to \$1.09 billion.

If the SAT's attempts to retroactively nullify the APA are successful, the SAT can be expected to enforce any Reassessments for 2010 through 2014 against PEM in respect of its sales of silver pursuant to the Prior Stream Agreement. Such an outcome would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Should the Company ultimately be required to pay tax on its silver revenues based on spot market prices without any mitigating adjustments, the incremental income tax for the years 2010-2019 would be \$323.0 million (5,835 million MXN), before taking into consideration interest or penalties.

Based on the Company's consultations with third party advisors, the Company believes PEM filed its tax returns in compliance with applicable Mexican law and that the APA is valid, therefore, at this time, other than with respect to the 2012 Reassessment, no liability has been recognized in the financial statements with respect to this matter.

27. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS (continued)**(b) Primero Tax Rulings (continued)**

To the extent it is ultimately determined that the pricing for silver sales under the Prior Stream Agreement is significantly different from the PEM Realized Price, and while PEM would have rights of appeal in connection with any reassessments, it is likely to have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and results of operations.

ii. NAFTA VAT Claim

On March 31, 2023, the Company filed a new Notice of Intent on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM under the "legacy investment" claim provisions contained in Annex 14-C of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement ("CUSMA") and Chapter 11 of NAFTA to invite the Government of Mexico to engage in discussions to resolve the dispute regarding the ongoing denial of access to PEM's VAT refunds ("NAFTA VAT Claim").

Following the Consolidation Decision, on October 21, 2025, the Company filed its Ancillary Claims Memorial with the Tribunal for the NAFTA APA Claim. The Company received confirmation from ICSID that the NAFTA VAT Claim proceedings had been discontinued effective as of January 27, 2026.

While the Company remains confident in its position with regards to its NAFTA APA Claim, it continues to engage with the Government of Mexico in consultation discussions so as to amicably resolve these disputes.

(c) La Encantada Tax Re-assessments

In December 2019, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of Minera La Encantada, S.A. de C.V. ("MLE") and Corporacion First Majestic S.A. de C.V. ("CFM"), the SAT issued tax assessments for fiscal 2012 and 2013 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$41.8 million (755 million MXN) and \$30.4 million (550 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties, respectively. In December 2022, the SAT issued tax assessments to MLE for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$19.3 million (348 million MXN) and \$242.5 million (4,381 million MXN). In 2023, the SAT issued a tax assessment to MLE for the fiscal year 2016 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$3.4 million (62 million MXN). The SAT also issued an assessment for fiscal 2017 in the amount of \$7.3 million (132 million MXN). The major items relate to a forward silver purchase agreement, and the denial of the deductibility of mine development costs and service fees. The Company continues to defend the validity of the forward silver purchase agreement and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes MLE's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

(d) San Martin Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of Minera El Pilon, S.A. de C.V. ("MEP"), the SAT issued tax assessments for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$26.7 million (505 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2024, the SAT issued a tax assessment for fiscal 2017 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$3.7 million (67 million MXN) including interest, inflation, and penalties. The majority of these tax assessments related to a prior forward silver purchase agreement to which MEP was a party, and to the denial of the deductibility of mine development costs. Pursuant to ongoing discussions, the Company and SAT came to a resolution whereby the Company paid the SAT additional income taxes in the amount of \$5.2 million (95.3 million MXN) in 2025 whereby amounts related to the forward silver purchase agreement were removed from the assessed amounts for the relevant years. The tax assessments for fiscal 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 for corporate income tax now total \$25.0 million (451 million MXN), including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued an additional tax assessment for fiscal 2018 in the amount of \$5.4 million (98 million MXN) including interest, inflation, and penalties. The Company continues to defend the validity of the deductibility of the mine development costs and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes MEP's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

27. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS (continued)**(e) La Parrilla Tax Re-assessments**

In 2023 and 2024, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of First Majestic Plata, S.A. de C.V. ("FMP") (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company which was the owner of the Company's La Parrilla property which was disposed of in 2023), the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2014, 2015, and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$69.2 million (1,250 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued a tax assessment for fiscal 2017 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$2.6 million (47 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The majority of these tax assessments relate to a prior forward silver purchase agreement to which FMP was a party, and to the denial of the deductibility of mine development costs. The Company continues to defend the validity of the forward silver purchase agreement and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes FMP's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

(f) Del Toro Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of First Majestic Del Toro, S.A. de C.V. ("FMDT"), the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2015 and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$28.7 million (518 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The major items relate to and denial of the deductibility of mine development costs, refining costs, and other expenses. The Company continues to defend the validity of the expenses and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes FMDT's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

(g) CFM Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of CFM, the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$81.5 million (1,473 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The major item relates to planning that took place post-acquisition of Santa Elena (via the Company's acquisition of SilverCrest Mines Inc. on October 1, 2015) at the Canadian level. Mexico contends a right to tax a disposition of the shares of SilverCrest Mines Inc. by First Majestic. although the transaction in question involved the disposition of the shares of one Canadian company by another Canadian company and was reported for tax purposes in Canada. The Company continues to defend the validity of the transaction in question and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes CFM's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

(h) First Silver Litigation

In April 2013, the Company received a positive judgment on the First Silver litigation from the Supreme Court of British Columbia (the "Court"), which awarded the sum of \$93.8 million in favour of First Majestic against Hector Davila Santos (the "Defendant") in connection with a dispute between the Company and the Defendant and his private company involving a mine in Mexico (the "Bolaños Mine") as set out further below. The Company received the sum of \$14.1 million (representing monies previously held in trust by the Defendant's lawyer) on June 27, 2013, in partial payment of the April 2013 judgment, leaving an unpaid amount of \$64.3 million (CAD\$81.5 million), not including interest. As part of the ruling, the Court granted orders restricting any transfer or encumbrance of the Bolaños Mine by the Defendant and limiting mining at the Bolaños Mine. The orders also require the Defendant to preserve net cash flow from the Bolaños Mine in a holding account and periodically provide to the Company certain information regarding the Bolaños Mine. After many years of domestic Mexican litigation, the enforceability of the British Columbia judgment was finally recognized by the Mexican Supreme Court in a written judgment on November 11, 2022. The Company is continuing its enforcement efforts in respect of the Defendant's assets in Mexico. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in collecting on the remainder of the Court's judgment in respect of the Defendant's assets. Therefore, as at December 31, 2025, the Company has not accrued any of the remaining \$64.3 million (CAD\$81.5 million) unrecovered judgment in favour of the Company.

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28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Restart Plan for Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine

On April 2, 2026, the Company announced that it has commenced a restart plan for the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine as a result of the new expanded Mineral Resource base combined with strengthened long-term gold price assumptions and successful drilling results over the past 2 years.

Declaration of Quarterly Dividend

On May 11, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors approved the declaration of its quarterly common share dividend of \$0.0171 per share, payable on or after May 29, 2026, to common shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 20, 2026. This dividend was declared subsequent to the quarter end and has not been recognized as a distribution to owners during the period ended March 31, 2026.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of First Majestic Silver Corp. (“First Majestic” or the “Company”) for the three months ended March 31, 2026 which are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”, and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, as some disclosures from the annual consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted. All dollar amounts are expressed in United States (“US”) dollars and tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Certain amounts shown in this MD&A may not add exactly to total amounts due to rounding differences. Production and certain metrics as specified in each table throughout the MD&A with respect to the Los Gatos Silver Mine are presented on an attributable basis calculated on the basis of the Company’s 70% interest in the Los Gatos joint venture.

This MD&A contains “forward-looking statements” that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained at the end of this MD&A. All information contained in this MD&A is current and has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company as of May 11, 2026 unless otherwise stated.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

First Majestic is in the business of production, development, exploration, and acquisition of mineral properties with a focus on silver and gold production in North America. The Company owns four producing mines in Mexico consisting of the Santa Elena Silver/Gold Mine, the San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine, the Los Gatos Silver Mine (“Los Gatos”) (through the Company’s 70% interest in the Los Gatos joint venture), and the La Encantada Silver Mine. The Company also owns the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine in Nevada, USA which the Company placed on temporary suspension on March 20, 2023 to focus on exploration, definition, and expansion of the mineral resources and optimization of mine planning and plant operations. On April 2, 2026, the Company announced that it has commenced a restart plan for the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine (refer to news release dated April 2, 2026) as a result of the new expanded Mineral Resource base combined with strengthened long-term gold price assumptions and successful drilling results over the past two years. The Company owns two additional mines currently in care and maintenance in Mexico: the San Martin Silver Mine and the Del Toro Silver Mine, as well as several exploration projects. On December 17, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its subsidiary that owns 100% of the Del Toro Silver Mine to Sierra Madre Gold and Silver Ltd. (“Sierra Madre”). In addition, the Company is the 100% owner and operator of its own minting facility, First Mint, LLC (“First Mint”).

First Majestic is publicly listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol “AG”, and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol “FMV”.



2026 FIRST QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

Key Performance Metrics	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change Q1 vs Q1
Operational⁽²⁾					
Ore Processed / Tonnes Milled	1,059,333	1,058,276	0%	944,373	12%
Silver Ounces Produced	3,545,683	4,165,334	(15%)	3,704,503	(4%)
Gold Ounces Produced	34,341	41,417	(17%)	36,469	(6%)
Cash Costs per Silver Equivalent ("AgEq") Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$20.28	\$16.66	22%	\$13.68	48%
All-in Sustaining Cost per AgEq Ounce ("AISC") ⁽¹⁾	\$29.76	\$23.48	27%	\$19.24	55%
Total Production Cost per Tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$107.22	\$103.07	4%	\$97.71	10%
Average Realized Silver Price per Silver Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$86.35	\$55.87	55%	\$33.10	161%
Average Realized Gold Price per Gold Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$5,018	\$4,048	24%	\$2,778	81%
Financial (in \$millions)					
Revenues	\$476.7	\$463.9	3%	\$243.9	95%
Mine Operating Earnings	\$266.6	\$237.8	12%	\$63.8	318%
Net Earnings	\$147.5	\$105.2	40%	\$6.2	2,264%
Operating Cash Flows before Non-Cash Working Capital and Taxes	\$310.6	\$301.0	3%	\$110.0	182%
Capital Expenditures	\$49.1	\$53.8	(9%)	\$51.0	(4%)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$984.8	\$793.4	24%	\$351.3	180%
Total Assets	\$4,819.6	\$4,694.9	3%	\$4,033.7	19%
Total Non-Current Financial Liabilities	\$1,014.1	\$1,062.8	(5%)	\$1,015.3	0%
Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	\$843.1	\$733.6	15%	\$404.8	108%
Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") ⁽¹⁾	\$306.8	\$338.8	(9%)	\$98.8	211%
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$320.8	\$305.4	5%	\$109.7	192%
Free Cash Flow ⁽¹⁾	\$223.5	\$250.4	(11%)	\$43.5	414%
Shareholders					
Earnings per Share ("EPS") – Basic & Diluted	\$0.26	\$0.17	53%	\$0.01	2,500%
Adjusted EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$0.31	\$0.30	3%	\$0.05	572%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

(2) Operational metrics shown in the table above are reported on an attributable basis to account for the Company's 70% ownership of Los Gatos.

First Quarter Production Summary	Los Gatos ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Santa Elena	San Dimas	La Encantada	Consolidated
Ore Processed / Tonnes Milled	227,379	284,236	235,519	312,199	1,059,333
Silver Ounces Produced	1,183,089	355,827	1,177,686	829,081	3,545,683
Gold Ounces Produced ⁽³⁾	656	21,117	12,541	27	34,341
Cash Costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽²⁾	\$20.34	\$18.27	\$19.92	\$25.80	\$20.28
All-in Sustaining Cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽²⁾	\$25.04	\$21.65	\$28.36	\$33.40	\$29.76
Total Production Cost per Tonne ⁽²⁾	\$107.85	\$101.17	\$170.00	\$64.86	\$107.22

1. All production and non-GAAP results shown in the table above are reported on an attributable basis, meaning they reflect only the portion of results corresponding to the Company's 70% ownership of the Los Gatos Silver Mine.
2. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.
3. Base metal production at the Los Gatos Silver Mine includes 15,407,856 lbs. zinc, 8,700,148 lbs. lead and 262,913 lbs. copper (70% attributable basis).

First Quarter Financial Highlights

- The Company delivered a strong first quarter, with silver and gold production tracking well towards the Company's 2026 guidance targets. Revenues increased significantly, driven by higher realized silver and gold prices, while costs remained well controlled. A continued focus on operational efficiency allowed revenues to grow substantially faster than costs, including variable costs such as royalties and worker production bonuses that rise with the silver price, resulting in meaningful margin expansion. Throughput rates increased by 12%, enabling the Company to optimize lower marginal cut-off grades. As a result, overall profitability improved across all mine sites even though reported per-ounce costs appeared higher, which was largely attributable to unfavourable year-over-year changes in the AgEq conversion ratios driven by rising metal prices, which have a positive impact on the Company overall. Irrespective of the impacts of the AgEq conversion ratio, the Company continues to achieve record financial performance.
- **Treasury and Working Capital Position:** The Company ended the quarter with \$1,128.6 million cash in treasury, representing a 20% increase compared to \$937.7 million at the end of 2025, and the highest treasury position in the Company's history. Cash in treasury includes \$143.8 million that is held in restricted cash, compared to \$144.3 million as at December 31, 2025. Further, working capital reached a record high of \$843.1 million, excluding \$143.8 million in restricted cash, a 15% increase compared to \$733.6 million as at December 31, 2025. This increase was achieved despite \$95.5 million paid in taxes due to the strong earnings during the quarter and in relation to 2025. Refer to the "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Obligations" section below for further details.
- **Quarterly Revenue:** In the first quarter, the Company generated a fifth consecutive quarterly revenue record of \$476.7 million, representing a 95% increase compared to \$243.9 million in the first quarter of 2025. The higher revenues were largely driven by a higher average realized silver and gold price, which represented a 161% and 81% increase, respectively, when compared to the first quarter of 2025 and resulted in revenues increasing by \$286.6 million. Revenue growth was also driven by a 50% and a 3% increase in silver ounces sold at La Encantada and Santa Elena, respectively, along with 48%, 34%, and 18% increase in zinc, copper, and lead pounds sold, respectively, at Los Gatos compared to the first quarter of 2025. Additionally, sales at First Mint contributed \$14.5 million in gross revenue, representing an 84% increase compared to revenues of \$7.9 million in the first quarter of 2025, at an average silver price of \$83.52 per ounce for the quarter.
- **Mine Operating Earnings:** The Company achieved record mine operating earnings of \$266.6 million, a significant improvement compared to mine operating earnings of \$63.8 million in the first quarter of 2025. This increase was largely driven by higher metal prices compared to the first quarter of 2025. Notably, at La Encantada, a 50% increase in silver ounces sold, combined with lower costs per ounce, contributed to a \$31.2 million increase in mine operating earnings, a significant increase compared to a \$0.5 million mine operating loss in the first quarter of 2025.
- **Cash Flow from Operations:** Operating cash flow before changes in working capital and taxes paid in the quarter was \$310.6 million, representing a 182% increase in operating cash flow compared to \$110.0 million in the first quarter of 2025. This improvement was primarily driven by a \$202.8 million increase in mine operating earnings, largely driven by the record revenues generated during the quarter.

- **EBITDA¹:** EBITDA for the quarter was \$306.8 million, representing a significant increase compared to \$98.8 million in the first quarter of 2025. The increase in EBITDA was primarily attributable to improved mine operating earnings in the quarter compared to the first quarter of 2025, along with \$13.4 million of investment income, a significant increase compared to \$0.5 million investment income during the first quarter of 2025. This increase was partially offset by a \$0.7 million foreign exchange loss during the quarter, compared to a \$0.5 million loss in the first quarter of 2025, as well as \$1.1 million in restructuring costs driven by higher severance costs incurred as the Company continues to optimize its workforce across all sites.
- **Adjusted EBITDA¹:** Adjusted EBITDA normalized for non-cash or non-recurring items such as unrealized losses on marketable securities, share based payments, restructuring costs, and abnormal maintenance costs at Los Gatos for the quarter was \$320.8 million, representing a 192% increase compared to \$109.7 million in the first quarter of 2025.
- **Quarterly Net Earnings:** Net earnings attributable to owners of the Company for the quarter were \$128.1 million (EPS of \$0.26), representing a significant increase compared to net earnings of \$2.3 million (EPS of \$0.01) in the first quarter of 2025. The increase in net earnings was primarily attributed to the higher mine operating earnings, along with investment income of \$13.4 million (EPS of (\$0.03)), compared to \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2025 (EPS of \$nil), partially offset by a non-cash income tax expense of \$93.5 million (EPS of (\$0.19)), compared to a non-cash income tax expense of \$22.8 million (EPS (\$0.05)) in the first quarter of 2025.
- **Adjusted Net Earnings¹:** Adjusted net earnings normalized for non-cash or non-recurring items such as unrealized losses on marketable securities, share based payments, restructuring costs, abnormal maintenance costs at Los Gatos, and deferred income tax was \$151.7 million (adjusted EPS of \$0.31), compared to an adjusted net earnings of \$20.9 million (adjusted EPS of \$0.05) in the first quarter of 2025.
- **Capital Expenditures:** Capital expenditures attributable to the Company in the first quarter were \$44.7 million (\$49.1 million on a 100% basis), representing a 12% decrease compared to \$51.0 million in total capital expenditures in the first quarter of 2025. Attributable capital expenditures consisted of \$25.4 million in underground development (2025 - \$19.9 million), \$10.0 million in exploration (2025 - \$18.9 million), and \$8.3 million in PP&E (2025 - \$7.3 million). On a 100% basis, these amounts totaled \$28.3 million in underground development, \$10.8 million in exploration, and \$9.1 million in PP&E. Attributable capital expenditures in the first quarter of 2026 represent 20% of the 2026 capital expenditures guidance midpoint.

First Quarter Operational Highlights

- **Quarterly Silver Production (26% of guidance midpoint):** The Company produced 3.5 million silver ounces in Q1 2026 compared to 3.7 million silver ounces produced in Q1 2025, representing 26% of the 2026 silver production guidance midpoint. The modest decrease in silver production was partially attributable to a lower head grade milled, reflecting a reduced cut-off grade in Q1 2026 versus Q1 2025 in response to a stronger metal price environment. This was partially offset by a 48% year-over-year increase in silver production at La Encantada, driven by higher grades and improved recovery rates mined from the Ojuelas ore body.
- **Quarterly Gold Production (28% of guidance midpoint):** The Company produced 34,341 gold ounces in Q1 2026 compared to 36,469 gold ounces produced in Q1 2025, representing 28% of the 2026 gold production guidance midpoint. The decline in gold production was primarily driven by lower gold grades milled, reflecting the application of a lower cut-off grade.
- **Inventory:** The Company held 676,637 silver ounces and 2,732 gold ounces in finished goods inventory as at March 31, 2026, inclusive of coins and bullion. The fair market value of this inventory as at March 31, 2026 was \$50.9 million for silver and \$12.8 million for gold, which was not included in revenue during the quarter.
- **Continued Active Exploration Program:** During the first quarter, the Company completed a total of 65,978 m of drilling across its mines in Mexico and the United States. During the quarter, up to 27 drill rigs were active consisting of five rigs at Los Gatos, seven rigs at Santa Elena, 13 rigs at San Dimas, and two rigs at La Encantada.
- **Positive Exploration Results:** In March, the Company announced the results of a successful 2025 exploration program at its Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine (“Jerritt Canyon”) located in Nevada, USA, including drilling at the Mahala, Javelin, and Saval targets within the Smith-SSX-Saval mining area (see news release dated March 10, 2026).

¹ This measure does not have a standardized meaning under the Company’s financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate this measure may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See “Non-GAAP Measures” on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

- **Strong Growth in Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates:** At the end of March, First Majestic announced updated Mineral Reserve Estimates for its four operating mines in Mexico, and updated Mineral Resource Estimates for its operating mines and for Jerritt Canyon, each with an effective date of December 31, 2025 (see news release dated March 31, 2026). Santa Elena delivered the largest percentage increase in Inferred Mineral Resources, driven by continued drilling success at the Navidad vein system and the declaration of a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at the Santo Niño silver-gold discovery. Together, Navidad and Santo Niño host 10.5 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources containing 90.7 million AgEq ounces, at an average grade of 268 g/t AgEq.
- **Restart plan commenced for Jerritt Canyon targeting production in H2 2027:** On April 2nd, the Company announced that it has commenced a restart plan for Jerritt Canyon as a result of the new expanded Mineral Resource base at Jerritt Canyon combined with strengthened long-term gold price assumptions and successful drilling results over the past two years (see news release dated April 2, 2026).
- **Strong Safety Performance Continues:** The consolidated Q1 2026 Total Reportable Incident Frequency Rate for the Company was 0.61. The Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate was 0.06 consistent with the same period last year. The Company's safety performance continues to be best in class amongst its peer group.
- **Cash Costs:** Cash costs per attributable payable AgEq ounce for the quarter were \$20.28, compared to \$13.68 per ounce in the first quarter of 2025. The increase in cash costs per AgEq ounce was primarily due to a 13% decrease in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. The reduction in reported AgEq ounces resulted from the outperformance of silver compared to other metals compared to Q1 2025, which lowered the AgEq conversion ratio for by-product metals. As this AgEq conversion ratio was 75:1 in Q1 2026, compared to 90:1 in Q1 2025, this reduced the number of reported AgEq ounces, making cash costs per AgEq ounce appear higher despite strong performance and favourable underlying economics. However, this price environment is favourable and strengthens the Company's overall economics. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, attributable payable AgEq ounces in Q1 2026 would have increased by 758,942 ounces, resulting in an 11% decrease to cash costs per attributable AgEq ounce, compared to current costs.

In addition, higher metal prices increased labour production bonuses, while higher mining and milling rates increased mining and milling costs, impacting cash costs. Finally, rising metal prices contributed to higher royalty payments. Cash costs were further impacted by the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the U.S. dollar, which averaged 14% stronger relative to the US dollar compared to the first quarter of 2025.

- **AISC:** AISC per attributable payable AgEq ounce in the first quarter was \$29.76, compared to \$19.24 per ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in cash cost, as previously discussed. The increase in AISC was also driven by higher worker participation costs due to rising metal prices, along with an increased mine development rate yielding higher sustaining development costs. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, AISC per attributable AgEq ounce in Q1 2026 would have decreased by 11% compared to current costs.
- **AISC Margins:** During the first quarter of 2026, First Majestic generated an AISC margin, being the difference between its realized price and AISC, of \$52.24 per AgEq ounce, a significant improvement compared to \$13.26 per AgEq during the same period of the prior year. This margin reflects First Majestic's focus on cost efficiency and effective management of rising variable costs and the strong metal price environment.

ACQUISITION OF GATOS SILVER INC.

On January 16, 2025, the Company completed its acquisition of Gatos pursuant to a merger agreement that was entered into between the parties on September 4, 2024 (the "Merger Agreement"), and as a result of such acquisition, Gatos became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company issued an aggregate of 177,433,006 common shares of the Company to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Gatos (in addition to a nominal amount of cash in lieu of fractional First Majestic common shares), resulting in former Gatos shareholders holding approximately 38% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company post-closing on a fully diluted basis at the closing of the transaction. In addition, the Merger Agreement provided for the issuance by First Majestic of options to purchase an aggregate of 8,242,244 First Majestic options in exchange for all existing Gatos options at exercise prices adjusted by the exchange ratio of 2.55. All existing RSUs and DSUs of Gatos were settled for an aggregate of 2,207,762 First Majestic common shares.

Gatos holds a 70% interest in the Los Gatos Joint Venture, which owns the producing Los Gatos underground silver mine in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Los Gatos mine consists of approximately 103,000 hectares of mineral rights, representing a highly prospective and under-explored district with numerous silver-zinc-lead epithermal mineralized zones identified as priority targets. The acquisition was completed in order to support the Company's growth strategy by adding another cornerstone asset within a world-class mining jurisdiction to the Company's portfolio.

Management has concluded that Gatos constitutes a business and, therefore, the acquisition is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations. Given the delivery of the consideration and the fulfillment of the covenants as per the Merger Agreement, the transaction was deemed to be completed with First Majestic identified as the acquirer. Based on the opening market price of the Company's common shares on January 16, 2025 (the "Acquisition Date"), the total consideration for the Gatos acquisition was \$1.05 billion. The Company began consolidating the operating results, cash flows and net assets of Gatos from January 16, 2025 onwards.

The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based on a detailed valuation of Gatos' net assets, utilizing income, market, and cost valuation methods conducted with the assistance of an independent third party. The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was previously reported based on preliminary estimates at the Acquisition Date. During the second quarter of 2025, the Company finalized the full and detailed valuation of the fair value of the net assets of Gatos acquired using income, market, and cost valuation methods with the assistance of an independent third party.

Consideration and Purchase Price Allocation

Total consideration for the acquisition was valued at \$1.05 billion on the Acquisition Date. The following table summarizes the consideration paid as part of the purchase price:

Total Consideration

177,433,006 Consideration Shares issued to Los Gatos shareholders with an accounting fair value of \$5.68 per share ⁽¹⁾	\$1,007,819
2,207,762 DSUs and RSUs of Los Gatos converted to First Majestic common shares with an accounting fair value of \$5.68 per share ⁽¹⁾	12,540
8,242,244 Options of Los Gatos converted to First Majestic Options with an accounting fair value of \$3.51 per option ⁽³⁾	26,023
Other consideration ⁽²⁾	7,841
Total consideration	\$1,054,223

(1) Fair value of Consideration Shares was estimated at \$5.68 per share based on the opening price of First Majestic's common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on January 16, 2025.

(2) Other consideration is made up of cash payments for withholding taxes and payments made for fractional shares.

(3) The fair value of Options was estimated using the Black-Scholes method as at the Acquisition Date, using the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.94% - 3.05%
Expected life (years)	3.99
Expected Volatility (%)	58%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.28%

The following table summarizes the purchase price allocated to the identifiable assets and liabilities of Gatos based on their estimated fair values on the Acquisition Date:

Allocation of Purchase Price

Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$167,401
Inventories	19,107
Trade and other receivables ⁽¹⁾	19,644
VAT receivables	2,026
Prepaid expenses and other	6,505
Mining interest	1,658,689
Property, plant and equipment	185,261
Right-of-use assets	281
Trade and other payables	(65,037)
Income taxes payable	(12,717)
Lease obligations	(415)
Decommissioning liabilities	(8,112)
Deferred tax liabilities	(511,314)
Net assets acquired	\$1,461,319
Non-controlling interests	(407,096)
Net assets attributable to the Company	\$1,054,223

(1) Trade and other receivables are expected to be fully recoverable.

(2) Cash acquired by the Company on the Acquisition Date was \$159.6 million net of withholding taxes on RSU settlements amounting to \$7.8 million.

The Company used discounted cash flow models to determine the fair value of the depletable mining interest. The expected future cash flows are based on estimates of future silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper prices, estimated quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources, expected future production costs and capital expenditures based on the life of mine plans at the Acquisition Date. The discounted future cash flow models used a 6.00% discount rate based on the Company's assessment of country risk, project risk and other potential risks specific to the acquired mining interest.

The significant assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of the mining interests were as follows:

Average prices:	
Silver	\$28.50
Gold	\$2,200
Zinc	\$1.25
Lead	\$1.10
Copper	\$4.50
Discount rate	6.0%
Average grades over life of mine:	
Silver	150 g/t
Gold	0.21 g/t
Zinc	3.84%
Lead	2.01%
Copper	0.20%
Average recovery rate:	
Silver	88.20%
Gold	54.20%
Zinc	63.10%
Lead	88.10%
Copper	74.00%
Discount rate	6.00%
Mine life (years)	10

The Company used a market approach to determine the fair value of exploration potential by comparing the costs of other precedent market transactions on a dollar per hectare basis. Those amounts were used to determine the range of area-based resources multiples implied within the value of transactions by other market participants. Additionally, the Company completed a secondary valuation by comparing the costs of other precedent transactions within the industry on a dollar per in situ ounce basis and selected a multiple within this range for additional ounces identified outside of the life-of-mine. Management made a significant assumption in the determination of the fair value of exploration potential by using an implied multiple of \$5,208 per hectare or \$3.16 per silver equivalent ounce for a total of \$536.4 million. The Company accounted for exploration potential through inclusion within non-depletable mineral interest.

OVERVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS

Selected Production Results for the Past Eight Quarters:

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS	2026	2025				2024		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1 ⁽³⁾	Q4	Q3	Q2
Ore processed/tonnes milled								
Los Gatos (70%) ⁽²⁾	227,379	226,900	213,262	233,480	193,825	—	—	—
Santa Elena	284,236	283,721	277,858	269,830	270,203	271,783	259,919	256,427
San Dimas	235,519	243,807	234,156	219,198	231,190	219,388	195,279	183,188
La Encantada	312,199	303,848	271,726	281,296	249,155	253,953	223,200	234,955
Consolidated	1,059,333	1,058,276	997,002	1,003,804	944,373	745,124	678,397	674,570
Silver ounces produced								
Los Gatos (70%) ⁽²⁾	1,183,089	1,491,235	1,408,467	1,524,949	1,444,719	—	—	—
Santa Elena	355,827	358,185	412,669	306,224	339,784	406,009	376,203	376,947
San Dimas	1,177,686	1,315,711	1,467,344	1,242,717	1,359,378	1,191,893	1,046,340	1,141,906
La Encantada	829,081	1,000,203	575,193	628,105	560,622	755,963	545,031	585,329
Consolidated	3,545,683	4,165,334	3,863,673	3,701,995	3,704,503	2,353,865	1,967,574	2,104,181
Gold ounces produced								
Los Gatos (70%) ⁽²⁾	656	894	727	706	794	—	—	—
Santa Elena	21,117	25,083	20,979	20,637	21,408	27,216	27,435	27,176
San Dimas	12,541	15,066	13,945	12,472	14,241	12,264	12,582	12,043
La Encantada	27	32	30	49	26	26	—	—
Jerritt Canyon	—	342	—	—	—	—	1,684	74
Consolidated	34,341	41,417	35,681	33,864	36,469	39,506	41,701	39,293
Cash cost per Ounce⁽¹⁾								
Los Gatos (per AgEq Ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 20.34	\$ 16.12	\$ 12.51	\$ 12.44	\$ 10.82	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Santa Elena (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 18.27	\$ 15.97	\$ 15.00	\$ 13.57	\$ 12.92	\$ 10.99	\$ 11.96	\$ 12.25
San Dimas (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 19.92	\$ 16.25	\$ 14.29	\$ 15.66	\$ 13.82	\$ 15.14	\$ 16.50	\$ 16.66
La Encantada (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 25.80	\$ 19.72	\$ 24.06	\$ 27.19	\$ 26.03	\$ 20.01	\$ 25.24	\$ 23.69
Jerritt Canyon (per Au Ounce)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,186
Consolidated (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 20.28	\$ 16.66	\$ 14.83	\$ 15.08	\$ 13.68	\$ 13.82	\$ 15.17	\$ 15.29
All-in sustaining cost per Ounce⁽¹⁾								
Los Gatos (per AgEq Ounce) ⁽²⁾	\$ 25.04	\$ 18.81	\$ 15.36	\$ 13.70	\$ 13.07	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Santa Elena (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 21.65	\$ 19.44	\$ 18.32	\$ 18.58	\$ 15.46	\$ 13.54	\$ 14.38	\$ 15.07
San Dimas (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 28.36	\$ 21.62	\$ 19.36	\$ 20.10	\$ 17.57	\$ 20.63	\$ 21.44	\$ 21.78
La Encantada (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 33.40	\$ 25.95	\$ 29.72	\$ 31.94	\$ 31.68	\$ 25.34	\$ 30.10	\$ 27.87
Jerritt Canyon (per Au Ounce)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,186
Consolidated (per AgEq Ounce)	\$ 29.76	\$ 23.48	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.02	\$ 19.24	\$ 20.34	\$ 21.03	\$ 21.64
Production cost per tonne								
Los Gatos ⁽²⁾	\$ 107.85	\$ 103.74	\$ 96.29	\$ 91.65	\$ 84.46	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Santa Elena	\$ 101.17	\$ 102.65	\$ 114.79	\$ 107.02	\$ 94.28	\$ 91.11	\$ 107.80	\$ 107.47
San Dimas	\$ 170.00	\$ 153.97	\$ 154.35	\$ 173.88	\$ 156.10	\$ 149.49	\$ 168.45	\$ 193.02
La Encantada	\$ 64.86	\$ 62.11	\$ 50.26	\$ 58.53	\$ 57.56	\$ 56.88	\$ 60.86	\$ 57.11
Consolidated	\$ 107.22	\$ 103.07	\$ 102.53	\$ 104.45	\$ 97.71	\$ 96.63	\$ 109.81	\$ 113.16

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

(2) All production and non-GAAP results shown in the table above are reported on an attributable basis to account for the 70% ownership of Los Gatos Mine.

(3) Los Gatos production during Q1 2025 was from January 16, 2025 to March 31, 2025 or 74 days.

Operating Results – Consolidated Operations

CONSOLIDATED	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change '26 vs '25
Ore processed/tonnes milled	1,059,333	1,058,276	0%	944,373	12%
Production					
Silver ounces produced	3,545,683	4,165,334	(15%)	3,704,503	(4%)
Gold ounces produced	34,341	41,417	(17%)	36,469	(6%)
Pounds of lead produced	8,700,148	8,108,949	7%	7,487,065	16%
Pounds of zinc produced	15,407,856	14,238,927	8%	12,492,869	23%
Pounds of copper produced	262,913	235,886	11%	237,860	11%
Cost					
Cash cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$20.28	\$16.66	22%	\$13.68	48%
All-in sustaining costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$29.76	\$23.48	27%	\$19.24	55%
Total production cost per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$107.22	\$103.07	4%	\$97.71	10%
Underground development (m)	12,610	8,379	50%	11,664	8%
Exploration drilling (m)	65,978	57,305	15%	61,218	8%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

Production

During the quarter, the Company produced 3.5 million ounces of silver and 34,341 ounces of gold, compared to 3.7 million ounces of silver and 36,469 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2025. Additionally, attributable production reached 8.7 million pounds of lead, 15.4 million pounds of zinc and 262,913 pounds of copper during the quarter. Total silver production in the quarter included 1.2 million ounces of attributable silver production from Los Gatos. Silver production at La Encantada increased by 48% compared to the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to improved ore flow and mine development rates resulting from management initiatives and the engagement of a new mine development contractor. Santa Elena's silver production increased by 5% compared to the first quarter of 2025 primarily due to increased throughput and silver grades. This was partially offset by marginally lower production at the other sites, primarily due to a lower head grade milled, reflecting a reduced cut-off grade in the quarter compared to the first quarter of 2025, in response to a stronger metal price environment.

Total ore processed during the quarter amounted to 1,059,333 tonnes, representing a 12% increase compared to 944,373 tonnes in the first quarter of 2025. Total tonnes processed increased significantly at La Encantada and Los Gatos, by 25% and 17% respectively. The increased throughput at La Encantada was primarily driven by increased mine development and mining rates in the Oujelas orebody area compared to the first quarter of 2025. The increased throughput at Los Gatos was largely attributable to an additional 16 days of operations during the quarter compared to the first quarter of 2025, which reflects the acquisition closing date of January 16, 2025. The Company continues to focus on achieving sustainably higher mill throughput at Los Gatos by increasing mining rates and has engaged a contractor to accelerate development activities, targeting a sustained increase in ore throughput to 4,000 tpd, based on operating days, in the second half of 2026.

Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Cost per AgEq Ounce

Cash costs per attributable payable AgEq ounce for the quarter were \$20.28, compared to \$13.68 per ounce in the first quarter of 2025. The increase in cash costs per AgEq ounce was primarily due to a 13% decrease in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. The reduction in reported AgEq ounces resulted from the outperformance of silver compared to other metals compared to Q1 2025, which lowered the AgEq conversion ratio for by-product metals. As this AgEq conversion ratio for gold was 75:1 in Q1 2026, compared to 90:1 in Q1 2025, this reduced the number of reported AgEq ounces, making cash costs per AgEq ounce appear higher despite strong performance and favourable underlying economics. However, this price environment is favourable and strengthens the Company's overall economics. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, attributable payable AgEq ounces in Q1 2026 would have increased by 758,942 ounces, resulting in an 11% decrease to cash costs per attributable AgEq ounce, compared to current costs.

In addition, higher metal prices increased labour production bonuses, while higher mining and milling rates increased mining and milling costs, impacting cash costs. Finally, rising metal prices contributed to higher royalty payments. Cash costs were further impacted by the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the U.S. dollar, which averaged 14% stronger relative to the US dollar compared to the first quarter of 2025.

AISC per attributable payable AgEq ounce in the first quarter was \$29.76, compared to \$19.24 per ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in cash cost, as previously discussed. The increase in AISC was also driven by higher worker participation costs due to rising metal prices, along with an increased mine development rate yielding higher sustaining development costs. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, AISC per attributable AgEq ounce in Q1 2026 would have decreased by 11% compared to current costs.

During the first quarter of 2026, First Majestic generated an AISC margin, being the difference between its realized price and AISC, of \$52.24 per AgEq ounce, a significant improvement compared to \$13.26 per AgEq during the same period of the prior year. This margin reflects First Majestic's focus on cost efficiency and effective management of rising variable costs and the strong metal price environment.

Management continues to undertake a series of cost reduction initiatives across the organization aimed at improving efficiencies, lowering production costs, capital spending, care and maintenance holding costs and corporate G&A costs while also increasing production. Additionally, management continues to integrate Los Gatos into the Company's business by identifying and realizing synergies. Current initiatives include:

- Negotiating workforce labour productivity and efficiency at all operations;
- Increasing long hole stoping methods to reduce mining cost per tonne;
- Managing over-break and under-break to reduce ore dilution impacts and optimize ore extraction at San Dimas, Los Gatos and Santa Elena;
- Increasing mine development rates at San Dimas, Los Gatos, and La Encantada to access additional ore;
- Renegotiating consumable contracts and reducing the use of external consultants;
- Optimizing the use of reagent and grinding media consumption;
- Changes in shift line-up and other productivity-enhancing adjustments are being implemented, alongside the use of quality assurance and quality control on operating drilling methods to verify stope positioning, grade, and tonnage. These efforts are also expected to increase development rates and open additional ore stopes;
- Mining development contractors were mobilized at Los Gatos in Q4 2025 and at La Encantada in Q3 2025 to accelerate underground development. At Los Gatos, this included the lower ramp and South-East Deeps to gain access to additional ore and support an increase in sustainable throughput to 4,000 tpd in H2 2026. At La Encantada, this included ore and waste development to enable access to higher-grade ore, including the Ojuelas area.
- Mobilizing a long hole contractor in both Los Gatos and La Encantada to increase quality drill inventory and tonnage;
- Increasing mill throughput across all operations while optimizing operating parameters;
- Optimizing mine sequencing with the goal of improving ore extraction at San Dimas, Los Gatos, Santa Elena and La Encantada;
- Completing the rebuild of the leaching tanks at the San Dimas plant;
- Internalizing haulage at La Encantada to support increased mill throughput rates and lower unit haulage costs;
- Improving La Encantada metallurgical recoveries through the addition of lead nitrate to processing;
- Lowering holding costs at the Company's suspended operations; and

- Commencing a Jerritt Canyon restart program to advance the technical and operational workstreams required to complete a restart plan, including completion of a pre-feasibility level study on Jerritt Canyon.

Development and Exploration

During the quarter, the Company completed 12,610 m of underground development and 65,978 m of exploration drilling, representing increases of 8% in both categories compared to 11,664 m and 61,218 m, respectively, in the first quarter of 2025. During the quarter, up to 27 drill rigs were active consisting of five rigs at Los Gatos, seven rigs at Santa Elena, 13 rigs at San Dimas, and two rigs at La Encantada. The Company continues to increase investment in mine development and exploration activities to support increased ore extraction and plant throughput rates.

Los Gatos Silver Mine, Chihuahua, Mexico

The Los Gatos Silver Mine is located in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, approximately 120 kilometres (“km”) south of Chihuahua City. The mine operates with a processing capacity of 4,000 tpd, utilizing a flotation circuit to produce high-grade zinc, lead, and copper concentrates. The Los Gatos Silver Mine is part of the larger Los Gatos District, which hosts multiple mineralized zones with significant exploration potential. The Company owns 70% of the Los Gatos Silver Mine through its 70% interest in the Los Gatos Joint Venture, which covers a land package of approximately 103,000 ha.

Los Gatos (disclosed 70% ownership interest)	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1 ⁽²⁾	Change '26 vs '25
Total ore processed/tonnes milled	227,379	226,900	0 %	193,825	17 %
Average silver grade (g/t)	190	235	(19)%	262	(27)%
Average gold grade (g/t)	0.19	0.25	(24)%	0.24	(21)%
Average zinc grade (%)	4.20 %	3.88%	8 %	4.08%	3 %
Average lead grade (%)	2.00 %	1.94%	3 %	1.98%	1 %
Average copper grade (%)	0.08%	0.08%	0 %	0.10%	(20)%
Silver recovery (%)	85%	87%	(2)%	89%	(4)%
Gold recovery (%)	48%	50%	(4)%	53%	(9)%
Lead Recovery (%)	87%	86%	1 %	89%	(2)%
Zinc Recovery (%)	73%	73%	0 %	72%	1 %
Copper Recovery (%)	63%	61%	3 %	63%	0 %
Attributable Production					
Silver ounces produced	1,183,089	1,491,235	(21)%	1,444,719	(18)%
Gold ounces produced	656	894	(27)%	794	(17)%
Zinc pounds produced	15,407,856	14,238,927	8 %	12,492,869	23 %
Lead pounds produced	8,700,148	8,108,949	7 %	7,487,065	16 %
Copper pounds produced	262,913	235,886	11 %	237,860	11 %
Cost					
Cash cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$20.34	\$16.12	26 %	\$10.82	88 %
All-In sustaining costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$25.04	\$18.81	33 %	\$13.07	92 %
Total production cost per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$107.85	\$103.74	4 %	\$84.46	28 %
Underground development (m)	3,296	1,950	69 %	1,687	95 %
Exploration drilling (m)	10,598	10,954	(3)%	14,880	(29)%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See “Non-GAAP Measures” on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

(2) Los Gatos production during Q1 2025 was from January 16, 2025 to March 31, 2025 or 74 days.

During the first quarter, Los Gatos produced 1,183,089 ounces of silver, 15,407,856 pounds of zinc, 8,700,148 pounds of lead, 262,913 pounds of copper, and 656 ounces of gold, compared to 1,444,719 ounces of silver, 12,492,869 pounds of zinc, 7,487,065 pounds of lead, 237,860 pounds of copper, and 794 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2025. The marginal reductions in silver and gold production were attributable to a lower head grade milled, reflecting a reduced cut-off grade in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the first quarter of 2025 in response to a stronger metal price environment. The silver and gold production in the first quarter of 2026 represents 23% and 22% of the 2026 production guidance midpoint, respectively. The Company continues to focus on increasing throughput at Los Gatos by increasing mine development, long-hole drilling rates and is targeting a sustained ore throughput of 4,000 tpd, based on operating days, in the second half of 2026.

The mill processed a total of 227,379 tonnes of ore, representing an increase of 17% compared to the first quarter of 2025. Silver and gold grades averaged 190 g/t and 0.19 g/t compared to 262 g/t and 0.24 g/t for silver and gold, respectively, compared to the first quarter of 2025. Zinc, lead, and copper grades averaged 4.20%, 2.00%, and 0.08% compared to 4.08%, 1.98%, and 0.10%, respectively, compared to the first quarter of 2025.

Silver, lead, zinc and gold recoveries during the quarter averaged 85%, 87%, 73%, and 48%, respectively, compared to 89%, 89%, 72%, and 53%, respectively in the first quarter of 2025.

Cash costs per AgEq ounce for the quarter were \$20.34, compared to \$10.82 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025, primarily driven by a 20% decrease in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. The reduction in reported AgEq ounces resulted from the outperformance of silver compared to other metals compared to Q1 2025, which lowered the AgEq conversion ratio for by-product metals. As this AgEq conversion ratio was 75:1 in Q1 2026, compared to 90:1 in Q1 2025, this reduced the number of reported AgEq ounces, making cash costs per AgEq ounce appear higher despite strong performance and favourable underlying economics. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, attributable payable AgEq ounces in Q1 2026 would have increased by 264,961 ounces, resulting in a 15% decrease to cash costs per attributable AgEq ounce, compared to current costs.

Higher unit costs resulted from increased milling and mining volumes due to an increase in ore tonnes mined and milled, along with increases in third party smelting and refining charges, driven by rising silver prices. Finally, one time unplanned maintenance costs relating to dewatering pumps at the mine site, along with the strengthening of the Mexican peso which averaged 14%, stronger against the US dollar compared to the same period of the prior year contributed to higher cash costs.

AISC per AgEq ounce for the quarter was \$25.04, compared to \$13.07 in the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to the increase in cash costs. AISC was further impacted by higher worker participation costs as a result of rising metal prices, and increased investment in mine development and sustaining development costs, partly offset by lower property, plant and equipment costs. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, AISC per attributable AgEq ounce in Q1 2026 would have decreased by 15% compared to current costs.

A total of 3,296 m of underground development was completed in the first quarter, representing a 95% increase compared to 1,687 m in the first quarter of 2025. During the quarter, five surface drill rigs completed 10,598 m of exploration drilling on the property, representing a decrease of 29% compared to 14,880 m in the first quarter of 2025. Drilling continued at the Central and Northwest Deeps zones, as well as at several greenfield targets. Total exploration costs in the first quarter were \$1.8 million, representing a 34% decrease compared to \$2.7 million in the first quarter of 2025.

Santa Elena Silver/Gold Mine, Sonora, Mexico

The Santa Elena Silver/Gold Mine is located approximately 150 km northeast of the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. The operating plan for Santa Elena involves the processing of ore in a 3,200 tpd cyanidation circuit from underground reserves. Santa Elena consists of a central processing plant that can receive ore from separate underground mining operations, Santa Elena and Ermitaño. The Company owns 100% of the Santa Elena mine including mining concessions totaling 102,244 ha.

Santa Elena	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change '26 vs '25
Total ore processed/tonnes milled	284,236	283,721	0%	270,203	5%
Average silver grade (g/t)	61	62	(2%)	58	5%
Average gold grade (g/t)	2.43	2.91	(16%)	2.59	(6%)
Silver recovery (%)	64%	64%	0%	68%	(6%)
Gold recovery (%)	95%	95%	0%	95%	0%
Production					
Silver ounces produced	355,827	358,185	(1%)	339,784	5%
Gold ounces produced	21,117	25,083	(16%)	21,408	(1%)
Cost					
Cash cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$18.27	\$15.97	14%	\$12.92	41%
All-In sustaining costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$21.65	\$19.44	11%	\$15.46	40%
Total production cost per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$101.17	\$102.65	(1%)	\$94.28	7%
Underground development (m)	1,481	905	64%	2,307	(36%)
Exploration drilling (m)	20,429	10,846	88%	16,809	22%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

Santa Elena produced 355,827 ounces of silver and 21,117 ounces of gold during the quarter, representing a 5% increase and a 1% decrease, respectively, compared to 339,784 ounces of silver and 21,408 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2025. The silver and gold production in the first quarter of 2026 represents 25% and 31% of the 2026 production guidance midpoint, respectively.

The mill processed a new quarterly record of 284,236 tonnes of ore in the first quarter, representing a 5% increase compared to 270,203 tonnes in the first quarter of 2025. Silver and gold head grades averaged 61 g/t and 2.43 g/t, respectively, representing a 5% increase and a 6% decrease, respectively. Lower gold ore grades from the Ermitaño mine were expected under the 2026 mine plan.

Silver and gold recoveries during the quarter averaged 64% and 95%, respectively, compared to 68% and 95%, respectively, in the same period of last year. The slightly lower recoveries were driven by the higher mill feed and throughput during the quarter.

Cash costs per AgEq ounce in the first quarter were \$18.27, compared to \$12.92 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025, largely driven by a 14% decrease in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. Despite a 5% increase in silver production during the quarter, AgEq ounces were impacted by the outperformance of silver compared to other metals compared to Q1 2025, which lowered the AgEq conversion ratio for by-product metals. As this AgEq conversion ratio was 75:1 in Q1 2026, compared to 90:1 in Q1 2025, this reduced the number of reported AgEq ounces, making cash costs per AgEq ounce appear higher despite strong performance and favourable underlying economics. Applying the same

assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, payable AgEq ounces in Q1 2026 would have increased by 309,959 ounces, resulting in a 14% decrease to cash costs per AgEq ounce, compared to current costs.

Higher unit costs resulted from the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the US dollar, which averaged 14% stronger relative to the US dollar, compared to the first quarter of 2025. Finally, the cash cost increase was also driven by higher maintenance costs, increased haulage costs related to additional backfill requirements, higher milling costs due to higher tonnes processed, and increased royalty costs due to higher realized silver prices. Despite these factors, cash costs for the quarter remained below the low end of the Company's guidance range of \$20.04 per AgEq ounce.

AISC per AgEq ounce for the quarter was \$21.65, compared to \$15.46 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This was primarily attributable to the increase in cash costs along with higher worker participation costs due to rising metal prices, which was partially offset by lower sustaining PP&E costs compared to the first quarter of 2025. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, AISC per AgEq ounce in Q1 2026 would have decreased by 14% compared to current costs. Additionally, AISC for the quarter remained below the low end of the Company's guidance range of \$24.90 per AgEq ounce.

The Santa Elena mine is subject to a gold streaming agreement with Royal Gold, which requires the Company to sell to Royal Gold 20% of its gold production over the life-of-mine from its leach pad and certain underground operations. The selling price to Royal Gold is the lesser of the prevailing market price or \$450 per ounce, subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered nil ounces (March 31, 2025 - nil ounces) of gold to Royal Gold.

Orogen Royalties Inc., formerly Evrim Resource Corp., retains a 2% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty from the sale of mineral products extracted from the Ermitaño mining concessions. In addition, there is an underlying NSR royalty where Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. retains a 2% NSR from the sale of mineral products extracted from the Ermitaño mining concessions. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred \$4.9 million (March 31, 2025 - \$2.9 million) in NSR royalty payments in connection with production from Ermitaño.

During the quarter, a total of 1,481 m of underground development was completed at Santa Elena, representing a 36% decrease compared to 2,307 m in the first quarter of 2025. During the quarter, seven drill rigs, consisting of five surface rigs and two underground rigs, completed 20,429 m of drilling on the property. Drilling activities included infill drilling aimed at converting Inferred to Indicated Mineral Resources, as well as drilling at select greenfield exploration targets. Total exploration costs in the first quarter were \$3.6 million, representing a 20% increase compared to \$3.0 million in the first quarter of 2025. As part of the Company's updated Mineral Reserve Estimates released in March 2026, Santa Elena delivered the largest percentage increase in Inferred Mineral Resources, driven by continued drilling success at the Navidad vein system and the declaration of a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at the Santo Niño silver-gold discovery. Together, Navidad and Santo Niño host 10.5 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources containing 90.7 million AgEq ounces, at an average grade of 268 g/t AgEq.

San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine, Durango, Mexico

The San Dimas Silver/Gold Mine is located approximately 130 km northwest of the city of Durango, Durango State, Mexico and consists of 71,868 ha of mining claims located in the states of Durango and Sinaloa, Mexico. San Dimas is the largest producing underground mine in the state of Durango with over 250 years of operating history. The San Dimas operating plan involves processing ore from several underground mining areas with a 2,800 tpd capacity milling operation that produces silver/gold doré bars. The mine is accessible via a 40-minute flight from the Durango International Airport to a private airstrip in the town of Tayoltita, or by improved roadway. The Company owns 100% of the San Dimas mine.

San Dimas	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change '26 vs '25
Total ore processed/tonnes milled	235,519	243,807	(3%)	231,190	2%
Average silver grade (g/t)	175	189	(7%)	203	(14%)
Average gold grade (g/t)	1.76	2.05	(14%)	2.04	(14%)
Silver recovery (%)	89%	89%	0%	90%	(1%)
Gold recovery (%)	94%	94%	0%	94%	0%
Production					
Silver ounces produced	1,177,686	1,315,711	(10%)	1,359,378	(13%)
Gold ounces produced	12,541	15,066	(17%)	14,241	(12%)
Cost					
Cash cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$19.92	\$16.25	23%	\$13.82	44%
All-In sustaining costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$28.36	\$21.62	31%	\$17.57	61%
Total production cost per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$170.00	\$153.97	10%	\$156.10	9%
Underground development (m)	5,878	3,629	62%	6,716	(12%)
Exploration drilling (m)	31,722	27,753	14%	28,535	11%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

San Dimas produced 1,177,686 ounces of silver and 12,541 ounces of gold compared to 1,359,378 ounces of silver and 14,241 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2025. The quarterly performance was a result of lower silver and gold grades as planned and guided, partially offset by slightly higher throughput. The silver and gold production in the first quarter of 2026 represents 28% and 24% of the 2026 production guidance midpoint, respectively.

The mill processed a total of 235,519 tonnes of ore, representing an increase of 2% compared to the first quarter of 2025. Silver and gold grades averaged 175 g/t and 1.76 g/t, respectively, compared to 203 g/t and 2.04 g/t in the first quarter of 2025. Higher throughput was achieved through improved mining rates driven by increased long-hole stoping that provided a steady supply of fresh ore to the mill.

Silver and gold recoveries during the quarter averaged 89% and 94%, respectively, compared to 90% and 94%, respectively, in the first quarter of 2025. Lower silver recoveries resulted from more complex ores encountered in the Perez vein.

During the first quarter, cash costs per AgEq ounce were \$19.92, compared to \$13.82 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to a 20% decrease in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. The reduction in reported AgEq ounces resulted from the outperformance of silver compared to other metals compared to Q1 2025, which lowered the AgEq conversion ratio for by-product metals. As this AgEq conversion ratio was 75:1 in Q1 2026, compared to 90:1 in Q1 2025, this reduced the number of reported AgEq ounces, making cash costs per AgEq ounce appear higher despite strong performance and favourable underlying economics. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq

ounces in Q1 2025, payable AgEq ounces in Q1 2026 would have increased by 183,631 ounces, resulting in an 8% decrease to cash costs per AgEq ounce, compared to current costs.

Cash costs during the quarter were also impacted by higher mining and milling costs due to higher mining and milling rates, along with higher production taxes as a result of higher metal prices. Cash costs were further impacted by the strengthening of the Mexican peso which averaged 14% stronger relative to the US dollar compared to the same period of the prior year.

AISC per AgEq ounce for the quarter was \$28.36, compared to \$17.57 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This was primarily attributable to the increase in cash costs along with higher worker participation costs due to stronger metal prices. Applying the same assumptions used to calculate AgEq ounces in Q1 2025, AISC per AgEq ounce in Q1 2026 would have decreased by 8% compared to current costs.

The San Dimas mine is subject to a gold and silver streaming agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (“Wheaton” or “WPMI”), which entitles Wheaton to receive 25% of the gold equivalent production (based on a fixed exchange ratio of 70 silver ounces to 1 gold ounce) at San Dimas in exchange for ongoing payments equal to the lesser of \$600 (subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment commencing in May 2019) and the prevailing market price for each gold equivalent ounce delivered. Should the average gold to silver ratio over a six-month period exceed 90:1 or fall below 50:1, the fixed exchange ratio would be increased to 90:1 or decreased to 50:1, respectively. The fixed gold to silver exchange ratio as of March 31, 2026 was 70:1. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company delivered 7,670 ounces (March 31, 2025 - 8,962 ounces) of gold to WPMI at \$643 per ounce (March 31, 2025 - \$637 per ounce).

A total of 5,878 m of underground development was completed in the first quarter, representing a 12% decrease compared to 6,716 m in the first quarter of 2025. During the quarter, a total of 13 drill rigs consisting of three surface rigs and 10 underground rigs completed 31,722 m of exploration drilling on the property, an 11% increase compared to 28,535 m in the first quarter of 2025. Drilling focused on the Coronado, Carmen Escobosa, Elia, Roberta, and Regina vein systems. Total exploration costs were \$3.7 million, representing a 17% increase compared to \$3.2 million in the first quarter of 2025.

La Encantada Silver Mine, Coahuila, Mexico

The La Encantada Silver Mine is an underground mine located in the northern Mexico State of Coahuila, 708 km northeast of Torreon. La Encantada has 4,076 ha of mineral concessions and surface land ownership of 1,343 ha. La Encantada also has a 4,000 tpd cyanidation plant, a camp with 120 houses as well as administrative offices, laboratory, general store, hospital, airstrip and all the necessary infrastructure required for such an operation. The mine is accessible via a two-hour flight from the Durango International Airport to the operation's private airstrip, or via an improved road from the closest city, Muzquiz, Coahuila State, which is 225 km away. The Company owns 100% of the La Encantada mine.

La Encantada	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change '26 vs '25
Ore processed/tonnes milled	312,199	303,848	3%	249,155	25%
Average silver grade (g/t)	121	140	(14%)	104	16%
Silver recovery (%)	69%	73%	(5%)	67%	3%
Production					
Silver ounces produced	829,081	1,000,203	(17%)	560,622	48%
Gold ounces produced	27	32	(16%)	26	4%
Cost					
Cash cost per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$25.80	\$19.72	31%	\$26.03	(1%)
All-In sustaining costs per AgEq Ounce ⁽¹⁾	\$33.40	\$25.95	29%	\$31.68	5%
Total production cost per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$64.86	\$62.11	4%	\$57.56	13%
Underground development (m)	1,956	1,896	3%	954	105%
Exploration drilling (m)	3,229	1,863	73%	995	225%

(1) These measures do not have a standardized meaning under the Company's financial reporting framework and the methods used by the Company to calculate these measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions. See "Non-GAAP Measures" on pages 48 to 56 for further details on these measures and a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

During the quarter, La Encantada produced 829,081 ounces of silver, representing a significant 48% increase compared to the first quarter of 2025, driven by a 25% increase in ore processed and a 16% increase in silver grades. Production at La Encantada improved significantly due to improved ore flow and mine development rates resulting from management initiatives and the engagement of a new mine development contractor. The silver production in the first quarter of 2026 represents 28% of the 2026 production guidance midpoint.

The mill processed a total of 312,199 tonnes of ore, representing a significant 25% increase compared to 249,155 tonnes of ore in the first quarter of 2025, with an average silver grade of 121 g/t, representing a 16% increase compared to an average silver grade of 104 g/t in the first quarter of 2025.

Silver recovery for the quarter was 69%, representing an increase from 67% in the first quarter of 2025.

Cash costs per AgEq ounce for the quarter were \$25.80, representing a 1% improvement compared to \$26.03 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to a 48% increase in AgEq ounces produced compared to the first quarter of 2025. This was partially offset by the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the US dollar, which averaged 14% stronger against the US dollar, compared to the first quarter of 2025, along with higher haulage costs as the Company continues to advance the internalization of the haulage process. The internalization of haulage at La Encantada will be completed in early Q2 2026 to support higher ore throughput and meaningfully reduce haulage, mining costs over time, and deliver improved mine operating performance.

AISC per AgEq ounce for the quarter was \$33.40, compared to \$31.68 per AgEq ounce in the first quarter of 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to higher worker participation costs due to rising metal prices, increased lease

payments, and higher development and PP&E costs, which was partially offset by lower cash costs compared to the first quarter of 2025.

In 2022, the Company sold a portfolio of its existing royalty interests to Metalla Royalty and Streaming Limited (“Metalla”). Under the agreement, the Company has granted Metalla a 100% gross value royalty for the first 1,000 ounces of gold produced annually from the La Encantada property. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred \$0.2 million (March 31, 2025 - \$0.1 million) in NSR royalty payments from production at La Encantada.

A total of 1,956 m of underground development was completed in the first quarter at La Encantada, representing a 105% increase when compared to 954 m in the first quarter of 2025. During the quarter, two surface drill rigs completed 3,229 m of drilling on the property, representing a significant increase compared to 995 m in the first quarter of 2025. The Company is currently testing several new exploration targets. Total exploration costs in the first quarter were \$0.7 million, representing a 70% increase when compared to \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2025.

First Mint LLC, Nevada, United States

First Mint, LLC ("First Mint") is the Company's operating minting facility located in Nevada, United States. The state-of-the-art facility produces an array of high-quality silver bullion products and provides manufacturing capacity for third-party demand. All products are crafted from silver sourced directly from First Majestic's mining operations in Mexico providing better margins and controlling the supply chain, while capitalizing on the strong investment demand for physical silver. First Mint allows the Company to sell a greater portion of its silver production directly to its shareholders and bullion customers. First Mint operates some of the most innovative processing equipment in the precious metals industry, including an environmentally friendly flameless tunnel, which uses significantly less electricity and produces near zero emissions when compared to traditional minting processes. The Company owns 100% of First Mint.

First Mint⁽¹⁾	2026-Q1	2025-Q4	Change Q1 vs Q4	2025-Q1	Change '26 vs '25
Ounces sold	173,409	325,143	(47%)	243,865	(29%)
Financial Results					
Revenue (\$ millions)	\$14.5	\$22.7	(36%)	\$7.9	84%
Average realized price per ounce - Bullion ⁽²⁾	\$83.52	\$69.74	20%	\$32.25	159%

(1) This table is inclusive of sales from both the Company's bullion store and its minting facility in Nevada, United States.

(2) Average realized silver price per ounce is disclosed on the Company's financial statements in Note 5 - Segmented Information.

Commissioning and silver bullion sales by First Mint commenced in March 2024. First Mint achieved ISO 9001 certification in April 2025. This quality certification allows silver products sold by First Mint to be eligible for Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs"), permitting investors to hold silver products purchased from First Mint in their IRAs. First Mint enables First Majestic to turn its mined silver into an array of finished bullion products for direct sale to the public and offers manufacturing capacity for third-party custom projects.

During the first quarter, First Mint sold 173,409 ounces of silver, representing a 29% decrease compared to 243,865 ounces in the first quarter of 2025. The ounces sold through First Mint accounted for 5% of the Company's total silver production and 7% of the total silver doré production during the first quarter of 2026.

Total revenues for First Mint during the first quarter of 2026 were \$14.5 million, representing an 84% increase compared to revenues of \$7.9 million in the first quarter of 2025. The average realized price for the quarter was \$83.52 per ounce, representing a 159% increase compared to the average realized price of \$32.25 per ounce in the first quarter of 2025.

Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine, Nevada, United States

The Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine is an underground and open pit mining complex located in northern Nevada, United States. Jerritt Canyon was discovered in 1972 and has been in production since 1981 having produced over 9.5 million ounces of gold over its 40-year production history. The operation, which was purchased by the Company on April 30, 2021, has one of only three permitted gold processing plants in Nevada that uses roasting in its treatment of ore. This processing plant has a capacity of 4,000 tpd.

Operations at the Jerritt Canyon mine were placed on temporary suspension in March 2023. As of April 24, 2023, all activities at the Jerritt Canyon processing plant were fully suspended. On April 2, 2026, the Company announced that it has commenced a restart plan for the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine (refer to news release dated April 2, 2026) as a result of the new expanded Mineral Resource base combined with strengthened long-term gold price assumptions and successful drilling results over the past two years.

Jerritt Canyon's exploration program is focused on unexplored targets on the recently permitted U.S. Forest Lands on First Majestic's large Nevada land package. Exploration drilling at Jerritt Canyon is scheduled to commence in Q2 2026. The program includes approximately 600 m of underground expansionary development and 19,000 m of underground drilling at the Smith-SSX underground mines, along with an additional 23,000 m of surface drilling focused on defining near-surface, open-pit mineral resources, for a total of 42,000 m of drilling in 2026.

The re-opening of the Smith-SSX underground mines, mine plan optimization, and the refurbishment and upgrading of the processing plant will commence in Q2 2026 as key components of the Company's recently announced restart program for Jerritt Canyon.

During the first quarter, the Company incurred \$3.3 million in holding costs at Jerritt Canyon, representing an 11% decrease compared to \$3.7 million in the first quarter of 2025. The mine holding costs at Jerritt Canyon primarily relate to care and maintenance activities such as water management and treatment, maintaining environmental permits and controls, keeping the plant and infrastructure well-maintained for future processing and maintaining land access. The Company continues to focus on optimizing holding costs and completing technical studies that will support the planned restart of the operation in the future.

Total exploration costs amounted to \$0.8 million in the first quarter of 2026, representing a 29% increase compared to \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2025.

Del Toro Silver Mine, Zacatecas, Mexico

The Del Toro Silver Mine is located in the Municipality of Chalchihuites, Zacatecas, Mexico. and consists of 3,815 ha of mining concessions and 219 ha of surface rights. The Del Toro operation represents the consolidation of three historical silver mines, the Perseverancia, San Juan and Dolores mines, which are approximately one and three kilometres apart, respectively. Del Toro includes a 2,000 tpd flotation circuit and a 2,000 tpd cyanidation circuit. First Majestic owns 100% of the Del Toro Silver Mine.

Operations at the Del Toro mine have been on care and maintenance since January 2020.

On December 17, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its subsidiary that owns Del Toro to Sierra Madre for total consideration in cash and shares of up to \$60 million, comprised of upfront consideration of \$20 million in cash and \$10 million in Sierra Madre Shares at a deemed price of CAD\$1.30 per share, payable upon closing, and an additional \$30 million in delayed and contingent consideration in cash or, at Sierra Madre's option, Sierra Madre Shares. Closing of the transaction is conditional upon Sierra Madre completing a concurrent private placement financing of at least CAD\$40 million in gross proceeds and other customary conditions, including approval of the TSXV, Mexican Antitrust approval and approval by the disinterested shareholders of Sierra Madre. The financing closing condition has been satisfied, as Sierra Madre announced the closing of a \$57.5 million private placement financing of subscription receipts on January 30, 2026.

The announcement of the definitive agreement along with the implied price within the contract represents an indicator of impairment reversal. Therefore, the carrying amount of Del Toro was remeasured to its recoverable amount, being its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"), based on expected proceeds from the proposed sale and contingent consideration with a high likelihood of collectability. This includes the upfront consideration of \$20 million in cash, \$10 million in common shares of Sierra Madre and \$10 million receivable within 18 months of closing in cash or, at Sierra Madre's option, Sierra Madre Shares. During 2025, the Company recorded a reversal of impairment loss related to the Del Toro assets of \$20.34 million based on the recoverable amount implied by the definitive agreement.

Out of the impairment reversal of \$20.34 million related to Del Toro, \$10.6 million was allocated to depletable mining interest, \$6.3 million was allocated to non-depletable mining interest with the remaining \$3.4 million allocated to PPE, resulting in a total impairment reversal of \$20.34 million. The recoverable amount of Del Toro, being its FVLCD was \$39.97 million, based on the expected proceeds from the sale.

San Martin Silver Mine, Jalisco, Mexico

The San Martin Silver Mine is an underground mine located near the town of San Martin de Bolaños in the Bolaños river valley, in the northern portion of the State of Jalisco, Mexico. San Martin has 33 contiguous mining concessions in the San Martin de Bolaños mining district covering mineral rights for 12,795 hectares, plus an application of a new mining concession covering 24,723 ha to be granted. In addition, the mine includes 160 hectares of surface land where the processing plant, camp, office facilities, maintenance shops, and tailings dams are located, and an additional 640 hectares of surface rights. The 1,300 tpd mill and processing plant consists of crushing, grinding and conventional cyanidation by agitation in tanks and a Merrill-Crowe doré production system. The mine can be accessed via small plane, 150 km from Durango, or 250 km by paved road north of Guadalajara, Jalisco. The San Martin Silver Mine is 100% owned by the Company.

In July 2019, the Company suspended all mining and processing activities at the San Martin operation due to growing insecurity in the area. Increasing violence and safety concerns resulted in the Company removing all of its remaining employees from the area in 2021. Due to this situation, the Company has been unable to carry out proper care and maintenance of the mine and plant and tailings storage facilities, and the Company has limited information as to the current state of repair at the mine, including the tailings storage facility. The Company continues discussions with Federal governmental authorities to take action to secure the area but, to date, the Mexican government has not taken such action. The Company is continuing its efforts to work with governmental authorities to take action to secure the area.

Springpole Silver Stream, Ontario, Canada

In July 2020, the Company completed an agreement with First Mining Gold Corp. (“First Mining”) to purchase 50% of the life-of-mine payable silver produced from the Springpole Gold Project (the “Springpole Silver Stream”), a development-stage gold project located in Ontario, Canada. First Majestic agreed to pay First Mining consideration of \$22.5 million in cash and shares, in three milestone payments, for the right to purchase silver at a price of 33% of the silver spot price per ounce, to a maximum of \$7.50 per ounce (subject to annual inflation escalation of 2%, commencing at the start of the third anniversary of production). Commencing its production of silver, First Mining must deliver 50% of the payable silver which it receives from the off taker within five business days of the end of each quarter.

The transaction consideration paid and payable by First Majestic is summarized as follows:

- The first payment of \$10.0 million, consisting of \$2.5 million in cash and \$7.5 million in First Majestic common shares (805,698 common shares), was paid to First Mining on July 2, 2020;
- The second payment of \$7.5 million, consisting of \$3.75 million in cash and \$3.75 million in First Majestic common shares (287,300 common shares), was paid on January 21, 2021 upon the completion and public announcement by First Mining of the results of a Pre-Feasibility Study for Springpole; and
- The third payment of \$5.0 million was originally scheduled to be made as a combination of cash and First Majestic common shares. On March 13, 2025, the Company signed an amendment agreement (the “Amended Springpole Stream Agreement”) to the original streaming agreement for the Springpole property (the “Springpole Stream Agreement”) among the Company, Gold Canyon Resources Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Mining) and First Mining to accelerate the final tranche payment owed by the Company under the Springpole Stream Agreement, and to make such final payment a cash only payment of \$5 million (previously, this final payment was to be a combination of cash and common Shares of the Company), payable by the Company by March 31, 2025. The Company made this final payment to First Mining prior to March 31, 2025.

In connection with the Springpole Stream Agreement, First Mining also granted First Majestic 32.1 million common share purchase warrants of First Mining (the “First Mining Warrants”) that entitle the Company to purchase one common share of First Mining at CAD\$0.40 expiring July 2, 2025. The fair value of the warrants was measured at \$5.7 million using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Under the Amended Springpole Stream Agreement, First Mining agreed to extend the expiry date of the First Mining Warrants to March 31, 2028 and to amend the exercise price to CAD\$0.20. The fair value of the warrants was measured at \$0.8 million using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with fair value adjustments going through profit and loss.

On December 16, 2025, the Company exercised all of its First Mining Warrants at the exercise price of CAD\$0.20 for a total cash payment of \$4.7 million, and as a result, the Company received 32.1 million common shares of First Mining.

First Mining has the right to repurchase 50% of the silver stream from First Majestic for \$22.5 million at any time prior to the commencement of production at Springpole, and if such a repurchase takes place, the Company will be left with a reduced silver stream of 25% of life-of-mine payable silver production from Springpole.

Springpole is one of Canada’s largest, undeveloped gold projects with permitting underway. In November 2025, First Mining announced results of its updated 2025 Pre-Feasibility Study, which supports a 30,000 tpd open pit mining operation over a 9.4-year mine life. First Mining announced resources of 28.0 million ounces of silver in the Indicated Mineral Resource category and 6.5 million ounces of silver in the Inferred Mineral Resource category, plus 4.8 million ounces of gold in the Indicated Mineral Resource category and 0.8 million ounces of gold in the Inferred Mineral Resource category.

A draft Environmental Impact Statement for Springpole was published in June 2022, and the Federal and Provincial Environment Assessment processes for the project are in progress. The Springpole Project also includes large land holdings of 41,913 ha which are fully encompassed under the Springpole Stream Agreement.

Keith Neumeyer, First Majestic Silver Corp's Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, and Raymond Polman, a director of the Company, are each also directors of First Mining and accordingly may be considered to have a conflict of interest with respect to First Mining and the Springpole Stream Agreement.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the quarters ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands of dollars, except for per share amounts):

	First Quarter 2026	First Quarter 2025	Variance %
Revenues	\$476,668	\$243,942	95% (1)
Mine operating costs			
Cost of sales	154,016	117,717	31% (2)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	56,056	62,420	(10%) (3)
	210,072	180,137	17%
Mine operating earnings	266,596	63,805	318%
General and administrative expenses	15,574	12,718	22% (4)
Share-based payments	7,444	5,502	35% (5)
Mine holding costs	4,797	4,969	(3%)
Acquisition Costs	—	5,584	(100%) (6)
Restructuring costs	1,127	—	100% (7)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	657	(476)	(238%)
Operating earnings	236,997	35,508	567%
Investment and other income	13,355	505	2,545% (8)
Finance costs	(9,363)	(6,963)	34% (9)
Earnings before income taxes	240,989	29,050	730%
Current income tax expense	83,901	15,087	456%
Deferred income tax expense	9,602	7,723	24%
Income tax expense	93,503	22,810	310% (10)
Net earnings for the period	\$147,486	\$6,240	2,264% (11)
Net earnings attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	\$128,098	\$2,263	5,561%
Non-controlling interests	\$19,388	\$3,977	388%
Earnings per common share attributable to owners of the Company:			
Basic & Diluted	\$0.26	\$0.01	2,500% (11)

1. **Revenues** in the quarter were \$476.7 million, representing a 95% increase compared to \$243.9 million in the same quarter of the prior year primarily attributed to:
 - a 161% increase in the average realized silver price, which was \$86.35 per silver ounce during the quarter, compared to \$33.10 per silver ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This resulted in a \$195.0 million increase in revenue compared to the first quarter 2025.
 - an 81% increase in the average realized gold price, which was \$5,018 per gold ounce during the quarter, compared to \$2,778 per gold ounce in the first quarter of 2025. This resulted in a \$58.8 million increase in revenue compared to the first quarter 2025.
 - Revenue growth was also driven by a 50% and a 3% increase in silver ounces sold at La Encantada and Santa Elena, respectively, along with 48%, 34%, and 18% increase in zinc, copper, and lead pounds sold, respectively, at Los Gatos compared to the first quarter of 2025.

Partially offset by:

- a \$51.7 million decrease in revenues compared to the same quarter of the prior year, primarily due to a decrease in payable ounces sold at San Dimas and Los Gatos compared to the same quarter of the prior year; and
 - a \$2.2 million increase in smelting and refining costs compared to the same quarter of the prior year.
2. **Cost of sales** in the quarter were \$154.0 million, representing a 31% increase compared to \$117.7 million in the same quarter of the prior year primarily attributed to:
- a \$19.2 million increase in labour, energy, and maintenance costs across all sites, and increased contractor costs, primarily at Santa Elena and La Encantada;
 - an \$18.4 million increase in worker participation costs, environmental duties, and royalty costs, driven by the increased metal price environment;
 - a \$5.5 million increase in consumables and materials;
 - \$0.3 million in abnormal costs related to the dewatering at Los Gatos;
 - an additional 16 days of production from Los Gatos compared to the same quarter of the prior year; and
 - the strengthening of the Mexican peso, which averaged 14% stronger relative to the US dollar compared to the same quarter of the prior year.

Partially offset by:

- an \$8.8 million decrease in change in inventory expense compared to the same quarter of the prior year.
3. **Depletion, depreciation and amortization** in the quarter was \$56.1 million, representing a 10% decrease compared to \$62.4 million in the same quarter of the prior year, primarily due to:
- a decrease of \$3.9 million in depreciation and amortization from Los Gatos due to a significant increase in reserves and resource estimates as part of the annual Reserve and Resource ("R&R") update released in Q1 2026; and
 - a decrease of \$3.1 million in depreciation and amortization from Santa Elena due to a significant increase in reserves and resource estimates as part of the annual R&R update released in Q1 2026.

Partially offset by:

- a \$0.6 million increase in depreciation and amortization from La Encantada primarily due to a 48% increase in silver ounces produced.
4. **General and administrative expense** in the quarter was \$15.6 million, representing a 22% increase compared to \$12.7 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The increase in general and administrative costs was primarily due to a \$3.5 million increase in legal and professional fees, in relation to Jerritt Canyon and Del Toro, partially offset by a \$0.6 million decrease in corporate administration expenses.
5. **Share-based payments** during the quarter were \$7.4 million, representing a 35% increase compared to \$5.5 million in the same quarter of the prior year, primarily attributed to an increase in the fair value of outstanding stock options, RSUs, PSUs and DSUs compared to the same quarter of the prior year.
6. **Acquisition costs** of \$5.6 million was incurred in the same quarter of the prior year in relation to due diligence costs and closing fees incurred in connection with the acquisition of Los Gatos.
7. **Restructuring costs** of \$1.1 million primarily due to severance costs incurred as the Company continues to optimize its workforce across all sites.
8. **Investment and other income** in the quarter was \$13.4 million, representing a significant increase compared to a \$0.5 million gain during the same quarter of the prior year. This was primarily driven by a \$8.4 million gain from investment in silver futures contracts compared to a \$3.3 million loss in the same quarter of the prior year, \$7.6 million in interest income compared to a \$3.7 million income in the same quarter of the prior year, which was partially offset by a \$2.3 million loss from investment in marketable securities, compared to a \$0.2 million gain in the prior year.
9. **Finance costs** during the quarter were \$9.4 million, representing a 34% increase from \$7.0 million in the same quarter of the prior year. This increase was primarily due to a \$2.6 million increase in accretion expense relating to the 2025 convertible note, issued in the fourth quarter of 2025.
10. During the quarter, the Company recorded an **income tax expense** of \$93.5 million, compared to \$22.8 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The increase in income tax expense was primarily due to increase in earnings.

11. As a result of the foregoing, **net earnings** for the quarter were \$147.5 million, compared to a net earnings of \$6.2 million in the same quarter of the prior year. Additionally, net earnings attributable to owners of the Company were \$128.1 million (EPS of \$0.26) during the quarter, compared to a net earnings of \$2.3 million (EPS of \$0.01) in the same quarter of the prior year.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table presents selected financial information for each of the most recent eight quarters:

Selected Financial Information	2026	2025				2024		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Revenue	\$476,668	\$463,923	\$285,063	\$264,229	\$243,942	\$172,337	\$146,087	\$136,166
Cost of sales	\$154,016	\$153,694	\$131,122	\$141,139	\$117,717	\$89,424	\$85,694	\$89,096
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$56,056	\$72,421	\$54,860	\$73,739	\$62,420	\$34,676	\$31,871	\$31,608
Mine operating earnings	\$266,596	\$237,808	\$99,081	\$49,351	\$63,805	\$48,237	\$28,522	\$15,462
Net earnings (loss) after tax	\$147,486	\$105,194	\$42,962	\$56,579	\$6,240	(\$13,478)	(\$26,593)	(\$48,251)
Earnings (loss) per share – basic & diluted	\$0.26	\$0.17	\$0.06	\$0.11	\$0.01	(\$0.04)	(\$0.09)	(\$0.17)

During the first quarter of 2026, mine operating earnings were \$266.6 million, representing a significant increase compared to mine operating earnings of \$63.8 million in the first quarter of 2025. The increase was primarily driven by higher metal prices, with revenues increasing by \$286.6 million, largely resulting from higher average realized silver and gold prices, which increased by 161% and 81%, respectively compared to the first quarter of 2025.

Net earnings for the quarter were \$147.5 million, representing a significant improvement compared to a net earnings of \$6.2 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The increase in net earnings was primarily attributed to the higher mine operating earnings, along with investment income of \$13.4 million (EPS of ((\$0.03), compared to \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2025 (EPS of \$nil), partially offset by a non-cash income tax expense of \$93.5 million (EPS of (\$0.19)), compared to a non-cash income tax expense of \$22.8 million (EPS (\$0.05)) in the first quarter of 2025.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Liquidity

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$984.8 million, comprised primarily of cash held with reputable financial institutions and invested in cash accounts and highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. With the exception of \$8.1 million held in-trust for tax audits in Mexico, the Company's cash and cash equivalents are not exposed to liquidity risk and there are no restrictions on the ability of the Company to use these funds to meet its obligations. Cash and cash equivalents exclude \$143.8 million of restricted cash as at March 31, 2026.

On September 24, 2025, the Company filed and obtained a receipt for a final short form base shelf prospectus in each province of Canada (other than Québec), and a registration statement on Form F-10 in the United States, which will allow the Company to undertake offerings (including by way of “at-the-market distributions”) under one or more prospectus supplements of various securities listed in the shelf prospectus over a 25-month period commencing as of the date of the receipt of the base shelf prospectus. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, no shares were issued under this program.

Working capital as at March 31, 2026 was \$843.1 million, representing a 15% increase compared to \$733.6 million as at December 31, 2025. Total available liquidity as at March 31, 2026 was \$982.7 million, including \$843.1 million of working capital and \$139.6 million of undrawn revolving credit facility, and excluding \$143.8 million held in restricted cash.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flow activity during the period:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash flow		
Cash generated by operating activities	\$236,537	\$55,492
Cash used in investing activities	(41,058)	95,999
Cash used in financing activities	(3,096)	(2,311)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$192,383	\$149,180
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies	(983)	(47)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	793,435	202,180
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$984,835	\$351,313

The Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2026 are summarized as follows:

- **Cash generated by operating activities** of \$236.5 million, primarily due to:
 - \$310.6 million in cash flows from operating activities before movements in working capital and taxes. The increase in cash generated was primarily due to higher metal prices, which were partially offset by increased variable costs associated with rising metal prices, including production bonuses and royalties. Operating cash flows during the quarter were impacted by increases in labour, energy, and maintenance costs across all sites, increased contractor costs at La Encantada and San Dimas, along with increased consumables and environmental duties costs.
 - \$21.4 million net increase in non-cash working capital items during the period, including a \$41.1 million decrease in trade and other receivables, and a \$0.5 million decrease in restricted cash, partially offset by an \$8.3 million increase in inventories, a \$6.1 million increase in prepaid expenses, a \$3.3 million decrease in income taxes payable, a \$1.3 million decrease in trade and other payables, and a \$1.0 million increase in VAT receivables.

Net of:

- \$95.5 million in income tax paid during the quarter primarily related to the true-up of tax payments made for the prior year and the current year performance.
- **Cash used in investing activities** of \$41.1 million, primarily related to:
 - \$34.6 million spent on mine development and exploration activities;
 - \$12.8 million spent on the purchase of PPE;
 - \$2.5 million spent on deposit for acquisition of non-current assets, and
 - \$0.3 million spent on the purchase of marketable securities.

Net of:

- \$6.7 million in proceeds from disposal of marketable securities; and
- \$2.5 million in proceeds from a loan repayment from Sierra Madre.
- **Cash used in financing activities** of \$3.1 million, primarily related to the following:
 - \$9.2 million of dividends and capital distributions paid to DOWA Metals with respect to its interest in Los Gatos;
 - \$4.6 million spent on repayment of lease obligations;
 - \$4.1 million for the payment of dividends during the period; and
 - \$1.3 million payment of financing costs.

Net of:

- \$16.1 million proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company received \$12.2 million (220.2 million MXN) related to VAT filings. In connection with the tax issues relating to Primero Empresa Minera, S.A. de C.V. ("PEM"), the Servicio de Administracion Tributaria (the "SAT"), the Mexican tax authority, has frozen two PEM bank accounts which, together, contain approximately \$123.4 million as security for certain tax re-assessments that are currently being disputed by PEM, and this amount is reflected in the Company's restricted cash accounts. The Company does not agree with the SAT's position regarding its tax re-assessments, which were issued as a result of the SAT unilaterally declaring that the Company's advance pricing agreement ("APA") was not valid, and is challenging Mexico's actions with respect to the APA (Refer to Note 27 of financial statements) through various legal actions, both domestically in Mexico and internationally through NAFTA arbitration proceedings.

Capital Resources

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain financial flexibility to continue as a going concern while optimizing growth and maximizing returns of investments from shareholders.

The Company continually monitors its capital structure and based on changes in operations and economic conditions, it may, from time to time, adjust the structure by repurchasing shares, issuing new shares, issuing new debt or retiring existing debt. The Company prepares an annual budget and quarterly forecasts to facilitate management of its capital requirements. The annual budget is approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements with the exception of complying with banking covenants defined in its debt facilities. As at March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

The Company is party to a revolving credit facility and an at-the-market finance facility. For further information, see "Liquidity, Capital Resources, and Contractual Obligations - Liquidity".

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's contractual obligations and commitments are summarized as follows:

	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$200,220	\$200,220	\$—	\$—
Debt facilities	410,557	57,229	2,544	350,784
Lease liabilities	18,519	9,644	7,142	1,733
Commitments	41,839	41,839	—	—
	\$671,135	\$308,932	\$9,686	\$352,517

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had working capital of \$843.1 million (December 2025 - \$733.6 million) and total available liquidity of \$982.7 million (December 2025 - \$873.2 million), including \$139.6 million (December 2025 - \$139.6 million) of undrawn revolving credit facility.

The Company believes it has sufficient cash on hand, combined with cash flows from operations, to meet operating requirements as they arise for at least the next 12 months.

MANAGEMENT OF RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company thoroughly examines the various financial instruments and risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks may include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, commodity price risk, and interest rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors. Some of these risks and uncertainties are detailed below. For a comprehensive list of the Company's risks and uncertainties, see the Company's most recently filed AIF under the heading "Risk Factors". The AIF is available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca, and on EDGAR as an exhibit to the Company's recently filed Form 40-F.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk relates primarily to chartered banks, trade receivables in the ordinary course of business, value added taxes receivable and other receivables. At March 31, 2026, the net VAT receivable balance was \$48.0 million (December 31, 2025 - \$46.9 million).

The Company sells and receives payment upon delivery of its silver doré, concentrate and by-products primarily through six international customers. All of the Company's customers have good ratings and payments of receivables are scheduled, routine and fully received within 60 days of submission; therefore, the balance of trade receivables owed to the Company in the ordinary course of business is not significant.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. With the exception of the above, the Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. Cash flow forecasting is performed regularly to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and our holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Indebtedness

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's total consolidated indebtedness was \$297.4 million, \$0.3 million of which was secured indebtedness.

The Company may be required to use a portion of its cash flow to service principal and interest owing thereunder, which will limit the cash flow available for other business opportunities. The Company may in the future determine to borrow additional funds from lenders. For further details regarding this risk, see the section in the Company's most recently filed AIF entitled "Risk Factors – Financial Risks – Indebtedness".

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily relating to financial instruments that are denominated in Canadian dollars or Mexican pesos, which would impact the Company's net earnings or loss. To manage foreign exchange risk, the Company may occasionally enter into short-term foreign currency derivatives, such as forwards and options, to hedge its cash flow.

The sensitivity of the Company's net earnings or loss and comprehensive income or loss due to changes in the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar and the Mexican peso relative to the US dollar is included in the table below:

March 31, 2026

	Cash and cash equivalents	Restricted cash	Value added taxes receivable	Trade and other receivables	Other financial assets	Trade and other payables	Foreign exchange derivative	Net assets (liabilities) exposure	Effect of +/- 10% change in currency
Canadian Dollar	\$50,760	\$—	\$—	\$1,335	\$23,277	(\$7,015)	\$87	\$68,444	\$6,844
Mexican Peso	25,844	123,421	47,956	—	—	(114,336)	—	82,885	8,289
	\$76,604	\$123,421	\$47,956	\$1,335	\$23,277	(\$121,351)	\$87	\$151,329	\$15,133

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on silver and gold, which have a direct and immediate impact on the value of its related financial instruments and net earnings. The Company's revenues are directly dependent on commodity prices that have shown volatility and are beyond the Company's control. The Company does not use long-term derivative instruments to hedge its commodity price risk to silver or gold.

A portion of the Company's trade receivables arose from provisional concentrate sales and are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using quoted market prices based on the forward London Metal Exchange for copper, zinc and lead and the London Bullion Market Association P.M. fix for gold and silver.

The following table summarizes the Company's exposure to commodity price risk and their impact on net earnings:

	March 31, 2026					
	Effect of +/- 10% change in metal prices					
	Silver	Gold	Zinc	Lead	Copper	Total
Metals in inventory	\$4,858	\$1,628	\$72	\$34	\$2	\$6,594
Trade receivable from concentrate sales subject to provisional pricing	\$10,647	\$246	\$3,628	\$1,078	\$90	\$15,689
	\$15,505	\$1,874	\$3,700	\$1,112	\$92	\$22,283

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term investments, debt facilities and lease liabilities. The Company's finance leases bear interest at fixed rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk. The Company's interest-bearing financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents which bear interest at a mixture of variable and fixed rates for pre-set periods of time.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk on interest bearing liabilities is limited to its debt facilities and lease liabilities. Based on the Company's interest rate exposure at March 31, 2026, a 25 basis points increase or decrease in the market interest rate does not have a significant impact on net earnings or loss.

Political and Country Risk

First Majestic currently conducts foreign operations in Mexico and the United States, and as such the Company's operations are exposed to various levels of political and economic risks by factors outside of the Company's control. These potential factors include, but are not limited to: royalty and various tax increases or claims by governmental bodies (including the imposition of import and export tariffs or duties), expropriation or nationalization, trade disputes, foreign exchange controls, high rates of inflation, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, import and export regulations, lawlessness and insecurity caused from organized criminal activities, cancellation or renegotiation of contracts, environmental and permitting regulations, illegal mining operations by third parties on the Company's properties, labour unrest and surface access issues. The Company currently has no political risk insurance coverage against these risks.

The Company is unable to determine the potential impact of these risks on its future financial position or results of operations. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in foreign countries may substantively affect the Company's exploration, development and production activities.

Uncertainty in the Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and Metal Recoveries

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining's Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines and included by reference in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101")), and undue reliance should not be placed on the Company's estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Until the parts of the Company's Mineral Reserves that have been converted to Mineral Resources are actually mined, extracted and processed, the quantity of minerals and their grades must be considered estimates only. In addition, the quantity of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources may vary depending on, among other things, applicable metal prices, exchange rate assumptions used, underground stability conditions, the ability to maintain constant underground access to all working areas, geological variability, mining methods assumptions used and operating cost escalation. Any material change in the quantity of Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources, grade or dimensions of the geological structures may affect the economic viability of some or all of the Company's mineral properties and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operational results and financial condition. Mineral Reserves on the Company's properties have been estimated on the basis of economic factors at the time of calculation, including commodity prices and operating costs. Variations in such factors may result in a material reduction to the Company's estimates of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, or may

affect the Company's ability to extract Mineral Reserves, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Governmental Regulations, Laws, Licenses and Permits

The Company's mining, exploration and development projects are subject to extensive laws and regulations which vary based on the jurisdiction in which the projects are located. Such laws and regulations govern various matters, which may include exploration, development, production, price controls, exports, taxes, mining royalties, environmental levies, labour standards, expropriation of property, maintenance of mining claims, land use, land claims of local people, water use, waste disposal, power generation, protection and remediation of the environment, reclamation, historic and cultural resource preservation, mine safety, occupational health, and the management and use of toxic substances and explosives, including handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances.

Such laws and regulations may require the Company to obtain licenses and permits from various governmental authorities, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at the Company's projects. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including licensing and permitting requirements, may result in civil or criminal fines, penalties or enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities enjoining or curtailing operations, requiring corrective measures, requiring the installation of additional equipment, requiring remedial actions or imposing additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners, any of which could result in significant expenditures or loss of income by the Company. The Company may also be required to compensate private parties suffering loss or damage by reason of a breach of such laws, regulations, licensing requirements or permitting requirements.

The Company's income and its mining, exploration and development projects, could be adversely affected by amendments to applicable existing laws and regulations, by future laws and regulations, by more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations, by changes in applicable government policies affecting investment, mining and repatriation of financial assets, by shifts in political attitudes, by changes in trade policy and the imposition of tariffs or non-tariff trade barriers, and by exchange controls. The effect, if any, of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

The costs of discovering, evaluating, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating and closing the Company's mining, exploration and development activities and operations in compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations, and new taxes, could become such that the Company would not proceed with mining, exploration and development at one or more of its properties. Moreover, it is possible that future regulatory developments, such as increasingly strict environmental protection laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, could result in substantial costs and liabilities for the Company, such that the Company would halt or not proceed with mining, exploration and development at one or more of its properties.

Amendments to Mining and Other Related Laws in Mexico

On May 8, 2023, the Mexican Government enacted a decree amending several provisions of the Mining Law, the Law on National Waters, the Law on Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection and the General Law for the Prevention and Integral Management of Waste (the "Decree"), which became effective on May 9, 2023. The Decree amends the mining and water laws, including: (i) the duration of the mining concession titles; (ii) the process to obtain new mining concessions (through a public tender); (iii) imposing conditions on water use and availability for the mining concessions; (iv) the elimination of "free land and first applicant" scheme; (v) new social and environmental requirements in order to obtain and keep mining concessions; (vi) the authorization by the Mexican Ministry of Economy of any mining concession's transfer; (vii) new penalties and cancellation of mining concessions grounds due to non-compliance with the applicable laws; (viii) the automatic dismissal of any application for new concessions; and (ix) new financial instruments or collaterals that should be provided to guarantee the preventive, mitigation and compensation plans resulting from the social impact assessments, among other amendments.

These amendments are expected to have an impact on our current and future exploration activities and operations in Mexico, and the extent of such impact is yet to be determined but could be material for the Company. On June 7, 2023, the Senators of the opposition parties (PRI, PAN and PRD) filed a constitutional action against the Decree, which is pending to be decided by Plenary of the Supreme Court of Justice. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2023, the Company filed various *amparo* lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of the Decree. As of the date of this MD&A, these *amparos* filed by First Majestic, along with numerous *amparos* in relation to the Decree that have been filed by other companies, are still pending before the District or Collegiate Courts. On July 15, 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico suspended all ongoing *amparo* lawsuits against the Decree whilst the aforementioned constitutional action is being considered by the Supreme Court. As of the date of this MD&A, the Supreme Court has not yet rendered an official ruling on the constitutional action against the Decree that was brought by the opposition parties within the Mexican government.

In addition, on September 15, 2024, the Mexican Congress and a majority of state legislatures approved amendments to the Mexican Constitution to implement certain structural changes to the Mexican judiciary (the "Judiciary Reform"). The Judiciary Reform introduces significant changes to the Mexican judiciary, including (i) shifting from an appointment-based system, largely dependent on qualifications, to a system where judges are elected; and (ii) replacing the Federal Judicial Council with two new entities: the Judicial Administration Body and the Judicial Discipline Tribunal, which will oversee judicial careers, the Judiciary Branch's budgeting, and disciplinary actions for public officials. Initial judicial elections were held in 2025 and a second stage of the Judiciary Reform is expected to take place in 2027. This second stage is anticipated to include (i) the extension of the election system to the remaining state-level judicial branches that did not participate in the 2025 elections; (ii) the gradual replacement through elections of federal judges and magistrates whose terms will expire between 2025 and 2027; (iii) the enactment of comprehensive amendments to various secondary laws, including the Organic Law of the Federal Judiciary, the Amparo Law, and other related statutes, to fully align them with the new judicial structure; and (iv) the first formal performance evaluation process for the judges and magistrates elected in 2025 to determine their continuity in office. These proposed changes may have impacts on the Mexican court system and litigation in Mexico, the effects of which cannot be predicted at this time.

The Company's income and its mining, exploration and development projects, could be adversely affected by amendments to such laws and regulations, by future laws and regulations, by more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations, by changes in applicable government policies affecting investment, mining and repatriation of financial assets, by changes in the independence and reliability of Mexican courts, by shifts in political attitudes and by exchange controls. The effect, if any, of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Evolving Foreign Trade Policies

New tariffs and evolving trade policy between the United States and other countries, including China, Mexico and Canada, may have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations. There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and various other countries, including China, Mexico and Canada, with respect to trade policies, treaties, government regulations and tariffs. Any increased restrictions or disruptions on international trade or significant increases in tariffs on goods could potentially disrupt the Company's existing supply chains and impose additional costs on the Company's business. The United States government has passed executive orders establishing tariffs against certain goods from Canada and Mexico. As of the date of this MD&A, the extent and duration of such tariffs is unclear and the potential impact of these tariffs on the Company's operations remains uncertain.

On November 30, 2018, Canada, Mexico and the United States entered into a new trade agreement (the "United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement" or "CUSMA"). Among other things, CUSMA requires its member countries to respect

international labour standards including rights to free association and collective bargaining and to uphold their labour laws. CUSMA came into effect on July 1, 2020, and is subject to review and renewal in July 2026. Under CUSMA's review mechanism, any member country may elect to withdraw from or decline to renew CUSMA, and the agreement may be subject to renegotiation or amendments. There can be no assurance that CUSMA will remain in force, be renewed on existing terms, or that any newly negotiated terms will not adversely affect the Company's business or operations. Although management has determined that there have been no material effects to date on its operations regarding these developments, management cannot predict future potentially adverse developments in the political climate involving Canada, the United States and Mexico and thus these may have an adverse and material impact in the future on the Company's operations and financial performance.

Joint Ventures

The Company holds a 70% interest in the Los Gatos Joint Venture, which owns the producing Los Gatos Silver Mine, and may enter into other joint venture or partnership agreements in the future. Accordingly, the Company's activities may be subject to the risks associated with the conduct of non-wholly owned projects or joint arrangements. Such risks may include, but are not limited to, inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations pursuant to the joint venture arrangement, disagreements with joint venture partners on how to develop and operate mines effectively, inconsistent economic or business interests or goals between joint venture partners, disputes between joint venture partners regarding management or other decisions related to the joint venture and inability to have complete control over strategic decisions made in respect of the properties. The potential occurrence of one or more of the foregoing events could have a material impact on the financial position and the results of operations of the Company.

Public Health Crises

Global financial conditions and the global economy in general have at various times in the past and may in the future, experience extreme volatility in response to economic shocks or other events. Many industries, including the mining industry, are impacted by volatile market conditions in response to the widespread outbreak of epidemics, pandemics or other health crises. Such public health crises and the responses of governments and private actors can result in disruptions and volatility in economies, financial markets and global supply chains as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could impact commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation. The Company's business could be materially adversely affected by the effects of such public health crises.

There is no guarantee that the Company will not experience disruptions to some of its active mining operations due to restrictions related to public health crises in the future. Any spread of public health crises could materially and adversely impact the Company's business, including without limitation, employee health, workforce availability and productivity, limitations on travel, supply chain disruptions, increased insurance premiums, increased costs and reduced efficiencies, the availability of industry experts and personnel, restrictions on the Company's exploration and drilling programs and/or the timing to process drill and other metallurgical testing and the slowdown or temporary suspension of operations at some or all of the Company's properties, resulting in reduced production volumes. Although the Company has the capacity to continue certain administrative functions remotely, many other functions, including mining operations, cannot be conducted remotely. Any such disruptions could have an adverse effect on the Company's production, revenue, net income and business. In addition, parties with whom the Company does business or on whom the Company is reliant, including suppliers and refineries may also be adversely impacted by public health crises which may in turn cause further disruption to the Company's business, including delays or halts in availability or delivery of consumables and delays or halts in refining of ore from the Company's mines. The impact of public health crises and government responses thereto may also have an impact on financial markets and could constrain the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future, which may have a material and adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental and Health and Safety Risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Environmental laws and regulations are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. The Company is required to obtain governmental permits and in some instances air, water quality, waste disposal, hazardous substances and mine reclamation rules and permits. Although the Company makes provisions for environmental compliance and reclamation costs, it cannot be assured that these provisions will be adequate to discharge its future obligations for these costs. Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws may result in injunctions, damages, suspension or revocation of permits and imposition of penalties. Environmental regulation is evolving in a manner resulting in stricter standards and the costs of compliance with such standards are increasing while the enforcement of, and fines and penalties for, non-compliance are also becoming more stringent. In addition, certain types of

operations require submissions of, and approval of, environmental impact assessments. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. Climate change regulations may become more onerous over time as governments implement policies to further reduce carbon emissions, including the implementation of taxation regimes based on aggregate carbon emissions. The cost of compliance with environmental regulation and changes in environmental regulation have the potential to result in increased cost of operations, reducing the profitability of the Company's operations.

On August 26, 2021, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") issued 10 Notices of Alleged Violation (collectively, the "2021 NOAV") that alleged the Company (doing business as Jerritt Canyon Gold, LLC) had violated various air permit conditions and regulations applicable to operations at Jerritt Canyon in Elko County, Nevada. The 2021 NOAV are related to compliance with emission monitoring, testing, recordkeeping requirements, and emission and throughput limits.

The Company filed a Notice of Appeal on September 3, 2021, challenging the 2021 NOAV before the Nevada State Environmental Commission ("NSEC"). There is currently no hearing scheduled or any scheduling order in the matter, and the parties have yet to engage in discovery.

On March 8, 2022, NDEP issued an additional four Notices of Alleged Violations (the "2022 NOAV") to Jerritt Canyon Gold, LLC for alleged exceedances and violations of an Air Quality Operating permit and Mercury Operating Permit to Construct. The 2022 NOAV are related to alleged exceedances of mercury emission limitations, exceedances of operating parameters, installation of equipment, and recordkeeping requirements. The Company filed a Request for Hearing with the Nevada State Environmental Commission on March 18, 2022, that challenged the bases for the alleged 2022 NOAV and any potential penalties associated with the 2022 NOAV. Jerritt Canyon Gold LLC and NDEP agreed to waive the 20-day hearing requirement for the 2022 NOAV and the parties requested that the NSEC withhold scheduling a hearing for the 2022 NOAV at this time. At this time the estimated amount cannot be reliably determined.

The Company intends to, and attempts to, fully comply with all applicable environmental regulations; however, the Company's ability to conduct adequate maintenance and safety protocols may be considerably constrained or even prevented in areas where its control is impacted by criminal activities, such as the San Martin mine. Due to this situation, the Company has been unable to conduct care and maintenance activities at San Martin since its remaining employees were withdrawn in 2021 and the Company has limited information as to the current state of repair at the mine, including the tailing storage facility. As a result, there may be an increased risk that an environmental incident may occur at this operation and, as applicable Mexican laws impose strict liability on the property owner, the Company could incur material financial liabilities which may not be covered by our insurance policies and suspension of authorizations as a result.

While responsible environmental stewardship is a top priority for the Company, there can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permits, or that the costs of complying with current and future environmental laws and permits will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Natural Protected Areas Risk

Pursuant to the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (the "General Law"), the government of Mexico may from time to time establish Natural Protected Areas. There are a variety of different levels of environmental protection provided under the General Law which limit the economic activity that may be undertaken in any particular Natural Protected Area. The Mexican government has announced its intention to create additional Natural Protected Areas in Mexico. Although the Company has not received notice from any governmental entity of the creation of any such areas over land which is part of or nearby to any of the Company's mineral properties, there can be no assurance that any such area will not be established in the future. In the event that a Natural Protected Area is established over land which is a part of or is nearby to any of the Company's mineral properties in Mexico, the Company's activities on such properties may be restricted or prevented entirely which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business for which the Company may not be entitled to compensation.

Climate Related Risks

A number of governments have introduced or are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Regulation relating to emission levels (such as carbon taxes) and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. If the current regulatory trend continues, this may result in increased costs at some or all of the Company's operations. In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on the Company's operations. These risks include the following:

- Changes in sea levels could affect ocean transportation and shipping facilities that are used to transport supplies, equipment and workforce and products from the Company's operations to world markets.
- Extreme weather events (such as the recent drought conditions at the La Encantada mine, flooding or freezing conditions) have the potential to disrupt operations at the Company's mines and may require the Company to make additional expenditures to mitigate the impact of such events. Extended disruptions to supply lines could result in interruption to production.
- The Company's facilities depend on regular supplies of consumables (diesel, tires, sodium cyanide, etc.) and reagents to operate efficiently. In the event that the effects of climate change or extreme weather events cause prolonged disruption to the delivery of essential commodities, production levels at the Company's operations may be reduced.

There can be no assurance that efforts to mitigate the risks of climate changes will be effective and that the physical risks of climate change will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations and profitability.

Claims and Legal Proceedings Risks

The Company is subject to various claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these other matters may be resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company and which may result in a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow or results of operations. First Majestic carries liability insurance coverage and establishes provisions for matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated; however, there can be no guarantee that the amount of such coverage is sufficient to protect against all potential liabilities.

Title of Properties

The validity of mining or exploration titles or claims or rights, which constitute most of the Company's property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested. The Company has used reasonable commercial efforts to investigate the Company's title or claim to its various properties; however, no assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke or significantly alter the conditions of the applicable exploration and mining titles or claims and that such exploration and mining titles or claims will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. Mining laws are continually developing and changes in such laws could materially impact the Company's rights to its various properties or interests therein.

Although the Company has obtained title opinions for certain mineral properties, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. The Company has obtained title insurance for its Jerritt Canyon Mine but there is a risk that such insurance could be insufficient, or the Company could not be successful in any claim against its insurer. Accordingly, the Company may have little or no recourse as a result of any successful challenge to title to any of its properties. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements or transfers, land claims or undetected title defects which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to develop or exploit the properties.

In Mexico, legal rights applicable to mining concessions are different and separate from legal rights applicable to surface lands; accordingly, title holders of mining concessions must obtain agreement from surface landowners to obtain suitable access to mining concessions and for the amount of compensation in respect of mining activities conducted on such land. If the Company is unable to agree to terms of access with the holder of surface rights with respect to a particular claim, the Company may be able to gain access through a regulatory process in Mexico; however, there is no guarantee that such process will be successful or timely or that the terms of such access will be favorable to the Company. In any such event, access to the Company's properties may be curtailed, which may result in reductions in production and corresponding

reductions in revenue. Any such reductions could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business and its results of operations.

Primero Tax Rulings

When Primero Mining Corp. ("Primero") initially acquired the San Dimas mine in August 2010, it assumed the obligations under a silver purchase agreement ("Prior Stream Agreement") that required its subsidiary, PEM, to sell exclusively to Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton") up to 6 million ounces of silver produced from the San Dimas mine, and 50% of silver produced thereafter, at the lower of: (i) the spot market price and (ii) \$4.04 per ounce plus an annual increase of 1% ("PEM Realized Price"). In May 2018, the Prior Stream Agreement was terminated between Wheaton and Silver Trading (Barbados) Limited ("STB") in connection with the Company entering into a new precious metal purchase agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd. ("WPMI") concurrent with the acquisition of Primero by the Company.

The specific terms of the Prior Stream Agreement required that Primero sell the silver through one of its non-Mexican subsidiaries, STB, to Wheaton's Cayman subsidiary, WPMI. As a result, Primero's Mexican subsidiary that held the San Dimas mine concessions, PEM, entered into an agreement (the "Internal Stream Agreement") to sell the required amount of silver produced from the San Dimas Mine concessions to STB to allow STB to fulfill its obligations under the Prior San Dimas Stream Agreement.

In 2010, PEM amended the terms of sales of silver between itself and STB under the Internal Stream Agreement and commenced to sell the amount of silver due under the Prior Stream Agreement to STB at the PEM Realized Price. For Mexican income tax purposes, PEM then recognized the revenue on these silver sales on the basis of its actual realized revenue, which was the PEM Realized Price.

In order to obtain assurances that the SAT would accept the PEM Realized Price (and not the spot market silver price) as the proper price to use to calculate Mexican income taxes, Primero applied for and received the APA from the SAT in 2012. The APA confirmed the PEM Realized Price would be used as PEM's basis for calculating taxes owed by it on the silver sold to STB under the Internal Stream Agreement for taxation years 2010 to 2014.

In August 2015 the SAT initiated a legal proceeding in Mexico seeking to retroactively nullify the APA; however, SAT did not identify an alternative basis in the legal claim for calculating taxes on the silver sold by PEM for which it received the PEM Realized Price.

In 2019, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2010 (\$38.3 million), 2011 (\$113.4 million) and 2012 (\$214.1 million) tax years for an aggregate amount of \$365.9 million (6,610 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. In 2021, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2013 tax year in the amount of \$193.5 million (3,496 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. In 2023, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 tax years for an aggregate amount of \$493.2 million (8,910 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2017 tax year in the amount of \$73.4 million (1,325 million MXN) inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties. Most recently, in April 2026, the SAT issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2018 tax year in the amount of \$115 million (1,998 million MXN). The aforementioned reassessments for the tax years 2010 to 2018 (inclusive) are collectively referred to in this MD&A as the "Reassessments". For the 2019 tax year, the SAT has initiated an audit that has not yet been concluded, and therefore, a tax reassessment for that year has yet to be issued. The Company believes that the Reassessments fail to recognize the applicability of a valid transfer pricing methodology. The major items in the Reassessments include determination of revenue based on spot market prices of silver, denial of the deductibility of interest expense and service fees, SAT technical error related to double counting of taxes, and interest and penalties.

The Company continues to defend the APA in domestic legal proceedings in Mexico, and the Company has also requested resolution of the transfer pricing dispute pursuant to the Mutual Agreement Procedure ("MAP"), under the relevant avoidance of double taxation treaties, between the competent tax authorities of Mexico, Canada, Luxembourg and Barbados. The SAT has refused to take the necessary steps under the MAP processes contained in the three tax treaties. The Company believes that by its refusal, Mexico is in breach of its international obligations regarding double taxation treaties. Furthermore, the Company continues to believe that the APA remains valid and legally binding on the SAT.

Domestic Remedies in Mexico

In September 2020, the Company was served with a decision of the Mexican Federal Tax Court on Administrative Matters (the "Mexican Federal Tax Court") seeking to nullify the APA granted to PEM, which the Company subsequently appealed. On December 5, 2023, the Mexican Circuit Court issued a decision, which was formally notified to the Company on January 4, 2024. In such decision, the Mexican Circuit Court partially granted constitutional protection to the Company with respect to certain matters, but not others.

Accordingly, on January 18, 2024, PEM filed an extraordinary appeal to the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice ("the Mexican Supreme Court") with respect to PEM's constitutional arguments that were not accepted in the Mexican Circuit Court's decision. On September 18, 2024, the Mexican Supreme Court issued its decision, which was formally notified to the Company on October 15, 2024. The Mexican Supreme Court dismissed the Company's appeal regarding the constitutional arguments, but affirmed the validity of certain precedents of the Mexican Supreme Court which the Company believes are favourable to PEM and that were not considered by the Mexican Federal Tax Court in its original decision in September 2020. The case was sent back to the Federal Tax Court, and on December 4, 2024, the Federal Tax Court issued a new decision which the Company believes did not take into account the Mexican Supreme Court precedents. Accordingly, on January 23, 2025, PEM filed a new constitutional lawsuit against the latest decision of the Mexican Federal Tax Court and it expects that a decision on this new lawsuit may be issued by the Second Collegiate Court in the second half of 2026.

PEM has been challenging the 2010, 2011 and 2012 Reassessments in the Mexican courts. After the Collegiate Court issued its decision on December 5, 2024 upholding the 2012 Reassessment, PEM appealed the decision to the Mexican Supreme Court, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (the "Mexican Finance Ministry") responded by filing its own appeal. On October 30, 2025, the Mexican Supreme Court granted the Mexican Finance Ministry's appeal, and therefore, the Mexican Supreme Court will not hear PEM's appeal of the Collegiate Court's decision. As a result, the Collegiate Court's decision with respect to the 2012 Reassessment is a final decision and there are no further challenges available domestically to PEM in respect of the 2012 Reassessment. However, the Company is assessing what further actions it may wish to take internationally. The Company's ongoing NAFTA proceeding against Mexico covers the 2010 to 2020 tax years, the disregard of the APA during such years and the tax reassessments which have been issued against PEM as a result of such disregard, which includes the 2012 Reassessment.

International Remedies

i. NAFTA APA Claim

In respect of the APA, the Company submitted a Request for Arbitration (the "Arbitration Request") dated March 1, 2021 to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID"), on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM, pursuant to Chapter 11 of NAFTA (the "NAFTA APA Claim"). The NAFTA Arbitration Panel (the "Tribunal") was fully constituted on August 20, 2021. Various procedural filings have since been made by the Company and Mexico.

Of note, on May 26, 2023, the Tribunal granted certain provisional measures requested by the Company, issuing an order for Mexico to allow the Company to access VAT refunds from January 4, 2023 onwards that had been deposited by the SAT into a bank account of PEM that had been frozen by the SAT, and to deposit all future VAT refunds into a new bank account of PEM which shall remain freely accessible by the Company (the "PM Decision"). The PM Decision was upheld by the Tribunal on September 1, 2023, in response to a request from Mexico to revoke the decision. As a result, Mexico is obligated to comply with the PM Decision which requires payment of VAT refunds owing to PEM as of January 4, 2023 and into the future until the final award is rendered by the Tribunal. On July 9, 2024, the Company received a transfer of \$11.0 million (198.4 million MXN) from the frozen bank account to a new bank account of PEM that the Company had opened in July 2023. The transfer of such funds was carried out by Mexico in partial compliance with its obligations under the PM Decision. However, Mexico still needs to transfer approximately \$4.5 million from the frozen bank account. In addition, in breach of the PM Decision, on August 29, 2024 the SAT froze the new bank account that PEM had opened for the purpose of receiving VAT refunds. Mexico argued that they did not need to comply with the PM Decision whilst their Consolidation Request (detailed below) was still being decided.

Following the rejection of Mexico's Consolidation Request in July 2025, the suspension on the arbitration proceedings for the NAFTA APA Claim was lifted, and the Company informed the Tribunal of Mexico's continued non-compliance with the PM Decision. On September 22, 2025, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 8, wherein the Tribunal confirmed that full compliance with the PM Decision requires that all monthly VAT refunds by SAT in favour of PEM, already effected or to be made in the future while the arbitration on the NAFTA APA Claim is ongoing, must be freely available to PEM, by SAT depositing or transferring such amounts to accounts to be maintained freely available to PEM. The Tribunal ordered Mexico to make available to PEM the approximately US\$4.5 million worth of VAT refunds in the first frozen bank account.

The Tribunal also confirmed that the freezing by the SAT of PEM's bank account that had been opened after the PM Decision was rendered for the purpose of receiving VAT refunds was contrary to the PM Decision, and that Mexico must remedy the situation to ensure that the VAT refunds currently in such bank account, and any VAT refunds deposited into such bank account in the future, are freely available to PEM. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, Mexico has yet to comply with the Tribunal's latest order on this matter.

On February 12, 2024, Mexico filed a request (the "Consolidation Request") with ICSID pursuant to the procedure in Article 1126 of NAFTA to consolidate the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim (defined further below) into one arbitration proceeding. A separate three-person tribunal to consider the Consolidation Request (the "Consolidation Tribunal") was constituted on May 8, 2024, and the first procedural hearing of the Consolidation Tribunal took place on July 16, 2024.

On July 28, 2025, the Consolidation Tribunal rendered its decision (the "Consolidation Decision") and rejected the Consolidation Request. It also lifted the suspension on the arbitration proceedings related to the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim effective immediately as of July 28, 2025. Accordingly, the arbitration proceedings related to the NAFTA APA Claim and the NAFTA VAT Claim reconvened after having been suspended for over a year. On October 21, 2025, the Company filed its Ancillary Claims Memorial in order to add the claims covered by the NAFTA VAT Claim as ancillary claims to the NAFTA APA Claim. In addition, on December 10, 2025, the Company filed an amendment to its Arbitration Request to increase its damages claim against Mexico with respect to the NAFTA APA Claim to \$1.09 billion.

If the SAT's attempts to retroactively nullify the APA are successful, the SAT can be expected to enforce any Reassessments for 2010 through 2014 against PEM in respect of its sales of silver pursuant to the Prior Stream Agreement. Such an outcome would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Should the Company ultimately be required to pay tax on its silver revenues based on spot market prices without any mitigating adjustments, the incremental income tax for the years 2010-2019 would be \$323.0 million (5,835 million MXN), before taking into consideration interest or penalties.

Based on the Company's consultations with third party advisors, the Company believes PEM filed its tax returns in compliance with applicable Mexican law and that the APA is valid, therefore, at this time, other than with respect to the 2012 Reassessment, no liability has been recognized in the financial statements with respect to this matter.

To the extent it is ultimately determined that the pricing for silver sales under the Prior Stream Agreement is significantly different from the PEM Realized Price, and while PEM would have rights of appeal in connection with any reassessments, it is likely to have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and results of operations.

ii. NAFTA VAT Claim

On March 31, 2023, the Company filed a new Notice of Intent on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM under the "legacy investment" claim provisions contained in Annex 14-C of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement ("CUSMA") and Chapter 11 of NAFTA to invite the Government of Mexico to engage in discussions to resolve the dispute regarding the ongoing denial of access to PEM's VAT refunds ("NAFTA VAT Claim").

Following the Consolidation Decision, on October 21, 2025, the Company filed its Ancillary Claims Memorial with the Tribunal for the NAFTA APA Claim. The Company received confirmation from ICSID that the NAFTA VAT Claim proceedings had been discontinued effective as of January 27, 2026.

While the Company remains confident in its position with regards to its NAFTA APA Claim, it continues to engage with the Government of Mexico in consultation discussions so as to amicably resolve these disputes.

La Encantada Tax Re-assessments

In December 2019, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of Minera La Encantada, S.A. de C.V. ("MLE") and Corporacion First Majestic S.A. de C.V. ("CFM"), the SAT issued tax assessments for fiscal 2012 and 2013 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$41.8 million (755 million MXN) and \$30.4 million (550 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties, respectively. In December 2022, the SAT issued tax assessments to MLE for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$19.3 million (348 million MXN) and \$242.5 million (4,381 million MXN). In 2023, the SAT issued a tax assessment to MLE for the fiscal year 2016 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$3.4 million (62 million MXN). The SAT also issued an assessment for fiscal 2017 in the amount of \$7.3 million (132 million MXN). The major items relate to a forward silver purchase agreement, and the denial of the deductibility of mine development

costs and service fees. The Company continues to defend the validity of the forward silver purchase agreement and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes MLE's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

San Martin Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of Minera El Pilon, S.A. de C.V. ("MEP"), the SAT issued tax assessments for fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$26.7 million (505 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2024, the SAT issued a tax assessment for fiscal 2017 for corporate income tax in the amount of \$3.7 million (67 million MXN) including interest, inflation, and penalties. The majority of these tax assessments related to a prior forward silver purchase agreement to which MEP was a party, and to the denial of the deductibility of mine development costs. Pursuant to ongoing discussions, the Company and SAT came to a resolution whereby the Company paid the SAT additional income taxes in the amount of \$5.2 million (95.3 million MXN) in 2025 whereby amounts related to the forward silver purchase agreement were removed from the assessed amounts for the relevant years. The tax assessments for fiscal 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 for corporate income tax now total \$25.0 million (451 million MXN), including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued an additional tax assessment for fiscal 2018 in the amount of \$5.4 million (98 million MXN) including interest, inflation, and penalties. The Company continues to defend the validity of the deductibility of the mine development costs and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes MEP's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

La Parrilla Tax Re-assessments

In 2023 and 2024, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of First Majestic Plata, S.A. de C.V. ("FMP") (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company which was the owner of the Company's La Parrilla property which was disposed of in 2023), the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2014, 2015, and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$69.2 million (1,250 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. In 2025, the SAT issued a tax assessment for fiscal 2017 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$2.6 million (47 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The majority of these tax assessments relate to a prior forward silver purchase agreement to which FMP was a party, and to the denial of the deductibility of mine development costs. The Company continues to defend the validity of the forward silver purchase agreement and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes FMP's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

Del Toro Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of First Majestic Del Toro, S.A. de C.V. ("FMDT"), the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2015 and 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$28.7 million (518 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The major items relate to and denial of the deductibility of mine development costs, refining costs, and other expenses. The Company continues to defend the validity of the expenses and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes FMDT's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

CFM Tax Re-assessments

In 2023, as part of the ongoing annual audits of the tax returns of CFM, the SAT issued tax assessment for fiscal 2016 for corporate income tax in the total amount of \$81.5 million (1,473 million MXN) including interest, inflation and penalties. The major item relates to planning that took place post-acquisition of Santa Elena (via the Company's acquisition of SilverCrest Mines Inc. on October 1, 2015) at the Canadian level. Mexico contends a right to tax a disposition of the shares of SilverCrest Mines Inc. by First Majestic although the transaction in question involved the disposition of the shares of one Canadian company by another Canadian company and was reported for tax purposes in Canada. The Company continues to defend the validity of the transaction in question and will vigorously dispute the assessments that have been issued. The Company, based on advice from legal and financial advisors, believes CFM's tax filings were appropriate and its tax filing position is correct, therefore no liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

First Silver Litigation

In April 2013, the Company received a positive judgment on the First Silver litigation from the Supreme Court of British Columbia (the “Court”), which awarded the sum of \$93.8 million in favour of First Majestic against Hector Davila Santos (the “Defendant”) in connection with a dispute between the Company and the Defendant and his private company involving a mine in Mexico (the “Bolaños Mine”) as set out further below. The Company received the sum of \$14.1 million (representing monies previously held in trust by the Defendant’s lawyer) on June 27, 2013, in partial payment of the April 2013 judgment, leaving an unpaid amount of \$64.3 million (CAD\$81.5 million), not including interest. As part of the ruling, the Court granted orders restricting any transfer or encumbrance of the Bolaños Mine by the Defendant and limiting mining at the Bolaños Mine. The orders also require the Defendant to preserve net cash flow from the Bolaños Mine in a holding account and periodically provide to the Company certain information regarding the Bolaños Mine. After many years of domestic Mexican litigation, the enforceability of the British Columbia judgment was finally recognized by the Mexican Supreme Court in a written judgment on November 11, 2022. The Company is continuing its enforcement efforts in respect of the Defendant’s assets in Mexico. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in collecting on the remainder of the Court’s judgment in respect of the Defendant’s assets. Therefore, as at December 31, 2025, the Company has not accrued any of the remaining \$64.3 million (CAD\$81.5 million) unrecovered judgment in favour of the Company.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that generate financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company, other than contingent liabilities and vendor liability and interest, as disclosed in this MD&A and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Share Repurchase Program

On September 12, 2024 the Company renewed its ongoing share repurchase program (the “2024 Share Repurchase Program”) which permitted it to repurchase up to 10,000,000 shares (3.32% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares as at September 4, 2024) until September 11, 2025. The Share Repurchase Program is a “normal course issuer bid” and will be carried out through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange and alternative Canadian marketplaces. All common shares, if any, purchased pursuant to the Share Repurchase Program will be cancelled. The Company believes that from time to time, the market price of its common shares may not fully reflect the underlying value of the Company's business and its future business prospects. The Company believes that at such times, the purchase of common shares would be in the best interest of the Company. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, the Company repurchased nil common shares under its 2024 Share Repurchase Program (March 31, 2025 – 262,500 common shares at an average price of CAD\$8.20 per share resulting in total payments of \$1.4 million, net of transaction costs). The 2024 Share Repurchase Program expired on September 11, 2025, and was renewed by the Company on October 14, 2025 (the “2025 Share Repurchase Program”). Under the 2025 Share Repurchase Program, the Company may repurchase up to 24.5 million common shares (5% of the Company’s issued and outstanding common shares as at March 31, 2026), and the program expires on October 13, 2026. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, there were no shares repurchased under its 2025 Share Repurchase Program (March 31, 2025 - nil).

Related Party Disclosures

There were no significant transactions with related parties during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Outstanding Share Data

As at May 11, 2026, the Company has 493,769,568 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, the following awards that were granted under the Company's long-term incentive plan were outstanding as at May 11, 2026:

Stock options	5,562,514
Restricted share units (share-settled)	1,483,842
Deferred share units (share-settled)	30,161
Performance share units (share-settled)	1,117,463
Total	8,193,980

On December 2, 2021, the Company issued an aggregate of \$230 million principal amount of 0.375% unsecured convertible debentures due January 15, 2027 (the "2021 Notes"). The 2021 Notes may be converted by the holders, in whole or in part, at any time. The initial conversion rate for the 2021 Notes is 60.3865 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2021 Notes, equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$16.56 per common share (subject to certain adjustment provisions, one of which requires an adjustment in connection with the payment of any dividends by the Company). In 2025, the Company repurchased 174,708 of the 2021 Notes for total costs of \$214.7 million, and the remaining 55,292 2021 Notes were unconverted as of March 31, 2026.

On December 8, 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of \$350 million principal amount of 0.125% unsecured convertible debentures due January 15, 2031 (the "2025 Notes"). The 2025 Notes may be converted by the holders, in whole or in part, at any time. The initial conversion rate for the 2025 Notes is 44.7227 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2025 Notes, equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$22.36 per common share (subject to certain adjustment provisions, one of which requires an adjustment in connection with the payment of any dividends by the Company).

Dividends

On January 15, 2026, the Company announced that it is increasing its dividend per common share from 1% to 2% of net quarterly revenues earned from January 1, 2026 onwards divided by the number of common shares of the Company outstanding as at the record date for the dividend (with respect to net quarterly revenues generated from the Los Gatos Silver Mine, 70% of such revenue, being the revenue that is attributable to the Company, is used for the purposes of the Company's quarterly dividend calculation). Payment of the dividends under the dividend policy is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company may also declare special dividends from time to time, in cash or in kind, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company will review the dividend policy on an ongoing basis and may amend the policy at any time in light of the Company's then current financial position, profitability, cash flow, debt covenant compliance, legal requirements and other factors considered relevant. All of the common shares of the Company are entitled to an equal share of any dividends declared and paid. There are currently no restrictions that could prevent the Company from paying dividends.

Over the past three years, the Company has declared the following dividends:

Year Ended December 31,	Declaration Date	Amount per Common Share
2026	May 11	\$0.0171
	February 18	\$0.0083
2025	November 5	\$0.0052
	August 14	\$0.0048
	May 7	\$0.0045
	February 20	\$0.0057

2024	November 6	\$0.0048
	July 31	\$0.0046
	May 7	\$0.0037
	February 21	\$0.0048
2023	November 2	\$0.0046
	August 3	\$0.0051
	May 4	\$0.0057

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following significant event has occurred subsequent to March 31, 2026:

On April 2, 2026, the Company announced that it has commenced a restart plan for the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine as a result of the new expanded Mineral Resource base combined with strengthened long-term gold price assumptions and successful drilling results over the past 2 years.

On May 11, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors approved the declaration of its quarterly common share dividend of \$0.0171 per share, payable on or after May 29, 2026, to common shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 20, 2026. This dividend was declared subsequent to the quarter end and has not been recognized as a distribution to owners during the period ended March 31, 2026.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB that were effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2026. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

[Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments \(Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7\)](#)

The amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, as well as the classification of financial assets for:

- Contractual terms consistent with a basic lending arrangement;
- Assets with non-recourse features;
- Contractually linked instruments.

Additionally, the amendments introduce new disclosure requirements related to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, and additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features.

These amendments were applied effective January 1, 2026 and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies Not Yet Effective as at March 31, 2026:

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management does not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed below will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods, except if indicated.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Amendment to IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB also made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, although earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

The Company has included certain non-GAAP measures including "Cash costs per silver equivalents ounce", "All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") per silver equivalent ounce", "AISC per gold ounce", "Production cost per tonne", "Average realized silver price per silver equivalent ounce", "Average realized silver price per silver ounce", "Average realized gold price per gold ounce", "Adjusted net earnings", "Adjusted earnings per share", "Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization" ("EBITDA"), "Adjusted EBITDA", "Free cash flow" and "Working capital" to supplement its consolidated financial statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The terms IFRS Accounting Standards and generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") are used interchangeably throughout this MD&A.

The Company believes that these measures, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS Accounting Standards and the methods used by the Company to calculate such measures may differ from methods used by other companies with similar descriptions, therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Cash Cost per AgEq Ounce, AISC per AgEq Ounce, AISC per Au Ounce, and Production Cost per Tonne

Cash costs per AgEq ounce and total production cost per tonne are non-GAAP performance measures used by the Company to manage and evaluate operating performance at each of the Company's operating mining units, in conjunction with the related GAAP amounts. These metrics are widely reported in the mining industry as benchmarks for performance but do not have a standardized meaning and are disclosed in addition to IFRS Accounting Standards measures. Management and investors use these metrics for comparing the costs against peers in the industry and for assessing the performance of each mine within the portfolio.

Management calculates the cash costs per ounce and production costs per tonne by:

- starting with the production costs (GAAP) from the income statement;
- adding back duties and royalties, smelting and refining costs as well as transportation and selling costs, which form a part of the cost of sales on the financial statements and provide a better representation of total costs incurred;
- cash costs are divided by the payable silver equivalent ounces produced; and
- production costs are divided by the total tonnes milled.

AISC is a non-GAAP performance measure and was calculated by the Company based on guidance provided by the World Gold Council ("WGC"). WGC is not a regulatory industry organization and does not have the authority to develop accounting standards for disclosure requirements. Other mining companies may calculate AISC differently as a result of differences in underlying accounting principles and policies applied, as well as differences in definitions of sustaining versus expansionary capital expenditures. AISC is a more comprehensive measure than cash cost per ounce and is useful for investors and management to assess the Company's operating performance by providing greater visibility, comparability and representation of the total costs associated with producing silver from its current operations, in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. AISC helps investors to assess costs against peers in the industry and help management assess the performance of each mine within the portfolio in a standardized manner.

The Company defines sustaining capital expenditures as *"costs incurred to sustain and maintain existing assets at current productive capacity and constant planned levels of productive output without resulting in an increase in the life of assets, future earnings, or improvements in recovery or grade. Sustaining capital includes costs required to improve/enhance assets to minimum standards for reliability, environmental or safety requirements. Sustaining capital expenditures excludes all expenditures at the Company's new projects and certain expenditures at current operations which are deemed expansionary in nature."*

Expansionary capital expenditures are defined by the Company as *"costs incurred to extend existing assets beyond their current productive capacity and beyond their planned levels of productive output, resulting in an increase in the life of the assets, increasing their future earnings potential, or improving their recoveries or grades which would serve to increase the value of the assets over their useful lives"*. Development and exploration work which moves inferred resources to measured or indicated resources and adds to the Net Present Value of the assets is considered expansionary in nature. Expansionary capital also includes costs required to improve/enhance assets beyond their minimum standard for reliability, environmental or safety requirements.

Consolidated AISC includes total production costs (GAAP measure) incurred at the Company's mining operations, which forms the basis of the Company's total cash costs. Additionally, the Company includes sustaining capital expenditures, corporate general and administrative expenses, share-based payments, operating lease payments and reclamation cost accretion. AISC by mine does not include certain corporate and non-cash items such as general and administrative expense and share-based payments. The Company believes this measure represents the total sustainable costs of producing silver from current operations and provides additional information of the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows. As the measure seeks to reflect the full cost of silver production from current operations, new projects and expansionary capital at current operations are not included. Certain other cash expenditures, including tax payments, dividends and financing costs are also not included.

The following tables provide detailed reconciliations of these measures to cost of sales, as reported in notes to our consolidated financial statements.

(expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, except ounce and per ounce amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026					
	Los Gatos ⁽¹⁾	Santa Elena	San Dimas	La Encantada	Jerritt Canyon	Consolidated
Mining cost	\$12,098	\$10,597	\$17,011	\$8,184	\$—	\$47,890
Milling cost	4,673	11,880	9,532	7,609	—	33,694
Indirect cost	7,750	6,283	13,494	4,460	—	31,987
Total production cost (A)	\$24,521	\$28,760	\$40,037	\$20,253	\$—	\$113,571
Add: transportation and other selling cost	3,703	390	244	210	—	4,616
Add: smelting and refining cost	2,493	106	421	182	—	3,202
Add: environmental duty and royalties cost	785	6,159	1,242	798	—	8,984
Add: change in inventory	(48)	(34)	156	(91)	—	(17)
Total cash cost (B)	\$31,454	\$35,381	\$42,100	\$21,352	\$—	\$130,356
Workers' participation	2,976	1,372	13,697	1,795	—	19,840
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	—	—	15,207
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—	—	7,444
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	180	319	359	315	—	1,173
Sustaining capital expenditures	4,103	2,981	3,355	2,553	—	13,071
Operating lease payments	14	1,873	410	1,629	—	4,298
All-In Sustaining Costs (C)	\$38,727	\$41,926	\$59,921	\$27,644	\$—	\$191,389
Payable silver equivalent ounces produced (D)	1,546,645	1,936,697	2,112,944	827,753	—	6,424,039
Payable gold ounces produced (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	N/A
Tonnes milled (F)	227,379	284,236	235,519	312,199	—	1,059,333
Cash cost per AgEq ounce (B/D)	\$20.34	\$18.27	\$19.92	\$25.79	\$—	\$20.28
AISC per AgEq ounce (C/D)	\$25.04	\$21.65	\$28.36	\$33.40	\$—	\$29.76
Production cost per tonne (A/F)	\$107.85	\$101.17	\$170.00	\$64.86	\$—	\$107.22

(1) All production and costs shown in the table above are reported on an attributable basis to account for the Company's 70% ownership of the Los Gatos mine.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025

(expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, except ounce and per ounce amounts)	Los Gatos⁽¹⁾	Santa Elena	San Dimas	La Encantada	Jerritt Canyon	Consolidated
Mining cost	\$9,098	\$10,535	\$16,025	\$5,018	\$—	\$40,676
Milling cost	4,455	9,835	8,285	5,908	—	28,483
Indirect cost	2,825	5,104	11,779	3,417	—	23,124
Total production cost (A)	\$16,377	\$25,474	\$36,089	\$14,343	\$—	\$92,283
Add: transportation and other selling cost	2,747	274	286	47	35	3,424
Add: smelting and refining cost	1,060	105	297	123	10	1,595
Add: environmental duty and royalties cost	670	3,563	652	232	7	5,124
Add: Change in Inventory	286	(259)	(988)	(149)	—	(1,110)
Total cash cost (B)	\$21,141	\$29,157	\$36,336	\$14,596	\$52	\$101,316
Workers' participation	389	700	5,050	298	—	6,436
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	—	—	12,364
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—	—	5,502
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	141	323	350	302	—	1,116
Sustaining capital expenditures	3,868	2,955	3,645	1,477	—	11,990
Operating lease payments	—	1,749	808	1,088	—	3,965
All-In Sustaining Costs (C)	\$25,539	\$34,884	\$46,189	\$17,761	\$52	\$142,690
Payable silver equivalent ounces produced (D)	1,957,523	2,256,383	2,630,097	560,676	—	7,404,679
Payable gold ounces produced (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	N/A
Tonnes milled (F)	193,825	270,203	231,190	249,155	—	944,373
Cash cost per AgEq ounce (B/D)	\$10.82	\$12.92	\$13.82	\$26.03	\$—	\$13.68
AISC per AgEq ounce (C/D)	\$13.07	\$15.46	\$17.57	\$31.68	\$—	\$19.24
Production cost per tonne (A/F)	\$84.46	\$94.28	\$156.10	\$57.56	N/A	\$97.71

(1) All production and costs shown in the table above are reported on an attributable basis to account for the Company's 70% ownership of the Los Gatos mine.

Average Realized Silver Price per Silver Equivalent Ounce

Revenues are presented as the net sum of invoiced revenues related to delivered shipments of silver or gold doré bars, including associated metal by-products of lead and zinc after having deducted refining and smelting charges, and after elimination of intercompany shipments of silver, silver being minted into coins, ingots and bullion products.

The average realized silver price is a non-GAAP performance measure that allows management and investors to assess the Company's ability to sell ounces produced, in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. Management calculates this measure by taking total revenue reported under GAAP and adding back smelting and refining charges to arrive at the gross reportable revenue for the period. Gross revenues are divided into payable silver equivalent ounces sold to calculate the average realized price per ounce of silver equivalents sold. The streaming and royalty agreements in place between the Company and Royal Gold (formerly Sandstorm Gold Ltd.) as well as Wheaton, impacts the total revenues reported on the financial statements given the reduced prices provided to these vendors in line with the terms of the agreements. Therefore, management adjusts revenue to exclude smelting and refining charges as well as revenues earned through agreements with these vendors. This provides management with a better picture regarding its ability to convert ounces produced to ounces sold and provides the investor with a clear picture of the price that the Company can currently sell the inventory for, excluding pre-arranged agreements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Revenues as reported	\$476,668	\$243,942
Add back: smelting and refining charges	4,270	2,050
Gross revenues	480,938	245,992
Less: Wheaton gold revenues	(4,934)	(5,708)
Gross revenues, excluding Royal Gold, Wheaton (A) ⁽¹⁾	\$476,004	\$240,284
Payable silver equivalent ounces sold	6,259,902	8,194,732
Less: Payable silver equivalent ounces sold to Wheaton	(455,212)	(800,382)
Payable silver equivalent ounces sold, excluding Royal Gold and Wheaton (B)	5,804,690	7,394,350
Average realized silver price per silver equivalent ounce (A/B)	\$82.00	\$32.50
Average market price per ounce of silver per COMEX	\$83.72	\$31.90

(1) There were no revenues associated with the streaming agreement with Royal Gold during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (2025 - nil).

Average Realized Silver Price per Ounce

Revenues are presented as the net sum of invoiced revenues related to delivered shipments of silver or gold doré bars, including associated metal by-products of lead and zinc after having deducted refining and smelting charges, and after elimination of intercompany shipments of silver, silver being minted into coins, ingots and bullion products.

The average realized silver price is a non-GAAP performance measure that allows management and investors to assess the Company's ability to sell ounces produced, in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. Management calculates this measure by taking total revenue reported under GAAP and adding back smelting and refining charges to arrive at the gross reportable revenue for the period. Gold, lead, zinc, and copper revenues are deducted from the reportable revenue for the period in order to arrive at the silver revenue for the period. Gross silver revenues are divided into silver ounces sold to calculate the average realized price per ounce of silver sold. The streaming and royalty agreements in place between the Company and Royal Gold as well as Wheaton, impacts the total revenues reported on the financial statements given the reduced prices provided to these vendors in line with the terms of the agreements. Therefore, management adjusts revenue to exclude smelting and refining charges as well as revenues earned through agreements with these vendors. This provides management with a better picture regarding its ability to convert ounces produced to ounces sold and provides the investor with a clear picture of the price that the Company can currently sell the inventory for, excluding pre-arranged agreements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gross revenues, excluding Royal Gold, Wheaton	\$476,004	\$240,284
Less: Gold Revenue, excluding Royal Gold, Wheaton ⁽¹⁾	(131,656)	(75,881)
Less: Lead Revenue	(5,457)	(8,940)
Less: Zinc Revenue	(22,460)	(15,706)
Less: Copper Revenue	(174)	(530)
Gross silver revenues (A)	\$316,257	\$139,227
Ounces of Silver sold (B)	3,662,311	4,206,493
Average realized silver price per ounce (A/B)	\$86.35	\$33.10
Average market price per ounce of silver	\$83.72	\$31.90

(1) There were no revenues associated with the streaming agreement with Royal Gold during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (2025 - nil).

Average Realized Gold Price per Ounce

Revenues are presented as the net sum of invoiced revenues related to delivered shipments of silver or gold doré bars, including associated metal by-products of lead and zinc after having deducted refining and smelting charges, and after elimination of intercompany shipments of silver, silver being minted into coins, ingots and bullion products.

The average realized gold price is a non-GAAP performance measure that allows management and investors to assess the Company's ability to sell ounces produced, in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. Management calculates this measure by taking total revenue reported under GAAP and adding back smelting and refining charges to arrive at the gross reportable revenue for the period. Silver, lead, zinc, and copper revenues are deducted from the reportable revenue for the period in order to arrive at the gold revenue for the period. Gross gold revenues are divided into gold ounces sold to calculate the average realized price per ounce of gold sold. The streaming and royalty agreements in place between the Company and Royal Gold as well as Wheaton, impacts the total revenues reported on the financial statements given the reduced prices provided to these vendors in line with the terms of the agreements. Therefore, management adjusts revenue to exclude smelting and refining charges as well as revenues earned through agreements with these vendors. This provides management with a better picture regarding its ability to convert ounces produced to ounces sold and provides the investor with a clear picture of the price that the Company can currently sell the inventory for, excluding pre-arranged agreements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gross revenue, excluding Royal Gold, Wheaton ⁽¹⁾	\$476,004	\$240,284
Less: Silver revenues	(316,257)	(139,227)
Less: Lead Revenue	(5,457)	(8,940)
Less: Zinc Revenue	(22,460)	(15,706)
Less: Copper Revenue	(174)	(530)
Gross gold revenues, excluding Royal Gold, Wheaton (A)	\$131,656	\$75,881
Gold ounces sold	33,905	36,278
Less: Gold ounces sold to Wheaton	(7,670)	(8,962)
Gold ounces sold, excluding Royal Gold and Wheaton (B)	26,235	27,316
Average realized gold price per ounce (A/B)	\$5,018	\$2,778
Average market price per ounce of gold	\$4,873	\$2,862

(1) There were no revenues associated with the streaming agreement with Royal Gold during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (2025 - nil).

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP liquidity measure which is determined based on operating cash flows less sustaining capital expenditures. Management uses free cash flow as a critical measure in the evaluation of liquidity in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. It also uses the measure when considering available cash, including for decision-making purposes related to dividends and discretionary investments. Further, it helps management, the Board of Directors and investors evaluate a Company's ability to generate liquidity from operating activities.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Operating cash flows	\$236,537	\$55,492
Less: Sustaining capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	13,071	11,990
Free cash flow	\$223,466	\$43,502

(1) Sustaining capital expenditures are based on the attributable expenditures from Los Gatos relating to the Company's 70% ownership of the entity.

Adjusted Earnings per Share (“Adjusted EPS”)

The Company uses the financial measure “Adjusted EPS” which is a non-GAAP measure, to supplement earnings per share (GAAP) information in its consolidated financial statements. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the Company and certain investors and analysts use this information to evaluate the Company’s performance.

Management uses adjusted earnings per share as a critical measure of operating performance in conjunction with the related GAAP amounts. The only items considered in the adjusted earnings-per-share calculation are those that management believes (1) may affect trends in underlying performance from year to year and (2) are not considered normal recurring cash operating expenses.

Adjusted earnings per share is used for forecasting, operational and strategic decision making, evaluating current Company and management performance, and calculating financial covenants. Management believes that excluding certain non-cash and non-recurring items from the calculation increases comparability of the metric from period to period, which makes it useful for management, the audit committee and investors, to evaluate the underlying core operations. The presentation of Adjusted EPS is not meant to be a substitute for EPS presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, but rather should be evaluated in conjunction with such IFRS Accounting Standards measure.

To calculate adjusted earnings per share, management adjusts from net earnings (GAAP), the per-share impact, net of the tax effects of adjustments, of the following:

- share based payments;
- realized and unrealized gains and losses from investment in derivatives and marketable securities; and
- other infrequent or non-recurring losses and gains. The following table provides a detailed reconciliation of net earnings (losses) as reported in the Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements to adjusted net earnings and Adjusted EPS:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net earnings (loss) attributable to owners of the company as reported	\$128,098	\$2,263
Adjustments for non-cash or unusual items:		
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	9,602	7,723
Loss (gain) from investment in marketable securities	2,290	(159)
Share-based payments	7,444	5,502
Acquisition costs	—	5,584
One-time legal costs and success fees	2,874	—
Abnormal costs ⁽¹⁾	275	—
Restructuring costs	1,127	—
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	\$151,710	\$20,913
Weighted average number of shares on issue - basic	492,875,622	453,063,479
Adjusted EPS	\$0.31	\$0.05

(1) Abnormal costs in 2026 relate to elevated maintenance costs for dewatering pumps at Los Gatos.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) and Adjusted EBITDA

The Company uses the financial measures “EBITDA” and “Adjusted EBITDA” which are both non-GAAP measures, to supplement net earnings (GAAP) information in its consolidated financial statements. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the Company and certain investors and analysts use this information to evaluate the Company’s performance.

Management uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as a critical measure of operating performance in conjunction with the related GAAP amounts. EBITDA is profit before net finance expense, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization. The only items considered in the Adjusted EBITDA calculation are those that management believes (1) may

affect trends in underlying performance from year to year and (2) are not considered normal recurring cash operating expenses.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is used for forecasting, operational and strategic decision making and evaluating current Company and management performance. Management believes that excluding certain non-cash and non-recurring items from the EBITDA calculation increases comparability of the metric from period to period, which makes it useful for management, the audit committee and investors, to evaluate the underlying core operations. The presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is not meant to be a substitute for net earnings presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, but rather should be evaluated in conjunction with such IFRS Accounting Standards measure.

To calculate EBITDA, management adjusts from net earnings (GAAP) by adding back finance costs, depletion, depreciation and amortization, and income taxes. To calculate Adjusted EBITDA, management adjusts from EBITDA, net of the tax effects of adjustments, the following:

- share-based payments;
- realized and unrealized gains and losses from investment in derivatives and marketable securities; and
- other infrequent or non-recurring losses and gains.

The following table provides a detailed reconciliation of net earnings (losses) as reported in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net earnings as reported	\$147,486	\$6,240
Add back:		
Finance costs	9,363	6,963
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	56,423	62,774
Income tax expense	93,503	22,810
EBITDA	306,775	98,787
Adjustments for non-cash or unusual items:		
Loss (gain) from investment in marketable securities	2,290	(159)
Share-based payments	7,444	5,502
One time legal costs and success fees	2,874	—
Abnormal costs ⁽¹⁾	275	—
Restructuring costs	1,127	—
Acquisition costs	—	5,584
Adjusted EBITDA	\$320,785	\$109,714

(1) Abnormal costs in 2026 relate to elevated maintenance costs for dewatering pumps at Los Gatos.

Working Capital and Available Liquidity

Working capital is determined based on current assets and current liabilities as reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company uses working capital as a measure of the Company's short-term financial health and operating efficiency. Available liquidity includes the Company's working capital and undrawn revolving credit facility.

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current Assets	\$1,331,075	\$1,192,701
Less: Current Liabilities	(488,002)	(459,139)
Working Capital	\$843,073	\$733,562
Available Undrawn Revolving Credit Facility	139,640	139,640
Available Liquidity	\$982,713	\$873,202

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the results of that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of March 31, 2026, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, with the participation of its CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process 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 as issued by the IASB. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- maintain records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by IASB;
- provide reasonable assurance that the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the Company's Directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness for future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures.

The Company's management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting based upon the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on management's evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of March 31, 2026. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting. Refer to the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" section of the financial statements for the independent registered public accounting firm's attestation regarding the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future

conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Cautionary Note regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). These statements relate to future events or the Company’s future performance, business prospects or opportunities that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management made in light of management’s experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: commercial mining operations; anticipated mineral recoveries; projected quantities of future mineral production; statements with respect to the Company’s business strategy; future planning processes; redemption and/or conversion of the Company’s securities; interpretation of drill results and other technical data; anticipated development, expansion, exploration activities and production rates and costs and mine plans and mine life; assumptions used in determining the fair value of mining interests; metal price assumptions and mining cost assumptions; statements related to production outlook and cost guidance, including, but not limited to, estimates of silver equivalent production and annual cash costs; statements relating to potential capital investments; exploration efforts on the Navidad and Santo Niño (as defined herein) systems at the Santa Elena property; the security situation at the San Martin mine; the estimated cost and timing of plant improvements at the Company’s operating mines and development of the Company’s development projects; statements with respect to water source development and water inventory levels at La Encantada; the timing of completion of exploration and drilling programs and the results thereof; the restarting of operations or potential plans at the Company’s temporarily suspended and/or non-operating mines; the temporary suspension of mining activities at Jerritt Canyon; future exploration activities at Jerritt Canyon and the costs thereof; anticipated reclamation and decommissioning activities and associated costs; conversion of mineral resources to proven and probable mineral reserves; analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results; estimates of amounts not yet determinable; statements with respect to the Company’s future financial position including operating efficiencies, cash flow, capital budgets, credit risk, liquidity risk, costs and expenditures, cost savings, allocation of capital, the Company’s share price, and statements with respect to the recovery of value added tax receivables and the tax regime in Mexico; the implementation and effect of cost reduction initiatives; implementation of LNG supplemental power; retention of contractors; the continued integration of the Los Gatos mine with the business through identifying and realizing synergies; the preparation of technical reports and completion of preliminary economic assessments; viability of the Company’s projects; potential metal recovery rates; sales of bullion direct to customers; timing and payment of dividends; the operations of mines that are not wholly-owned or that are owned through joint arrangements; the potential impact of tariffs imposed by governments; the potential impact of amendments to or expiry of CUSMA; the impact of amendments to accounting policies; the adoption of new critical accounting judgements and estimates; effectiveness of internal controls and procedures; the validity of the APA between the SAT and PEM; statements with respect to the recovery of value added tax receivables and the tax regime in Mexico; the conduct, timing, or outcome of outstanding litigation, arbitration, regulatory proceedings, negotiations or proceedings under NAFTA or other claims and the compliance by counterparties with judgments or decisions; the continued development and future operations of the Company’s minting facility; the Share Repurchase Program (as defined herein); future regulatory trends, future market conditions, future staffing levels and needs and assessment of future opportunities of the Company; the Company’s plans with respect to enforcement of certain judgments in favour of the Company and the likelihood of collection under those judgments; the Company’s ability to comply with future legislation or regulations including amendments to Mexican mining legislation and the Company’s intent to comply with future regulatory and compliance matters; expectations regarding the effects of potential public health crises on the Company’s operations, the global economy and the market for the Company’s products and securities; and other statements identified as such in the documents incorporated by reference herein. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “forecast”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe” and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be “forward-looking statements”.

Forward-looking statements are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management made in light of management’s experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments at the dates the statements are made, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in

such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties relating to, among other things, global economic conditions, including public health threats, the inherent risks involved in the mining, exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other geological data, changes in commodity prices and, particularly, silver and gold prices, changes in exchange rates, the possibility of project delays or cost overruns or unanticipated excessive operating costs and expenses, access to skilled mining development and mill production personnel, labour relations, costs of labour, results of exploration and development activities, accuracy of resource estimates, uncertainties related to the necessity of financing, the availability of and costs of financing needed in the future, uninsured risks, the adverse effects of violence and criminal activity around the Company's projects and properties, defects in title, availability and costs of materials and equipment, inability to meet future financing needs on acceptable terms, conflicts with joint venture partners, climate change events including, but not limited to, drought conditions, flooding or freezing, changes in national or local governments, changes in applicable legislation or application thereof, timeliness of government approvals, actual performance of facilities, equipment, and processes relative to specifications and expectations and unanticipated environmental impacts on operations, availability of time on court calendars in Canada and elsewhere, the recognition of Canadian judgments under Mexican law, the possibility of settlement discussions, the risk of appeal of judgment, the insufficiency of a defendant's assets to satisfy a judgment amount, and other factors described in the Company's most recently filed AIF under the heading "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that the expectations reflected in any such forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable laws. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Technical Information

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Gonzalo Mercado, P. Geo., the Company's Vice-President, Exploration & Technical Services and a "Qualified Person" as defined under NI 43-101. For more detailed information regarding the Company's material mineral properties, please refer to the Company's most recently filed AIF which is available under our SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca, and on EDGAR as an exhibit to our most recently filed Form 40-F.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Resources

This Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ materially from the requirements of United States securities laws applicable to U.S. companies. Information concerning our mineral properties has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ in material respects from SEC requirements applicable to domestic United States issuers. Accordingly, the disclosure in this Management's Discussion and Analysis regarding our mineral properties is not comparable to the disclosure of United States issuers subject to the SEC's mining disclosure requirements.

Additional Information

Additional information on the Company, including the Company's most recently filed AIF and the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.firstmajestic.com.