Sherritt Reports 2025 Production Results and Operational Update

13:00 Uhr | Business Wire

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO UNITED STATES NEWSWIRE SERVICES OR FOR DISSEMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Sherritt International Corp. ("Sherritt" or the "Corporation") (TSX:S) today announced its fourth quarter and full year 2025 production results. During the fourth quarter 2025, Sherritt received $7.7 million of dividends in Canada from Energas S.A. ("Energas") bringing the total to $26.0 million for the year, double the $13.0 million received in 2024.

Dr. Peter Hancock, Interim Chief Executive Officer of Sherritt commented. "Since my appointment in December, I have worked with our joint venture partner on a comprehensive operational turnaround at Moa to address the challenges we saw in 2025 and support a return to consistent operational performance at the site. Our efforts aim to strengthen the productivity and reliability of the mine's operations amid heightened geopolitical uncertainty and ultimately pave the way for us to realize the full benefit from our expansion. Our Power division demonstrates what focused operational improvements can achieve with our dividends doubling this year to $26 million. We will be applying the same operational discipline at Moa to replicate that success in the years ahead."

2025 Production Results

Production volumes	Q4 2025 Actual	FY2025 Actual	2025 Guidance[1]
Moa Joint Venture ("Moa JV") (tonnes, 100% basis)			
Nickel, finished	7,632	25,240	25,000 - 26,000
Cobalt, finished	849	2,729	2,700 - 2,800
Electricity (GWh, 33?% basis)	210	799	800 - 850

(1) Guidance refers to 2025 guidance as most recently updated and disclosed in the Corporation's Management Discussion and Analysis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Original 2025 production guidance for finished nickel and finished cobalt was 31,000 - 33.000 tonnes and 3,300 - 3,600 tonnes, respectively (100% basis). Guidance for 2025 electricity production was unchanged during the year.

Metals

Finished nickel and cobalt production were at the lower ends of their revised 2025 guidance ranges. In the fourth quarter 2025, continued lower-than-expected production of mixed sulphides at Moa impacted feed availability at the refinery. This was primarily due to below-plan mined ore volumes, lower leach train availability, a delay in commodity procurement, national grid power outages and periods of reduced operating rates following Hurricane Melissa. As well, Sherritt did not acquire additional third-party feed given high payabilities in the intermediate market. Full year 2025 net direct cash cost ("NDCC")[1] was within the guidance range originally disclosed at the start of the year of US$5.75 to US$6.25 per pound of nickel sold benefiting from higher cobalt by-product credits from higher average-realized cobalt prices and ongoing cost optimization initiatives.

Power

Electricity production was slightly below the low end of its 2025 guidance range. While capable of producing more, during the fourth quarter 2025, the Varadero and Boca de Jaruco facilities were required by the government agency Unión Eléctrica ("UNE") to operate in frequency control for periods to help stabilize the national power grid, thus restricting output. Energas was fully compensated for this reduction resulting in no impact to Power's Adjusted EBITDA[1], earnings from operations or dividends from Energas to Sherritt in Canada during the year. Full year 2025 unit operating cost[1] was at the lower end of the 2025 guidance range of US$23.00 to US$24.50 per MWh.

Operational Update

In response to the operational challenges encountered at the Moa mine in 2025, coupled with heightened geopolitical uncertainty, Sherritt is collaborating with its joint venture partner to review the existing recovery plan and identify additional opportunities to improve the mine's performance and reliability against a backdrop of ongoing adverse operating conditions.

The operational review will aim to stabilize the site and gradually restore production of mixed sulphides to pre-2025 levels. Following stabilization of the site, the ramp up of the Moa JV expansion program will be reassessed and optimized to realize the full benefit.

Sherritt is actively monitoring recent regional geopolitical developments and is working closely with its joint venture partner to anticipate and respond to potential risks. Sherritt has a track record of navigating complex operating environments throughout the 30-year history of the Moa Joint Venture.

Sherritt expects to provide a further operational update when it reports its financial results for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2025 on February 10, 2026 after market close. The Corporation's 2026 guidance for production, NDCC[1], unit operating costs[1], spending on capital[1] and estimated distributions under the Cobalt Swap agreement and dividends from Energas will also be provided. Guidance for Power electricity production will reflect the expected impact of the Varadero facility operating in frequency control which is expected for most of 2026.

About Sherritt

Sherritt is a world leader in using hydrometallurgical processes to mine and refine nickel and cobalt - metals deemed critical for the energy transition. Leveraging its technical expertise and decades of experience in critical minerals processing, Sherritt is committed to expanding domestic refining capacity and reducing reliance on foreign sources. The Corporation operates a strategically important refinery in Alberta, Canada, recognized as the only significant cobalt refinery and one of just three nickel refineries in North America. Sherritt's Moa Joint Venture produces cost competitive critical minerals while maintaining high sustainability standards and has an estimated mine life of approximately 25 years.

The Corporation's Power division, through its ownership in Energas, is the largest independent energy producer in Cuba with installed electrical generating capacity of 506 MW, representing approximately 10% of the national electrical generating capacity in Cuba. Energas processes domestically sourced raw natural gas to generate electricity for sale to the Cuban national electrical grid. The Energas facilities are comprised of two combined cycle plants that produce low-cost electricity from one of the lowest carbon emitting sources of power in Cuba. Sherritt's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "S".

Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of statements that include such words as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "forecast", "likely", "may", "will", "could", "should", "suspect", "outlook", "potential", "projected", "continue" or other similar words or phrases. Specifically, forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements regarding, NDCC, unit operating costs and spending on capital for the year ended December 31, 2025, the future impact of frequency control at Energas' Varadero or Boca facilities, results of any recovery plan or operational turnaround at Moa, the potential impact of current geopolitical developments and related uncertainties on Moa JV production and anticipated benefits arising from Moa JV expansion projects.

Forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but rather on current expectations, assumptions and projections about future events, including commodity and product prices and demand; the level of liquidity and access to funding; share price volatility; production results; realized prices for production; earnings and revenues; global demand for electric vehicles and the anticipated corresponding demand for cobalt and nickel; the commercialization of certain proprietary technologies and services; advancements in environmental and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction technology; GHG emissions reduction goals and the anticipated timing of achieving such goals, if at all; statistics and metrics relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters which are based on assumptions or developing standards; environmental rehabilitation provisions; environmental risks and liabilities; compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba; and certain corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2026. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Corporation to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections will not prove to be accurate, that the assumptions may not be correct and that actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections.

The Corporation cautions readers of this press release not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, security market fluctuations and price volatility; level of liquidity and the related ability of the Moa JV to pay dividends; access to capital; access to financing; the risk to Sherritt's entitlements to future distributions (including pursuant to the Cobalt Swap) from the Moa JV, the impact of infectious diseases, the impact of global conflicts; changes in the global price for nickel, cobalt, oil, gas, fertilizers or certain other commodities; risks related to Sherritt's operations in Cuba; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba, including the U.S. embargo on Cuba and the Helms-Burton legislation; political, economic and other risks of foreign operations; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to enforce legal rights in foreign jurisdictions; uncertainty regarding the interpretation and/or application of the applicable laws in foreign jurisdictions; compliance with applicable environment, health and safety legislation and other associated matters; risks associated with governmental regulations regarding climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; risks relating to community relations; maintaining social license to grow and operate; risks related to environmental liabilities including liability for reclamation costs, tailings facility failures and toxic gas releases; uncertainty about the pace of technological advancements required in relation to achieving ESG targets; risks to information technologies systems and cybersecurity; identification and management of growth opportunities; the ability to replace depleted mineral reserves; risk of future non-compliance with debt restrictions and covenants; risks associated with the Corporation's joint venture partners; variability in production at Sherritt's operations in Cuba; risks associated with mining, processing and refining activities; potential interruptions in transportation; uncertainty of gas supply for electrical generation; reliance on key personnel and skilled workers; growth opportunity risks; the possibility of equipment and other failures; uncertainty of resources and reserve estimates; the potential for shortages of equipment and supplies, including diesel; supplies quality issues; risks related to the Corporation's corporate structure; risks associated with the operation of large projects generally; risks related to the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates; foreign exchange and pricing risks; credit risks; shortage of equipment and supplies; competition in product markets; future market access; interest rate changes; risks in obtaining insurance; uncertainties in labour relations; legal contingencies; risks related to the Corporation's accounting policies; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to obtain government permits; failure to comply with, or changes to, applicable government regulations; bribery and corruption risks, including failure to comply with the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act or applicable local anti-corruption law; the ability to accomplish corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2025; and the ability to meet other factors listed from time to time in the Corporation's continuous disclosure documents.

In addition to the risks noted above, factors that could, alone or in combination, prevent the Corporation from successfully achieving the benefits from expansion opportunities may include, without limitation: identifying suitable commercialization and other partners; successfully advancing discussions and successfully concluding applicable agreements with external parties and/or partners; successfully attracting required financing; successfully developing and proving technology required for the potential opportunity; successfully overcoming technical and technological challenges; successful environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement; successfully obtaining intellectual property protection; successfully completing test work and engineering studies, prefeasibility and feasibility studies, piloting, scaling from small scale to large scale production; procurement, construction, commissioning, ramp-up to commercial scale production and completion; unanticipated cost increases; supply chain challenges and securing regulatory and government approvals. There can be no assurance that any opportunity will be successful, commercially viable, completed on time or on budget, or will generate any meaningful revenues, savings or earnings, as the case may be, for the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation will incur costs in pursuing any particular opportunity, which may be significant. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive and should be considered in conjunction with the risk factors described in the Corporation's other documents filed with the Canadian securities authorities, including without limitation the "Managing Risk" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and the Annual Information Form of the Corporation dated March 24, 2025 for the period ending December 31, 2024, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Corporation may, from time to time, make oral forward-looking statements. The Corporation advises that the above paragraph and the risk factors described in this press release and in the Corporation's other documents filed with the Canadian securities authorities should be read for a description of certain factors that could cause the actual results of the Corporation to differ materially from those in the oral forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information and statements contained in this press release are made as of the date hereof and the Corporation undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any oral or written forward-looking information or statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. The forward-looking information and statements contained herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

---

[1] Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA, unit operating cost, net direct cash cost (NDCC) and spending on capital are non-GAAP financial measures. Management uses these measures to monitor the financial performance of the Metals, Power and other operating divisions. Management believes these measures enable investors and analysts to compare the Corporation's financial performance with its competitors and/or evaluate the results of its underlying operations. These measures are intended to provide additional information, not to replace IFRS® Accounting Standards measures, and do not have a standard definition under IFRS Accounting Standards and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. As these measures do not have a standardized meaning, they may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.

For a complete discussion of Non-GAAP and other financial measures, including reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS Accounting Standards as presented in the financial statements, see the Corporation's most recent Management's Discussion and Analysis for the three months ended September 30, 2025 available on Sherritt's website and SEDAR+.

Adjusted EBITDA

The Corporation defines Adjusted EBITDA as earnings/loss from operations and joint venture, which excludes net finance expense, income tax expense and loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, as reported in the financial statements for the period, adjusted for: depletion, depreciation and amortization; impairment losses on non-current non-financial assets and investments; and gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment of the Corporation and the Moa JV. The exclusion of impairment losses eliminates the non-cash impact of the losses.

Management uses Adjusted EBITDA internally to evaluate the cash generation potential of Sherritt's operating divisions on a combined and segment basis as an indicator of ability to fund working capital needs, meet covenant obligations, service debt and fund capital expenditures, as well as provide a level of comparability to similar entities. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors in evaluating the Corporation's operating results in the same manner as management and the Board of Directors.

Unit operating costs/Net direct cash cost

With the exception of Metals, which uses NDCC, unit operating cost is generally calculated by dividing cost of sales as reported in the financial statements, less depreciation, depletion and amortization in cost of sales, the impact of impairment losses, gains and losses on disposal of property, plant, and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets and certain other non-production related costs, by the number of units sold.

Metals' NDCC is calculated by dividing cost of sales, as reported in the financial statements, adjusted for the following: depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment losses in cost of sales; cobalt by-product, fertilizer by-product and other revenue; cobalt gain/loss pursuant to the Cobalt Swap; realized gain/loss on natural gas swaps; royalties/territorial contributions; and other costs primarily related to the impact of opening and closing inventory values, by the number of finished nickel pounds sold in the period.

Unit operating costs for nickel and electricity are key measures that management and investors use to monitor cost performance. NDCC of nickel is a widely-used performance measure for nickel producers which represents the direct cash cost associated with the mining, processing, refining and sale of finished nickel, net of by-product credits. Management uses unit operating costs/NDCC to assess how well the Corporation's producing mine and power facilities are performing and to assess overall production efficiency and effectiveness internally across periods and compared to its competitors.

Unit operating cost (NDCC) for nickel is expressed in U.S. dollars per pound sold, while electricity is expressed in Canadian dollars per megawatt hour sold.

Spending on capital

The Corporation defines spending on capital for each segment as property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures on a cash basis adjusted to the accrual basis in order to account for assets that are available for use by the Corporation and the Moa JV prior to payment and includes adjustments to accruals.

View source version on businesswire.com: https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20260115841135/en/

Contact

Tom Halton
Director, Investor Relations and Corporate Affairs
Email: investor@sherritt.com
Telephone: (416) 935-2451
www.sherritt.com