Sherritt International Corporation

Q3 2024 Conference Call

Review of Financial and Operational Results

October 31, 2024

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Presenters

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President & CEO

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Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation 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 strategies, plans and estimated production amounts resulting from expansion of mining operations at the Moa Joint Venture; growing and increasing nickel and cobalt production; the Moa Joint Venture expansion program update as it relates to the Processing Plant; statements set out in the "Outlook" section of this presentation; certain expectations regarding production volumes and increases, inventory levels, operating costs, capital spending and intensity; sales volumes; revenue, costs and earnings; forecast in relation to global supply of metals; the availability of additional gas supplies to be used for power generation; the amount and timing of dividend distributions from the Moa JV, including in the form of finished cobalt or cash under the Cobalt Swap, including management's efforts to maximize dividend distribution; the amount and timing of dividend distributions from Energas; growing shareholder value; expected annualized employee and other Corporate office-related cost savings; sufficiency of working capital management and capital project funding; strengthening the Corporation's capital structure and amounts of certain other commitments.

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; nickel, cobalt and fertilizer production results and realized prices; current and future demand products produced by Sherritt; global demand for electric vehicles and the anticipated corresponding demand for cobalt and nickel; revenues and net operating results; environmental risks and liabilities; compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations; 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; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba; current and future economic conditions in Cuba; the level of liquidity and access to funding; Sherritt share price volatility; and certain corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2024. 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 presentation 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, commodity risks related to the production and sale of nickel cobalt and fertilizers; security market fluctuations and price volatility; level of liquidity of Sherritt, including access to capital and financing; the ability of the Moa Joint Venture to pay dividends; the risk to Sherritt's entitlements to future distributions (including pursuant to the Cobalt Swap) from the Moa JV; 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, including the impact of geopolitical events on global prices for nickel, cobalt, fertilizers, or certain other commodities; 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; risk of future non-compliance with debt restrictions and covenants; risks related to environmental liabilities including liability for reclamation costs, tailings facility failures and toxic gas releases; 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; 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; 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; risks associated with the operation of large projects generally; risks related to the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates; the possibility of equipment and other failures; potential interruptions in transportation; uncertainty of gas supply for electrical generation; reliance on key personnel and skilled workers; growth opportunity risks; 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; foreign exchange and pricing risks; credit risks; 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 2024; and the ability to meet other factors listed from time to time in the Corporation's continuous disclosure documents.

The Corporation, together with its Moa Joint Venture, is pursuing a range of growth and expansion opportunities, including without limitation, process technology solutions, development projects, commercial implementation opportunities, life of mine extension opportunities and the conversion of mineral resources to reserves. In addition to the risks noted above, factors that could, alone or in combination, prevent the Corporation from successfully achieving these 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; 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, 2024 and the Annual Information Form of the Corporation dated March 21, 2024 for the period ending December 31, 2023, 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 presentation 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 presentation 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.

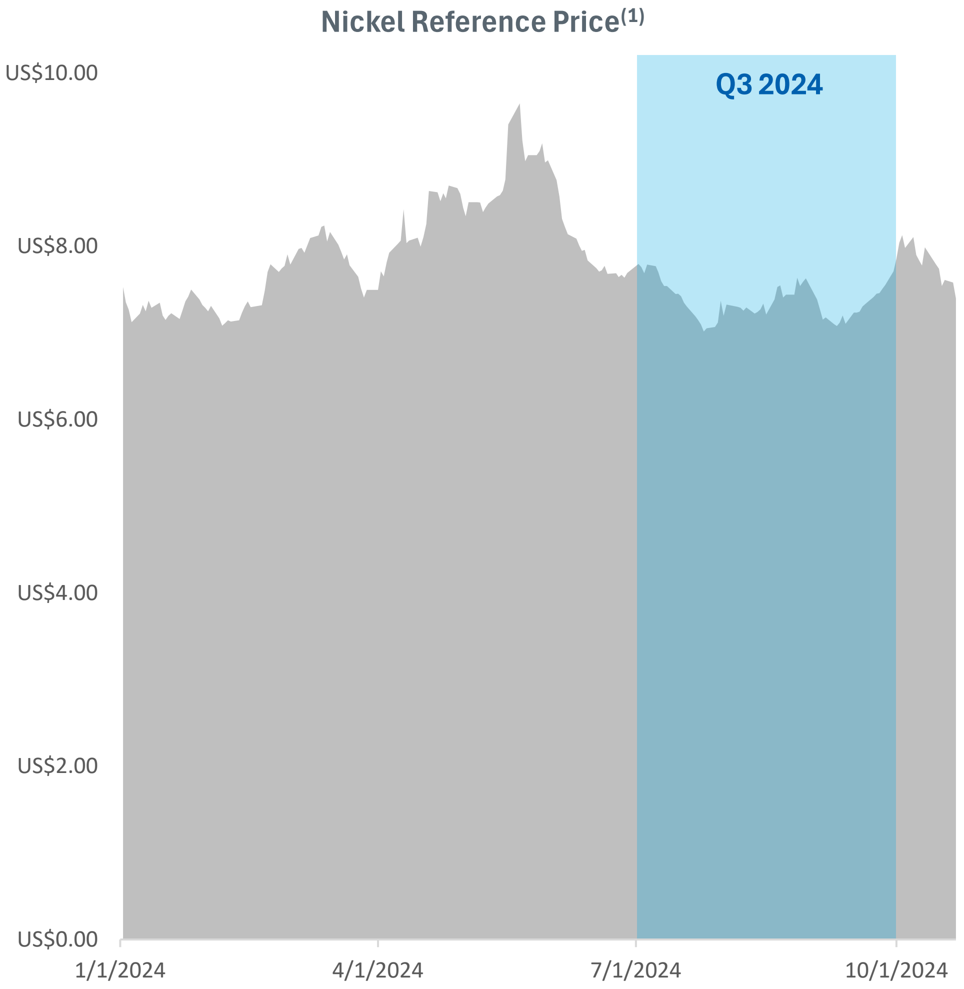
NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Management uses the following non-GAAP and other financial measures in this presentation: combined revenue , adjusted EBITDA, unit operating cost/net direct cash cost (NDCC), average-realized price, adjusted loss from continuing operations and spending on capital.

Management uses these and other non-GAAP measures to monitor the financial performance of the Corporation and its operating divisions, and believes these measures enable investors and analysts to compare the Corporation's financial performance with its competitors and/or to evaluate the results of its underlying business. These measures are intended to provide additional information, not to replace International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measures and they do not have a standard definition under IFRS. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. As these measures do not have a standardized meaning, they may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.

The non-GAAP and other financial measures used in this presentation are reconciled to their most directly comparable IFRS measures in the appendix to this presentation.

Nickel Price
Third Quarter 2024 Developments



Third Quarter 2024 Key Market Developments

- Average nickel reference price decreased 12% quarter-over-quarter with prices reaching the low of the year on July 25
- July 11 - BHP announces plans to suspend its Nickel West operations until 2027
- September 11 - Russian President Vladimir Putin recommends Russia consider restricting nickel exports
- September 18 - Federal Reserve lowers US interest rates by 50 basis points
- September 27 – US tariffs take effect on Chinese imports including 100% duty on Chinese EVs, 50% on solar cells and 25% on steel, aluminum, EV batteries and key minerals

Outlook[2]

- Challenging nickel and cobalt price forecast over the near to medium term with global oversupply of both metals continuing until demand catches up

1. Source: London Metal Exchange ("LME")
2. Source: Wood Mackenzie, analyst forecasts

Third Quarter 2024
Highlights

- → Strong production of finished nickel, cobalt and fertilizer
- → NDCC(1) decreased to US$5.16/lb driven by a 19% year-over-year decrease in MPR/lb(2)

- → Highest electricity volume in 9 years, 21% increase year-over-year
- → Higher unit operating costs on planned maintenance including bringing new turbine online to support production growth
- → New gas well completed, providing additional gas in October

- → Available liquidity in Canada of $71 million increasing 28% quarter-over-quarter supported by strong Fort Site operating cash inflow, including strong fertilizer sales and pre-sales

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Metals operational improvements, phase one expansion increasing production and benefiting costs

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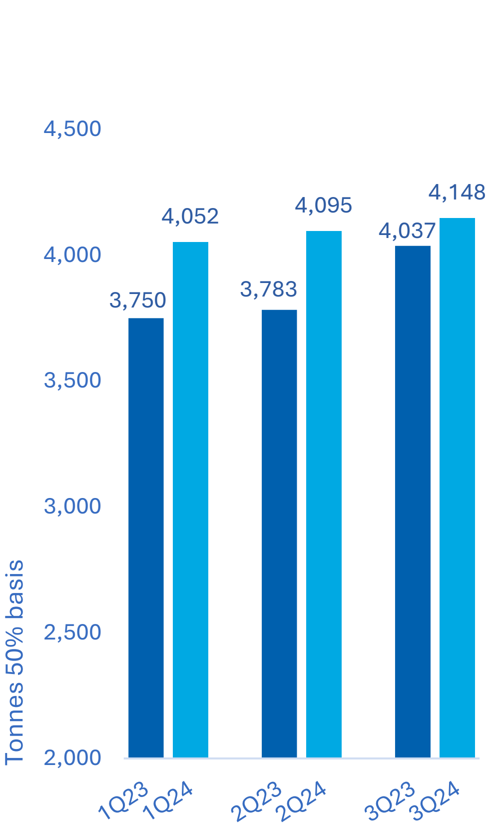
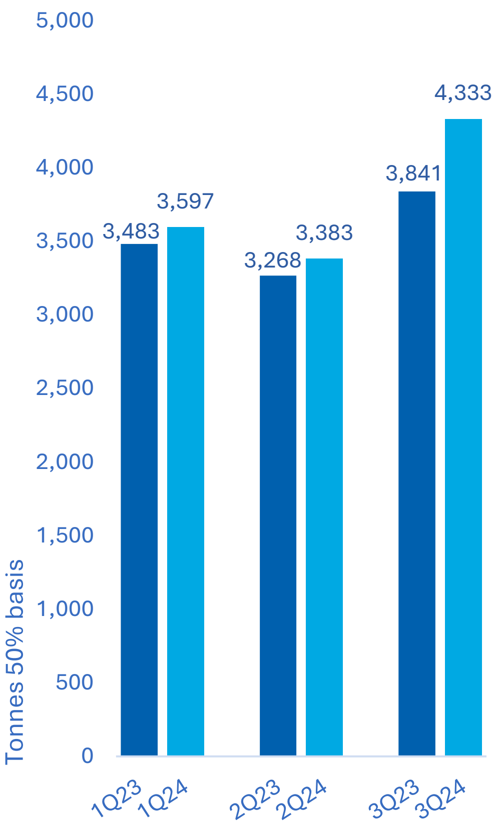
1. Net Direct Cash Cost ("NDCC") , a non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. Mining processing and refining ("MPR") costs per pound of nickel sold ("MPR/lb").

Third Quarter 2024
Multi Year Best Performance in Power Production and NDCC[1]

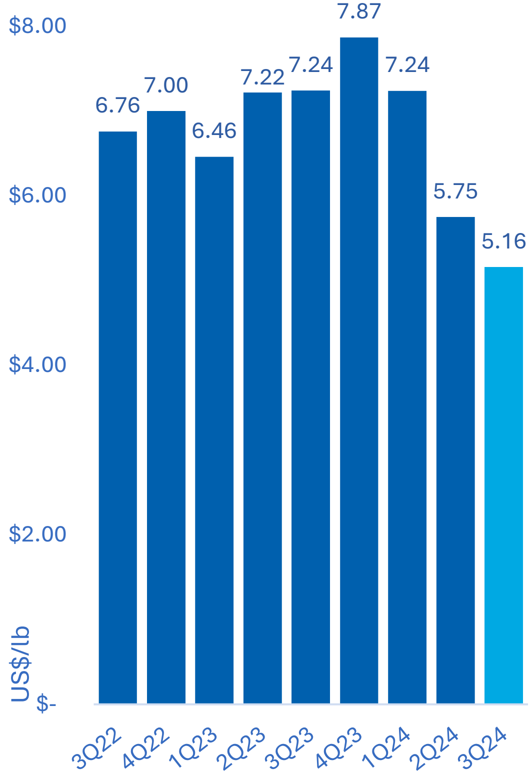
MSP[1] Production
Higher Q/Q Throughout 2024



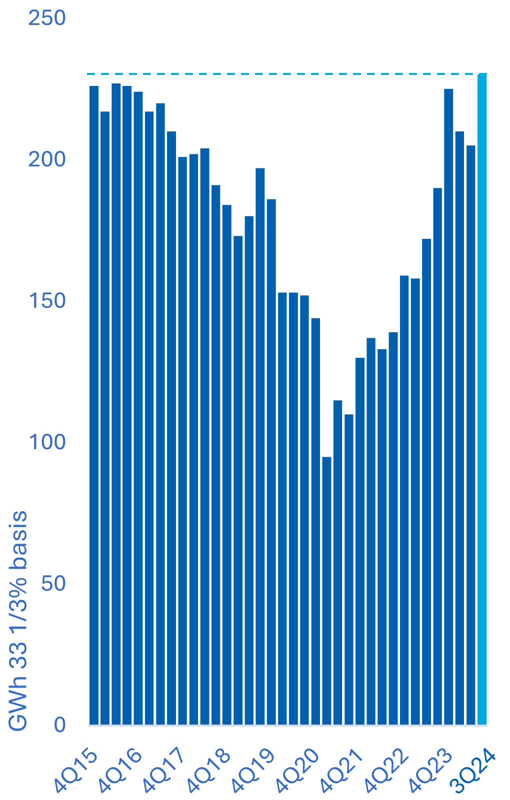
Nickel Production
Higher Q/Q Throughout 2024



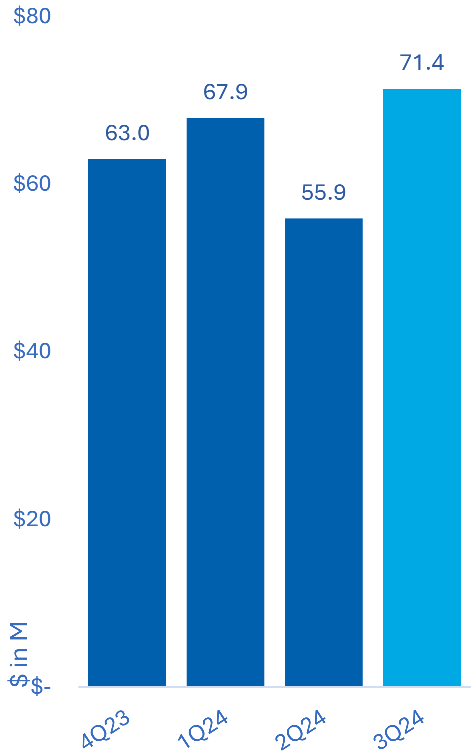
Net Direct Cash Cost[2]
Lowest in 2 Years



Power Division Electricity Production
Highest in 9 Years



Available Liquidity in Canada
Highest in the Last Year



1. Mixed sulphide precipitate ("MSP")
2. Net Direct Cash Cost ("NDCC") , a non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.

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Review of Operations

Fort Saskatchewan, Canada

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Metals
Third Quarter Highlights

Mixed sulphides

→ Strong mixed sulphides production benefiting from the new Slurry Preparation Plant

Finished nickel and cobalt

→ Higher mixed sulphides feed availability at the refinery

→ Strong nickel sales despite typical seasonally softer Q3 market demand

Fertilizer

→ Higher fertilizer production, consistent with higher nickel production

Production volume (tonnes)[1]	Q3 2024	Q3 2023
Mixed Sulphides	4,148	4,037
Finished Nickel	4,333	3,841
Finished Cobalt	454	410
Fertilizer[3]	65,205	48,400

Sales volume (tonnes)[2]	Q3 2024	Q3 2023
Finished Nickel	3,538	2,845
Finished Cobalt	421	526
Fertilizer[3]	31,245	21,389

Higher Moa mixed sulphides feed driving increased finished production

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1. Sherritt's share of production: mixed sulphides - 50% basis; finished nickel, finished cobalt and fertilizers – 50% basis for Moa JV production and 100% for Fort Site production.
2. Sherritt's share of sales: finished nickel - 50% basis; cobalt - 50% basis for Moa JV sales and 100% for Cobalt Swap sales; fertilizer – 50% basis for Moa JV sales and 100% for Fort Site sales.
3. Production volumes of fertilizer exceed sales volumes due to the partial internal consumption of fertilizer at the Moa JV and Fort Site, as well as timing of sales due to seasonality.

Metals
Third Quarter Net Direct Cash Costs (NDCC)[1]

Mining, processing and refining[2]

- 19% lower MPR/lb costs due to:
  - Operating efficiencies on better ore feed
  - Lower input commodity prices, maintenance costs and the impact of higher nickel production and sales volumes

Cobalt by-product credit[2]

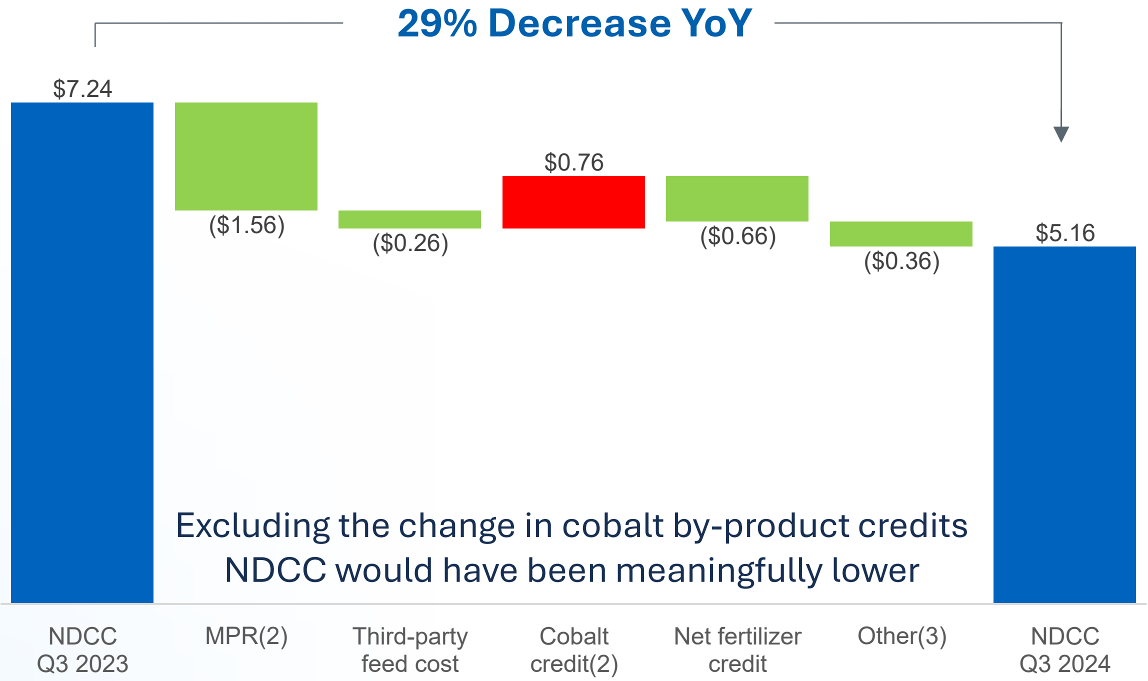
- Lower average-realized price[1]

Net fertilizer by-product credit

- Higher average-realized price[1] and sales volumes

Third Quarter 2024 Results Year –Over-Year Change

NDCC[1] (US$/lb of nickel sold)



Lowest NDCC [1] in two years on operating efficiencies and lower input costs

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1. Non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. MPR and cobalt by-product credits include the cost and cobalt revenue, respectively, on cobalt sold from Sherritt's 50% share of cobalt received under the Cobalt Swap.
3. Other includes the impact of redirected cobalt which includes the finished cobalt cost less cobalt by-product credits per pound of nickel sold on the cobalt sold from GNC's redirected cobalt received by Sherritt under the Cobalt Swap, marketing costs, discounts, and other by-product credits.

Moa JV
Expansion Update

Phase Two: Processing Plant

- Piping installation continuing, brick lining of vessels started
- Moa JV finalized and began utilizing US$12M of foreign currency financing from a Cuban bank to support international payments related to construction of the Sixth Leach Train
- Ramp up of production in H1 2025 and once complete, refinery to be filled to nameplate capacity from the JV's own mine feed, displacing lower margin third-party feeds, lowering costs and maximizing profitability

Piping installation, Processing Plant, Moa Cuba

Phase two on track with Processing Plant commissioning and ramp up in H1 2025

Power
Third Quarter Results

Electricity production

→ Highest electricity production in 9 years and an increase of 21% year-over-year on improved equipment availability

Unit operating cost[1]

→ Higher unit cost driven by timing of planned maintenance activities now completed and additional turbine brought online to process higher gas volumes

Dividend distribution

→ Received $0.9 million in Canada in Q3 and expect additional distributions in Q4

Additional well brought online in Q3, began producing in early October to provide additional electricity production

Operating Results	Q3 2024	Q3 2023
Electricity Production and Sales Volume[2] (GWh[3])	230	190
Unit Operating Costs[1] ($/MWh[3])	44.95	27.06

Expecting higher production to drive ~$10 million[4] in dividends in Canada in 2024

1. Non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. Sherritt's share for electricity production and sales volume is on a 33⅓% basis.
3. GWh = Gigawatt hours, MWh = Megawatt hours.
4. Based on 2024 guidance estimates for production volumes, unit operating costs and spending on capital disclosed in the Outlook section of the MD&A. For further details on material assumptions, see "Forward-Looking Estimates" in the Appendix to this presentation.

Financial Highlights

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Financial Performance
Third Quarter Results

Financial performance key drivers:

- Lower average-realized prices for nickel and cobalt[1]
  - Nickel ↓19%
  - Cobalt ↓30%
  - Fertilizers ↑12%
- Nickel sales volumes higher by 24%
- Fertilizer sales volumes higher by 46%
- MPR/lb lower by 19%
- Improved Adjusted EBITDA[1] [3] driven by lower costs and higher sales volumes

Expect to start receiving distributions from the Cobalt Swap in Q4

Financial Results ($ millions)	Q3 2024	Q3 2023
Revenue[2]	32.9	36.4
Combined revenue[1][3]	126.4	128.0
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	1.8	(24.8)
Adjusted net loss from continuing operations[1][3]	(11.5)	(12.1)
Adjusted EBITDA[1][3]	10.5	(2.2)

Operations driving improved financial performance, despite lower metal prices

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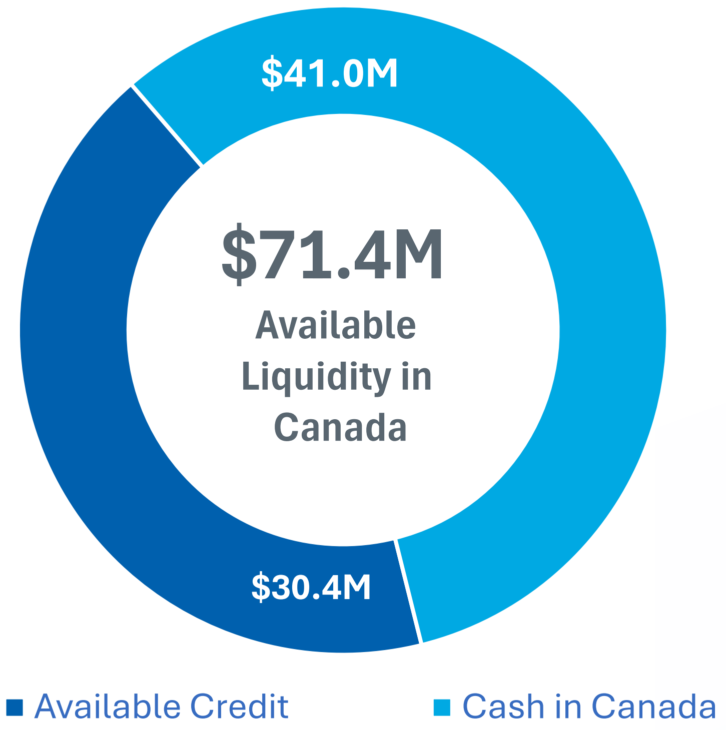
1. Non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. Revenue excludes revenue from the Moa JV within the Metals reportable segment on a 50% basis, which is accounted for using the equity method for accounting purposes.
3. Combined revenue, adjusted net loss from continuing operations and adjusted EBITDA exclude Oil and Gas as it is a non-core operating segment, prior period amounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Available Liquidity in Canada
Third Quarter Update



Third Quarter changes include

- Fort Site operating cash inflow of $35.9M, including strong fertilizer sales and pre-sales
- Receipts from nickel put options $3.4M
- Dividend distribution from Energas $0.9M
- Power operating cash usage on higher scheduled maintenance $(10.8)M
- Rehabilitation and closure costs related to legacy Oil and Gas assets $(5.4)M

Available liquidity in Canada increased 28% from June 30, 2024

Financial Highlights
Additional Third Quarter Updates

Cobalt Swap	→ Management focusing efforts to maximize cash flows from sales of available inventories to maximize the amount to be received in Q4 targeting up to the previously guided $50 million (Sherritt's share and GNC[1] redirected share combined) estimated in Q2 which was based on H1 2024 metal prices of US$8.00/lb nickel and US$13.50/lb cobalt[2]
Energas Dividends	→ Dividends in Canada from Energas expected to be ~$10 million in Canada in 2024[4] (~$4 million in Q4)
Nickel Price Hedging	→ In Q3, $3.4 million was received upon settlement of in-the-money nickel put options and subsequent to Q3, received an additional $1.6 million → In Q2, purchased put options on approximately 25% of Moa JV nickel production for six months starting June 1, 2024 at exercise price of US$8.16/lb, providing downward protection while maintaining full exposure to upward changes in nickel prices
Cost Optimizations	→ On track to realize annualized expected cost saving of ~$15.0M (excluding severance costs) from 2024 cost reduction actions → Made further workforce reductions expected to provide additional annualized savings of ~$2.2M

1. General Nickel Company S.A. ("GNC")
2. Based on the midpoint of the Moa JV's 2024 guidance ranges for production volumes, unit operating costs and spending on capital disclosed in the Outlook section of the MD&A, and the first half 2024 nickel and cobalt average reference prices of US$8.00/lb and US$13.50/lb, respectively, and considering the impact of metal reference prices in the third quarter. For further details on 2024 material estimation assumptions, see "Forward-Looking Estimates" in the Appendix to this presentation.
3. Non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
4. Based on 2024 guidance estimates for production volumes, unit operating costs and spending on capital disclosed in the Outlook section of the MD&A. For further details on material assumptions, see "Forward-Looking Estimates" in the Appendix to this presentation.

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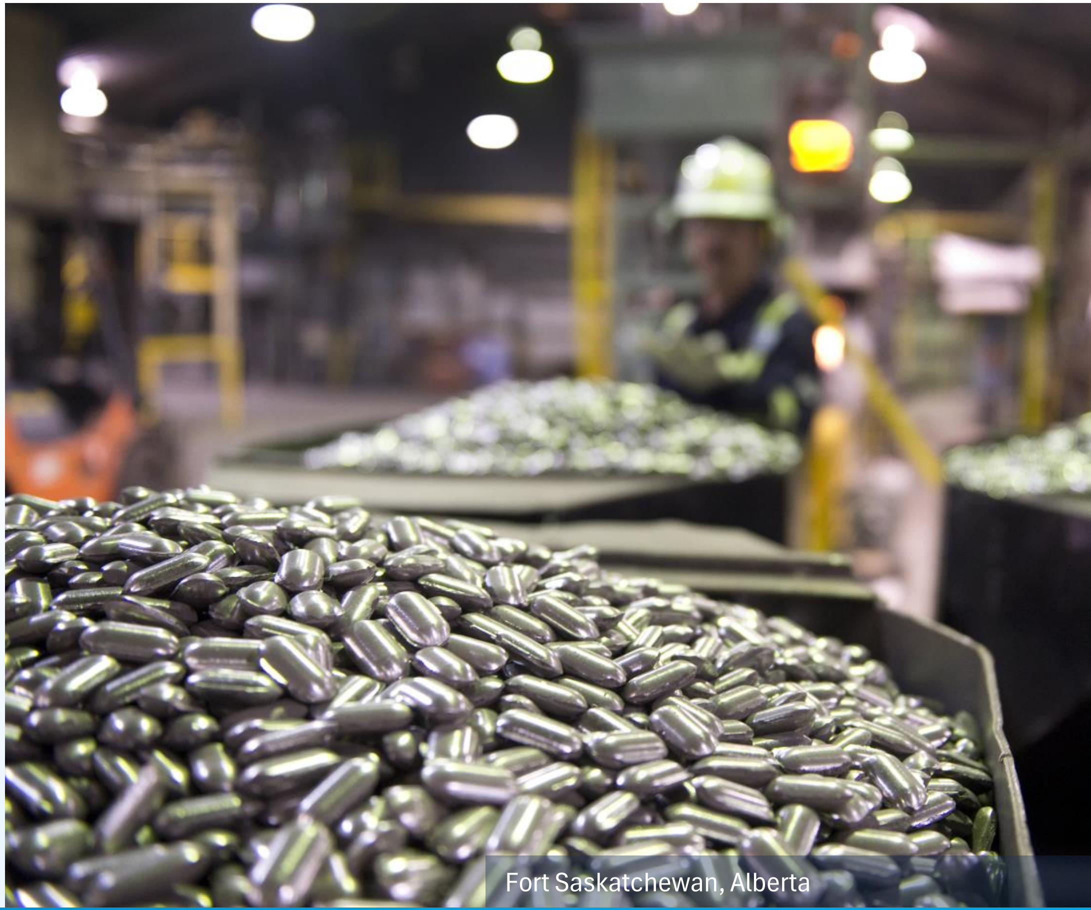
Summary

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Third Quarter 2024
Summary

- Strong operational performance at Metals including MSP, finished nickel and cobalt production, sales volumes and NDCC[1]
- Growth and strategic development programs on track
- Cobalt Swap distributions expected in Q4 2024
- Power continues to achieve higher electricity production driving increased dividends, with expected dividends to be ~$10M in Canada in 2024[2]



2024 production, unit operating costs and spending on capital guidance unchanged

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1. Non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. Based on 2024 guidance estimates for production volumes, unit operating costs and spending on capital disclosed in the Outlook section of the MD&A. For further details on material assumptions, see "Forward-Looking Estimates" in the Appendix to this presentation.

Q&A Discussion

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APPENDIX

Estimates and Non-GAAP and other financial measures

Forward-Looking Estimates

2024 Cobalt Swap distributions

For 2024, Sherritt continues to expect distributions under the Cobalt Swap agreement in the fourth quarter of the year. The Moa JV's cash and cobalt distributions to the Corporation are determined based on available cash in excess of liquidity requirements. Determinants of liquidity include anticipated nickel and cobalt prices and sales volumes, planned spending on capital at the Moa JV including growth capital, working capital needs, expected financing and other expected liquidity requirements. Available cash is also impacted by changes in working capital primarily related to changes in inventory, and timing of receipts and payments, including receipts on nickel and cobalt sales subsequent to shipment.

In Sherritt's second quarter results, the Corporation indicated approximately $50.0 million was expected to be received during the fourth quarter from the Cobalt Swap agreement (including both Sherritt's share and GNC's redirected share), which was based on the midpoint of the Moa JV's 2024 guidance ranges for production volumes, unit operating costs(1) and spending on capital(1) as disclosed in the Outlook section of the MD&A, and the first half 2024 nickel and cobalt average reference prices of US$8.00/lb and US$13.50/lb, respectively.

With the third quarter average reference prices of both nickel and cobalt being below the first half 2024 average reference prices, management is focusing efforts to maximize cash flows from sales of available inventories and maximize the amount to be received in the fourth quarter under the Cobalt Swap up to the $50.0 million (including both Sherritt's share and GNC's redirected share) that was previously indicated. Refer to the risks related to Sherritt's corporate structure in the Corporation's 2023 Annual Information Form for further information on risks related to distributions from the Moa JV.

2024 Energas dividends

Given its strong operating performance during 2024, Energas generated sufficient liquidity to distribute to Sherritt dividends in Canada of $0.9 million and $6.0 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. Based on 2024 guidance estimates for production volumes, unit operating costs(1) and spending on capital(1) disclosed in the Outlook section of this MD&A, Sherritt continues to expect total dividends in Canada from Energas of approximately $10.0 million in 2024. Refer to the risks related to Sherritt's corporate structure in the Corporation's 2023 Annual Information Form for further information on risks related to dividends in Canada from Energas.

1. Non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in this Appendix .

APPENDIX

Non-GAAP and other financial measures

Combined revenue

The Corporation uses combined revenue as a measure to help management assess the Corporation's financial performance across its core operations. Combined revenue includes the Corporation's consolidated revenue, less Oil and Gas revenue, and includes the revenue of the Moa JV within the Metals reportable segment on a 50% basis. Revenue of the Moa JV is included in share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture, net of tax, as a result of the equity method of accounting and excluded from the Corporation's consolidated revenue.

Revenue at Oil and Gas is excluded from Combined revenue as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services, provided to a customer and CUPET, and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation's core operating activities or revenue generation potential. The exclusion of revenue at Oil and Gas from Combined revenue represented a change in the composition of Combined revenue during the three months ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation's core operating activities and revenue generation potential and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

Management uses this measure to reflect the Corporation's economic interest in its operations prior to the application of equity accounting to help allocate financial resources and provide investors with information that it believes is useful in understanding the scope of Sherritt's business, based on its economic interest, irrespective of the accounting treatment.

The table below reconciles combined revenue to revenue per the financial statements:

	For the three months ended			For the nine months ended		
$ millions	**2024 September 30**	2023 September 30	Change	**2024 September 30**	2023 September 30	Change
Revenue by reportable segment						
Metals[1]	**$ 112.6**	$ 115.7	(3%)	**$ 378.3**	$ 477.8	(21%)
Power	**12.9**	11.9	8%	**36.7**	33.1	11%
Corporate and Other	**0.9**	0.4	125%	**2.3**	1.5	53%
Combined revenue	**$ 126.4**	$ 128.0	(1%)	**$ 417.3**	$ 512.4	(19%)
Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	**(96.9)**	(96.0)		**(318.9)**	(334.5)	
Adjustment for Oil and Gas	**3.4**	4.4		**14.7**	10.6	
Financial statement revenue	**$ 32.9**	$ 36.4	(10%)	**$ 113.1**	$ 188.5	(40%)

(1) Revenue of Metals for the three months ended September 30, 2024 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of $96.9 million (50% basis), which is equity-accounted and included in share of earnings of Moa JV, net of tax, coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of $14.7 million and Metals Marketing of $1.0 million, both of which are included in consolidated revenue (for the three months ended September 30, 2023 - $96.0 million, $8.9 million and $10.8 million, respectively). Revenue of Metals for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of $318.9 million (50% basis), coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of $55.5 million and Metals Marketing of $3.9 million (for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 - $334.5 million, $62.6 million and $80.7 million, respectively).

Adjusted EBITDA

The Corporation defines Adjusted EBITDA as (loss) earnings 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.

Earnings/loss from operations at Oil and Gas (net of depletion, depreciation and amortization, if applicable) is deducted from/added back to Adjusted EBITDA as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services, provided to a customer and CUPET, and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation’s core operating activities or cash generation potential. The adjustment for earnings/loss from operations at Oil and Gas (net of depletion, depreciation and amortization, if applicable) represented a change in the composition of Adjusted EBITDA during the three months ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation’s core operating activities and cash generation potential and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

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.

The tables below reconcile (loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per the financial statements to Adjusted EBITDA:

$ millions, for the three months ended September 30						2024
	Metals[1]	Power	Oil and Gas	Corporate and Other	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$ 0.8	$ 0.4	$ 1.1	$ (5.7)	$ 1.1	$ (2.3)
Add (deduct):						
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	2.4	0.7	-	0.2	-	3.3
Oil and Gas earnings from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	-	(1.1)	-	-	(1.1)
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:						
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	11.7	-	-	-	-	11.7
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net finance expense	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(2.5)	(2.5)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 14.9	$ 1.1	$ -	$ (5.5)	$ -	$ 10.5

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Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

$ millions, for the three months ended September 30												2023 (Restated)
		Metals[1]		Power		Oil and Gas		Corporate and Other		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
(Loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$	(14.9)	$	5.6	$	(7.0)	$	(7.9)	$	0.4	$	(23.8)
Add (deduct):												
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		2.2		0.6		0.1		0.3		-		3.2
Oil and Gas earnings from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization		-		-		6.9		-		-		6.9
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:												
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		10.4		-		-		-		-		10.4
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		1.5		-		-		-		-		1.5
Net finance income		-		-		-		-		(2.8)		(2.8)
Income tax expense		-		-		-		-		2.4		2.4
Adjusted EBITDA	$	(0.8)	$	6.2	$	-	$	(7.6)	$	-	$	(2.2)

$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30												**2024**
		Metals[2]		Power		Oil and Gas		Corporate and Other		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
(Loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per financial statements	**$**	**(17.5)**	**$**	**8.7**	**$**	**0.5**	**$**	**(19.6)**	**$**	**1.3**	**$**	**(26.6)**
Add:												
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		**7.7**		**1.8**		**0.1**		**0.7**		**-**		**10.3**
Oil and Gas loss from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization		**-**		**-**		**(0.6)**		**-**		**-**		**(0.6)**
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:												
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		**34.7**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**34.7**
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		**0.5**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**0.5**
Net finance income		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**0.3**		**0.3**
Income tax expense		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**(1.6)**		**(1.6)**
Adjusted EBITDA	**$**	**25.4**	**$**	**10.5**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(18.9)**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**17.0**

Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30	Metals[2]	Power	Oil and Gas	Corporate and Other	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	2023 (Restated) Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$ 19.9	$ 14.8	$ (6.9)	$ (26.5)	$ (1.3)	$ -
Add (deduct):						
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	7.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	-	10.6
Oil and Gas earnings from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	-	6.7	-	-	6.7
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:						
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	33.1	-	-	-	-	33.1
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
Net finance income	-	-	-	-	(2.4)	(2.4)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 62.3	$ 16.6	$ -	$ (25.7)	$ -	$ 53.2

(1) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the three months ended September 30, 2024 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of $8.7 million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of $6.6 million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of $(0.4) million (for the three months ended September 30, 2023 - $6.4 million, $(7.7) million and $0.5 million, respectively).

(2) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of $18.5 million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of $8.9 million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of $(2.0) million (for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 - $72.2 million, $0.3 million and $(10.2) million, respectively).

Average-realized price

Average-realized price is generally calculated by dividing revenue by sales volume for the given product in a given segment. The average-realized price for power excludes by-product and other revenue, as this revenue is not earned directly for power generation. Transactions by a Moa JV marketing company, included in other revenue, are excluded.

Management uses this measure, and believes investors use this measure, to compare the relationship between the revenue per unit and direct costs on a per unit basis in each reporting period for nickel, cobalt, fertilizer and power and provide comparability with other similar external operations.

Average-realized price for fertilizer is the weighted-average realized price of ammonia and various ammonium sulphate products.

Average-realized price for nickel and cobalt are expressed in Canadian dollars per pound sold, while fertilizer is expressed in Canadian dollars per tonne sold and electricity is expressed in Canadian dollars per megawatt hour sold.

The tables below reconcile revenue per the financial statements to average-realized price:

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30							2024
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 78.8	$ 11.5	$ 13.6	$ 12.9	$ 13.0	$ (96.9)	$ 32.9
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product and other revenue	-	-	-	(1.0)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	78.8	11.5	13.6	11.9			
Sales volume for the period	7.8	0.9	31.2	230			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 10.11	$ 12.42	$ 434.58	$ 51.85			

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Average-realized price (continued)

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30							2023
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 78.6	$ 20.4	$ 8.3	$ 11.9	$ 13.2	$ (96.0)	$ 36.4
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product and other revenue	-	-	-	(1.2)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	78.6	20.4	8.3	10.7			
Sales volume for the period	6.3	1.2	21.4	190			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 12.54	$ 17.64	$ 389.43	$ 56.30			

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30							**2024**
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	**$ 260.6**	**$ 35.4**	**$ 58.3**	**$ 36.7**	**$ 41.0**	**$ (318.9)**	**$ 113.1**
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product and other revenue	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3.4)**			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	**260.6**	**35.4**	**58.3**	**33.3**			
Sales volume for the period	**25.0**	**2.6**	**115.8**	**645**			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	**$ 10.41**	**$ 13.70**	**$ 503.33**	**$ 51.70**			

Average-realized price (continued)

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30							2023
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 295.5	$ 89.6	$ 70.2	$ 33.1	$ 34.6	$ (334.5)	$ 188.5
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product and other revenue	-	-	-	(3.3)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	295.5	89.6	70.2	29.8			
Sales volume for the period	20.7	5.2	114.7	520			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 14.29	$ 17.51	$ 612.73	$ 57.23			

(1) Other revenue includes revenue from the Oil and Gas and Corporate and Other reportable segments.
(2) Average-realized price may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.
(3) Power, average-realized price per MWh.
(4) Fertilizer, average-realized price per tonne.

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Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (NDCC)

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 and other revenue; cobalt gain/loss; 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 uses to monitor performance. NDCC of nickel is a widely-used performance measure for nickel producers. 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.

The tables below reconcile cost of sales per the financial statements to unit operating cost/NDCC:

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30					2024
	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	$ 110.1	$ 10.9	$ 2.8	$ (98.4)	$ 25.4
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(14.1)	(0.6)			
	96.0	10.3			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(33.8)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]	(6.3)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	55.9	10.3			
Sales volume for the period	7.8	230			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost[3][4]	$ 7.17	$ 44.95			
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	$ 5.16				

Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (continued)

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30					2023
	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	$ 128.1	$ 5.7	$ 15.1	$ (98.9)	$ 50.0
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(12.5)	(0.6)			
	115.6	5.1			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(37.1)	-			
Cobalt gain	(0.3)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]	(18.2)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	60.0	5.1			
Sales volume for the period	6.3	190			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost[3][4]	$ 9.56	$ 27.06			
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	$ 7.24				

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30					2024
	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	**$ 385.7**	**$ 24.2**	**$ 15.7**	**$ (330.9)**	**$ 94.7**
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	**(42.4)**	**(1.5)**			
	343.3	**22.7**			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	**(117.7)**	**-**			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]	**(17.8)**	**-**			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	**207.8**	**22.7**			
Sales volume for the period	**25.0**	**645**			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost[3][4]	**$ 8.30**	**$ 35.26**			
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	**$ 6.10**				

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Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (continued)

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30	Metals	Power	Other(1)	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total 2023
Cost of sales per financial statements	$ 454.8	$ 15.6	$ 29.2	$ (294.2)	$ 205.4
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(40.7)	(1.5)			
	414.1	14.1			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(182.3)	-			
Cobalt gain	(2.7)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other(2)	(35.3)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	193.8	14.1			
Sales volume for the period	20.7	520			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost(3)(4)	$ 9.37	$ 27.07			
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)(5)	$ 6.97				

(1) Other is composed of the cost of sales of the Oil and Gas and Corporate and Other reportable segments.
(2) Other is primarily composed of royalties and other contributions, sales discounts, effect of average exchange rate changes and other non-cash items.
(3) Unit operating cost/NDCC may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.
(4) Power, unit operating cost price per MWh.
(5) Unit operating costs in US$ are converted at the average exchange rate for the period.

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share

The Corporation defines adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations as net earnings/loss from continuing operations less items not reflective of the Corporation's current or future operational performance. These adjusting items include, but are not limited to, inventory write-downs/obsolescence, impairment of assets, gains and losses on the acquisition or disposal of assets, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities and other one-time adjustments that have not occurred in the past two years and are not expected to recur in the next two years. While some adjustments are recurring (such as unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss and revaluations of allowances for expected credit losses (ACL)), management believes that they do not reflect the Corporation's current or future operational performance.

Net earnings/loss from continuing operations at Oil and Gas is deducted from/added back to adjusted earnings/loss from continuing operations as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services, provided to a customer and CUPET, and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation's core operating activities or future operational performance. The adjustment for net earnings/loss from continuing operations at Oil and Gas represented a change in the composition of adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations during the three months ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation's core operating activities and future operational performance and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share is defined consistent with the definition above and divided by the Corporation's weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Management uses these measures internally and believes that they provide investors with performance measures with which to assess the Corporation's current or future operational performance by adjusting for items or transactions that are not reflective of its current or future operational performance.

The table below reconcile net (loss) earnings from continuing operations and net (loss) earnings from continuing operations per share, both per the financial statements, to adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations and adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations per share, respectively:

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share (continued)

For the three months ended September 30	2024 $ millions	2024 $/share	2023 $ millions	2023 $/share
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	**$ 1.8**	**$ 0.00**	$ (24.8)	$ (0.06)
Adjusting items:				
Sherritt - Unrealized foreign exchange loss - continuing operations	**0.3**	**-**	(0.9)	-
Corporate and Other - Gain on repurchase of notes	**(1.1)**	**-**	-	-
Corporate and Other - Unrealized loss on nickel put options	**2.6**	**0.01**	-	-
Corporate and Other - Realized gain on nickel put options	**(3.4)**	**(0.01)**	-	-
Metals - Moa JV - Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	1.5	-
Metals - Moa JV - Inventory write-down/obsolescence	**-**	**-**	1.6	-
Metals - Fort Site - Inventory write-down	**-**	**-**	7.3	0.02
Metals - Metals Marketing - Cobalt gain	**-**	**-**	0.3	-
Power - Gain on revaluation of GNC receivable	**(15.5)**	**(0.04)**	(5.0)	(0.01)
Power - Loss on revaluation of Energas payable	**4.0**	**0.01**	0.5	-
Oil and Gas - Net (earnings) loss from continuing operations, net of unrealized foreign exchange gain/loss	**(1.1)**	**-**	7.0	0.02
Total adjustments, before tax	**$ (14.2)**	**$ (0.03)**	$ 12.3	$ 0.03
Tax adjustments	**0.9**	**-**	0.4	-
Adjusted net loss from continuing operations	**$ (11.5)**	**$ (0.03)**	$ (12.1)	$ (0.03)

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Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share (continued)

For the nine months ended September 30	2024 $ millions	2024 $/share	2023 $ millions	2023 $/share
Net loss from continuing operations	$ **(50.6)**	$ **(0.13)**	$ (10.9)	$ (0.03)
Adjusting items:				
Sherritt - Unrealized foreign exchange loss - continuing operations	**0.3**	**-**	0.2	-
Sherritt's share - Severance related to restructuring	**3.5**	**0.01**	-	-
Corporate and Other - Unrealized gain on nickel put options	**(0.8)**	**-**	-	-
Corporate and Other - Realized gain on nickel put options	**(3.4)**	**(0.01)**	-	-
Corporate and Other - Gain on repurchase of notes	**(1.8)**	**-**	(3.5)	(0.01)
Metals - Moa JV - Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**0.5**	**-**	1.5	-
Metals - Moa JV - Inventory write-down/obsolescence	**2.5**	**-**	3.0	0.01
Metals - Fort Site - Inventory write-down	**0.9**	**-**	8.1	0.02
Metals - Metals Marketing - Inventory write-down	**-**	**-**	1.1	-
Metals - Metals Marketing - Cobalt gain	**-**	**-**	2.7	0.01
Power - Loss (gain) on revaluation of GNC receivable	**2.9**	**0.01**	(18.2)	(0.04)
Power - Loss on revaluation of Energas payable	**-**	**-**	8.9	0.02
Oil and Gas - Net (earnings) loss from continuing operations, net of unrealized foreign exchange gain/loss	**(0.7)**	**-**	5.9	0.02
Total adjustments, before tax	$ **3.9**	$ **0.01**	$ 9.7	$ 0.03
Tax adjustments	**0.6**	**-**	0.4	-
Adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	$ **(46.1)**	$ **(0.12)**	$ (0.8)	$ 0.00

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