sherritt

2024 Climate Report

Table of Contents

Commonly Used Terms

Acronym Used	Definition
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
JV	joint venture
ROCS	Reserves, Operations, Capital and Sustainability
ESG	environment, social, and governance
CCO	Chief Commercial Officer
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
TSM	Towards Sustainable Mining
GHG	greenhouse gas
CO_2	carbon dioxide
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IEA	International Energy Agency
MWh	megawatt hour
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
GJ	gigajoule

Forward-looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking information, please refer to the Forward-looking Statements disclaimer in the 2024 Sustainability Report.

About This Report

This is Sherritt International Corporation's ("Sherritt" or "the Company") fifth published Climate Report. This report focuses on disclosures for areas of the business where there are relevant disclosures to be made. While previous reports were prepared in alignment with the now decommissioned Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, this year's report is focused on increasing alignment with disclosure standards that have since replaced the TCFD recommendations[1]. Key components of this report include a discussion of Sherritt's current climate-related governance structure (Section 2), strategy (Section 3), risks and opportunities (Section 4), and interim targets (Section 5).

[1] IFRS - IFRS Foundation welcomes culmination of TCFD work and transfer of TCFD monitoring responsibilities to ISSB from 2024

Our Operations

Sherritt is a world leader in using hydrometallurgical processes to mine and refine nickel and cobalt – metals deemed critical for the energy transition. Sherritt's Moa Joint Venture ("the Moa JV") has an estimated mine life of approximately 25 years and is advancing an expansion program focused on increasing annual mixed sulphide precipitate production by approximately 20% of contained nickel and cobalt. The Company's Power division, through its ownership in Energas S.A. ("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. 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.

For a detailed overview of the business in 2024, please refer to Sherritt's 2024 Annual Information Form.

Metals

Sherritt has a 50/50 partnership with General Nickel Company S.A. of Cuba in the Moa JV.

The Moa JV is a vertically integrated joint venture that mines, processes and refines nickel and cobalt for sale worldwide (except in the United States). The joint venture has an open pit lateritic ore mine and processing facility in Moa, Cuba where ore is processed into mixed sulphide precipitate containing nickel and cobalt. The mixed sulphide precipitate is transported to the refining facilities in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada. The resulting nickel and cobalt products are sold to various markets, primarily in Europe and Asia.

The refinery facilities in Fort Saskatchewan have an annual combined production capacity of approximately 38,200 tonnes of nickel and cobalt.

The Moa JV has an estimated mine life of approximately 25 years and is advancing an expansion program focused on increasing annual mixed sulphide precipitate production by approximately 20% of contained nickel and cobalt. This program capitalizes on the growing demand for high purity nickel and cobalt being driven by the accelerated adoption of electric vehicles and builds on the 30-year successful track record of the Moa JV.

Sherritt has a wholly-owned fertilizer business in Fort Saskatchewan that provides inputs (ammonia, sulphuric acid, and utilities) for the Moa JV's metals refinery, produces agriculture fertilizer for sale in Western Canada, and provides fertilizer storage and administrative facilities.

The Company's Metals Marketing division includes its 100% interests in subsidiaries established to buy, market and sell certain of Moa JV's nickel and cobalt production and the Company's cobalt inventory.

Within the report, the operations in Moa will be referred to as "Moa Nickel" and the operations in Fort Saskatchewan will be referred to as "the Fort Site"

Power

Sherritt's power generating assets are located in Cuba at Varadero, Boca de Jaruco and Puerto Escondido. These assets are held by Sherritt through its one-third interest in Energas, which is a Cuban joint venture established to process raw natural gas and generate electricity for sale to the Cuban national electrical grid. Cuban government agencies Unión Eléctrica and Unión Cubapetróleo hold the remaining two-thirds interest in Energas. In 2022, Cuba's Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers approved the twenty-year extension of the Energas joint venture contract with the Cuban government to March 2043.

The Energas facilities are comprised of two combined cycle plants at Varadero and Boca de Jaruco that produce low-cost electricity from one of the lowest carbon emitting sources of power in Cuba using steam generated from the waste heat captured from the gas turbines. The plant at Puerto Escondido consists of gas processing facilities and one gas turbine which is mainly used to generate power for internal consumption but can deliver power to the National Grid if required. Energas' installed electrical generating capacity is 506 MW, representing approximately 10% of the national electrical generating capacity in Cuba in 2024.

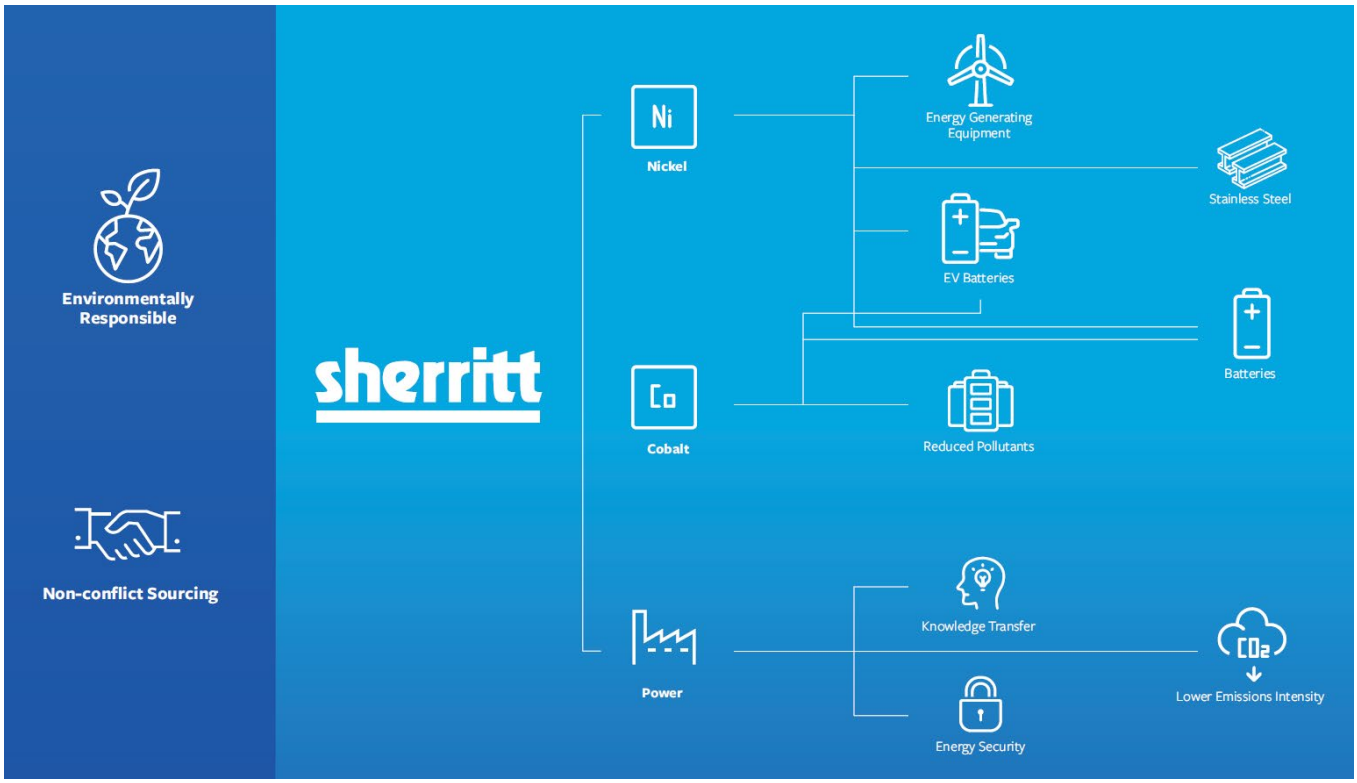
Within the report, the Power operations will be referred to as "Energas".

1 Our Approach

Sherritt recognizes businesses have an opportunity to contribute to developing solutions for global climate-related challenges and acknowledges that both nickel and cobalt have been listed on Canada's and the United States' "Critical Minerals" lists[1]. Sherritt supports the international climate change goals outlined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and, the Paris Agreement, and recognizes the important role the Company can play in the shift to a low-carbon economy by implementing measurable steps towards decarbonizing operations and bringing to market the materials and technologies needed for a lower-carbon future.

1.1 Contributing to a Lower-Carbon Future

Transitioning to a low-carbon future implies a significant increase in demand for metals produced by Sherritt's Metals division, such as nickel and cobalt. These minerals are used by our customers to develop low-carbon and carbon-neutral technologies such as electric vehicle batteries and energy storage solutions for renewable power sources. Sherritt's history of innovation is a key differentiator and enabler of Sherritt's business development efforts primarily focused on near-term partnerships and development opportunities to expand midstream processing capacity of critical minerals for the electric vehicle supply chain. Additionally, as a long-term partner in Energas, Sherritt has brought both technical and operational expertise to lower-carbon intensity power production in Cuba, which supports the country's energy security needs and has resulted in measurable carbon reduction for Cuba's grid.



[1] Critical minerals in Canada - Canada.ca | U.S. Geological Survey Releases 2022 List of Critical Minerals | U.S. Geological Survey (usgs.gov)

2 Governance

As a reflection of the relative importance of climate-related considerations to the Company, Sherritt's Board of Directors and executive team have integrated climate change risks and opportunities into all levels of the Company's strategic planning and enterprise risk management processes.

2.1 Role of the Board

Sherritt's independent Board of Directors ("the Board"), which is led by an Executive Chair and a Lead Independent Director, as of June 2025, provides oversight on all strategic matters affecting or affected by the Company, including risks and opportunities related to climate change. The Reserves, Operations, Capital and Sustainability Committee (ROCS), previously the Reserves, Operations and Capital Committee, of the Board oversees the management of all environment, social, and governance (ESG)-related matters, which includes reviews of climate change-related plans, targets, and performance. The ROCS Committee meets at least four times per year, conducts in-person visits to the operations (physically, or when not so permitted, virtually), and receives informational updates from corporate and divisional management via quarterly meetings, and more often when required. Sherritt's Board and ROCS Committee include an expert on decarbonization and climate change management. All Board member biographies can be found here and the self-assessed skills and competencies of each Director that stood for election at the time of the 2025 annual shareholder meeting are outlined in the 2025 Management Information Circular. Risk management and assurance activities associated with climate change data collection, and resource allocation is also reviewed by the Sherritt Board Audit Committee. The mandate of each of the Board, ROCS and Audit Committees can be found on Sherritt's website.

2.2 Role of Senior Management

In addition to direction and priorities set out by the Board, the Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), and the Chief Operating Officer (COO), who report directly to the Executive Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), are accountable for Sherritt's climate strategy and targets, and ensuring the successful delivery of climate-related initiatives across the organization. The ESG Steering Group identifies priorities for the ESG Working Group, which delivers on these across the organization and reports back to the Steering Group on outcomes as appropriate. ESG responsibilities are a part of all department and division mandates to ensure priorities are embedded across all parts of the business.

2.3 Assurance and Oversight

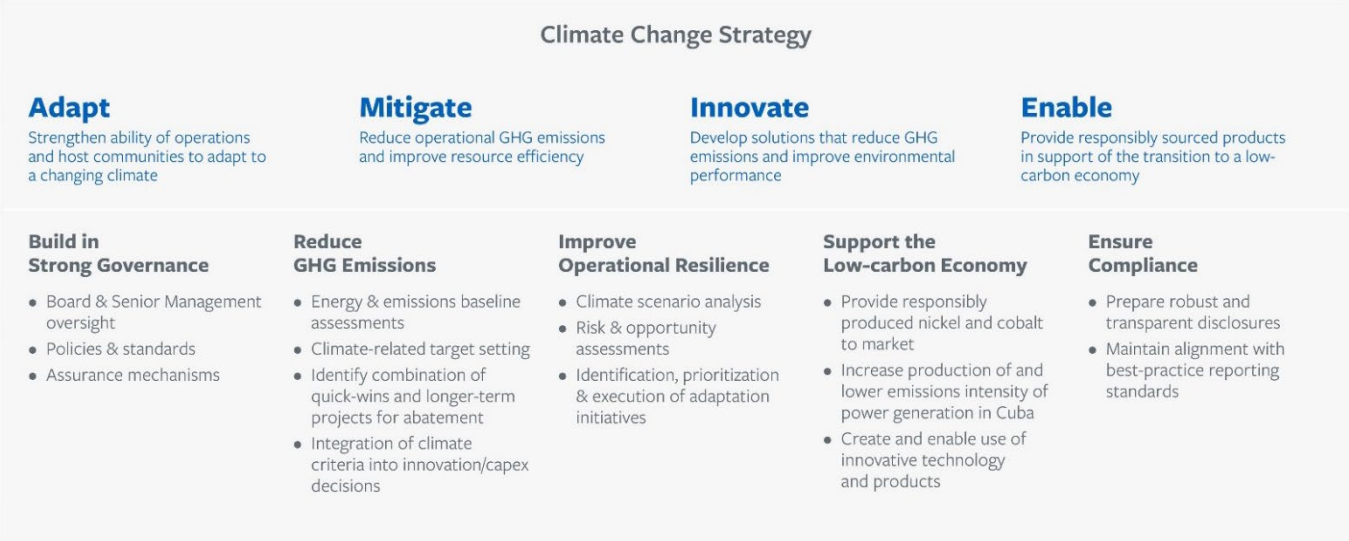
Table 1 below indicates the various forms of internal and external assurance conducted on Sherritt's climate change disclosures. Following assurance, the Board and management teams review the results to inform future actions and strategic plans.

Table 1. Assurance Measures Related to Climate Change

Assurance Type	Organization	Items Reviewed
External	Mining Association of Canada (MAC): Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) assurance	• Energy use and GHG emissions management systems • Energy use and GHG emissions reporting systems • Energy use and GHG emissions performance targets
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Regulation Assurance (Alberta, Canada)	• Validation of GHG data reported and quantification of methodologies
Internal	ROCS Committee	• Sustainability reporting systems, including climate change-related data • Sustainability and climate change performance
	Audit Committee	• Oversees the internal controls related to the substantiation of sustainability data QA/QC process systems management, including climate-related data

3 Strategy

Sherritt has established a climate change strategy and decarbonization roadmap. Sherritt's strategy is designed to align with the MAC TSM initiative and is informed by four guiding principles: Adapt, Mitigate, Innovate and Enable.



To further implementation of this strategy, throughout 2024, Sherritt advanced the baseline data collection and GHG mitigation options analyses at its sites. This includes the completion of a climate risk and opportunity assessment for the Energas operations and baseline energy/GHG emissions assessments of the Moa Nickel and Fort Site operations.

Moving forward, Sherritt will continue to integrate the information from the energy/GHG baseline assessments and the findings from the climate risk and opportunity assessments into site-specific abatement and climate change resilience and adaptation plans. In 2024, Sherritt utilized the collected GHG baseline data to update its short-term intensity-based GHG emissions reductions targets. Sherritt is currently updating its long-term absolute emissions reduction targets, with a commitment to set substantiated and verifiable goals aligned with international methodologies (e.g. GHG Protocol).

3.1 Capital Allocation

Sherritt's capital allocation processes prioritize the production of commodities essential to the transition to a low-carbon economy and increasing electricity production from lower carbon emitting sources to the Cuban grid. Considerations include operational approaches to decarbonization, capital investments required to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions, and strategies to incorporate more renewables into Sherritt's energy mix. In future years, Sherritt anticipates releasing further information on how capital allocation is tied to the Company's climate change strategy through integrated financial disclosures.

3.2 Operational Strategy and Mine Planning

Where it has been economically feasible to do so, Sherritt has worked to integrate climate-related considerations into longer-term operational strategy and mine planning. Examples of some key projects of focus over the past couple of years are described below:

1. Carbon Capture and Storage: In 2022 and 2023, Sherritt advanced the evaluation of opportunities for carbon capture, utilization, and storage at the Fort Site. Currently Sherritt and other industry players in Alberta are waiting to secure longer-term contracts for reliable carbon sequestration however high market demand and outstanding provincial government approvals have resulted in delays in available projects. In the interim, Sherritt continues to engage with proponents as well as market the available carbon dioxide (CO_2) commercially.
2. Improving understanding of Scope 3 emissions: Sherritt is working to better understand the Scope 3 emissions of the Company's products and suppliers through collaboration with value chains. An identification of material Scope 3 emissions for Energas, Moa Nickel and the Fort Site have been summarized in each of the respective energy/GHG baseline assessments that have been completed.

3. Towards Sustainably Mining Alignment: All Sherritt operations are in the process of implementing the TSM Climate Change Protocol. To support this, a gap analysis against the Protocol was conducted as part of energy/GHG baseline assessments undertaken at Moa Nickel, the Fort Site and Energas, respectively. Currently the Fort Site has achieved a self-assessed Level A in this Protocol and will undergo the TSM external verification process in 2025.
4. Site-specific GHG Reduction Initiatives: In 2024, the refinery continued to action its Energy and Greenhouse Gas Improvement Plan. This plan involves several energy-reduction projects to assess feasibility and value-add potential to the Company.
5. Expansion Strategy and Investment: In 2024, the construction of a new Slurry Preparation Plant that reduces haul distances and the consumption of diesel was completed. Expansion commissioning and ramp up is continuing in 2025 which has the potential to reduce the carbon intensity of the Company's products alongside the advancement of several additional efficiency improvement plans which should further reduce carbon intensity.

4 Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

4.1 Risk Identification

Sherritt's senior management team is responsible for identifying climate-related risks and opportunities for the business. This is done through consultation with key personnel at each of the operations, who have been directed to consider mechanisms for reducing emissions and raising awareness of potential short-, medium-, and long-term risks to site infrastructure and the health and safety of employees and local communities based on the completion of independent climate change baselines and risk assessments.

In addition, senior management representatives participate actively in third-party organizations, such as MAC, and regularly attend conferences to continue to enhance the organization's understanding of evolving standards, regulations, and financial or operational carbon offset opportunities.

In 2024, Sherritt continued to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities through a series of independently facilitated climate risk and opportunity assessments. These assessments involved extensive consultations with relevant members of management to ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities are well understood and that the implementation of mitigating or enhancing actions is being completed across all levels of the organization.

4.2 Climate Scenario Risk and Opportunity Analyses

Independently facilitated climate scenario analyses for both the Fort Site and Energas operations were completed between 2022 and 2024. The physical risk assessment component of these analyses used Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios representing a potential global baseline temperature rise well below 2°C and a high emissions stress test temperature rise of 4°C. The carbon tax component of the risk assessment considered prices motivated by the International Energy Agency (IEA) announced pledges and net zero emissions scenarios. The outcomes of these analyses provided Sherritt with business-relevant information on the type and severity of identified climate-related physical risks and transition risks and opportunities.

The following summarizes the outcomes of these analyses. Although these are based primarily on assessments conducted for the Fort Site and Energas, it is expected that physical risks identified for Energas will likely be comparable for Moa Nickel, and that the transition risks identified for the Fort Site will transfer to Moa Nickel as well. As a general caveat, it is worth noting that Sherritt expects that the following risks, opportunities, and response management strategies will continue to evolve over time.

4.2.1 Physical Risks and Mitigation Strategies

The physical risk and opportunity assessment component of the analyses used standardized IPCC scenarios, including a baseline scenario based on current projected emissions trajectory and a high emissions stress test scenario.

Canada

In Canada, extreme weather events, such as floods, wildfires, hurricanes, and droughts, as well as changes in precipitation patterns, temperature, sea levels, and storm frequency, may affect site operations, critical infrastructure, supply routes, and the local communities over the medium-term (5-10 years) to long-term (10+ years).

Climate-related physical risks were identified for the Fort Site through the 2022 climate risk and opportunity assessment. Limited physical and financial impacts were identified based on existing data. Long-term, worst-case physical climate risks identified include increased risk of wildfire near the site, and coastal flooding at the port of Halifax and resulting rail disruption. The Fort Site has incorporated these physical risks and others identified into their Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan.

Cuba

In Cuba. top physical risks identified include corrosion, chemical storage risks, storm surges due to increasing wind/hurricanes and fire due to low precipitation/drought. At all Energas facilities, in the short-term (1-5 years) to medium-term (5-10 years), increasing wind, tropical storms, and temperatures may cause accelerated infrastructure corrosion, and increased risk of fires. Energas has pre-existing maintenance and asset management procedures in place to limit the risk of infrastructure corrosion and fires however, in 2024, Energas continued work to incorporate these physical risks to improve their Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan.

To mitigate immediate risks posed to Sherritt's assets by a changing climate, changing weather conditions are closely monitored and operating and emergency preparedness processes are modified as appropriate. The integrity of the Company's assets, including operating facilities and tailings storage facilities, is externally reviewed regularly against the potential impact of extreme weather

events. Sherritt engages with logistics and supply chain partners to understand and support their efforts to mitigate and adapt to changing climate patterns.

Sherritt has incorporated the findings of this assessment into the Company's overall enterprise risk management framework to prioritize risks and opportunities and their associated financial impacts.

4.2.2 Transition Risks, Opportunities and Management Strategies

The transition risk and opportunity assessment component of the analyses used IEA scenarios based on future energy trends. Both the Fort Site and the Energas transition risk and opportunity assessment used the baseline Announced Pledges Scenario 2030 and the stress test Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario. Transition risks and opportunities were identified for the four key areas of market, policy and legal, technology, and reputational.

In this section, transition risks and opportunities are discussed at an organizational level, with reference to specific business units or sites considerations identified where relevant.

Market Risk & Opportunity - Access to capital
Over the short- to long-term (2+ years), inadequate performance against climate objectives is speculated to have the potential to impact Sherritt's access to capital or insurance, increase the cost of financing, or lead to divestment of shares as investors migrate away from companies with lower ESG performance.

In part to offset this potential risk, Sherritt maintains strong relationships with lenders and insurers and continues to actively and transparently engage on ESG-related issues. Sherritt has several initiatives with specific targets underway to improve overall ESG performance, mitigate risks, and remain relevant and attractive for customers, investors, and other stakeholders.

Market Risk & Opportunity - Product demand
Variations in commodity use from emerging technologies, the move towards renewable energy generation, a circular economy and policy changes over the medium- to long-term (5+ years) may affect demand for Sherritt's products, both positively and negatively.

Sherritt avidly tracks and responds to downstream regulatory and technology developments. With respect to potential changes in product demand, it is expected that Sherritt will be required to adapt to market needs, and will likely experience an overall net benefit, particularly due to the high demand for nickel and cobalt in energy storage and electric vehicle batteries.

Additionally, in Cuba, the demand for reliable, clean power is an identified market opportunity for Sherritt. Sherritt's power operations generate approximately 30% less GHG emissions per MWh of power than the average power produced on the Cuban grid. As a long-term partner in Energas, Sherritt has brought both technical and operational expertise, which supports Cuba's energy security needs and carbon reduction initiatives.

Market Opportunity - Processing Innovation

Sherritt's history of innovation is a key differentiator and enabler of Sherritt's business development efforts primarily focused on near-term partnerships and development opportunities to expand midstream processing capacity of critical minerals for the electric vehicle supply chain. In bringing these innovations to market, Sherritt will contribute to industrial decarbonization efforts and improved environmental sustainability.

1. Advancing midstream processing capacity for critical minerals: Sherritt's strategic focus is to expand its midstream processing capacity of critical minerals for the electric vehicle supply chain in North America. Its mixed hydroxide sulphate Project provides a strategic opportunity to expand Sherritt's current business into the production of nickel and cobalt sulphates, a key intermediary product required in the electric vehicle battery supply chain, where a current significant gap exists in North America.
2. Next-generation laterite processing : Sherritt has progressed a next-generation laterite processing technology with an aim to make its nickel laterite processing more economically viable and more sustainable. Additionally, Sherritt has explored project opportunities for the generation of battery-grade nickel and cobalt products from lateritic ores. These advances are expected to improve the purity of nickel, reduce environmental impacts, extend the life of existing assets, increase the recovery of high-value metals and reduce operating costs and capital requirements.
3. Treatment of complex concentrates : Sherritt has developed a suite of processes for the treatment of complex copper and precious metals concentrates (or other high arsenic content feeds) that enable high recoveries of base and precious metals while providing a significant step change in the stabilization of arsenic bearing solid waste. One of these processes combines complex copper concentrate and laterite processing into a single facility that enables additional environmental and economic benefits and the production of nickel and cobalt intermediate by-products.

Policy Risk - Carbon pricing and credits

In the short term (1-5 years), fluctuations in carbon pricing schemes and other direct taxes on the business may create additional costs through the value chain that could negatively impact the profitability of the organization. Conversely, it is also expected these regulatory changes could increase the demand for lower-carbon alternatives that are fueled by materials Sherritt supplies.

Overall, Sherritt expects the organization to remain resilient in the face of increasing carbon prices in Canada. Carbon price sensitivities have been incorporated into the Company's long-term business plan. Furthermore, in the second quarter of 2024 an energy/GHG baseline assessment for the Fort Site was completed, which quantified emissions and identified opportunities for absolute emissions reductions. Identified opportunities that are expected to result in potential carbon pricing savings will be prioritized and integrated as appropriate.

In Cuba, Energas can register GHG emission-reduction projects with the United Nations clean development mechanism to earn certified emission reduction credits. These credits can be traded, sold, and used to meet certain emission reduction targets. In 2023, an energy/GHG emissions baseline assessment of the Energas business was completed which quantified operational emissions and identified emission reduction opportunities for the Cuban grid. Identified opportunities have since been prioritized and work has already been completed on several projects while others have been integrated into future plans as appropriate. This same baseline assessment was completed for Moa Nickel in 2024. Identified opportunities for absolute emissions reductions at Moa Nickel are currently being evaluated and prioritized for potential implementation.

Currently, Sherritt does not operate under an internal carbon price system. In the short term, it may become a requirement of corporate memberships that Sherritt subscribes to or of Sherritt's customers as a condition of doing business. Sherritt will continue to monitor requirements for such a system.

Policy Risk - Regulatory developments

Government regulatory developments expected in the next 5-10 years (medium-term) in support of emissions reductions, battery regulations and proposed border adjustments for carbon-intensive products have the potential to affect operations and sales due to restrictions in operating permits, energy regulations, emissions caps, or access to markets.

Sherritt monitors and participates in discussions related to public policy development on carbon and regulatory issues, both directly with government agencies, where appropriate, and through industry organizations such as MAC, the Fertilizer Institute, the Nickel Institute, and the Cobalt Institute.

Reputation Risk

Over the short- to long-term (2+ years), inadequate performance against climate objectives including the reduction of GHG emissions and management of climate-related physical risks may result in negative impacts to Sherritt's reputation causing demand and divestment risks as investors migrate away from companies with lower ESG performance.

Furthermore, Sherritt is aware of the potential increasing pressure it may be subject to as a result of GHG emissions produced by Energas operations. Energas' total GHG emissions comprise over 83% of Sherritt's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024. However, Energas operations provide a less carbon-intensive and reliable power source to the Cuban grid, which currently operates in a deficit. Sherritt's power operation generates approximately 30% less GHG emissions per MWh of power than the average power produced on the Cuban grid. Accordingly, Sherritt remains of the position that despite potential negative reputational risks, Energas provides a net benefit towards a just transition, both by offering a cleaner energy alternative and by providing an additional reliable energy source to the Cuban grid. In Q4 2024, as a result of the nationwide power outages in Cuba and challenges facing the national power grid, Energas adjusted operations at the Varadero facility into frequency control mode to help support the stability of the power grid. Energas expects that the Varadero facility will operate in frequency control throughout most of 2025.

5 Metrics and Targets

5.1 Short-Term Targets

As an outcome of the progress made since 2022 to complete baseline GHG assessments at each of the sites, during 2024, Sherritt updated its short-term (2030) climate targets. The updated targets outline an objective to realize a 10% reduction in GHG emissions intensity for both the Metals and Power businesses by 2030. Sherritt is currently updating our long-term absolute emissions reduction targets, with a commitment to set substantiated and verifiable goals aligned with international methodologies (e.g. GHG Protocol). Sherritt will report on progress against these intensity-based targets in future annual reports. In addition, Sherritt is expected to have all operations achieve level A status in the TSM Climate Change Protocol by 2026.

5.2 Performance Metrics

Sherritt is in the process of developing climate and energy management systems that will improve how climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated and managed. Sherritt is also considering how the Company's climate change commitments can be further reflected in Sherritt's governance and assurance structures, disclosure plans, and potentially relevant remuneration schemes for executive management.

Sherritt reports performance relative to existing climate change objectives by disclosing Scope 1 and 2 emissions data separately for its Metals and Energas businesses in its annual sustainability report. For ease of reference, this information is also available in Tables 2 and 3 below.

As indicated in Tables 2 and 3 below, compared to the previous year, emissions in 2024 and the amount of energy required to produce Nickel and Cobalt remained relatively stable within the Metals business. At Energas, there was an increase in net power generation, which resulted in a corresponding increase in Scope 1 emissions, although it is worth noting that the total emissions per GJ produced did not see a material increase. At Energas, a significant decrease in grid power purchased for the business resulted in a subsequent decrease in Scope 2 emissions.

Table 2. Metals Business Emissions and Production Values[1]

		2024	2023
Emissions[2]	**Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonne CO_2e)**	911,118	864,393
	Scope 2 GHG emissions (tonne CO_2e)	115,729	110,378
Production	**Cobalt (tonne)**	3,206	2,876
	Nickel (tonne)	30,332	28,672

1 No external assurance of this data has occurred for the years reported here.

2 Production and Scope 1 and 2 emissions values are inclusive of both Sherritt and the joint venture partner's emissions. In opting to facilitate this disclosure on our partner's behalf, the total emissions attributed to Sherritt are over-represented. The total of each of these values that can be attributed to Sherritt is 50% due to the level of equity ownership by Sherritt in this joint venture.

Table 3. Energas Business Emissions and Production Values[1]

		2024	2023
Emissions[2]	**Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonne CO_2e)**	3,554,516	3,097,825
	Scope 2 GHG emissions (tonne CO_2e)	19,762	66,980
Production	**Liquid Petroleum Gas (tonne)**	9,214	8,435
	Net Power Generation (GJ)	9,615,805	8,789,485

1 No external assurance of this data has occurred for the years reported here.

2 Production and Scope 1 and 2 emissions values are inclusive of both Sherritt and the joint venture partner's emissions. In opting to facilitate this disclosure on our partner's behalf, the total emissions attributed to Sherritt are over-represented. The total of each of these values that can be attributed to Sherritt is 33% due to the level of equity ownership by Sherritt in this joint venture.

6 Future Initiatives

The following actions are underway or are planned for 2025-2026:

- Advance the development of a decarbonization roadmap for the organization;
- Complete climate change resilience and adaptation plans for Energas;
- Progress work against short-term emissions reduction targets while working to update our long-term absolute targets;
- Complete an independently facilitated climate-related risk and opportunity analysis at Moa Nickel;
- Assess renewable power options at the Fort Site and Moa Nickel;
- Continue to assess carbon capture opportunities for the Fort Site; and
- Continue participation in the Nickel Institute's life-cycle assessments.