

# Quarterly Report

For the period ending 31 December 2025

ASX Announcement  
21 January 2026

## Key Metrics Summary

Langer Heinrich Mine (100%) <sup>1</sup>		Q2 FY2026	Q1 FY2026	YTD FY2026
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> Produced	Mlb	1.23	1.07	2.30
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> Sold	Mlb	1.43	0.53	1.96
Average Realised Price <sup>2</sup>	US\$/lb	71.8	67.4	70.5
Cost of Production <sup>3</sup>	US\$/lb	39.7	41.6	40.5

## Highlights

- Production of 1.23Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, up 16% on the previous quarter, driven by an uplift in ore feed grade as a result of a higher proportion of mined ore processed
- Given the robust production in the first half of FY2026 coupled with the continued ramp up of LHM to full mining and processing operations by the end of FY2026, the Company expects full year production to trend towards the upper end of the guidance range of 4.0 to 4.4Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Strong sales volumes of 1.43Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and realised price of US\$71.8lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, driven by the quality of the LHM contract book and strengthening uranium pricing environment
- Mobilisation completed for the winter drilling program at the Patterson Lake South (**PLS**) Project
- Enhanced balance sheet following completion of the Share Purchase Plan (**SPP**) and the restructure of the syndicated debt facility with cash and investments of US\$278.4M and an undrawn US\$70M Revolving Credit Facility at quarter end
- Leadership strengthened with commencement of Dale Huffman as President, Paladin Canada in October 2025 and Scott Barber as Chief Operating Officer (**COO**) subsequent to the quarter end
- Average Total Recordable Injury Frequency (**TRIF**) of 2.9 per million hours worked on a 12-month basis with no significant environmental or radiation incidents or breaches of environmental compliance requirements recorded during the period

*“As global interest in nuclear energy continues to strengthen, I am delighted by our progress in ramping-up operations at Langer Heinrich Mine. The new level of production achieved during the quarter provides insight into the robust performance that can be achieved from this strategic uranium asset. Our site team’s goal is to continue delivering a consistent operational performance for the remainder of this financial year.*

*“The capability of our Canadian team is growing under the leadership of Dale Huffman as President Paladin Canada, with exploration and permitting workstreams advancing at PLS.*

*“Completion of the debt restructure has provided additional balance sheet flexibility to support the continued ramp up at LHM and progress the PLS Project. As a group we are focused on improving production volumes and ensuring capability to deliver a multi-decade production pipeline for the market and to drive value for our shareholders.”*

**Paul Hemburrow**  
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

## Langer Heinrich Mine (Namibia)

LHM (100%) <sup>1</sup>		Q2 FY2026	Q1 FY2026	YTD FY2026
<b>MINING</b>				
Total Mined	Mt	5.53	5.27	<b>10.80</b>
Waste Mined	Mt	3.93	4.37	<b>8.30</b>
Total Ore Mined <sup>4</sup>	Mt	1.59	0.90	<b>2.49</b>
Low Grade Ore to Stockpile <sup>5</sup>	Mt	1.04	0.47	<b>1.51</b>
<b>PROCESSING</b>				
Tonnes Processed	Mt	1.21	1.15	<b>2.36</b>
Ore Feed Grade	PPM	524	477	<b>501</b>
Plant Recovery	%	91	86	<b>89</b>
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> Produced	Mlb	1.23	1.07	<b>2.30</b>
<b>SALES</b>				
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> Sold	Mlb	1.43	0.53	<b>1.96</b>
Closing Finished Product Inventory <sup>6</sup>	Mlb	1.61	1.81 <sup>7</sup>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>FINANCIALS</b>				
Average Realised Price <sup>2</sup>	US\$/lb	71.8	67.4	<b>70.5</b>
Cost of Production <sup>3</sup>	US\$/lb	39.7	41.6	<b>40.5</b>
Non-Cash Reversal of Previous Stockpile Impairment <sup>8</sup>	US\$/lb	6.8	7.0	<b>6.9</b>
Capital Expenditure	US\$M	1.9	0.9 <sup>9</sup>	<b>2.8</b>
Exploration Expenditure	US\$M	0.5	0.2 <sup>9</sup>	<b>0.6</b>
Low Grade Ore to Stockpile <sup>10</sup>	US\$M	10.9	5.3	<b>16.2</b>
Capitalised Stripping Costs <sup>11</sup>	US\$M	1.3	6.9	<b>8.3</b>

### Operations

Mining activities at LHM continued to ramp up during the quarter, with drilling, blasting and load-and-haul concentrated in the G and F pits. Total mined material was 5.53Mt, an uplift on the previous quarter, resulting in an increase in mined ore and low-grade ore to stockpile.

The remaining mining fleet has arrived at the Walvis Bay Port and is scheduled for delivery to LHM by the end of January 2026, with commissioning expected within the March 2026 quarter.

Crusher throughput was 1.21Mt at an average ore feed grade of 524ppm for the quarter, reflecting a higher proportion of mined ore being fed to the plant. As a result, LHM recorded a higher than anticipated production of 1.23Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average recovery rate of 91% during the quarter.

Ramp-up remains on track for completion by the end of FY2026, with full mining and processing operations planned for FY2027. Given the strong production in the first half of FY2026, coupled with the continued ramp up of LHM to full operations by the end of FY2026, the Company expects the full year production to trend towards the upper end of the guidance range of 4.0 to 4.4Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

### **Financials and Marketing**

LHM sold 1.43Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> during the quarter at an average realised price of US\$71.8/lb. Quarterly sales and average realised prices are dependent on the mix of contract pricing mechanisms, payment terms and the timing of deliveries, which vary based on customer nominations from quarter to quarter as well as shipping schedules.

The cost of production for the quarter was US\$39.7/lb, benefiting from higher production volumes.

### **Resource Definition and Exploration**

Mobilisation of six drill rigs occurred during the quarter to commence resource drilling at ML140 in January 2026. This program is designed to expand the reserve base and strengthen long-term production planning.

## Patterson Lake South Project (Canada)

Patterson Lake South		Q2 FY2026	Q1 FY2026	YTD FY2026
Development and Permitting	US\$M	2.9	1.6	4.5
PLS Exploration	US\$M	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other Exploration	US\$M	-	0.1	0.1

### Development and Permitting

Paladin continues to progress permitting activities for the PLS Project, including the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and remains engaged with Indigenous Nations, local communities and Provincial and Federal regulators. The Company continues constructive dialogue with the Ministry regarding the EIS decision and expects a timely outcome.

### Exploration

Preparations for the winter drilling program including ice pad flooding on Patterson Lake and contractor mobilisation were completed during the quarter and drilling commenced in January 2026.

The scope of the winter drilling program includes Saloon East, resource conversion/extension within Triple R, and other regional exploration activities.

## Michelin Project (Canada)

Michelin Project		Q2 FY2026	Q1 FY2026	YTD FY2026
Exploration	US\$M	1.9	3.2	5.1

During the quarter, the summer drilling program was completed and the camp closed for winter. Other activities were focused on a routine prospectivity review and tenure and environmental commitments across the tenements.

## Other Activities

### Corporate Leadership

Dale Huffman joined Paladin as President, Paladin Canada on 20 October 2025. Dale is a senior operational leader with over 25 years of experience in the Canadian uranium mining industry.

Scott Barber commenced in the role of Chief Operating Officer on 5 January 2026. Scott is a mining engineer and accomplished leader in the sector with over 20 years of experience in North America and Australia and will lead the Company's global production and development activities.

### Cash and Debt

On 16 October 2025, Paladin successfully completed a Share Purchase Plan. The SPP was overwhelmingly supported with the Company receiving applications totalling over A\$138 million. Given the strong support for the SPP, and in recognition of the ongoing support from retail shareholders, Paladin exercised its discretion to accept A\$100 million in applications.

On 18 December 2025, Paladin executed the restructure of its syndicated debt facility with its lenders, Nedbank Limited (acting through its Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking division), Nedbank Namibia Limited and Macquarie Bank.

The restructure aimed to right-size the overall debt capacity, reducing it from US\$150M to US\$110M leveraging Paladin's enhanced liquidity position following the successful completion of the A\$300M equity raise and A\$100M Share Purchase Plan in 2025. The restructure also reflects Paladin's increasing maturity as a uranium producer as it continues to progress the ramp up at LHM, while providing greater undrawn debt capacity and balance sheet flexibility.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held unrestricted cash and investments of US\$278.4M and holds an undrawn US\$70M Revolving Credit Facility following the debt restructure.

### Class Action Update

As previously noted, two competing shareholder class actions were filed against Paladin in the Supreme Court of Victoria<sup>12</sup>. The dispute about which law firm would run the shareholder class action has now been decided by the Court. One law firm has been awarded conduct of the claim, and the other claim will no longer be proceeding. There is no change to the allegations and claim period for the remaining claim.

In respect of the substance of the claims, Paladin considers that it has at all times complied with its disclosure obligations, denies liability and will vigorously defend the proceedings.

### Australian Exploration

There were no substantive mining exploration activities during the quarter.

## Quarterly Investor Conference Call

Paladin will hold a conference call today, Wednesday, 21 January 2026, at 11.00am Australian EDT (Tuesday, 20 January 2026, at 7.00pm Canadian EST).

To participate in the live teleconference, please register at the link below:

<https://s1.c-conf.com/diamondpass/10052420-jus3w7.html>

Please note it is recommended to log on at least five minutes before the scheduled commencement time to ensure you are registered in time for the start of the call.

A recording of the call will be available on Paladin's website shortly after its conclusion.

Paladin expects to release its Interim Financial Results on 12 February 2026.

*This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Paladin Energy Ltd.*

## Contacts

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## Notes

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- <sup>1</sup> Paladin has a 75% interest in the LHM
- <sup>2</sup> Average Realised Price is a Non-IFRS Measure. See “Non-IFRS Measures” for more information
- <sup>3</sup> Cost of Production is a Non-IFRS Measure. See “Non-IFRS Measures” for more information
- <sup>4</sup> Total Ore Mined includes high grade, medium grade and low-grade ore
- <sup>5</sup> Low-grade ore stockpile material to be processed during the later stockpile phase
- <sup>6</sup> Includes finished product on site, in-transit and at converter
- <sup>7</sup> Includes 425,012lb related to a sale recognised in the December 2025 quarter for which advance payment was received in the September 2025 quarter
- <sup>8</sup> Reversals of Previous Stockpile Impairment is an accounting transaction included in the IFRS financial statements in the cost of sales line and is calculated as average cost per pound, based on the 31 December 2023 impairment reversal on existing stockpiles of US\$92M, offset by an impairment in March 2025 of US\$20M. The cost per pound varies based on grade, recovery and contained uranium realised for the period
- <sup>9</sup> A portion of the capital expenditure incurred in the September 2025 quarter was subsequently reclassified as exploration expenditure
- <sup>10</sup> Low-grade ore stockpiled represents the cost of mining and stockpiling low grade material to be processed during the later stockpile phase and is capitalised into inventory under IFRS. This is expected to be classified as non-current inventory until that phase. These costs are excluded from Cost of Production
- <sup>11</sup> During mining, stripping costs may be incurred removing overburden or waste to provide access to future mining areas. As this improves access to future ore, costs are capitalised and amortised on a units-of production basis.
- <sup>12</sup> Refer to Paladin’s exchange announcements titled “Paladin to Defend Class Action” and “Class Action Update” dated 16 April 2025 and 29 May 2025.

## Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Australian securities laws and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities laws (collectively referred to in this document as forward-looking statements). All statements in this document, other than statements of historical or present facts, are forward-looking statements and generally may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "expect", "likely", "propose", "will", "intend", "should", "could", "may", "believe", "forecast", "estimate", "target", "outlook", "guidance" and other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding continued development of the PLS Project; permitting approvals and community engagement; advancement of the PLS Project through to FID; development and ramp-up of operations at the LHM; LHM guidance for FY2026; the equity raising; and the receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals.

Forward-looking statements involve subjective judgment and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies including those risk factors associated with the mining industry, many of which are outside the control of, change without notice, and may be unknown to Paladin. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licences, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for amongst other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. Readers are also referred to the risks and uncertainties referred to in the Company's investor presentation released on 16 September 2025 and the Company's "2025 Annual Report" and in Paladin's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended June 30, 2025, each released on 28 August 2025, and in Paladin's Annual Information Form for the year ended June 30, 2025 released on 12 September 2025, each of which is available to view at [paladinenergy.com.au](http://paladinenergy.com.au) and on [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

Although as at the date of this document, Paladin believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements due to a range of factors including (without limitation) fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, exploitation and exploration successes, environmental, permitting and development issues, political risks including the impact of political instability on economic activity and uranium supply and demand, Indigenous Peoples engagement, climate risk, operating hazards, natural disasters, severe storms and other adverse weather conditions, shortages of skilled labour and construction materials, equipment and supplies, regulatory concerns, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions and risk factors associated with the uranium industry generally. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and should rely on their own independent enquiries, investigations and advice regarding information contained in this document. Any reliance by a reader on the information contained in this document is wholly at the reader's own risk. Recipients are cautioned against placing undue reliance on such projections without conducting their own due diligence with appropriate professional support. The forward-looking statements in this document relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made. Paladin does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. No representation, warranty, guarantee or assurance (express or implied) is made, or will be made, that any forward-looking statements will be achieved or will prove to be correct. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, Paladin, its officers, employees and advisers expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this document and exclude all liability whatsoever (including negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this document or any error or omission therefrom. Except as required by law or regulation, Paladin accepts no responsibility to update any person regarding any inaccuracy, omission or change in information in this document or any other information made available to a person, nor any obligation to furnish the person with any further information. Nothing in this document will, under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Paladin since the date of this document. To the extent any forward-looking statement in this document constitutes "future-oriented financial information" or "financial outlooks" within the meaning of Canadian securities laws, such information is provided to demonstrate Paladin's internal projections and to help readers understand Paladin's expected financial results. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose and readers should not place undue reliance on such information. Future-oriented financial information and financial outlooks, as with forward-looking statements generally, are, without limitation, based on the assumptions, and subject to the risks and uncertainties, described above.

## Non-IFRS measures

Paladin uses certain financial measures that are considered “non-IFRS financial information” within the meaning of Australian securities laws and/or “non-GAAP financial measures” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws (collectively referred to in this announcement as Non-IFRS Measures) to supplement analysis of its financial and operating performance. These Non-IFRS Measures do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

The Company believes these measures provide additional insight into its financial results and operational performance and are useful to investors, securities analysts, and other interested parties in understanding and evaluating the Company's historical and future operating performance. However, they should not be viewed in isolation or as a substitute for information prepared in accordance with IFRS. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any Non-IFRS Measures. The Non-IFRS Measures used in this announcement are described below.

### Average Realised Price

Average Realised Sales Price (US\$/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) is a Non-IFRS Measure that represents the average revenue received per pound of uranium sold during a given period. It is calculated by dividing total revenue from U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> sales (before royalties and after any applicable discounts) by the total volume of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> pounds sold. This measure provides insight into the actual pricing achieved under the Company's uranium sales contracts and spot sales during the reporting period, taking into account the mix of base-escalated, fixed-price and market-related pricing mechanisms within contracts. Management uses Average Realised Sales Price to assess revenue performance relative to market prices, contractual pricing structures, and production costs. It is also a key measure used by investors and analysts to evaluate price exposure, contract performance, and profitability potential.

It is important to note that Average Realised Sales Price is distinct from both the spot market price and the term market price for uranium, and it may vary significantly from quarter to quarter based on timing of deliveries, customer contract structures, and the prevailing market environment. Revenue from uranium sales is reported in the Company's financial statements under IFRS. The Average Realised Sales Price is derived directly from IFRS revenue figures and disclosed sales volumes.

### Cost of Production

The Cost of Production per pound represents the total production costs divided by pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> produced. The Cost of Production is calculated as the total direct production expenditures incurred during the period (including mining, stockpile rehandling, processing, site maintenance, and mine-level administrative costs), excluding costs such as cost of ore stockpiled, deferred stripping costs, depreciation and amortisation, general and administration costs, royalties, exploration expenses, sustaining capital and the impacts of any inventory impairments or impairment reversals. This measure helps users assess Paladin's operating efficiency.

*Cost of Production per lb = Cost of Production ÷ U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Pounds Produced*

Cost of Production is a unit cost measure that indicates the average production cost per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> produced. This is not an IFRS measure but is widely used in the mining industry as a benchmark of operational efficiency and cost competitiveness. Paladin's Cost of Production metric is calculated as the total direct production expenditures as defined above (in US dollars) incurred during the period, divided by the volume of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> pounds produced in the same period. Management uses Cost of Production per pound to track progress of operational performance, to assess profitability at various uranium price points, and to identify trends in operating costs. It is also a key metric for investors and analysts to evaluate how efficiently the Company is producing uranium, independent of depreciation and accounting adjustments.

This measure allows stakeholders to monitor trends in direct production costs and to assess the Company's operating breakeven threshold relative to uranium market prices. Investors are cautioned that our Cost of Production metric may not be comparable with similarly titled “C1 cash cost” metrics of other uranium producers, as there can be differences in methodology (e.g., treatment of royalties or certain site costs). Paladin's Cost of Production figure as defined above, focuses strictly on the on-site cost to produce uranium concentrate in the current period. All figures are in US\$/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. We provide this information in good faith to enhance understanding of our operations; however, the IFRS financial statements (particularly the cost of sales line in the income statement) should be considered alongside this metric for a complete picture of our cost structure.