2026

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NEXT PRESENTATION

DEEP FISSION

DeepFission.com

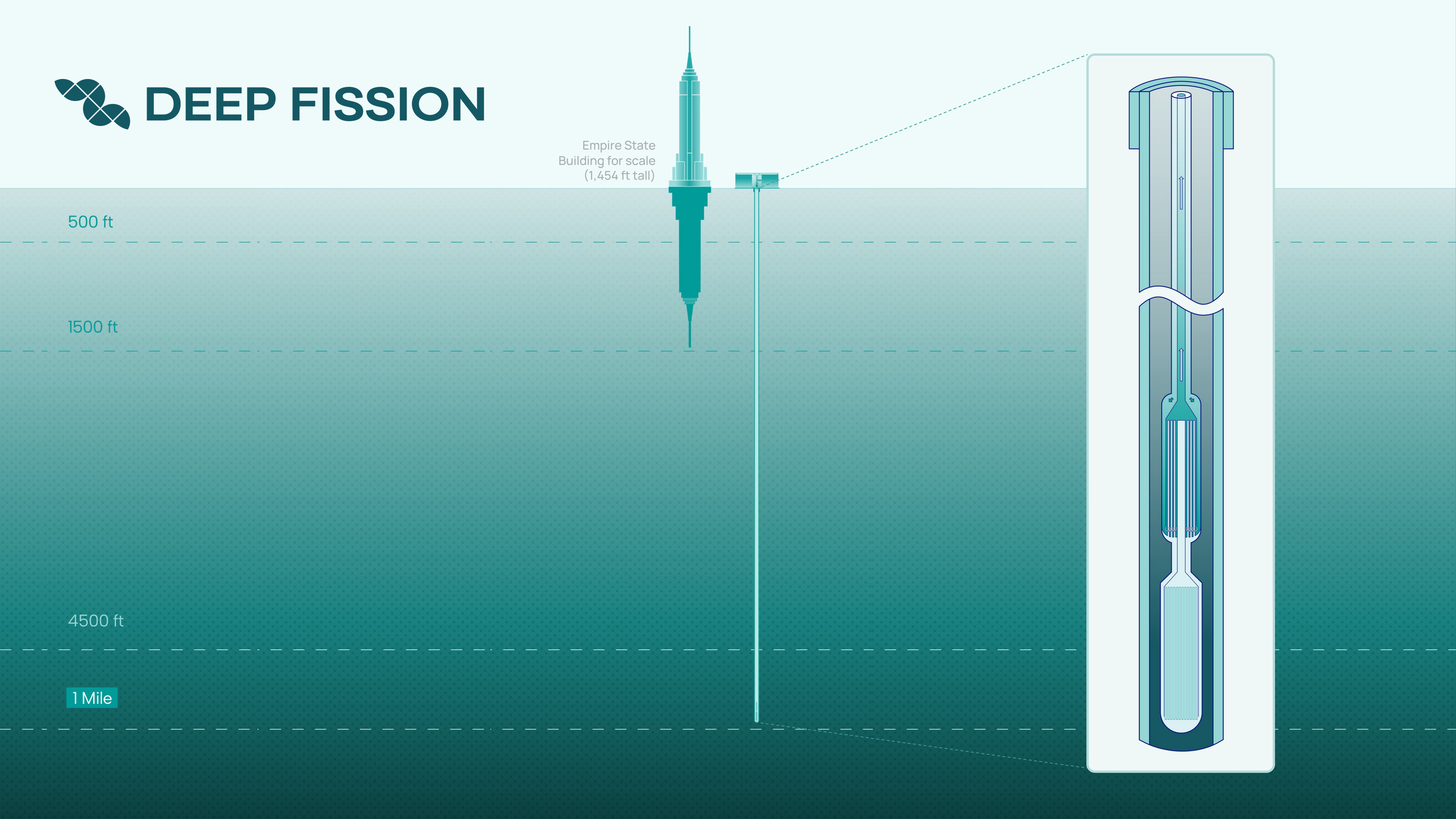
NASDAQ: FISN

Corporate Overview

Powering Humanity from a
Mile Underground

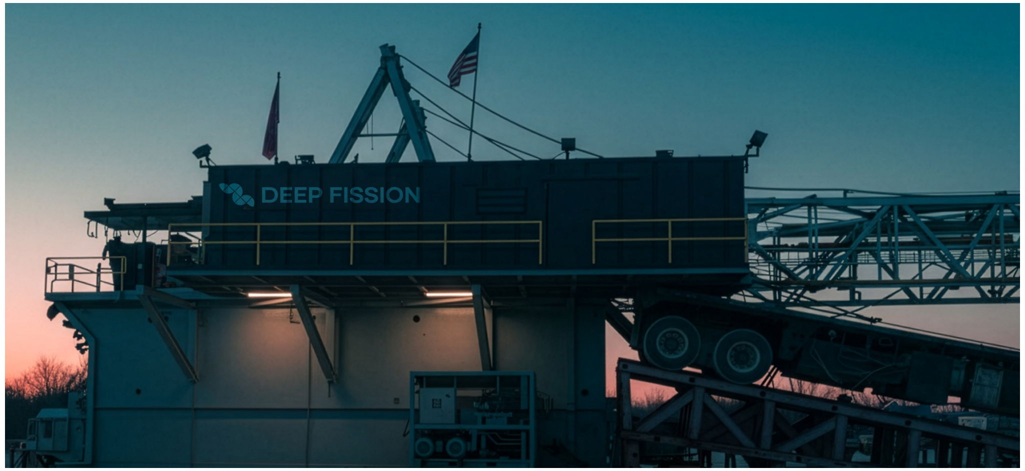
August 2026

GRAVITY NUCLEAR REACTOR

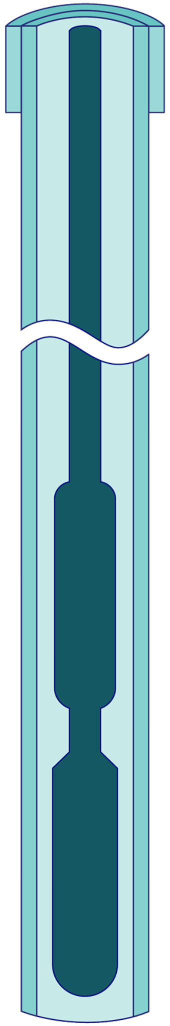

DEEP FISSION
Empire State Building for scale (1,454 ft tall)
500 ft
1500 ft
4500 ft
1 Mile

Gravity™ Nuclear Reactor: Building Something Real

Designed to Convert to Commercial Operation in Parsons, Kansas

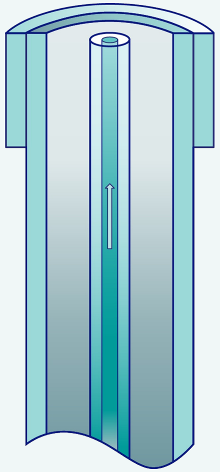


Integrating Three Mature Technologies



Deep Fission prioritizes deployment over invention. Our Gravity Nuclear Reactor™ design uses established reactor technology, leveraging existing capabilities in the oil, gas, and geothermal industries with the goal of reducing reliance on surface infrastructure, supporting faster deployment timelines, improving security, enhancing safety and lowering costs.

Deep Borehole Drilling



Optimized borehole design is intended to be drillable using proven oil & gas infrastructure for containment a mile underground.

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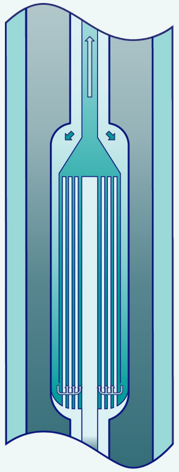
Geothermal Technology



Novel deployment approach will apply established geothermal components and processes for energy transfer to the turbine generator at the surface.

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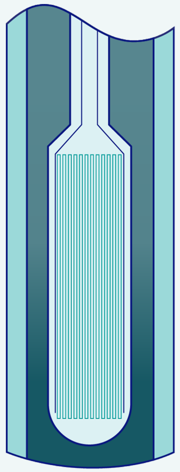
Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)

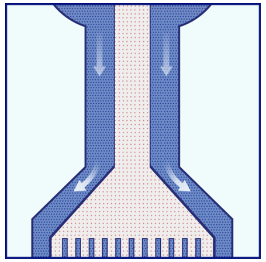


Hydrostatic pressure from one-mile-deep column of water expected to provide 160 atm of reliable pressure, safely and naturally. PWR design uses readily available low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuel.

Simplifying Standard PWR

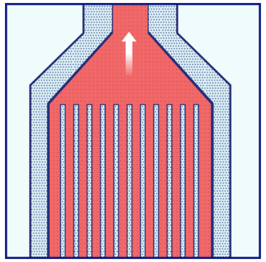
Removing complexity typically required of surface PWRs, keeping just the core.

Primary System



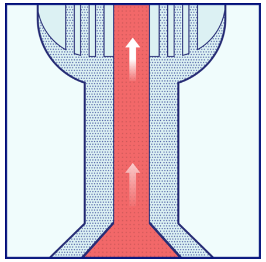
1

Primary Coolant is a Closed System (160 Atm)



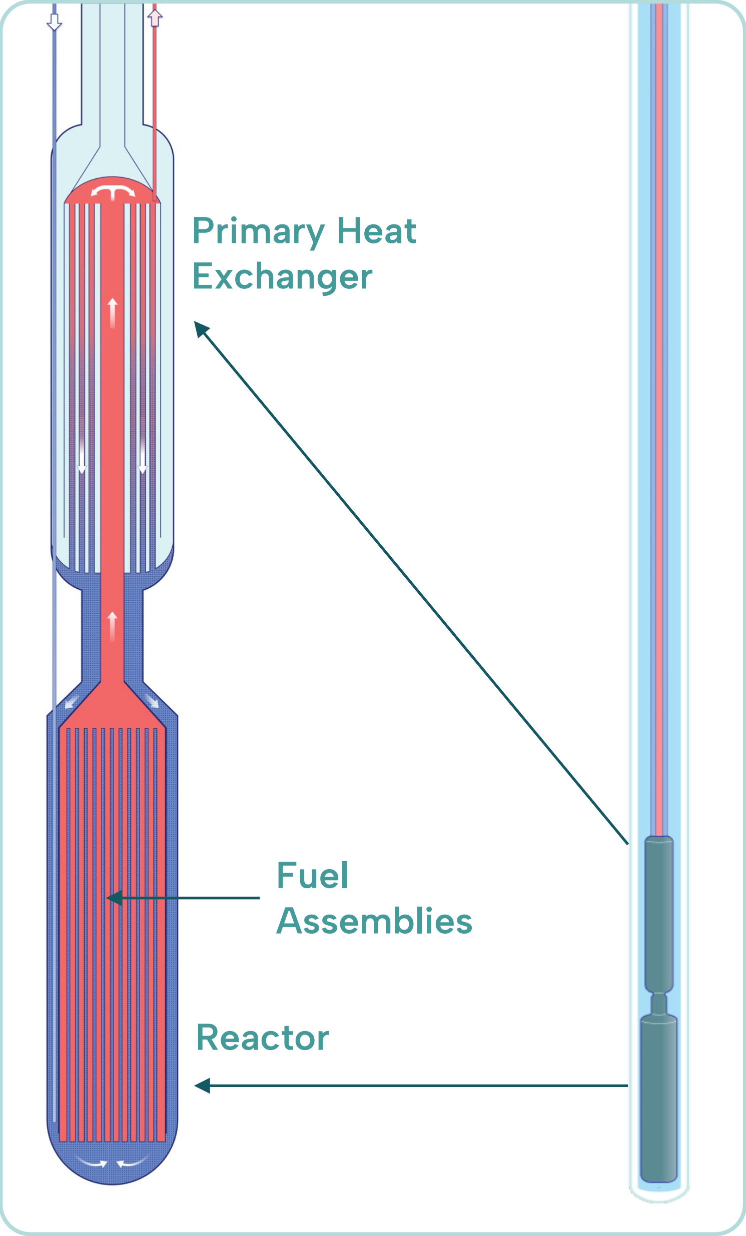
2

Natural Circulation (Hot Water Rises)



3

Transfers Heat to Secondary System in Primary Heat Exchanger



Highlights

Primary Coolant Pressurized by Gravity (160 Atm)

Heat Transferred to the Secondary System is Pumped to the Surface

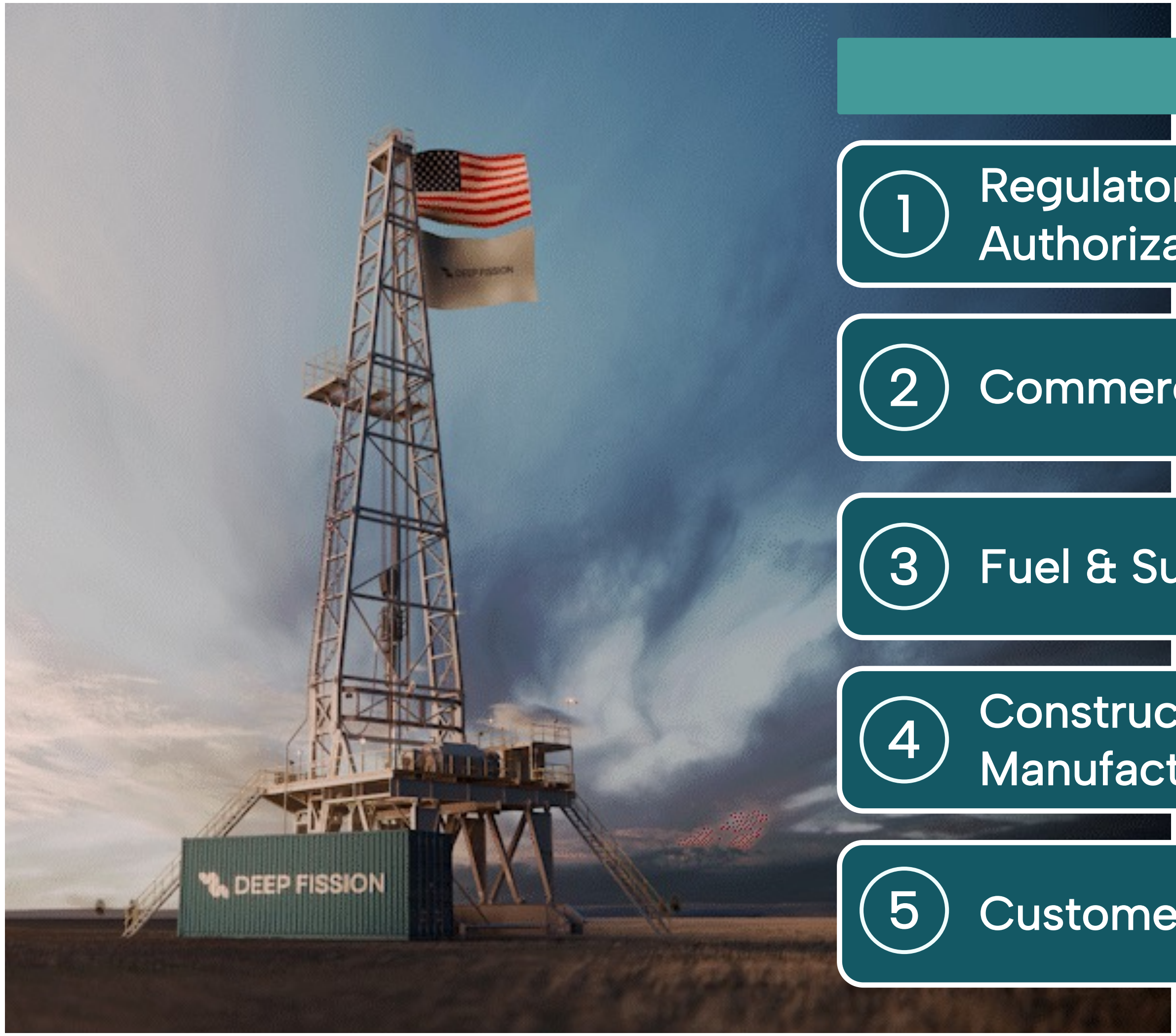
DOE Authorizes Operation, NRC Regulates Safety of the Reactor

Established Technology:

Large-scale commercial PWR first went critical on December 2, 1957.[1] There are currently 64 operating PWRs producing 64GW in the U.S.[2,3]

[1]Library of Congress (loc.gov)
[2]Nuclear Regulatory Commission (nrc.gov)
[3]Energy Information Administration (eia.gov)

Commercial Readiness, Not a One-Time Criticality Test



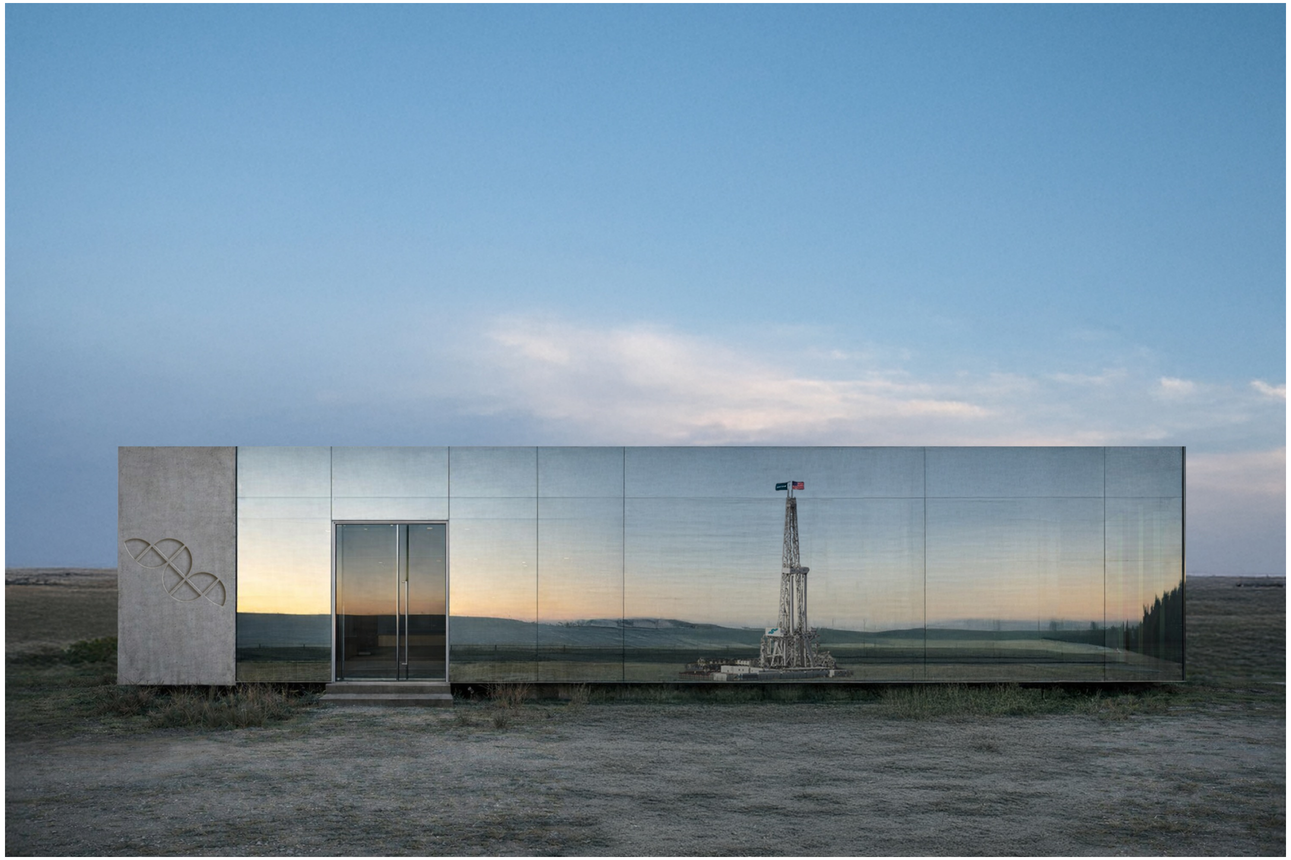
Key Capabilities for Commercial Power	
1 Regulatory & Authorization	Our NSDA covers the same reactor designed to convert to commercial power
2 Commercial Siting	First commercial site at Great Plains Industrial Park in Parsons, Kansas
3 Fuel & Supply Chain	Standard LEU fuel with existing supply chain, not awaiting HALEU allocation challenged by domestic production constraints
4 Construction & Manufacturing	Relies on drilling supply chain that's drilled wells for decades; factory prototype canister already manufactured and delivered to site
5 Customers & Offtake	Co-location capability and 18.5 GW of non-binding LOIs including data centers, industrial parks, and strategic partners

Designed for Rapid Speed of Deployment

Nuclear Energy Solutions		Pace to Completion
Deep Fission is Designed to be Measured in Weeks of Drilling Time Deep Fission is designed for rapid deployment, leveraging established technology, and engineered for economic transformation.		**6 Months** target for reactor deployment at scale (NOAK basis)
Above-Ground SMRs Measured in Years of Construction Time Above ground small modular reactors are hindered by their ability to produce cost-effective electricity in the near term.		**3–4 Years** from breaking ground to completion
Traditional/Surface Level Reactors Could Take Decades Credible, safe solutions that take decades to build, result in “not-in-my-backyard” pushback and often amplify costs to the point of cancellation.		**6–10 Years** from breaking ground to completion

Security Advantage: Defense-Enabling Energy Deployment

Aligned with Department of Defense efforts to strengthen installation energy resilience, reduce dependency on vulnerable grids and fuel logistics, and maintain operational continuity under disruption



Physical Resilience

Reduced targeting profile and resilient, distributed architecture potential

Mile-deep deployment supports Inherent physical protection and survivability of critical systems

Logistical Resilience

Independent, continuous baseload power supports sustained operations

Reduced logistics burden and long-duration refueling cycles enables energy resilience

Commercial Deployment Plan: 2027-2028 Commercial Operation Date Goal

Phase 1: Analysis

Second Half 2025: Site Selection & Groundbreaking

Development activities commenced in Parsons, KS, including geological evaluation, borehole planning and early drilling.

First Half 2026: Drilling, Engineering & Emplacement Analysis

Drilled first data acquisition well to ~6,000ft. to gather real-world subsurface data. Advancing engineering validation, including rigorous preparation and permitting for commercial-scale borehole drilling.

Phase 2: De-Risk

Targeting Second Half 2026: Commercial Borehole Proof of Concept

Commercial-sized wellbore construction, emplacement and retrieval, mechanical assembly and thermal testing. Delivery of key components for full system integration.

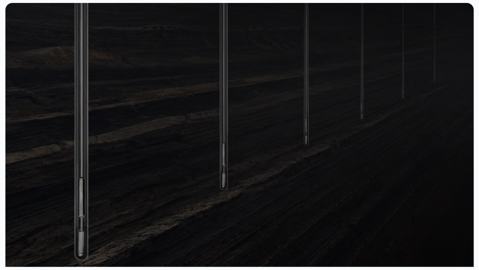
Targeting First Half 2027: DOE Pilot Construction & NRC Licensing Submission

LEU fuel fabrication and loading, drilling and completion of pilot program well, delivery and assembly of reactor and components on-site. Subject to DOE authorization, plan to demonstrate the pilot reactor and submit for NRC licensing.

Secured non-binding LOIs for 18.5 GWe pipeline including site-host and off-take LOIs in KS, TX, UT

Targeting Second Half 2027: Convert to Commercial Operation

Pilot reactor expected to transition from demonstration to commercial operation following regulatory approval, surface construction, and aligning testing and licensing pathways in parallel.



Targeting 2027–2028: High-Volume License & Deployment

Targeting high-volume commercial licensing for deployment of multiple reactors at a single site through clustered boreholes, and subsequently across multiple sites.

Phase 3: Commercial

Deep Fission Operates in a Market with Rigorous Nuclear Requirements

Proactive engagement with Regulators allows for parallel path - technology development and commercial approval

DOE Authorization & NRC Application Process

NSDA Approval in early August

Documented Safety Analysis approval allows for NRC license application submittal

DOE Authorization

- Nuclear Safety Design Agreement
- Offeror's Environmental Report
- Preliminary Documented Safety Analysis
- Documented Safety Analysis
- Readiness Review
- Authorization to Operate

NRC Application based on DOE Authorization Deliverables

NRC Licensing

- Safety Methodology
- Environmental Report
- Nuclear Safety Analysis
- License Application
- License Approval

Pre-Application NRC Engagements

Technical & administrative meetings

Commissioner and Exec meetings (if needed)

Document submittals: white papers, topical reports, etc.

Review of Safety Analysis Report outlines or other drafted submittals

Observation of DOE RPP authorization

Commercialization Pathway

Commercial operation of FOAK Reactor at Parsons, KS

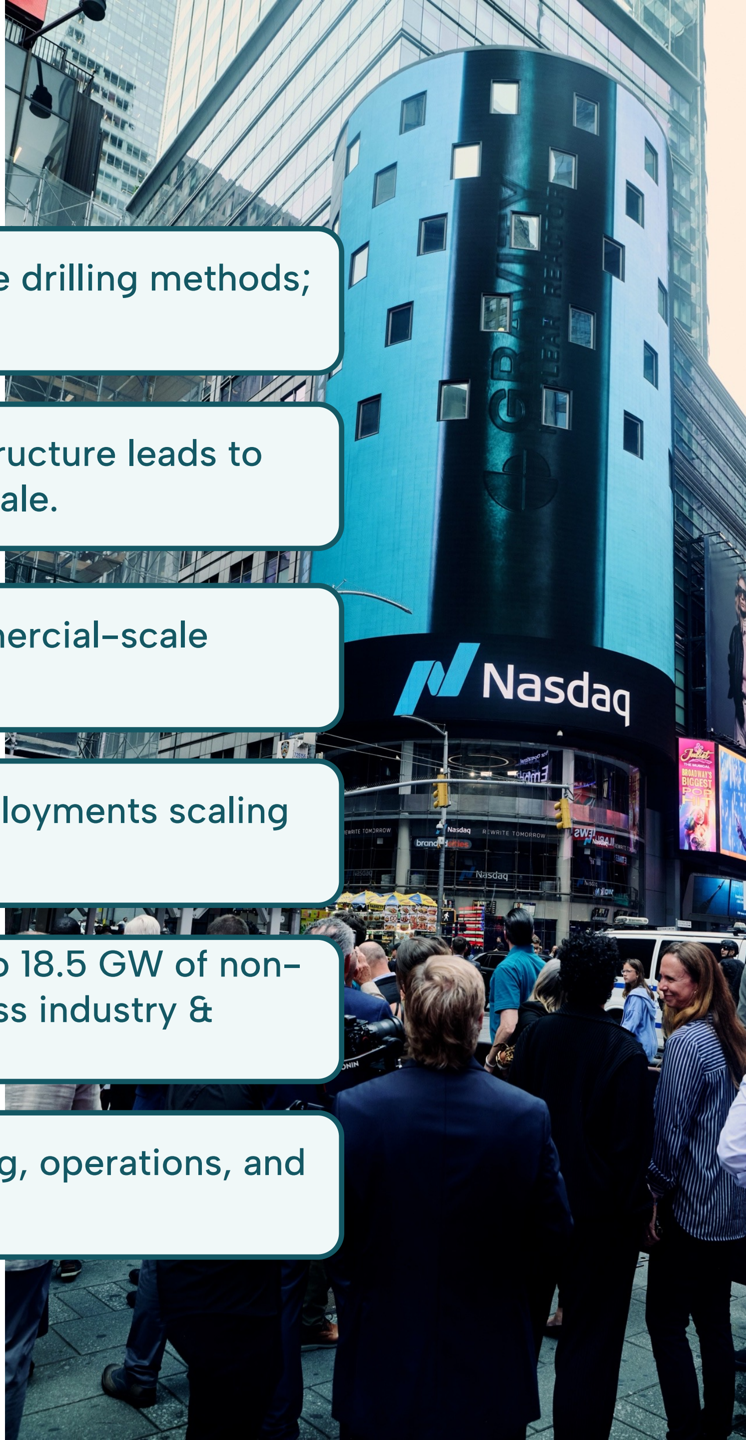
License Amendment application for larger reactor up to 15 MWe for large scale commercialization

Establish corporate and project infrastructure to deliver the 15 GWe of non-binding LOI agreements

Continue development of customer pipeline

Key Highlights

1	Proven Technology & Proprietary Architecture	Established PWR technology, standard LEU and mature drilling methods; 2 issued patents and 38 pending applications.
2	Designed for Speed & Capital Efficiency	Drilling-based installation with reduced surface infrastructure leads to faster deployment and improving unit economics at scale.
3	Field Execution Underway	First data acquisition well drilled to ~6,000 feet; commercial-scale drilling and prototype emplacement are next.
4	Modular, Scalable Output	Targets up to ~15 MWe per reactor, with clustered deployments scaling incrementally to demand.
5	Commercial Pathway Taking Shape	DOE program, NRC engagement, Kansas site and up to 18.5 GW of non-binding LOI deployment opportunities diversified across industry & geography.
6	Deep Nuclear & Drilling Expertise	Experienced team across reactor engineering, licensing, operations, and drilling execution.

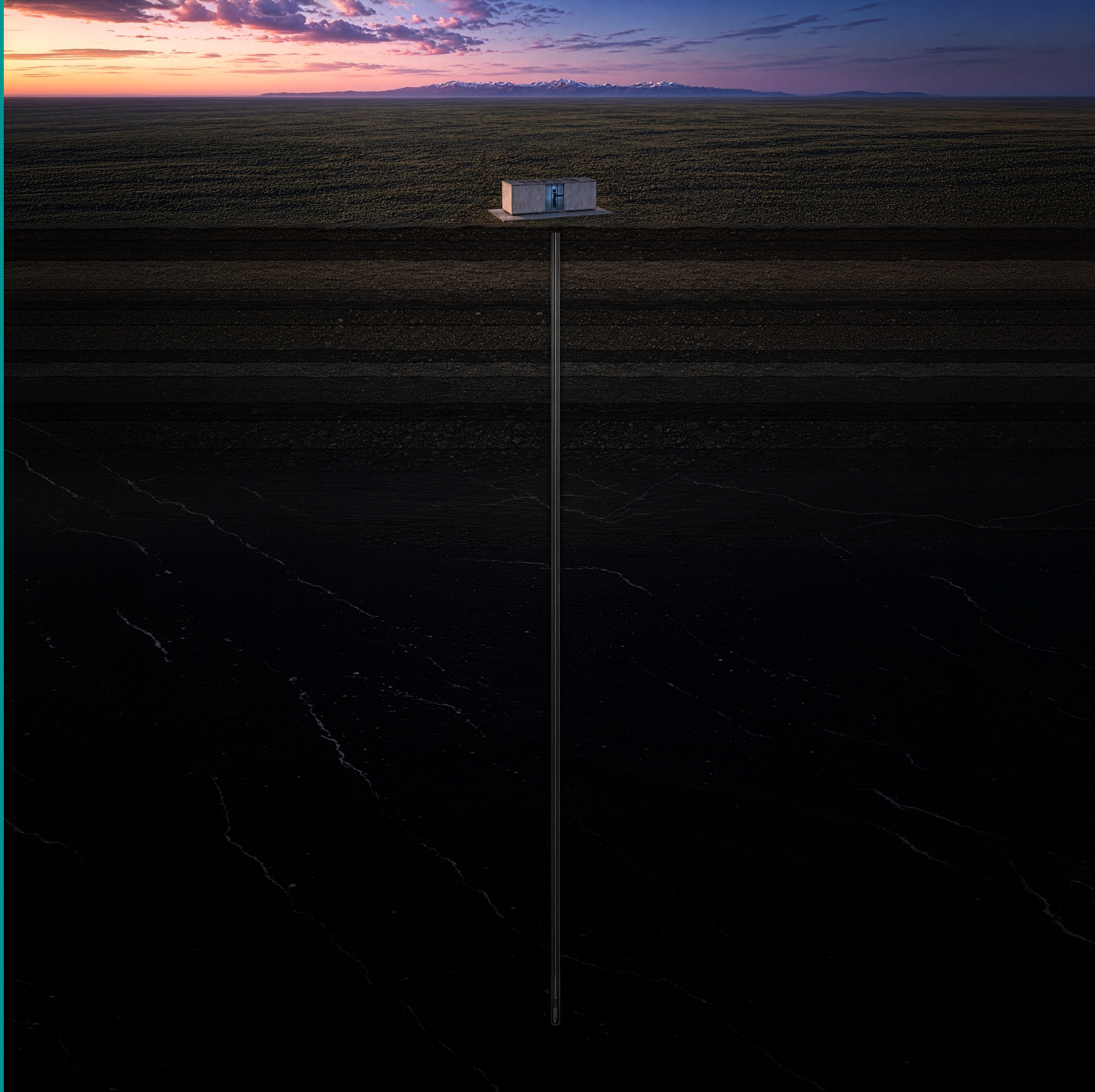


Forward-Looking Statements

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws, including the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements describe future expectations, plans, results or strategies and can often be identified by the use of terminology such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "project," "seek," "should," "target," "will," "would," and similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These statements include statements regarding Deep Fission's technology development, regulatory activities, commercialization plans, anticipated reactor deployments, strategic partnerships, market opportunities, future operating performance, financing plans and growth strategy.

Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors include Deep Fission's ability to obtain financing, secure regulatory approvals, develop and deploy its technology, achieve anticipated technical and economic performance, secure customers and commercial agreements, obtain fuel and critical supplies, manage costs and timelines, and other risks described in Deep Fission's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Deep Fission's forward-looking statements are based on information available as of the date of publication. Except as required by law, Deep Fission does not undertake any obligation to update these statements.

DEEP FISSION™



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