

# CRITICAL MINERALS FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

CSE: SEAS  
OTCQB: DSEAF  
FSE: X45

Q1 2026  
Corporate Presentation



**DEEP SEA**  
MINERALS

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Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: the

acquisition of [global deep sea mining concessions]; the completion of the Offering on the terms described herein or at all; the Company’s expectations regarding the critical metals sector and the Company’s position therein; the Company’s planned exploration and development programs and expenditures; technical studies; the completion of certain technical reports; the commencement of certain drilling activities; the Company’s ability to secure strategic partnerships and expand its operational network; the Company’s ability to expand its shareholder base; the timeline for receipt of any required agreements, approvals or permits; proposed exploration plans and expected results of exploration from each of the Company’s exploration projects; the Company’s ability to obtain required mine permits, required agreements with third parties, and regulatory approvals required in connection with exploration plans and future mining and mineral processing operations, including, but not limited to, necessary permitting required to implement expected future exploration plans; community relations; availability of sufficient water for proposed operations; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; and the ability to secure the required capital to conduct planned exploration programs, studies and the Company’s objectives and strategies.

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# Investment Highlights

Building a Global Deep-Sea Mining Company

01

## Capitalizing On A Rare Opportunity in the Deep-Sea Mining Space

- ▶ On April 24, 2025, **President Trump signed an Executive Order establishing policies to advance U.S. leadership in seabed mineral exploration and commercial recovery**, with a focus on resource extraction and environmental conservation
- ▶ With limited competition and surging demand for critical metals, there is a **rare entry point into one of the last untapped global resource basins** via securing underwater mining rights through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (the “NOAA”)

02

## Onshoring Scarce, Critical Metals

- ▶ China currently **dominates global supply chains** for many critical minerals and rare earth elements—materials essential to advanced technologies, energy systems, and defense sectors worldwide; recent export restrictions **have intensified global concerns over supply security**
- ▶ Countries **across the world are prioritizing** diversified and domestic critical-minerals production to **strengthen national security**, enhance energy resilience, and reduce exposure to concentrated supply chains

03

## De-Risked, Proven Resource Base

- ▶ De-risked access to globally scarce deep-sea mineral concessions – **anchored in pre-defined EEZ and ISA regulatory frameworks** – offers a unique, long-duration option on critical battery metals (Ni, Co, Cu, Mn)
- ▶ Materially lower jurisdictional, permitting, and geological uncertainty than conventional greenfield mining projects

04

## Management Team & Technical Team

- ▶ The Company will seek to build a comprehensive team with the **diversified set of relevant, value-additive skillsets required to advance a potential underwater mining project**
- ▶ Board of Directors & Advisors will comprise professionals across a variety of disciplines, including **offshore natural resource exploration & development, metals & mining, government & defense, and / or capital markets**

# Deep-Sea Minerals At-A-Glance

Unlocking the Ocean's Potential to Power & Sustain Tomorrow

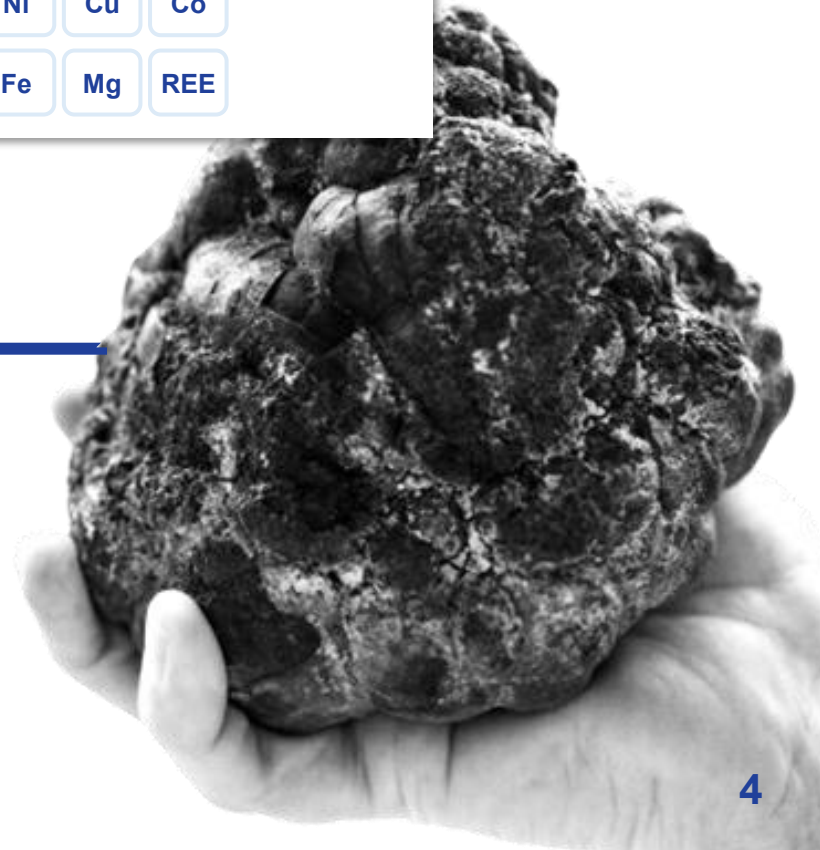
## Focused On Onshoring Domestic Critical Metals Supply Globally

- ▶ Deep Sea Minerals is seeking to become a leading supplier of key critical metals in North America through the acquisition, exploration and development of a deep-sea underwater mining property
- ▶ The Company is currently focused on securing a portfolio of deep-sea mineral concessions
- ▶ Management expects Deep Sea Mineral's polymetallic nodule supply to play a vital role in various domestic defense, industrial, and technology supply chains
- ▶ Strong management team & board of directors with representation across a variety of disciplines in underwater natural resource exploration, development, and capital markets

### Polymetallic Nodule

Small, rock-like deposit found on the deep ocean floor that contains valuable metals and minerals essential for modern technologies

Mn	Ni	Cu	Co
Si	Fe	Mg	REE



# Our Strategic Priorities

Setting The Course For The Future of America's Mining Industry

<p><b>01</b> Secure Strategic Deep-Sea Concessions Through ISA and EEZ Licensing Pathways</p>	<p><b>02</b> Mobilize Strong Technical Team to Advance Exploration &amp; Metals Extraction</p>	<p><b>03</b> Foster Technology &amp; Operational Partnerships Across Entire Value Chain</p>	<p><b>04</b> Form Strategic &amp; Financial Partnerships With Key U.S. Government Agencies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Deep Sea Minerals is seeking to secure exploration and future extraction rights through both ISA pathways and select EEZ regimes administered by national energy ministries</li><li>▶ The Company aims join the small group of qualified applicants positioned to secure these scarce deep-sea mineral concessions</li><li>▶ The U.S maintains two legacy exploration licenses from 1984 under Lockheed Martin, with no commercial permits issued. The Cook Islands has granted several exploration licenses through its Seabed Mineral Authority</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ The Company intends to form a technical and operating team comprised of underwater resource extraction, critical minerals, and government policy experts</li><li>▶ Deep Sea Minerals is in active discussions with seasoned professionals across a variety of skillsets, and will seek to secure expertise across the entire underwater mining value chain and life cycle</li><li>▶ Define &amp; finalize scope of work &amp; exploration required in order to move into production</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Deep Sea Minerals will engage in discussions with technology &amp; service providers, ocean fleet operators, and other relevant parties to expedite the Company's ability to move into resource extraction phase</li><li>▶ Engage with all key stakeholders (government, operational, environmental) to ensure sustainable and capital-efficient operations</li><li>▶ Initiate preliminary discussions with relevant government bodies (NOAA, ISA, etc.) to pre-plan and expedite application process</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ The Company will seek to become an active member of the Defense Industrial Base Consortium (managed by Advanced Technology International and the U.S. Department of Defense)</li><li>▶ Initiate discussions to secure key strategic partnerships and non-dilutive financing with the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Energy, NOAA, and other relevant agencies</li><li>▶ Expand shareholder base and introduce new long-term, growth-oriented capital partners into the Company</li></ul>

# The Critical Minerals Imperative

## What Are Critical Minerals & Why Are They Important

### What are Critical Minerals?

- ▶ Critical minerals are naturally occurring elements essential for modern technologies and the energy transition, but are vulnerable to supply disruptions due to scarcity, geopolitics, or environmental constraints

### Why Are They Important?

- ▶ **Scale of Demand Growth:** Global demand for key battery metals is forecast to rise sharply over the coming decades, requiring major new supply and making diversification beyond land-based sources increasingly important
- ▶ **Energy Transition Demand:** electric vehicles, wind turbines, and solar panels require large quantities of these minerals
- ▶ **Terrestrial Limits:** land-based mining is facing declining ore grades, higher costs, and social / environmental resistance
- ▶ **Deep-Sea Potential:** Seafloor nodules and crusts contain rich, concentrated deposits of critical minerals – potentially a new, stable supply source
- ▶ **Strategic Security:** Reduces dependence on a few terrestrial suppliers (i.e.; China, Brazil)

### Key Considerations

- ▶ Balancing resource security with environmental protection – deep-sea mining could reshape global mineral supply chains; however, all social and ecological effects must be considered

## Use Cases

Cobalt ( <sup>27</sup> Co)	Superalloys, Jet Engines, Submarines, Energy Storage
Nickel ( <sup>28</sup> Ni)	Armor Plating, Stainless Steel, Batteries
Manganese ( <sup>25</sup> Mn)	Firearms, Aircraft Coatings, Steelmaking, Batteries
Copper ( <sup>29</sup> Cu)	Advanced Electronics, Electrical Wiring, Renewable Energy
Rare Earth Elements (REE)	Defense Technology, Wind Turbines, Consumer Electronics

# Today's Rare Window of Opportunity

## The Paradigm Shift in America's Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

Navigating a Mining Friendly U.S. Regulatory Process...

- ▶ **April 2025:** The Trump administration issued an executive order declaring seabed minerals a national security priority, launching a coordinated federal push to unlock U.S offshore and deep-sea mining potential
- ▶ **Regulatory acceleration:** NOAA, BOEM, and Interior are working to streamline permits and speed exploration, extending permit terms (~3 – 5 years) and easing early-stage environmental reviews to attract investment
- ▶ **Expanded Geographic Scope:** policy encourages exploration within U.S waters and on international seabeds through partnerships, signaling a material expansion of U.S strategic reach
- ▶ **Strategic Objective:** The initiative broadens U.S ambition beyond its EEZ, aiming to compete globally for undersea mineral resources and reduce reliance on China for critical inputs used across defense, energy, and technology supply chains
- ▶ **Jan 14, 2026:** A presidential proclamation formally frames U.S reliance on imported processed critical minerals as a national security risk and authorizes negotiations and potential trade restrictions to secure alternative supplies
- ▶ **Feb 2026 – “Project Vault”:** The White House launched a US\$12B critical-minerals stockpile initiative (“Project Vault”) to cushion U.S manufacturers against supply shocks and price manipulation – explicitly positioned as part of the push to counter China’s dominance in critical minerals. Funding is described as a public-private structure combining a large U.S Export-Import bank loan with private capital to procure and store minerals for priority industries.



... While Building Long-Term Value

## Supporting Deep-Sea Resource Extraction for the United States

We intend to become a leader in the deep-sea mining space through executing on the following initiatives:

- ▶ **Site Identification & Resource Assessment:** DSOM to form a diversified team across natural resources, technology, and government / defense to identify and coordinate with NOAA on potential area of exploration and resource extraction methods
- ▶ **Environmental Baseline Data Collection:** Per NOAA guidelines, Prepare Initial Environmental Report and establish benchmark of local ecosystem to evaluate potential impacts
- ▶ **Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement:** Coordinate with all relevant government parties (NOAA, BOEM, EPA, Coast Guard) to pre-identify conflicts and streamline application & review process
- ▶ **Submit Exploration License to NOAA:** Submit completed exploration license application to NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

# Deep-Sea Mining: Path to Commercialization

## 3-Phase Roadmap

The resource is well understood and technology is proven: the next phase of value creation is driven by regulatory process and commercial execution

### Phase 1:

- ▶ Define initial operational plan and exploration strategy across multiple potential concession areas
- ▶ Engage with relevant authorities and stakeholders to understand licensing, regulatory, and access frameworks
- ▶ Conduct early technical, environmental, and commercial scoping to inform development options

### Phase 2:

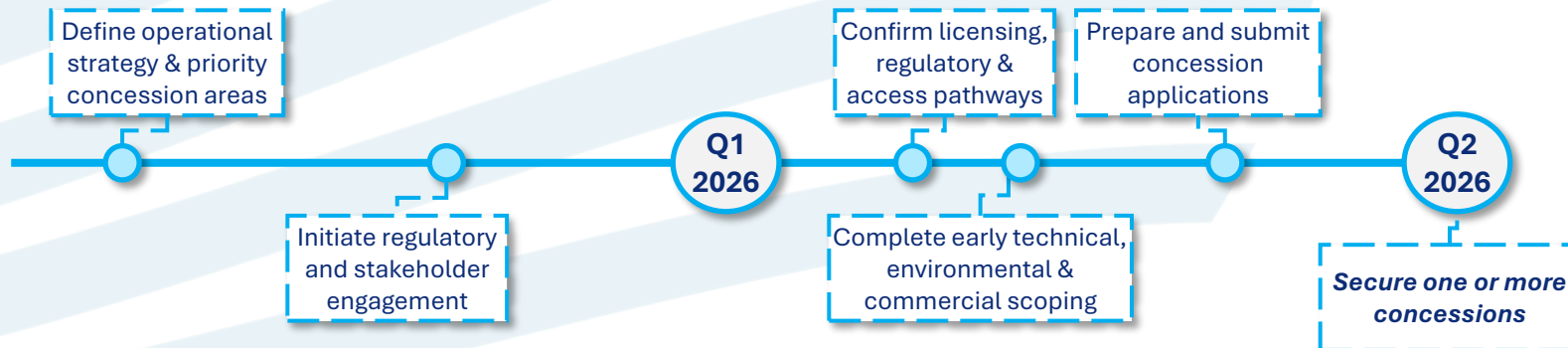
- ▶ Advance discussions with operational and technology partners to support system development and execution
- ▶ Progress funding strategy, including engagement with strategic capital providers and export credit agencies
- ▶ Track and incorporate external regulatory, policy, and market developments affecting project pathways

### Phase 3:

- ▶ Select preferred development pathway(s) based on regulatory, technical, and commercial outcomes
- ▶ Secure required approvals and finalize operating and commercial frameworks
- ▶ Initiate field, pilot and early-stage operational activities with a view toward scaling

## Future Catalysts...

- ▶ Aware of Minerals Exploration Licenses (CCZ & Cook Islands)
- ▶ Announcement of strategic, operational, or technology partnerships
- ▶ Funding & financing events
- ▶ Completion of initial field or pilot activities demonstrating technical feasibility
- ▶ External: Authorization of commercial recovery permits to other operators and test mining (Japan)



# What Is A Polymetallic Nodule?

The Metals & Elements of Tomorrow

## What Are They

- ▶ Polymetallic Nodules are rock-like mineral deposits found on the deep ocean floor
- ▶ Formed over millions of years ago as metals precipitate from seawater
- ▶ Typically, the size of potatoes, scattered across vast seabed plains

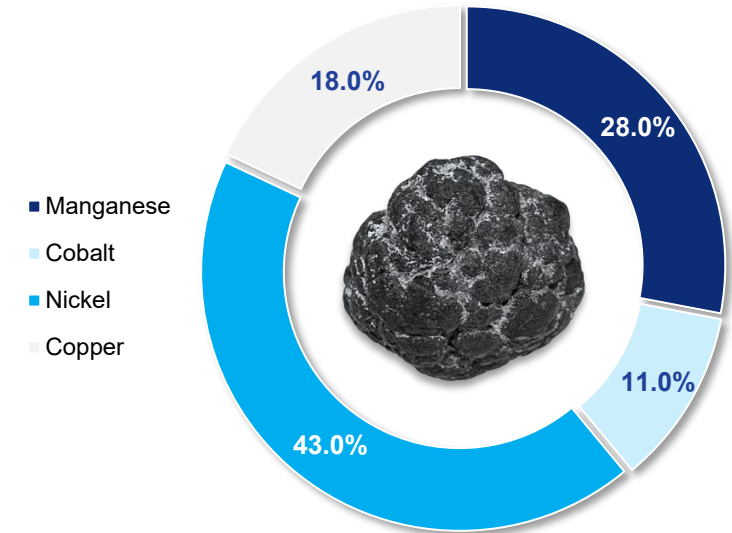
## Why They Matter

- ▶ Strategic Supply Source: Supports efforts to secure critical minerals for national security and manufacturing
- ▶ Energy Transition Enabler: Key inputs for EVs, renewable power grids, and storage technologies
- ▶ Reduced Environment Footprint: Potentially lower carbon, waste, and land impact than traditional terrestrial mining

## Global & Market Context

- ▶ Demand for these metals are expected to double or triple by 2040 due to electrification and green infrastructure
- ▶ Terrestrial mining faces resource constraints, geopolitical risk, and social opposition
- ▶ Nodules offer a new, scalable source aligned with sustainability and ESG principals

Metal Contained Value



**Nodules Are A Vital Source Of Four Globally Recognized Critical Minerals - Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese, And Copper, Essential For Modern Manufacturing, Infrastructure, Defense, And Technological Development Worldwide**

# The Deep-Sea Mining Method

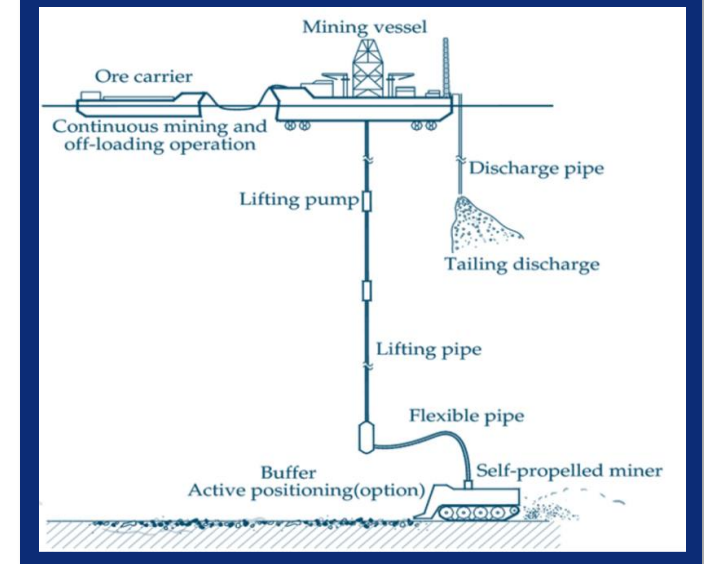
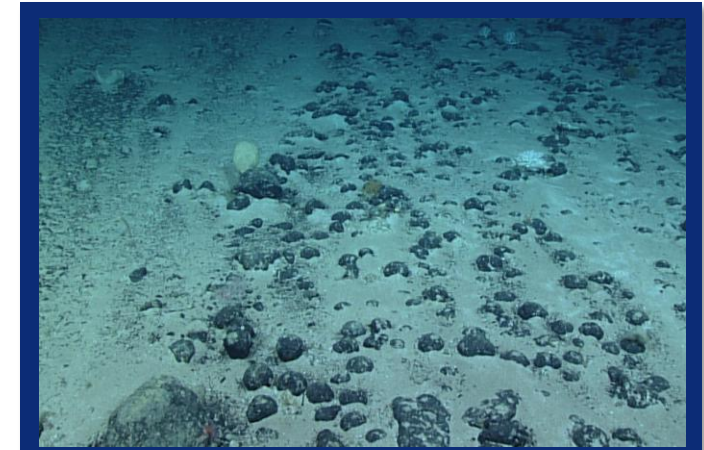
## How Deep-Sea Mining Works

### Step-By-Step Process

- ▶ **Collect:** Autonomous or remotely operated vehicles collect polymetallic nodules from the seafloor, using collector vehicles (by robotic arms or dredging systems)
- ▶ **Lift:** Collected nodules are aggregated and moved up on a riser system or buoyancy engines to the surface for continuous offshore operations
- ▶ **Transportation & Process:** Dewatered nodules are shipped to shore for metals extraction and refining. Processing typically involves initial concentration or smelting to produce intermediate metal alloys or oxides and hydrometallurgical refining to obtain battery-grade nickel, cobalt, and copper products, along with manganese silicate or other byproducts used in industrial applications
- ▶ **Treatment:** Initial: Using standard rotary kiln to calcine the nodules, removing impurities, followed by treatment in an electrical arc furnace to form an alloy. The alloy can then be sulphidised to form a nickel copper cobalt matte. Secondary: a series of chemical leaching operations involving sulfuric acid and ammonia to produce salts, which can then be electrolyzed to copper cathode and nickel sulphate.

### Beyond the Core Process

- ▶ **Environmental Stewardship:** Use of low plume collection methods, fauna-avoidance AI, and controlled mid-water water return systems to minimize seafloor and surface disturbance
- ▶ **Resource Value & Outputs:** Polymetallic nodules contain high concentration of nickel, cobalt copper, and manganese, refined into alloys or battery-grade metals for EVs and clean-energy technologies
- ▶ **Operational Scale & Sustainability:** Deep-sea operations at ~4,000 - 6,000m use surface support vessels and modular processing routes for scalable production, providing a consistent, lower footprint source of critical minerals for the global energy transition
- ▶ **Reduced Physical Disruption:** Unlike terrestrial mining, nodule collection generally requires no excavation, cutting, drilling, or blasting, as nodules are gathered from the seafloor surface



# The Deep-Sea Mining Method (Cont'd)

## How Nodules Are Processed

Item	Key Considerations
<b>How Are Nodules Refined &amp; Processed Today?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Mineral processing separates valuable minerals from nodules through comminution (crushing or grinding) followed by pyrometallurgy (heat) or hydrometallurgy (acid) to extract metals; emerging methods like bioleaching using bacteria are in development</li><li>▶ Existing pyro- and hydrometallurgical techniques can process seafloor nodules, though plant modifications are often needed to extract multiple metals efficiently</li></ul>
<b>Where Are Nodules Refined?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Today, existing nickel processing facilities are used to refine nodules (notably, Canada, Japan, Australia)</li><li>▶ Given the current paradigm, it is becoming increasingly more important to build a domestic supply chain for nodule processing in the U.S.</li></ul>
<b>Where Should Nodule Refinement Take Place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Ideally, domestic processing facilities would be located next to deep-water ports to eliminate the need for onshore transport of nodules and situated in regions with low-cost, clean energy that are geographically close to key offtake partners / end-users</li><li>▶ As part of its core strategy, Deep Sea Minerals will seek to partner with relevant stakeholders to create a viable domestic supply chain - from ocean to land</li></ul>

**Deep Sea Minerals Will Pursue Strategic Partnerships With Academia, Government, And Offtake Partners To Help Develop A Domestic On-Land Processing Supply Chain For Nodules**

# Our Team

Building A Premier Deep-Sea Mining Team With Extensive Track Records of Success

## Experience & Expertise

**James Deckelman,  
Chief Executive Officer**

- ▶ 25+ years of international exploration and energy leadership, including senior roles at ConocoPhillips, BP, and Talisman across the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East.
- ▶ Geologist and industry author (M.Sc. Geology), with a track record in resource discovery and portfolio development; former Chief Executive Officer, BluEnergies (TSXV: BLU); CXO, Geopark (NYSE: GPRK); and Vice President, BP & ConocoPhillips

**Denise Lok  
Chief Financial Officer**

- ▶ CPA with 15+ years of experience in corporate finance, financial reporting, and governance for publicly traded companies across mining, technology, and industrial sectors; previously with PwC Audit & Assurance.
- ▶ Served as CFO, Corporate Secretary, and Director for multiple TSXV- and CSE-listed issuers; holds a B.Comm. (Accounting & Transportation Logistics) from UBC.

**Chief Technology /  
Operations Officer**

- ▶ Deep-Sea Mining Technology
- ▶ Mining Operations

**VP, Exploration**

- ▶ Deep-Sea Mining Geology

**Marine Biologist**

- ▶ Marine ecology, oceanography, or conservation biology

**Board of Directors &  
Advisors**

- ▶ Metals & Mining / Offshore Natural Resources
- ▶ Capital Markets
- ▶ U.S. Government / Defense / Environmental

# Comparable Companies Analysis

Publicly-Listed Peer Benchmarking

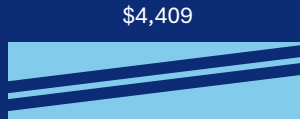
## Global Underwater & Deep-Sea Mining & Technology Peers

C\$, Millions

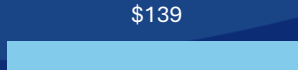
Equity Value



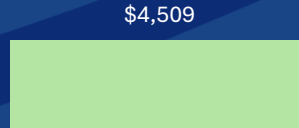
Transocean<sup>(1)</sup>



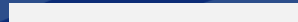
The Metals Company



Odyssey Marine Exploration



Average



Deep Sea Minerals Corp.

Focus

Cook Islands Exploration Projects  
via Ocean Minerals LLC & CIC Ocean Research

TOML and NORI Properties

Cook Islands Exploration Projects  
via Ocean Minerals LLC & CIC Ocean Research

Opportunity to build a pure-play deep-sea mining operator focused on responsibly exploring and extracting marine mineral resources in host-country EEZs and ISA-regulated areas, in partnership with the right authorities and a long-term aligned shareholder base.

Region

Cook Islands, EEZ

Clarion-Clipperton Zone

Cook Islands, EEZ

Status

Exploration

Initial Assessment,  
Prefeasibility Study

Exploration

# Capitalization Table

Deep Sea Minerals Corp.

	Current
Share Price	\$1.10
Current Basic Shares Outstanding	23,904,125
Warrants	–
Options	725,000
<b>Fully Diluted Equity Value (C\$MM)</b>	<b>\$ 27.08</b>

## Corporate Information

### Trading Symbols

CSE:SEAS OTCQB:DSEAF FSE:X45

### Investor Relations

info@deepseamineralscorp.com

### Head Office

1500, 1055 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7, Canada

# Appendix



**DEEP SEA**  
MINERALS

# The Clarion-Clipperton Zone

The Paradigm Shift in America's Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

## Key Highlights

### Large Resource & Discovery Potential

CCZ holds a vast quantity of polymetallic nodules rich in critical minerals and rare earth elements; potential to supply a large portion of U.S. demand as land-based sources decline

### Critical Minerals, Fueling Tomorrow's Technology

Polymetallic nodules provide multiple critical metals in a single nodule, many of which are vital in various defense, technology, energy, and industrial supply chains

### Favourable Regulatory Environment

Critical minerals are an integral component of the U.S.' national security agenda; amidst more favourable underwater mining policies, AOM believes that now is the right time to advance underwater mining operations

### First Mover Advantage

Opportunity to crystallize value at an early-stage / inflection point in the sector as few licenses are still in exploration stages



**~21.1B**

Estimated dry tons of polymetallic nodules in the CCZ<sup>(1)</sup>



**+1.0MM km<sup>2</sup>**

Designated Mining Area in CCZ



**17**

ISA Exploration Contracts Awarded



**21**

Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded<sup>(2)</sup>

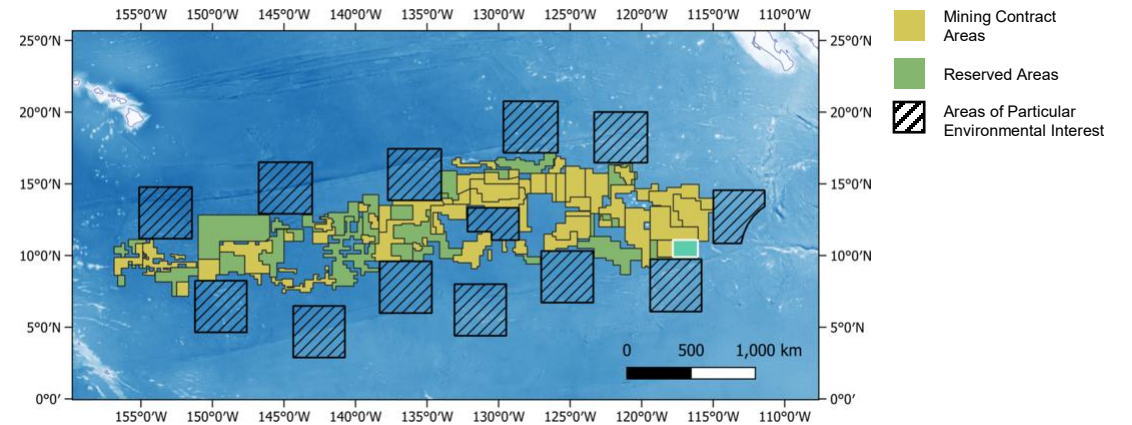


**0**

Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded<sup>(2)</sup>

## CCZ At-A-Glance

### Clarion-Clipperton Zone & NORI-D Study Area



# The Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone

The Paradigm Shift in Cook Islands' Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

## Key Highlights

### Large Resource & Discovery Potential

Cook Islands EEZ is widely recognized for abundant polymetallic nodules containing high-value critical minerals; potential to support global supply

### Critical Minerals, Powering the Energy Transition

Nodules contain nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper, and trace rare earth elements – essential for EV batteries, grid storage, wind turbines, and industrial supply chains

### Favourable Governance & Institutional Structure

Cook Islands has established a dedicated Seabed Minerals Regulatory Body (SBMA) and a structured licensing framework, positioning the jurisdiction as an early leader in Pacific deep-sea minerals development

### First Mover Advantage

Opportunity to secure long-duration exposure to a frontier minerals system before broad international competition and regulatory tightening accelerate



~12B

Estimated wet tons of polymetallic nodules in the Cook Islands<sup>(1)</sup>



+2.0MM km<sup>2</sup>

Designated Mining Area in CCZ



3

Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded<sup>(2)</sup>



+250,000 km<sup>2</sup>

Granted License Area

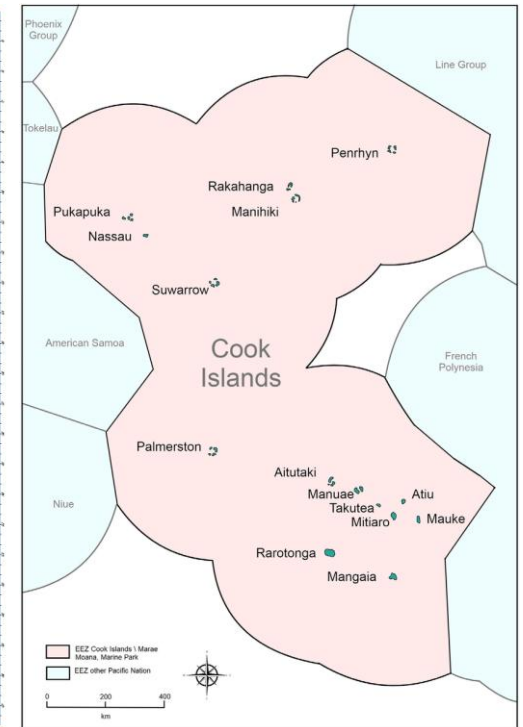
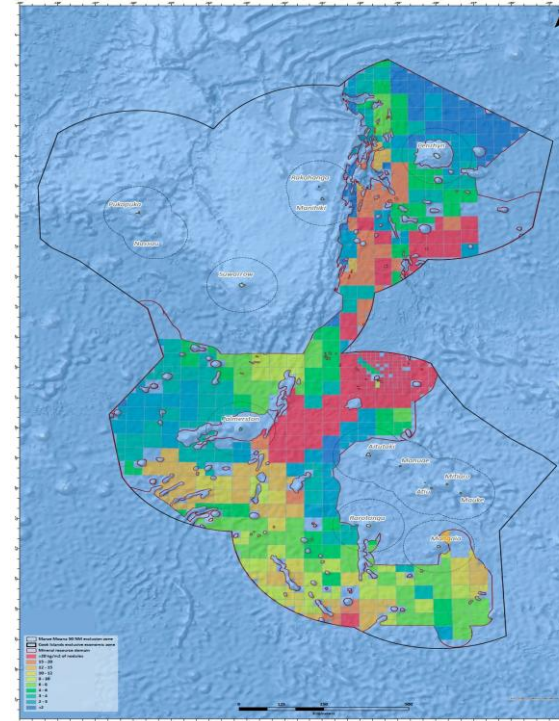


0

Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded<sup>(2)</sup>

## Cook Islands At-A-Glance

### Cook Islands EEZ



# Market Value of Energy Transition Minerals

Billions, US\$

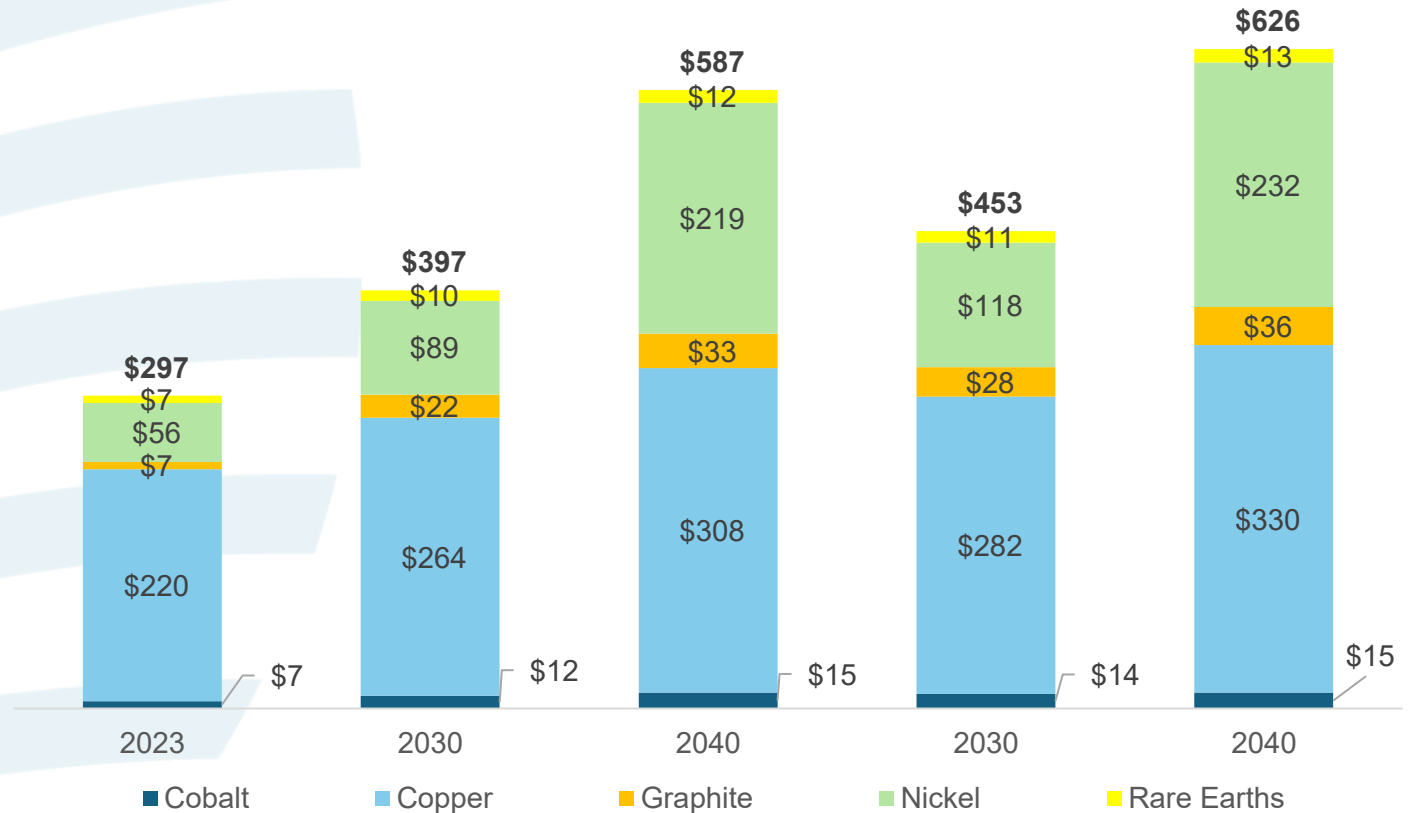
As clean energy deployment accelerates, demand for critical minerals rise. This chart compares projected market value growth for key energy-transition minerals under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) APS (countries achieve stated pledges) and NZE (a pathway consistent with global net-zero emissions by 2050), demonstrating how policy ambition shapes the scale of the minerals market through 2040

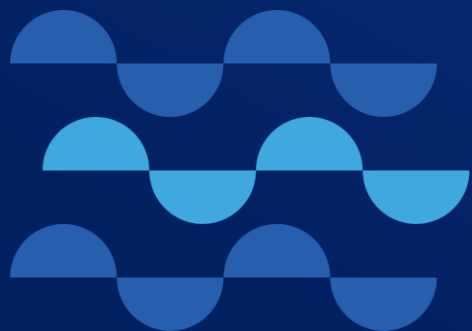
### APS; Announced Pledges Scenario

- ▶ Assumes that all climate and energy targets that governments have announced (including NDCs and longer-term net-zero pledges) are fully met and on time, even if they are not yet backed by detailed policies. It's essentially "what happens if countries actually deliver on their stated ambitions"

### NZE; Net Zero Emissions by 2050

- ▶ ISA's pathway for the global energy system to achieve net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050, consistent with limited warming around 1.5°C. It is more ambitious than APS and implies faster, deeper shifts in energy supply and demand (including much stronger deployment of clean energy technologies)





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# DEEP SEA

## MINERALS