CRITICAL MINERALS FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

CSE: SEAS
OTCQB: DSEAF
FSE: X450

Q1 2026
Corporate Presentation

DEEP SEA MINERALS

deepseamineralscorp.com

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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 mineral extraction and environmental conservation
- This provides exposure to a relatively **underexplored global mineral basin** via securing underwater mining rights through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (**NOAA**)
- U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is moving quickly to establish mineral lease sales in U.S. and Territorial EEZ[1]

02 Onshoring Scarce, Critical Metals

- China **dominates global supply chains** for many critical minerals and rare earth elements - materials essential to advanced technologies, energy systems, and defense sectors worldwide; while **recent export controls have heightened concerns over supply security**[2]
- Countries **are increasingly prioritizing** diversified and domestic critical-minerals production to **strengthen energy security and resilience**, and to reduce exposure to concentrated supply chains[3]

03 Simplified Geology in Friendly Jurisdictions

- Pursing some of the limited number of deep-sea mineral exploration licenses in **emerging jurisdictions** (including the Cook Islands EEZ and U.S. NOAA-administered areas), where regulatory frameworks are advancing but remain under development, providing long-duration optionality to critical minerals (Ni, Co, Cu, Mn)[4]
- Simplified geological with **laterally continuous, surface-hosted polymetallic nodules**, compared to more complex terrestrial greenfield deposits[5]

04 Management Team & Technical Team

- The Company is actively building a comprehensive team with the **diversified set of relevant, value-additive skillsets required to advance potential underwater critical minerals projects**
- Board of Directors & Advisors will comprise professionals across a variety of disciplines, including **offshore natural mineral exploration & development, metals & mining, government & defense, and capital markets**

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Source: See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.

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 aspires to become a leading supplier of key critical metals to the United States through the responsible, sustainable acquisition, exploration and development of a deep-sea critical mineral assets
- The Company is currently focused on securing a portfolio of deep-sea mineral concessions; the Company is preparing applications for Exploration Licenses in the CCZ and in the Cook Islands EEZ
- Management expects subsea 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 mineral 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 | REE

DEEP SEA MINERALS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our Strategic Priorities

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

01 Secure Strategic Deep-Sea Concessions Through EEZ and International Waters Licensing Pathways

- Deep Sea Minerals is seeking to secure exploration and future extraction rights through both select EEZ regimes and regulatory frameworks for international waters
- The Company aims to join the small group of qualified applicants positioned to secure selectively granted deep-sea mineral concessions
- The U.S maintains two legacy exploration licenses from 1984 held by Lockheed Martin, with no commercial permits issued. The Cook Islands has granted three exploration licenses through its Seabed Mineral Authority

02 Mobilize A Strong Technical Team to Advance Exploration & Metals Extraction

- The Company intends to form a technical and operating team comprised of underwater mineral extraction, critical minerals, and government policy experts
- Deep Sea Minerals is in active discussions with seasoned professionals across a variety of skillsets, and aims to secure expertise across the entire underwater mining value chain and life cycle
- Aiming to develop environmentally responsible marine mineral properties from exploration to production

03 Foster Technology & Operational Partnerships Across Entire Value Chain

- Deep Sea Minerals expects to engage with technology & service providers, ocean fleet operators, and other relevant parties to support progression through exploration, evaluation, permitting, and ultimately, potential extraction activities
- Engage with all key stakeholders (government, sponsoring states, operational, and environmental) to ensure sustainable and capital-efficient operations
- Engage with regulators (NOAA, ISA, Cook Islands) to pre-plan and expedite application process

04 Form Strategic & Financial Partnerships With Key U.S. Government Agencies

- The Company is an active member of the Defense Industrial Base Consortium (managed by Advanced Technology International and the U.S. Department of Defense)
- Secure key strategic partnerships and non-dilutive financing with EXIM Bank, the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Energy, NOAA, and other relevant agencies
- Expand shareholder base and introduce new long-term, growth-oriented capital partners into the Company

CORE VALUES

Environmental Responsibility

The Foundation of Sustainable Deep-Sea Mining

- Deep sea ecosystems are among the least understood and most fragile environments on Earth. Responsible mineral extraction must prioritize environmental protection to maintain biodiversity, ecosystem stability, and long-term industry viability. As the Company progresses through exploration, evaluation, and potential development stages, it intends to **apply the following environmental principles, if and when activities advance towards extraction.**

1. Baseline Science First	▪ Comprehensive ecosystem mapping before extraction ▪ Multi-year biodiversity and sediment studies ▪ Environmental impact modeling
2. Minimize Disturbance	▪ Precision mining technologies ▪ Reduced sediment plume generation ▪ Limited extraction zones and buffer areas
3. Monitor in Real Time	▪ Autonomous underwater monitoring systems ▪ Continuous environmental data collection ▪ Transparent reporting to regulators and researchers
4. Restore & Protect	▪ Habitat restoration programs ▪ Biodiversity conservation zones ▪ Long-term ecosystem recovery monitoring

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 forecasted to rise sharply over the coming decades, which the Company believes will require significant new supply and increase the importance of diversifying beyond land-based sources(6)
- **Energy Transition Demand:** electric vehicles, wind turbines, and solar panels / grid battery storage require large quantities of these minerals(7)
- **Terrestrial Limits:** land-based mining is facing declining ore grades, higher costs, and social / environmental resistance(8)
- **Deep-Sea Potential:** Seafloor nodules contain rich, concentrated deposits of critical minerals - potentially a new, stable supply source(9)
- **Strategic Security:** Reduces dependence on a few terrestrial suppliers (i.e.; China, Brazil)

Key Considerations

- Balancing mineral security with environmental protection - deep sea mining could reshape global mineral supply chains; however, all social and ecological effects must be considered
- Implementing a robust ecosystem management and environmental safeguards to mitigate impacts from deep-sea mineral extraction

Use Cases(10)

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

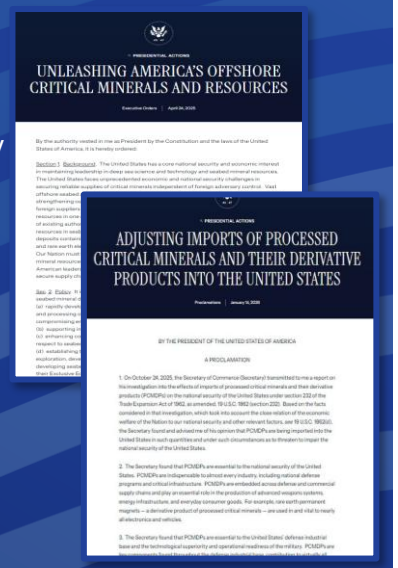
Source: U.S. Geological Survey, See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.

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(11)
- **Regulatory acceleration:** NOAA has updated regulations to streamline permitting to enable a consolidated application process for exploration licenses and commercial recovery permits, supported by broader U.S. policy efforts to improve regulatory efficiency and advance offshore mineral development(12)
- **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(13)
- **Strategic Objective:** The initiative expands U.S engagement beyond its EEZ to support access to seabed mineralization, to compete globally for undersea minerals and reduce reliance on China for critical inputs used across defense, energy, and technology supply chains(13)
- **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(14)



- **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.(15)

… While Building Long-Term Value

Supporting Deep-Sea Mineral Extraction for the United States

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

- **Identify Promising Exploration Areas:** DSM aims to assemble a multidisciplinary team across minerals, technology, and government / defense to identify prospective areas and pursue exploration licenses through NOAA and BOEM
- **Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement:** Coordinate with all relevant government parties and requirements (NOAA, BOEM, NEPA, Coast Guard) to pre-identify conflicts and streamline application & review process
- **Environmental Baseline Data Collection:** Build on environmental impact work already performed by NOAA in the CCZ through extensive environmental data collection in the exploration areas
- **Defining The Mineralization:** Subject to successful acquisition, within DSM issued exploration areas through a series of offshore campaigns and transparent reporting

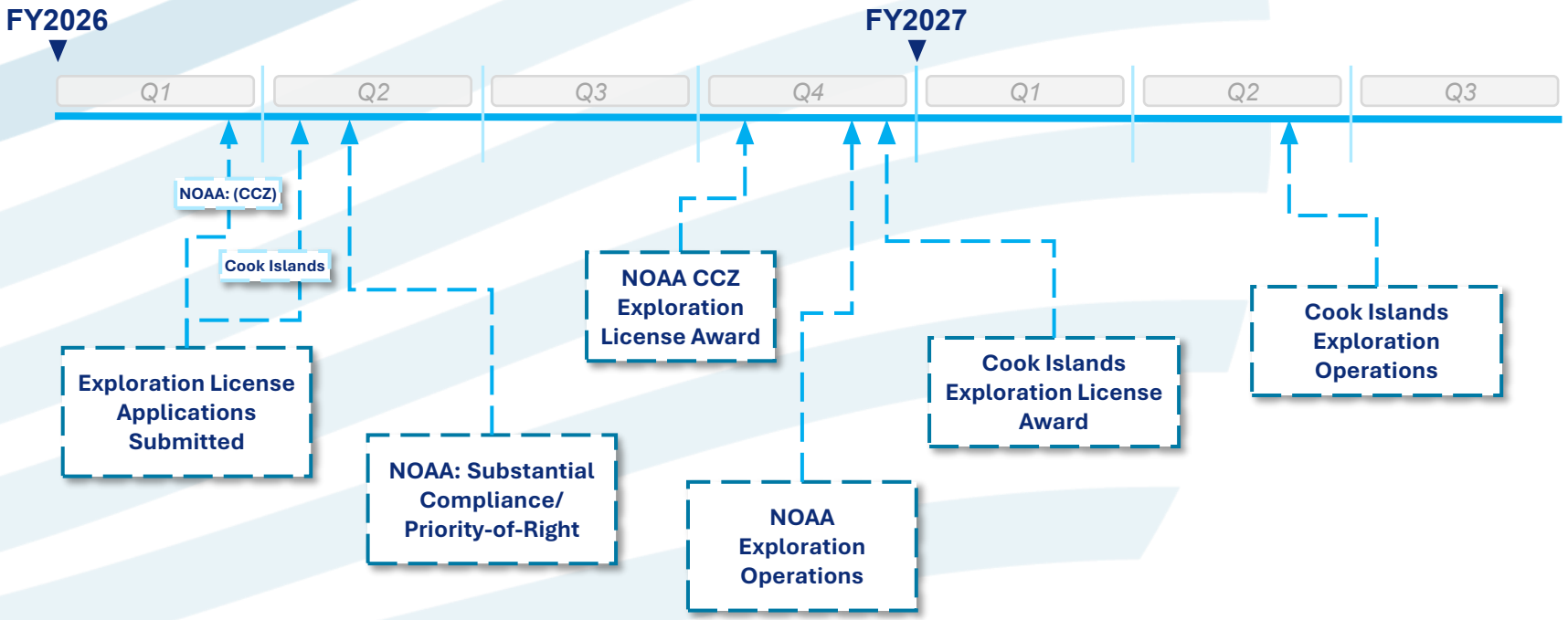
Source: The White House, NOAA, ISA, Industry Research, See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.

Deep-Sea Mining: Path to Commercialization

Operational Roadmap

Seafloor mineralization has been studied and collection technologies tested; next steps depend on regulatory, commercial, environmental, and operational execution.

Operational & Financial Milestones



Future Catalysts…

- Aware of Critical Minerals Exploration Licenses (CCZ via the NOAA process & Cook Islands)
- Announcement of strategic, operational, or technical partnerships
- Funding & financing events
- Initiation of Exploration Operations
- External: Authorization of commercial recovery permits to other operators & rare earth test mining (i.e, Japan)

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Source: Industry Research
Note: The Company may require financing at various stages to support progression between operational milestones, subject to prior milestone achievement.

What Is A Polymetallic Nodule?

The Minerals & Elements of Tomorrow

What Are They[16]

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

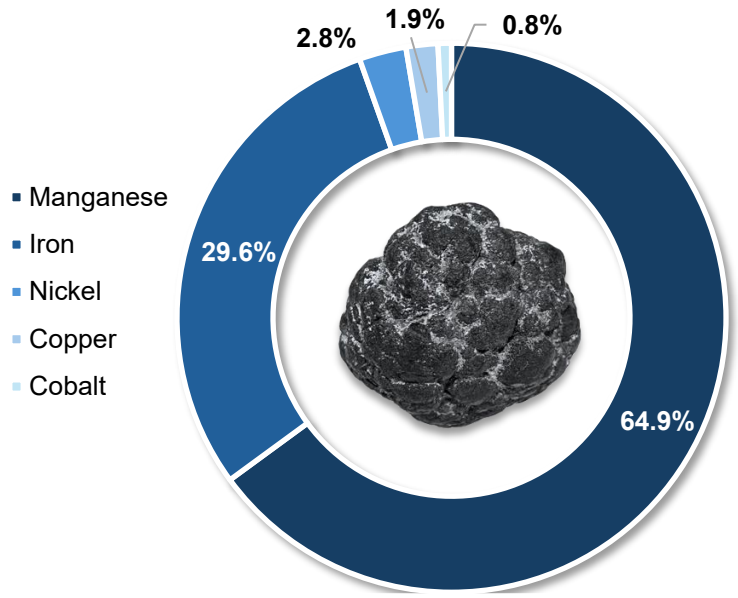
Why They Matter[17]

- 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
- Data Center AI & Cloud Computing; large quantities of copper, cobalt, and nickel REE are required
- Reduced Environment Footprint: Potentially lower carbon, waste, and land impact than traditional terrestrial mining

Global & Market Context[18]

- 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

Critical Mineral Contained Value[1]



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

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Source: Industry Research, Springer Nature, See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.
(1) https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10126-008-9124-7

The Deep-Sea Mining Method

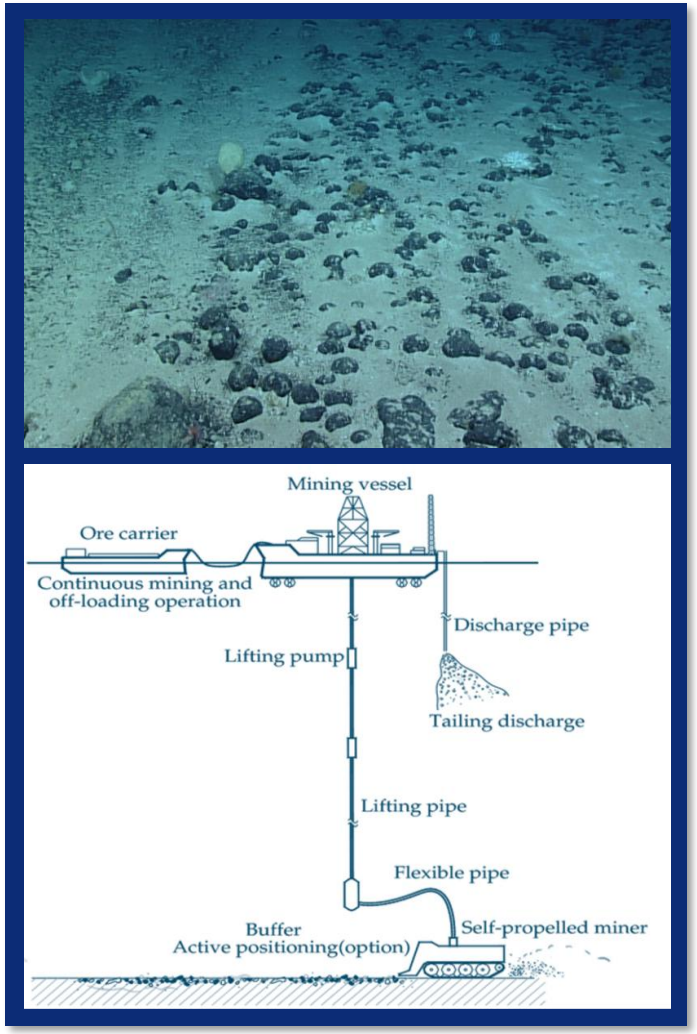
How Deep-Sea Mining Works

Step-By-Step Process[19]

- **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[20]

- **Environmental Stewardship:** Use of low plume collection methods, fauna-avoidance AI, and controlled mid-water water return systems to minimize seafloor and surface disturbance
- **Mineral 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



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Source: Industry Research, NOAA, See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.

The Deep-Sea Mining Method (Cont'd)

How Nodules Are Processed

Item	Key Considerations
How Are Nodules Refined & Processed Today?[21]	▶ 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 ▶ Existing pyro- and hydrometallurgical techniques can process seafloor nodules, though plant modifications are often needed to extract multiple metals efficiently
Where Are Nodules Refined?	▶ Today, existing nickel processing facilities are used to refine nodules (notably, Canada, Japan, Australia) ▶ A 2,000 metric ton polymetallic nodule processing pilot has been conducted by TMC and PAMCO in Japan using RKEF technology[1] ▶ Given the current paradigm, the Company believes it is becoming increasingly more important to build a domestic U.S. supply chain for nodule processing
Where Should Nodule Refinement Take Place	▶ 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 ▶ 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

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

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Source: NOAA, ISA, Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene, Industry Research, See Endnotes for Detailed Sources.
(1) https://investors.metals.co/news-releases/news-release-details/world-first-tmc-and-pamco-achieve-new-nodule-processing

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 value creation; 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 Minerals ► Capital Markets ► U.S. Government / Defense / Environmental

Capitalization Table

Deep Sea Minerals Corp.

	Current
Share Price	$1.56
Current Basic Shares Outstanding	23,904,125
Warrants	–
Options	725,000
Fully Diluted Equity Value (C$MM)	**$ 38.41**

Corporate Information

Trading Symbols

CSE:SEAS OTCQB:DSEAF FSE:X450

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Source: Company Filings
Note: All market data as at March 13, 2026.

Appendix

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TARGETING CONCESSIONS IN

The Clarion-Clipperton Zone[22]

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

Key Highlights

Large Mineralization & 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, Deep Sea Minerals believes that now is the ideal time to advance critical minerals harvesting operations

Second Mover Advantage
The Company believes there's an opportunity to create value at an early-stage as there is only one other publicly traded entity operating in the CCZ

~21.1B
Estimated dry tons of polymetallic nodules in the CCZ(1)

+1.0MM km²
Designated Mining Area in CCZ

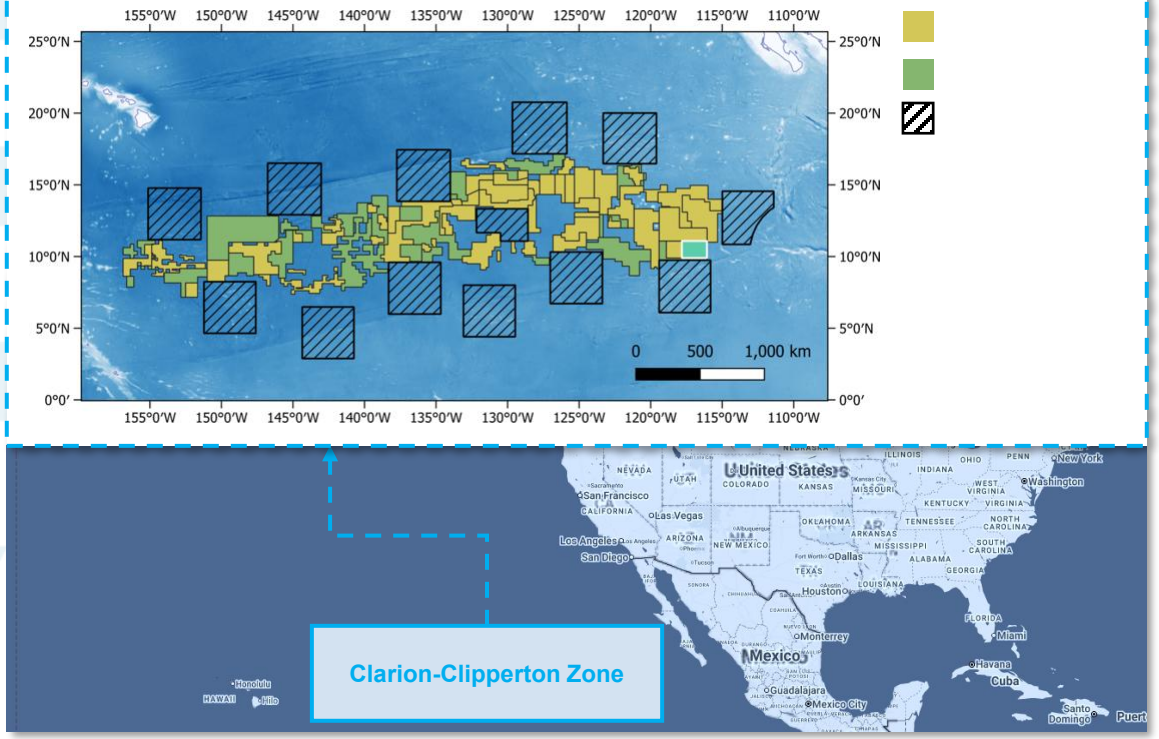
17
ISA Exploration Contracts Awarded

21
Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded(2)

0
Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded

CCZ At-A-Glance

Clarion-Clipperton Zone & NORI-D Study Area



Source: NOAA, ISA, Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene, Industry Research, See Endnotes For Detailed Sources.
Note: Areas of Particular Interests refer to the protected / no-mining zones set aside by the International Seabed Authority (ISA) as part of the CCZ's environmental management plan
(1) usgs.gov/publications/deep-ocean-polymetallic-nodules-and-cobalt-rich-ferromanganese-crusts-global-ocean-new
(2) Total licenses awarded through NOAA and ISA combined within the CCZ.

TARGETING CONCESSIONS IN

The Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone[23]

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

Key Highlights

Large Mineralization & 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
The Company believes there's an 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[1]

+2.0MM km²
Designated Mining Area in CCZ

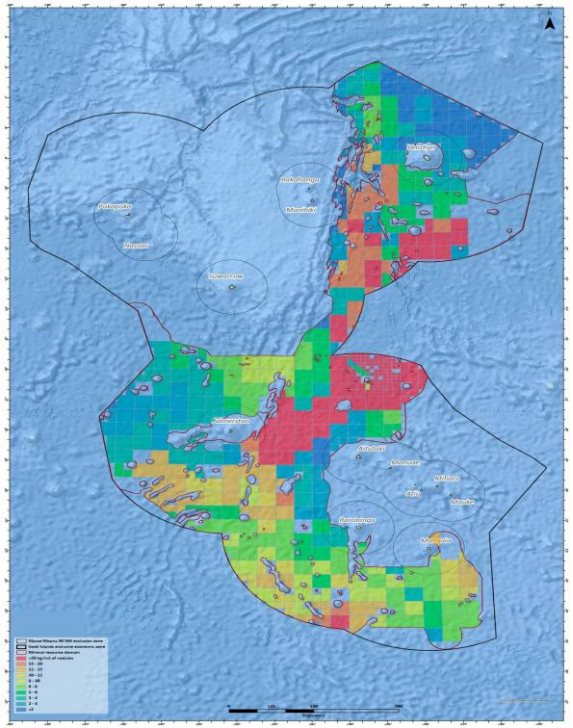
3
Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded[2]

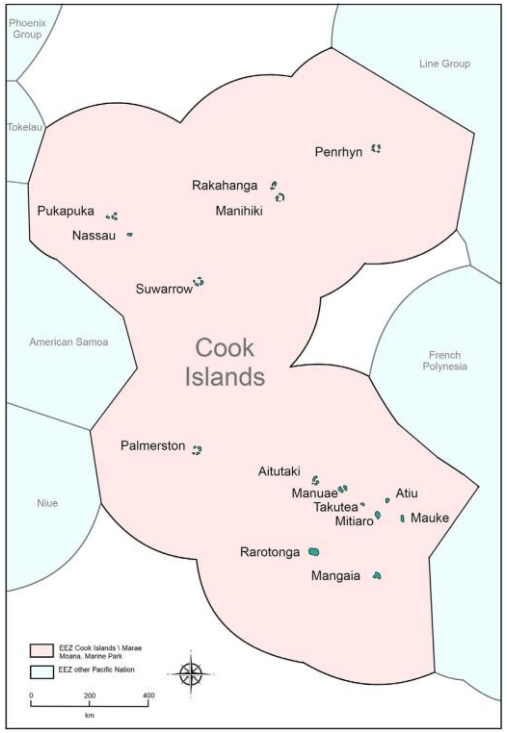
+250,000 km²
Licensed Area Held by Third Parties

0
Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded[2]

Cook Islands At-A-Glance

Cook Islands EEZ





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Source: SBMA, Research Gate, GeoExPro, Industry Research, See Endnotes For Detailed Sources.
(1) SBMA Factsheets – Overview of seabed authority
(2) Licenses granted through SBMA.

Market Value of Energy Transition Minerals(1)

Billions, US$

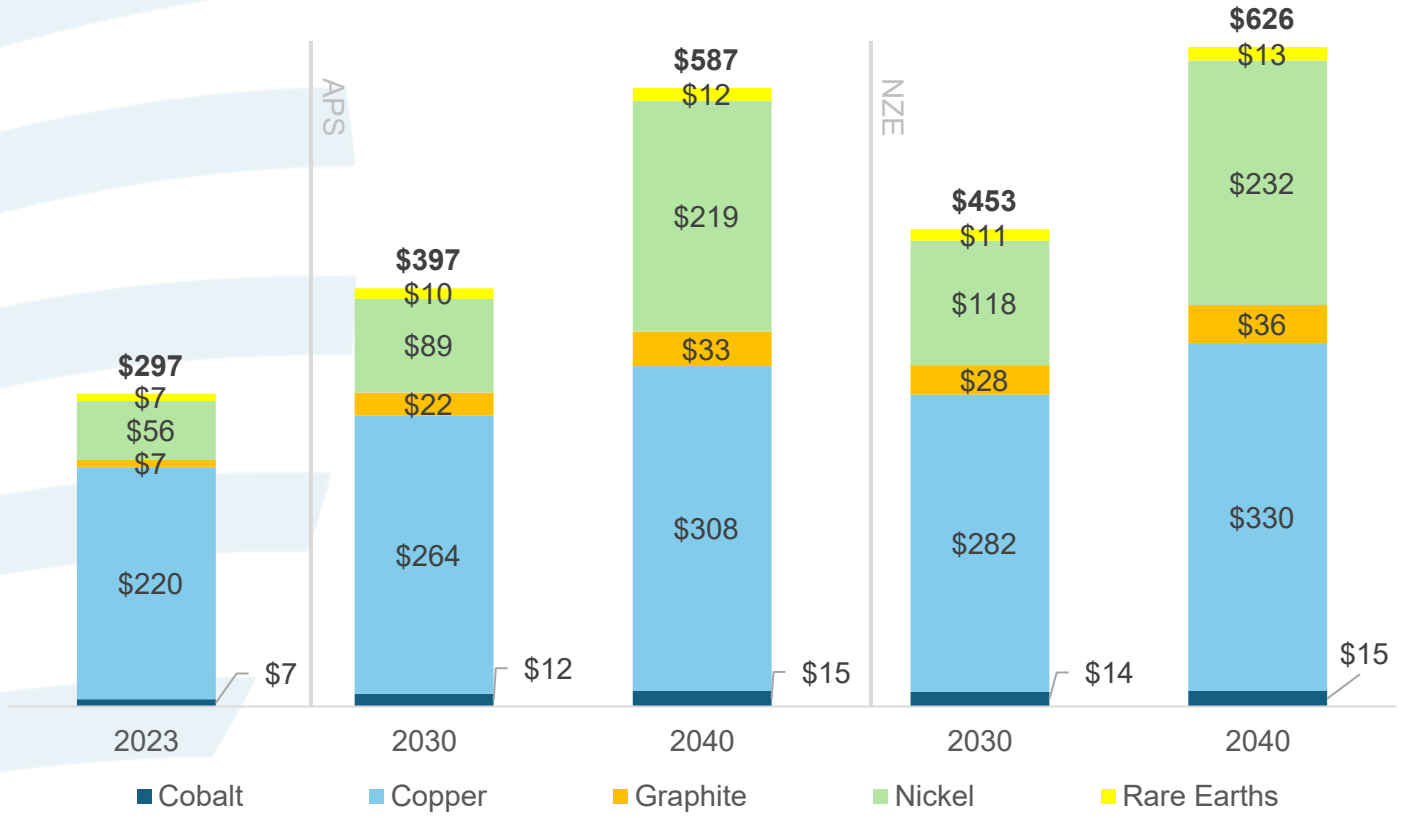
As clean energy deployment accelerates, demand for critical minerals rise. This chart compares projected market value growth for key energy-transition minerals under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) APS (countries achieve stated pledges) and NZE (a pathway consistent with global net-zero emissions 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_2 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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Source: Industry Research
(1) https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2024/outlook-for-key-minerals

Endnotes

(1) https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/press-releases/boem-initiates-process-potential-mineral-lease-sale-offshore-virginia
(2) https://www.iea.org/commentaries/with-new-export-controls-on-critical-minerals-supply-concentration-risks-become-reality
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