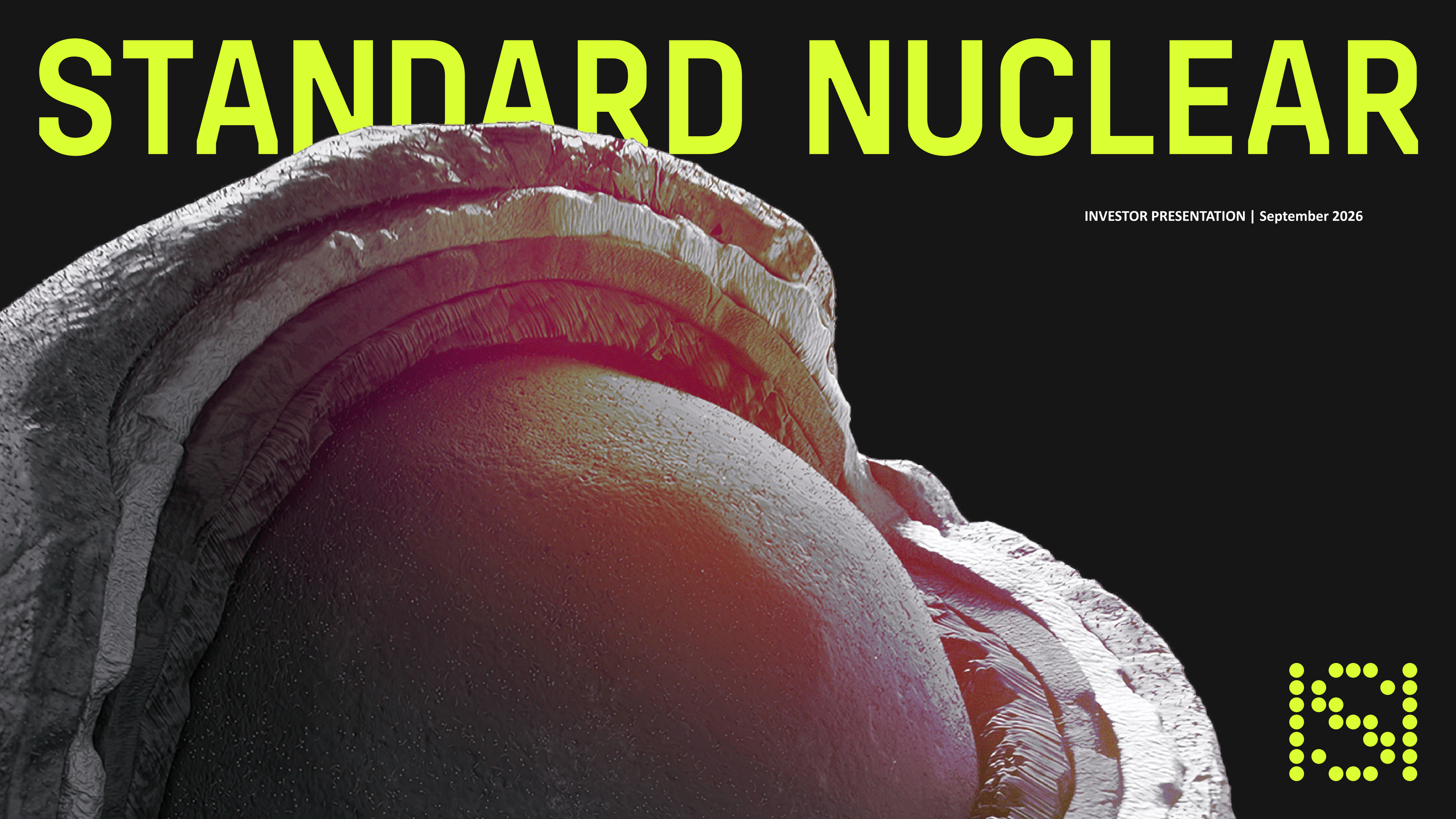
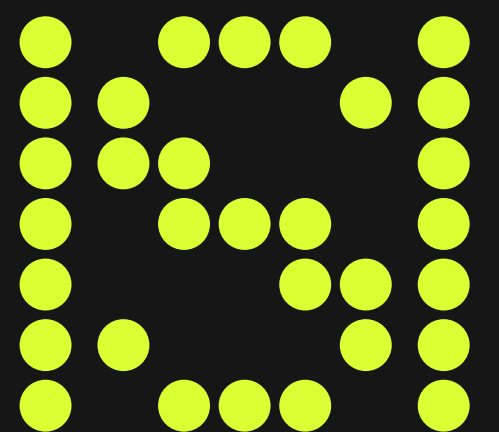




STANDARD NUCLEAR

INVESTOR PRESENTATION | September 2026



Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements about the Company and its industry that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements contained in this presentation other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding the Company’s future results of operations and financial condition, business strategy and plans, production capacity, market growth and objectives for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, investors can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “target,” “will,” or “would” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions intended to identify statements about the future. These statements speak only as of the date of this presentation and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based largely on the Company’s current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that it believes may affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties. As a result of these factors, the Company cannot assure investors that the forward-looking statements in this presentation will prove to be accurate.

Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified and some of which are beyond the Company’s control, investors should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although the Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for each forward-looking statement contained in this presentation, the events and circumstances reflected in forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statement. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this presentation and in our filings with the SEC, including Risk Factors in our most recent Registration Statement on Form S-1, in our subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and in our other filings with the SEC that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date of this presentation, except as required by law.

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This presentation includes industry and market data and forecasts that the Company has derived from independent consultant reports, including a study the Company commissioned from Wood Mackenzie, publicly available information, various industry publications and the Company’s internal data and estimates. Independent consultant reports, industry publications and other published industry sources generally indicate that the information contained therein was obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although the Company believes that these third-party sources are reliable, it does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information, and the Company has not independently verified this information. The Company’s internal data and estimates are based upon information obtained from trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which the Company operates and management’s understanding of industry conditions. Although the Company believes that such information is reliable, it has not had this information verified by any independent sources. In addition, the information contained in this presentation is as of the date hereof (except where otherwise indicated), and the Company has no obligation to update such information, including in the event that such information becomes inaccurate or if estimates change. Subsequent materials may be provided by or on behalf of the Company in its discretion and such information may supplement, modify or supersede the information in these materials. Neither the Company, nor any of its respective affiliates, advisors or representatives shall have any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss or damage howsoever arising from any use of these materials or their contents or otherwise arising in connection with these materials.

WHAT WE DO

Standard Nuclear manufactures the fuel for the next generation of American nuclear power.

NUCLEAR TODAY

~20%

~20% of U.S. electricity comes from nuclear, anchored by 94 operating reactors, the nation's largest source of clean, always-on power¹

THE BUILD OUT

3X

The Department of Energy is targeting the tripling of U.S. nuclear capacity by 2050, growing from ~100 GW to ~300 GW, with new capacity led by small modular reactors and microreactors²

THE FUEL

TRISO

TRISO is the fuel form of choice for most advanced reactor designs now in development. Each particle retains its own fission products, which the NRC has accepted as functional containment³

OUR ROLE

TODAY

We believe Standard Nuclear is the only independent, industrial-scale TRISO producer in the United States. We are reactor-agnostic and shipping fuel today⁴

LICENSED AND OPERATING TODAY

Our Oak Ridge, Tennessee facility underwent a rigorous and efficient licensing process and is authorized by the DOE to possess and perform HALEU fuel fabrication

DELIVERING FUEL COMMERCIALY

Standard Nuclear completed our first commercial TRISO delivery in June 2026, a 50 kgU shipment, and delivered the balance of the core after quarter end, ahead of a customer reactor full-power test

SCALING UP REPEATABLE MODULES

Standard Nuclear has the capacity to produce 0.5 MTU today and is planning to expand to up to 40 MTU by replicating our design-frozen modules

(1) U.S. Energy Information Administration; share of U.S. utility-scale electricity generation, approximate; 94 operating commercial light-water reactors.

(2) COP28 Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy (2023) and subsequent government and corporate signatories; DOE assessment that U.S. capacity has the potential to triple from ~100 GW to ~300 GW by 2050.

(3) Accepted as functional fuel containment by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. See "We Make the Most Robust Nuclear Fuel on Earth" for the full basis of presentation.

(4) "Only independent, industrial-scale producer" reflects management's belief; see "Standard Nuclear at a Glance" and "Capacity Expansion" for basis and definitions.

The Only Industrial Scale Advanced Nuclear Fuel Company Today

Standard Nuclear is Positioned to Capture Structural TRISO Demand as the Nuclear Fuel Supply Chain Reshores

- 1

The Only Independent, Industrial-scale TRISO Producer in the U.S.

Standard Nuclear is unconflicted with reactor developers, so we plan to serve every advanced reactor customer rather than compete with them. **We believe no competing independent supplier reaches comparable commercial scale before the end of the decade.**¹
- 2

Delivering Commercial Fuel Today Which Reduces First-of-a-kind Manufacturing Risk

Commercial fuel is shipping today, with first delivery completed in June 2026 from fully scaled manufacturing acquired with more than \$100MM of prior investment behind it, which removes first-of-a-kind manufacturing risk.
- 3

\$576.9MM Total Contract Backlog and \$696.3MM Qualified Pipeline

Total contract backlog stands at \$576.9MM as of August 26, 2026, including \$119.3MM funded, \$14.1MM unfunded, and \$443.5MM of contractually granted customer upsize options, alongside a qualified pipeline of \$696.3MM. Pipeline declined from \$986.3MM at June 30, 2026 as opportunities converted into contracted backlog.²
- 4

Customer-funded Production in a Supply-constrained Market

Customers pay non-refundable deposits years ahead of reactor deployment to reserve capacity and queue position, funding fuel before delivery. TRISO fabrication currently sells above \$50MM per metric ton on firm near-term commitments, with volume tiers stepping down on larger multi-year quantities.³
- 5

Reactor-agnostic Platform Across Microreactor, SMR, Space, and Defense

We produce TRISO-bearing compacts, pebbles and pellets to each customer's specification. We initially engage with our customers via Fuel Development Agreements, after which each customer core load order converts initial demand into recurring reload demand for the life of the reactor.
- 6

Dual DOE And NRC Licensing Pathways Create a Multi-year Regulatory Moat

We already operate HALEU fuel production operations under DOE authorization and are deploying additional facilities to be authorized by the DOE. Concurrently, we secured an NRC approval for our fuel production operations through our Joint Venture with Framatome and an associated license amendment request (LAR) in under two years, compared to the seven to ten years a new entrant faces in licensing and construction.
- 7

Modular, Replicable Capacity Path From Approximately 0.5 MTU Today Up to 40 MTU per Year in the Long-Term

Capacity scales from approximately 0.5 MTU per year today to 2.5 MTU near term and up to 40 MTU longer term, by replicating a design-frozen module across Oak Ridge, Idaho Falls and Richland rather than redesigning at each site.⁴



(1) Reflects management's assessment based on publicly available information. The most advanced competing facility is wholly owned by a reactor developer and dedicated to that developer's own fleet, and is therefore not an independent supplier. Its operator has publicly disclosed a first commercial facility with estimated annual nameplate capacity of 6.25 MTU, equivalent to 5 MTU of throughput at an assumed 80% capacity factor, with target fabrication beginning in the first half of 2028, and has announced an additional planned facility for which no operational date has been disclosed. The other competitor has not disclosed commercial TRISO production targets in MTU terms or sanctioned a commercial-scale facility. See "Capacity Expansion" for the basis and full qualifications. Total contract backlog and qualified pipeline as of August 26, 2026. See "Commercial Funnel and Backlog Momentum" for definitions, including amounts that are cancellable or subject to conditions.

(2) Reflects the range of prices under the Company's executed fuel sales agreements as of August 26, 2026. Optional quantities are priced at lower contracted tiers. Not indicative of future pricing, realized revenue or margin.

(3) Capacity figures are illustrative and subject to execution and regulatory approvals; up to 40 MTU expected no earlier than 2030.

STANDARD NUCLEAR AT A GLANCE

We are the only independent, industrial-scale TRISO producer in the United States, delivering commercial fuel today.

\$4.7MM

Revenue, quarter ended June 30, 2026⁵

\$576.9MM

Total contract backlog¹

\$696.3MM

Qualified pipeline²

\$102.2MM

Cash and cash equivalents⁵

105

Full-time employees⁵

COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS

Oak Ridge, Tennessee

FOUNDED

July 2024

LISTING

NYSE: STDN, IPO priced July 15, 2026 at \$15.00; closed July 17, 2026

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

129 as of August 26, 2026

SHARES OUTSTANDING

144,972,447 Class A Shares as of August 26, 2026
11,578,308 Class B Shares as of August 26, 2026

FISCAL YEAR END

December 31

MANUFACTURING FOOTPRINT

SN-0 | OAK RIDGE, TN

Operating today; up to 0.5 MTU/year

SN-TN | OAK RIDGE, TN

Construction substantially complete; up to 1 MTU/year initially

SN-ID | IDAHO FALLS, ID

Construction substantially complete; up to 1 MTU/year initially

SN-F | RICHLAND, WA

Framatome JV; NRC amendment approved, production from 2027

LICENSES

DOE License and NRC (through JV) as of August 26, 2026

LONG-TERM CAPACITY⁴

Up to 40 MTU/year

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

FIRST COMMERCIAL DELIVERY

June 2026; 50 kgU TRISO delivered to Radiant at INL DOME; balance of core delivered subsequent to quarter end, completing the first commercial reactor core

CUSTOMERS WITH SIGNED FUEL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

8 as of June 30, 2026

TOTAL CONTRACT BACKLOG¹

\$241.5MM as of June 30, 2026

SERVICEABLE ADDRESSABLE MARKET³

\$3.2BN

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS⁵

\$102.2MM as of June 30, 2026

TOTAL DEBT⁵

None; debt-free as of June 30, 2026

(1) Total contract backlog as of August 26, 2026. See "Commercial Funnel and Backlog Momentum" for the full definition, including amounts that are cancellable or subject to non-refundable deposits.

(2) Qualified pipeline as of August 26, 2026 represents vetted potential sales opportunities not yet subject to executed agreements and remains subject to negotiation. Total contract backlog is not included in qualified pipeline.

(3) The serviceable addressable market includes total contract backlog and qualified pipeline and is not incremental to those amounts. It reflects management's assessment of opportunity and is not a forecast of revenue.

(4) Capacity figures are illustrative and subject to execution, permitting and regulatory approvals. Up to 40 MTU is expected no earlier than 2030. See "Manufacturing Footprint" for the full basis of presentation.

(5) Financial information presented as of and for the period ended 6/30/2026; should be read together with the Company's filings with the SEC, including its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

PROVEN LEADERSHIP

Our company-wide management team brings 150+ years of combined national laboratory, nuclear industry, and public-company experience.



Kurt Terrani

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Former EVP and Interim CEO, Ultra Safe Nuclear; led commercialization of advanced reactor fuel technologies
- Senior Staff Scientist and Group Leader, Nuclear Fuels Materials, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (10+ years)
- National Technical Director, DOE Office of Nuclear Energy

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
PHD



Kevin Harrill

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Former CFO, SVP and Treasurer, Centrus Energy (NYSE: LEU)
- Former VP and Chief Accounting Officer, Blackboard
- Former Assistant Controller, Harris Corporation

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
MA/BA



Keeley Marrocco

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

- Former Principal, Decisive Point Group
- Former FP&A Manager, The Kraft Heinz Company
- Leads facility scaling, operations, and workforce expansion

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
BA



Thomas Hendrix

FOUNDER & EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

- Managing Partner, Decisive Point Group
- Former Strategy & External Affairs, Blackstone
- Former U.S. Army Special Forces officer

COLUMBIA BUSINESS SCHOOL
MBA
WEST POINT

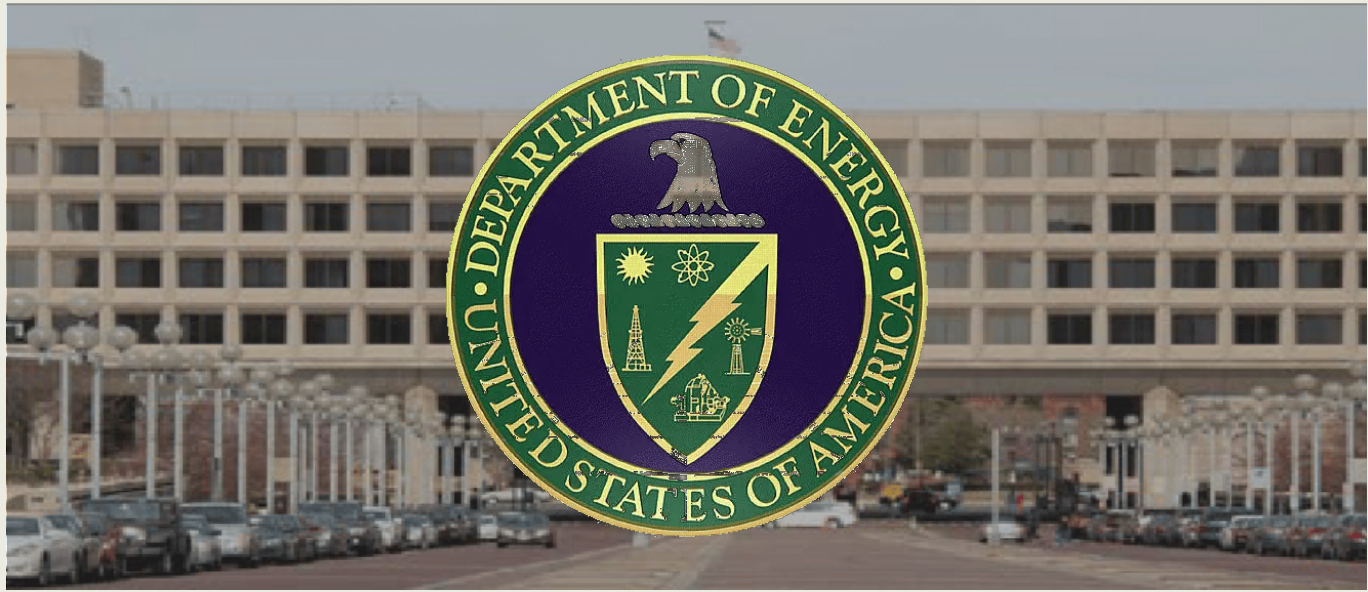
THE ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL REVOLUTION IS HERE

Full Core Delivery to Radiant

The first complete reactor core of commercially produced TRISO fuel from an independent U.S. manufacturer, supporting a full-power, full-temperature demonstration at the Department of Energy's DOME facility at Idaho National Laboratory.



BLUE CHIP COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS



“Oklo’s fuel strategy is built around turning used nuclear fuel and surplus nuclear materials into usable fuel for reactors... The collaboration with Standard Nuclear helps support the domestic supply chains **needed to deploy advanced nuclear at scale.**”

Jacob DeWitte
Oklo CEO
June 2026

“This isn't just collaboration – it's a shared vision and capability for **the future of our industry to develop advanced reactor fuel on a commercial scale** to support advanced reactor developers.”

Tony Robinson
Framatome CEO
September 2025

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

REVENUE

\$4.7MM

Quarter ended June 30, 2026

OPERATING LOSS

\$(4.3MM)

Quarter ended June 30, 2026

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

\$102.2MM

As of June 30, 2026

GROSS PROFIT / MARGIN

\$3.2MM / 67%

OPERATING EXPENSES

\$7.5MM

Quarter ended June 30, 2026

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

\$17.4MM

Six months ended June 30, 2026

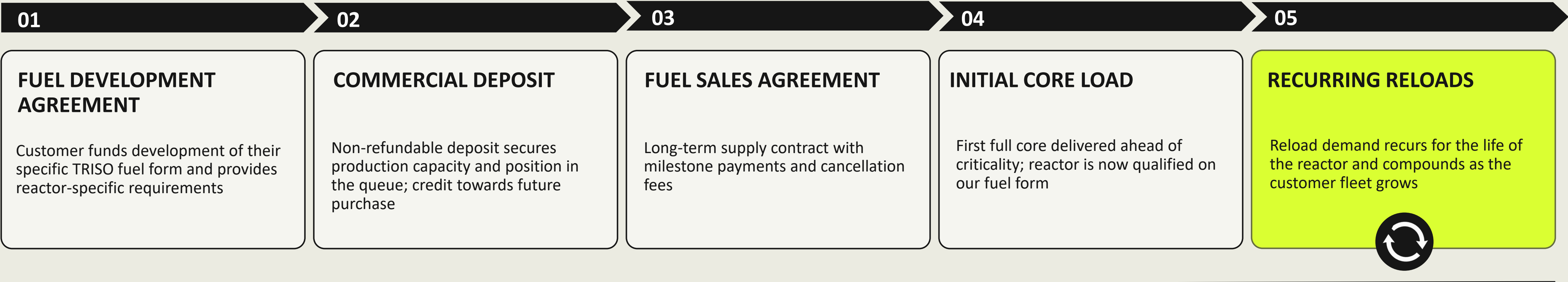
DEFERRED REVENUE

\$4.0MM

SUPPORTING OPERATING METRICS

TOTAL CONTRACT BACKLOG \$241.5MM As of June 30, 2026, from \$91.3MM at March 31, 2026	QUALIFIED PIPELINE \$986.3MM As of June 30, 2026, from \$573.0MM at March 31, 2026	PRODUCTION CAPACITY ONLINE ~0.5 MTU Scaling to 2.5 MTU by end of 2026
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FROM CORE LOADS TO FUEL ANNUITY



SPECIFIED TO EACH CUSTOMER	Fuel form is developed to a single customer's specification, and we hold the production expertise for that exact form
REQUALIFICATION IS TECHNICAL	Moving a reactor to another supplier's fuel form is a technical and regulatory exercise, not a procurement decision
CASH AHEAD OF DELIVERY	Deposits and capacity reservations are taken at signing, ahead of any fuel being delivered
INSTALLED BASE COMPOUNDS	Reactors consume fuel for their operating life, so each delivery adds to a recurring base rather than replacing it

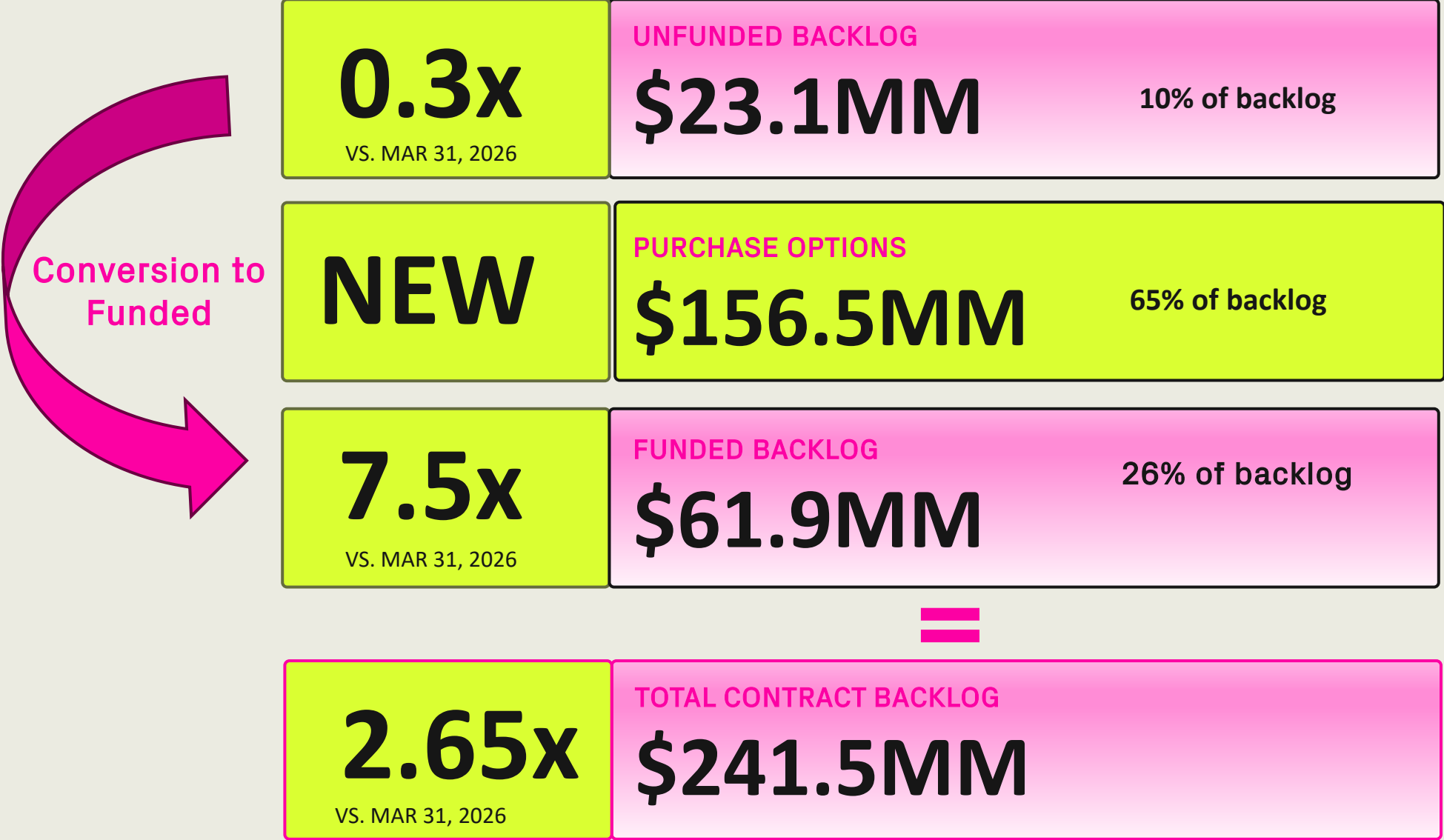
COMMERCIAL FUNNEL AND BACKLOG MOMENTUM

Backlog and qualified pipeline both grew materially in the quarter ended June 30, 2026

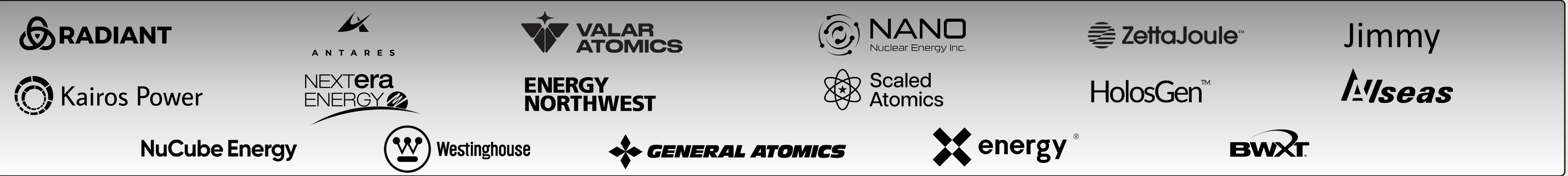
COMMERCIAL FUNNEL



COMPOSITION OF BACKLOG



ADVANCED REACTOR DEVELOPERS, PLANT OPERATORS & SPACE COMPANIES USING TRISO



Total contract backlog as of the dates shown. Total contract backlog is not included in qualified pipeline.
Qualified pipeline represents vetted potential sales opportunities not yet subject to executed agreements, representing non-binding indications of interest and remaining subject to negotiation of commercial terms and other conditions.
The serviceable addressable market includes total contract backlog and qualified pipeline and is not incremental to those amounts. Full definitions appear in the Appendix. Includes customers and potential customers which utilize TRISO fuel

BACKLOG MORE THAN DOUBLED AFTER QUARTER END

Backlog and qualified pipeline both changed materially after quarter end as of [August 26, 2026](#)

TOTAL CONTRACT BACKLOG

\$576.9MM

Giving effect to August 2026 agreement

FUNDED BACKLOG

\$119.3MM

Up ~93% from \$61.9MM

PURCHASE OPTIONS

\$443.5MM

From \$156.5MM at June 30, 2026

UNFUNDED BACKLOG

\$14.1MM

As of Aug 26, 2026, from \$23.1MM

QUALIFIED PIPELINE

\$696.3MM

As of Aug 26, 2026, from \$986.3MM

NEW FIRM COMMITMENT

1 MTU

HALEU TRISO

NEW CUSTOMER OPTION, UP TO

7 MTU

Exercisable at customer discretion

PRO FORMA COMPOSITION

FUNDED BACKLOG 21% of \$576.9MM total backlog	PURCHASE OPTIONS 77% of \$576.9MM total backlog	UNFUNDED BACKLOG 2% of \$576.9MM total backlog
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WHY NUCLEAR, WHY NOW

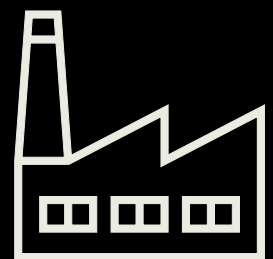
**Policy has become procurement. Fuel is
contracted before reactors are built.**

NUCLEAR ADDRESSES MULTIPLE BOTTLENECKS

Nuclear energy leads in reliability, decarbonization and scale especially at an inflection point of power demand



GOVERNMENT



INDUSTRIAL



HYPERSCALERS

★ U.S. ARMY

“ The Janus Program is a strategic leap forward in American energy dominance... the Army and DIU are driving a domestic nuclear industry that will strengthen U.S. energy security ”

Hon. Emil Michael | Acting Director, Defense Innovation Unit | October 2025

Project Janus – microreactors at 9 U.S. Army Installations

NUCOR®

“ Nucor believes we've got to re-embrace nuclear power in this country. It is the cleanest, most sustainable, always-on demand-driven power that we can bring to the grid. ”

Leon Topalian | Chair & CEO, Nucor | April 2026

Exploring nuclear energy to power its steel mills

∞

“ Nuclear energy will help power our AI future, strengthen our country’s energy infrastructure, and provide clean, reliable electricity for everyone. ”

Joel Kaplan | Chief Global Affairs Officer, Meta | January 2026

Meta nuclear agreements – up to 6.6 GW by 2035

Less suited     More suited		New-Build Nuclear	Geothermal	Conventional Thermal	Solar / Wind + Battery	Hydro
Reliability	Continuous power					
	Speed to power					
Deliverability	Supply chain resilience					
	Land-use efficiency					
Economics	Cost competitiveness					
	Fuel-price independence					
	Tax credit eligibility					
Sustainability	Zero-carbon generation					

DEMAND IS MOVING FROM POLICY TO DEPLOYMENT

TRISO fuel is contracted years ahead of commercial reactor deployments.

01	POLICY ENACTED	02	FEDERAL PROGRAMS FUNDED	03	PRIVATE REACTOR DEMAND COMMITTED
2024	ADVANCE Act Modernized NRC licensing for advanced reactors	2019  Project Pele Transportable microreactors; full HALEU TRISO core delivered	2024  Google & Kairos Power Up to 500 MW by 2035; SMR fleet agreement		
2024	IRA \$25/MWh PTC for carbon-free generation	2020  DOE ARDP¹ Advanced reactors at commercial scale by 2030	2024  Amazon & X-Energy 5 GW+ targeted by 2039; anchored by ~\$700MM Series C-1 Investment		
2025	Executive Orders Advanced nuclear elevated to national priority	2024  DIU ANPI Microreactors on U.S. Army and Air Force installations by 2030	2025  DOW & X-Energy Four reactors at Seadrift, TX; first grid- scale SMR at a U.S. industrial site		
2026	NRC Part 53 Oversight shifts to a new advanced reactor licensing framework	2025  Project Janus Microreactors on five U.S. Army bases, awarded August 2026, first power targeted September 2028	2025  Equinix & Radiant Preorder with deposits for 20 Kaleidos microreactors		
2026	DPA 303 & 708 Centralizes procurement and scales the domestic industrial base	2026  DOE DOME Microreactor test facility at Idaho National Laboratory	2026 Meta Nuclear agreements totaling up to 6.6 GW by 2035		

IMPLICATIONS FOR TRISO DEMAND

Cumulative advanced reactor deployment converts into a definable annual fuel requirement.

CUMULATIVE 2035 TRISO-FUELED DEPLOYMENT BY CASE (GWe)

BASE CASE	ANNUAL TRISO REQUIREMENT	DEMAND ACCELERATION CASE	ANNUAL TRISO REQUIREMENT
7.1 GWe	~116.6 MTU	27.5 GWe	~457.0 MTU

<u>CONVERSION BASIS</u> ~16 MTU per GWe/year	<u>DELIVERY TIMING</u> 1-2 years ahead of commercial operations	<u>Growth Rate 2030 to 2040</u> 22% CAGR
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CUMULATIVE 2035 TRISO-FUELED DEPLOYMENT BY SEGMENT (GWe)

DATA CENTERS	INDUSTRIAL AND GRID	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
BASE 4.5 HIGH 19.0	BASE 1.8 HIGH 6.1	BASE 0.8 HIGH 2.4	BASE 7.1 HIGH 27.5

GOVERNMENT DEPLOYMENT IS HAPPENING NOW

Department of War programs provide the clearest near-term visibility in the market.

JANUS IS AWARDED

Five vendors selected across five U.S. Army installations in August 2026, up to \$2.2 billion combined; more than 20 microreactors planned

WE FUEL TWO OF THE FIVE

Antares and Radiant are Standard Nuclear customers; Radiant’s award is up to \$750 million for 15 units¹ by 2030

TRISO IS THE ENABLING FUEL

Four of the five Janus awardees use TRISO-fueled designs

FUEL PRECEDES REACTORS

First microreactor targeted by September 2028; fuel is contracted years ahead

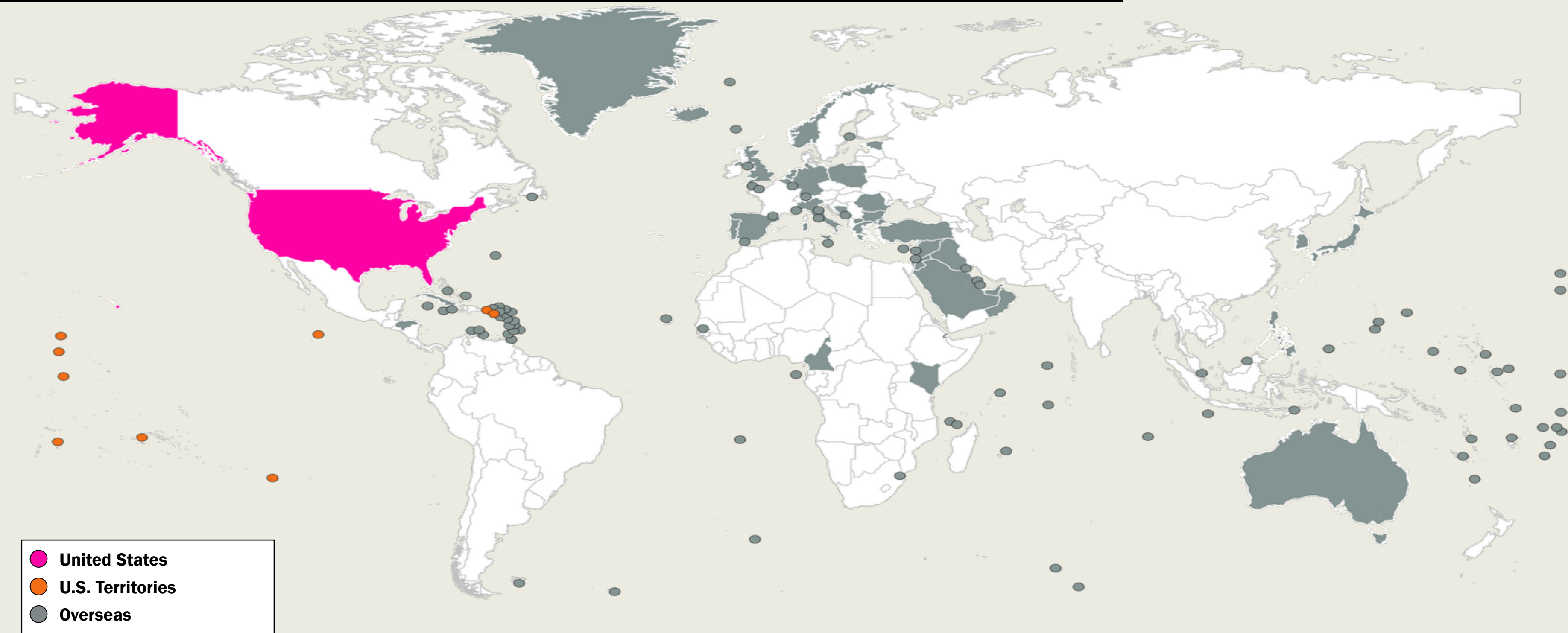
JANUS AWARDS AND FEDERAL REACTOR DEMONSTRATION MILESTONES					
Company	DATE	DEVELOPMENT	TARGET OUTPUT	FUEL FORM	DISCLOSED SN RELATIONSHIP
AWARDS					
Antares Nuclear	Aug 2026	Janus award, Fort Bragg; first criticality Jun 2026; anticipates sourcing TRISO from Standard Nuclear and BWXT	1 MWe	TRISO	Customer
Radiant Industries	Aug 2026	Janus award, Fort Benning, up to \$750MM for 15 units by 2030; exclusive one-year DOME access for full-power testing on Standard Nuclear fuel	1 MWe	TRISO	Customer
BWXT Advanced Technologies	Aug 2026	Janus award, Fort Campbell	1.5 MWe	TRISO	—
General Atomics EMS	Aug 2026	Janus award, Fort Hood	5 MWe	UZrH	—
Westinghouse Gov’t Services	Aug 2026	Janus award, Fort Drum	5 MWe	TRISO	—
MILESTONES					
Valar Atomics	Jun 2026	Second pilot participant to achieve criticality	5 MWe	TRISO	—
Deployable Energy	Jun 2026	First criticality under NRIC’s Nuclear Energy Launch Pad	1 MWe	LEU UO ₂ , gas-cooled	—
Aalo Atomics	Jul 2026	Third pilot participant to achieve criticality	10 MWe	LEU, sodium-cooled	—
Oklo	Aug 2026	Fourth pilot participant to achieve criticality	15 MWt	Not TRISO	—

(1) Source: Radiant Industries press release (Aug. 26, 2026). Company-disclosed target of 15 Kaleidos units by 2030 under Army Janus agreement. Target output reflects design or commercial targets, not achieved output; several reactors reached criticality at low or zero power. Janus award values as announced by the Department of the Army on August 26, 2026; Radiant’s figure as stated by Radiant.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF WAR PROGRAMS PROVIDE STRONG NEAR-TERM VISIBILITY

With a Total of ~5,000 U.S. Military Bases Across the Globe, Programs like Project Janus and the Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations (ANPI) Program Represent a Paradigm Shift for the U.S. Government’s Stance on National Security and Energy Policy

U.S. Department of War Sites Worldwide



Impact of DoW Programs
Project Janus, ANPI and Project Pele are intended to enhance defense energy resilience while strengthening the U.S. reactor and fuel supply chain

~5,000¹

U.S. Military Sites Globally

=

~4,400¹

U.S. Military Sites Across the U.S. and U.S. Territories

+

~600¹

U.S. Military Sites Overseas

DATA CENTER DEMAND UNLOCKS SIGNIFICANT UPSIDE

 = 1 GWe = 16 MTU/YEAR¹

70 GWe

Total Advanced Nuclear Data Center Demand (2035)²

19 GWe

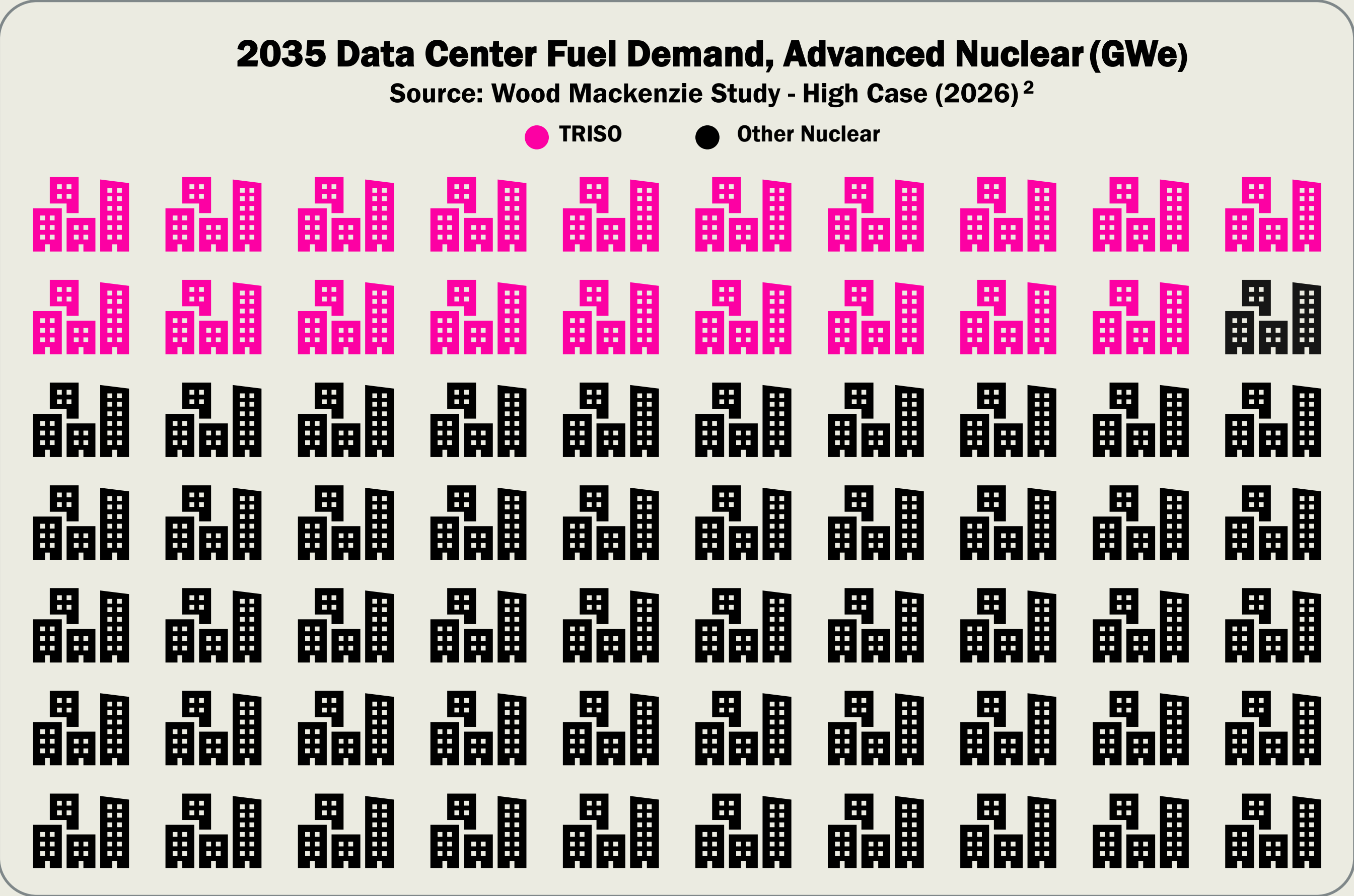
TRISO Share of Advanced Nuclear Data Center Demand (2035)²

304 MTU

Annual TRISO Fuel Demand from Data Center Deployment (2035)³

~27%

Data Center Demand Met by TRISO Fueled Reactors²



(1)

16 MTU of fuel per year for 1 GWe of SMR output. Conversion based on company estimates. Management assumes approximately 16 MTU of TRISO fuel per GWe, which represents management’s calculation of the blended average fuel requirement across the mix of advanced reactor types management expects to be deployed in the future. This expectation reflects management’s assessment based on discussions with reactor developers and project owners and publicly disclosed information, including announcements relating to anticipated reactor deployments, regarding the anticipated proportion of SMR and microreactor designs expected to comprise the deployed advanced reactor fleet over time.

(2)

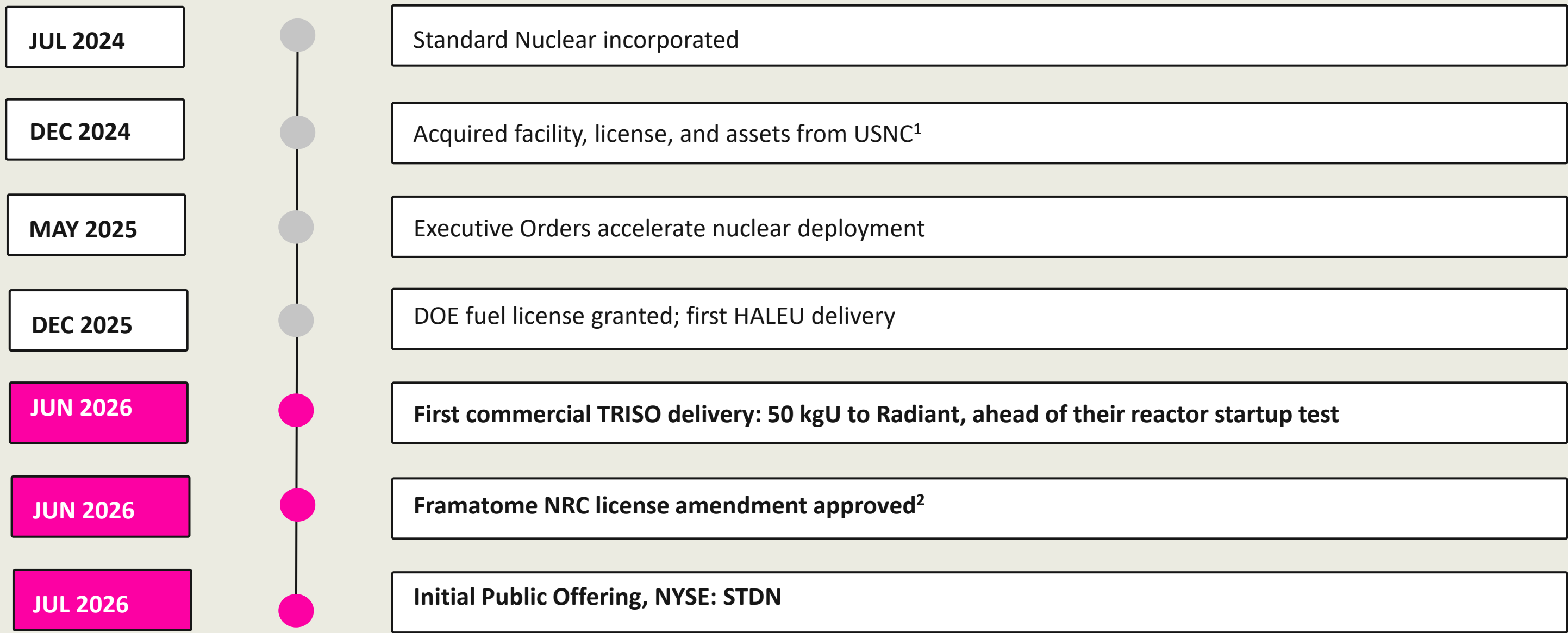
Wood Mackenzie’s “high” case of GWe demand for each year assumes (i) a one-year fuel delivery in advance of commercial operation date for microreactors, and a two-year fuel delivery in advance of commercial operation date of small modular reactors, (ii) constraints to front-of-the-meter data center growth are largely resolved by agile supply chains, widespread adoption of market design fully supportive of BYOG arrangements, and nation-wide grid capacity investment and (iii) greater TRISO penetration driven by the need for smaller reactors for behind-the-meter applications and the success of TRISO-based SMR developers serving this sector.

(3)

19 GWe converted to MTU.

FROM FORMATION TO COMMERCIAL DELIVERY IN TWO YEARS

Incorporated in July 2024, delivering commercial TRISO fuel and publicly listed by July 2026.



+7 YEAR REGULATORY ACCELERATION

Previously, NRC Licensing for a new Part 70 facility was 7-10 years. We received our DOE license in under a year

REDUCED FIRST-OF-A-KIND MANUFACTURING RISK

Acquired fully scaled manufacturing developed over 3+ years and \$100MM+ of prior investment

INDUSTRIAL SCALE TODAY

Modules were mature, scaled and operational; modified for reactor-agnostic production

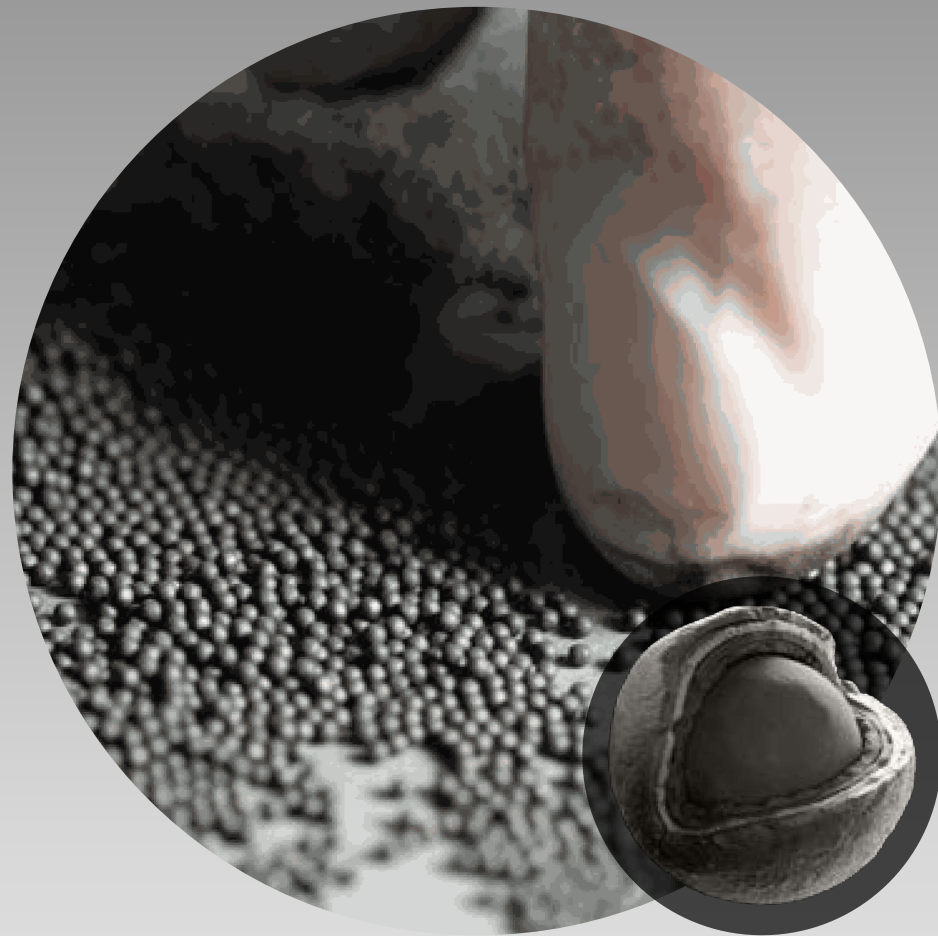
WORLD CLASS TEAM

150+ years of combined U.S. national laboratory experience in advanced nuclear fuels

OUR SCALABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

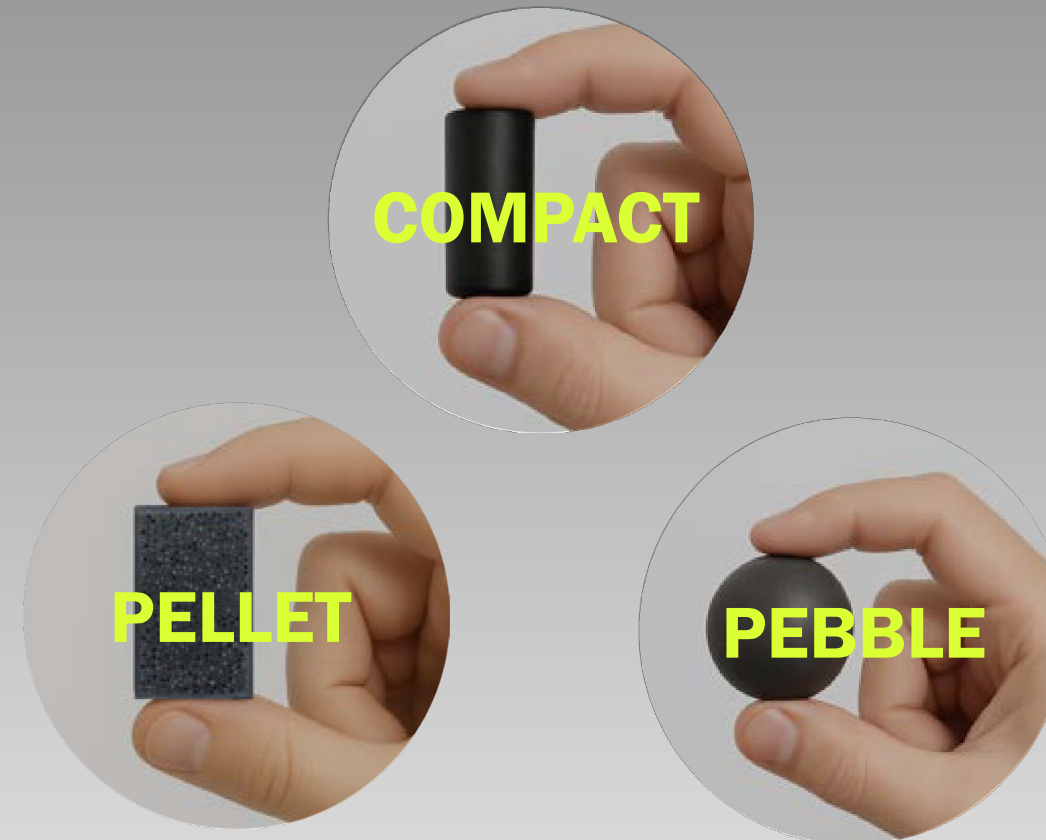
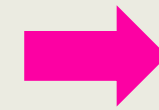
**One design-frozen module, replicated across four
sites.**

WE MAKE THE MOST ROBUST NUCLEAR FUEL ON EARTH



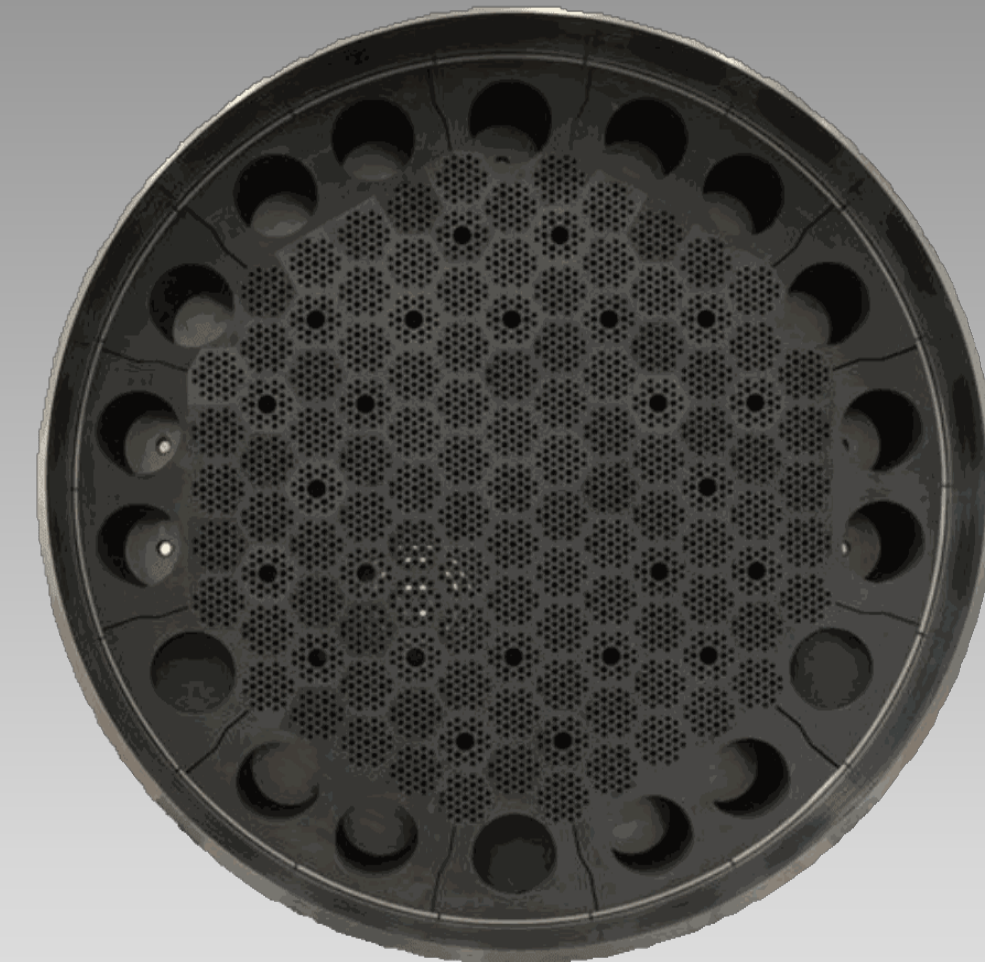
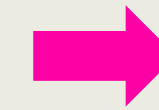
PARTICLES

- TRi-structural ISOtropic (TRISO) particles are uranium fuel kernels the size of a poppyseed
- Accepted as functional fuel containment by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Cannot meltdown in a reactor; eliminates need for costly containment structures



FUEL FORMS

- Thousands of TRISO particles embedded in a binding matrix to form final fuel tailored to specific reactors
- Can be consolidated in graphitic matrix as a cylinder to form a compact, as a sphere to form a pebble, or embedded in carbide ceramic matrix to form pellets



REACTOR CORE

- Fuel compacts, pebbles, or pellets assembled into reactor core where fission occurs
- TRISO coatings retain fission products at extreme temperatures and irradiation levels
- Enables passively safe, high-temperature operations

“THE MOST ROBUST NUCLEAR FUEL ON EARTH.”



FROM FEEDSTOCK TO FUEL, MODULAR AND EXPANDABLE AT SCALE



KERNEL FORMATION

The feedstock is formed into high-density spherical fuel kernels tailored to customer specifications



TRISO COATING

High temperature coating is added to the fuel kernels forming TRISO particles



FUEL FORM FABRICATION

TRISO particles are pressed into cylindrical fuel compacts or spherical fuel pebbles



CHARACTERIZATION & CERTIFICATION

Fuel undergoes rigorous testing and analysis for documentation, traceability, and compliance



PACKAGING & SHIPMENT

Packaged in special containers that must meet strict NRC, DOE, and local requirements

ALL MODULES ARE
DESIGN FROZEN

MANUFACTURING FOOTPRINT SUPPORTING FUTURE CAPACITY EXPANSION TO 40 MTU

TENNESSEE - HQ

SN – TN [Oak Ridge, TN]



IDAHO

SN – ID [Idaho Falls, ID]



WASHINGTON

SN – F [Richland, WA] ⁽²⁾



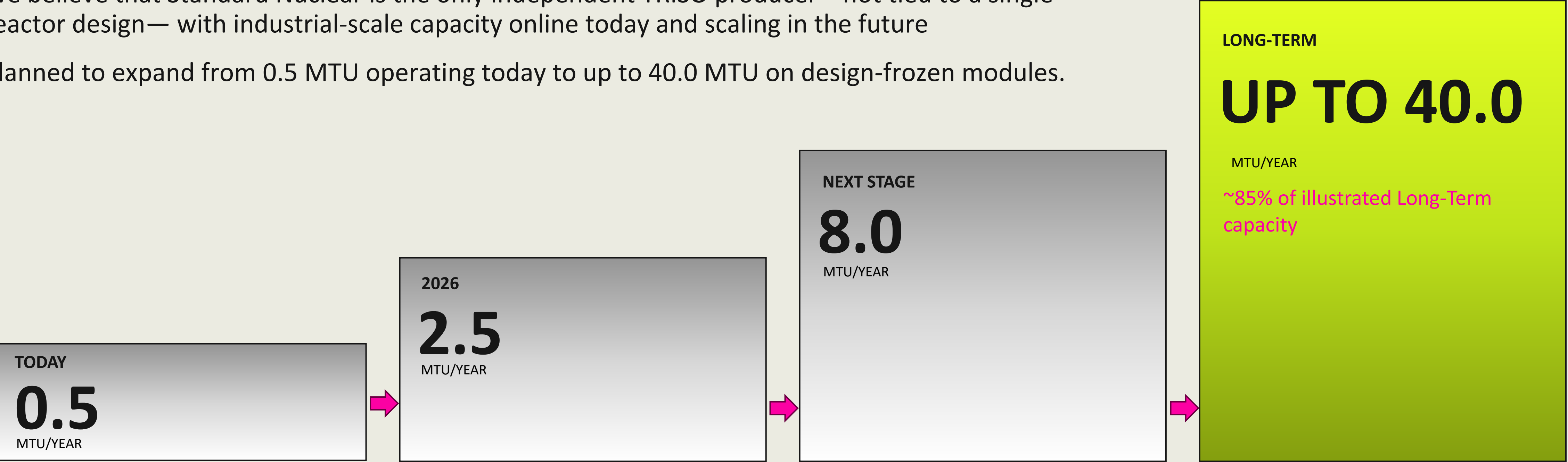
(1) Construction timelines are based on management’s current expectations and are subject to change. SN-TN, SN-ID and SN-F are expected to be initially operational at approximately 1 MTU of annual capacity. SN-TN and SN-ID are designed to scale to 2.5 MTU, while SN-TN20 and SN-F are designed to scale to up to 20 MTU. SN-TN20 is currently planned and is not yet under construction. The Company is also targeting total production capacity of up to 40 MTU through additional facilities on owned land in Tennessee, which it does not expect to achieve before 2030 unless customer demand develops earlier than currently anticipated and supports acceleration of the expansion plan. All timelines and capacity figures are illustrative and subject to execution, permitting and regulatory approvals.

(2) Standard Nuclear plans to utilize Framatome’s existing Richland, Washington nuclear fuel manufacturing facility through its joint venture with Framatome, Inc. The NRC approved the license amendment permitting TRISO fuel production at the facility in June 2026. The joint venture plans to commence manufacturing at the Richland SN-F facility in 2027, following equipment installation, qualification activities and readiness reviews.

CAPACITY EXPANSION

We believe that Standard Nuclear is the only independent TRISO producer—not tied to a single reactor design— with industrial-scale capacity online today and scaling in the future

Planned to expand from 0.5 MTU operating today to up to 40.0 MTU on design-frozen modules.



ILLUSTRATIVE TRISO PRODUCTION CAPACITY BY PRODUCER (MTU/yr)

	TODAY	2026	NEXT STAGE	LONG-TERM
Standard Nuclear ¹	~0.5 MTU	2.5 MTU	8.0 MTU	Up to 40.0 MTU
Competitor 1 ²	~0.3 MTU	~0.3 MTU	~0.3 MTU	~2.0 MTU
Competitor 2 ³	0.0 MTU	0.0 MTU	0.0 MTU	~5.0 MTU

(1) Reflects management's current expectations based on anticipated customer demand and projected deployment timelines. Subject to timing, scale and certainty of customer reactor deployments, contract execution, regulatory approvals and other factors. Actual production may differ materially. Up to 40 MTU expected no earlier than 2030. Percentage reflects Standard Nuclear's share of aggregate Long-Term capacity for the producers shown and is not a market share estimate.

(2) Management estimate based on publicly available information. On its August 3, 2026 earnings call, Competitor 1 stated it produces a few hundred kilograms of TRISO per year at its existing facility; the midpoint of that range is reflected. Capacity, operational date and production schedule for its announced prospective expansion facility have not been disclosed, and that facility remains subject to a future capital commitment. Timelines not independently confirmed.

(3) Management estimate based on publicly available information. Competitor 2 has disclosed estimated output of 5 MTU/yr for its first facility, with operations commencing in the first half of 2028; 6.25 MTU reflects an 80% capacity factor, consistent with the capacity and throughput figures Competitor 2 has disclosed for its second facility. That second facility, at four times the capacity of the first, remains in design with no construction or financing commitment and is stated as needed in the early 2030s. No production ramp disclosed. Timelines not independently confirmed.

DURABILITY OF THE POSITION

Widening our lead as nuclear adoption scales.

A SIGNIFICANT FIRST MOVER ADVANTAGE

We believe Standard Nuclear is the only independent, industrial-scale TRISO platform positioned to serve multiple advanced reactor developers.

			
Basic TRISO Manufacturing Technology	✓	✓	✓
Fuel Production Lines Operating Today ¹	✓	✓	
Unconflicted with End-Users ²	✓		
Multiple Factories Under NRC and DOE Licenses ³	✓		
Delivered Advanced TRISO for Specialty Fuel Applications ⁴	✓		

(1) Entity currently operates facilities capable of receiving enriched uranium feedstock and manufacturing TRISO fuel.
(2) Entity does not develop or operate advanced reactor systems and therefore does not compete directly with potential reactor customers.
(3) Entity operates multiple fuel production facilities licensed under the NRC or the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), providing access to both regulatory pathways.
(4) Demonstrated capability to produce specialized TRISO fuel architectures and chemistries for advanced applications, including space power and propulsion.

REGULATORY HEADSTART

Standard Nuclear’s portfolio of DOE and NRC licensed facilities enables parallel deployment across government, defense, and advanced reactor markets, and flexibility as regulatory frameworks evolve.

01

DOE OPERATING PATHWAY

SN-0 is licensed and operational today. The DOE fuel license was granted in less than a year, compared to the conventional seven to ten years

02

NRC OPERATING PATHWAY

A license amendment request at Framatome’s existing NRC-license Richland site delivered NRC approval in under two years, rather than filing for a new license

03

REPLICABLE LICENSING PLATFORM

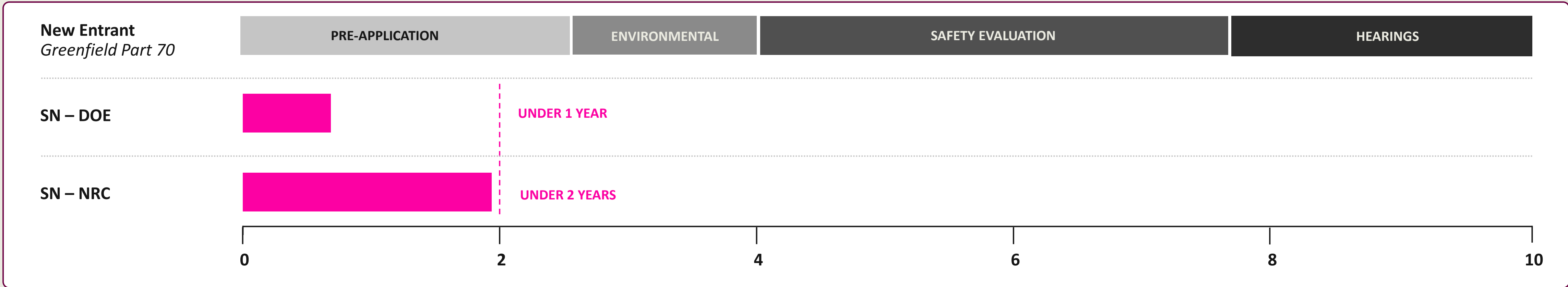
Each new facility inherits proven designs, pre-qualified equipment and an established safety basis, so licensing effort falls with every replication

04

BARRIERS TO ENTRY

A new entrant faces seven to ten years¹ and a site-specific review before shipping a single kilogram. This gap is the moat

TIME TO AN OPERATING FUEL FABRICATION LICENSE



(1)Historical NRC Part 70 timelines for new Category II fuel facilities, seven to ten years application to license. Standard Nuclear operates under DOE authorization, not an NRC license. Future timelines for other applicants may differ. Environmental reviews, infrastructure reviews, safety evaluation and adjudication or hearings are subject only to the NRC regulatory pathway. Conventional timeline reflects a new NRC Part 70 license for a greenfield fuel fabrication facility. Standard Nuclear timelines reflect achieved outcomes: the DOE license was granted in four months and the Framatome license amendment was approved in June 2026.

OPERATING LEVERAGE FROM MODULAR SCALE

Expected unit cost declines as cumulative volume grows by replicating a proven module.

01

FIXED COST ABSORPTION

The licensed facility, quality system, and regulatory infrastructure are largely fixed; each incremental MTU spreads fixed costs further

02

YIELD IMPROVEMENT

Kernel, coating, and compact yields improve with run hours, and yield converts directly into effective capacity

03

DESIGN-FROZEN MODULES

Replicate, don't redesign; design-frozen modules remove engineering variance from each expansion

04

HIGHER UTILIZATION

Contract deposits and queue position let us schedule production against committed demand rather than speculative volume

05

PROCUREMENT SCALE

Feedstock, graphite, and consumable purchasing improves as annual volume moves from kilograms to tens of metric tons

06

REDUCED ENGINEERING DUPLICATION

Each new facility inherits proven designs, pre-qualified equipment and an established safety basis

GROWTH STRATEGIES

PACKAGING AND TRANSPORTATION	Developing, controlling, and offering fissile material specialty packages and transportation for delivery of advanced nuclear fuel, removing external logistics bottlenecks
FRONT-END FUEL CYCLE EXPANSION	Integrating upstream process and other chemical processing to verticalize across the front end of the fuel cycle
TRANSURANIC PROCESSING	Selected by the DOE to convert surplus plutonium into advanced TRISO fuel under the Surplus Plutonium Utilization Program
RADIOISOTOPE POWER	Processing of other transuranics into radioisotopes power systems for space and defense applications
OTHER SPECIALTY FUEL APPLICATIONS	Demonstrated capability to produce specialized TRISO architecture and chemistries, including for space power and propulsion

OUR POSITION IN THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE



Fabrication is where we operate today and the final bottleneck in the domestic supply chain. Deconversion is one step upstream and the nearer-term extension.

THE STANDARD NUCLEAR INVESTMENT PROPOSITION



FULL CORE DELIVERED

TRISO delivered to Radiant – first complete commercial reactor core produced by an independent U.S. manufacturer



\$576.9MM

(as of Aug. 26, 2026)

Total contract backlog across government and commercial customers



\$696.3MM

(as of Aug. 26, 2026)

Qualified pipeline, 1.2x total contract backlog

THERE IS NO INDEPENDENT ALTERNATIVE AT SCALE

We believe Standard Nuclear is the only industrial-scale TRISO manufacturer in the U.S. not captive to a single reactor developer, providing reactor-agnostic supply across the nuclear fleet

CAPACITY EXPANSION THROUGH REPLICATION

Design-frozen modules enable scaling from ~0.5 MTU to 40 MTU. Each facility inherits proven designs, pre-qualified equipment, and an established safety basis

DOE LICENSED WITH STRONG POST-IPO BALANCE SHEET

Operating DOE licensed facilities today, a position new entrants cannot reach without a seven-to-ten-year licensing and construction cycle. Post-IPO balance sheet funds the company’s next expansion on our timeline

EXPECTED UPCOMING TARGET MILESTONES – 6-24 MONTHS

SN-ID & SN-TN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

Two additional licensed production facilities online

SN-F EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION COMPLETE

Production readiness at Framatome expansion site

COMMERCIAL FUEL DELIVERIES

Continue delivering commercial fuel shipments beyond Radiant

PROJECT JANUS AWARD DECISIONS

Five vendors awarded August 2026; TRISO-fueled program with two Standard Nuclear customers selected

PIPELINE CONVERTS INTO FUNDED BACKLOG

Qualified opportunities convert to contracts as reactors come online

LONG-TERM CAPACITY EXPANSION ACROSS SITES

Expansion of capacity towards 40 MTU.

Investor Relations: **Chris Koscielniak** | Investors@StandardNuclear.com

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT TAILWINDS ACCELERATING DEPLOYMENT

U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

ADVANCE ACT (2024)  Modernizes NRC licensing to accommodate advanced reactors and improve timelines, predictability, and cost recovery transparency	IRA (2024)  \$25/MWh production tax credit for new carbon-free power generating facilities 30% investment tax credit for new nuclear energy projects \$15/MWh production tax credit for existing nuclear fleet	Executive Orders (2025)  Elevates advanced nuclear deployment as a national priority for energy security, defense applications, and data center power reliability	NRC Part 53 (2026)  Shifts NRC oversight from LWR standards to an advanced reactor specific framework Enables staged licensing, allowing developers to reduce capital-at-risk during the review process	DPA Sections 303 & 708 (2026)  Centralizes procurement and scales domestic industrial base for critical long-lead time microreactor components Provides antitrust shield through Nuclear Fuel Cycle Consortium to secure domestic HALEU supply chains	NRC Part 57 (2026 - Proposed)  Streamlined licensing pathway for microreactors and low-consequence designs One application covers a construction permit and any number of same-design reactors; 6–12 month reviews projected
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U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Project Pele (2019)  Demonstrate a transportable microreactor power system Completed full HALEU TRISO fuel core delivery in late 2025	DOE ARDP – Advancing Reactor Demonstration Pathways (2020)     Demonstrate advanced reactors at commercial-scale by 2030 through federal cost-sharing partnerships 4 test reactors achieved criticality by July 4, 2026; a fifth followed in August 2026.	DIU ANPI – Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations (2024)     Pilot commercial microreactors on U.S. Air Force installations by 2030 Contracting phase; initiating technical site evaluations	Janus Program (2025)         Deploy microreactors at 5 U.S. Army bases by 2027-2028 Five vendors awarded up to \$2.2 billion combined in August 2026; first microreactor targeted by September 2028	DOE DOME – Demonstration of Microreactor Experiments (2026)     Provide dedicated testing facility for microreactor experiments at Idaho National Lab Hosting fueled reactor experiments for various microreactor developers	Operation Windlord (2026)  First military airlift of a nuclear reactor — three C-17s moved Valar Atomics' unfueled Ward250 to Utah Joint DOE and Department of War operation; the TRISO-fueled Ward250 reached criticality June 2026
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MICROREACTORS 101

WHAT ARE MICROREACTORS?

- Highly compact, factory-built reactors that are typically 100x–1,000x smaller than conventional nuclear reactors, targeting an output of 1MWe–20MWe
- Lifecycle is built on a manufacture–operate–decommission paradigm as units are designed for autonomous or remote operation
- Engineered for multi-modal transport (truck, rail and ship delivery), allowing for rapid deployment at nearly any location globally
- Target end use deployments include data centers, government & military applications, grids & microgrids and industrial applications

KEY CONSIDERATIONS VS. LARGER SMRS

- New nuclear use case given enhanced safety via meltdown-proof TRISO fuel and passive, self-shutdown cooling
- 10-20 years of autonomous operation via self-regulating physics and remote monitoring, materially lowering staffing and O&M costs
- Plug-and-play deployment via factory built, container-sized modules

KEY MICROREACTOR PLAYERS



MICROREACTORS VS. SMRS AND LEGACY REACTORS



Power Output	~1MWe – 20MWe	~70MWe – 350MWe	~600MWe–1,500MWe
Land Footprint	<1 Acre	~35–100 Acres	~640–1,000+ Acres
Lifetime	20+ Years	60–80+ Years	60+ Years
Deployment Time	2–4 Years	7–10 Years	10–15 Years
Mobility	Highly mobile (truck, rail and ship)	Modular transport (fixed once deployed)	Non-mobile (fixed infrastructure)

GLOSSARY OF NUCLEAR TERMS



Advanced Reactors: A new class of nuclear reactors, including small modular reactors (SMRs) and microreactors, designed to be safer, more efficient, and more flexible than traditional nuclear reactors.



U-235 (Uranium-235): A naturally occurring isotope of uranium that can sustain a nuclear chain reaction, making it essential for nuclear fuel.



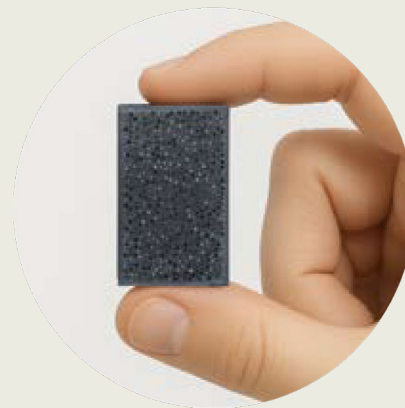
kgU / MTU: Units for measuring uranium quantity. kgU stands for kilogram of uranium; MTU stands for metric ton of uranium (1 MTU = 1,000 kgU). The conversion of 16 MTU per 1 GWe is a management estimate used for illustrative purposes in fuel demand and pricing analyses.



Enrichment: Enrichment of UF_6 (uranium hexafluoride) involves increasing the proportion of the fissile isotope U-235 to the more abundant U-238 through gas centrifuge or diffusion methods.



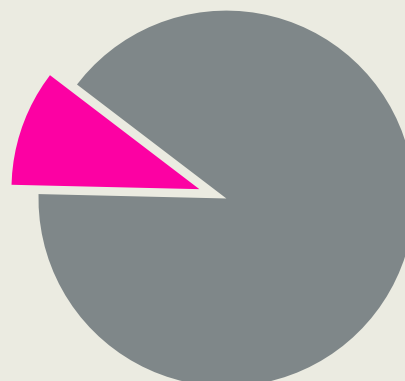
TRISO Fuel: Poppyseed-sized fuel particles made from enriched uranium and coated in ceramic layers. TRISO fuel is meltdown proof, making it safe and necessary for most advanced reactors.



Fuel Fabrication: The process of converting enriched uranium (like HALEU) into finished fuel forms (like TRISO).



FOAK: First-of-a-kind projects are the first commercial deployment of a new reactor technology, fuel type, or manufacturing approach. FOAK units require new engineering, new supply chains, new licensing precedents, and often new construction processes.



LEU+ (Low-Enriched Uranium Plus): Uranium enriched above 5% but below 10% U-235 being explored as an interim fuel option for some advanced reactors.

THE NEW STANDARD