Second Quarter 2026 Earnings Call

AUGUST 11, 2026

TERRESTRIAL ENERGY

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2026

2Q Highlights

Three-Pillar Framework of Business Plan Execution: 2Q 2026 Progress

Engineering & Regulation

- NRC Issues Safety Evaluation Report (12 May) Approving Terrestrial Energy's IMSR Postulated Initiating Events Topical Report
- Projects TETRA & TEFLA advanced under DOE OTA agreements
- Additional graphite irradiation cycles added at NRG Petten

Supply Chain

- Westinghouse supplying uranium tetrafluoride at standard enrichment
- Procurement continues for TETRA and TEFLA fuel, components and services
- Engineering services agreement with Zachry Group for RELLIS site characterization

Commercial Pipeline for IMSR Plant

- Ground and research leases signed for 77 acres at Texas A&M-RELLIS
- Riot Platforms program targeting up to 4 GW; first-site down-select next
- Pipeline capacity grows to 7.8 GW across three market verticals

2Q 2026 and Recent Milestone Recap

2Q 2026
NRC accepts final submission of the IMSR Postulated Initiating Events methodology (PIE) Topical Report

2Q 2026
Executed MOU with Riot Platforms to co-locate IMSR Plants with hyperscale data centers, representing up to 4 GW of nuclear capacity

2Q 2026
NRC approves IMSR PIE methodology Topical Report and issues Safety Evaluation Report

2Q 2026
Signed ground lease and R&D agreements with The Texas A&M University System for ~77 acres at Texas A&M-RELLIS

JULY 2026
Signed Engineering Services Agreement with Zachry Group supporting IMSR Plant development at Texas A&M-RELLIS

JULY 2026
Pamela Cowan appointed EVP of Engineering

Kathryn McCarthy appointed to Board of Directors

Terrestrial Energy's capital-light business model taps four revenue streams across the IMSR Plant's 50+ year lifecycle and starts before construction

Segment	Description	Cumulative revenue $M	*Gross Margin %*	*% of Revenue*
Pre-construction services	Site selection, site and use-specific engineering studies for construction and licensing planning preparation	**$98**	*23%*	*4%*
Construction services & component supply	Supply of services and components as set out in the Company's Product Delivery Model for construction and commissioning of an IMSR Plant	**$477**	*26%*	*17%*
Post-construction IMSR Core-unit supply	Supply of replacement IMSR Core-units every seven years. Contracted ongoing O&M services to the power plants for the duration of operational life (50+ years)	**$1,578**	*33%*	*58%*
Post construction IMSR fuel supply	Supply of IMSR Fuel Salt for the ongoing operation of an IMSR Plant	**$583**	*40%*	*21%*
Cumulative Totals		~$2.7B	*33%*	100%

Note: Unit economics reflect Terrestrial Energy management estimates at NCP status.

IMSR Plant’s Operating Advantages Serve Both Industrial Heat and Electricity Markets

$1.6T
current SAM

Total Serviceable Addressable Market (SAM) for IMSR Plants is expected to grow 64% to $2.3T by 2050

OECD
industrial heat market
($1,200B)

+

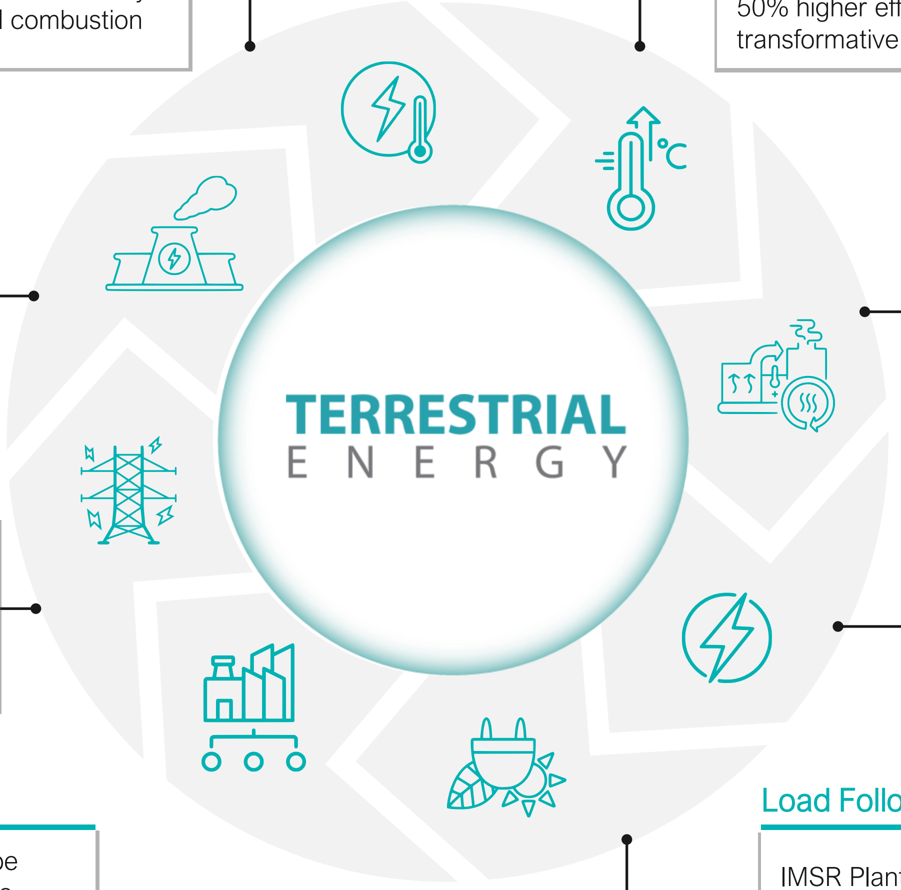
OECD
electricity market
($1,100B)

Firm & Low-Cost
Industrials require clean firm low-cost thermal energy at high-temperatures for manufacturing processes. This is beyond the capabilities of LWR nuclear plants and today it is almost universally supplied with fossil fuel combustion

High Temperature
IMSR Plants have high-temperature thermal output, creating an alternative to fossil fuel combustion in many industrial processes. This also enables electricity generation at up to 50% higher efficiency than LWR nuclear plants for transformative economic improvement

50+ Year Life
IMSR Plants have a 50+ year operating life, which is more competitive than coal-fired power generation fuel supply, inclusive of coal and transportation costs

Deployable
IMSR Plants enable distributed generation as they are deployable at or near industrial site, including “behind the fence” for dedicated industrial heat and power supply



Modular
IMSR Plant design is smaller to be right-sized for today’s deployment opportunity and modular in design for fast construction and decentralized generation at individual industrial sites, coal plant sites, data centers, for grids

Clean
IMSR Plant provides clean firm electric power for industry and municipal use. It is a logical solution for near- and co-located large data center supply and for coal plant replacement, two large markets

Customized
IMSR Plant heat and steam supply systems can be customized without requiring nuclear regulatory re-approval, to deliver a customized mix of high-temperature heat and low-cost electricity for industrial use

Load Following
IMSR Plant output can rapidly load-follow (i.e., adjusts its output to demand) for hybrid installations integrating intermittent renewable generation to deliver clean firm power to grid

IMSR Fuel Salt Supply: One New Plant, Not Three

The IMSR Fuel Salt production avoids step 3, physical-form fabrication, and starts with LEU from commercial plants that today supply LWR fuel

ALL SOLID FUEL REACTORS (LWR and GEN IV) — THREE STEPS, THREE PLANTS

1 Isotopic Form

LEU used by existing nuclear plant, HALEU (15-20) used by almost all other Gen IV designs, or even plutonium

Current plant today enriches uranium to 5% U-235 supplying as UF_6

→

2 Chemical Form

Conversion to oxide, fluoride or metallic form

Existing plant today fabricates UO_2 pellets from UF_6 at standard enrichment (<5%)

→

3 Physical Form

Complex, costly fabrication of fuel pin reactor assemblies or complex TRISO fuel elements

Existing plant today fabricates fuel pin reactor assemblies containing UO_2 pellets at standard enrichment (<5%)

HALEU fuel use requires a new plant at each step, adds cost and uncertainty, and comes with a higher regulatory requirement that cascades into every downstream step

IMSR FUEL — TWO STEPS, ONE NEW PLANT

1 Isotopic Form

LEU — the long-established civil reactor standard

From plants operating at commercial scale today

→

2 Chemical Form

UF_4 at standard enrichment (<5%), supplied by Westinghouse, is blended with fluoride “carrier” salts to produce the IMSR Fuel Salt, a powder

No step three

As the IMSR is a liquid-fuel reactor, its fuel has no physical form

~40% fuel gross margin, contributing to 33% blended economics

One new plant — Project TEFLA, catalyzed by DOE partnership

LEU below 5% U-235
The civil reactor standard — supply chain at scale today, no HALEU (15-20) dependency

One Plant, Not Three
The complex, costly fabrication step is eliminated entirely

Westinghouse
Collaboration on supply of enriched UF_4

IMSR uses readily available and inexpensive low-enriched uranium (LEU) in its fuel

Low-Enriched Uranium LEU[1]		High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium HALEU (15-20)
<5% U-235	**Uranium-235 enrichment level**	15-20% U-235
$2,700 / kgU[2]	**Cost**	$32,600 / kgU[2]
Terrestrial Energy IMSR (Gen IV), Gen II/III/III+ (light-water reactors)	**Typical use case**	Most other Gen IV reactors today require HALEU at 15-20% U-235
Known and straightforward (both production and transportation)	**Regulatory requirements**	Complex and uncertain (many regulatory protocols such as waste disposal and transport not yet developed)
Centrus (US) Framatome (US) Global Nuclear Fuel (US) Westinghouse (US) / Springfields (UK) Orano (Europe) Urenco (Europe)	**Key suppliers for fleet deployment**	US production insignificant compared to required quantities. Existing enrichment facilities cannot be modified to produce HALEU (15-20%), entirely new facilities with higher Class 2 security[3] will require years to establish at high cost.

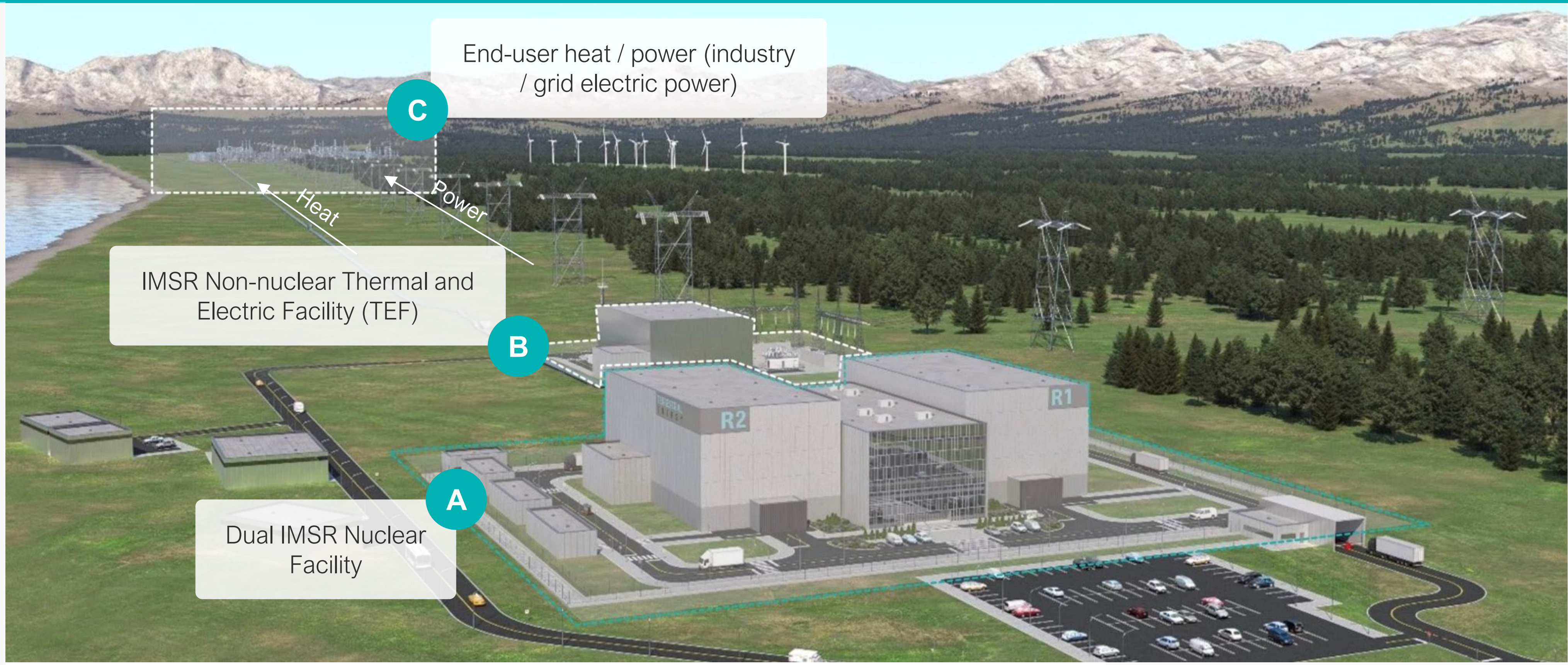
1. Also referred to as "SALEU" or standard assay low enriched uranium, which contains less than 5% U-235
2. Norman et al. "How Much Does it Cost to Develop New Nuclear Fuel Capacity." *Third Way*, 28 June 2023, https://www.thirdway.org/blog/how-much-does-it-cost-to-develop-new-nuclear-fuel-capacity.
3. "Physical Security Requirements for Facilities with Category II Quantities of Special Nuclear Material Informational Sheet." NRC, https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML2117/ML21172A282.pdf.

IMSR Plant is designed for fast delivery of energy solutions to industry

Separation of nuclear from thermal and electrical systems allows:

- Allows end-user flexibility to customize thermal and electricity supply
- Provides an attractive pathway for coal plant conversion
- Allows for hybridization with other energy systems, including natural gas and renewables, facilitating the delivery of electric power within five years.

Note: Example is for a dual reactor IMSR Plant. Scaling up is possible.
Source: Company internal view

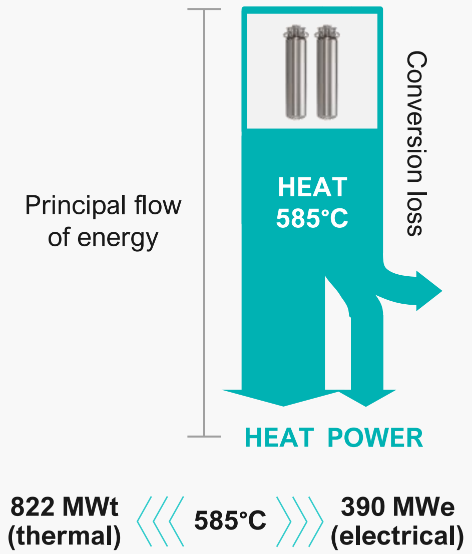


A **Standardized IMSR Nuclear Facility**
- Subject to nuclear regulation
- Standardized, simplified design reduces costs
- 822 MW (net) thermal energy production from twin IMSRs

B **Customized non-nuclear Thermal and Electric Facility (TEF)**
- Converts thermal energy to 585°C 822 MW (net) thermal or 390 MW (net) electric power for commercial supply – or any heat/electric power mix in between
- Steam turbines operate at ~50% greater efficiency than in a plant employing LWRs
- Separate Nuclear Facility & non-nuclear Thermal and Electric Facility (TEF) enables the potential to integrate natural gas as a bridge to rapid commercial operation and use as back-up during nuclear systems' operation

C **Near and co-located generation**
- Data centers
- Chemical and petrochemical plant
- Other industrials requiring clean firm heat & power

Prospective off-takers
- Electric grid, from coal conversion



Terrestrial Energy's IMSR Plant addresses the weaknesses and limitations of LWR technology with best-in-class Gen IV reactor technology

- While Gen IV reactors are defined by international accord as having capabilities to outperform Gen III reactors (LWRs), MSRs have the potential to outperform in the Gen IV class from the unique *"triple operating advantage"* of high-temperature and low-pressure operation with high inherent safety.
- Terrestrial Energy has captured this triple operating advantage to deliver the most capital efficient SMR in its sector and with its use of LEU the most deployable at scale.

Terrestrial Energy IMSR
Gen IV Molten Salt Reactor (MSR)

Best-in-class SMR capital efficiency:
- ~585 ˚C operational temperature, delivers ~44% (net) thermal efficiency
- Low-pressure operation easing design requirements, lowering manufacturing costs
- High inherent safety
- High power density captures best practices in modular design for fast construction and economic performance

Lower Supply Chain Risk:
- Uses Standard fuel – LEU (<5% enrichment)
- Fuel widely available, no exotic fuel suppliers and bottlenecks to fleet scale, no single point of failure in the supply chain

Favorable Regulatory Positioning:
- Full review by CNSC, a first for a Gen IV SMR
- Two NRC topical reports approved

Gen IV High Temperature Gas Reactor (HTGR)

Lower capital efficiency due to:
- Expensive high-pressure helium cooling systems with inefficient heat transfer limits thermal efficiency to <40% (net)
- Large pressure vessels and oversized containment systems limits use of modularity in design
- Comparatively low power-density results in larger reactor components and poor modularity capabilities

Constrained Supply Chain:
- Requires TRISO with HALEU (15-20% enrichment)
- Nascent supply chain. Limited qualified vendors. Constrained production capacity

No previous licensing for HTGR:
- Mixed commercial Opex

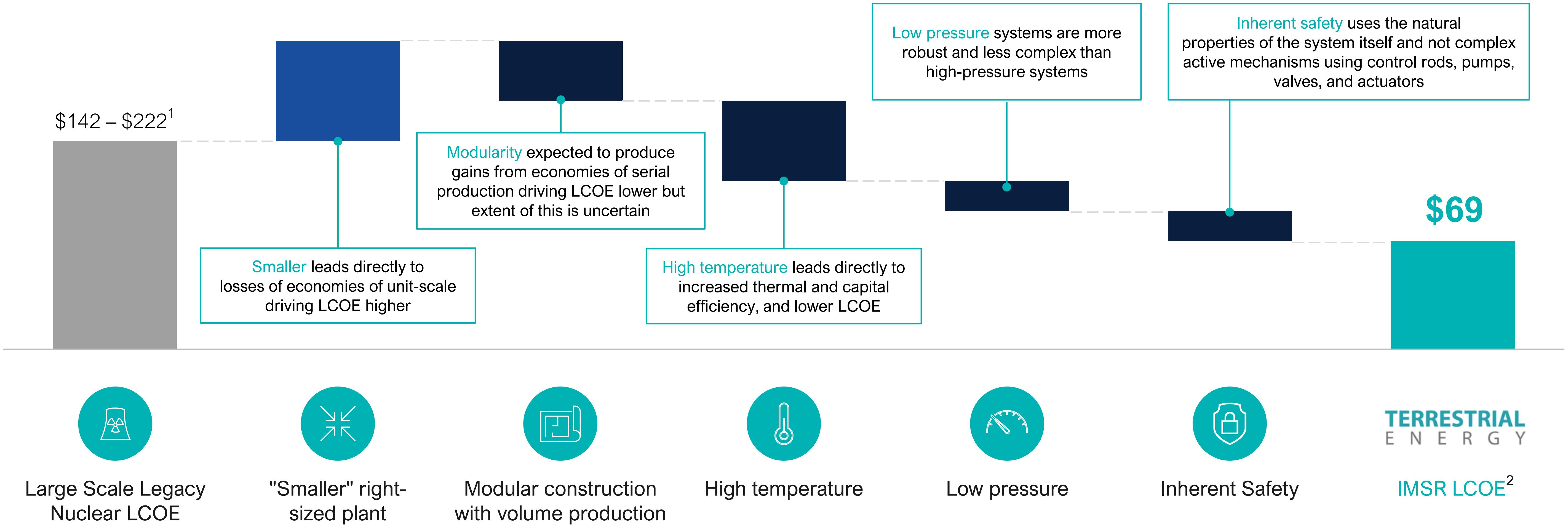
Gen IV Sodium Fast Reactor (SFR)

Lower capital efficiency due to:
- Low pressure but lower temperature operation reduces efficiency to <40% (net)
- Complexities of safe fast reactor operation and management of 1000's of tonnes of hot liquid sodium drive costs
- Comparatively low power-density results in larger reactor components and poor modularity capabilities

Constrained Supply Chain:
- Requires HALEU (15-20% enrichment) fuel at commercial scale, subject to material bottlenecks and geopolitical risk

Mixed regulatory history:
- Mixed safety and commercial Opex

IMSR Technology Fundamentals Drive Down the LCOE – Illustrative



1. "Levelized Cost of Energy+." *Lazard*, June 2024, https://www.lazard.com/media/xemfey0k/lazards-lcoeplus-june-2024-_vf.pdf.
2. IMSR LCOE is Terrestrial Energy's internal estimate at NCP status.

TERRESTRIAL ENERGY

Compelling demand tailwinds
AI data center growth, grid reliability, and energy security are driving secular changes and unprecedented demand for clean firm power and SMR innovation

Most capital-efficient SMR
Proprietary Gen IV IMSR technology incorporating tested and demonstrated DOE molten salt technology, fueled with LEU for fast deployment at scale

$2.3T SAM expected by 2050
Data center power, industrial heat, and coal replacement across OECD markets — with early-mover advantage in each vertical

Capital-light, high-margin revenue model beginning before construction
Speed-to-market in 2030s at fleet scale, with per-plant revenue beginning at site development and recurring across a 50+ year operating life

Plant, supplier and regulatory milestones
Track record of design, supply chain and regulatory developments delivering multiple consequential milestones

Strengthening the Team: New Leadership Additions

Pamela Cowan

EVP, Engineering, appointed July 2026

- 30+ years in nuclear industry; executive roles at Westinghouse spanning Americas operating plant services, global engineered products and outage field services
- SVP at Holtec International and COO of a principal Holtec business, leading operations and the integration of acquired nuclear plant assets
- Earlier leadership roles at Exelon Generation (Constellation), American Electric Power and PSEG
- Based at Charlotte headquarters, reporting to the CEO

Kathy McCarthy

Board of Directors, appointed July 2026

- Career in major projects and nuclear technology development at Idaho National Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Most recently Associate Laboratory Director, Fusion and Fission Energy and Science at Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Currently responsible for the overall management of the United States' participation in ITER, the international and benchmark fusion reactor project in France
- Member, National Academy of Engineering; Fellow, American Nuclear Society

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2Q Financial Highlights

2Q 2026 Financial Results

1

$9.4M Net Loss for 2Q2026, $1.1M Decrease vs. 1Q 2026

The decrease is attributable to:

- $1.1M decrease in R&D
- $0.7M increase in G&A
- $0.9M increase in Other Income

2

$6.4M Cash Burn for 2Q2026, $1.5M Decrease vs. 1Q 2026

$14.8M of cash used in operations in 1H 2026:

- $19.9M net loss, less $5.8M of non-cash items (stock-based compensation, D&A, leases)
- $0.7M of working capital changes and lease payments
- 2Q cash burn averaged $2.2M/month vs. $2.6M/month in 1Q, due to graphite test cycle timing

3

$283.4M Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments as of June 30, 2026

As of June 30, 2026:

- $130.7M cash, $142.8M short-term and $9.9M long-term investments
- Compares to $289.9M at the end of 1Q 2026
- Total liabilities of $8.2M and no debt
- Balance sheet simple and clean

4

105.9M Issued and Outstanding Shares

As of June 30, 2026:

- 82.7M Common and 23.2M Exchangeable shares, flat to 1Q 2026
- 149.2M fully diluted shares, up 0.3M on option grants
- Exchangeable shares convert one-for-one into Common at any time at holders' election

June 30, 2026 Capitalization Summary (shares in millions)

		% of Total
Common shares	82.7	78%
Exchangeable shares	23.2	22%
Total shares issued and outstanding	105.9	100%
Long term incentive program, net[1]	13.0	12%
Private warrants July 2028	10.7	10%
Public warrants October 2030	11.5	11%
Private warrants October 2030	8.1	8%
Total dilutive shares	43.3	41%
Fully diluted shares[2]	149.2	141%

[1] - Long- term incentive program is reported net of 6.1M call options
[2] - Fully diluted shares exclude the potential impact of contingent shares issuable in conjunction with the legacy convertible notes.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Base load	The minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given time period at a steady rate.
Core-unit	The term to denote the vessel that contains the primary components of the IMSR, the reactor core, heat exchangers, pumps, etc.
DOE and LPO	The United States Department of Energy, and its affiliated Loan Programs Office, which provides loan guarantees to assist in financing energy infrastructure projects.
FCP/NCP	An engineering concept referring to First Commercial Plant and Nth Commercial Plant, reflecting the reduction in price as processes mature and companies proceed along the learning curve. Terrestrial Energy's unit economics are based on NCP estimates, projected to be achieved at the 20th IMSR Plant.
Full lifecycle	The full lifespan of a specific plant, including pre-construction, construction, operations, and decommissioning.
Gen IV	Generation IV nuclear technology, which improves upon Generation III+ technologies (current reactors) through two important improvements: 1) ability to generate high-temperature heat (>400 °C) appropriate for use in industrial applications, and 2) high inherent safety incorporated into the design, versus active and passive safety systems of previous generations. Generation IV technology governed by the Generation IV International Forum, an intergovernmental forum representing 40 countries.
HALEU (15 -20)	HALEU (15 – 20) stands for "High-Assay Low Enriched Uranium" enriched to 15-20% (>15% is required for several other Gen IV nuclear technology)
LEU aka SALEU	LEU stands for "Low Enriched Uranium," it is also referred to as "SALEU" or standard assay low enriched uranium, which is U-235 which has been enriched to <5%. Currently, SALEU is readily commercially available from North American and Western European suppliers.
Inherent safety	A proactive approach to process safety in which hazards are eliminated or lessened to reduce risk without engineered or procedural intervention. A nuclear reactor with high inherent safety may rely upon natural phenomena such as natural circulation or negative feedback power coefficients to achieve a safe state as opposed to older plants that use active safety (e.g. pumps, actuators, valves) to manage risk.
kWe/MWe vs. kWth/MWth	The distinction between power being generated for electricity ("e") versus for thermal/heat ("th"). Generating electricity is a direct function of the thermal efficiency of the plant. In the IMSR's case, the plant generates 822 MWth or 390 MWe.
kWh/MWh	Kilowatt-hour / megawatt-hour, or the production of that amount of energy for an hour.
LCOE	Levelized cost of electricity. A measure of the all-in cost of electricity generation to the owner/operator over the life cycle of the plant, including upfront CAPEX, ongoing OPEX, etc.
LWR aka Legacy nuclear	Nuclear reactor technologies used in the market today, such as Boiling Water Reactors and Pressurized Water Reactors. They are classified as "Generation III+" or below.
Load-following	A power plant that can adjust its power output on demand.
TEFLA	Terrestrial Energy Fuel Line Assembly
TETRA	Terrestrial Energy Test Reactor Assembly
U.S. NRC / CNSC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, respectively, government agencies of their respective countries tasked with regulating civilian uses of nuclear energy.
OECD	Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, a multilateral organization of 38 member countries, the majority of which are high-income economies.
Utilization factor	A measure of "uptime" for a facility, which reflects total operating time less planned and unplanned downtime for maintenance, etc. Utilization factors of 90-95% are typical for nuclear power plants.
VDR	Vendor Design Review. A voluntary high-level review process offered by the CNSC to provide pre-licensing feedback regarding the extent to which the reactor design meets CNSC requirements.