

On Monday, August 10, 2026, USFM Corporation ("Acquiror"), a party to a proposed business combination with Twin Vee PowerCats Co., presented the following investor presentation to certain Acquiror investors.



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Executive Summary

The Disko-Nuussuaq Ni-Cu-Co-PGE-Au Project

Sulphide mineralisation analogous to Noril'sk-Talnakh (Siberia, Russia); an emerging world-class nickel district

- Disko-Nuussuaq represents a large, underexplored magmatic nickel system, supported by more than 35 years of modern exploration, yet remains largely undrilled at scale.
- The district exhibits **strong geological similarities to Noril'sk**, including magmatic setting, lava compositions, fault- and conduit-controlled emplacement, crustal contamination, sulphide segregation and preserved erosion levels, supporting **Tier-1 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE-Au potential**.
- Mass-balance modelling of the Kûgánguaq Member lavas indicates an **estimated 12–16 Mt of nickel** to be missing from the erupted lavas, interpreted to have been retained as sulphides at depth.
- **Direct evidence of mineralisation exists**, including a 28-tonne massive sulphide boulder from Igdlukunguaq on the north coast of Disko Island grading **~6.9% Ni, 3.7% Cu, 0.6% Co and ~2 g/t PGE***, and widespread sulphide droplets in contaminated lavas.
- mineralisation has been recognized since the late 1800s, with systematic modern exploration since 1985. Prior operators exited due to technical, logistical and market constraints, not lack of geological potential.
- The project benefits from a large consolidated dataset representing an estimated **US\$50M of historical exploration spend**, now largely contained within 80 Mile's license areas.
- Priority targets are **drill-accessible, with limited basalt cover** - a key advantage for testing intrusion-hosted sulphide systems.
- **Diamond drilling commenced on 1 July 2026** to systematically test the highest-priority intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide targets.

Sources: Eggleston (2015); Chalmers et al. (1999); Larsen & Pedersen (2009); Lightfoot et al. (1997); Kelays & Lightfoot (2007); 80 Mile plc RNS 6199K, Drilling Commences at the Disko-Nuussuaq Project (1 July 2026). *The 12–16 Mt estimate is not a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource. JORC is an Australasian reporting code.

80 Mile plc – Proven Operating Experience in Greenland



80 Mile brings proven Arctic operating capability, regulatory experience and technical continuity, materially reducing execution risk for the Disko–Nuussuaq project.

- Long-standing operating presence in Greenland, with continuous exploration activity spanning more than a decade across multiple projects and commodities
- Established relationships with Greenlandic regulators, contractors and local communities, supporting efficient project execution
- Proven Arctic operating capability spanning drilling, logistics, remote camp management and field operations
- Current operator of the 2026 Disko–Nuussuaq drilling programme, overseeing planning, permitting, logistics and field execution
- Leveraging an extensive historical exploration database and in-country knowledge supporting programme delivery



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Sources: 80 Mile plc RNS 1803J (22 June 2026); 80 Mile plc RNS 6199K (1 July 2026)



USFM STRATEGIC POSITION

USFM provides a focused, transparent structure to advance Disko–Nuussuaq from advanced exploration toward drilling, building on 80 Mile’s established position.

Capital & Partnership Flexibility

- Enables capital to be introduced specifically for drilling and follow-up exploration, rather than at a corporate level

- USFM has committed to fund up to US\$30 million to earn a 51% controlling interest in the Disko–Nuussuaq Project

- Funding is staged and milestone-based, with capital directed toward advancing priority targets through drilling

- At least US\$10 million of the program is allocated to initial drilling activities, establishing a clear near-term value inflection point

- Structure supports focused, project-level advancement, positioning USFM to drive exploration outcomes and long-term value creation

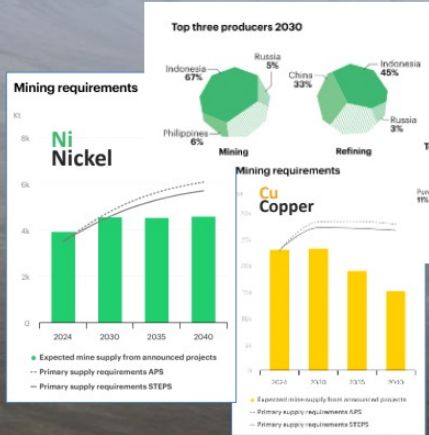


Ni-Cu-Co-PGE-rich historical hand specimens from Disko; Falconbridge samples collected in 1992



STRATEGIC CONTEXT

- Global demand for nickel, copper and PGEs continues to grow, driven by electrification, energy transition and infrastructure investment.
- Supply growth is increasingly constrained by declining grades, longer development timelines and rising regulatory and capital intensity.
- As a result, large, long-life mineral systems in stable jurisdictions are becoming strategically important to governments, industry and capital providers.
- The Disko–Nuussuaq district offers exposure to a large, underexplored magmatic system in an OECD-aligned jurisdiction with potential to support long-term, secure supply of critical metals.



A small number of regions supply most global critical metals, while demand continues to grow faster than new mine development, highlighting the need for additional supply from stable jurisdictions.



Greenland offers a geopolitically stable alternative for sourcing critical minerals in an increasingly concentrated global supply landscape.



TRUE WORLD CLASS POTENTIAL

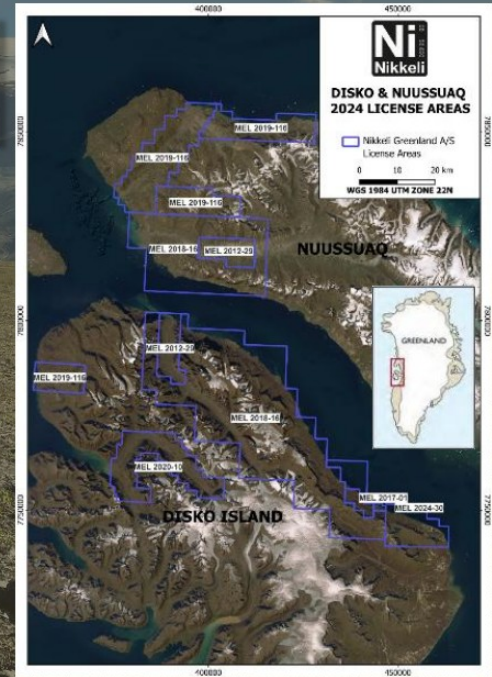
Six mineral exploration licenses covering 3,020 km² held by Nikkeli Greenland A/S (owned by 80 Mile plc) and situated on Disko Island and the Nuussuaq Peninsula in Central West Greenland.

Location & Setting

- Located in West Greenland within the Disko-Nuussuaq region
- Part of a large, well-defined volcanic province with extensive historical geological investigation
- Located 120 km northwest of Ilulissat, Greenland's third-largest city, offering access to key infrastructure, including Airport, deep-water port, service providers, and 80 Mile's logistical base
- 80 Mile's modular Disko Exploration Camp for up to 40 personnel at Qullissat on Disko Island.

Project Scale & Geological Context

- District-scale magmatic system with extensive volcanic and intrusive sequences
- Part of a large igneous province comparable in scale to globally significant magmatic systems
- Geological setting considered prospective for large nickel-copper-PGE sulphide accumulations
- Over 35 years of geological, geophysical and geochemical exploration work
- Multiple high-priority targets defined across the project area



Sources: Eggleston (2015); Chalmers et al. (1999); Larsen & Pedersen (2009); 80 Mile plc; RNS 4178M – Update on Disko-Nuussuaq Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project (29 April 2024)



EXPLORATION HISTORY

35+ years of systematic exploration by major companies and government agencies

Extensive magnetic, gravity, electromagnetic and seismic datasets collected across the district

Cominco (1985–1990)

- Early district-scale exploration; recognition of the Norilsk-style magmatic sulphide model

Falconbridge (1991–1998)

- Detailed geological and geophysical work; shallow drilling constrained by technical challenges

Greenland Geological Survey / GEUS (1997–2000)

- Regional seismic and geophysical studies confirming large intrusive systems

Vismand (2003–2007)

- Targeting of deep, fault-controlled intrusions using MT and advanced geophysics

Avannaa Resources / Cairn Energy (2012–2015)

- ZTEM and Titan24 surveys identifying deep conductive bodies

80 Mile PLC (2017–Present)

- Modern data integration, reprocessing, geochemistry and airborne surveys, defining drill-ready targets

KoBold Metals JV (2022)

- High-resolution airborne gravity, EM and geochemical datasets significantly upgrading target definition



WHY THIS DISTRICT REMAINS UNDER EXPLORED



Deep drilling has been successful for petroleum exploration

- GRO-3, a hydrocarbon stratigraphic well in Aaffarsuaq Valley on Nuussuaq, was drilled to 2,997 m in 1996

Drilling for mineralisation has historically failed

- Poor performance - suitable rig and experience
- Target depths not reached due to gas incidents, equipment limitations and drilling challenges
- Geotechnical conditions not taken into account
- Rig not suitable or sufficiently equipped

Exploration drilling can be done!

- Careful planning and knowledge of conditions
- Use experience/solutions from the hydrocarbon sector
- Local expertise



grønArctic drilling at the GANE-1 stratigraphic well on Nuussuaq (1995)



grønArctic drilling at the GRO-3 well on Nuussuaq (1996)

Why this matters now: Modern airborne geophysics has transformed historical exploration into well-defined drilling targets

The project has never been systematically drill-tested using modern exploration methods

Source: Eggreston (2015); 80 Mile p10 RNS 4178M - Update on Disko-Nuussuaq Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project (29 April 2024).

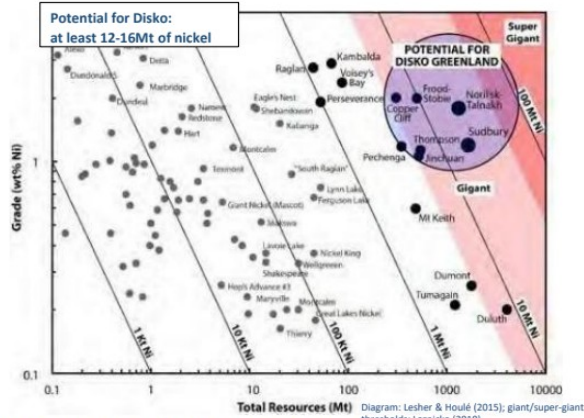
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Disko - Analogy to the Norilsk–Talnakh Ni-Cu-PGE District

Key Geological Similarities Supporting the Exploration Model

The Norilsk–Talnakh district in Siberia, Russia, represents one of the most significant concentrations of nickel, copper and PGEs globally, formed within a large igneous province characterised by high-volume magmatism and efficient sulphide segregation.

Published geological studies indicate that the Disko–Nuussuaq region shares many of the geological attributes associated with the Norilsk–Talnakh district, including **extensive mafic magmatism, crustal contamination and structurally controlled magma pathways** that are considered favourable for sulphide accumulation.



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Diagram: Lesher & Houle (2015); giant/super-giant thresholds: Laznicka (2010).

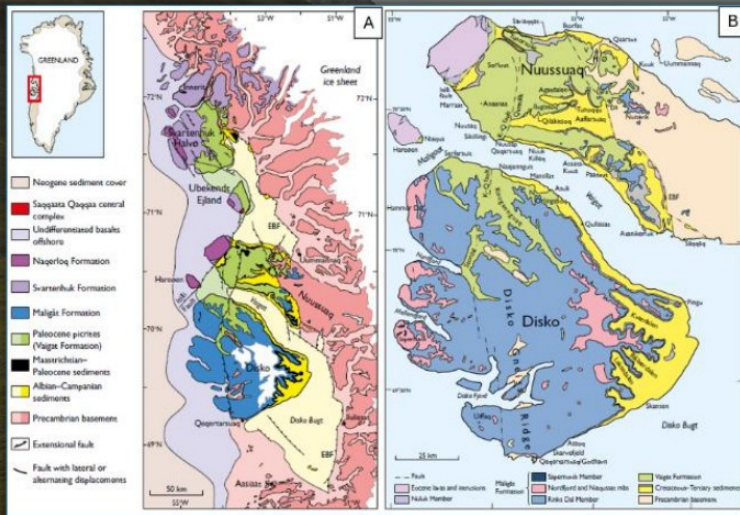
Geological Parallels

- **High-temperature, metal-rich magmas** occurring in multiple intrusive phases
- **Major deep-seated fault systems** interpreted to have acted as magma pathways
- **Sulphur-rich host rocks** that promote metal concentration
- **Repeated interaction between magma and surrounding crust**, enhancing metal enrichment
- **Evidence consistent with sulphide melt formation and accumulation**, a key process in the formation of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits

The geological similarities between Disko–Nuussuaq and Norilsk have been extensively studied and confirmed by peer-reviewed research (e.g., Lightfoot et al., 1997; Keays and Lightfoot, 2007).

Sources: Keays & Lightfoot (2007); Lightfoot et al. (1997); Larsen & Pedersen (2009)

Disko-Nuussuaq represents a large, fertile magmatic province with the structural and geological attributes required to host significant Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation.



A) Simplified geological map of Central West Greenland (B) Geological map of Disko and Nuussuaq, K-Q Fault: Kuugannuaq-Qunnilik fault system. (Pedersen et al., 2017).

- Located within the West Greenland Flood Basalt Province (WGFBP), formed during Paleogene continental rifting
- The region hosts extensive mafic and ultramafic intrusions, recognized globally as favourable hosts for nickel–copper sulphide systems
- Disko–Nuussuaq shares key geological characteristics with Norilsk, including large ultramafic intrusions and structurally focused magma emplacement,, underpinning the project's **Tier-1 potential**.
- Magmatism was **long-lived and multi-phase**, providing favourable conditions for sulphide segregation and metal concentration

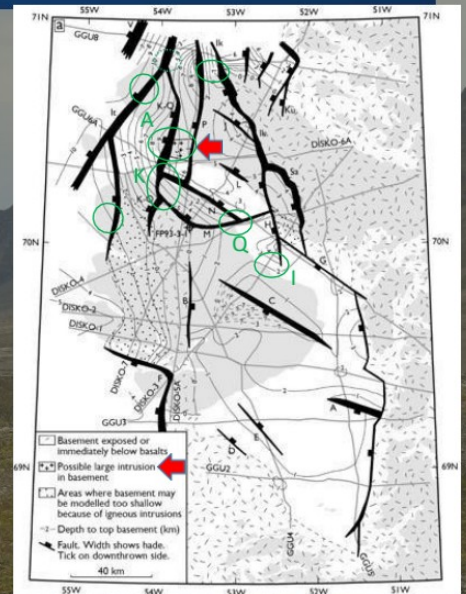


GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT – SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Scale and architecture of the system support district-scale sulphide potential

- Dominated by thick volcanic sequences and intrusive sills, emplaced over multiple magmatic phases
- Regional architecture defined by deep-seated crustal structures that acted as magma conduits
- Magma emplacement focused along major crustal-scale fault systems
- Faults acted as conduits for magma transport, controlling intrusion geometry and distribution
- Thick sedimentary sequences locally provided external sulphur sources, enhancing sulphide fertility

Known eruption site for contaminated units ★
Inferred eruption site ★



Disko & Nuussuaq Basin
Structures, From
Chalmers et al 1999

I - Igdlukunguaq targets
Q - Quillissat targets
K - Kuug targets
A - Aaffarsuaq targets
Additional target areas

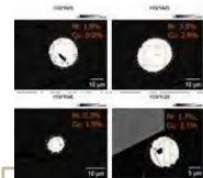
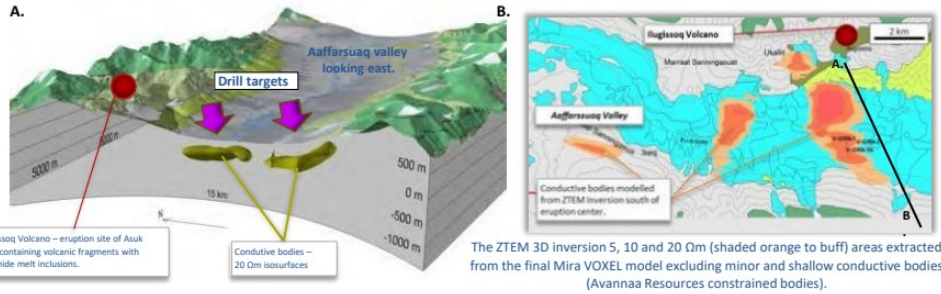
Disko - Evidence of Magmatic Sulphide mineralisation

- Geologically demonstrable that at least 12-16Mt of nickel awaits to be found; a giant nickel-copper deposit/district in the making.
- Meets the requirements for the settings and formation of large nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.
- 28t massive sulphide 'boulder' running 6.9% Ni, 3.7% Cu, 0.6% Co and 2g/t PGMs. Sulphide globules runs up to 6wt% Ni and 3wt% Cu.



The Igdlukunguaq locality at the north coast of Disko Island - where the 28t massive sulphide boulder was discovered (Pauly 1958). Boulder running 6.9% Ni, 3.7% Cu, 0.6% Co and 2g/t PGE*. Person for scale. Insert: Fist-size polished massive Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide sample from the Igdlukunguaq boulder.

Aaffarsuaq Valley Target – one of many targets in the district:



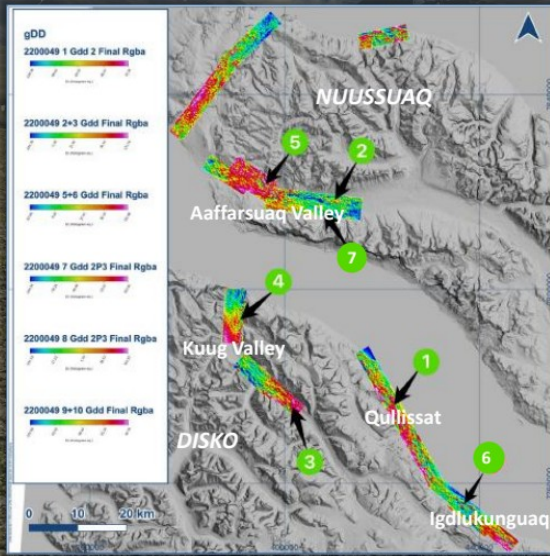
Spherical sulphide globules exsolving from silicate melt in the highly nickel depleted Kuugannguaq Mb welded tuff. Globules are highly enriched in nickel and copper (up to 6wt% and 3wt% respectively) and are representative of the exsolved sulphide melt that is now accumulated below the volcanic pile. Work by Avannaa Resources.

Sources: Eggleston (2015); Avannaa Resources (2012), Potential for Noril'sk-type Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralisation in Palaeogene West Greenland; Pedersen (1979b); Keays & Lightfoot (2007); Pauly (1958).



KOBOLD METALS JV – 2022 FIELD PROGRAM RESULTS

The 2022 JV programme established a portfolio of high-priority targets that continue to guide exploration and drilling across the Disko–Nuussuaq project.



2022 AGG anomalies identifying seven prospective mafic–ultramafic intrusions across the Disko–Nuussuaq project area
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KoBold Metals' 2022 JV field program: airborne geophysics identified multiple high-priority targets

- Falcon® Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) data has identified seven strong gravity ($\pm$ magnetic) anomalies, interpreted as previously unrecognised mafic–ultramafic intrusions comparable in scale to host intrusions of world-class Ni–Cu sulphide systems.
- Several anomalies are comparable in scale to intrusions associated with major magmatic Ni–Cu–PGE districts and remain priority exploration targets.
- Electromagnetic (EM) anomalies identified across multiple targets
 - Qullissat: Strong early-time SAMSON and HeliSAM conductor ($\sim 600 \times 900$ m) at shallow depth
 - Aaffarsuaq: Mid-time HeliSAM anomaly at modelled depths of ~ 400 – 800 m
 - Igdlukunguaq: Late-time SAMSON anomaly (~ 600 m strike length), coincident with known massive sulphide occurrence

Sources: 80 Mile plc, September 2023 RNS (2022 JV field-program results); Updated Disko 2025 technical presentation, pp. 11–15

KoBold Metals' 2022 JV involvement delivered high-quality exploration data before the company refocused its capital on later-stage, production stage assets in Africa, including the Mingomba copper project in Zambia. The project has since reverted to 80 Mile with a strengthened technical foundation.

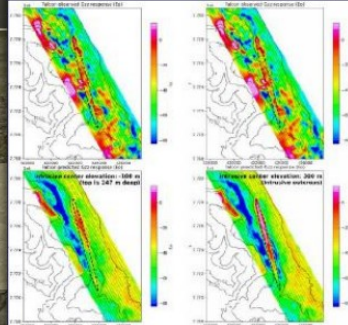
Sources: 80 Mile plc RNS 4178M (29 April 2024); 80 Mile plc RNS 0663L (12 September 2023)



HIGH-PRIORITY TARGET AREAS

QULLISSAT

- Strong SAMSON and HeliSAM electromagnetic conductor, approximately 600 × 900 m, at shallow depth
- Conductor associated with a mafic intrusion previously intersected by drilling and anomalous in Ni and Cu
- Geological evidence indicates the intrusion reached sulphur saturation, a key pre-requisite for mineralisation
- Located close to infrastructure and historically drill-tested area, supporting logistical and execution readiness



2022 Xcalibur AGG Anomaly

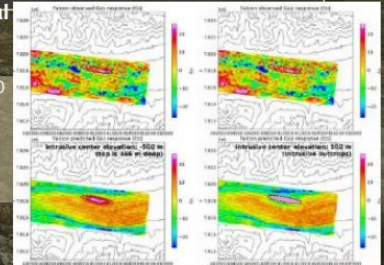
- 8km long x 450m wide x 400m thick
- 2.97 g/cm³ mafic body in 2.5 g/cm³ sediments
- Top is likely within 300 m of surface

AAFFARSUAQ VALLEY

- Two large Falcon® AGG gravity anomalies, interpreted as dense mafic-ultramafic intrusions
- Multiple HeliSAM / ZTEM electromagnetic conductors at modelled depths of approximately 400–800 m
- ZTEM 3D inversion defines discrete buried conductive bodies
- MMI soil geochemistry anomalous in Ni, Cu, Co and PGE pathfinder elements
- Valley has a history of deep drilling, reducing logistical and technical

2022 Xcalibur AGG Anomaly

- 4 km long x 600 m wide x 400 m thick
- 2.97 g/cm³ mafic body in 2.5 g/cm³ sediments
- From outcropping to 1050 m depth



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Sources: 80 Mile plc RNS 0663L (12 September 2023); 80 Mile plc RNS 4178M (29 April 2024); Eggleston (2015).



HIGH-PRIORITY TARGET AREAS

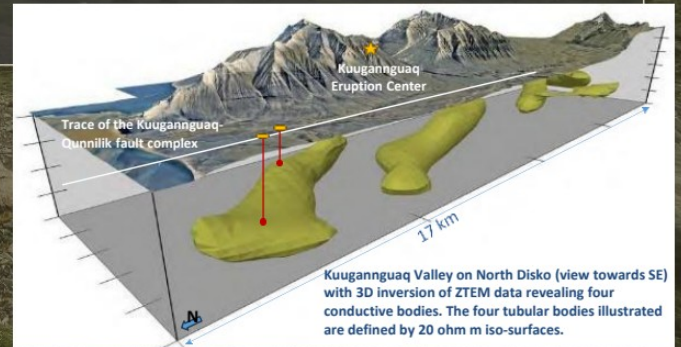
IGDLUKUNGUAQ

- Late-time SAMSON electromagnetic anomaly (~600 m strike length) interpreted as a deeper conductive source
- Anomaly lies along strike of a known massive sulphide occurrence, providing direct geological context
- A 28-tonne massive sulphide boulder running 6.9% Ni, 0.6% Co, 3.7% Cu, 2g/t PGE, confirming system fertility



KUUGANNGUAQ VALLEY

- ZTEM 3D inversion defines four large conductive bodies within a broad valley setting
- Individual conductors extend up to ~5.9 km in length and ~1.1 km in width, indicating significant scale
- Conductors aligned with a major crustal fault system, interpreted to control magma transport
- Thick sedimentary cover and limited volcanic outcrop suggest buried, untested intrusions with district-scale upside



2026 Drilling Programme Underway

Phased drilling strategy, integrating ongoing geological observations with rapid follow-up of encouraging intersections.

- **Diamond drilling commenced July 1, 2026** targeting priority anomalies at shallow to moderate depths
- **28 targets** have been either re-confirmed or identified through an extensive assessment carried out by 80 Mile over the last 3 years based on historical data, new data acquisition and field-work
- Current drilling is focused on **large intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide targets** supported by coincident gravity and electromagnetic anomalies
- The programme is designed to test target **geometry, intrusion architecture and the presence of magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide mineralisation**
- Results from the initial holes will guide follow-up drilling and target prioritisation across the project





INVESTMENT CASE



High-Confidence Drill-Ready Targets



Attractive Resource Jurisdictions – Resource Rich District-Scale Play



Critical Minerals Exposure Aligned with Electrification, Infrastructure and Industrial Demand.



Tier 1 Exploration Asset in Greenland, Strategically Located with Access to Markets



Strong Upside Potential



Clear Path to Advancement - Drilling in the Next Exploration Phase (2026).

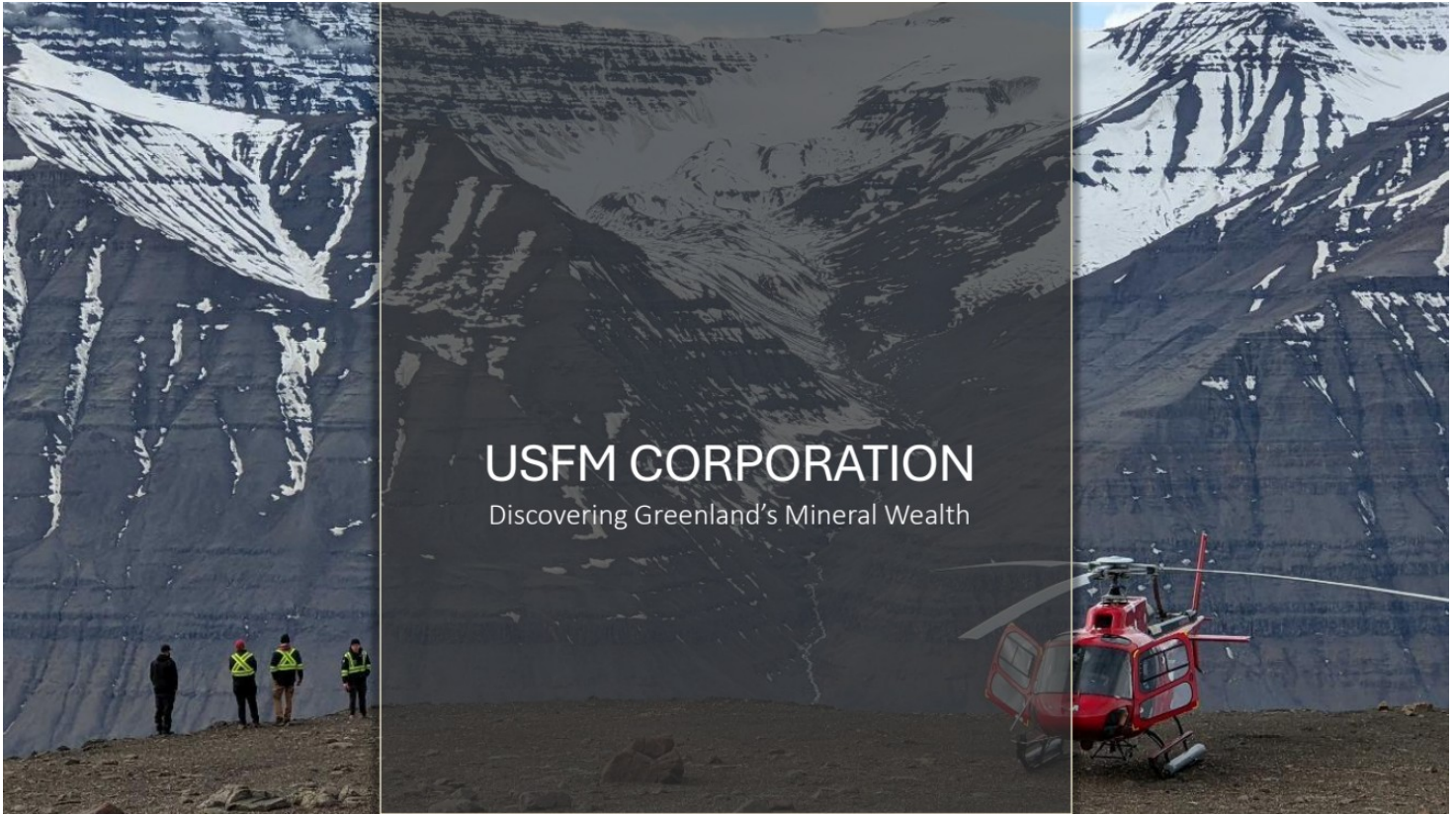


High ESG Standards in Operations



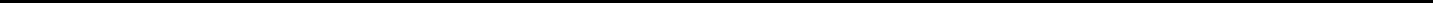
Experienced In-Country Team with Local Capabilities

A rare opportunity to advance a district-scale Ni-Cu-Co-PGE ± Au system in a stable, OECD-aligned jurisdiction.



USFM CORPORATION

Discovering Greenland's Mineral Wealth



SOURCES

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PUBLIC COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 80 Mile plc. RNS 0663L - 2022 Joint Venture Field Programme Results. 12 September 2023.
- 80 Mile plc. RNS 4178M - Update on Disko–Nuussuaq Ni–Cu–Co–PGE Project. 29 April 2024.
- 80 Mile plc. RNS 6883D - Drilling Approved for Disko Exploration Programme. 11 May 2026.
- 80 Mile plc. RNS 1803J - Site Mobilisation Activities Commence. 22 June 2026.
- 80 Mile plc. RNS 6199K - Drilling Commences at the Disko–Nuussuaq Project. 1 July 2026.

USFM CORPORATION
Discovering Greenland's Mineral Wealth

As previously disclosed, on July 12, 2026, Twin Vee PowerCats Co., a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), USFM Corporation, a Colorado corporation (the “Acquiror”), and USFM Merger Sub Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiror (“Merger Sub” and together with the Acquiror, the “Acquiror Entities”), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), pursuant to which, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into the Company (the “Merger”), with the Company continuing as the surviving corporation in the Merger (the “Surviving Company”) as a wholly owned subsidiary of Acquiror. The Company’s shares are currently publicly traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Additional Information and Where to Find It

The Acquiror intends to file with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form S-4, which shall include a joint proxy statement of the Acquiror and the Company, in connection with its proposed acquisition of the Company by the Acquiror and the Acquiror and the Company will furnish or file other materials with the SEC in connection with the proposed transaction. The definitive proxy statement will be sent or given to the stockholders of the Company and will contain important information about the proposed transaction and related matters. BEFORE MAKING ANY VOTING DECISION, THE COMPANY’S STOCKHOLDERS ARE URGED TO READ THE PROXY STATEMENT AND THOSE OTHER MATERIALS (INCLUDING ANY AMENDMENTS OR SUPPLEMENTS THERETO) CAREFULLY AND IN THEIR ENTIRETY WHEN THEY BECOME AVAILABLE BECAUSE THEY WILL CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION AND THE PARTIES TO THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION. The registration statement, proxy statement and other relevant materials (when they become available), and any other documents filed by the Acquiror and the Company with the SEC, may be obtained free of charge at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, security holders will be able to obtain free copies of the proxy statement from the Company by contacting the Company by telephone at (772) 429-2525, or by mail to Twin Vee PowerCats Co., 3101 S. U.S. Highway 1, Fort Pierce, Florida 34982.

Participants in the Solicitation

The Acquiror, the Company and their respective directors and officers may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies from the stockholders of the Company in connection with the proposed transaction. Information regarding the interests of these directors and officers in the transaction described herein will be included in the proxy statement described above. Additional information regarding the directors and executive officers of the Company is included in the proxy statement for its 2025 Annual Meeting, which was filed with the SEC on October 23, 2025, its Annual Report on Form 10-K, which was filed with the SEC on February 27, 2026, and is supplemented by other public filings made, and to be made, with the SEC by the Company and the Acquiror.

Forward-Looking Statements

This communication contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions, market opportunities, exploration potential, development timelines, and anticipated results. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, assumptions and estimates and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the ability of the parties to consummate the proposed transaction; satisfaction of closing conditions to the consummation of the proposed transaction; the impact of the announcement of the proposed transaction on the Company’s relationships with its employees, existing customers or potential future customers; regulatory approvals, exploration and development risks, commodity price fluctuations, financing risks, operational and technical challenges, geopolitical factors, and general economic conditions, and such other risks and uncertainties pertaining to the Company’s business as detailed in its filings with the SEC on Forms 10-K and 10-Q, which are available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date thereof. USFM and the Company assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement contained in this document as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable law.

No Offer or Solicitation

This communication is for informational purposes only and is not intended to, and shall not, constitute an offer to buy or sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any securities, or a solicitation of any vote or approval, nor shall there be any sale of securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.
