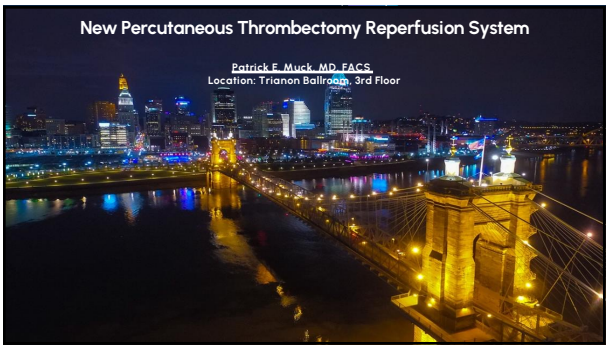


Disclosures

- BD/Bard – Speaker's bureau
- Penumbra – Speaker's bureau
- Boston Scientific – MAB
- Abbott – Speaker's bureau
- Biotex – Speaker's bureau
- ICHOR – Speaker's Bureau

iCHOR

SAVING LIVES. **SIMPLIFIED.**

iCHOR Vision

Mechanical Thrombectomy using a proven mechanism of action that is easy and highly predictable

1) 7F Arterial Clot Removal

7F

2) 14F Venous Clot Removal

14F

To become the "1st line on the table therapy" in treating peripheral vascular occlusions by developing a simplified and versatile solution aimed at rapid reperfusion without the need for surgery or thrombolytic drug therapies.

Occluded Bypass Grafts | Embolectomy | Post Atherectomy Tibial Debris

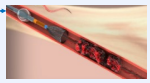
CONFIDENTIAL

The iSWEEP Simplified Approach 1,2,3

The iCHOR system replicates successful parameters of surgical clot removal with a proven mechanism of action (balloon sweep) combined with on-demand embolic protection.

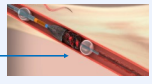
- Non-surgical therapy
- Non-drug therapy
- Arresting flow avoids blood loss & distal embolization
- Designed to fit all anatomical vessels (large, small, bean, oval, flat)
- ALWAYS maintain sheath / wire access
- Avoids scarring or valve damage
- Does not require capital equipment

STEP 1: EMBOLIC PROTECTION
The control sheath and the guide catheter are inserted and deployed proximal to the clot to arrest blood flow and provide access to the vessel.



STEP 2: CROSS THE CLOT
The guide catheter with funnel will capture and remove blood clots

STEP 3: SWEEP & ASPIRATE
Compliant (gentle) balloon catheter is deployed and retracted while aspirating, sweeping the clot into the funneled guide catheter for removal



CONFIDENTIAL 5

Recent FDA Market Clearance
7F Arterial & 14F Venous Peripheral Indications

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

July 18, 2024

ICHOR Vascular, Inc. (ICHOR)
% Brandon Woll
Principal Strategy Consultant, Regulatory and R&D
Nemra
400 Highway 169 South
Suite 500
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

Re: K233917

7F

Trade/Device Name: ICHOR 7F Embolectomy System (ICH-7F)
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 870.5150
Regulation Name: Embolectomy Catheter
Regulatory Class: Class II
Product Code: QEW
Dated: December 12, 2023
Received: December 12, 2023

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

September 5, 2023

Ichor
Angela Mallery
Regulatory
1900 NW 25th St
Boca Raton, Florida 33431

Re: K230742

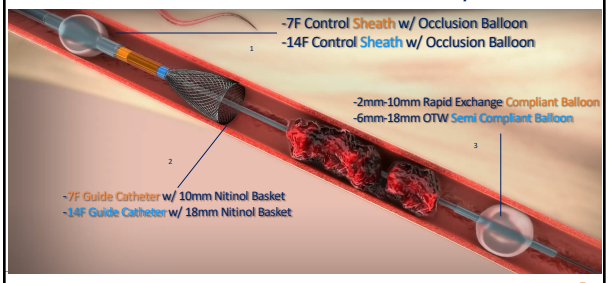
14F

Trade/Device Name: ICHOR 14F Embolectomy System
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 870.5150
Regulation Name: Embolectomy Catheter
Regulatory Class: Class II
Product Code: QEW
Dated: August 3, 2023
Received: August 3, 2023

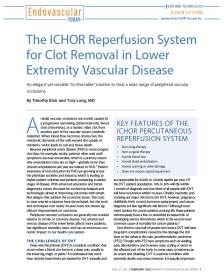
iCHOR Vascular, Inc.

CONFIDENTIAL 6

iCHOR Arterial (7F) and Venous (14F) Vascular Systems 1,2,3



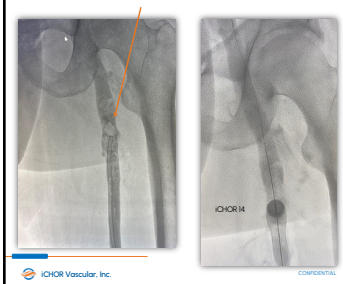
Historically Proven Surgical Procedure – Now Endovascular

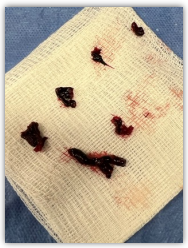


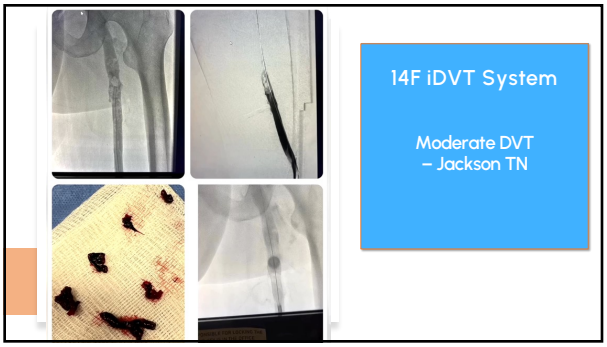
14F

51-year-old male - Moderate DVT with acute, re-occurrent organized thrombus, some level of thick bolus occlusions

2 Successful iDVT sweeps to pull the thick bolus occlusions that were occluding aspiration catheters.

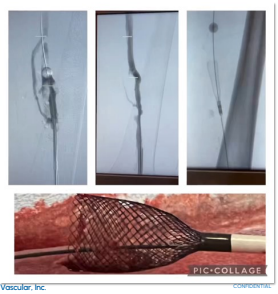


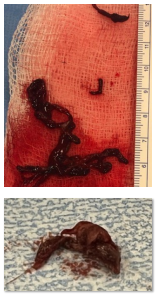




14F

Office Based Lab (**OBL**) – Single setting, acute, adherent, 4 week+ organized thrombus, segmental but thickening morphology. iCHOR 14 device used to treat popliteal to femoral clot. Patient went home the same evening.

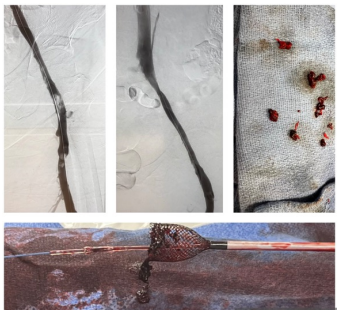




14F

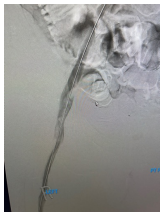
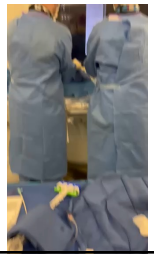
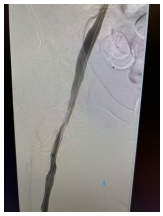
Good Sam (OH) 13-16mm iliofemoral clot roughly 150mm in length. Clot was heavily organized and adherent in places. iDVT made 3 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion.

Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was 21 minutes.



14F **St Anthony's (OK)** 14 mm iliofemoral clot ~100 mm in length. Clot was segmental, organized and adherent in places. iDVT made 2 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion.

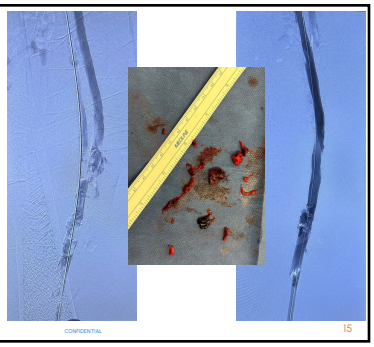
- Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was less than 20 minutes.

iCHOR Vascular, Inc. 14

14F **St Anthony's (OK)** CFV, FV, and Popliteal disease treated 15mm to 10mm. Moderate, segmental clot morphology starting to organize. iDVT made 4 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion.

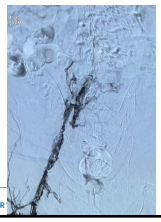
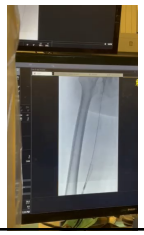
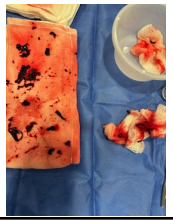
Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was less than 30 minutes including POBA 10mmx60mm



iCHOR Vascular, Inc. CONFIDENTIAL 15

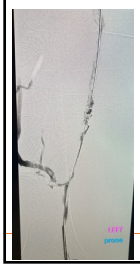
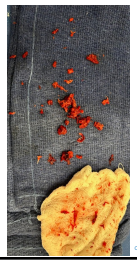
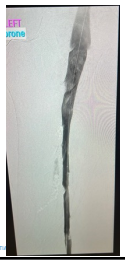
14F **Lakeland Regional (FL)** 12mm popliteal disease to 15mm iliac disease. ~100 mm in length with heavy clot burden throughout. Patient had "no IVC" which was genetic, and lead to tremendous collateral flows coming off the common femoral and iliac veins. Clot was organized and adherent. iDVT made 4 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion.

- Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was less than 20 minutes.

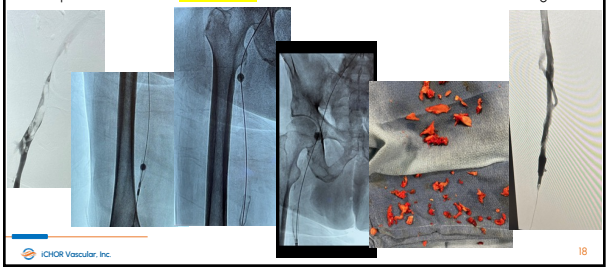
iCHOR 16

14F **St Anthony's (OK)** Iliac to Popliteal disease treated 14mm to 12mm vessels. Heavily organized clot morphology, iDVT made 5 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion. Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was less than 20 minutes.


CONFIDENTIAL

14F **Memorial (FL)** Iliac to Popliteal disease treated 14mm to 12mm vessels. Heavily organized clot, chronic in areas. iDVT made 8 successful passes with excellent clot removal and subsequent reperfusion. Procedure time from wire access to final balloon pass was less than 40 minutes. Successful follow on POBA and Venous stenting.



iCHOR Vascular, Inc. 18

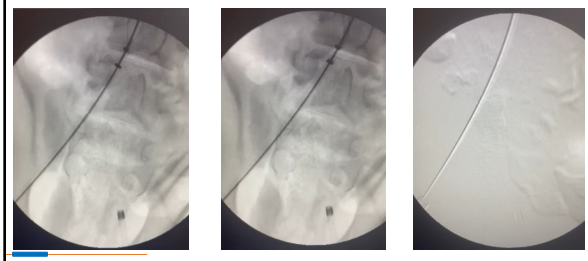
Large Animal Histopathology Study

Mechanism of Action: Compliant Balloon vs Metal Scraping

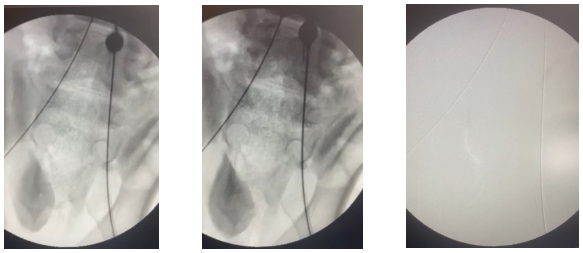
Histopathology Protocol Summary

- Healthy swine IVC vessels treated according the IFUs with equal number of retractions (4 pull-backs)
  - Mechanical Thrombectomy
  - iCHOR Vascular 14F iDVT System (left)
- Vessels will be harvested, treated, and shipped overnight to an independent pathology lab
- Histopathology lab is blinded to the study protocol and methods
  - Histopathology pictures and interpretation

MT Sweep 1 | MT Sweep 4 | Post Venogram



iCHOR Sweep 1 | iCHOR Sweep 4 | Post Venogram



Histopathology – 24 Hour Post Procedure

Results:

Intraluminal fibrin thrombi with inflammation and necrosis were present in the right vein) while the left vein (iCHOR vessel) did not have thrombi but demonstrated changes included mild to moderate neointimal hyperplasia as the primary lesion. In general, intraluminal fibrin thrombi with significant inflammation and necrosis were present in the right vein while the left vein (iCHOR vessel) did not have thrombi and changes included mild to moderate neointimal hyperplasia as the primary lesion.

Both devices had good procedural integrity and durability.

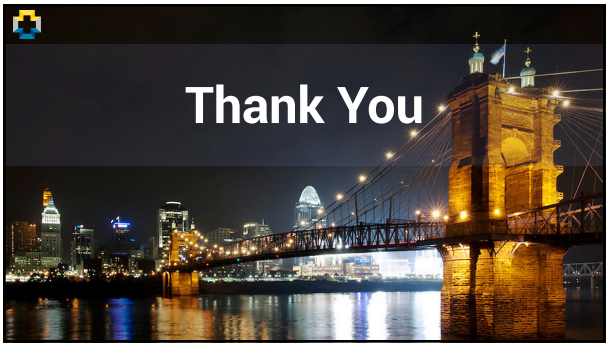
Histopathology Summary

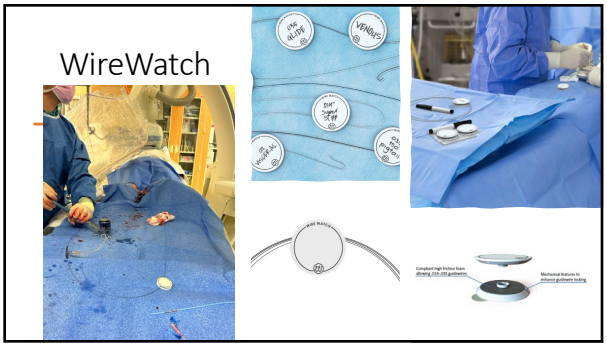
- Healthy swine IVC vessels were treated according the IFUs with equal number of retractions (4 pull-backs)
- Both devices demonstrated good procedural integrity and durability
- Vessels were harvested, treated, and shipped overnight to an independent, blinded pathology lab for analysis and reports.

>24 hours post treatment:
- MT treated vessels had significant fibrin thrombi, significant inflammation, and necrosis present.
- iCHOR treated vessels showed no thrombi and only moderate neointimal hyperplasia.

Discussion:
- Are metal dragging tools causing unnecessary inflammation and damage to some patients?
- Are there methods to treat many patients more effectively without drug, surgical, or post treatment thrombi/necrosis?
- More needs to be done to understand the vessel histopathology of metal dragging / cutting tools in otherwise healthy vessels.

iCHOR NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK? HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?


Thank You


WireWatch