

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1/A
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

UPEXI, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

5900

(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

83-3378978

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**3030 North Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420
Tampa, FL 33607
(727) 287-2800**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

**Allan Marshall, President and Chief Executive Officer
Upexi, Inc.**

**3030 North Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420
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(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. ☒

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

☐
☒

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

☐
☒
☒

If an emerging growth company, indicate by checkmark if the registrant has not elected to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. ☐

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025

Upexi, Inc.

48,026,410 Shares of Common Stock

This preliminary prospectus relates to the offering and potential resale by the selling stockholders identified herein (the “Selling Stockholders”) of up to 12,457,186 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value (“Common Stock”) of Upexi, Inc. (the “Company” or “Upexi”), which consists of 12,457,186 shares of Common Stock (the “PIPE Shares”) issued to the investors (the “Investors”) of the PIPE (as defined herein), pursuant to that certain Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreements”), dated July 11, 2025, by and between the Company and certain of the Selling Stockholders. Additionally, this preliminary prospectus also covers the offer and potential resale of 35,569,224 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of \$151,169,169 in aggregate principal amount of Secured Convertible Notes (the “Notes”), pursuant to certain purchase agreements, dated July 16, 2025 by and between the Company and certain investors identified therein (the “Notes Agreement”).

The Selling Stockholders may from time to time sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of the securities in a number of different ways and at varying prices. See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page 9 of this prospectus for more information.

We are not selling any shares of Common Stock in this offering, and we will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Stockholders.

Our Common Stock is currently quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol “UPXI”. On August 28, 2025, the closing price of our Common Stock as reported on Nasdaq was \$8.09 per share.

The Selling Stockholders may offer all or part of the shares for resale from time to time through public or private transactions, at either prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

This prospectus provides a general description of the securities being offered. You should read this prospectus and the registration statement of which it forms a part before you invest in any securities. We may amend or supplement this prospectus from time to time by filing amendments as required. You should read this entire prospectus and any amendments or supplements carefully before you make your investment decision.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 15 of this prospectus for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in our securities.

The date of this prospectus is August , 2025.

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You may only rely on the information contained in this prospectus or that we have referred you to. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the Common Stock offered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any Common Stock in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made in connection with this prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus is correct as of any time after its date.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and include statements regarding, among other things, our projected revenue growth and profitability, our growth strategies and opportunity, anticipated trends in our market and our anticipated needs for working capital. They are generally identifiable by use of the words “may,” “will,” “should,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plans,” “potential,” “projects,” “continuing,” “ongoing,” “expects,” “management believes,” “we believe,” “we intend” or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. These statements may be found under the sections entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business,” as well as in this prospectus generally. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, prospective products, market acceptance, future performance or results of current and anticipated products, sales efforts, expenses, and the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings and financial results.

Examples of forward-looking statements in this prospectus include, but are not limited to, our expectations regarding our business strategy, business prospects, operating results, operating expenses, working capital, liquidity and capital expenditure requirements. Important assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements include, among others, assumptions regarding demand for our products, the cost, terms and availability of components, pricing levels, the timing and cost of capital expenditures, competitive conditions and general economic conditions. These statements are based on our management’s expectations, beliefs and assumptions concerning future events affecting us, which in turn are based on currently available information. These assumptions could prove inaccurate. Although we believe that the estimates and projections reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may prove to be incorrect.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results and events anticipated or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- changes in the market acceptance of our products;
- increased levels of competition;
- changes in political, economic or regulatory conditions generally and in the markets in which we operate;
- our relationships with our key customers;
- our ability to retain and attract senior management and other key employees;
- our ability to quickly and effectively respond to new technological developments;
- our ability to protect our trade secrets or other proprietary rights, operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others and prevent others from infringing on the proprietary rights of the Company; and
- fluctuations in price of Solana;
- other risks, including those described in the “Risk Factors” discussion of this prospectus.

We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for us to predict all of those risks, nor can we assess the impact of all of those risks on our business or the extent to which any factor may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus are based on assumptions management believes are reasonable. However, due to the uncertainties associated with forward-looking statements, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Further, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and unless required by law, we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly update any of them in light of new information, future events, or otherwise.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. While this summary highlights what we consider to be important information about us, you should carefully read this entire prospectus before investing in our Common Stock, especially the risks and other information we discuss under the headings “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference herein. Our fiscal year end is June 30 and our fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2024 are sometimes referred to herein as fiscal years 2023 and 2024, respectively. Some of the statements made in this prospectus discuss future events and developments, including our future strategy and our ability to generate revenue, income and cash flow. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in these forward-looking statements. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”. Unless otherwise indicated or the context requires otherwise, the words “we,” “us,” “our”, “Upexi,” and the “Company” refer to Upexi, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and unless the context indicates otherwise, also includes our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Our Company

Upexi is a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing, and distribution of consumer products. The Company has recently diversified into the Cryptocurrency industry and cash management of assets through a Cryptocurrency Portfolio, primarily focused in Solana tokens and staking of those tokens.

Our Solana Treasury Strategy

Early in 2025, we updated and modified our cash management and treasury strategy to include holding digital currency assets directly on our balance sheet. This was a shift from before when we held excess cash primarily in FDIC-insured interest-bearing accounts. The change to adopt this strategy results from our intention to obtain the highest yield on excess cash. Under our new approach, our treasury policy focuses primarily on Solana (“SOL”). The approach involves applying a public-market treasury model to an asset that is considered earlier in its lifecycle with respect to both development and usage as well as institutional adoption compared to Bitcoin. Management will focus its resources to this digital asset strategy and a significant portion of the balance sheet will be allocated to holding Solana in the Company’s digital asset treasury. Currently our treasury is exclusively dedicated to the SOL digital asset and currently we do not intend to dedicate any of the treasury allocated capital to other digital assets.

Our treasury is intended to bring value to our shareholders in these ways:

- We plan to utilize intelligent capital markets issuance – including the issuance of both equity and convertible debt - where we may issue capital in an accretive fashion for the benefit of shareholders to purchase and hold more Solana.
- We will stake the majority of the Solana in our treasury to earn a staking yield and turn the treasury into a productive asset. Currently we are staking approximately 95% of our SOL treasury, and intend to maintain a similar or higher percentage going forward. We do not hedge our SOL and do not have plans to hedge our SOL in the future.
- We will purchase locked Solana at a discount to the current spot price, which will provide higher gains for our shareholders as the discount moves to par over time.

Note that we are underpinned by Solana, which we believe is the leading high-performance blockchain and may see its price rise in the future - if this occurs, our Solana treasury will move up in value, also benefitting shareholders.

Our Staking Program

Pursuant to our treasury strategy, we will use our SOL in the treasury to generate a return through various opportunities with the most significant portion being allocated to our Staking Program. We will utilize several Validators in the Staking Program to reduce our risk with a single Validator and maximize the overall yield from the Staking Program. We will also dedicate a portion of the SOL in our staking program to utilize smaller Validators to help improve the overall Solana ecosystem. These Validators are scrutinized through our due diligence program and are initially only given a small amount of SOL for the Company to be able to verify the expected performance and yield, and to ensure that the Validator should be included in our future allocation of SOL to Validators. Management evaluates the validators on a routine basis around performance, yield, and economics, and makes monthly adjustments on the overall allocation of the SOL in the treasury based on our evaluation. Currently we have approximately 95% of our SOL treasury staked, and target a similar or higher percentage in the future.

We maintain possession and control of the SOL when it is staked at all times. Native staking is generally considered a safe activity, as it is done in-protocol (i.e., is built into Solana itself), and as, unlike other networks, Solana has not implemented “slashing” penalties for validators that either intentionally misbehave or perform their duties poorly. As such, the major risk with staking is that we choose a validator with poor performance who realizes a low staking yield. Additionally, as part of the “activating” and “exiting” processes of SOL staking, any staked SOL will be inaccessible for a period of time determined by a range of factors, resulting in certain liquidity risks that we manage.

Process of Staking

Management has bi-weekly meetings to evaluate treasury operations, including the staking of the Company’s SOL. Based on these meetings, management determines the allocation of the SOL treasury to the Staking Program and determines the amount of allocation to each Validator, ensuring that no single validator has such a large percentage of our stake that it represents concentration risk.

If it is determined to reduce the amount of the SOL dedicated to the Staking Program or it is determine to change the allocation of SOL to a Validator we will initiate an unstaking process and notify the Validator of the change, which effectively reverses the delegation of the SOL from the applicable validator node.

Solana has a cooldown period known as the “deactivation period,” which is the time it takes for the unstaked SOL to become fully liquid. During this period, the tokens are not actively earning rewards, but they are also not yet available for transfer or use. The length of this period can vary based on network conditions but is generally expected to be 48 hours or less. Once the cooldown period is complete, the Company will have complete control over the SOL, including the ability to sell the SOL or transfer it as determined by management.

Liquidity Management

The Company’s staking program involves the temporary loss of the ability to transfer, assign a new Validator or otherwise dispose of the SOL. Under normal conditions, the Company will regain complete control over its unstaked SOL within two days of initiating the unstaking. However, there can be no guarantee that such process will result in the Company regaining complete control of its SOL in time to satisfy its current obligations. We maintain a certain amount of liquid SOL in the treasury and a certain amount of cash to ensure that the Company is able to satisfy its current obligations.

How We Earn Staking Rewards

To earn staking rewards, we delegate our SOL to leading Solana validators via Solana's in-protocol delegation system. This means we deposit our SOL tokens into a stake account, which is then delegated to a validator's vote account. We utilize native staking only, and stake to top validators who have demonstrated a track record of high performance, high yield generation, and attractive delegator economics. We use multiple validators to both maximize the return on our Solana treasury and to mitigate the risk of having only one or two validators for our treasury staking.

SOL and the Solana Network

SOL is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Solana network (the "Solana blockchain" or "Solana network"), which is a decentralized network of computers operating the implementation of the Solana protocol. While certain entities such as Solana Labs, Inc. ("Solana Labs") and the Solana Foundation have influence over the Solana network's development and governance (which was particularly true during the network's early years), no single entity owns or operates the Solana network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Solana network allows the creation and exchange of tokens, including SOL, which are recorded on the Solana network. SOL can be used to pay for goods and services, including to send a transaction on the Solana network, or it can be swapped to other tokens or converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset trading platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a market-based system. Furthermore, the Solana network allows users to write and implement general purpose code known as smart contracts or programs that create decentralized applications, and for users to permissionlessly interact with said decentralized applications. Using programs, users can create decentralized applications covering a variety of categories and subsectors, including borrow/lend protocols, decentralized exchanges, social applications, web3 gaming, tokenized assets, AI agents, decentralized physical infrastructure networks, and many more. As such, the Solana network expands blockchain use well beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Solana protocol introduced the proof-of-history timestamping mechanism. Proof-of-history is not a consensus mechanism, but a cryptographic clock that enables greater organization without extensive communication, thereby increasing throughput. Proof-of-history enables leaders to know when its their turn to produce a block, rather than requiring the entire network to first come to an agreement on the prior block before the leader can begin their work.

In addition to the proof-of-history mechanism, the Solana network uses a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism to incentivize SOL holders to validate transactions. Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational and energy resources to be the miner to propose a block and receive the block reward, in proof-of-stake, validators pledge or "stake" coins, perform duties such as proposing or validating blocks, and receive staking rewards generally in proportion to the amount of coins staked. A validator that performs its duties poorly, whether maliciously or unintentionally, would receive lower or no rewards. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work. Together proof-of-history combined with a proof-of-stake consensus model are some of the components on Solana that enable high throughput and low-latency transaction processing.

Overview of the Solana Network

In order to own, transfer or use SOL directly on the Solana network on a peer-to-peer basis (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian or centralized exchange), a person generally must have internet access to connect to the Solana network and set up a wallet, which is the software that safeguards a user's keypair (public key plus secret key). SOL transactions may be made directly between end-users without the need for an intermediary. To transact on the Solana network, a user, typically through an application such as a wallet or smart contract, will broadcast the transaction to the current leader, who will organize the transactions into shards before the network processes and validates such transactions. Using cryptography and its proof-of-stake consensus mechanism, the Solana network can come to a shared state of the network in a decentralized fashion and without a centralized leader. Blocks are built on top of prior ones by subsequent leaders, continuing the process.

Prior to transacting on Solana, a user generally must first install on its computer or mobile device a software program that will allow the user to generate a private and public key pair such as a wallet. The wallet also enables the user to connect to the Solana network, interact with decentralized applications, and transfer or swap tokens with other users or applications.

Each user has their own key pair that is stored in such software, like a wallet. To receive SOL in a peer-to-peer transaction, the SOL recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient's account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by "signing" a transaction that consists of the recipient's public key with the private key of the address from where the payor is transferring the SOL. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its private key (though the network can still verify the validity of the signature - ie. that it was signed by the holder of the private key – using cryptography). With cold storage our Custodian maintains all of the private keys.

Neither the recipient nor the sender reveal their private keys in a peer-to-peer transaction because the private key authorizes transfer of the funds in that address to other users. Therefore, if a user loses their private key, the user may permanently lose access to the SOL contained in the associated address. Likewise, SOL is irretrievably lost if the private key associated with them is deleted and no backup has been made. When sending SOL, a user's Solana network software program must validate the transaction with the sender's associated private key. In addition, since every computation on the Solana network requires processing power, there is a mandatory transaction fee involved with the transfer that is paid by the payor. The resulting digitally validated transaction is sent by the user's Solana network software program to the Solana network validators to allow transaction confirmation.

Solana network validators record and confirm transactions when they validate and add blocks of information to the Solana blockchain. When a validator is selected to validate a block, it creates that block, which includes data relating to (i) the verification of newly submitted and accepted transactions and (ii) a reference to the prior block in the Solana blockchain to which the new block is being added. The validator becomes aware of outstanding, unrecorded transaction requests through peer-to-peer data packet transmission and distribution discussed above.

Upon the addition of a block of SOL transactions, the Solana network software program of both the spending party and the receiving party will show confirmation of the transaction on the Solana blockchain and reflect an adjustment to the SOL balance in each party's Solana network public key, completing the SOL transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the Solana blockchain, it is irreversible.

Some SOL transactions are conducted "off-blockchain" and are therefore not recorded on the Solana blockchain. These "off-blockchain transactions" involve the transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding SOL or the reallocation of ownership of certain SOL in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by a digital asset trading platform. If a transaction takes place through a centralized digital asset exchange or a custodian's internal books and records, it is not broadcast to the Solana network or recorded on the Solana blockchain. In contrast to on-blockchain transactions, which are publicly recorded on the Solana blockchain, information and data regarding off-blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Therefore, off-blockchain transactions are not truly SOL transactions in that they do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the Solana network and do not reflect a movement of SOL between addresses recorded on the Solana blockchain. For these reasons, off-blockchain transactions are not immutable or irreversible as any such transfer of SOL ownership is not cryptographically protected by the protocol behind the Solana network or recorded in, and validated through, the blockchain mechanism.

Since inception, transaction fees on the Solana Network have comprised of a fixed rate of 0.000005 SOL per transaction, plus a variable fee component based on the computation resources used during the transaction. SOL holders can also pay an additional prioritization fee to expedite their transaction.

Validators

In proof-of-stake, validators risk or stake coins to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded for performing their responsibilities and behaving in accordance with protocol rules. Malfunctions that cause validators to go offline and, in turn, inhibit them from performing their duties can result in financial penalties. Any malicious activity, such as making incorrect attestations or otherwise violating protocol rules results may result in lower rewards or the lost opportunity to gain rewards. The penalty varies depending on the type of offense and correlation to potential offenses by other validators.

Validators are typically professional operations that design and build dedicated machines and data centers, including “clusters,” which are groups of validators that act cohesively and combine their processing to confirm transactions. When a validator confirms a transaction, the validator and any associated stakers receive a fee. During the course of ordering transactions and validating blocks, validators may be able to prioritize certain transactions in return for increased transaction fees, an incentive system known as “Maximal Extractable Value” or “MEV.” For example, in blockchain networks that facilitate DeFi protocols in particular, such as the Solana network, users may attempt to gain an advantage over other users by offering greater transaction fees.

Validators less commonly capture MEV in the Solana network because, unlike the Ethereum network, it does not publicly expose transactions before they are accepted by a validator.

Staking rewards on the Solana network are determined by the protocol and are distributed to validators and their associated stakers based on the proportion of their stake relative to the total active stake in the network. The rewards are funded by inflationary issuance of new tokens and transaction fees collected on the network. The specific amount each validator and staker receives depends on, among other things, their share of the total stake, the validator’s uptime and performance, and the overall network conditions.

The historical range of staking rewards on the Solana network has varied due to differing levels of network congestion and protocol parameters. The actual annualized reward rate has fluctuated over time, reflecting changes in network activity, inflation rates, and protocol adjustments.

Staking rewards on Solana are distributed at regular intervals. At the end of each epoch, with one epoch being roughly 2 days, the reward is calculated. The reward is automatically distributed at the beginning of the subsequent epoch. This regular reward frequency ensures that participants receive their share of rewards in a timely manner, reflecting their contribution to network security and transaction validation.

How We Purchase or Sell Digital Assets

Our Management team reviews the Company’s short term obligations and excess cash available to dedicate to the Treasury Strategy. When it is determined that the Company has excess cash available to dedicate to the Treasury Strategy we deploy that capital into one of our custodians and through acquisition strategies with the custodians and our asset manager, we acquire the SOL over several days or weeks to maximize the number of SOL that is acquired with the capital deployed. If it was determined that the treasury needed to liquidate part of its SOL, the same process of selling the SOL into the market would be used. The Company has not reduced its treasury or sold any of its SOL staking rewards to date.

Use of Custodians and Storage of SOL Tokens

We do not self-custody and only utilize third-party qualified custodians to hold our Solana. We use qualified custodians that utilize risk management and operational best practices around items like hot vs. cold storage, access controls, custody technology, insurance, etc. Our primary custodian is BitGo. We are in the process of distributing our treasury to different custodians and onboarding other qualified custodians to ensure that we mitigate our Solana treasury risk through the use of several qualified custodians.

Storage of Our Digital Assets in our SOL Treasury

The Custodian

The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping all of the SOL owned by the Company. We maintain multiple Custodians to reduce the risk of a single failure and we plan to expand to additional custodians as our Treasury grows. The Custodian accounts are all opened by the Company, this segregates our assets into an individual custodian account owned by the Company and access is monitored and controlled by the Company. Our Asset Management Company is given access to the Custodian accounts with established controls to ensure transactions require consensus of a minimum of two individuals when assets are being transferred between wallets and additional controls if an asset of the Treasury is moved out of the Custodians control. The assets go through the Custodians Trust Company, which maintains its own insurance and is regulated by their respective state where the trust is incorporated in. Our primary custodian is currently the BitGo Trust Company, Inc. a South Dakota corporation (“BitGo”) and is regulated by the state of South Dakota. BitGo maintains a \$250,000,000 policy against loss, theft and misuse. Currently we have approximately \$253,000,000 of treasury value at Bitgo, based on the SOL price of \$202.51 per token. Our second custodian is Coinbase Inc., a subsidiary of Coinbase Global, Inc. a Delaware corporation, which is primarily used for the acquisition of digital assets and has an insurance policy for any cash held in the account of \$250,000. We currently have less than \$250,000 of cash held at Coinbase and less than \$6,000,000 in SOL value, based on the SOL price of \$202.51 per token. At the current price of SOL as of the date of this prospectus, these policies are not adequate to fully cover the full loss of our SOL.

Solana, as with all digital assets, can be highly volatile. Management reviews the account balances and the total value held with a custodians to allocate the Company’s holdings between multiple accounts and custodians to mitigate risk. We do not use self-storage for any of the SOL treasury assets.

Private keys are generated by the Custodian in key generation ceremonies at secure locations using offline devices that have never been connected to a network. Private keys are generated according to detailed procedures using specialized offline devices and within these secure facilities to mitigate risk of hacks, errors, or other unintended external exposure. Key ceremony processes are highly controlled, require segregation of duties across multiple parties and are reviewed and witnessed by designated oversight personnel. Thorough validations and signoffs are performed to verify the integrity and security of key generation ceremonies.

The Custodian holds a majority of SOL in cold storage and provides a user interface for the Company to manage the allocation of SOL between cold and hot storage for the wallets. The Company maintains more than 98% of its SOL treasury in cold wallets.

The Custodian has multiple, redundant cold storage sites, which are geographically distributed including sites within the United States. Cold storage locations of the Custodian are monitored by 24x7 on-site security, video surveillance and alarms, hardened room structures, and access to these facilities is controlled by multi-person controls, multi-team access rules, and multi-factor authentication. The locations of the cold storage sites may change at the discretion of the Custodian and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes. Transactions from cold to hot storage require physical access, according to the above controls, to one or more cold storage facilities, as well as systematically enforced approvals and integrity verifications, before the secure device can be used to cryptographically complete the transaction. At no point during this process is the private key removed from the secure device(s) nor the cold storage facility. Once these security processes have been completed, a transfer on the Solana network can be executed, as signed using the private keys held offline in cold storage.

The Custodian also maintains geographically dispersed backups of private keys, which are cryptographically generated into shards and stored in separate locations; multiple locations must be accessed to reconstruct a single key. The storage facilities are highly secured, and include 24x7 on-premises security presence, video surveillance, and alarms for unexpected entry. Access to facilities is controlled by multi-person controls, multi- team access rules, and multi-factor authentication.

All of our Custodians have SOC type 2 reports that the Company has reviewed and we get regular bridge reports from our Custodians to help ensure the controls are being maintained. Our Custodians maintain their own insurance policies to cover our loss, which is in addition to the policies that we maintain ourselves. We currently have two qualified Custodians that we have approved for our treasury use and we are in the process of onboarding a third as part of our risk management process.

The Company is charged for storage fees, staking fees and transaction fees for services specifically requested by the Company or the Asset Management Company. The contract terms of the agreements are typically for one to three years and can be terminated upon 30 day notice and payment of all fees due and one month of additional fees.

SOL – the Token of the Solana Blockchain

Solana (SOL) is the native token of the Solana blockchain. According to Solana Compass – a popular website covering the Solana ecosystem that also runs a Solana validator – Solana was created with an initial supply of 500m SOL, though much of the initial supply was locked or earmarked for various use cases such as for the community, investors, foundation, team, etc. New Solana tokens are brought into existence primarily through inflationary rewards distributed to validators (and delegators). Solana currently has a total supply of 606.5m SOL, a circulating supply of 538.2m, and no maximum supply. The Solana staking yield is made up of three primary components: inflationary rewards, transaction/priority fees, and maximal extractable value (MEV). Inflationary rewards started out at 8.0%, currently sit at 4.3%, and will fall 15% every epoch-year until it reaches a long-term floor of 1.5%. There are currently 27.2m locked SOL, representing 6.7% of the total SOL supply with various vesting schedules. Historically, 50% of all transaction fees were burned (with the other 50% going to the validator), but now all transaction fees go to the validator after the passage and adoption of Solana Improvement Document 96 (SIMD-96).

How SOL is Used

SOL is used as part of Solana’s proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. In general, proof-of-stake blockchains have block producers called validators that run nodes, bond or stake the protocol’s native token, propose blocks when chosen to do so, and validate/sign the transactions and blocks of others when not. Validators are chosen to produce a block in proportion to their stake, which makes it extremely costly for bad actors to attempt to control the network and add invalid transactions to the blockchain. Validators receive staking rewards for the work they perform, which further incentivizes validators to behave properly, as they would otherwise miss out on such rewards. Other proof-of-stake networks often “slash” some or all of a validator’s stake if it intentionally or unintentionally performs its duties poorly, for example, by double-signing a transaction, though Solana has not implemented slashing at this time. In addition to its use within consensus, SOL is also a “gas token”, meaning that users of the Solana blockchain pay SOL to validators (and delegators) as compensation for processing their transactions. As such, the value of SOL may increase if/as the Solana blockchain sees greater usage.

We see three particularly notable items giving Solana a technical advantage compared to many smart contract blockchain peers. First, Solana’s proof-of-history gives validators a notion of time and enables them to produce blocks when it’s their turn without requiring the network to first agree upon the current block. This results in immense speed advantages. Second, unlike peer blockchains that often use single-threaded virtual machines, Solana enables parallel transaction execution to increase throughput and advantage of future hardware improvements resulting from an increasing CPU core counts. Lastly, Solana optimized for speed and security, and is naturally growing into decentralization as hardware and bandwidth costs fall over time, optimally positioning it well along the Blockchain Trilemma.

The Solana Ecosystem

As one of the first “second-generation” high performance blockchains, Solana uniquely enjoys both the best-in-class technology described above, as well as strong network effects that have attracted a large, growing, and vibrant ecosystem of users, developers, and decentralized applications. Indeed, while Solana is focused on bringing global finance onchain (commonly referred to as “onchain Nasdaq” or “Internet Capital Markets”), Solana’s performance and technical capabilities enable a plethora of use cases from decentralized finance (“DeFi”) to decentralized physical infrastructure networks (“DePIN”), AI agents, social media, gaming, stablecoins, real-world assets (“RWA”s), and more. Moreover, according to Electric Capital’s 2024 Developer Report, Solana is the #1 ecosystem for new developers, growing 83% in 2024, with this metric often considered a leading indicator of blockchain growth. Lastly, we note that Solana often leads all blockchains in key metrics such as daily active users, decentralized application revenues, and decentralized exchange volumes, sometimes putting up better metrics than all other chains combined.

The Brands



LuckyTail, where at-home care meets innovation. We connect pet owners with the products they need to simplify and improve at-home wellness and grooming care for their beloved pets, empowering pet parents to provide their cherished furry companions with the pampering they deserve in the comfort of their own space.

LuckyTail products consist of its flagship nail grinder and healthy all-natural pet supplements



At PRAX, we fuel modern go-getters to achieve their best selves through innovative energy solutions. Powered by paraxanthine—an advanced alternative to caffeine, our mission is to support your hustle and power your ambitions. Energize better, perform smarter, fuel different.



At Cure Mushrooms, we have harnessed the extraordinary benefits of nature’s most powerful superfood: functional mushrooms. Our suite of premium mushroom extracts are meticulously crafted to elevate overall well-being, offering a wide spectrum of health benefits and a holistic approach to everyday wellness. From fortifying your immune system, to sharpening cognition, to combating the rigors of daily stress, our products are designed to deliver full-body wellness and convenience with every serving.



At Moonwlkr, we craft cannabinoid experiences that take you beyond the ordinary. By combining award-winning natural flavors and one-of-a-kind blends, we invite you to feel the thrill of the unknown, the calm of weightless relaxation, or the anticipation of a new adventure.



At Gumi Labs we manufacture gummies and other products supporting our health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients. Our manufacturing facility has been moved to Florida and is at full capacity.

Our History

The Company operates manufacturing and/or distribution centers supporting health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients and our overall distribution operations.

July 2020 - the Company purchased Infusionz LLC. Infusionz was a similar business in the manufacturing and distribution of products and owned certain product brands that we believe could be expanded through the merger.

June 2021 - Upexi Inc. became a listed company on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

August 2021 - The Company purchased the assets of VitaMedica Corporation, a California corporation (VitaMedica). VitaMedica is a leading online seller of supplements for surgery, recovery, skin, beauty, health and wellness.

October 2021 - The Company purchased Interactive Offers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Interactive provides programmatic advertising with its SAAS platform, which allows for programmatic advertisement placement automatically on any partners' sites from a simple dashboard.

April 2022 – The Company purchased 55% of Cygnet Online, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Cygnet”). Cygnet operates a warehouse and distribution center for the management of day-to-day operations for product liquidation through Amazon and other on-line resellers.

August 2022 – The Company purchased the assets to the brand LuckyTail. The acquisition of LuckyTail provided the Company with a foothold in the pet care industry and a strong presence on Amazon and its eCommerce store, offering nutritional and grooming products domestically and internationally.

October 2022 - The Company purchased E-Core Technology, Inc. d/b/a New England Technology, Inc. (“E-Core”), a Florida corporation. E-Core distributes non-owned branded products to national retail distributors and has branded products in the toy industry that E-Core sells direct to consumers through online sales channels and to national retail distributors.

October 2022 – The Company sold all rights to Infusionz brands and the manufacturing of certain private label business. Infusionz was originally purchased by the Company in July of 2020.

July 2023 – The Company notified the Buyer of the Infusionz brands and the manufacturing business of the defaults and notified the Buyer that all obligations and undertakings to the Buyer are terminated. The Company started manufacturing again for brands owned by the Company to ensure there was no interruption to the supply chain of the products.

August 2023 – The Company purchased the remaining ownership of Cygnet.

August 2023 – The Company sold one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding equity of its wholly owned subsidiary Interactive Offers, LLC.

May 2024 – The Company sold its equity interest in the wholly owned subsidiary VitaMedica, a Nevada corporation.

June 2024 – The Company sold its equity interest in the wholly owned subsidiary E-Core Technology, Inc. d/b/a New England Technology, Inc. a Florida corporation.

January 2025 – The Company announced the strategy of establishing a digital currency holding company to invest and capitalize on the opportunities of cryptocurrency.

April 2025 - The Company consummated a \$100 million private placement offering and used the net proceeds from the offering to fund its treasury strategy.

July 2025 – The Company consummated a \$50 million private placement offering and a \$151.2 million convertible note offering in consideration for the exchange of Solana to continue to build its SOL treasury strategy.

Regulations

Treasury Strategy

The laws and regulations applicable to Solana and digital assets are evolving and subject to interpretation and change.

Governments around the world have reacted differently to digital assets; certain governments have deemed them illegal, and others have allowed their use and trade without restriction, while in some jurisdictions, such as the U.S., digital assets are subject to overlapping, uncertain and evolving regulatory requirements.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Executive Branch, Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies, including the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the CFTC, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS and state financial regulators, have been examining the operations of digital asset networks, digital asset users and digital asset exchanges, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to violate state or federal laws, including to facilitate the laundering of proceeds of illegal activities or the funding of criminal or terrorist enterprises, and the safety and soundness and consumer-protective safeguards of exchanges or other service-providers that hold, transfer, trade or exchange digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. In addition, federal and state agencies, and other countries have issued rules or guidance regarding the treatment of digital asset transactions and requirements for businesses engaged in activities related to digital assets.

Depending on the regulatory characterization of Solana, the markets for cryptocurrency in general, and our activities in particular, our business and our Solana acquisition strategy may be subject to regulation by one or more regulators in the United States and globally. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, to a materially adverse extent, the nature of digital assets markets, the participation of industry participants, including service providers and financial institutions in these markets, and our ability to pursue our Solana strategy. Additionally, U.S. state and federal and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against industry participants, including digital assets businesses, and enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital assets activity. U.S. federal and state energy regulatory authorities are also monitoring the total electricity consumption of cryptocurrency mining, and the potential impacts of cryptocurrency mining to the supply and dispatch functionality of the wholesale grid and retail distribution systems. Many state legislative bodies have passed, or are actively considering, legislation to address the impact of cryptocurrency mining in their respective states.

The CFTC takes the position that some digital assets fall within the definition of a “commodity” under the Commodities Exchange Act of 1936, as amended, or CEA. Under the CEA, the CFTC has broad enforcement authority to police market manipulation and fraud in spot digital assets markets in which we may transact. Beyond instances of fraud or manipulation, the CFTC generally does not oversee cash or spot market exchanges or transactions involving digital asset commodities that do not utilize margin, leverage, or financing. In addition, CFTC regulations and CFTC oversight and enforcement authority apply with respect to futures, swaps, other derivative products and certain retail leveraged commodity transactions involving digital asset commodities, including the markets on which these products trade.

In addition, because transactions in Solana provide a degree of anonymity, they are susceptible to misuse for criminal activities, such as money laundering. This misuse, or the perception of such misuse, could lead to greater regulatory oversight of Solana and Solana platforms, and there is the possibility that law enforcement agencies could close Solana platforms or other Solana-related infrastructure with little or no notice and prevent users from accessing or retrieving Solana held via such platforms or infrastructure.

As noted above, activities involving Solana and other digital assets may fall within the jurisdiction of more than one financial regulator and various courts and such laws and regulations are rapidly evolving and increasing in scope.

Consumer Products Business

In the United States, hemp products that are manufactured by Upexi are regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), and various state agencies within the individual states. As an initial matter, the hemp products manufactured and distributed by Upexi must meet the requirements of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the “Farm Bill”). Under the Farm Bill, all hemp products must contain no more than 0.3% of 9-delta-tetrahydrocannabinoids (“9-delta”) on a dry weight basis. To ensure compliance with this provision, Upexi requires all hemp products it manufactures and distributes to contain no more than 0.3% of all tetrahydrocannabinoids not simply 9-delta. The Farm Bill also requires that Upexi only use hemp manufacturers/producers that are duly licensed under state law or pursuant to the regulations issued by the USDA. Consequently, the Company processes, develops, manufactures, and sells its products pursuant to the Farm Bill. CBD products manufactured and distributed by Upexi must also meet the requirements of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) and the federal Food and Drug Administration’s (the “FDA”) regulations implementing the FDCA. While neither the FDCA nor FDA has specific provisions that relate to the marketing of hemp products, the products are subject to the general adulteration and labeling provisions of the FDCA and FDA’s regulations depending on whether the product is marketed as a cosmetic, dietary supplement or food. The permissibility of hemp products containing cannabinoids remains in a state of flux. The FDA has issued guidance titled “FDA Regulation of Cannabis and Cannabis-Derived Products, Including Cannabidiol (CBD)”, pursuant to which the FDA has taken the position that cannabidiol (“CBD”) is prohibited from use as an ingredient in a food or beverage or as a dietary ingredient in or as a dietary supplement based on several provisions of the FDCA. In the definition of “dietary supplement” found in the FDCA at Section 201(ff), an article authorized for investigation as a new drug, antibiotic, or biological for which substantial clinical

investigations have been instituted and for which the existence of such investigations has been made public, is excluded from the definition of dietary supplement. A similar provision in the FDCA at 301(l) makes it a prohibited act to introduce or deliver into commerce any food with a substance that was investigated as a new drug prior to being included in a food. There are no similar exclusions for the use of CBD in non-drug topical products, as long as such products otherwise comply with applicable laws. The FDA created a task force to address the further regulation of CBD and other cannabis-derived products and is currently evaluating the applicable science and pathways for regulating CBD and other cannabis-derived ingredients.

Additionally, various states have enacted state-specific laws pertaining to the handling, manufacturing, labeling, and sale of CBD and other hemp products. Compliance with state-specific laws and regulations could impact our operations in those specific states. It is important to note that FDA has not taken any specific positions regarding the regulatory status of other cannabinoids, for example CBDA, CBDG, and CBDN. Finally, the Federal Trade Commission is the agency that is vested with ensuring that all marketing claims for hemp products are truthful and non-misleading.

Our Treasury Strategy

The Company has adopted a treasury policy under which the principal holding in its treasury reserve on the balance sheet will be allocated to digital assets, and specifically long term strategy of holding Solana (“SOL”) by applying a proven public-market treasury model to an asset that we believe is earlier in its lifecycle, structurally reflexive, and vastly underexposed as compared to Bitcoins.

Our Products

Upexi is a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing, and distribution of consumer products. We reach consumers through our direct-to-consumer network, wholesale partnerships, and major third-party platforms like Amazon.

The market, customers and distribution methods for eCommerce products are large and diverse. While Amazon remains the largest eCommerce channel, others are carving out a big chunk of the market, including Walmart, eBay, and Etsy. More opportunities are popping up for sellers as well. Being able to navigate multiple marketplaces is a key to our success and helps reach different demographics and consumers with specific buying behaviors.

Our target customers are first and foremost end consumers via internet sales; however, we see growth opportunities in direct-to-consumer retail stores, cooperatives, affiliate sales and master distributors. As we continue to develop our business, these markets may change, be re-prioritized or eliminated as management responds to consumer and regulatory developments.

Our Competitive Strengths

We attribute our success to our consumer products by controlling each phase of the process from manufacturing to order fulfillment.

As the manufacturer of our primary products, we are able to control our costs and improve profitability at each step of the process, starting with the development of new products. Our products take priority in manufacturing give us a higher inventory turnover rate and accelerates the timeline for new product launches. In addition, we are able to adjust to market demands and change production schedules to ensure we maintain optimized inventory levels.

Our primary sales channel is our ecommerce site and our marketing team is led by an expert in the online direct to consumer sales as she has been with the brand since its inception. We have the ability to direct product manufacturing and increase sales with special promotions and product variations with little or no delay in bringing the product to market.

Our direct to consumer focus reduces the overall supply costs as we do not have retail outlets or maintain distribution networks for small retail operations.

Our executive team comes from a background in logistics, with CEO, Allan Marshall, the founder of XPO Logistics (formerly known as Segmentz, Inc.). With increased shipping costs affecting online retailers, our strength is understanding this and finding ways to lower our costs and overhead, thus increasing profit margins on all of our products.

Our Growth Strategy

Our growth will focus on the expansion of our brands portfolio through organic growth and optimization of our supply chain.

Direct-to-Consumer expansion. Our direct-to-consumer business is expected to be our growth driver for the next several years with additional brands and products.

Talent acquisition. A large part of our acquisition process is to not only evaluate the brand/product offerings, but to understand the team that has been responsible for its success. In a tough market for hiring, this has proven to be a strategic method for bringing on talent. We not only get a great brand, but look to retain the personnel, often the heartbeat of said brand, give them resources, and even utilize them for other brands that we have launched internally or acquired. We strongly believe that continued success relies on a growing team of experts across various industries.

Competition

There is heavy competition in our products and we are able to carve out certain niche markets within the industry and there are few competitors that control their manufacturing to distribution as we do. Our goal is to compete through our product delivery and introduction of new products that we manufacture and deliver directly to the consumer giving us an advantage on our competitors. We will focus on profitability, and grow efficiently, without the requirement of additional capital.

Government Regulation

Treasury Strategy

The laws and regulations applicable to Solana and digital assets are evolving and subject to interpretation and change.

Governments around the world have reacted differently to digital assets; certain governments have deemed them illegal, and others have allowed their use and trade without restriction, while in some jurisdictions, such as the U.S., digital assets are subject to overlapping, uncertain and evolving regulatory requirements.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Executive Branch, Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies, including the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the CFTC, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS and state financial regulators, have been examining the operations of digital asset networks, digital asset users and digital asset exchanges, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to violate state or federal laws, including to facilitate the laundering of proceeds of illegal activities or the funding of criminal or terrorist enterprises, and the safety and soundness and consumer-protective safeguards of exchanges or other service-providers that hold, transfer, trade or exchange digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. In addition, federal and state agencies, and other countries have issued rules or guidance regarding the treatment of digital asset transactions and requirements for businesses engaged in activities related to digital assets.

Depending on the regulatory characterization of Solana, the markets for cryptocurrency in general, and our activities in particular, our business and our Solana acquisition strategy may be subject to regulation by one or more regulators in the United States and globally. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, to a materially adverse extent, the nature of digital assets markets, the participation of industry participants, including service providers and financial institutions in these markets, and our ability to pursue our Solana strategy. Additionally, U.S. state and federal and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against industry participants, including digital assets businesses, and enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital assets activity. U.S. federal and state energy regulatory authorities are also monitoring the total electricity consumption of cryptocurrency mining, and the potential impacts of cryptocurrency mining to the supply and dispatch functionality of the wholesale grid and retail distribution systems. Many state legislative bodies have passed, or are actively considering, legislation to address the impact of cryptocurrency mining in their respective states.

The CFTC takes the position that some digital assets fall within the definition of a “commodity” under the CEA. Under the CEA, the CFTC has broad enforcement authority to police market manipulation and fraud in spot digital assets markets in which we may transact. Beyond instances of fraud or manipulation, the CFTC generally does not oversee cash or spot market exchanges or transactions involving digital asset commodities that do not utilize margin, leverage, or financing. In addition, CFTC regulations and CFTC oversight and enforcement authority apply with respect to futures, swaps, other derivative products and certain retail leveraged commodity transactions involving digital asset commodities, including the markets on which these products trade.

In addition, because transactions in Solana provide a degree of anonymity, they are susceptible to misuse for criminal activities, such as money laundering. This misuse, or the perception of such misuse, could lead to greater regulatory oversight of Solana and Solana platforms, and there is the possibility that law enforcement agencies could close Solana platforms or other Solana-related infrastructure with little or no notice and prevent users from accessing or retrieving Solana held via such platforms or infrastructure.

As noted above, activities involving Solana and other digital assets may fall within the jurisdiction of more than one financial regulator and various courts and such laws and regulations are rapidly evolving and increasing in scope.

Consumer Products Business

We are subject to laws and regulations affecting our operations in a number of areas. These laws and regulations affect the Company’s activities in areas, including, but not limited to, the hemp business in the United States, the consumer products and nutritional supplement markets in the United States, consumer protection, labor, intellectual property ownership and infringement, import and export requirements, federal and state healthcare, environmental and safety. The successful execution of our business objectives will be contingent upon our compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals, permits and registrations, which may be onerous and expensive. Any such costs, which may rise in the future as a result of changes in such applicable laws and regulations and the expansion of the Company’s business, could make our products less attractive to our customers, delay the introduction of new products, and require the Company to implement policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

We operate our business in markets that are both highly regulated and rapidly evolving. We are subject to numerous federal and state laws and regulations affecting the manufacturing, packaging, labeling and sale of food, beverages, dietary supplements, and personal care products/cosmetics, as well as the use of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients like CBD in such products. The FDA regulates hemp and hemp-derived ingredients in FDA-regulated products pursuant to the provisions of the FDCA and regulations promulgated pursuant to it, in particular those related to adulteration and labeling of cosmetic, food, and dietary supplements. The FDA has issued guidance on the subject and issued letters to companies regarding claims made for products and the use of such ingredients in various products. The FDA also initiated a task force to evaluate pathways for further regulation of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients. At various times, bills pertaining to the regulation of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients have been introduced in both the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, and additional proposed legislation is expected to be introduced in the future to clarify the regulatory status of cannabinoids from hemp generally and CBD generally. Future legislation approved by Congress and signed by the President, or rulemaking promulgated by the FDA, could either positively or adversely impact the future sale of products by the Company.

We are currently not subject to any foreign regulations as we do not currently distribute or export any products, including hemp or CBD related products outside the U.S. Additionally, we are not aware of any foreign regulations that we had to comply with in regard to the sale of our flavoring products to one end user customer in the U.S. who distributed such products to Europe where it had operations. The responsibility for compliance with any European regulations would be on such customer.

Additionally, numerous states have passed forms of hemp legislation governing the cultivation of hemp, as well as the further processing and sale of hemp and products with hemp or hemp-derived ingredients. Those states that have not yet enacted laws or issued regulations pertaining to hemp and hemp-derived ingredients may do so in the near future. Unless Congress specifically enacts laws preempting the state regulations of hemp products, we will continue to be subject not only to federal law but various state laws. Presently, Upexi only distributes hemp-products in states that it is legal to do so. Changes in the state laws and regulations could again either positively or adversely affect our ability to sell products in those states.

Employees

The Company has 59 full-time employees as of June 30, 2025 working out of its headquarters in Tampa, Florida, its Odessa, Florida, manufacturing facility, its distribution warehouse in Tampa, Florida or individuals’ home-based offices.

THE OFFERING

This preliminary prospectus relates to the offer and sale from time to time of up to 48,026,410 shares of Common Stock by the Selling Stockholders.

Common Stock offered by the Selling Stockholders: 48,026,410 shares of Common Stock including 12,457,186 shares of Common Stock from the PIPE Offering, as that term is defined herein, and 35,569,224 shares of Common Stock underlying the conversion of the Notes.

Common Stock outstanding prior to this offering (1) 58,888,756 shares of Common Stock.

Common stock to be outstanding after the offering (1) 94,457,980 shares of Common Stock, assuming the full conversion of the Notes.

Use of proceeds We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock by the Selling Stockholders. All of the net proceeds from the sale of the Shares will go to the Selling Stockholders as described below in the sections entitled “*Selling Stockholders*” and “*Plan of Distribution*”. We have agreed to bear the expenses relating to the registration of the shares of Common Stock for the Selling Stockholders.

Risk factors Investing in our securities is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the information set forth in the “*Risk Factors*” section beginning on page 9 before deciding to invest in our securities.

Trading symbol Our Common Stock is currently quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the trading symbol “UPXI”.

(1) The number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding prior to and to be outstanding immediately after this offering, as set forth in the table above, is based on 58,888,756 and 94,457,980 shares outstanding as of August 28, 2025, respectively and excludes:

- 621,353 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of August 28, 2025, at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.39 per share;
- 2,348,700 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of August 28, 2025, at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.20 per share;
- 2,348,700 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of pre-funded warrants outstanding as of August 28, 2025, each at a price \$0.001 per share;
- 186,667 shares of our common stock issuable upon the conversion of debt;
- 138,889 shares of our common stock issuable upon the conversion of Series A Preferred Shares; and
- 2,471,917 shares of common stock that have been granted as a restricted stock grant under our 2019 Incentive plan and upon vesting will be issued.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a great deal of risk. Careful consideration should be made of the following factors as well as other information included in this prospectus before deciding to purchase our securities. There are many risks that affect our business and results of operations, some of which are beyond our control. Our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed by any of these risks. This could cause the trading price of our securities to decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks that we do not yet know of or that we currently think are immaterial may also affect our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Upexi

Upexi does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common stock.

No dividends have been paid on Upexi's common stock. Upexi does not intend to pay cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future, and anticipate that profits, if any, received from operations will be reinvested into its business. Any decision to pay dividends will depend upon its financial condition, operating results, and current and anticipated cash needs.

You may experience additional dilution in the future.

To raise additional capital, Upexi may in the future offer additional securities, including shares of its Common Stock, at prices that may not be the same as the price per share in this offering. Upexi may sell shares or other securities in any other offering at a price per share that is less than the price per share paid by investors in this offering, and investors purchasing shares or other securities in the future could have rights superior to existing stockholders. The price per share at which Upexi sells additional shares of common stock, or securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock, in future transactions may be higher or lower than the price per share paid by investors in this Offering. Furthermore, sales of a substantial number of shares of Upexi's common stock in the public markets, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of Upexi's common stock.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market.

From time to time, certain of Upexi's stockholders may be eligible to sell all or some of their shares of common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act, subject to certain limitations. In general, pursuant to recent amendments to Rule 144, a non-affiliate stockholder who has satisfied a six-month holding period may, under certain circumstances, sell its shares, without limitation. Any substantial sale of Upexi's common stock pursuant to Rule 144 or pursuant to any resale prospectus (including sales by investors of securities purchased in this offering) may have a material adverse effect on the market price of the common stock.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult for potential investors to evaluate our business prospects and management.

The Company was incorporated on September 5, 2018, and only commenced operations thereafter. Accordingly, we have a limited operating history upon which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects. Operating results for future periods are subject to numerous uncertainties, and we cannot assure you that the Company will achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

The Company's prospects must be considered in light of the risks encountered by companies in the early stage of development, particularly companies in new and rapidly evolving markets. Future operating results will depend upon many factors, including our success in attracting and retaining motivated and qualified personnel, our ability to establish short term credit lines or obtain financing from other sources, such as this Offering, our ability to develop and market new products, our ability to control costs, and general economic conditions. We cannot assure you that the Company will successfully address any of these risks. There can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that we will ultimately be able to attain profitability.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could be harmed.

Our commercial success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and maintain appropriate intellectual property protection in the United States and foreign countries with respect to our proprietary formulations and products. Our ability to successfully implement our business plan depends on our ability to build and maintain brand recognition using trademarks, service marks, trade dress and other intellectual property. We may rely on trade secrets, trademark, patent and copyright laws, and confidentiality and other agreements with employees and third parties, all of which offer only limited protection. The steps we have taken and the steps we will take to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to preclude misappropriation of our proprietary information or infringement of our intellectual property rights. If our efforts to protect our intellectual property are unsuccessful or inadequate, or if any third party misappropriates or infringes on our intellectual property, the value of our brands may be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prevent our brands from achieving or maintaining market acceptance. Protecting against unauthorized use of our trademarks and other intellectual property rights may be expensive, difficult and in some cases not possible. In some cases, it may be difficult or impossible to detect third-party infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property rights and proving any such infringement may be even more difficult.

We may not be able to effectively manage growth.

As we continue to grow our business and develop products, we expect to need additional research, development, managerial, operational, sales, marketing, financial, accounting, legal and other resources. The Company expects its growth to place a substantial strain on its managerial, operational and financial resources. The Company cannot assure that it will be able to effectively manage the expansion of its operations, or that its facilities, systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support its operations. The Company's inability to manage future growth effectively would have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our management may not be able to control costs in an effective or timely manner.

The Company's management has made reasonable efforts to assess, predict and control costs and expenses. However, the Company only has a brief operating history upon which to base those efforts. Implementing our business plan may require more employees, capital equipment, supplies or other expenditure items than management has predicted. Likewise, the cost of compensating employees and consultants or other operating costs may be higher than management's estimates, which could lead to sustained losses.

We expect our quarterly financial results to fluctuate.

We expect our net sales and operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, including changes in:

- Demand for our products;
- Our ability to obtain and retain existing customers or encourage repeat purchases;
- Our ability to manage our product inventory;
- General economic conditions, both domestically and in foreign markets;
- Advertising and other marketing costs; and
- Costs of creating and expanding product lines.

As a result of the variability of these and other factors, our operating results in future quarters may be below the expectations of our stockholders.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of U.S. federal securities laws, which can be expensive.

We are subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and other federal securities laws, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC and furnishing audited consolidated financial statements to stockholders will cause our expenses to be higher than they would have if we had remained privately held. In addition, it may be time-consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the corporate governance requirements, internal controls and reporting procedures required by the federal securities laws. This may divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other finance personnel in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures.

Cybersecurity breaches of our IT systems could degrade our ability to conduct our business operations and deliver products and services to our customers, delay our ability to recognize revenue, compromise the integrity of our software products, result in significant data losses and the theft of our intellectual property, damage our reputation, expose us to liability to third parties and require us to incur significant additional costs to maintain the security of our networks and data.

We increasingly depend upon our IT systems to conduct virtually all of our business operations, ranging from our internal operations and product development activities to our marketing and sales efforts and communications with our customers and business partners. Computer programmers may attempt to penetrate our network security, or that of our website, and misappropriate our proprietary information or cause interruptions of our service. Because the techniques used by such computer programmers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and may not be recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we produce or procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the system. We have also outsourced a number of our business functions to third-party contractors, including our manufacturers and logistics providers, and our business operations also depend, in part, on the success of our contractors' own cybersecurity measures. Similarly, we rely upon distributors, resellers and system integrators to sell our products and our sales operations depend, in part, on the reliability of their cybersecurity measures. Additionally, we depend upon our employees to appropriately handle confidential data and deploy our IT resources in a safe and secure fashion that does not expose our network systems to security breaches and the loss of data. Accordingly, if our cybersecurity systems and those of our contractors fail to protect against unauthorized access, sophisticated cyberattacks and the mishandling of data by our employees and contractors, our ability to conduct our business effectively could be damaged in a number of ways.

We may incur significant costs and require significant management resources to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and any failure to comply or any adverse result from such evaluation may have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As a smaller reporting company, as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, we will be required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”) and to include an internal control report. This report must include management’s assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year. This report must also include disclosure of any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that we have identified. Failure to comply, or any adverse results from such an evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on the trading price of our equity securities.

Increases in costs, disruption of supply or shortage of raw materials could harm our business.

We may experience increases in the cost or a sustained interruption in the supply or shortage of raw materials. Any such increase or supply interruption could materially negatively impact our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. We use various raw materials in our business including industrial hemp, pecemate, pectin and other raw materials used in the product manufacturing process. The prices for these raw materials fluctuate depending on market conditions and global demand for these materials and could adversely affect our business and operating results. Substantial increases in the prices for our raw materials increase our operating costs and could reduce our margins if we cannot recoup the increased costs through increased prices for our products.

Our failure to meet the continuing listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market could result in a de-listing of our securities.

If we fail to satisfy the continuing listing requirements of Nasdaq, such as the corporate governance, stockholders’ equity or minimum closing bid price requirements, Nasdaq may take steps to delist our Common Stock. Such a delisting would likely have a negative effect on the price of our Common Stock and would impair your ability to sell or purchase our Common Stock when you wish to do so. In the event of a delisting, we would likely take actions to restore our compliance with Nasdaq’s listing requirements, but we can provide no assurance that any such action taken by us would allow our Common Stock to become listed again, stabilize the market price or improve the liquidity of our securities, prevent our Common Stock from dropping below the Nasdaq minimum bid price requirement or prevent future non-compliance with Nasdaq’s listing requirements.

We will incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, which could adversely affect our operating results.

As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company, including costs associated with public company reporting and corporate governance requirements. These requirements include compliance with Section 404 and other provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, and the Nasdaq. In addition, our management team will also have to adapt to the requirements of being a public company. We expect complying with these rules and regulations will substantially increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

The increased costs associated with operating as a public company will decrease our net income or increase our net loss and may require us to reduce costs in other areas of our business or increase the prices of our products. Additionally, if these requirements divert our management’s attention from other business concerns, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

As a public company, we also expect that it may be more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as our executive officers.

We are eligible to be treated as an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and a “smaller reporting company” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies or smaller reporting companies will make our Common Stock less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including (1) not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, (2) reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this annual report and our periodic reports and proxy statements and (3) exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. In addition, as an emerging growth company, we are only required to provide two years of audited consolidated financial statements and two years of selected financial data in this annual report. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although circumstances could cause us to lose that status earlier, including if the market value of our Common Stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700.0 million as of any December 31 before that time or if we have total annual gross revenue of \$1.0 billion or more during any fiscal year before that time, after which, in each case, we would no longer be an emerging growth company as of the following December 31 or, if we issue more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during any three-year period before that time, we would cease to be an emerging growth company immediately.

Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited consolidated financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (1) the market value of our shares of Common Stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$250 million as of the prior the end of our second fiscal quarter ending December 31 of each year, or (2) our annual revenues exceeded \$100 million during such completed fiscal year and the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior to the end of our second fiscal quarter ending December 31 of each year. To the extent we take advantage of such reduced disclosure obligations, it may also make comparison of our consolidated financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible.

After we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” we expect to incur additional management time and cost to comply with the more stringent reporting requirements applicable to companies that are deemed accelerated filers or large accelerated filers, including complying with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

We operate in a highly competitive environment, and if we are unable to compete with our competitors, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competition includes all other companies that are in the business of producing or distributing hemp-based products for personal use or consumption. Many of our competitors have greater resources that may enable them to compete more effectively than us in the CBD industry. Some of our competitors have a longer operating history and greater capital resources, facilities and product line diversity, which may enable them to compete more effectively in this market. Our competitors may devote their resources to developing and marketing products that will directly compete with our product lines. The Company expects to face additional competition from existing competitors and new market entrants. If a significant number of new entrants enter the market in the near term, the Company may experience increased competition for market share and may experience downward pricing pressure on the Company’s products as new entrants increase production. Such competition may cause us to encounter difficulties in generating revenues and market share, and in positioning our products in the market. If we are unable to successfully compete with existing companies and new entrants to the market, our lack of competitive advantage will have a negative impact on our business and financial condition.

Unfavorable publicity or consumer perception of our products or similar products developed and distributed by other companies could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, which could result in decreased sales and fluctuations in our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on consumer perception regarding the safety and quality of our products, as well as similar products marketed and distributed by other companies. Consumer perception of hemp-based products can be significantly influenced by adverse publicity in the form of published scientific research, national media attention or other publicity, which may associate consumption of our products or other similar products with adverse effects or question the benefits and/or effectiveness of our products or similar products. A new product may initially be received favorably, resulting in high sales of that product, but that level of sales may not be sustainable as consumer preferences change over time. Future scientific research or publicity could be unfavorable to our industry or any of our particular products and may not be consistent with earlier favorable research or publicity. Unfavorable research or publicity could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate sales.

Our failure to appropriately and timely respond to changing consumer preferences and demand for new products could significantly harm our customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is subject to changing consumer trends and preferences. Our failure to accurately predict or react to these trends could negatively impact on consumer opinion of us as a source for the latest products, which in turn could harm our customer relationships and cause us to lose market share. The success of our product offerings depends upon a number of factors, including our ability to:

- Anticipate customer needs;
- Innovate and develop new products;
- Successfully introduce new products in a timely manner;
- Price our products competitively with retail and online competitors;
- Deliver our products in sufficient volumes and in a timely manner; and
- Differentiate our product offerings from those of our competitors.

If we do not introduce new products or make enhancements to meet the changing needs of our customers in a timely manner, some of our products could be rendered obsolete, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Future acquisitions or strategic investments and partnerships could be difficult to identify and integrate with our business, disrupt our business, and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may seek to acquire or invest in businesses and product lines that we believe could complement or expand our product offerings, or otherwise offer growth opportunities. The pursuit of potential acquisitions may divert the attention of management and cause us to incur various expenses in identifying, investigating, and pursuing suitable acquisitions, whether or not the acquisitions are completed. Future acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, which could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations. In addition, if an acquired business or product line fails to meet our expectations, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses and their products and other assets into our Company, or if integrated, failure to further our business strategy, may result in our inability to realize any benefit from such acquisition.

We expect to grow by acquiring relevant businesses, including other cannabis-related businesses. The consummation and integration of any acquired business, product or other assets into our Company may be complex and time consuming and, if such businesses and assets are not successfully integrated, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits, cost-savings or growth opportunities. Furthermore, these acquisitions and other arrangements, even if successfully integrated, may fail to further our business strategy as anticipated, expose our Company to increased competition or other challenges with respect to our products or geographic markets, and expose us to additional liabilities associated with an acquired business, technology or other asset or arrangement.

The failure to attract and retain key employees could hurt our business.

Our success also depends upon our ability to attract and retain numerous highly qualified employees. The loss of one or more members of our management team or other key employees or consultants could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. We face competition for personnel and consultants from other companies, universities, public and private research institutions, government entities and other organizations. Our failure to attract and retain skilled management and employees may prevent or delay us from pursuing certain opportunities. If we fail to successfully fill many management roles, fail to fully integrate new members of our management team, lose the services of key personnel, or fail to attract additional qualified personnel, it will be significantly more difficult for us to achieve our growth strategies and success.

We have limited supply sources, and price increases or supply shortages of key raw materials could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products are composed of certain key raw materials. If the prices of such raw materials increase significantly, it could result in a significant increase in our product development costs. If raw material prices increase in the future, we may not be able to pass on such price increases to our customers. A significant increase in the price of raw materials that cannot be passed on to customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company believes that its continued success will depend upon the availability of raw materials that permit the Company to meet its labeling claims and quality control standards. The supply of our industrial hemp is subject to the same risks normally associated with agricultural production, such as climactic conditions, insect infestations and availability of manual labor or equipment for harvesting. Any significant delay in or disruption of the supply of raw materials could substantially increase the cost of such materials, could require product reformulations, the qualification of new suppliers and repackaging and could result in a substantial reduction or termination by the Company of its sales of certain products, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon the Company. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the disruption of the Company's supply sources will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Loss of key contracts with our suppliers, renegotiation of such agreements on less favorable terms or other actions these third parties may take could harm our business.

Most of our agreements with suppliers of our industrial hemp, including our key supplier contract, are short term. The loss of these agreements, or the renegotiation of these agreements on less favorable economic or other terms, could limit our ability to procure raw material to manufacture our products. This could negatively affect our ability to meet consumer demand for our products. Upon expiration or termination of these agreements, our competitors may be able to secure industrial hemp from our existing suppliers which will put the company at a competitive disadvantage in the market.

There is limited availability of clinical studies.

Although hemp plants have a long history of human consumption, there is little long-term experience with human consumption of certain of these innovative product ingredients or combinations thereof in concentrated form. Although the Company performs research and/or tests the formulation and production of its products, there is limited clinical data regarding the safety and benefits of ingesting industrial hemp-based products. Any instance of illness or negative side effects of ingesting industrial hemp-based products would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We face substantial risk of product liability claims and potential adverse product publicity.

Like any other retailer, distributor or manufacturer of products that are designed to be ingested, we face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if our products are alleged to have caused loss or injury. In the event we do not have adequate insurance or contractual indemnification, product liability claims could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company is not currently a named defendant in any product liability lawsuit; however, other manufacturers and distributors of hemp-based products currently are or have been named as defendants in such lawsuits. The successful assertion or settlement of any uninsured claim, a significant number of insured claims, or a claim exceeding the Company's insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

We may be unable to attract and retain independent distributors for our products.

As a direct selling company, our revenue depends in part upon the number and productivity of our independent distributors. Like most direct selling companies, we experience high levels of turnover among our independent distributors from year to year, who may terminate their service at any time. Generally, we need to increase the productivity of our independent distributors and/or retain existing independent distributors and attract additional independent distributors to maintain and/or increase product sales. Many factors affect our ability to attract and retain independent distributors, including the following:

- publicity regarding our Company, our products, our distribution channels and our competitors;
- public perceptions regarding the value and efficacy of our products;
- ongoing motivation of our independent distributors;
- government regulations;
- general economic conditions;
- our compensation arrangements, training and support for our independent distributors; and
- competition in the market.

Our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected if our independent distributors are unable to maintain their current levels of productivity, or if we are unable to retain existing distributors and attract new distributors in sufficient numbers to maintain present sales levels and sustain future growth.

We could incur obligations resulting from the activities of our independent distributors.

We sell our products through a network of independent distributors. Independent distributors are independent contractors who operate their own business separately and apart from the Company. We may not be able to control certain aspects of our distributors' activities that may impact our business. If local laws and regulations, or the interpretation thereof, change and require us to treat our independent distributors as employees, or if our independent distributors are deemed by local regulatory authorities in one or more of the jurisdictions in which we operate to be our employees rather than independent contractors under existing laws and interpretations, we may be held responsible for a variety of obligations that are imposed upon employers relating to their employees, including employment-related taxes and penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, there is the possibility that some jurisdictions may seek to hold us responsible for false product or earnings-related claims due to the actions of our independent distributors. Liability for any of these issues could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If our independent distributors' failure to comply with applicable advertising laws and regulations could adversely affect our financial conditions and results of operations.

The advertisement of our products is subject to extensive regulations in the markets in which we do business. Our independent distributors may fail to comply with such regulations governing the advertising of our products. We cannot ensure that all marketing materials used by our independent distributors comply with applicable regulations, including bans on false or misleading product and earnings-related claims. If our independent distributors fail to comply with applicable regulations, we could be subjected to claims of false advertising, misrepresentation, significant financial penalties, and/or costly mandatory product recalls and relabeling requirements with respect to our products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Investing in Solana

The launch of central bank digital currencies ("CBDCs") may adversely impact our business.

The introduction of a government-issued digital currency could eliminate or reduce the need or demand for private-sector issued crypto currencies, or significantly limit their utility. National governments around the world could introduce CBDCs, which could in turn limit the size of the market opportunity for cryptocurrencies, including Solana.

Absent federal regulations, there is a possibility that Solana may be classified as a "security." Any classification of Solana as a "security" would subject us to additional regulation and could materially impact the operation of our business.

We believe that Solana is not a security but neither the SEC nor any other U.S. federal or state regulator publicly stated whether they agree with our assessment. Despite the Trump Administration's Executive Order titled "Strengthening American Leadership in Digital Financial Technology" which includes as an objective, "protecting and promoting the ability of individual citizens and private sector entities alike to access and ... to maintain self-custody of digital assets," Solana has not yet been classified with respect to U.S. federal securities laws. Therefore, while (for the reasons discussed below) we have concluded that Solana is not a "security" within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws, and registration of the Company under The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") is therefore not required under the applicable securities laws, we acknowledge that a regulatory body or federal court may determine otherwise. Our conclusion, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory action based on such a finding that Solana is a "security" which would require us to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act.

We have also adapted our process for analyzing the U.S. federal securities law status of Solana and other cryptocurrencies over time, as guidance and case law have evolved. As part of our U.S. federal securities law analytical process, we take into account a number of factors, including the various definitions of "security" under U.S. federal securities laws and federal court decisions interpreting the elements of these definitions, such as the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in the *Howey* and *Reves* cases, as well as court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements, and speeches by the SEC Commissioners and SEC Staff providing guidance on when a digital asset or a transaction to which a digital asset may relate may be a security for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws. Our position that Solana is not a "security" is premised, among other reasons, on our conclusion Solana does not meet the elements of the *Howey* test. Among the reasons for our conclusion that Solana is not a security is that holders of Solana do not have a reasonable expectation of profits from our efforts in respect of their holding of Solana. Also, Solana ownership does not convey the right to receive any interest, rewards, or other returns

We acknowledge, however, that the SEC, a federal court or another relevant entity could take a different view. The regulatory treatment of Solana is such that it has drawn significant attention from legislative and regulatory bodies, in particular the SEC which has previously stated it deemed Solana a security. Application of securities laws to the specific facts and circumstances of digital assets is complex and subject to change. Our conclusion, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory action based on a finding that Solana, or any other digital asset we might hold is a "security." As such, we are at risk of enforcement proceedings against us, which could result in potential injunctions, cease-and-desist orders, fines, and penalties if Solana was determined to be a security by a regulatory body or a court. Such developments could subject us to fines, penalties, and other damages, and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

If we were deemed to be an investment company under the 1940 Act, applicable restrictions likely would make it impractical for us to continue segments of our business as currently contemplated.

Under Sections 3(a)(1)(A) and (C) of the 1940 Act, a company generally will be deemed to be an “investment company” if (i) it is, or holds itself out as being, engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities or (ii) it engages, or proposes to engage, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities and it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities, shares of registered money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Rule 3a-1 under the 1940 Act generally provides that notwithstanding the Section 3(a)(1)(C) test described in clause (ii) above, an entity will not be deemed to be an “investment company” for purposes of the 1940 Act if no more than 45% of the value of its assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities, shares of registered money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and cash items) consists of, and no more than 45% of its net income after taxes (for the past four fiscal quarters combined) is derived from, securities other than U.S. government securities, shares of registered money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, securities issued by employees’ securities companies, securities issued by qualifying majority owned subsidiaries of such entity, and securities issued by qualifying companies that are controlled primarily by such entity. We do not believe that we are an “investment company” as such term is defined in either Section 3(a)(1)(A) or Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act.

Since our formation, we have been a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing and distribution of consumer products. Recently, we have begun focusing on pursuing opportunities to expand our portfolio into coins, digital assets and M&A in the fintech space. With respect to Section 3(a)(1)(A), following the Offering, approximately 97% percent of the proceeds of the Offering will be used to acquire Solana, which will be an amount in excess of 40% of our total assets. Since we believe Solana is not an investment security, we do not hold ourselves out as being engaged primarily, or propose to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities within the meaning of Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act.

With respect to Section 3(a)(1)(C), we believe we satisfy the elements of Rule 3a-1 and therefore are deemed not to be an investment company under, and we intend to conduct our operations such that we will not be deemed an investment company under, Section 3(a)(1)(C). We believe that we are not an investment company pursuant to Rule 3a-1 under the 1940 Act because, on a consolidated basis with respect to wholly-owned subsidiaries but otherwise on an unconsolidated basis, no more than 45% of the value of the Company’s total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities, shares of registered money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and cash items) consists of, and no more than 45% of the Company’s net income after taxes (for the last four fiscal quarters combined) is derived from, securities other than U.S. government securities, shares of registered money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, securities issued by employees’ securities companies, securities issued by qualifying majority owned subsidiaries of the Company, and securities issued by qualifying companies that are controlled primarily by the Company.

Solana and other digital assets, as well as new business models and transactions enabled by blockchain technologies, present novel interpretive questions under the 1940 Act. There is a risk that assets or arrangements that we have concluded are not securities could be deemed to be securities by the SEC or another authority for purposes of the 1940 Act, which would increase the percentage of securities held by us for 1940 Act purposes. The SEC has requested information from a number of participants in the digital assets ecosystem, regarding the potential application of the 1940 Act to their businesses. For example, in an action unrelated to the Company, in February 2022, the SEC issued a cease-and-desist order under the 1940 Act to BlockFi Lending LLC, in which the SEC alleged that BlockFi was operating as an unregistered investment company because it issued securities and also held more than 40% of its total assets, excluding cash, in investment securities, including the loans of digital assets made by BlockFi to institutional borrowers.

If we were deemed to be an investment company, Rule 3a-2 under the 1940 Act is a safe harbor that provides a one-year grace period for transient investment companies that have a bona fide intent to be engaged primarily, as soon as is reasonably possible (in any event by the termination of such one-year period), in a business other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities, with such intent evidenced by the company's business activities and an appropriate resolution of its board of directors. The grace period is available not more than once every three years and runs from the earlier of (i) the date on which the issuer owns securities and/or cash having a value exceeding 50% of the issuer's total assets on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis or (ii) the date on which the issuer owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of such issuer's total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Accordingly, the grace period may not be available at the time that we seek to rely on Rule 3a-2; however, Rule 3a-2 is a safe harbor and we may rely on any exemption or exclusion from investment company status available to us under the 1940 Act at any given time. Furthermore, reliance on Rule 3a-2, Section 3(a)(1)(C), or Rule 3a-1 could require us to take actions to dispose of securities, limit our ability to make certain investments or enter into joint ventures, or otherwise limit or change our service offerings and operations. If we were to be deemed an investment company in the future, restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act—including limitations on our ability to issue different classes of stock and equity compensation to directors, officers, and employees and restrictions on management, operations, and transactions with affiliated persons—likely would make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

We may be subject to regulatory developments related to crypto assets and crypto asset markets, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

As Solana and other digital assets are relatively novel and the application of state and federal securities laws and other laws and regulations to digital assets is unclear in certain respects, it is possible that regulators in the United States or foreign countries may interpret or apply existing laws and regulations in a manner that adversely affects the price of Solana. The U.S. federal government, states, regulatory agencies, and foreign countries may also enact new laws and regulations, or pursue regulatory, legislative, enforcement or judicial actions, that could materially impact the price of Solana or the ability of individuals or institutions such as us to own or transfer Solana.

If Solana is determined to constitute a security for purposes of the federal securities laws, the additional regulatory restrictions imposed by such a determination could adversely affect the market price of Solana and in turn adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Moreover, the risks of us engaging in a Solana treasury strategy have created, and could continue to create complications due to the lack of experience that third parties have with companies engaging in such a strategy, such as increased costs of director and officer liability insurance or the potential inability to obtain such coverage on acceptable terms in the future.

Our management relies upon the advice of an asset manager through an asset management agreement to assist in building a narrowly focused investment strategy and the execution of the Company's strategy and may not yield the desired return.

Our management and GSR Strategies, LLC, the asset manager, will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds from any offering by the Company and could spend the proceeds in ways that do not improve our results of operations or enhance the value of our common stock. The failure to apply these funds effectively could result in financial losses that could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We may use the net proceeds from any offering by the Company to purchase additional Solana, the price of which has been, and will likely continue to be, highly volatile.

We may use the net proceeds from any offering by the Company to purchase additional Solana. Solana is a highly volatile asset. Solana does not pay interest, but if management determines to stake the Solana tokens in treasury, rewards can be earned on Solana. The ability to generate a return on investment from the net proceeds from any offering by the Company will depend on whether there is appreciation in the value of Solana following our purchases of Solana with the net proceeds from any offering by the Company. Future fluctuations in Solana's trading prices may result in our converting Solana purchased with the net proceeds from any offering into cash with a value substantially below the net proceeds from such an offering.

Momentum pricing.

The value of a single unit of SOL as represented by the Index may also be subject to momentum pricing due to speculation regarding future appreciation in value, leading to greater volatility that could adversely affect the value of the Shares. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, is impacted by appreciation in value. Momentum pricing may result in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of digital assets, which inflates prices and leads to increased volatility. As a result, SOL may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence in future appreciation or depreciation in prices, which could adversely affect the price of SOL, and, in turn, our stock price.

The trading prices of many digital assets, including SOL, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. Extreme volatility in the future, including declines in the trading prices of SOL, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

The trading prices of many digital assets, including SOL, have experienced extreme volatility throughout their existence, including in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, following significant increases throughout the majority of 2020, digital asset prices, including SOL, experienced significant volatility throughout 2021 and 2022. This volatility became extreme in November 2022 when FTX Trading Ltd. (“FTX”) halted customer withdrawals. Developments during the last cryptocurrency bear market led to extreme volatility and disruption in digital asset markets, a loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem, significant negative publicity surrounding digital assets broadly and market-wide declines in liquidity. Digital asset prices, including SOL, have continued to fluctuate widely through the date of this prospectus. For example, according to Bloomberg, Solana’s 90-day realized volatility has generally ranged from 70-100% over the last several months.

Extreme volatility in the future, including declines in the trading prices of SOL, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value. Furthermore, negative perception, a lack of stability and standardized regulation in the digital asset economy may reduce confidence in the digital asset economy and may result in greater volatility in the price of SOL and other digital assets, including a depreciation in value.

Currently, we do not hedge against SOL volatility, as our goal is to benefit shareholders through long-term value appreciation rather than short-term hedging. While we may consider hedging strategies for our treasury or acquisitions in the future, there is no guarantee they will significantly reduce digital asset volatility or increase the treasury's value.

Furthermore, changes in U.S. political leadership and economic policies may create uncertainty that materially affects the price of SOL and the Company’s Share Price. For example, on March 6, 2025, President Trump signed an Executive Order to establish a Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and a United States Digital Asset Stockpile. Pursuant to this Executive Order, the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve will be capitalized with Bitcoin owned by the Department of Treasury that was forfeited as part of criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings, and the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce are authorized to develop budget-neutral strategies for acquiring additional bitcoin, provided that those strategies impose no incremental costs on American taxpayers.

There are numerous companies announcing their intention to build a digital asset treasury and specifically SOL treasury. This concentration of SOL holdings within a few treasury companies could cause the price of SOL to rapidly decline based on one or more of these treasury companies liquidating their position and could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the Shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

There are currently a number of public companies that have announced intentions to accumulate Solana tokens, in addition to certain public companies that have already amassed Solana tokens as part of digital asset treasury strategies. This pool of buyers or potential buyers can significantly affect volume of transactions that would not otherwise exist and lead to concentrations of Solana tokens. The potential effect of such scale is a concentration of holdings that may lead to a wide range of price movements, whether that be increases to the upside or decreases to the downside. We cannot assure stability of prices of Solana tokens and to the extent the market price of our common stock moves in alignment with the price of Solana, we cannot assure stability with respect to the market price of our common stock.

Our Solana holdings are less liquid than our existing cash and cash equivalents and may not be able to serve as a source of liquidity for us to the same extent as cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the crypto markets have been characterized by: significant volatility in price, limited liquidity and trading volumes compared to sovereign currencies markets; relative anonymity; a developing regulatory landscape; potential susceptibility to market abuse and manipulation; compliance and internal control failures at exchanges; and various other risks inherent in its entirely electronic, virtual form and decentralized network. During times of market instability, we may not be able to sell our Solana at favorable prices or at all. Further, Solana which we hold with our custodians does not enjoy the same protections as are available to cash or securities deposited with or transacted by institutions subject to regulation by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Additionally, pursuant to the asset management agreement we entered into with the asset manager, we are currently and may generally be unable to enter into term loans or other capital raising transactions collateralized by our unencumbered Solana or otherwise generate funds using our Solana holdings, including in particular during times of market instability or when the price of Solana has declined significantly. If we are unable to sell our Solana, enter into additional capital raising transactions using Solana as collateral, or otherwise generate funds using our Solana holdings, or if we are forced to sell our Solana at a significant loss, in order to meet our working capital requirements, our business and financial condition could be negatively impacted.

We are not subject to legal and regulatory obligations that apply to investment companies such as mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, or to obligations applicable to investment advisers.

Mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and their directors and management are subject to extensive regulation as “investment companies” and “investment advisers” under U.S. federal and state law; this regulation is intended for the benefit and protection of investors. We are not subject to, and do not otherwise voluntarily comply with, these laws and regulations. This means, among other things, that the execution of or changes to our Treasury Reserve Policy or our Solana strategy, our use of leverage, the manner in which our Solana is custodied, our ability to engage in transactions with affiliated parties and our operating and investment activities generally are not subject to the extensive legal and regulatory requirements and prohibitions that apply to investment companies and investment advisers. Consequently, our board of directors has broad discretion over the investment, leverage and cash management policies it authorizes, whether in respect of our Solana holdings or other activities we may pursue, and has the power to change our current policies, including our strategy of acquiring and holding Solana. See “Use of Proceeds.”

If we or our third-party service providers experience a security breach or cyberattack and unauthorized parties obtain access to our Solana, or if our private keys are lost or destroyed, or other similar circumstances or events occur, we may lose some or all of our Solana and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Substantially all of the Solana we own is held in custody accounts at U.S.-based institutional-grade digital asset custodians. Security breaches and cyberattacks are of particular concern with respect to our Solana. Solana and other blockchain-based cryptocurrencies and the entities that provide services to participants in the Solana ecosystem have been, and may in the future be, subject to security breaches, cyberattacks, or other malicious activities. For example, in October 2021 it was reported that hackers exploited a flaw in the account recovery process and stole from the accounts of at least 6,000 customers of the Coinbase exchange, although the flaw was subsequently fixed and Coinbase reimbursed affected customers. Similarly, in November 2022, hackers exploited weaknesses in the security architecture of the FTX Trading digital asset exchange and reportedly stole over \$400 million in digital assets from customers. A successful security breach or cyberattack could result in:

- a partial or total loss of our Solana in a manner that may not be covered by insurance or the liability provisions of the custody agreements with the custodians who hold our Solana;
- harm to our reputation and brand;
- improper disclosure of data and violations of applicable data privacy and other laws; or
- significant regulatory scrutiny, investigations, fines, penalties, and other legal, regulatory, contractual and financial exposure.

Further, any actual or perceived data security breach or cybersecurity attack directed at other companies with digital assets or companies that operate digital asset networks, regardless of whether we are directly impacted, could lead to a general loss of confidence in the broader Solana ecosystem or in the use of the Solana network to conduct financial transactions, which could negatively impact us.

Attacks upon systems across a variety of industries, including industries related to Solana, are increasing in frequency, persistence, and sophistication, and, in many cases, are being conducted by sophisticated, well-funded and organized groups and individuals, including state actors. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized, improper or illegal access to systems and information (including personal data and digital assets), disable or degrade services, or sabotage systems are constantly evolving, may be difficult to detect quickly, and often are not recognized or detected until after they have been launched against a target. These attacks may occur on our systems or those of our third-party service providers or partners. We may experience breaches of our security measures due to human error, malfeasance, insider threats, system errors or vulnerabilities or other irregularities. In particular, we expect that unauthorized parties will attempt to gain access to our systems and facilities, as well as those of our partners and third-party service providers, through various means, such as hacking, social engineering, phishing and fraud. Threats can come from a variety of sources, including criminal hackers, hacktivists, state-sponsored intrusions, industrial espionage, and insiders. In addition, certain types of attacks could harm us even if our systems are left undisturbed. For example, certain threats are designed to remain dormant or undetectable, sometimes for extended periods of time, or until launched against a target and we may not be able to implement adequate preventative measures. Further, there has been an increase in such activities due to the increase in work-from-home arrangements. The risk of cyberattacks could also be increased by cyberwarfare in connection with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts, or other future conflicts, including potential proliferation of malware into systems unrelated to such conflicts. Any future breach of our operations or those of others in the Solana industry, including third-party services on which we rely, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited history in generating staking revenues from Solana, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Until recently, our business focus was as a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing, and distribution of consumer products. We reach consumers through our direct-to-consumer network, wholesale partnerships, and major third-party platforms like Amazon.

We have recently shifted the focus of our operations to a treasury policy under which the principal holding in its treasury reserve on the balance sheet will be allocated to digital assets, and specifically long term strategy of holding Solana (“SOL”) by applying a proven public-market treasury model to an asset that we believe is earlier in its lifecycle, structurally reflexive, and vastly underexposed.

We have a limited operating history with the current scale of our business, which makes it difficult to forecast our prospects and future results of operations. You should take into account the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in rapidly evolving markets. Our recent revenue growth should not be considered indicative of our future performance. Further, in future periods, our revenue growth could slow or our revenue could decline for a number of reasons, including unexpected government regulation, any reduction in the value of cryptocurrency generally or Solana specifically, demand for our platform, increased competition, contraction of our overall market, our inability to accurately forecast demand for our platform and plan for capacity constraints or our failure, for any reason, to capitalize on growth opportunities. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties, which we use to plan our business, are incorrect or change, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our business would be harmed.

If the digital asset award or transaction fees for recording transactions on the Solana network are not sufficiently high to incentivize validators may demand high transaction fees, which could negatively impact the value of SOL and the value of the Shares.

If the digital asset awards for validating blocks or the transaction fees for recording transactions on the Solana network are not sufficiently high to incentivize validators, or if certain jurisdictions continue to limit or otherwise regulate validating activities, validators may cease expending validating power to validate blocks and confirmations of transactions on the SOL blockchain could be slowed. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the value of the Shares:

- Over the past several years, digital asset validating operations have evolved from individual users validating with computer processors, graphics processing units and first-generation application specific integrated circuit machines to “professionalized” validating operations using proprietary hardware or sophisticated machines. If the profit margins of digital asset validating operations are not sufficiently high, digital asset validators are more likely to immediately sell digital assets earned by validating, resulting in an increase in liquid supply of that digital asset, which would generally tend to reduce that digital asset’s market price.
- A reduction in the digital assets staked by validators on the Solana network could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtaining control. *See “If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of the validating stake on the Solana network, or otherwise obtains control over the Solana network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the Solana blockchain, which would adversely affect the value of the Shares or the ability of the Company to operate.”*
- Validators have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees on most digital asset networks. If validators demand higher transaction fees for recording transactions in the Solana blockchain or a software upgrade automatically charges fees for all transactions on the Solana network, the cost of using SOL may increase and the marketplace may be reluctant to accept SOL as a means of payment. Alternatively, validators could collude in an anti-competitive manner to reject low transaction fees on the Solana network and force users to pay higher fees, thus reducing the attractiveness of the Solana network. Higher transaction confirmation fees resulting through collusion or otherwise may adversely affect the attractiveness of the Solana network, the value of SOL and the value of the Shares.
- To the extent that any validators cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the Solana blockchain until a block is validated by a validator who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays or disruptions in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in the Solana network and could prevent the Company from completing transactions associated with the day-to-day operations of the treasury.

During the course of the block validation processes, validators exercise the discretion to select bundles of transactions within a block. Beyond the standard block reward and transaction fees, validators have the ability to extract what is known as Maximal Extractable Value (“MEV”) by strategically selecting bundles of transactions during block production to prioritize transactions associated with higher transaction fees and MEV capture. In blockchain networks that facilitate DeFi protocols in particular, such as the Solana network, users may attempt to gain an advantage over other users by offering additional fees to validators for effecting the order or inclusions of transactions within a block. Certain software solutions, such as Jito, have been developed which facilitate validators and other parties in the ecosystem in capturing MEV. The presence of MEV may incentivize associated practices such as sandwich attacks or front-running that can have negative repercussions on DeFi users. A “sandwich attack” involves placing two transactions—one before and one after—a large, detected trade to exploit the resulting price movement. Unlike Ethereum, Solana lacks a public mempool, making it harder to detect pending user transactions. However, validators can choose to run clients like Jito or Paladin, which support MEV strategies that may enable sandwich attacks. For instance, searchers can submit bundles of transactions with precise ordering, allowing them to surround a vulnerable trade if detected. In the context of MEV, “front-running” is said to occur when a user spots an unexecuted transaction and awaiting validation, and then pays a high transaction fee to a validator to have their transaction executed on a priority basis in a manner designed to profit from the pending but unexecuted transaction. Since Solana doesn’t have a public mempool, validators and bots have limited visibility to unexecuted, or pending, transactions. Combined with Solana’s fast block times and parallel execution model, this makes it hard to detect and exploit user trades in real time. However, that doesn’t mean front-running is impossible. If a validator colludes with a bot, for example, it could potentially observe and front-run transactions. By running Jito or similar clients, validators have access to structure MEV systems where searchers submit bundles of ordered transactions to validators through an auction system. Validators select the most profitable bundles (based on transaction fees and MEV capture). Considering searchers determine the ordering through their bundles, front-running is possible. As of 2025, up to 5 transactions can be in a bundle for Jito. The transactions in a bundle must be executed atomically and in sequence, meaning if one transaction fails, the entire bundle does not get processed. Note, these MEV technologies, in this case Jito, can also offer user protections like front-running flags and protected order flow to mitigate risks. MEV may also compromise the predictability of transaction execution, which may deter usage of the network as a whole. Any potential perception of MEV as unfair manipulation may also discourage users and other stakeholders from engaging with DeFi protocols or the Solana network in general. In addition, it’s possible regulators or legislators could enact rules that restrict practices associated with MEV, which could diminish the popularity of the Solana network among users and validators. Any of these or other outcomes related to MEV may adversely affect the value of SOL and the value of the Shares.

Our trading orders may not be timely executed.

Our investment and trading strategies depend on the ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments. Our trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner because of various circumstances, including, for example, trading volume surges or systems failures attributable to us or our counterparties, brokers, dealers, agents or other service providers. In such an event, we might only be able to acquire or dispose of some, but not all, of the components of our positions, or if the overall positions were to need adjustments, we might not be able to make such adjustments. As a result, we would not be able to achieve our desired market position, which may result in a loss. In addition, we can be expected to rely heavily on electronic execution systems (and may rely on new systems and technology in the future), which may be subject to certain systemic limitations or mistakes, causing the interruption of trading orders made by us.

Competition from other companies staking and utilizing Solana in their treasury plans.

We expect to contend with other companies also focused on developing digital asset staking operations. Market participants with sufficient knowledge and capital has the ability acquire tokens on the open market and start staking, which would increase competition.

Competition from central bank digital currencies (“CBDCs”) and emerging payments initiatives involving financial institutions could adversely affect the price of SOL and other digital assets.

Central banks in various countries have introduced digital forms of legal tender (“CBDCs”). China’s CBDC project, known as Digital Currency Electronic Payment, has reportedly been tested in a live pilot program conducted in multiple cities in China. Central banks representing at least 130 countries have published retail or wholesale CBDC work ranging from research to pilot projects. Whether or not they incorporate blockchain or similar technology, CBDCs, as legal tender in the issuing jurisdiction, could have an advantage in competing with, or replace, SOL and other cryptocurrencies as a medium of exchange or store of value. Central banks and other governmental entities have also announced cooperative initiatives and consortia with private sector entities, with the goal of leveraging blockchain and other technology to reduce friction in cross-border and interbank payments and settlement, and commercial banks and other financial institutions have also recently announced a number of initiatives of their own to incorporate new technologies, including blockchain and similar technologies, into their payments and settlement activities, which could compete with, or reduce the demand for, SOL. As a result of any of the foregoing factors, the price of SOL could decrease, which could adversely affect the value of the Company’s Stock Price.

Competition from the emergence or expansion of other digital assets may negatively influence the price of SOL and have an adverse impact on the value of the Shares.

As of June 30, 2025, SOL ranked as the sixth largest digital asset by market capitalization, according to CoinMarketCap.com. SOL encounters competition from a broad spectrum of digital assets, including Bitcoin and Ether. Additionally, numerous consortiums and financial institutions are investing in private or permissioned blockchain platforms rather than open networks such as the Solana Network. SOL is currently supported by fewer trading platforms compared to more established digital assets like Bitcoin and Ether, which may affect its liquidity. The Solana Network also competes directly with other smart contract platforms, including Ethereum, Polkadot, Avalanche, and Cardano. The emergence or growth of alternative digital assets or other smart contract platforms may diminish demand for, and the price of, SOL, thereby adversely affecting the value of the Shares.

Investors have the option to gain exposure to SOL through mechanisms other than the Company’s Shares, such as direct investment in SOL or through other financial vehicles, including securities or products backed by or linked to SOL. Specifically, the Company faces competition from other exchange-traded spot SOL products and similar digital asset vehicles, several of which have pending applications before the SEC or have already secured SEC approval. The Company’s ability to maintain its scale and achieve its intended competitive positioning may depend on various factors, such as its timing relative to competing products and its ability to raise additional capital.

Furthermore, if other financial vehicles tracking SOL constitute a significant portion of overall demand, substantial transactions involving these vehicles or private funds holding SOL could adversely affect the Index Price, NAV, NAV per Share, value of the Shares, Principal Market NAV, and Principal Market NAV per Share. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to preserve its scale or attain its intended competitive position relative to peers, which could negatively affect both the performance of the Company and the value of the Shares.

We may fail to develop and execute successful investment or trading strategies.

The success of our investment and trading activities will depend on the ability of our investment team and Asset Manager to identify overvalued and undervalued investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies. This process involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that we will be able to identify suitable or profitable investment opportunities in which to deploy our capital. The success of the trading activities also depends on our ability to remain competitive with other over-the-counter traders and liquidity providers. Competition in trading is based on price, offerings, level of service, technology, relationships and market intelligence. The success of investment activities depends on our ability to source deals and obtain favorable terms. Competition in investment activities is based on relationships. The barrier to entry in each of these businesses is very low and competitors can easily and will likely provide similar services in the near future. The success of our venture investments and trading business could suffer if we are not able to remain competitive.

We may make, or otherwise be subject to, trade errors.

Errors may occur with respect to trades executed on our behalf. Trade errors can result from a variety of situations, including, for example, when the wrong investment is purchased or sold or when the wrong quantity is purchased or sold. Trade errors frequently result in losses, which could be material. To the extent that an error is caused by a third party, we may seek to recover any losses associated with the error, although there may be contractual limitations on any third party’s liability with respect to such error.

Risks Related to the CBD Industry

Laws and regulations affecting the CBD industry are evolving under the Farm Bill, and changes to applicable regulations may materially affect our future operations in the CBD market.

The CBD used by the Company is derived from hemp as defined in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (United States) (the “Farm Bill”) and codified at 7 USC 1639o means “the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.” The *Cannabis sativa* plant and its derivatives may also be deemed marijuana, depending on certain factors. “Marijuana” is a Schedule I controlled substance and is defined in the Federal Controlled Substances Act at 21 USC Section 802(16) as “all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or resin.” Exemptions to that definition provided in 21 USC Section 802(16) include “the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination” or hemp as defined in 7 USC 1639o.

Substances meeting the definition of “hemp” in the Farm Bill and 7 USC 1639o may be used in clinical studies and research through an Investigational New Drug (“IND”) application with the Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”). Substances scheduled as controlled substances, like marijuana, require more rigorous regulation, including interaction with several agencies including the FDA, the DEA, and the NIDA within the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”).

Accordingly, if the CBD used by the Company is deemed marijuana and, therefore, a Schedule I controlled substance, the Company could be subject to significant additional regulation, as well as enforcement actions and penalties pertaining to the Federal Controlled Substances Act, and any resulting liability could require the Company to modify or cease its operations.

Furthermore, in conjunction with the Farm Bill, the FDA released a statement about the status of CBD use in food and dietary supplements, noting that the Farm Bill explicitly preserved the FDA’s authority to regulate products containing cannabis or cannabis-derived compounds under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the “FDCA”) and Section 351 of the Public Health Service Act. Any difficulties we experience in complying with existing and/or new government regulation could increase our operating costs and adversely impact our results of operations in future periods. The FDA has issued guidance titled “FDA Regulation of Cannabis and Cannabis-Derived Products, Including Cannabidiol (CBD)” pursuant to which the FDA has taken the position that CBD is prohibited from use as an ingredient in a food or beverage or as a dietary ingredient in or as a dietary supplement based on several provisions of the FDCA. In the definition of “dietary supplement” found in the FDCA at 201(ff), an article authorized for investigation as a new drug, antibiotic, or biological for which substantial clinical investigations have been instituted and for which the existence of such investigations has been made public, is excluded from the definition of dietary supplement. A similar provision in the FDCA 301(ll) makes it a prohibited act to introduce or deliver into commerce any food with a substance that was investigated as a new drug prior to being included in a food. There are no similar exclusions for the use of CBD in non-drug topical products, as long as such products otherwise comply with applicable laws. The FDA created a task force to address the further regulation of CBD and other cannabis-derived products and is currently evaluating the applicable science and pathways for regulating CBD and other cannabis-derived ingredients.

As a result of the Farm Bill’s recent passage, we expect that there will be a constant evolution of laws and regulations affecting the CBD industry which could affect the Company’s plan of operations. Local, state and federal hemp laws and regulations may be broad in scope and subject to changing interpretations. These changes may require us to incur substantial costs associated with legal compliance and may ultimately require us to alter our business plan. Furthermore, violations of these laws, or alleged violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our operations. We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, and it is possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to our business.

Changes to state laws pertaining to industrial hemp could slow the use of industrial hemp, which could impact our revenues in future periods. Approximately 40 states have authorized industrial hemp programs pursuant to the Farm Bill. Additionally, various states have enacted state-specific laws pertaining to the handling, manufacturing, labeling, and sale of CBD and other hemp products. Compliance with state-specific laws and regulations could impact our operations in those specific states. Continued development of the industrial hemp industry will be dependent upon new legislative authorization of industrial hemp at the state level, and further amendment or supplementation of legislation at the federal level. Any number of events or occurrences could slow or halt progress all together in this space. While progress within the industrial hemp industry is currently encouraging, growth is not assured, and while there appears to be ample public support for favorable legislative action, numerous factors may impact or negatively affect the legislative process(es) within the various states where we have business interests.

Unfavorable interpretations of laws governing hemp processing activities could subject us to enforcement or other legal proceedings and limit our business and prospects.

There are no express protections in the United States under applicable federal or state law for possessing or processing hemp biomass derived from lawful hemp not exceeding 0.3% THC on a dry weight basis and intended for use in finished product, but that may temporarily exceed 0.3% THC during the interim processing stages. While it is a common occurrence for hemp biomass to have variance in THC content during interim processing stages after cultivation but prior to use in finished products, there is risk that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that such hemp biomass is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the CSA and similar state laws. In the event that the Company's operations are deemed to violate any laws, the Company could be subject to enforcement actions and penalties, and any resulting liability could cause the Company to modify or cease its operations.

Costs associated with compliance with various laws and regulations could negatively impact our financial results.

The manufacture, labeling and distribution of CBD products is regulated by various federal, state and local agencies. These governmental authorities may commence regulatory or legal proceedings, which could restrict our ability to market CBD-based products in the future. The FDA regulates our products to ensure that the products are not adulterated or misbranded. We may also be subject to regulation by other federal, state and local agencies with respect to our CBD-based products. Our advertising activities are subject to regulation by the FTC under the Federal Trade Commission Act. In recent years, the FTC and state attorneys general have initiated numerous investigations of dietary and nutritional supplement companies and products. Any actions or investigations initiated against the Company by governmental authorities or private litigants could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any actions or investigations initiated against the Company by governmental authorities or private litigants could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The shifting regulatory environment necessitates building and maintaining robust systems to achieve and maintain compliance in multiple jurisdictions and increases the possibility that we may violate one or more of the legal requirements applicable to our business and products. If our operations are found to be in violation of any applicable laws or regulations, we may be subject to penalties, including, without limitation, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, injunctions, or product withdrawals, recalls or seizures, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business, our financial condition and results of operations.

Uncertainty caused by potential changes to legal regulations could impact the use and acceptance of CBD products.

There is substantial uncertainty and differing interpretations and opinions among federal, state and local regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses as to the scope of operation of Farm Bill-compliant hemp programs relative to the emerging regulation of cannabinoids and the Controlled Substances Act. These different opinions include, but are not limited to, the regulation of cannabinoids by the DEA and/or the FDA, and the extent to which manufacturers of products containing Farm Bill-compliant cultivators and processors may engage in interstate commerce. The existing uncertainties in the CBD regulatory landscape in the United States cannot be resolved without further federal, and perhaps state-level, legislation and regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing laws and regulations. If these uncertainties are not resolved in the near future or are resolved in the manner inconsistent with our business plan, such uncertainties may have an adverse effect upon our plan of operations and the introduction of our CBD-based products in different markets.

If we fail to obtain necessary permits, licenses and approvals under applicable laws and regulations, our business and plan of operations may be adversely impacted.

We may be required to obtain and maintain certain permits, licenses and regulatory approvals in the jurisdictions where we sell or plan to sell our products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any necessary licenses, permits or approvals. Any material delay in obtaining, or inability to obtain, such licenses, permits and approvals is likely to delay and/or inhibit our ability to carry out our plan of operations and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Potential future international expansion of our business could expose us to additional regulatory risks and compliance costs.

Although we have no plans to expand internationally for at least two or more years, if the Company intends to expand internationally or engage in the international sale of its products, it will become subject to the laws and regulations of the foreign jurisdictions in which it operates, or in which it imports or exports products or materials, including, but not limited to, customs regulations in the importing and exporting countries. The varying laws and rapidly changing regulations may impact the Company's operations and ability to ensure compliance. In addition, the Company may avail itself of proposed legislative changes in certain jurisdictions to expand its product portfolio, which expansion may include unknown business and regulatory compliance risks. Failure by the Company to comply with the evolving regulatory framework in any jurisdiction could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The market for health and wellness products is highly competitive. If we are unable to compete effectively in the market, our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

The market for CBD products is a competitive and rapidly evolving market. There are numerous competitors in the industry, some of whom are more well-established with longer operating histories and greater financial resources than the Company. We expect competition to continue to intensify following the recent passage of the Farm Bill. We believe the Company will be able to compete effectively because of the quality of our products and customer service. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will effectively compete with existing or future competitors. Increased competition may also drive the prices of our products down, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in future periods.

Given the rapid changes affecting the global, national and regional economies generally, the Company may experience difficulties in establishing and maintaining a competitive advantage in the marketplace. The Company's success will depend on our ability to keep pace with any changes in such markets, especially legal and regulatory changes. Our success will depend on our ability to respond to, among other things, changes in the economy, market conditions and competitive pressures. Any failure to anticipate or respond adequately to such changes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of Common Stock by the Selling Stockholders. All of the net proceeds from the sale of the shares of our Common Stock will go to the Selling Stockholders as described below in the sections entitled "*Selling Stockholders*" and "*Plan of Distribution*". We have agreed to bear the expenses relating to the registration of the shares of Common Stock for the Selling Stockholders.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

The Selling Stockholders may offer and sell shares of Common Stock at the prevailing market prices or privately negotiated prices. The offering price of the shares of our Common Stock does not necessarily bear any relationship to our book value, assets, past operating results, financial condition or any other established criteria of value. Our Common Stock may not trade at the market prices in excess of the offering prices for Common Stock in any public market will be determined in the marketplace and may be influenced by many factors, including the depth and liquidity.

BUSINESS

Our Company

Upexi is a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing, and distribution of consumer products. We reach consumers through our direct-to-consumer network, wholesale partnerships, and major third-party platforms like Amazon.

Our Solana Treasury Strategy

Early in 2025, we updated and modified our cash management and treasury strategy to include holding digital currency assets directly on our balance sheet. This was a shift from before when we held excess cash primarily in FDIC-insured interest-bearing accounts. The change to adopt this strategy results from our intention to obtain the highest yield on excess cash. Under our new approach, our treasury policy focuses primarily on Solana (“SOL”). The approach involves applying a public-market treasury model to an asset that is considered earlier in its lifecycle with respect to both development and usage as well as institutional adoption compared to Bitcoin. Management will focus its resources to this digital asset strategy and a significant portion of the balance sheet will be allocated to holding Solana in the Company’s digital asset treasury. Currently our treasury is exclusively dedicated to the SOL digital asset and currently we do not intend to dedicate any of the treasury allocated capital to other digital assets.

Our treasury is intended to bring value to our shareholders in these ways:

- We plan to utilize intelligent capital markets issuance – including the issuance of both equity and convertible debt - where we may issue capital in an accretive fashion for the benefit of shareholders to purchase and hold more Solana.
- We will stake the majority of the Solana in our treasury to earn a staking yield and turn the treasury into a productive asset. Currently we are staking approximately 95% of our SOL treasury, and intend to maintain a similar or higher percentage going forward. We do not hedge our SOL and do not have plans to hedge our SOL in the future.
- We will purchase locked Solana at a discount to the current spot price, which will provide higher gains for our shareholders as the discount moves to par over time.

Note that we are underpinned by Solana, which we believe is the leading high-performance blockchain and may see its price rise in the future - if this occurs, our Solana treasury will move up in value, also benefitting shareholders.

Our Staking Program

Pursuant to our treasury strategy, we will use our SOL in the treasury to generate a return through various opportunities with the most significant portion being allocated to our Staking Program. We will utilize several Validators in the Staking Program to reduce our risk with a single Validator and maximize the overall yield from the Staking Program. We will also dedicate a portion of the SOL in our staking program to utilize smaller Validators to help improve the overall Solana ecosystem. These Validators are scrutinized through our due diligence program and are initially only given a small amount of SOL for the Company to be able to verify the expected performance and yield, and to ensure that the Validator should be included in our future allocation of SOL to Validators. Management evaluates the validators on a routine basis around performance, yield, and economics, and makes monthly adjustments on the overall allocation of the SOL in the treasury based on our evaluation. Currently we have approximately 95% of our SOL treasury staked, and target a similar or higher percentage in the future.

We maintain possession and control of the SOL when it is staked at all times. Native staking is generally considered a safe activity, as it is done in-protocol (i.e. is built into Solana itself), and as, unlike other networks, Solana has not implemented “slashing” penalties for validators that either intentionally misbehave or perform their duties poorly. As such, the major risk with staking is that we choose a validator with poor performance who realizes a low staking yield. Additionally, as part of the “activating” and “exiting” processes of SOL staking, any staked SOL will be inaccessible for a period of time determined by a range of factors, resulting in certain liquidity risks that we manage.

Process of Staking

Management has bi-weekly meetings to evaluate treasury operations, including the staking of the Company’s SOL. Based on these meetings, management determines the allocation of the SOL treasury to the Staking Program and determines the amount of allocation to each Validator, ensuring that no single validator has such a large percentage of our stake that it represents concentration risk.

If it is determined to reduce the amount of the SOL dedicated to the Staking Program or it is determined to change the allocation of SOL to a Validator we will initiate an unstaking process and notify the Validator of the change, which effectively reverses the delegation of the SOL from the applicable validator node.

Solana has a cooldown period known as the “deactivation period,” which is the time it takes for the unstaked SOL to become fully liquid. During this period, the tokens are not actively earning rewards, but they are also not yet available for transfer or use. The length of this period can vary based on network conditions but is generally expected to be 48 hours or less. Once the cooldown period is complete, the Company will have complete control over the SOL, including the ability to sell the SOL or transfer it as determined by management.

Liquidity Management

The Company’s staking program involves the temporary loss of the ability to transfer, assign a new Validator or otherwise dispose of the SOL. Under normal conditions, the Company will regain complete control over its unstaked SOL within two days of initiating the unstaking. However, there can be no guarantee that such process will result in the Company regaining complete control of its SOL in time to satisfy its current obligations. We maintain a certain amount of liquid SOL in the treasury and a certain amount of cash to ensure that the Company is able to satisfy its current obligations.

How We Earn Staking Rewards

To earn staking rewards, we delegate our SOL to leading Solana validators via Solana’s in-protocol delegation system. This means we deposit our SOL tokens into a stake account, which is then delegated to a validator’s vote account. We utilize native staking only, and stake to top validators who have demonstrated a track record of high performance, high yield generation, and attractive delegator economics. We use multiple validators to both maximize the return on our Solana treasury and to mitigate the risk of having only one or two validators for our treasury staking.

SOL and the Solana Network

SOL is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Solana network (the “Solana blockchain” or “Solana network”), which is a decentralized network of computers operating the implementation of the Solana protocol. While certain entities such as Solana Labs, Inc. (“Solana Labs”) and the Solana Foundation have influence over the Solana network’s development and governance (which was particularly true during the network’s early years), no single entity owns or operates the Solana network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Solana network allows the creation and exchange of tokens, including SOL, which are recorded on the Solana network. SOL can be used to pay for goods and services, including to send a transaction on the Solana network, or it can be swapped to other tokens or converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset trading platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a market-based system. Furthermore, the Solana network allows users to write and implement general purpose code known as smart contracts or programs that create decentralized applications, and for users to permissionlessly interact with said decentralized applications. Using programs, users can create decentralized applications covering a variety of categories and subsectors, including borrow/lend protocols, decentralized exchanges, social applications, web3 gaming, tokenized assets, AI agents, decentralized physical infrastructure networks, and many more. As such, the Solana network expands blockchain use well beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Solana protocol introduced the proof-of-history timestamping mechanism. Proof-of-history is not a consensus mechanism, but a cryptographic clock that enables greater organization without extensive communication, thereby increasing throughput. Proof-of-history enables leaders to know when its their turn to produce a block, rather than requiring the entire network to first come to an agreement on the prior block before the leader can begin their work.

In addition to the proof-of-history mechanism, the Solana network uses a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism to incentivize SOL holders to validate transactions. Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational and energy resources to be the miner to propose a block and receive the block reward, in proof-of-stake, validators pledge or “stake” coins, perform duties such as proposing or validating blocks, and receive staking rewards generally in proportion to the amount of coins staked. A validator that performs its duties poorly, whether maliciously or unintentionally, would receive lower or no rewards. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work. Together proof-of-history combined with a proof-of-stake consensus model are some of the components on Solana that enable high throughput and low-latency transaction processing.

Overview of the Solana Network

In order to own, transfer or use SOL directly on the Solana network on a peer-to-peer basis (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian or centralized exchange), a person generally must have internet access to connect to the Solana network and set up a wallet, which is the software that safeguards a user’s keypair (public key plus secret key). SOL transactions may be made directly between end-users without the need for an intermediary. To transact on the Solana network, a user, typically through an application such as a wallet or smart contract, will broadcast the transaction to the current leader, who will organize the transactions into shards before the network processes and validates such transactions. Using cryptography and its proof-of-stake consensus mechanism, the Solana network can come to a shared state of the network in a decentralized fashion and without a centralized leader. Blocks are built on top of prior ones by subsequent leaders, continuing the process.

Prior to transacting on Solana, a user generally must first install on its computer or mobile device a software program that will allow the user to generate a private and public key pair such as a wallet. The wallet also enables the user to connect to the Solana network, interact with decentralized applications, and transfer or swap tokens with other users or applications.

Each user has their own key pair that is stored in such software, like a wallet. To receive SOL in a peer-to-peer transaction, the SOL recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient’s account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by “signing” a transaction that consists of the recipient’s public key with the private key of the address from where the payor is transferring the SOL. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its private key (though the network can still verify the validity of the signature - ie. that it was signed by the holder of the private key – using cryptography). With cold storage our Custodian maintains all of the private keys.

Neither the recipient nor the sender reveal their private keys in a peer-to-peer transaction because the private key authorizes transfer of the funds in that address to other users. Therefore, if a user loses their private key, the user may permanently lose access to the SOL contained in the associated address. Likewise, SOL is irretrievably lost if the private key associated with them is deleted and no backup has been made. When sending SOL, a user's Solana network software program must validate the transaction with the sender's associated private key. In addition, since every computation on the Solana network requires processing power, there is a mandatory transaction fee involved with the transfer that is paid by the payor. The resulting digitally validated transaction is sent by the user's Solana network software program to the Solana network validators to allow transaction confirmation.

Solana network validators record and confirm transactions when they validate and add blocks of information to the Solana blockchain. When a validator is selected to validate a block, it creates that block, which includes data relating to (i) the verification of newly submitted and accepted transactions and (ii) a reference to the prior block in the Solana blockchain to which the new block is being added. The validator becomes aware of outstanding, unrecorded transaction requests through peer-to-peer data packet transmission and distribution discussed above.

Upon the addition of a block of SOL transactions, the Solana network software program of both the spending party and the receiving party will show confirmation of the transaction on the Solana blockchain and reflect an adjustment to the SOL balance in each party's Solana network public key, completing the SOL transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the Solana blockchain, it is irreversible.

Some SOL transactions are conducted "off-blockchain" and are therefore not recorded on the Solana blockchain. These "off-blockchain transactions" involve the transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding SOL or the reallocation of ownership of certain SOL in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by a digital asset trading platform. If a transaction takes place through a centralized digital asset exchange or a custodian's internal books and records, it is not broadcast to the Solana network or recorded on the Solana blockchain. In contrast to on-blockchain transactions, which are publicly recorded on the Solana blockchain, information and data regarding off-blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Therefore, off-blockchain transactions are not truly SOL transactions in that they do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the Solana network and do not reflect a movement of SOL between addresses recorded on the Solana blockchain. For these reasons, off-blockchain transactions are not immutable or irreversible as any such transfer of SOL ownership is not cryptographically protected by the protocol behind the Solana network or recorded in, and validated through, the blockchain mechanism.

Validators

In proof-of-stake, validators risk or stake coins to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded for performing their responsibilities and behaving in accordance with protocol rules. Malfunctions that cause validators to go offline and, in turn, inhibit them from performing their duties can result in financial penalties. Any malicious activity, such as making incorrect attestations or otherwise violating protocol rules results may result in lower rewards or the lost opportunity to gain rewards. The penalty varies depending on the type of offense and correlation to potential offenses by other validators.

Validators are typically professional operations that design and build dedicated machines and data centers, including “clusters,” which are groups of validators that act cohesively and combine their processing to confirm transactions. When a validator confirms a transaction, the validator and any associated stakers receive a fee. During the course of ordering transactions and validating blocks, validators may be able to prioritize certain transactions in return for increased transaction fees, an incentive system known as “Maximal Extractable Value” or “MEV.” For example, in blockchain networks that facilitate DeFi protocols in particular, such as the Solana network, users may attempt to gain an advantage over other users by offering greater transaction fees.

Validators less commonly capture MEV in the Solana network because, unlike the Ethereum network, it does not publicly expose transactions before they are accepted by a validator.

Staking rewards on the Solana network are determined by the protocol and are distributed to validators and their associated stakers based on the proportion of their stake relative to the total active stake in the network. The rewards are funded by inflationary issuance of new tokens and transaction fees collected on the network. The specific amount each validator and staker receives depends on, among other things, their share of the total stake, the validator’s uptime and performance, and the overall network conditions.

The historical range of staking rewards on the Solana network has varied due to differing levels of network congestion and protocol parameters. The actual annualized reward rate has fluctuated over time, reflecting changes in network activity, inflation rates, and protocol adjustments.

Staking rewards on Solana are distributed at regular intervals. At the end of each epoch, with one epoch being roughly 2 days, the reward is calculated. The reward is automatically distributed at the beginning of the subsequent epoch. This regular reward frequency ensures that participants receive their share of rewards in a timely manner, reflecting their contribution to network security and transaction validation.

How We Purchase or Sell Digital Assets

Our Management team reviews the Company’s short term obligations and excess cash available to dedicate to the Treasury Strategy. When it is determined that the Company has excess cash available to dedicate to the Treasury Strategy we deploy that capital into one of our custodians and through acquisition strategies with the custodians and our asset manager, we acquire the SOL over several days or weeks to maximize the number of SOL that is acquired with the capital deployed. If it was determined that the treasury needed to liquidate part of its SOL, the same process of selling the SOL into the market would be used. The Company has not reduced its treasury or sold any of its SOL staking rewards to date.

Use of Custodians and Storage of SOL Tokens

We do not self-custody and only utilize third-party qualified custodians to hold our Solana. We use qualified custodians that utilize risk management and operational best practices around items like hot vs. cold storage, access controls, custody technology, insurance, etc. Our primary custodian is BitGo. We are in the process of distributing our treasury to different custodians and onboarding other qualified custodians to ensure that we mitigate our Solana treasury risk through the use of several qualified custodians.

Storage of Our Digital Assets in our SOL Treasury

The Custodian

The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping all of the SOL owned by the Company. We maintain multiple Custodians to reduce the risk of a single failure and we plan to expand to additional custodians as our Treasury grows. The Custodian accounts are all opened by the Company, this segregates our assets into an individual custodian account owned by the Company and access is monitored and controlled by the Company. Our Asset Management Company is given access to the Custodian accounts with established controls to ensure transactions require consensus of a minimum of two individuals when assets are being transferred between wallets and additional controls if an asset of the Treasury is moved out of the Custodians control. The assets go through the Custodians Trust Company, which maintains its own insurance and is regulated by their respective state where the trust is incorporated in. Our primary custodian is incorporated in South Dakota and the trust is regulated by the State. We do not use self-storage for any of the SOL treasury assets.

Private keys are generated by the Custodian in key generation ceremonies at secure locations using offline devices that have never been connected to a network. Private keys are generated according to detailed procedures using specialized offline devices and within these secure facilities to mitigate risk of hacks, errors, or other unintended external exposure. Key ceremony processes are highly controlled, require segregation of duties across multiple parties and are reviewed and witnessed by designated oversight personnel. Thorough validations and signoffs are performed to verify the integrity and security of key generation ceremonies.

The Custodian holds a majority of SOL in cold storage and provides a user interface for the Company to manage the allocation of SOL between cold and hot storage for the wallets. The Company maintains more than 98% of its SOL treasury in cold wallets.

The Custodian has multiple, redundant cold storage sites, which are geographically distributed including sites within the United States. Cold storage locations of the Custodian are monitored by 24x7 on-site security, video surveillance and alarms, hardened room structures, and access to these facilities is controlled by multi-person controls, multi-team access rules, and multi-factor authentication. The locations of the cold storage sites may change at the discretion of the Custodian and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes. Transactions from cold to hot storage require physical access, according to the above controls, to one or more cold storage facilities, as well as systematically enforced approvals and integrity verifications, before the secure device can be used to cryptographically complete the transaction. At no point during this process is the private key removed from the secure device(s) nor the cold storage facility. Once these security processes have been completed, a transfer on the Solana network can be executed, as signed using the private keys held offline in cold storage.

The Custodian also maintains geographically dispersed backups of private keys, which are cryptographically generated into shards and stored in separate locations; multiple locations must be accessed to reconstruct a single key. The storage facilities are highly secured, and include 24x7 on-premises security presence, video surveillance, and alarms for unexpected entry. Access to facilities is controlled by multi-person controls, multi-team access rules, and multi-factor authentication.

All of our Custodians have SOC type 2 reports that the Company has reviewed and we get regular bridge reports from our Custodians to help ensure the controls are being maintained. Our Custodians maintain their own insurance policies to cover our loss, which is in addition to the policies that we maintain ourselves. We currently have two qualified Custodians that we have approved for our treasury use and we are in the process of onboarding a third as part of our risk management process.

The Company is charged for storage fees, staking fees and transaction fees for services specifically requested by the Company or the Asset Management Company.

The Company is charged for storage fees, staking fees and transaction fees for services specifically requested by the Company or the Asset Management Company. The contract terms of the agreements are typically for one to three years and can be terminated upon 30 day notice and payment of all fees due and one month of additional fees.

SOL – the Token of the Solana Blockchain

Solana (SOL) is the native token of the Solana blockchain. According to Solana Compass – a popular website covering the Solana ecosystem that also runs a Solana validator – Solana was created with an initial supply of 500m SOL, though much of the initial supply was locked or earmarked for various use cases such as for the community, investors, foundation, team, etc. New Solana tokens are brought into existence primarily through inflationary rewards distributed to validators (and delegators). Solana currently has a total supply of 606.5m SOL, a circulating supply of 538.2m, and no maximum supply. The Solana staking yield is made up of three primary components: inflationary rewards, transaction/priority fees, and maximal extractable value (MEV). Inflationary rewards started out at 8.0%, currently sit at 4.3%, and will fall 15% every epoch-year until it reaches a long-term floor of 1.5%. There are currently 27.2m locked SOL, representing 6.7% of the total SOL supply with various vesting schedules. Historically, 50% of all transaction fees were burned (with the other 50% going to the validator), but now all transaction fees go to the validator after the passage and adoption of Solana Improvement Document 96 (SIMD-96).

How SOL is Used

SOL is used as part of Solana’s proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. In general, proof-of-stake blockchains have block producers called validators that run nodes, bond or stake the protocol’s native token, propose blocks when chosen to do so, and validate/sign the transactions and blocks of others when not. Validators are chosen to produce a block in proportion to their stake, which makes it extremely costly for bad actors to attempt to control the network and add invalid transactions to the blockchain. Validators receive staking rewards for the work they perform, which further incentivizes validators to behave properly, as they would otherwise miss out on such rewards. Other proof-of-stake networks often “slash” some or all of a validator’s stake if it intentionally or unintentionally performs its duties poorly, for example, by double-signing a transaction, though Solana has not implemented slashing at this time.

In addition to its use within consensus, SOL is also a “gas token”, meaning that users of the Solana blockchain pay SOL to validators (and delegators) as compensation for processing their transactions. As such, the value of SOL may increase if/as the Solana blockchain sees greater usage.

We see three particularly notable items giving Solana a technical advantage compared to many smart contract blockchain peers. First, Solana’s proof-of-history gives validators a notion of time and enables them to produce blocks when it’s their turn without requiring the network to first agree upon the current block. This results in immense speed advantages. Second, unlike peer blockchains that often use single-threaded virtual machines, Solana enables parallel transaction execution to increase throughput and advantage of future hardware improvements resulting from an increasing CPU core counts. Lastly, Solana optimized for speed and security, and is naturally growing into decentralization as hardware and bandwidth costs fall over time, optimally positioning it well along the Blockchain Trilemma.

The Solana Ecosystem

As one of the first “second-generation” high performance blockchains, Solana uniquely enjoys both the best-in-class technology described above, as well as strong network effects that have attracted a large, growing, and vibrant ecosystem of users, developers, and decentralized applications. Indeed, while Solana is focused on bringing global finance onchain (commonly referred to as “onchain Nasdaq” or “Internet Capital Markets”), Solana’s performance and technical capabilities enable a plethora of use cases from decentralized finance (“DeFi”) to decentralized physical infrastructure networks (“DePIN”), AI agents, social media, gaming, stablecoins, real-world assets (“RWA”s), and more. Moreover, according to Electric Capital’s 2024 Developer Report, Solana is the #1 ecosystem for new developers, growing 83% in 2024, with this metric often considered a leading indicator of blockchain growth. Lastly, we note that Solana often leads all blockchains in key metrics such as daily active users, decentralized application revenues, and decentralized exchange volumes, sometimes putting up better metrics than all other chains combined.

Asset Management Agreement

On April 23, 2025, the Company entered into an Asset Management Agreement (the “Asset Management Agreement”) with GSR Strategies LLC (the “Asset Manager”), pursuant to which the Asset Manager shall provide discretionary investment management services with respect to the Company’s cryptocurrency treasury (the “Account Assets”). According to the Asset Management Agreement, the Asset Manager will invest the Account Assets, including any funds raised in accordance with the funding allocation provided in the Asset Management Agreement, principally with a long-only strategy primarily in Solana, including staking (and restaking) Solana to improve returns (the “SOL Treasury Strategy”).

The Company shall pay the Asset Manager an asset-based fee (the “Asset-based Fee”) equal to 1.75% per annum, of the assets under the Asset Manager’s management, which shall be calculated and paid in advance as of the first business day of each calendar month, as determined by the Asset Manager in a commercially reasonable manner and in good faith, by reference to, where applicable, available prices on Coinbase as of 12:00 UTC on such day. For any asset prices not available on Coinbase, the Asset Manager shall determine the value of such assets in a commercially reasonable manner and in good faith by reference to reputable industry sources.

As compensation for services rendered by the Asset Manager, the Company issued warrants (the “GSR Warrants”) to the Asset Manager (to purchase 2,192,982 shares of Common Stock at various prices per share of common stock as follows: (i) 877,193 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$2.28 per share of Common Stock; (ii) 438,596 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.42 per share of Common Stock; (iii) 438,596 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$4.56 per share of Common Stock; (iv) 438,597 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$5.70 per share of Common Stock).

The Asset Management Agreement will, unless early terminated in accordance with its terms, continue in effect until the twentieth (20th) anniversary of April 23, 2025. The Asset Management Agreement may be terminated by the Company without cause solely upon a two-thirds majority vote of the Company’s common stockholders to terminate the SOL Treasury Strategy. If the Company terminates the Asset Management Agreement for any other reason other than for cause, the Company shall pay the Asset Manager an early termination fee (the “Termination Fee”) in the amount equal or greater of (i) five (5) times the aggregate amount of the management fees paid by the Company to the Asset Manager over the prior ten (10) year period, or (ii) \$15 million. The Asset Management Agreement may be terminated for Cause (i) by the Company upon at least thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Asset Manager and (ii) by the Asset Manager upon at least sixty (60) days prior written notice to the Company.

The Brands



LuckyTail, where at-home care meets innovation. We connect pet owners with the products they need to simplify and improve at-home wellness and grooming care for their beloved pets, empowering pet parents to provide their cherished furry companions with the pampering they deserve in the comfort of their own space.

LuckyTail products consist of its flagship nail grinder and healthy all-natural pet supplements



At PRAX, we fuel modern go-getters to achieve their best selves through innovative energy solutions. Powered by paraxanthine—an advanced alternative to caffeine, our mission is to support your hustle and power your ambitions. Energize better, perform smarter, fuel different. We are launching this new brand in October of 2024 with several innovative products to follow.

At Cure Mushrooms, we have harnessed the extraordinary benefits of nature's most powerful superfood: functional mushrooms. Our suite of premium mushroom extracts are meticulously crafted to elevate overall well-being, offering a wide spectrum of health benefits and a holistic approach to everyday wellness. From fortifying your immune system, to sharpening cognition, to combating the rigors of daily stress, our products are designed to deliver full-body wellness and convenience with every serving.



At Moonwlkr, we craft cannabinoid experiences that take you beyond the ordinary. By combining award-winning natural flavors and one-of-a-kind blends, we invite you to feel the thrill of the unknown, the calm of weightless relaxation, or the anticipation of a new adventure.



At Gumi Labs we manufacture gummies and other products supporting our health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients. Our manufacturing facility has been moved to Florida and is at full capacity as of August of 2024.

Our History

The Company operates manufacturing and/or distribution centers in Nevada supporting health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients and our overall distribution operations.

July 2020 - the Company purchased Infusionz LLC. Infusionz was a similar business in the manufacturing and distribution of products and owned certain product brands that we believe could be expanded through the merger.

June 2021 - Upexi Inc. became a listed company on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

August 2021 - The Company purchased the assets of VitaMedica Corporation, a California corporation (VitaMedica). VitaMedica is a leading online seller of supplements for surgery, recovery, skin, beauty, health and wellness.

October 2021 - The Company purchased Interactive Offers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Interactive provides programmatic advertising with its SAAS platform which allows for programmatic advertisement placement automatically on any partners' sites from a simple dashboard.

April 2022 – The Company purchased 55% of Cygnet Online, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Cygnet”). Cygnet operates a warehouse and distribution center for the management of day-to-day operations for product liquidation through Amazon and other on-line resellers.

August 2022 – The Company purchased the assets to the brand LuckyTail. The acquisition of LuckyTail provided the Company with a foothold in the pet care industry and a strong presence on Amazon and its eCommerce store, offering nutritional and grooming products domestically and internationally.

October 2022 - The Company purchased E-Core Technology, Inc. d/b/a New England Technology, Inc. (“E-Core”), a Florida corporation. E-Core distributes non-owned branded products to national retail distributors and has branded products in the toy industry that E-Core sells direct to consumers through online sales channels and to national retail distributors.

October 2022 – The Company sold all rights to Infusionz brands and the manufacturing of certain private label business. Infusionz was originally purchased by the Company in July of 2020.

July 2023 – The Company notified the Buyer of the Infusionz brands and the manufacturing business of the defaults and notified the Buyer that all obligations and undertakings to the Buyer are terminated. The Company started manufacturing again for brands owned by the Company to ensure there was no interruption to the supply chain of the products.

August 2023 – The Company purchased the remaining ownership of Cygnet.

August 2023 – The Company sold one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding equity of its wholly owned subsidiary Interactive Offers, LLC.

May 2024 – The Company sold its equity interest in the wholly owned subsidiary VitaMedica, a Nevada corporation.

June 2024 – The Company sold its equity interest in the wholly owned subsidiary E-Core Technology, Inc. d/b/a New England Technology, Inc. a Florida corporation.

January 2025 – The Company announced the strategy of establishing a digital currency holding company to invest and capitalize on the opportunities of cryptocurrency.

April 2025 - The Company consummated a \$100 million private placement offering and used the net proceeds from the offering to fund its treasury strategy.

July 2025 – The Company consummated a \$50 million private placement offering and a \$151.2 million convertible note offering in consideration for the exchange of Solana to continue to build its SOL treasury strategy.

Regulations

In the United States, hemp products that are manufactured by Upexi are regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), and various state agencies within the individual states. As an initial matter, the hemp products manufactured and distributed by Upexi must meet the requirements of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the “Farm Bill”). Under the Farm Bill, all hemp products must contain no more than 0.3% of 9-delta-tetrahydrocannabinoids (“9-delta”) on a dry weight basis. To ensure compliance with this provision, Upexi requires all hemp products it manufactures and distributes to contain no more than 0.3% of all tetrahydrocannabinoids not simply 9-delta. The Farm Bill also requires that Upexi only use hemp [manufacturers/producers] that are duly licensed under state law or pursuant to the regulations issued by the USDA. Consequently, the Company processes, develops, manufactures, and sells its products pursuant to the Farm Bill. CBD products manufactured and distributed by Upexi Inc. must also meet the requirements of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) and the federal Food and Drug Administration’s (the “FDA”) regulations implementing the FDCA. While neither the FDCA nor FDA has specific provisions that relate to the marketing of hemp products, the products are subject to the general adulteration and labeling provisions of the FDCA and FDA’s regulations depending on whether the product is marketed as a cosmetic, dietary supplement or food. The permissibility of hemp products containing cannabinoids remains in a state of flux. The FDA has issued guidance titled “FDA Regulation of Cannabis and Cannabis-Derived Products, Including Cannabidiol (CBD)” pursuant to which the FDA has taken the position that cannabidiol (“CBD”) is prohibited from use as an ingredient in a food or beverage or as a dietary ingredient in or as a dietary supplement based on several provisions of the FDCA. In the definition of “dietary supplement” found in the FDCA at Section 201(ff), an article authorized for investigation as a new drug, antibiotic, or biological for which substantial clinical investigations have been instituted and for which the existence of such investigations has been made public, is excluded from the definition of dietary supplement. A similar provision in the FDCA at 301(ll) makes it a prohibited act to introduce or deliver into commerce any food with a substance that was investigated as a new drug prior to being included in a food. There are no similar exclusions for the use of CBD in non-drug topical products, as long as such products otherwise comply with applicable laws. The FDA created a task force to address the further regulation of CBD and other cannabis-derived products and is currently evaluating the applicable science and pathways for regulating CBD and other cannabis-derived ingredients. Additionally, various states have enacted state-specific laws pertaining to the handling, manufacturing, labeling, and sale of CBD and other hemp products. Compliance with state-specific laws and regulations could impact our operations in those specific states. It is important to note that FDA has not taken any specific positions regarding the regulatory status of other cannabinoids, for example CBDA, CBDG, and CBDN. Finally, the Federal Trade Commission is the agency that is vested with ensuring that all marketing claims for hemp products are truthful and non-misleading.

Our Products

Upexi is a brand owner specializing in the development, manufacturing, and distribution of consumer products. We reach consumers through our direct-to-consumer network, wholesale partnerships, and major third-party platforms like Amazon.

The market, customers and distribution methods for eCommerce products are large and diverse. While Amazon remains the largest eCommerce channel, others are carving out a big chunk of the market, including Walmart, eBay, and Etsy. More opportunities are popping up for sellers as well. Being able to navigate multiple marketplaces is a key to our success and helps reach different demographics and consumers with specific buying behaviors.

Our target customers are first and foremost end consumers via internet sales; however, we see growth opportunities in direct-to-consumer retail stores, cooperatives, affiliate sales and master distributors. As we continue to develop our business, these markets may change, be re-prioritized or eliminated as management responds to consumer and regulatory developments.

Our Competitive Strengths

We attribute our success to our consumer products by controlling each phase of the process from manufacturing to order fulfillment.

As the manufacturer of our primary products, we are able to control our costs and improve profitability at each step of the process, starting with the development of new products. Our products take priority in manufacturing give us a higher inventory turnover rate and accelerates the timeline for new product launches. In addition, we are able to adjust to market demands and change production schedules to ensure we maintain optimized inventory levels.

Our primary sales channel is our ecommerce site and our marketing team is led by an expert in the online direct to consumer sales as she has been with the brand since its inception. We have the ability to direct product manufacturing and increase sales with special promotions and product variations with little or no delay in bringing the product to market.

Our direct to consumer focus reduces the overall supply costs as we do not have retail outlets or maintain distribution networks for small retail operations.

Our executive team comes from a background in logistics, with CEO, Allan Marshall, the founder of XPO Logistics (formerly known as Segmentz, Inc.). With increased shipping costs affecting online retailers, our strength is understanding this and finding ways to lower our costs and overhead, thus increasing profit margins on all of our products.

Our Growth Strategy

Our growth will focus on the expansion of our brands portfolio through organic growth and optimization of our supply chain.

Direct-to-Consumer expansion. Our direct-to-consumer business is expected to be our growth driver for the next several years with additional brands and products.

Talent acquisition. A large part of our acquisition process is to not only evaluate the brand/product offerings, but to understand the team that has been responsible for its success. In a tough market for hiring, this has proven to be a strategic method for bringing on talent. We not only get a great brand, but look to retain the personnel, often the heartbeat of said brand, give them resources, and even utilize them for other brands that we have launched internally or acquired. We strongly believe that continued success relies on a growing team of experts across various industries.

Competition

There is heavy competition in our products and we are able to carve out certain niche markets within the industry and there are few competitors that control their manufacturing to distribution as we do. Our goal is to compete through our product delivery and introduction of new products that we manufacture and deliver directly to the consumer giving us an advantage on our competitors. We will focus on profitability, and grow efficiently, without the requirement of additional capital.

Government Regulation

Treasury Strategy

The laws and regulations applicable to Solana and digital assets are evolving and subject to interpretation and change.

Governments around the world have reacted differently to digital assets; certain governments have deemed them illegal, and others have allowed their use and trade without restriction, while in some jurisdictions, such as the U.S., digital assets are subject to overlapping, uncertain and evolving regulatory requirements.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Executive Branch, Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies, including the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the CFTC, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS and state financial regulators, have been examining the operations of digital asset networks, digital asset users and digital asset exchanges, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to violate state or federal laws, including to facilitate the laundering of proceeds of illegal activities or the funding of criminal or terrorist enterprises, and the safety and soundness and consumer-protective safeguards of exchanges or other service-providers that hold, transfer, trade or exchange digital assets for users. Many of these state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. In addition, federal and state agencies, and other countries have issued rules or guidance regarding the treatment of digital asset transactions and requirements for businesses engaged in activities related to digital assets.

Depending on the regulatory characterization of Solana, the markets for cryptocurrency in general, and our activities in particular, our business and our Solana acquisition strategy may be subject to regulation by one or more regulators in the United States and globally. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, to a materially adverse extent, the nature of digital assets markets, the participation of industry participants, including service providers and financial institutions in these markets, and our ability to pursue our Solana strategy. Additionally, U.S. state and federal and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against industry participants, including digital assets businesses, and enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital assets activity. U.S. federal and state energy regulatory authorities are also monitoring the total electricity consumption of cryptocurrency mining, and the potential impacts of cryptocurrency mining to the supply and dispatch functionality of the wholesale grid and retail distribution systems. Many state legislative bodies have passed, or are actively considering, legislation to address the impact of cryptocurrency mining in their respective states.

The CFTC takes the position that some digital assets fall within the definition of a “commodity” under the Commodities Exchange Act of 1936, as amended, or CEA. Under the CEA, the CFTC has broad enforcement authority to police market manipulation and fraud in spot digital assets markets in which we may transact. Beyond instances of fraud or manipulation, the CFTC generally does not oversee cash or spot market exchanges or transactions involving digital asset commodities that do not utilize margin, leverage, or financing. In addition, CFTC regulations and CFTC oversight and enforcement authority apply with respect to futures, swaps, other derivative products and certain retail leveraged commodity transactions involving digital asset commodities, including the markets on which these products trade.

In addition, because transactions in Solana provide a degree of anonymity, they are susceptible to misuse for criminal activities, such as money laundering. This misuse, or the perception of such misuse, could lead to greater regulatory oversight of Solana and Solana platforms, and there is the possibility that law enforcement agencies could close Solana platforms or other Solana-related infrastructure with little or no notice and prevent users from accessing or retrieving Solana held via such platforms or infrastructure.

As noted above, activities involving Solana and other digital assets may fall within the jurisdiction of more than one financial regulator and various courts and such laws and regulations are rapidly evolving and increasing in scope.

Consumer Products Business

We are subject to laws and regulations affecting our operations in a number of areas. These laws and regulations affect the Company's activities in areas, including, but not limited to, the hemp business in the United States, the consumer products and nutritional supplement markets in the United States, consumer protection, labor, intellectual property ownership and infringement, import and export requirements, federal and state healthcare, environmental and safety. The successful execution of our business objectives will be contingent upon our compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals, permits and registrations, which may be onerous and expensive. Any such costs, which may rise in the future as a result of changes in such applicable laws and regulations and the expansion of the Company's business, could make our products less attractive to our customers, delay the introduction of new products, and require the Company to implement policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

We operate our business in markets that are both highly regulated and rapidly evolving. We are subject to numerous federal and state laws and regulations affecting the manufacturing, packaging, labeling and sale of food, beverages, dietary supplements, and personal care products/cosmetics, as well as the use of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients like CBD in such products. The FDA regulates hemp and hemp-derived ingredients in FDA-regulated products pursuant to the provisions of the FDCA and regulations promulgated pursuant to it, in particular those related to adulteration and labeling of cosmetic, food, and dietary supplements. The FDA has issued guidance on the subject and issued letters to companies regarding claims made for products and the use of such ingredients in various products. The FDA also initiated a task force to evaluate pathways for further regulation of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients. At various times, bills pertaining to the regulation of hemp and hemp-derived ingredients have been introduced in both the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, and additional proposed legislation is expected to be introduced in the future to clarify the regulatory status of cannabinoids from hemp generally and CBD generally. Future legislation approved by Congress and signed by the President, or rulemaking promulgated by the FDA, could either positively or adversely impact the future sale of products by the Company.

We are currently not subject to any foreign regulations as we do not currently distribute or export any products, including hemp or CBD related products outside the U.S. Additionally, we are not aware of any foreign regulations that we had to comply with in regard to the sale of our flavoring products to one end user customer in the U.S. who distributed such products to Europe where it had operations. The responsibility for compliance with any European regulations would be on such customer.

Additionally, numerous states have passed forms of hemp legislation governing the cultivation of hemp, as well as the further processing and sale of hemp and products with hemp or hemp-derived ingredients. Those states that have not yet enacted laws or issued regulations pertaining to hemp and hemp-derived ingredients may do so in the near future. Unless Congress specifically enacts laws preempting the state regulations of hemp products, we will continue to be subject not only to federal law but various state laws. Presently, Upexi only distributes hemp-products in states that it is legal to do so. Changes in the state laws and regulations could again either positively or adversely affect our ability to sell products in those states.

Employees

The Company has 59 full-time employees as of June 30, 2025 working out of its headquarters in Tampa, Florida, its Odessa, Florida, manufacturing facility, its distribution warehouse in Tampa Florida or individuals' home-based offices

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

July PIPE Offering

12,457,186 of the shares of Common Stock being offered by certain of the Selling Shareholders were previously issued to such Selling Shareholders pursuant to that Purchase Agreement dated July 11, 2025 (the “PIPE Offering”). In connection with the PIPE Offering, we entered into Registration Rights Agreements dated July 11, 2025, with the investors whereby we agreed to register for resale the shares of Common Stock sold in the PIPE Offering. We are registering the shares of Common Stock in order to permit the Selling Shareholders to offer the shares of Common Stock for resale from time to time. Except for the ownership of the shares of common stock, the Selling Stockholders have not had any material relationship with us within the past three years.

Secured Convertible Note Offering

On July 16, 2025, we entered into Notes Agreements with certain investors who acquired Secured Convertible Notes (the “Notes”) in the aggregate amount of \$151,169,169 in consideration for the exchange of locked and spot Solana. The Notes are convertible into shares of Common Stock at a conversion price of \$4.25 per share for a total of 35,569,216 shares of Common Stock.

The table below lists the selling stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder) of the shares of common stock held by each of the selling stockholders.

The following table sets forth, based on information provided to us by or on behalf of the Selling Stockholders or known to us, the name of each Selling Stockholders and the number of shares of our Common Stock beneficially owned by each Selling Stockholder before and after this offering. The table below lists the selling stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock by each of the selling stockholders. The second column lists the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by each selling stockholder, based on its ownership of the shares of common stock, as of July 21, 2025, without regard to any limitations on exercise. The third column lists the shares of Common Stock being offered by this prospectus by the Selling Stockholders. The fourth column assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.

The Selling Stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See “*Plan of Distribution*.”

Name of Selling Stockholders	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned Prior to Offering	Maximum Number of shares of Common Stock to be Sold Pursuant to this Prospectus	Number of shares of Common Stock Owned After the Offering
Polar Long/Short Master Fund (1)	395,281	395,281	0
Polar Multi-Strategy Master Fund (2)	4,607,719	4,607,719	0
Alyeska Master Fund, LP (3)	1,250,000	1,250,000	0
Stratos Venture Fund III LP (4)	500,000	500,000	0
Stratos Liquid Fund LP (5)	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Mank Capital, LLC (6)	500,000	500,000	0
3i LP (7)	125,000	125,000	0
Abri Advisors Ltd. (8)	125,000	125,000	0
A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners, LLC (9)	225,000	225,000	0
Allan Marshall (10)	2,828,900	161,943	2,666,957
Alto Opportunity Master Fund, SPC - Segregated Master Portfolio B (11)	375,000	375,000	0
Funicular Funds, LP (12)	125,000	125,000	0
Allen O Cage & Jolaine Cage	25,000	25,000	0
Robert H Cohen	25,000	25,000	0
Connective Capital I QP, LP (13)	35,650	35,650	0
Connective Capital Emerging Energy QP, LP (14)	89,350	89,350	0
CVI Investments, Inc. (15)	250,000	250,000	0
David C Buzkin	50,000	50,000	0
Douglas Atkin	37,500	37,500	0
Fifth Lane Partners Fund LP (16)	187,500	187,500	0
FirstFire Global Opportunities Fund, LLC (17)	62,500	62,500	0
Gene and Catherine Salkind (18)	645,370	20,243	625,127
Eli Goldenberg	25,000	25,000	0
Great Point Capital, LLC (19)	200,000	200,000	0
Iroquois Capital Investment Group, LLC (20)	81,500	81,500	0
Iroquois Master Fund, Ltd. (21)	43,750	43,750	0
Jeffrey Bishop	125,000	125,000	0
Asset Development Strategies Corp (22)	312,500	312,500	0
Kagan Family Holdings LLC (23)	25,000	25,000	0
Kontrol Technologies Corp. (24)	125,000	125,000	0
Craig Steven Levine	50,000	50,000	0
Lincoln Alternative Strategies LLC. (25)	125,000	125,000	0
Richard Melnick	50,000	50,000	0
TIFF MultiAsset NewGen A/C I8DP (26)	61,900	61,900	0
Gundyco ITF NewGen Equity Long/Short Fund A/C 515-00449-22 (27)	188,100	188,100	0
O.L. Products, Inc. (28)	375,000	375,000	0
Olivia Marshall	62,500	62,500	0
Robert Forster	250,000	250,000	0
S.H.N Financial Investments Ltd. (29)	62,500	62,500	0
XIB International Master Fund (30)	125,000	125,000	0
EBT Group Holdings LLC (31)	0	19,162,051	0
MMCAP International Inc. SPC (32)	0	12,941,181	0
Arrington XRP Capital Fund, LP (33)	276,238	2,760,111	0
GSR Growth Investments LP (34)	0	705,881	0
Total:	15,080,481	48,026,410	2,623,295

- (1) Andrew Ma, the Chief Compliance Officer of Polar Long/Short Master Fund (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Ma, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 16 York Street, Suite 2900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 0E6.

- (2) Andrew Ma, the Chief Compliance Officer of Polar Multi-Strategy Master Fund (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Ma, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 16 York Street, Suite 2900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 0E6.
- (3) Jason Bragg, the Chief Financial Officer of Alyeska Master Fund, LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Bragg, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 77 West Wacker Drive, 7th Floor, Chicago, IL 60601.
- (4) Rennick Palley, the Managing Member of Stratos Venture Fund III LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Palley, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 610 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660.
- (5) Rennick Palley, the Managing Member of Stratos Liquid Fund LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Palley, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 610 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660.
- (6) Jess Mogul, the President of Mank Capital, LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Mogul, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 347 West 87th Street, Apt. 2R, New York, NY 10024.
- (7) Maier Joshua Tarlow is the manager of 3i Management, LLC, the general partner of 3i LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Tarlow, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 140 Broadway, 38th Floor, New York, NY 10005.
- (8) Jeffrey Tirman, the Chief Executive Officer of Abri Advisors Ltd. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Tirman, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 9663 Santa Monica Blvd., No. 1091, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.
- (9) Thomas J. Higgins, the Managing Director of A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Higgins, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 590 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- (10) Includes (i) 809,318 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 138,889 shares issuable upon the conversion of preferred stock, (iii) 518,750 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, and (iv) 1,275,000 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock grant.
- (11) Waqas Khatri, the Director of Alto Opportunity Master Fund, SPC – Segregated Master Portfolio B (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Khatri, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 55 Post Road W, 2nd Floor, Westport, CT 06880.
- (12) Jacob Ma-Weaver, the Managing Member of Cable Car Capital LLC, the General Partner of Funicular Funds, LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Ma-Weaver, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 601 California Street, Suite 1151, San Francisco, California 94108.
- (13) Roberto Romero, the Chief Executive Officer of Connective Capital I QP LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Romero, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 720 University Avenue, Suite 100, Palo Alto, CA 94301.
- (14) Roberto Romero, the Chief Executive Officer of Connective Capital Emerging Energy QP LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Romero, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 720 University Avenue, Suite 100, Palo Alto, CA 94301.
- (15) Brian Sopinsky, the Secretary of Heights Capital Management, Inc. is the investment manager to CVI Investments, Inc. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Sopinsky, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o P.O. Box 309GT, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.
- (16) Cavan Copeland, the Managing Member of Fifth Lane GP,LP, the General Partner of Fifth Lane Partners Fund LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Copelan, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 3300 N IH-35, Suite 380, Austin, TX 78705.
- (17) Elie Fireman, the Managing Member of FirstFire Global Opportunities Fund, LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Fireman, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 1040 1ST Avenue, Suite, 190, New York NY 10022.
- (18) Gene Salkind, of Gene and Catherine Salkind, (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Salkind, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. Includes (i) 385,370 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 60,000 shares issuable upon the vesting of stock options with a price of between \$2.28 and \$3.46, and (iii) 200,000 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock grant.

- (19) Daniel DiMiero, the investment manager of Great Point Capital, LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. DiMiero, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 12301 Research Boulevard, Building 4-270, Austin, TX 78759.
- (20) Richard Appe, the President of Iroquois Capital Investment Group, LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Abbe, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 205 East 42nd Street, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10017.
- (21) Richard Abbe, the President of Iroquois Master Fund, Ltd. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Abbe, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 205 East 42nd Street, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10017.
- (21) Gene Salkind, of Gene and Catherine Salkind, (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Salkind, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. Includes (i) 385,370 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 60,000 shares issuable upon the vesting of stock options with a price of between \$2.28 and \$3.46, and (iii) 200,000 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock grant.
- (22) Jeffrey Marshall, the President of Asset Development Strategies Corp. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. Mr. Marshall may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Marshall, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 2348 Spring Lake Highway, Brooksville, FL 34602.
- (23) Evan Kagan, the Manager of Kagan Family Holdings LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Kagan, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 3098 Stirling Rd Ste 102, Hollywood, FL 33021.
- (24) Paul Ghezzi, the Chief Executive Officer of Kontrol Technologies Corp. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Ghezzi, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 11 Cidermill Road, Vaughan, ON L4K 4B6.
- (25) Stephen Temes, the control person of Lincoln Alternative Strategies LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Temes, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 901 Pennsylvania Ave. #3-496, Miami Beach FL 33139.
- (26) NewGen Asset Management, in its capacity as the Investment Manager of TIFF MultiAsset NewGen A/C I8DP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. NewGen Asset Management, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 170 N. Radnor Chester Road, Suite 300, Radnor PA 19087.
- (27) Chris Rowan is the Portfolio Manager of Gundycos ITF NewGen Equity Long/Short Fund A/C 515-00449-22 (27) (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Rowan, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 25 King Street W, Suite 2900, Toronto, ON M5J 1G3.
- (28) Santo Carollo, the C.E.O. and President of O.L Products, Inc. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Carollo, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 3874 Tampa Road, Oldsmar, FL 34677.
- (29) Nir Shamir, the Chief Executive Officer of S.H.N Financial Investments Ltd. (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Shamir, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 1401, Level 14, 197 St Georges Tce, Perth, WA 6000, Australia.
- (30) Chris Seyfarth, the Portfolio Manager of XIB International Master Fund (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Seyffert, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o P.O. Box 93, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2J2.
- (31A) Holder of Secured Convertible Note. Eric Taylor, the Manager of EBT Group Holdings LLC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. Mr. Taylor may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Taylor, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholders is at c/o 1575 North Park Drive, Weston, FL 33326.
- (32) Holder of Secured Convertible Note. Lawrence Leonard, the Chief Technical Officer of Admiral Admiralty Ltd., the Manager of MMCAP International Inc. SPC (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Leonard, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o P.O. Box 32021 SMB, Admiral Financial Centre, 90 Fort Street, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands KY1-1208.
- (33) Holder of Secured Convertible Note. Jack Michael Arrington, the Managing Member of Arrington Capital Management, LLC, the manager of Arrington XRP Capital Fund, LP (the “Selling Securityholder”), has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares. Mr. Arrington, however, disclaims any beneficial ownership of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is at c/o 382 NE 191st Street, Suite 52895, Miami, FL 33179.
- (34) Holder of Secured Convertible Note. GSR Growth Investments GP is the investment manager of GSR Growth Investments LP (the “Selling Securityholder”) and has voting and investment control of the shares held by the Selling Securityholder. GSR Growth Investments GP has an investment committee which votes collectively to make disposition decisions. No individual has sole discretion to sell these shares or to control/amend the investment committee makeup or powers. The registered address of the Selling Securityholder is 65 Curzon Street London, United Kingdom W1J8PE.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Each Selling Stockholder (the “Selling Stockholder”) of the securities and any of their pledgees, assignees and successors-in-interest may, from time to time, sell any or all of their securities covered hereby on the principal Trading Market or any other stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the securities are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. A Selling Stockholder may use any one or more of the following methods when selling securities:

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the securities as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- settlement of short sales;
- in transactions through broker-dealers that agree with the Selling Stockholders to sell a specified number of such securities at a stipulated price per security;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise;
- a combination of any such methods of sale; or
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Selling Stockholders may also sell securities under Rule 144 or any other exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), if available, rather than under this prospectus.

Broker-dealers engaged by the Selling Stockholders may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the Selling Stockholders (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of securities, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated, but, except as set forth in a supplement to this Prospectus, in the case of an agency transaction not in excess of a customary brokerage commission in compliance with FINRA Rule 2121; and in the case of a principal transaction a markup or markdown in compliance with FINRA Rule 2121.

In connection with the sale of the securities or interests therein, the Selling Stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of the securities in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The Selling Stockholders may also sell securities short and deliver these securities to close out their short positions, or loan or pledge the securities to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The Selling Stockholders may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or create one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of securities offered by this prospectus, which securities such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction).

The Selling Stockholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the securities may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the securities purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. Each Selling Stockholders has informed the Company that it does not have any written or oral agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute the securities.

The Company is required to pay certain fees and expenses incurred by the Company incident to the registration of the securities. The Company has agreed to indemnify the Selling Stockholders against certain losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

We agreed to keep this prospectus effective until the earlier of (i) the date on which the securities may be resold by the Selling Stockholders without registration and without regard to any volume or manner-of-sale limitations by reason of Rule 144, without the requirement for the Company to be in compliance with the current public information under Rule 144 under the Securities Act or any other rule of similar effect or (ii) all of the securities have been sold pursuant to this prospectus or Rule 144 under the Securities Act or any other rule of similar effect. The resale securities will be sold only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers if required under applicable state securities laws. In addition, in certain states, the resale securities covered hereby may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

Under applicable rules and regulations under the Exchange Act, any person engaged in the distribution of the resale securities may not simultaneously engage in market making activities with respect to the shares of Common Stock for the applicable restricted period, as defined in Regulation M, prior to the commencement of the distribution. In addition, the Selling Stockholders will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including Regulation M, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of the shares of Common Stock by the Selling Stockholders or any other person. We will make copies of this prospectus available to the Selling Stockholders and have informed them of the need to deliver a copy of this prospectus to each purchaser at or prior to the time of the sale (including by compliance with Rule 172 under the Securities Act).

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

The following is a description of the material terms of, and is qualified in its entirety by, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each of which will be in effect upon the consummation of this offering, the forms of which are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Under “Description of Capital Stock,” “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” and “our company” refer to Upexi Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries.

Common Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 300,000,000 shares of Common Stock at a par value of \$0.00001 per share. As of August 28, 2025, there were 58,888,756 shares of Common Stock outstanding. The holders of Common Stock will have the right to vote on all matters on which stockholders have the right to vote, and holders of Common Stock shall be entitled to one (1) vote per share.

Holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive proportionately any dividends as may be declared by our board of directors, subject to any preferential dividend rights of outstanding Preferred Stock.

In the event of our liquidation or dissolution, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive proportionately all assets available for distribution to shareholders after the payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Holders of Common Stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of Common Stock are subject to and may be adversely affected by the rights of the holders of shares of any series of Preferred Stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Our bylaws authorize the Board of to provide for the issuance of shares of Preferred Stock in series and, by filing a certificate pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”), to establish from time to time one or more classes of Preferred Stock or one or more series of Preferred Stock, by fixing and determining the number of shares to be included in each such class or series, and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof.

We are authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock at a par value of \$0.00001 per share. As of August 28, 2025, there were 150,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding. The holders of Series A Preferred Stock will have the right to vote on all matters on which stockholders have the right to vote, and holders of Series A Preferred Stock shall be entitled to ten (10) votes per share and shall vote together as a separate class on stock on all matters which impact the rights, value, or ranking of the Common Stock or Series A Preferred Stock.

Each share of Series A Preferred Stock is convertible into one (1) share of Common Stock, at any time at the request of the holder of Series A Preferred Stock

In the event of our liquidation, consolidation, merger or dissolution, the holders of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an amount on such date equal to the Stated Value of Series A Preferred Stock, which is \$0.05 per share.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The following is a summary of certain provisions of Delaware law, our Certificate of Incorporation and our bylaws. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the corporate law of Delaware and our Certificate of Incorporation and bylaws.

Effect of Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute. We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, an anti-takeover law. In general, Section 203 prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination (as defined below) with any interested stockholder (as defined below) for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, subject to certain exceptions.

Section 203 defines “business combination” to include the following:

- any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;
- any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;
- subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;
- subject to limited exceptions, any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or
- the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an interested stockholder as any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation, or who beneficially owns 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within a three-year period immediately prior to the date of determining whether such person is an interested stockholder, and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by any of these entities or persons.

Our Charter Documents. Our charter documents include provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control or an unsolicited acquisition proposal that a stockholder might consider favorable, including a proposal that might result in the payment of a premium over the market price for the shares held by our stockholders. Certain of these provisions are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Cumulative Voting. Our Certificate of Incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would allow holders of less than a majority of the stock to elect some directors.

Special Meeting of Stockholders and Stockholder Action by Written Consent. A special meeting of stockholders may only be called by the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer at any time.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors. The Company shall indemnify its officers and directors under the circumstances and to the full extent permitted by law. A director of the Company shall not be personally liable to the Company or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Company or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involved intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL for unlawful payment of dividends or improper redemption of stock, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. If the DGCL is hereafter amended to authorize the further elimination or limitation of the liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Company, in addition to the limitation on personal liability provided herein, shall be limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as amended. Any repeal or modification of this paragraph by the stockholders of the Company shall be prospective only, and shall not adversely affect any limitation on the personal liability of a director of the Company existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of our Common Stock are available for future issuance without shareholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing standards of The Nasdaq Capital Market. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate finance transactions, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved Common Stock and preferred stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for shares of our Common Stock is Vstock Transfer, LLC.

Listing

Our Common Stock on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "UPXI."

DIVIDEND POLICY

We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our businesses and, therefore, do not intend to pay cash dividends on our Common Stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in any financing instruments, and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant in its sole discretion. Accordingly, you may need to sell your shares of our Common Stock to realize a return on your investment; however, you may not be able to sell your shares at or above the price you paid for them.

PROPERTIES

Our executive and corporate offices are located at 3030 North Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420, Tampa, Florida 33607, approximately 5,752 square feet under a 61 month lease, set to expire September 1, 2028. We also maintain a warehouse located at 5626 West Linebaugh Avenue, Units 101-102, Tampa, Florida 33624, approximately 20,351 square feet under a 38 month lease, set to expire June 1, 2026 and a manufacturing facility at 2510 Merchant Ave, Odessa Florida 33556, approximately 10,200 square feet, under a five year lease set to expire on April 1, 2029. The Company leases this facility from the owner our CEO, Allan Marshall.

MANAGEMENT**Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

All directors of our company hold office until the next annual meeting of the security holders or until their successors have been elected and qualified. The officers of our company are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until their death, resignation or removal from office. Our directors and executive officers, their ages, positions held, and duration as such, are as follows:

Name	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed
Allan Marshall	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board	58	May 17, 2019
Andrew Norstrud	Chief Financial Officer, Director	51	April 1, 2020
Brian Rudick	Chief Strategy Officer	43	May 22, 2025
Gene Salkind	Director	71	January 1, 2021
Thomas C. Williams	Director	65	January 1, 2021
Lawrence H Dugan	Director	58	January 1, 2021

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience during at least the past five years of each director, executive officer and key employee of our company, indicating the person's principal occupation during that period, and the name and principal business of the organization in which such occupation and employment were carried out.

Allan Marshall, 58, Chief Executive Officer, Director. Mr. Marshall joined the Company as CEO in May of 2019 and was previously retired prior to joining the Company working as a serial entrepreneur with a focus on development stage companies in hyper growth industries, with the past several years focusing on the technology and cannabis industries. Mr. Marshall is often the driving force behind the organization for its initial growth and funding strategies. Mr. Marshall began his career in the transportation and logistics industry. Mr. Marshall founded Segmentz, Inc. in November of 2000 and served as the Chief Executive Officer, successfully acquiring five distinct logistic companies, raised more than \$25,000,000 of capital, creating the infrastructure and business foundation that is now XPO Logistics, Inc. (NYSE: XPO) with revenues in excess of \$17 billion. Prior to Segmentz, Mr. Marshall founded U.S. Transportation Services, Inc. ("UST") in 1995, whose main focus was third party logistics. UST was sold to Professional Transportation Group, Inc. in January 2000 and Professional Transportation Group ceased business in November 2000. Prior to 1995, Mr. Marshall served as Vice President of U.S. Traffic Ltd, a Canadian company, where he founded their United States logistics division and had previously founded a successful driver leasing company in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Andrew J. Norstrud, 51, Chief Financial Officer, Director. Mr. Norstrud joined Upexi, Inc. in July of 2019 as a consultant and became the Chief Financial Officer in April of 2020 and a Director as of January 2020. Prior to joining Upexi, Inc., Mr. Norstrud worked as a consultant through his own consulting firm. Mr. Norstrud served as the Chief Financial Officer for Gee Group Inc. from March 2013 until June 2018. Mr. Norstrud also served Gee Group as CEO from March 7, 2014 until April 1, 2015. Mr. Norstrud served as a director of GEE Group Inc. from March 7, 2014 until August 16, 2017. Prior to GEE Group Inc., Mr. Norstrud was a consultant with Norco Accounting and Consulting from October 2011 until March 2013. From October 2005 to October 2011, Mr. Norstrud served as the Chief Financial Officer for Jagged Peak. Prior to his role at Jagged Peak, Mr. Norstrud was the Chief Financial Officer of Segmentz, Inc. (XPO Logistics), and played an instrumental role in the company achieving its strategic goals by pursuing and attaining growth initiatives, building a financial team, completing and integrating strategic acquisitions and implementing the structure required of public companies. Previously, Mr. Norstrud worked for Grant Thornton LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and has extensive experience with young, rapid growth public companies. Mr. Norstrud earned a BA in Business and Accounting from Western State College and a Master of Accounting with a systems emphasis from the University of Florida. Mr. Norstrud is a Florida licensed Certified Public Accountant.

Brian Rudick CFA, 43, Chief Strategy Officer. Mr. Rudick joined Upexi, Inc. in May 2025 and brings deep expertise and connectivity in both traditional finance and crypto alike. Most recently, Mr. Rudick served as Head of Research for GSR, the largest digital asset market maker, where he demonstrated thought leadership externally and led internal business initiatives, including GSR's lead investment into Upexi's \$100 million private placement. Prior to GSR, Mr. Rudick spent over a decade on Wall Street, primarily managing a long-short portfolio of bank stocks as a key member of financials-focused teams at Citadel, Balyasny, and Millennium. Mr. Rudick started his career at the Federal Reserve, where he conducted research as part of the monetary policy process. He holds a BSc from Duke University, an MBA from The University of Chicago, and is a CFA Charter holder.

Gene Salkind, 71, Director. Gene Salkind, M.D. has been a practicing neurosurgeon for more than 35 years outside of Philadelphia, PA. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974 with a B.A., Cum Laude, and received his medical degree from the Lewis Katz School of Medicine in 1979. He returned to the University of Pennsylvania for his neurosurgical residency and in 1985 was selected as the Chief Resident in Neurosurgery at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Since that time, he has been in a university affiliated practice of general neurological surgery. He has served as the Chief of Neurosurgery at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Albert Einstein Medical Center, and Jeanes Hospital in Philadelphia. He has authored numerous peer reviewed journal articles and has given lectures throughout the country on various neurosurgical topics. He has held professorships at the University of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny Health Education and Research Foundation, and currently at the Lewis Katz School of Medicine.

Dr. Salkind is a prominent investor in the pharmaceutical arena. Past investments include Intuitive Surgical, Pharmacyclics, which grew from less than \$1 per share to subsequently being acquired by Abbvie for \$250 per share, and Centocor, one of the nation's largest biotechnology companies, which was acquired by Johnson & Johnson for \$4.9 billion in stock. Dr. Salkind currently sits on the boards of Cure Pharmaceuticals, a leader in the biotechnology field through its continual pursuit of redefining traditional drug delivery, and Mobiquity Technologies, Inc., a digital engagement provider. Mobiquity owns and operates a national location based mobile advertising network. The company's suite of technologies allows clients to execute personalized and relevant experiences, driving brand awareness and incremental revenue. He was previously a board member of Derm Tech International, a global leader in non-invasive dermatological molecular diagnostics.

Dr. Salkind in 2019 joined the Strategic Advisory Board of Bio Symetrics, a company that has built data services tools for automated pre-processing, integrated analytics, and predictive modeling to make machine learning accessible to scientists and providers. Their technology serves health and hospital systems, biopharma, drug discovery and precision medicine. Dr. Salkind, a member of our audit committee, currently owns greater than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding voting securities of the Company.

Thomas Williams, 65, has over 40 years of experience in the insurance industry. He has served in multiple roles in both originations and the administration side of operations. Mr. Williams has a specialization in providing securitization mechanisms of illiquid insurance assets. Thomas was with Smith Barney for his training in the capital markets and insurance industries.

Mr. Williams is currently an officer and director in several Ireland based holding companies with a focus in the insurance industry. He is an active member of the Risk Committee of Wyndham, a large Bermuda based captive. He has extensive experience in the Offshore and European Union insurance markets in both developing the structures and implementing corporate governance. His current role includes providing risk management services to a Section 110 Investment platform in both Luxembourg and Ireland for CSM Securities. Mr. Williams was the intermediary in the sale of Associate Industries of Florida, one of the largest insurance companies in workers' compensation. He facilitated the sale to Am Trust, a New York publicly traded company in 2009.

Mr. Williams has served on the board of directors of two public companies:

		GEE Group, an American Stock Exchange Company from 2008 to 2018. At this company, he chaired the nominating committee and was a member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Audit Committee.
		Two Rivers Water and Farming from 2019 to 2020.

Mr. Williams completed a training program at Northwestern's Kellogg Business School for Corporate Governance in Public Companies in 2013.

Lawrence H Dugan, 58, Director. Mr. Dugan is a partner with the accounting firm Dorra & Dugan and has been since 1996. Mr. Dugan graduated from the University of Central Florida in 1989. Mr. Dugan is a Florida licensed Certified Public Accountant.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships between any of our directors, executive officers and proposed directors or executive officers.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our directors or executive officers has, during the past ten years:

	1.	been convicted in a criminal proceeding or been subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offences);
	2.	had any bankruptcy petition filed by or against the business or property of the person, or of any partnership, corporation or business association of which he was a general partner or executive officer, either at the time of the bankruptcy filing or within two years prior to that time, other than the filings of voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 (Chapter 11 Proceedings) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada by Steam Distribution, LLC, One Hit Wonder, Inc., Havz, LLC, d/b/a Steam Wholesale, and One Hit Wonder Holdings, LLC, of which Mr. Robert Hackett was an equity holder, managing member and/or officer;
	3.	been subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction or federal or state authority, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting, his involvement in any type of business, securities, futures, commodities, investment, banking, savings and loan, or insurance activities, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;
	4.	been found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;
	5.	been the subject of, or a party to, any federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated (not including any settlement of a civil proceeding among private litigants), relating to an alleged violation of any federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order, or any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
	6.	been the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which is filed as Exhibit 14.1 of Form S1 as filed with the SEC on May 21, 2021. We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all of our directors, officers, employees and all persons performing similar functions. A copy of that code is attached as Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 21, 2021. We expect that any amendments to the code, or any waivers of its requirements, will be disclosed in our public filings with the Commission.

Term of Office of Directors

Our directors are elected at each annual meeting of stockholders and serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until their successor has been duly elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation or removal.

Audit Committee and Financial Expert

On January 27, 2021, our Board established an audit committee that operates under a written charter as approved by our Board. The members of our audit committee are Dr. Gene Salkind, Mr. Thomas Williams, and Mr. Lawrence Dugan. Mr. Dugan serves as chairman of the audit committee and our Board has determined that he is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by applicable SEC rules. The Board has determined that Dr. Salkind, Mr. Williams and Mr. Dugan are independent directors as that term is defined in Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules, and has determined that Dr. Salkind, Mr. Williams and Mr. Dugan as audit committee members meet the more stringent requirements under Rule 5605(c)(2) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

Our audit committee is responsible for: (1) the integrity of the Company's consolidated financial statements, (2) the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, (3) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (4) the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications and independence, (5) and the performance of the Company's independent registered public accountants and (6) preparation of the audit committee report as required to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement. The Audit Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 10.26 to this form S-1.

The audit committee met five times during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Compensation Committee

On January 27, 2021, our Board established a compensation committee that operates under a written charter as approved by our Board. The members of our compensation committee are Dr. Gene Salkind, Mr. Thomas Williams, and Mr. Lawrence Dugan. Dr. Salkind serves as chairman of the compensation committee.

Our compensation committee is responsible for the oversight of, and the annual and ongoing review of, the Chief Executive Officer, the compensation of the senior management team, and the bonus programs in place for employees, which includes: (1) reviewing the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers, and determining the bonus entitlement for such officer or officers on an annual basis, (2) determining and approving proposed annual compensation and incentive opportunity level of executive officers for each fiscal year, and recommending such compensation to the Board, (3) administration of determination of proposed grants of stock options to directors, employees, consultants and advisors with the Chief Executive Officer, (4) reviewing and recommending to the Board the compensation of the Board and committee members, (5) administering and approving any general benefit plans in place for employees, (6) engaging and setting the compensation for independent counsel and other advisors and consultants, (7) preparing any reports on director and officer compensation to be included in the Company's proxy statements, (8) assessing the Company's competitive positions for each component of officer compensation and making recommendations to the Board regarding such positions and (9) reviewing and assessing the adequacy of its charter and submitting any recommended changes to our Board for its consideration and approval. The Compensation Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 10.28 hereto.

The compensation committee met three times during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Nomination and Governance Committee

On January 27, 2021, our Board established a nomination and governance committee that operates under a written charter as approved by our Board. The members of our nomination committee are Dr. Gene Salkind, Mr. Thomas Williams, and Mr. Lawrence Dugan. Mr. Williams serves as chairman of the nomination and governance committee.

Our nomination and corporate governance committee is responsible for assisting the Board in (1) proposing a slate of qualified nominees for election to the Board by the shareholders or in the event of a Board vacancy, (2) evaluating the suitability of potential nominees for membership on the Board, (3) determining the composition of the Board and its committees, (4) monitoring a process to assess Board, committee and management effectiveness, (5) aiding and monitoring management succession planning and (6) developing, recommending to the Board, implementing and monitoring policies and processes related to the Company's corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 10.29.

The nomination committee met twice during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Nominations to the Board of Directors

We do not have any defined policy or procedural requirements for shareholders to submit recommendations or nominations for directors. Our Board believes that, given the stage of our development, a specific nominating policy would be premature and of little assistance until our business operations develop to a more advanced level. We do not currently have any specific or minimum criteria for the election of nominees to the Board. The Board, with the help of its nomination and corporate governance committee, will assess all candidates, whether submitted by management or shareholders, and make recommendations for election or appointment. The full Board of Directors met six times during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Stockholder Communications

We do not have a formal policy regarding stockholder communications with our Board. A shareholder who wishes to communicate with our Board may do so by directing a written request addressed to our Chief Executive Officer, at the address appearing on the first page of this filing.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following summary compensation table sets forth all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to the named executive officers (the “named executive officers” or “NEOs”) paid by us during the years ended June 30,, 2025 and 2024.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(4)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Allan Marshall, CEO, and Director (1)	2025	840,000	399,231	171,000	1,091,963	-	-	-	2,502,194
	2024	840,000	250,769	-	-	-	-	-	1,090,769
Andrew Norstrud, Chief Financial Officer (2)	2025	266,385	350,000	228,000	-	-	-	-	844,385
	2024	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Brian Rudick, Chief Strategy Officer (3)	2025	25,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	975,385

(1) At June 30, 2025, Allan Marshall had an accrued and unpaid bonus of \$2,500,000 not included in this compensation table.

(2) At June 30, 2025, Andrew Norstrud had an accrued and unpaid bonus of \$350,000 not included in this compensation table.

(3) Brian Rudick was newly appointed as Chief Strategy Officer on May 22, 2025. At June 30, 2025, Brian Rudick had an accrued and unpaid bonus of \$950,000 not included in this compensation table.

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. Our directors and executive officers may receive share options at the discretion of our board of directors in the future. We do not have any material bonus or profit-sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers, except that share options may be granted at the discretion of our board of directors. The value of the option awards is based on the intrinsic value at date of grant.

(4) Represents equity-based compensation expense calculated in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Section 718 – Compensation – Stock Compensation, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Employment Agreements

On April 24, 2025, the Company entered a new employment agreement that superseded all previous agreements with Allan Marshall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (the “Marshall Employment Agreement”). The Marshall Employment Agreement provides for a three-year term ending on April 24, 2028, unless employment is earlier terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof and after the initial term has a standard 1-year automatic extension clause if there is no notice by the Company of termination. Mr. Marshall received a starting base salary at the rate of \$840,000 per year which can be adjusted by the Compensation Committee. Mr. Marshall was granted a warrant to purchase up to 500,000 shares of common stock at a per share price of \$2.28 with a term of five years and was awarded a restricted stock grant of 75,000 shares that cliff vests after six months of continued employment. In addition, Mr. Marshall has performance bonuses that Mr. Marshall can earn with the achievement of certain milestones. The Marshall Employment Agreement contains standard termination, change of control, non-compete and confidentiality provisions.

On April 24, 2025, the Company entered an employment agreement with Andrew Norstrud, Chief Financial Officer (the “Norstrud Employment Agreement”). The Norstrud Employment Agreement provides for a three-year term ending on April 24, 2028, unless employment is earlier terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof and after the initial term has a standard 1-year automatic extension clause if there is no notice by the Company of termination. Mr. Norstrud received a starting base salary at the rate of \$350,000 per year which can be adjusted by the Compensation Committee. Mr. Norstrud was awarded a restricted stock grant of 100,000 shares that vests 10% per month for 10 months of continued employment. Mr. Norstrud will be paid a quarterly bonus of between 30% and 100% of his salary as determined by the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Norstrud is entitled to receive an annual bonus based on criteria to be agreed to by Mr. Norstrud and the Chief Executive Officer and the Compensation Committee. The Norstrud Employment Agreement contains standard termination, change of control, non-compete and confidentiality provisions.

On May 22, 2025, the Company entered an employment agreement with Brian Rudick, Chief Strategy Officer (the “Rudick Employment Agreement”). Pursuant to the employment terms, Mr. Rudick will be paid an annual salary of \$300,000 and additional cash and equity performance bonuses per year. In addition, Mr. Rudick will be paid \$950,000 in structured cash payments through December 31, 2025 and will be granted 400,000 shares of restricted stock that will vest during his first year of employment. The initial term of employment is one year, that will automatically renew for one year if not terminated by Mr. Rudick or the Company.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year- End Table

The following table summarizes equity awards granted to Named Executive Officers and directors that were outstanding as of June 30, 2025:

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options: # Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options: # Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unearned and Unexercisable Options:	Option Exercise Price \$	Option Expiration Date	# of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested #	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested \$	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested #	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market of Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested \$
Allan Marshall, CEO, and Director	500,000	-	-	\$ 2.28	4/17/2032	-	-	75,000	223,500
Andrew Norstrud, Chief Financial Officer and Director	-	-	-	\$ -	-	-	-	80,000	238,400
Gene Salkind, Director	-	-	25,000	\$ 3.46	1/17/2035	-	-	-	-
	-	-	35,000	\$ 2.28	4/17/2035	-	-	-	-
Tomas C. Williams, Director	-	-	25,000	\$ 3.46	1/17/2035	-	-	-	-
Lawrence H Dugan, Director	-	-	25,000	\$ 3.46	1/17/2035	-	-	-	-

As of June 30, 2025, Mr. Norstrud had 20,000 shares that had vested, but had not yet issued.

As of June 30, 2025, Brian Rudick did not have outstanding option or stock awards granted out of the Company's equity incentive plan.

Directors Compensation

Our directors also receive cash compensation of \$5,000 per quarterly board meeting and receive \$5,000 up to \$7,000 per year for being committee chair.

The table below summarizes the compensation we paid to our non-employee directors for the year ending June 30, 2025.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards \$(1)(2)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Lawrence H. Dugan	\$ 27,000	-	\$ 85,232	-	-	-	\$ 112,232
Gene Salkind (3)	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 163,846	-	-	-	\$ 188,846
Thomas Williams	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 85,232	-	-	-	\$ 110,232

- (1) The amounts in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair values of the stock options granted in fiscal year 2025 to the directors, in each case, calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic. The actual value the director will realize is a function of the underlying shares if and when these awards are exercised and sold
- (2) Options outstanding as of June 30, 2025 for Lawrence H. Dugan were 25,000, for Gene Salkind were 60,000, and for Thomas Williams were 25,000.
- (3) Options granted to Mr. Salkind include 35,000 granted for participation in a special advisory committee to the Company. This award was granted outside of his compensation for his normal duties as Board member.

We do not have any agreements for compensating our directors for their services in their capacity as directors, although such directors have received and are expected in the future to receive stock options to purchase shares of our Common Stock as awarded by our Board of Directors.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS

We have a written policy requiring that our Audit Committee review and approve related person transactions that involve us and are of the type that are required to be disclosed in our proxy statement by SEC rules. A transaction may be a related person transaction if it's a transaction between us and any of our directors, executive officers, owners of more than 5% of our common stock, or their immediate family ("related persons") where the related persons have a material interest in the transaction. The policy authorizes the Audit Committee to approve a related person transaction upon discussing with management the business rationale for the transaction.

On April 23, 2025, the Company entered into an Asset Management Agreement (the "Asset Management Agreement") with GSR Strategies LLC (the "Asset Manager"), pursuant to which the Asset Manager shall provide discretionary investment management services with respect to the Company's cryptocurrency treasury (the "Account Assets"). The Company shall pay the Asset Manager an asset-based fee (the "Asset-based Fee") equal to 1.75% per annum, of the assets under the Asset Manager's management, which shall be calculated and paid in advance as of the first business day of each calendar month, as determined by the Asset Manager in a commercially reasonable manner. The Company issued warrants (the "GSR Warrants") to the Asset Manager (to purchase 2,192,982 shares of Common Stock at various prices per share of common stock as follows: (i) 877,193 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$2.28 per share of Common Stock; (ii) 438,596 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.42 per share of Common Stock; (iii) 438,596 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$4.56 per share of Common Stock; (iv) 438,597 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$5.70 per share of Common Stock. The Asset Management Agreement will, unless early terminated in accordance with its terms, continue in effect until the twentieth (20th) anniversary of April 23, 2025. The Asset Management Agreement may be terminated by the Company without cause solely upon a two-thirds majority vote of the Company's common stockholders. If the Company terminates the Asset Management Agreement for any other reason other than for cause, the Company shall pay the Asset Manager an early termination fee (the "Termination Fee") in the amount equal or greater of (i) five (5) times the aggregate amount of the management fees paid by the Company to the Asset Manager over the prior ten (10) year period, or (ii) \$15 million. The Asset Management Agreement may be terminated for Cause (i) by the Company upon at least thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Asset Manager and (ii) by the Asset Manager upon at least sixty (60) days prior written notice to the Company. GSR Growth Investments LP, a related party of the Asset Manager, holds shared voting power over 4,006,210 shares of common stock, or approximately [7.45%], of the Company's outstanding common stock.

MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

The Company's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and is traded under the symbol "UPXI." The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low sales prices per share of the Company's common stock on the consolidated market for each quarter within the last two fiscal years. The Company started trading on June 24, 2021.

	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Fiscal 2025:				
High	\$ 15.51	\$ 4.68	\$ 8.55	\$ 9.02
Low	2.02	2.09	2.34	3.68
Fiscal 2024:				
High	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.33
Low	0.36	0.48	0.75	1.56

Holders of Record

There were approximately 185 holders of record of the Company's common stock on June 30, 2025.

Dividend Policy

We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our businesses and, therefore, do not intend to pay cash dividends on our Common Stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in any financing instruments, and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant in its sole discretion. Accordingly, you may need to sell your shares of our Common Stock to realize a return on your investment; however, you may not be able to sell your shares at or above the price you paid for them.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company has established a Company an incentive plan, 2019 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the “2019 Plan”). The plan grants incentives to select persons who can make, are making and continuing to make substantial contributions to the growth and success of the Company, to attract and retain the employment and services of such persons and to encourage and reward such contributions by providing these individuals with an opportunity to acquire or increase stock ownership in the Company through either the grant of options or restructured stock. The 2019 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee or such other committee as is appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the 2019 Plan (the “Committee”). The Committee has full authority to administer and interpret the provisions of the 2019 Plan including, but not limited to, the authority to make all determinations with regard to the terms and conditions of an award made under the 2019 Plan. The Shareholders consented, and the Board of Directors approved amendment of the Stock Option Plan to increase the maximum number of Shares that may be issued thereunder by 222,223 to 500,000 Shares, as adjusted for the 1 for 20 reverse stock split. In June 2025, the Plan was further amended to increase the number of shares available for issuance to 10,000,000.

The Board of Directors of the Company may, from time to time, in its discretion grant to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. The options are exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the grant.

The following table summarizes information, as of June 30, 2025, relating to compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	805,520*	\$ 3.39	9,087,434
Total	805,520	\$ 3.39	9,087,434

*Consists of 621,353 options outstanding and 184,167 shares issuable upon vesting outstanding RSUs.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General Overview

As used in this current report and unless otherwise indicated, the terms “we”, “us” and “our” mean Upexi, Inc.

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries in which the Company holds a controlling financial interest as of the financial statement date.

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern and, accordingly, do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and realization of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue in operation.

We expect we will require additional capital to meet our long-term operating requirements. We expect to raise additional capital through, among other things, the sale of equity or debt securities.

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024, the condensed consolidated financial statements of Upexi, Inc. include all of the subsidiary accounts included in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024.

Interactive Offers, LLC a Delaware limited liability corporation; VitaMedica, a Nevada corporation; and E-Core Technology, Inc. d/b/a New England Technology, Inc. have been classified as discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024 and the assets and liabilities have been classified as current assets, and liabilities of discontinued operations and assets held for sale on the balance sheets for March 31, 2024. There were no operations, assets or liabilities related to these discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025.

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated as a result of the consolidation.

Operating Segments

The Company's financial reporting is organized into a single segment that includes production, sales and distribution of branded products, following the sale of E-Core, Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries. Other sources of revenue and related costs are aggregated and viewed by management as immaterial or have similar economic characteristics, products, production, distribution processes and regulatory environment as the other product sales or directly support the Company's single segment.

Results of Operations

The following summary of the Company's operations should be read in conjunction with its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, which are included herein.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

	March 31		Change
	2025	2024	
Revenue	\$ 3,160,480	\$ 5,223,242	\$ (2,062,762)
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,601,374	\$ 3,955,559	\$ (2,354,185)
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 1,039,299	\$ 1,275,974	\$ (236,675)
Distribution costs	\$ 990,049	\$ 2,061,469	\$ (1,071,420)
General and administrative expenses	\$ 2,618,639	\$ 1,790,611	\$ 828,028
Other operating expenses	\$ 474,335	\$ 1,177,801	\$ (703,466)
Other expenses (income)	\$ (268,444)	\$ 754,668	\$ (1,023,112)
Net (loss) gain on the sale of business	\$ -	\$ (103,263)	\$ 103,263
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 268,155	\$ (268,155)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (3,831,660)	\$ (4,118,612)	\$ 286,952

Revenues declined by \$2,062,762 or 39% to \$3,160,480 compared with revenue of \$5,223,242 in the same period last year. Approximately \$1,900,000 of the decline was related to the strategic shift away from recommerce business with the ongoing manufacturing and branded products remaining consistent. Management has augmented the overall strategy of the Company to focus on product sales, including the development, production and distribution of branded products.

Cost of revenue decreased by 2,354,185 or 60% compared with the same period last year. The cost of revenue decrease is directly related to the sales declines described above. The gross profit increased by approximately \$290,000 compared with the same period last year, and the gross profit margin increased approximately 25% to 49% compared to 24% from the same period last year. There were inventory reserves increases to account for the limited recovery of recommerce products that are not able to be sold through channels such as Amazon. Management expects the trend to continue with the focus on sales of branded products.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$236,675 or 19% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was primarily related to the reduction of unnecessary agency expenses and a focused strategy on our core products.

Distribution costs decreased by \$1,071,420 or 52% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in distribution costs was primarily related to the overall decline in the recommerce revenue. Management will continue to reduce overall distribution costs with the consolidation of products and facilities.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$828,028 or 46% compared with the same period last year. Since the consolidation to Florida and other changes in the business, management has actively been reducing general and administrative costs. During the three months ended March 31, 2025 management reserved accounts receivables owed by Amazon that has been holding the funds for over 90 days. Management is unable to reasonably estimate the recovery of these funds and has place a full reserve on these amounts due. In addition, the Company has had significantly more legal and auditing costs during the period that are not expect to continue past June 30, 2025. Management expects that general and administrative expenses to return to normal levels as the restructuring of the operations is significantly complete as of May 1, 2025 and reserves have been already been increased to reserve assets that may not be fully realized.

Other operating expenses decreased by \$703,466 or 60%, compared with the same period last year. The decrease was primarily related to the impairment of intangibles at the end of the prior year, which drastically reduced amortization expense for the current period of acquired intangible assets and the decreased amortization of stock-based compensation.

Other expenses, which is primarily interest decreased by \$1,023,112 or 136% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in interest expense was primarily related to the elimination of the acquisition debt on continuing entities for E-core and VitaMedica in the prior year.

A loss of \$103,263 was recognized on the sale of Interactive offers and there was net income from discontinued operations of \$81,978 and \$186,177 from VitaMedica and E-core, respectively for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

The Company had a net loss of \$3,831,660 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to a loss of \$4,118,612 for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in the net loss is primarily related to the above-mentioned changes.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024

	March 31		Change
	2025	2024	
Revenue	\$ 11,522,487	\$ 20,960,812	\$ (9,438,325)
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,059,207	\$ 9,696,598	\$ (5,637,391)
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 3,030,687	\$ 4,578,950	\$ (1,548,263)
Distribution costs	\$ 3,722,196	\$ 6,693,573	\$ (2,971,377)
General and administrative expenses	\$ 5,534,919	\$ 4,953,300	\$ 581,691
Other operating expenses	\$ 1,147,058	\$ 4,133,293	\$ (2,986,235)
Other expenses (income)	\$ (786,967)	\$ 26,347	\$ (813,314)
Net (loss) gain on the sale of business	\$ -	\$ 237,670	\$ (237,670)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 917,966	\$ (917,966)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (6,758,547)	\$ (7,912,919)	\$ 1,153,805

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Revenues declined by \$9,438,325 or 45% to \$11,522,487 compared with revenue of \$20,960,812 in the same period last year. Approximately \$8,277,000 of the decline was related to the strategic shift away from recommerce business and approximately \$1,161,000 net decline in our branded products and manufacturing. Management expects that these declines are temporary as the primary factor was the transition and consolidation of the business to facilities in Florida. Management has augmented the overall strategy of the Company to focus on product sales, including the development, production and distribution of branded products.

Cost of revenue decreased by \$5,637,391 or 58% compared with the same period last year. The cost of revenue decrease is directly related to the sales declines described above. The gross profit decreased by approximately \$3,800,000 compared with the same period last year, although the gross profit margin increased approximately 11% to 64% compared to 54% from the same period last year. Management expects the trend to continue with the focus on sales of branded products.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$1,548,263 or 34% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was primarily related to the reduction of unnecessary agency expenses and a focused strategy on our core products.

Distribution costs decreased by \$2,971,377 or 44% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in distribution costs was primarily related to the overall decline in the recommerce revenue. Management will continue to reduce overall distribution costs with the consolidation of products and facilities.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$581,691 or 12% compared with the same period last year. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025 there were costs associated with the change in strategy and management reserved accounts receivables owed by Amazon that has been holding the funds for over 90 days. Management is unable to reasonably estimate the recovery of these funds and has place a full reserve on these amounts due. In addition, the Company has had significantly more legal and auditing costs during the period that are not expect to continue past June 30, 2025. Management expects that general and administrative expenses to return to a more consistent level compared to operations as management is focused on the current treasury strategy and the restructuring and the redundant costs have been eliminated as of May 1, 2025.

Other operating expenses decreased by \$2,986,235 or 72% compared with the same period last year. The decrease was primarily related to the impairment of intangibles at the end of the prior year, which drastically reduced amortization expense for the current period of acquired intangible assets, and the decreased amortization of stock-based compensation.

Other expenses, which is primarily interest decreased by \$813,314 or 3087% compared with the same period last year. The decrease in interest expense was primarily related to the elimination of the acquisition debt on continuing entities for the sale E-core and VitaMedica in the prior year.

The Company had a net loss of \$6,758,547 for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 compared to a loss of \$7,912,919 for the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in the net loss is primarily related to the above-mentioned changes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

	As of March 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2024
Current assets	\$ 3,968,157	\$ 11,419,918
Current liabilities	10,796,201	12,655,152
Working capital	<u>\$ (6,828,044)</u>	<u>\$ (1,235,234)</u>

Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows used in operating activities – continuing operations	\$ (4,137,346)	\$ (3,700,706)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities – continuing operations	5,757,517	(1,085,465)
Cash flows used in financing activities – continuing operations	(2,051,194)	(3,645,948)
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities – discontinued operations	-	879,614
Cash flows (used in) investing activities – discontinued operations	-	(70,000)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities – discontinued operations	-	3,284,532
Net decrease in cash during the period	<u>\$ (431,023)</u>	<u>\$ (4,267,973)</u>

On March 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$230,392 a decrease of \$431,023 from June 30, 2024. The decrease in cash was primarily the operating losses, the increase in account receivable, decrease in deferred revenue and the increase in inventory. This was offset by the sale of the building and the collection of the purchase price for E-core.

Net cash from operating activities benefited from non-cash expenses of approximately \$2,690,000, which was offset by the significant losses during the period. The negative cash flow from operations was anticipated by management as the Company augmented the overall strategy of the Company to return the Company to cash flow positive and reduce expenses.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 was \$5,757,517. For the nine months ended March 31, 2025 the primary cash provided was the sale of the building and the collection of the purchase price for E-core.

Net cash flows used in financing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 was \$2,051,194 compared to \$3,645,948 used during the nine months ended March 31, 2024, which was primarily offset by the cash provided by financing activities of discontinued operations. The loan on the building of \$2,634,538 was repaid during the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and the Company received cash for the sale of Series A preferred stock and obtaining additional debt. The Company was also able to eliminate debt by issuing stock to the debt holders.

On April 24, 2025 the Company closed on a private placement offering to sell 35,970,383 shares of the Company's common stock at an offering price of \$2.28 per share and pre-funded warrants to purchase 7,889,266 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$2.279 per share of the Company's common stock that may be exercised at a per share price of \$0.0001. The Company received approximately \$92,586,000, net of broker fees, legal fees and other expenses incurred for the private placement.

We estimate that we will have sufficient working capital to fund our operations over the twelve months following the date of the issuance of these condensed consolidated financial statements and meet all of our debt obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

**CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING
AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

None.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the ownership, as of June 30, 2025, of our Common Stock by each of our directors, by all of our executive officers and directors as a group and by each person known to us who is the beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of our securities. As of June 30, 2025, there were 38,232,732 shares of our Common Stock issued and outstanding. All persons named have sole or shared voting and investment control with respect to the shares, except as otherwise noted. The number of shares described below includes shares which the beneficial owner described has the right to acquire within 60 days of the date of record. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each beneficial owner is c/o Upexi, Inc., 3030 North Rocky Point Drive Suite 420, Tampa, Florida 33607.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class ⁽¹⁾
Allan Marshall	1,466,957(2)	3.84%
Gene Salkind	390,127(3)	1.02%
Andrew Norstrud	99,138(4)	0.26%*
Brian Rudick	493,422(5)	1.2%
Lawrence Dugan	26,389(6)	0.07%*
Thomas Williams	25,000(7)	0.07%*
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	2,501,033	6.54%

* Represents less than 1% of the number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding

- (1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the number of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock actually outstanding on June 20, 2025. As of June 20, 2025, there were 38,232,732 shares of our company's Common Stock issued and outstanding.
- (2) Represents (i) 151,423 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 138,889 shares issuable upon the conversion of preferred stock, (iii) 18,750 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrant, (iv), 657,895 shares acquired through a PIPE transaction in April 2025, and (v) 500,000 options granted in April 2025.
- (3) Represents (i) 365,127 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 25,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock option that are exercisable within 60 days.
- (4) Represents (i) 79,138 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 20,000 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock within 60 days.
- (5) Represents (i) 438,597 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 54,825 shares issuable upon the exercises of warrants
- (6) Represents (i) 1,389 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 25,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock option that are exercisable within 60 days.
- (7) Represents 25,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock option that are exercisable within 60 days.

More than 5% Beneficial Holders:

Name	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage
Attestor Value Master Fund LP (7)	3,419,461	8.94%
GSR Growth Investments LP (8)	2,306,060	6.03%
Michael Novogratz (9)	2,192,983	5.74%

- (7) Reported shares are based on a Schedule 13G filed by Attestor Value Master Fund LP with the SEC on July 11, 2025 disclosing that it held shared voting power over 3,419,461 shares and shared dispositive power over 3,419,461 shares, beneficially owning in the aggregate 3,419,461 shares. As indicated on the aforementioned Schedule 13G, the address for this Attestor Value Master Fund LP is PO Box 309 Grand Cayman E9.
- (8) Reported shares are based on a Schedule 13G filed by GSR Growth Investments LP with the SEC on April 30, 2025 disclosing that it held shared voting power over 2,306,060 shares and shared dispositive power over 2,306,060 shares, beneficially owning in the aggregate 2,306,060 shares. As indicated on the aforementioned Schedule 13G, the address for GSR Growth Investments LP is 65 Curzon Street London, United Kingdom W1J8PE.
- (9) Reported shares are based on a Schedule 13G filed by Michael Novogratz with the SEC on May 1, 2025 disclosing that he held sole voting power over 2,192,983 shares and sole dispositive power over 2,192,983 shares, beneficially owning in the aggregate 2,192,983 shares. As indicated on the aforementioned Schedule 13G, the address for this reporting person is C/O Galaxy Group Investments 107 Grand St New York, NY 10013.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Equity Plan Compensation Plans

The Company has established a Company an incentive plan, 2019 Equity Incentive Plan as amended (the “2019 Plan”). The plan grants incentives to select persons who can make, are making and continue to make substantial contributions to the growth and success of the Company, to attract and retain the employment and services of such persons and to encourage and reward such contributions by providing these individuals with an opportunity to acquire or increase stock ownership in the Company through either the grant of options or restructured stock. The 2019 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee or such other committee as is appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the 2019 Plan (the “Committee”). The Committee has full authority to administer and interpret the provisions of the 2019 Plan including, but not limited to, the authority to make all determinations with regard to the terms and conditions of an award made under the 2019 Plan. On May 24, 2022, the Shareholders consented, and the Board of Directors approved the amendment of the 2019 Plan to increase the maximum number of Shares that may be issued thereunder by 222,223 Shares to 500,000 Shares. In June 2025, the Plan was further amended to increase the number of shares available for issuance to 10,000,000.

The Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion grant to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. The options are exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the grant.

The following table summarizes information, as of June 30, 2025, relating to compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	805,520*	\$3.39	9,087,434
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			

*Consists of 621,353 options outstanding and 184,167 shares issuable upon vesting outstanding RSUs.

LEGAL MATTERS

Lucosky Brookman LLP serves as our legal counsel in connection with this offering.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Upexi, Inc. (the Company) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2024 in this Prospectus and in the Registration Statement have been included in reliance on the report of GBQ Partners LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-1 that we filed with the SEC. Certain information in the registration statement has been omitted from this prospectus in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Whenever a reference is made in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the reference may not be complete and you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement or the exhibits to the reports or other documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus for a copy of such contract, agreement or other document. Because we are subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, we file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” into this Prospectus the information in documents we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this Prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. Any statement contained in any document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in or omitted from this Prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein, modifies or supersedes such statement. Any such statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Prospectus.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future documents that we file with the SEC (excluding any portion of such documents that are furnished and not filed with the SEC) under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (i) after the date of the initial filing of the registration statement of which this Prospectus forms a part prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement and (ii) after the date of this Prospectus until the offering of the securities is terminated:

- all reports and other documents subsequently filed by us pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this Prospectus and prior to the termination of this offering.

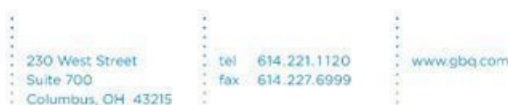
We also incorporate by reference any future filings (other than information furnished under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K and exhibits furnished on such form that are related to such items unless such Form 8-K expressly provides to the contrary) made with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, including those made after the date of the initial filing of the registration statement of which this Prospectus is a part and prior to effectiveness of such registration statement, until we file a post-effective amendment that indicates the termination of the offering of the common stock made by this Prospectus and will become a part of this Prospectus from the date that such documents are filed with the SEC. Information in such future filings updates and supplements the information provided in this Prospectus. Any statements in any such future filings will automatically be deemed to modify and supersede any information in any document we previously filed with the SEC that is incorporated or deemed to be incorporated herein by reference to the extent that statements in the later filed document modify or replace such earlier statements.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, information furnished under Items 2.02 and 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K, including the related exhibits, is not incorporated by reference in this Prospectus.

The information about us contained in this Prospectus should be read together with the information in the documents incorporated by reference. You may request a copy of any or all of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at: Upexi, Inc., 3030 North Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420, Florida, FL 33607, (701) 353-5425.

UPEXI INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023

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Board of Directors and Shareholders
Upexi, Inc.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Upexi, Inc. (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

GBQ Partners LLC

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2024.
Columbus, Ohio
December 16, 2024

UPEXI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 661,415	\$ 4,492,292
Accounts receivable, net	606,885	1,125,394
Inventory, net	1,431,556	4,804,299
Due from Bloomios	-	845,443
Due from VitaMedica transition	212,358	-
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	502,188	1,112,280
Assets available for sale - Interactive offers current	-	89,989
Assets available for sale - Building	4,005,516	4,611,248
Assets available for sale - VitaMedica current	-	2,599,934
Assets available for sale - E-core current	-	10,332,105
Purchase price receivable - VitaMedica	2,000,000	-
Purchase price receivable - E-core	2,000,000	-
Total current assets	11,419,918	30,012,984
Property and equipment, net	2,356,556	2,831,375
Intangible assets, net	239,871	6,924,982
Goodwill	848,854	2,886,309
Deferred tax asset	5,948,858	5,604,056
Other assets	278,435	76,728
Discontinued assets available for sale - Interactive offers	-	936,054
Discontinued assets available for sale - VitaMedica	-	2,051,214
Discontinued assets available for sale - E-core	-	12,067,333
Right-of-use asset, net	2,418,596	410,453
Total other assets	12,091,170	33,788,504
Total assets	\$ 23,511,088	\$ 63,801,488
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 481,647	\$ 1,028,611
Accrued compensation	1,098,856	533,842
Deferred revenue	235,255	-
Accrued liabilities	736,407	2,439,794
Accrued interest	476,018	655,187
Acquisition payable	413,152	152,500
Related party advances, net	100,000	-
Current portion of note payable	-	338,474
Current portion of convertible notes payable	-	1,254,167
Current portion of acquisition note payable - E-core	-	5,656,620
Current portion of related party note payable	-	1,429,356
Current portion of Cygnet subsidiary notes payable	5,447,565	795,778
Note payable on building for sale	2,634,538	2,841,566
Discontinued liabilities - Interactive offers	-	792,408
Discontinued liabilities - VitaMedica	-	617,174
Discontinued liabilities - E-core	-	3,401,983
Current portion of operating lease payable	1,031,714	454,127
Total current liabilities	12,655,152	22,391,587
Operating lease payable, net of current portion	1,732,606	-
Related party note payable	500,000	-
Note payable	557,429	173,812
Convertible notes payable	1,550,000	895,833
Acquisition note payable - E-core	-	7,605,085
Notes payable - Cygnet subsidiary	-	4,898,548
Total long-term liabilities	4,340,035	13,573,278
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000 shares authorized, and 25,000 and 25,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	25	25
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, and 1,010,843 and 1,045,429 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,045	1,011
Additional paid in capital	53,374,444	51,541,909
Accumulated deficit	(46,859,613)	(23,201,175)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Upexi, Inc.	6,515,901	28,341,770
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		(505,147)

Total stockholders' equity	<u>6,515,901</u>	<u>27,836,623</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 23,511,088</u>	<u>\$ 63,801,488</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Revenue		
Revenue	\$ 26,000,652	\$ 36,441,695
Cost of Revenue	13,176,073	15,421,715
Gross profit	12,824,579	21,019,980
Operating expenses		
Sales and marketing	5,989,727	6,067,392
Distribution costs	8,611,702	9,465,149
General and administrative expenses	6,771,937	6,875,575
Share-based compensation	1,169,843	3,664,538
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	2,410,431	2,568,502
Depreciation	1,268,355	913,246
Impairment of long-lived asset - building	336,434	-
Loss on the sale / abandonment of assets in relocation	569,195	-
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	7,869,425	3,746,301
Lease impairment, Delray Beach facility	289,969	-
	35,287,018	33,300,703
Loss from operations	(22,462,439)	(12,280,723)
Other income (expense), net		
Change in derivative liability	-	1,770
Other	(16,443)	38,344
Interest (expense) income, net	(3,124,723)	(4,716,274)
Other income (expense), net	(3,141,166)	(4,676,160)
Loss on operations before income tax	(25,603,605)	(16,956,883)
Income tax benefit	332,101	3,049,293
	332,101	3,049,293
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(25,271,504)	(13,907,590)
Gain (loss) from the sale of:		
Infusionz and select assets	-	(2,212,542)
Interactive Offers	237,670	-
VitaMedica	1,948,538	-
E-core	(1,737,326)	-
	448,882	(2,212,542)
Income (loss) on discontinued operations		
Infusionz	71,976	(338,418)
Interactive offers	(187,003)	(1,729,636)
VitaMedica	213,636	(382,449)
E-core	1,065,575	1,080,379
Income (loss) income from discontinued operations	1,164,184	(1,370,124)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	-	559,967
Net income (loss) attributable to Upexi, Inc.	\$ (23,658,438)	\$ (16,930,289)
Basic income (loss) per share:		
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (24.60)	\$ (15.56)
(Loss) income per share from discontinued operations	\$ 1.13	\$ (1.53)
Total income (loss) per share attributable to Upexi shareholders	\$ (23.03)	\$ (18.94)
Diluted income (loss) per share:		
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (24.60)	\$ (15.56)
(Loss) income per share from discontinued operations	\$ 1.13	\$ (1.53)
Total income (loss) per share attributable to Upexi shareholders	\$ (23.03)	\$ (18.94)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,027,232	893,943
Fully diluted weighted average shares outstanding	1,027,232	893,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	<u>Preferred Stock Shares*</u>	<u>Preferred Stock amount*</u>	<u>Common Stock Shares*</u>	<u>Common Stock amount *</u>	<u>Additional Paid In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Non- controlling Interest</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
2023								
Balance, June 30, 2022	25,000	\$ 25	835,712	\$ 836	\$ 35,001,949	\$ (6,270,886)	\$ 54,820	\$ 28,786,744
Amortization of common stock issuance for services	-	-	-	-	140,700	-	-	140,700
Stock based compensation, amortization of stock options	-	-	-	-	3,664,538	-	-	3,664,538
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of E-Core	-	-	62,370	62	5,999,938	-	-	6,000,000
Issuance of common stock for interest on note payable	-	-	6,700	7	606,997	-	-	607,004
Common stock issued for cash, net			106,061	106	6,127,787			6,127,893
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(16,930,289)	(559,967)	(17,490,256)
Balance, June 30, 2023	25,000	\$ 25	1,010,843	\$ 1,011	\$ 51,541,909	\$ (23,201,175)	\$ (505,147)	\$ 27,836,623
2024								
Stock based compensation, restricted stock grant	-	-	5,000	5	212,743	-	-	212,748
Stock based compensation, amortization of stock options	-	-	-	-	957,095	-	-	957,095
Issuance of stock and equity for purchase of Cygnet	-	-	4,505	4	162,722		505,147	667,873
Issuance of stock for conversion of debt	-	-	25,081	25	499,975			500,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(23,658,438)	-	(23,658,438)
Balance, June 30, 2024	<u>25,000</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>1,045,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,045</u>	<u>\$ 53,374,444</u>	<u>\$ (46,859,613)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,515,901</u>

* Common stock has been restated to reflect the 1 for 20 reverse split

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

	Year ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss from operations	\$ (23,658,438)	\$ (16,930,289)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,678,786	3,481,748
Non-cash loss on the sale of Infusionz and select assets, net	-	2,212,542
Gain on the sale of VitaMedica and income from discontinued operations	(1,948,538)	-
Loss on the sale of New England Technology	1,737,326	-
Amortization of loan costs	115,787	62,408
Amortization of consideration discount	1,112,676	969,098
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	7,869,425	3,746,301
Inventory write-offs	1,812,319	118,990
Loss on impairment of building	336,434	-
Loss on sale of assets related to relocation of facility	569,195	-
Gain on sale of interactive offers	(237,670)	-
Change in deferred tax asset	(344,802)	(3,139,227)
Noncontrolling interest	-	(559,967)
Change in derivative	-	1,770
Stock based compensation	1,169,843	3,664,538
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquired amounts		
Accounts receivable	675,709	(364,665)
Inventory	2,651,252	(1,366,269)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	106,610	287,797
Operating lease payable	302,050	4,238
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(944,020)	389,458
Deferred revenue	101,305	-
Net cash used in operating activities - Continuing Operations	(4,894,751)	(7,421,529)
Net cash provided by operating activities - Discontinued Operations	4,793,374	7,624,206
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(101,377)	202,677
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of Lucky Tail	-	(3,528,239)
Proceeds from the sale of VitaMedica, Inc.	2,100,000	-
Proceeds from the sale of Interactive Offers, net of liabilities paid	203,025	-
Acquisition of Cygnet Online LLC, net	(539,348)	(1,050,000)
Proceeds from the sale of Infusionz and selected assets	-	5,492,532
Acquisition of property and equipment	(932,565)	(937,564)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - Continuing Operations	831,112	(23,271)
Net cash (used in) investing activities - Discontinued Operations	(4,206,823)	(2,551,587)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,375,711)	(2,574,858)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of the senior convertible notes payable	-	(6,305,406)
Proceeds from the issuance of stock	-	6,127,893
Payment on acquisition notes payable	(246,761)	(751,152)
Proceeds from related party advance	100,000	-
Proceeds from convertible note payable	-	2,650,000
Proceeds on note payable on building	-	3,000,000
Repayment on note payable on building	(207,028)	(158,434)
Proceeds on note payable, related party	-	1,470,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities - Continuing Operations	(353,789)	6,032,901
Net cash used in financing activities - Discontinued Operations	-	(6,318,234)
Net cash used in financing activities	(353,789)	(285,333)
Net decrease in cash - Continuing Operations	(4,417,428)	(1,411,899)
Net (decrease) increase in cash - Discontinued Operations	586,551	(1,245,615)
Cash, beginning of period	4,492,292	7,149,806
Cash, end of period	\$ 661,415	\$ 4,492,292
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures		
Interest paid	\$ 839,000	\$ 2,278,292
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Non-cash proceeds in the sale of VitaMedica	\$ 1,900,000	\$ -
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of Cygnet	\$ 162,727	\$ -
Issuance of debt for acquisition of Cygnet	\$ 300,000	\$ -
Bloomios non-cash payment of receivables, net	\$ 845,443	\$ -
Issuance of stock for services	\$ -	\$ 140,700
Issuance of stock for interest expense	\$ -	\$ 607,004
Issuance of common stock for the repayment of convertible note payable	\$ 500,000	\$ -
Liabilities assumed from acquisition of E-Core	\$ -	\$ (7,712,168)

Issuance of stock for acquisition of E-Core	\$	-	\$	6,000,000
Assets available for sale	\$	-	\$	1,026,043

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Upexi, Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated financial statements
June 30, 2024 and 2023

Note 1. Background Information

As used in this annual report and unless otherwise indicated, the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, “Upexi”, and the “Company” mean Upexi, Inc., a Nevada corporation formed in 2018. The Company has eleven active subsidiaries, which include:

- ☐ HAVZ, LLC, d/b/a/ Steam Wholesale, a California limited liability company
- ☐ Gummy Labs, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ MW Products, Inc., a Nevada corporation
- ☐ Upexi Holding, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Pet Products, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Upexi Enterprise, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Distribution LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Distribution Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Property & Assets, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - Upexi 17129 Florida, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Cygnet Online, LLC (“Cygnet”), a Delaware limited liability company (100% owned as of September 1, 2023)

The following subsidiaries had no activity during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

- ☐ Upexi CP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Upexi CP / Canada Inc., a Canada corporation
- ☐ Prax Products, LLC, a Florida limited liability company
- ☐ Upexi Development and Marketing, LLC., a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Trunano Labs, Inc., a Nevada corporation

The following subsidiaries were divested during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

- ☐ VitaMedica, Inc. a Nevada corporation
- ☐ E-Core Technology, Inc. a Florida corporation
- ☐ Infusionz LLC, a Colorado limited liability company
- ☐ Interactive Offers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

In addition, the Company has six wholly owned subsidiaries that had no activity during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. All of the entities were dissolved or cancelled as of June 30, 2024.

- Steam Distribution, LLC, a California limited liability company
- One Hit Wonder, Inc., a California corporation
- One Hit Wonder Holdings, LLC, a California limited liability company
- Vape Estate, Inc., a Nevada Corporation
- SWCH, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- Cresco Management, LLC, a California limited liability company

Our products are distributed in the United States of America and internationally through multiple entities and managed through our locations in Florida.

Upexi operates from our corporate location in Tampa, Florida, where direct to consumer, wholesale and Amazon sales are driven by on-site and remote teams for all brands. The Tampa location also supports all the other locations with accounting, corporate oversight, day-to-day finances, business development and operational management operating from this location.

MW Products operates from our corporate headquarters and our Tampa, Florida warehouse, managing direct to consumer, wholesale and Amazon sales for multiple brands and develops new products through our research and development team in Henderson, Nevada and Odessa, Florida.

Lucky Tail operates from our Tampa, Florida warehouse with sales and marketing driven by on-site and remote teams that operate the Amazon sales strategy and daily business operations.

HAVZ, LLC, d/b/a/ Steam Wholesale operates manufacturing and/or distribution centers in Odessa, Florida, supporting our health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients and our overall distribution operations. We have continued to manage these operations with corporate focus on larger opportunities that have warranted the majority of corporate focus and investments for the future.

Upexi Distribution operates from our Tampa, Florida warehouse providing warehousing, distribution and other services in support of our product sales.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed are:

Use of Estimates - The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates underlying the Company's reported financial position and results of operations include the allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of property and equipment, impairment of long-lived assets, inventory valuation, fair value of stock-based compensation and valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Cash - The Company considers all highly liquid investment instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash is maintained at financial institutions and at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has never experienced any losses related to these balances.

Accounts Receivable - Amounts receivable are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms requiring payment within a specified time from the invoice date. The trade terms vary based on the customer and typically range from prepaid to 45 days from the invoice date. Interest is not charged by the Company on past due accounts. The carrying amount of receivables is reduced by a valuation allowance for expected credit losses, as necessary, that reflects management's best estimate of the amount that will not be collected. This estimation takes into consideration historical experience, current conditions and as applicable, reasonable supportable forecasts. Actual results could vary from the estimate. Accounts are charged against the allowance when management deems them to be uncollectible. The net accounts receivable balances at June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$606,885, 1,125,394 and \$760,729, respectively. Based on management's review of accounts receivable, the valuation allowance was approximately \$61,750 and \$0 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company had bad debt expenses of \$24,500 and \$4,750 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Inventory - The Company reviews the inventory level of all products and raw materials quarterly. For most products that have been in the market for one year or more, we consider inventory levels of greater than one year's sales to be excess or other items that show slower than projected sales. Due to limited market penetration for our products, we have decided to write down 50% of the cost against certain raw materials and finished products. Products that are no longer part of the current product offering are considered obsolete. The potential for re-sale of slow-moving and obsolete inventories is based upon our assumptions about future demand and market conditions. The recorded cost of obsolete inventories is then reduced to zero. The slow-moving and obsolete inventory is written off and recorded as charges to cost of goods sold. All adjustments for obsolete inventory establish a new cost basis for that inventory as we believe such reductions are permanent declines in the market price of our products. Generally, obsolete inventory is sold to companies that specialize in the liquidation, while we continue to market slow-moving inventories until they are sold or become obsolete.

Inventory consists of raw materials and finished goods and is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost is determined by the weighted average moving cost inventory method. Net realizable value is determined, with appropriate consideration given to obsolescence, excessive levels, deterioration, and other factors. On June 30, 2024, the Company had \$465,535 of raw materials and \$966,021 of finished goods inventory. On June 30, 2023, the Company had no raw material inventory and \$4,804,299 of finished goods inventory. The Company had inventory reserves at June 30, 2024 and 2023 of \$605,470 and \$154,400, respectively.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 3 to 20 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives of 5 years or the related lease term. Gains and losses upon disposition are reflected in the Statements of Operations in the period of disposition. Maintenance and repair expenditures are charged to expense as incurred. The Company disposed of some equipment during 2024 and 2023 which resulted in gains and losses on the sales, shown in the accompanying Statements of Operations.

Business Combinations - The Company accounts for its business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred and liabilities assumed by the Company to the seller's cash consideration and equity instruments issued. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. The excess of (i) the total costs of acquisition over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree is recorded as identifiable intangible assets and goodwill.

Goodwill - The Company evaluates its goodwill for possible impairment, simplifying the test for goodwill impairment at least annually and when one or more triggering events or circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. Under this guidance, annual or interim goodwill impairment testing is performed by comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the carrying value of goodwill.

The Company performed its annual test as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

It was determined by management that the goodwill related to Cygnet was completely impaired at June 30, 2024 based on the strategic decision to exit the recommerce business. An impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$3,594,745 was recorded at June 30, 2024 eliminating all of the goodwill related to Cygnet.

It was determined by management that the goodwill related to Interactive Offers was completely impaired at June 30, 2023 based on the sale of the business at September 1, 2023. An impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$2,889,158 was recorded at June 30, 2023 eliminating all of the goodwill related to Interactive Offers.

Revenue Recognition - In accordance with ASC No. 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the Company recognizes revenue when we satisfy performance obligations as evidenced by the transfer of control of our products or services to customers. In general, the Company generates revenue from product sales, either directly to customers or to distributors. In determining whether a contract exists, we evaluate the terms of the agreement, the relationship with the customer or distributor and their ability to pay.

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The Company recognizes revenue from sales of our products, including sales to our distributors, at a point in time, generally upon shipment or delivery to the customer or distributor, depending upon the terms of the sales order. Control is considered transferred when title and risk of loss pass, when the customer becomes obligated to pay and, where applicable, when the customer has accepted the products or upon expiration of the acceptance period. For sales to distributors, payment is due on our standard commercial terms and is not contingent upon the distributors' resale of the products.

Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in revenue. Shipping and handling fees associated with inbound freight, are generally included in cost of revenue.

Our business is subject to contingencies related to customer orders, including:

Right of Return:

A large portion of our revenue comes from the sale of consumable products, which are sold in high-volume and low quantities, and are generally maintained at stock levels of less than ninety days in our facility. Customer returns have historically represented a very small percentage of sales on an annual basis. Other product sales relate to some pet products, including small mechanical devices.

Warranties:

The Company does not accept sales returns from wholesale customers, as the products are pre-approved prior to production and shipment. E-Commerce product returns must be completed within 45 days of the date of purchase. The Company accrues an allowance for refunds, returned deposits and discounts given by customer services post shipment of the product based on historical experience and management's estimate of future expenses, including replacement, freight charges and other fulfillment expenses.

Conditions of Acceptance:

Sales of our consumable products and pet products, generally do not have customer acceptance terms.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer. ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, distinguishes between a contract asset and a receivable based on whether receipt of the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time. When the Company transfers control of goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration, the Company records either a contract asset or a receivable depending on the nature of the Company's right to consideration for its performance. The point at which a contract asset becomes an account receivable may be earlier than the point at which an invoice is issued. The Company assesses a contract asset for impairment in accordance with ASC 310, Receivables.

The following table discloses the deferred revenue:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Deferred revenue	\$ 235,255	\$ -

The deferred revenue or also referred to as funded backlog was \$235,255, \$0 and \$0 at June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, respectively. We expect to recognize approximately 100% of the deferred revenue as revenue in the year ended June 30, 2025. There was no opening liability balance at June 30, 2023 to be recognized in the year ended June 30, 2024.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets - Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. When impairment indicators exist, the Company estimates the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or asset group over the remaining life in measuring whether or not the asset values are recoverable. The Company recognized an impairment on its building of \$336,434 during the year ended June 30, 2024, based on the fair market value of the building's pending sale, completed on July 8, 2024. The Company recognized a \$569,195 loss on the sale of assets that were either liquidated or abandoned in the move of its manufacturing facility from Nevada to Florida. In addition, the Company recognized an impairment of intangible assets of \$4,274,680 for the year ended June 30, 2024. \$974,680 of the impairment is related to LuckyTail's rapid decline of direct-to-consumer sales and \$3,300,000 of the impairment is related to the unamortized vendor list of Cygnet, as the Company no longer purchases products from the majority of the original vendors Cygnet was using when the Company purchased Cygnet.

The Company recognized an impairment on its long-lived assets during the year ended June 30, 2023, of \$857,143 on the assets held for sale, related to Interactive Offers, leaving \$716,944 of Interactive's original intangible assets classified as assets available for sale.

Advertising - The Company supports its products with advertising to build brand awareness of the Company's various products in addition to other marketing programs executed by the Company's marketing team. The Company believes continual investment in advertising is critical to the development and sale of its branded products. Advertising costs of \$3,353,361 and \$4,271,469 were expensed as incurred during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Stock Based Compensation - The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and grants of restricted shares as compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements based on their fair values. That expense will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period) or immediately if the share-based payments vest immediately.

Non-employee Stock-based Payments - The Company's accounting policy for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services follows the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 2018-07, which simplifies the accounting for non-employee share-based payment transactions. The amendments specify that Topic 718 applies to all share-based payment transactions in which a grantor acquires goods or services to be used or consumed in a grantor's own operations by issuing share-based payment awards. Stock-based payments related to non-employees are accounted for based on the fair value of the related stock or options or the fair value of the services, whichever is more readily determinable. The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

Fair Value Measurements - The Company accounts for financial instruments in accordance with FASB ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures" (ASC 820). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g. interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 - Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue and debt are carried at historical cost basis, which approximates their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Leases - The Company determines if a contract contains a lease at inception. A contract contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is defined as having both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and the right to direct the use of the asset. Management only reassesses its determination if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded within the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. GAAP requires that the Company's leases be evaluated and classified as operating or finance leases for financial reporting purposes. The classification evaluation begins at the commencement date and the lease term used in the evaluation includes the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use the underlying asset, together with renewal option periods when the exercise of the renewal option is reasonably certain and failure to exercise such option will result in an economic penalty. All the Company's real estate leases are classified as operating leases.

Most real estate leases include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that generally can extend the lease term for an additional two years. The exercise of lease renewal options is at the Company's discretion. The Company evaluates renewal options at lease inception and on an ongoing basis and includes renewal options that it is reasonably certain to exercise in its expected lease terms when classifying leases and measuring lease liabilities. Lease agreements generally do not require material variable lease payments, residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants.

The Company's leases generally do not provide an implicit rate, and therefore the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate when measuring operating lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate represents an estimate of the interest rate the Company would incur at lease commencement to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments on a collateralized basis over the term of a lease within a particular currency environment.

Income Taxes - Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the consolidated financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences. Such temporary differences result from differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A \$6,100,000 valuation allowance was recorded at June 30, 2024 and no valuation allowance at June 30, 2023.

The Company identifies and evaluates uncertain tax positions, if any, and recognizes the impact of uncertain tax positions for which there is a less than more-likely-than-not probability of the position being upheld when reviewed by the relevant taxing authority. Such positions are deemed to be unrecognized tax benefits and a corresponding liability is established on the balance sheet. The Company has not recognized a liability for uncertain tax positions. If there were an unrecognized tax benefit, the Company would recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses.

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of: (i) taxes payable or refundable for the current year and (ii) deferred tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from matters that have been recognized in an entity's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

ASC Topic 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's consolidated financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740 provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. There are no material uncertain tax positions at June 30, 2024 or June 30, 2023.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted the Tax Act, which made significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including, but not limited to, reducing the U.S. corporate statutory tax rate and the net operating loss incurred after December 31, 2017 can be carried forward indefinitely and the two year net operating loss carried back was eliminated (prohibited).

Reverse Stock Split

On September 18, 2024, we filed a Certificate of Change with the Nevada Secretary of State to effect a reverse stock split of our common stock at a rate of 1-for-20 (the "Reverse Stock Split"), which became effective as of October 3, 2024 (the "Effective Date"). The Reverse Stock Split was approved by the board of directors in accordance with Nevada law. The Reverse Stock Split did not have any impact on the par value of common stock.

On the Effective Date, every twenty shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding were automatically combined into one share of Common Stock, without any change in the par value per share. As the per-share par value did not change, we reclassified \$19,860 from Common Stock to Additional Paid-in-Capital on the Effective Date. The exercise prices and the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options, equity awards and warrants, and the number of shares available for future issuance under the equity incentive plans were adjusted in accordance with their respective terms. The Reverse Stock Split affected all stockholders uniformly and did not alter any stockholder's percentage interest in our Common Stock. We did not issue any fractional shares in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. Instead, fractional shares were initially rounded up to the next largest whole number, resulting in the issuance of 8 shares on October 3, 2024, the Effective Date, and an additional issuance of 38 shares on October 8, 2024. On October 10, 2024, the transfer agent received additional requests to issue a total of 202,183 shares of common stock for round up of fractional shares. These shares were issued on October 23, 2024 and on October 30, 2024 we were notified that the shares were returned to the Company's transfer agent. Although the Company did receive the common stock back after issuance, the potential dilution remains a risk, and is the subject of a complaint filed by the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada with the purpose of eliminating any said risk. The Reverse Stock Split did not modify the relative rights or preferences of the Common Stock.

Unless otherwise indicated, all issued and outstanding shares of common stock and all outstanding securities entitling their holders to purchase shares of our common stock or acquire shares of our common stock, including stock options, restricted stock units, and warrants per share data, share prices and exercise prices, as required by the terms of those securities, have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

On October 17, 2024, Company received written notice (the "Compliance Notice") from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") informing the Company that it has regained compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2), which requires that companies listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 per share. Nasdaq notified the Company in the Compliance Notice that, from October 3, 2024 to October 16, 2024, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock had been \$1.00 per share or greater and, accordingly, the Company had regained compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) and that the matter was now closed.

Earnings (loss) per Share - Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares. Potentially dilutive common shares may consist of incremental shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants and upon the conversion of notes. For the year ended, the dilutive common shares are as follows:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Stock options	200,714	241,964
Warrants	52,530	11,015
Preferred stock	13,889	13,889
Convertible debt	15,500	57,883
Restricted stock grants	12,500	-
Total potential dilutive weighted average shares outstanding	<u>295,133</u>	<u>324,750</u>

The dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted earnings per common share by application of the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in the fair market value of the Company's common stock can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities. During the year ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company reported a net loss, so the potential effect is not reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred Revenue - The Company records deposits as deferred revenue when a customer pays in advance of shipping the product. Once the product is shipped, the deposit is recorded as revenue and the related commissions are paid. All products were shipped related to deposits in deferred revenue, in less than one year.

Convertible Debt and Securities - The Company follows beneficial conversion feature guidance in ASC 470-20, which applies to convertible stock as well as convertible debt. A beneficial conversion feature is defined as a nondetachable conversion feature that is in the money at the commitment date. The beneficial conversion feature guidance requires recognition of the conversion option's in-the-money portion, the intrinsic value of the option, in equity, with an offsetting reduction to the carrying amount of the instrument. The resulting discount is amortized as interest over the life of the instrument, if a stated maturity date exists, or to the earliest conversion date, if there is no stated maturity date. If the earliest conversion date is immediately upon issuance, the expense must be recognized at inception. When there is a subsequent change to the conversion ratio based on a future occurrence, the new conversion price may trigger the recognition of an additional beneficial conversion feature on occurrence.

Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated financial statements - In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC 810-10-65, "Non-controlling Interests in consolidated financial statements". This ASC clarifies that a non-controlling (minority) interest in subsidiaries is an ownership interest in the entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. It also requires consolidated net income to include the amounts attributable to both the parent and non-controlling interest, with disclosure on the face of the consolidated income statement of the amounts attributed to the parent and to the non-controlling interest. In accordance with ASC 810-10-45-21, those losses attributable to the parent and the non-controlling interest in subsidiaries may exceed their interests in the subsidiary's equity. The excess and any further losses attributable to the parent and the non-controlling interest shall be attributed to those interests even if that attribution results in a deficit non-controlling interest balance.

Reclassifications - Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 to conform to the presentation as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, ("FASB"), or other standard setting bodies and adopted by us as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations upon adoption. The Company has considered all other recently issued accounting pronouncements, including the new provisions of ASC 326 ("Financial Instruments - Credit Losses") pertaining to "current expected credit losses. ASC 326 was adopted for fiscal year 2024 and did not have a material effect to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Acquisitions***Cygnnet Online, LLC***

The Company acquired 55% of Cygnnet Online, LLC, on April 1, 2022. The purchase price was \$5,515,756, as amended.

The following table summarizes the consideration transferred to acquire Cygnnet and the amount of identified assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Fair value of consideration transferred:

Cash	\$	1,500,000
Convertible note payable, convertible at \$6.00 per common share		1,050,000
Common stock, 555,489 shares valued at \$5.34 per common share, the closing price on April 1, 2022.		2,965,756
	\$	<u>5,515,756</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Cash	\$	471,237
Accounts receivable		860,882
Inventory		2,337,208
Prepaid expenses		6,900
Property and equipment		7,602
Right to use asset		410,365
Other asset		6,545
Online sales channels		1,800,000
Vendor relationships		6,000,000
Accrued liabilities		(701,606)
Notes payable		(7,298,353)
Operating lease		(422,479)
Total identifiable net assets	\$	<u>3,478,301</u>
Goodwill	\$	<u>2,037,455</u>

55% of the business was acquired through a stock purchase agreement on March 31, 2022. The purchase agreement provided for an increase in the purchase price of up to \$700,000 based on the attainment of certain sales threshold in the first year. Our management believed that the attainment of those sales threshold at the time of acquisition was unlikely and valued the contingency at \$0. The sales thresholds were not met, and no consideration was recorded for the contingency. The equity interest purchase agreement has standard provisions to adjust the purchase price based on the final working capital transferred to the Company. The purchase price was decreased by \$950,000 and was repaid to the Company with the reduction in the loan to the seller. The 55% purchase price allocation is final and is no longer subject to change.

On September 1, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 45% interest for structured cash payments equaling \$800,000, the forgiveness of advances of \$89,416 and 4,505 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$162,727. As of June 30, 2024, the Company has not released the 4,505 shares or paid the remaining \$300,000 owed related to this additional acquisition. The seller had access to one of the Company's bank accounts and withdrew \$39,348 and refused to return the funds. The Company recorded this as a reduction of the \$300,000, although there is no right of offset in the purchase agreement.

The acquisition of Cygnnet provided the Company with the opportunity to expand its operations as an Amazon and eCommerce seller. The resulting combination increased Cygnnet's product offerings through the Company's distributors and partnerships as it continues to focus on over-the-counter supplements and beauty products. Cygnnet will be the anchor company for Upexi's Amazon strategy. These are the factors of goodwill recognized in the acquisition.

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An impairment of \$3,300,000, related to the Cygnet vendor list, was recorded as the Company no longer purchases products from the majority of the original vendors Cygnet was using at the time purchased Cygnet. In addition, it was determined by management that the goodwill related to Cygnet was completely impaired at June 30, 2024 based on the strategic decision to exit the recommerce business. An impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$3,594,745 was recorded at June 30, 2024 eliminating all of the goodwill related to Cygnet.

LuckyTail

On August 13, 2022, the Company acquired the pet product brand and the rights to the products of LuckyTail from GA Solutions, LLC.

The following table summarizes the consideration transferred to acquire LuckyTail and the amount of identified assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Fair value of consideration transferred:

Cash	\$	2,000,000
Cash payment, 90 days after close		484,729
Cash payment, 180 days after close		469,924
Contingent consideration		112,685
Cash payment, working capital adjustment		460,901
	\$	<u>3,528,239</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed:

Inventory	\$	460,901
Trade name		383,792
Customer list		1,834,692
Total identifiable net assets	\$	<u>2,679,385</u>
Goodwill	\$	<u>848,854</u>

The business was acquired through an asset purchase agreement, that acquired all elements of a business, including all of the tangible and intangible assets of the LuckyTail business. The purchase agreement provided for an increase in the purchase price based on the attainment of certain sales thresholds in the first six months. The Company estimated the value of this at approximately \$150,000 at the time of purchase. The sales calculated to a \$112,685 payout and the purchase price was adjusted. The asset purchase agreement has standard provisions to adjust the purchase price based on the final working capital transferred to the Company. The purchase price was increased by \$460,901 for the excess working capital that was transferred in the business and the final purchase price allocation was completed by an independent consulting firm and is no longer subject to change.

The acquisition of LuckyTail provided the Company with a foothold in the pet care industry and a strong presence on Amazon and its eCommerce store, offering nutritional and grooming products domestically and internationally. The acquisition provided both top line growth and improved EBITDA for the Company. These are the factors of goodwill recognized in the acquisition. The purchase price allocation was performed by a third party and is no longer subject to change.

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, include the actual results of LuckyTail from August 13, 2022 through June 30, 2023. The Company recorded interest on the consideration of \$63,282 during the year ended June 30, 2023 and no interest was recorded for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Management determined a \$974,680 impairment was necessary based on the rapid decline of the direct-to-consumer during the year ended June 30, 2024.

Revenue from acquisitions included in the consolidated financial statements.

Net revenue included in the consolidated financial statements:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
Cygnet	12,154,831	23,996,086
LuckyTail	3,098,552	4,489,384
	<u>\$ 15,253,383</u>	<u>\$ 28,485,470</u>

Consolidated pro-forma unaudited consolidated financial statements.

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based on the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company and LuckyTail after giving effect to the Company's acquisitions as if the acquisitions occurred on July 1, 2022.

The following unaudited pro forma information does not purport to present what the Company's actual results would have been had the acquisitions occurred on July 1, 2022, nor is the financial information indicative of the results of future operations. The following table represents the unaudited consolidated pro forma results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2023, as if the acquisitions occurred on July 1, 2022. The results of operations for LuckyTail are included in the year ended June 30, 2024 and the results of operations for LuckyTail are included from August 13, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

Operating expenses have been increased for the amortization expense associated with the fair value adjustment of definite lived intangible assets of LuckyTail at \$44,620 per month.

Pro Forma, Unaudited Year ended June 30, 2023	Upexi, Inc.	LuckyTail	Proforma Adjustments	Proforma
Net sales	\$ 36,441,695	\$ 892,270	\$ -	\$ 37,333,965
Cost of sales	\$ 15,421,715	\$ 137,088	\$ -	\$ 15,558,803
Operating expenses	\$ 29,554,402	\$ 383,476	\$ 66,930	\$ 30,004,808
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (13,907,590)	\$ 371,706	\$ (66,930)	\$ (13,602,814)
Basic income (loss) per common share	\$ (15.56)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (15.22)
Weighted average shares outstanding	893,943	-	-	893,943

The Company estimated the annual LuckyTail amortization expense at \$535,428 annually and \$44,620 monthly, based on the purchase price allocation. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the proforma adjustment included \$66,930 of amortization expense for one and a half months.

Acquisition-related costs are included in the general and administrative expenses on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. These costs are primarily external legal, accounting and consulting services directly related to completed acquisitions, due diligence, and review of possible target acquisitions.

Note 4. Inventory

Inventory consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Raw materials	\$ 465,535	\$ -
Finished goods	966,021	4,804,299
	<u>\$ 1,431,556</u>	<u>\$ 4,804,299</u>

The Company writes off the value of inventory deemed excessive or obsolete. During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company wrote off inventory valued at \$1,812,319 and \$118,990, respectively. The Company had inventory reserves at June 30, 2024 and 2023 of \$605,470 and \$154,400, respectively.

Note 5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 127,050	\$ 172,663
Computer equipment	112,397	156,283
Internal use software	570,645	608,949
Manufacturing equipment	1,927,974	3,325,525
Leasehold improvements	767,418	-
Building	4,005,516	4,611,248
Vehicles	89,359	261,362
Property and equipment, gross	7,600,360	9,136,030
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,268,288)	(1,693,407)
Less building classified as available for sale	(4,005,516)	(4,611,248)
	<u>\$ 2,356,556</u>	<u>\$ 2,831,375</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$1,268,355 and \$913,246, respectively.

Note 6. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets as of June 30, 2024:

	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer relationships	4 years	\$ 1,834,692	\$ 1,834,692	\$ -
Trade name	5 years	383,792	143,921	239,871
Online sales channels	2 years	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
Vender relationships	5 years	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
		<u>\$ 10,018,484</u>	<u>\$ 9,778,613</u>	<u>\$ 239,871</u>

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company amortized approximately \$2,410,400, and \$2,568,500, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2024 the Company impaired approximately \$3,300,000 related to the vendor relationships of Cygnet and impaired approximately \$974,700 related to the customer relationships of LuckyTail.

Intangible assets as of June 30, 2023:

	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer relationships	4 years	\$ 1,834,692	\$ 401,339	\$ 1,433,353
Trade name	5 years	383,792	67,163	316,629
Online sales channels	2 years	1,800,000	1,125,000	675,000
Vender relationships	5 years	6,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000
		<u>\$ 10,018,484</u>	<u>\$ 4,237,814</u>	<u>\$ 6,924,982</u>

The following intangible assets were added during the year ended June 30, 2023, from the acquisitions noted below:

LuckyTail:

Customer relationships	\$	1,834,692
Trade name		383,792
Intangible Assets from Purchase	\$	<u>2,218,484</u>

Future amortization of intangible assets at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

June 30, 2025	\$	76,758
June 30, 2026		76,758
June 30, 2027		76,758
June 30, 2028		9,596
	\$	<u>239,871</u>

Note 7. Prepaid Expense and Other Current Assets

Prepaid and other receivables consist of the following:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Insurance	\$ 116,074	\$ 187,949
Prepayment to vendors	203,556	138,653
Deposits on services	25,550	45,678
Prepaid monthly rent	60,041	27,813
Subscriptions and services being amortized over the service period	32,500	-
Other deposits	-	70,826
Stock issued for prepaid interest on convertible note payable	64,320	465,595
Other prepaid expenses	-	31,000
Other receivables	148	144,765
Total	<u>\$ 502,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,280</u>

All prepaid expenses will be expensed during the following 12 months.

Note 8. Operating Leases

We have entered into various non-cancellable operating and finance lease agreements for certain of our offices, manufacturing, technology, and equipment. We determine if an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, at inception, and record the leases in our financial statements upon lease commencement, which is the date when the underlying asset is made available for use by the lessor. Our lease terms may include one or more options to extend the lease terms, for periods from one year to 20 years, when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. As of June 30, 2024, no option to extend the lease was recognized as right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities. We have lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, and non-lease components are accounted for separately and not included in our ROU assets and corresponding liabilities. We have elected not to present short-term leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as these leases have a lease term of 12 months or less at lease inception.

During November 2019, the Company entered into a lease for a Nevada facility that commenced on November 13, 2019, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The Company uses this leased facility for office, manufacturing, and warehouse space. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases. Lease expenses for the year ended June 30, 2023 was approximately \$723,000 and are included discontinued operations. The operating lease expired during the year ended June 30, 2023 and the Company continued to occupy the facility and pays rent on a month-to-month basis. During the year ended June 30, 2024 the Company used the facility for ongoing operations and recognized approximately \$670,200 of expense during the year. The Company moved out of the facility in July 2024.

During May 2021, the Company entered into a lease for an additional Nevada facility that commenced on May 1, 2021, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The Company uses this leased facility for additional warehouse space. The minimum lease payments were \$95,548 and \$111,796 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The lease expense, including all additional lease expenses was approximately \$106,100 and \$134,700, respectively. The Company moved out of the facility April of 2024 when the lease term ended.

During November 2018, the Company entered into a lease for equipment that commenced on November 1, 2018, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. Lease expenses were \$7,640 and \$6,744 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

On April 1, 2022, the Company acquired Cygnet which had entered into a lease for a Florida facility that commenced on October 8, 2021, and Cygnet had recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The lease expires on October 8, 2026. The Company uses this leased facility for warehouse and office space. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. Lease expenses were \$43,180 and \$102,228 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company abandoned the facility in October of 2023 and recognized a lease impairment of \$289,969.

On March 15, 2023, the Company entered into a lease for approximately 20,400 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Tampa, Florida, to be used as the Company's distribution center. The initial term of the lease is thirty-eight months and was not completed when the lease was signed. The Company moved into the facility in July 2023 and started operations. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized approximately \$374,500 of expense and approximately \$27,800 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

On July 25, 2023, the Company entered into a lease for approximately 5,700 square feet of office space, located in Tampa, Florida, to be used as the Company's corporate headquarters. The initial term of the lease is sixty-one months. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized approximately \$140,658 of expense and no expense for the year ended June 30, 2023.

On April 1, 2024, the Company entered into a lease agreement with MFA 2510 Merchant LLC, which is owned by our CEO, Allan Marshall. The lease is for approximately 10,000 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Odessa, Florida for \$20,060 per month. The initial term of the lease is five years. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. The Company spent \$611,768 in leasehold improvements to prepare the facility for product manufacturing, which will be amortized over the five year lease term. At June 30, 2024 there was \$100,004 accrued for the deposit, three months rent, and three months estimated expenses, that was paid in July 2024 and is now kept current. Product manufacturing was at full capacity and fully moved from the Nevada facility as of August 1, 2024. During the year ended June 30, 2024 the Company recognized approximately \$79,950 of expense.

Operating leases are included in operating ROU assets, current and non-current operating lease liabilities, and finance leases are included in property, plant and equipment, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2024, our finance leases are not material.

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The table below reconciles the undiscounted future minimum lease payments (displayed by year and in the aggregate) under noncancelable operating leases with terms of more than one year to the total operating lease liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2024:

2025	\$	1,031,714
2026		762,364
2027		504,795
2028		486,733
2029		221,715
Total undiscounted future minimum lease payments		3,007,321
Less: Imputed interest		(243,001)
		2,764,320
Less: current portion		(1,031,714)
Present value of operating lease obligation	\$	<u>1,732,606</u>

The liability for the Cygnet lease is included in the undiscounted future minimum lease payments for 2025. The Company continues to work with the lessor to resolve the disputed lease payments.

The Company's weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rate for operating leases as of June 30, 2024 are:

Weighted average remaining lease term	47 Months
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate	5.0%

The Company's weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rate for operating leases as of June 30, 2023 are:

Weighted average remaining lease term	29 Months
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate	5.0%

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the components of lease expense, included general and administrative expenses and interest expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	<u>June 30, 2023</u>
Finance lease expense:		
Amortization of ROU assets	\$ 669,260	\$ 228,147
Interest expense	99,633	28,043
Operating lease cost	16,181	16,804
Short-term lease expense	670,173	772,929
Variable lease expense	169,309	29,113
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 1,624,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,036</u>

Note 9. Accrued Liabilities and Acquisition Payable

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	<u>June 30, 2023</u>
Accrued professional fees	312,500	666,495
Accrued sales tax	28,539	37,429
Accrued expenses from sale of manufacturing operations	-	1,360,000
Other accrued liabilities	395,368	375,870
	<u>\$ 736,407</u>	<u>\$ 2,439,794</u>

Acquisition Payable consists of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	<u>June 30, 2023</u>
Payments related to the acquisition of Cygnet	\$ 413,152	\$ 152,500
	<u>\$ 413,152</u>	<u>\$ 152,500</u>

These payables are amounts estimated by management that are due to the sellers of the acquisition and include the original purchase price installment payments not represented with a debt, equity, or other instrument, estimates of excess or deficiencies in working capital and estimates of future earnout payments.

Note 10. Convertible Promissory Notes and Notes Payable

Convertible promissory notes and notes payable outstanding as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 are summarized below:

	Maturity Date	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Convertible Notes:			
Promissory Note, 21- month term, as amended, 18.11% interest payable with common stock and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. This note was amended as of November 15, 2023, extending the note to June 1, 2026 and adjusted the interest rate to 12%, paid in cash monthly.	June 1, 2026	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 2,150,000
Less current portion of notes payable		-	1,254,167
Notes payable, net of current portion		<u>\$ 1,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 895,833</u>
Acquisition Notes:			
Convertible Notes, 36-month term notes, 0% cash interest, collateralized with all the assets of the Company	October 31, 2025	-	3,500,000
Subordinated Promissory Notes, 24-month term notes, 4% cash interest, collateralized with all the assets of the Company	October 31, 2024	-	5,750,000
Subordinated Promissory Notes, 12-month term notes, 4% cash interest, collateralized with all the assets of the Company	October 31, 2024	-	5,750,000
Total		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,000,000</u>
Acquisition notes payable		-	5,750,000
Discount on acquisition notes payable, current		-	(93,380)
Acquisition notes payable, current		<u>-</u>	<u>5,656,620</u>
		-	9,250,000
Discount on acquisition notes payable, long-term		-	(1,644,915)
Acquisition notes payable, net of current and discount		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,605,085</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary:			
SBA note payable, 30-year term note, 6% interest rate and collateralized with all assets of the Company	October 6, 2021	3,761,376	3,910,767
Inventory consignment note, 60 monthly payments, with first payment due June 30, 2022, 3.5% interest rate and no security interest in the assets of the business	June 30, 2027	1,002,221	1,099,592
GF Note, 6 annual payments, with first payment due December 31, 2022, 3.5% interest rate and no security interest in the assets of the business	November 7, 2026	683,968	683,968
Total		<u>\$ 5,447,565</u>	<u>\$ 5,694,327</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary, current		<u>5,447,565</u>	<u>795,778</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary, net of current		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,898,549</u>
Notes Payable on Building for sale:			
Mortgage Loan, 10-year term note, 4.8% interest, collateralized by land and warehouse building	September 26, 2032	\$ 2,634,538	\$ 2,841,566
Note Payable:			
Promissory Note, 21-month term note, 10% cash interest and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. This note was amended as of November 15, 2023, extending the note to June 1, 2026 and adjusted the interest rate to 12%, paid in cash monthly.	June 1, 2026	560,000	560,000
Notes payable, current		-	362,667
Discount on notes payable, current		-	(24,193)
Notes payable, current net of discount		<u>\$ 2,634,538</u>	<u>\$ 338,474</u>
Notes payable, long-term		560,000	197,333
Discount on notes payable, long-term		(2,571)	(23,521)
Notes payable, long-term, net		<u>\$ 557,429</u>	<u>\$ 173,812</u>
Related Notes Payable:			
Marshall Loan, 2-year term note, 12% cash interest, 3.5% PIK interest and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. November of 2023 extended to June 1, 2026 and interest was adjusted to 12% cash interest, paid monthly	June 1, 2026	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Discount on related party note payable, current		-	(70,644)
Notes payable, current, net of discount		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,429,356</u>
Discount on related party note payable, long term		-	-
Notes payable, long term, net		<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total convertible notes payable, acquisition notes payable, notes payable and related party note payable		<u>\$ 10,689,532</u>	<u>\$ 25,889,239</u>

Future payments on notes payable are as follows:

For the year ended June 30:

	Note Payable	Related Party Note Payable	Convertible Notes	Cygnit Subsidiary Notes Payable	Total
2025	\$ 2,634,538	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,447,565	\$ 8,082,103
2026	560,000	500,000	1,550,000	-	2,610,000
	3,194,538	500,000	1,550,000	5,447,565	10,692,103
Note original discount	(2,571)	-	-	-	(2,571)
	\$ 3,191,967	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 5,447,565	\$ 10,689,532

On April 15, 2022, the Company entered into a non-negotiable convertible promissory note in the original principal amount of \$1,050,000, as adjusted, (“Cygnit Note”) which can be converted into common stock of the Company at a price of \$120.00 per share and is payable in full, to the extent not previously converted, on April 15, 2023.

In June 2022, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with two accredited investors pursuant to which the Company could receive up to \$15,000,000 during the following twelve months of the agreement. The Company received \$6,678,506 for Convertible Notes in the original principal amount of \$7,500,000 (the “Convertible Notes”), representing the original purchase amount, less fees, costs, and a \$500,000 holdback by the investors. In addition to the Convertible Notes, the investors received Common Stock Purchase Warrants (the “Warrants”) to acquire an aggregate of 2,813 shares of common stock. The Warrants are exercisable for five years at an exercise price of \$88.80 per share, provide for customary anti-dilution protection, and an investor put right to require the Company to redeem the Warrants for a total of \$250,000. There was a loss of \$3,540 for the change in the derivative liability for the period ended December 31, 2022. On October 31, 2022, the Company entered into a letter agreement with the accredited investors in which all amounts owed were paid in full, and the related convertible notes and all security interests were canceled. Additionally, the Company terminated the related Form S-3 registration statement.

In June 2022, the Company executed a promissory note with Allan Marshall, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, in the original principal amount of \$1,500,000 (“Marshall Loan”). The promissory note has a 2-year term and bears cash interest at the rate of 8.5% per annum with an additional PIK of 3.5% per annum. The promissory note provides for monthly payments of principal, on an even line 36-month basis, plus cash interest, with a balloon payment of all outstanding principal, cash interest, and PIK interest at maturity. The Company received and deposited the principal amount on July 31, 2022. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with Mr. Marshall, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at an interest rate of 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12 month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$500,000. In addition to this, the Company issued Mr. Marshall a warrant to purchase up to 18,750 shares of the Company’s common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00. The note has been classified as long-term in the consolidated financial statements. \$1,000,000 of the promissory note was used by the investor in the purchase of VitaMedica.

On October 19, 2022, Upexi, Inc. (the “Company”) and its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Upexi 17129 Florida, LLC entered into a loan agreement, promissory note and related agreements with Professional Bank, a Florida state-chartered bank, providing for a mortgage on the Company’s principal office in N. Clearwater, Florida. The Company received \$3,000,000 in connection with the transaction. The principal is to be repaid to Professional Bank over a term of ten years. The proceeds of the loan were utilized by the Company to pay down its loan facility with Acorn Capital, LLC in the amount of \$2,780,200. As of March 31, 2023, the Company was not in compliance with the debt service ratio. The Company received a forbearance agreement from the bank until June 30, 2024 to return to compliance of the debt service ratio of 1.25 to 1, until that time the Company will pay an interest rate of 10% instead of the contractual terms of 4.8% and has paid the original principal and adjusted interest through this report. The building was sold for \$4,300,000 on July 8, 2024.

On February 22, 2023, the Company executed a promissory note with an investor, in the original principal amount of \$560,000. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with the investor, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$560,000. In addition to this, the Company issued the investor a warrant to purchase up to 6,250 shares of the Company’s common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00. The note has been classified as long-term in the consolidated financial statements.

On February 22, 2023, the Company executed a promissory note with an investor, in the original principal amount of \$2,150,000. In November of 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with the investor, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$2,150,000. In addition to this, the Company issued the investor a warrant to purchase up to 25,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at a per share price of \$22.00. In addition, \$100,000 of the promissory note was used by the investor in the purchase of VitaMedica. The note has been classified as long-term in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 11. Related Party Transactions

In June 2024, Allan Marshall, the Company’s CEO advanced the Company \$100,000 to enable the Company to purchase equipment needed for the new warehouse facility. This advance was paid in July 2024. No interest or other fees were paid related to this transaction.

On April 1, 2024, the Company entered into a lease agreement with MFA 2510 Merchant LLC, which is owned by our CEO, Allan Marshall. The lease is for approximately 10,000 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Odessa, Florida for \$20,060 per month on a triple net basis. The initial term of the lease is five years. The Company spent \$611,768 in leasehold improvements to prepare the facility for product manufacturing, which will be amortized over the five year lease term. At June 30, 2024 there was \$100,004 accrued for the deposit, 3 months’ rent, and 3 months estimated expenses, this was paid in July 2024 and is now kept current. Product manufacturing was at full capacity and fully moved from the Nevada facility as of August 1, 2024.

On June 13, 2024, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) pursuant to which the Company sold one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding equity (the “Interests”) of its wholly owned subsidiary VitaMedica, Inc. to three investors (the “Buyers”). One of the minority interest buyers is Allan Marshall, the Company’s CEO. The purchase price for the stock was Six Million Dollars (\$6,000,000), subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments. The proceeds of the transaction will be used for working capital, the reduction of debt and the reduction of other liabilities currently outstanding.

In June 2022, the Company entered into a promissory note with a member of management. The loan was for \$1,500,000 and has a two-year term with an interest rate of 8.5% per annum with an additional PIK of 3.5% per annum. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with Mr. Marshall, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at an interest rate of 12% per annum and thereafter, the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. \$1,000,000 of the principal was used as part of the VitaMedica purchase price. The principal outstanding and accrued interest at June 30, 2024 was \$500,000 and \$169,662, respectively. The accrued interest was paid in July of 2024. In addition, the Company issued Mr. Marshall a warrant to purchase up to 18,750 shares of the Company’s common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00. The note has been classified as long-term in the consolidated financial statements.

The above related party transactions are not necessarily indicative of the amounts and terms that would have been incurred had comparable transactions been entered into with independent parties.

Note 12. Equity Transactions

Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company has 25,000 shares of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding to Allan Marshall, CEO. The preferred stock is convertible into the Company's common stock at a ratio of 1.8 shares of preferred stock for a single share of the Company's common stock at the holder's option, has preferential liquidation rights and the preferred stock shall vote together with the common stock as a single class on all matters to which shareholders of the Company are entitled to vote at the rate of ten votes per share of preferred stock.

Common Stock

During the year ended June 30, 2023:

The Company issued 62,370 shares of common stock for the acquisition of E-Core Technologies Inc., a Florida corporation, valued at \$6,000,000.

The Company issued 6,700 shares of common stock for prepayment of interest on a note payable. The shares were valued at \$607,020 or \$90.60 per common share and recorded as prepaid interest as the shares were issued at that time.

The Company agreed to sell 100,061 shares of common stock for a purchase price of approximately \$7,000,000. After deducting the underwriter's commissions, discounts, and offering expenses payable by the company, the Company expects to receive net proceeds of approximately \$6,060,000. In addition, the Company issued warrants to purchase approximately 8,450 shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$95.48 per common share.

In September of 2023, the Company issued 4,505 shares of common stock for the purchase of the remaining 45% of Cygnet Online, LLC. The shares were valued at \$162,727 or \$36.12 per common share. These shares were held due to a dispute with the seller.

On January 18, 2024, the Company issued 25,081 shares of common stock as repayment of \$500,000 of the Company's long-term debt. The shares were valued at \$500,000 or 19.94 per common share.

On March 18, 2024, the Company issued 5,000 shares of common stock as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees. The shares were valued at \$85,000 or \$17 per common share.

The Company effectuated a reverse stock split, at a rate of 20 to 1, effective at 12:01 am ET, October 3, 2024. The total issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, post reverse stock split was 1,040,886. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") has requested an additional 202,183 shares of the Company's common stock to round up, pursuant to the terms of the reverse stock split, the holdings of DTC's beneficial holders. These shares were issued on October 23, 2024 and on October 30, 2024 we were notified that the shares were returned to the Company's transfer agent. Although the Company did receive the common stock back after issuance, the potential dilution remains a risk, and is the subject of a complaint filed by the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada with the purpose of eliminating any said risk. The Reverse Stock Split did not modify the relative rights or preferences of the Common Stock.

Note 13. Stock Based Compensation

The Company has established a Company an incentive plan, 2019 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2019 Plan”). The plan grants incentives to select persons who can make, are making and continue to make substantial contributions to the growth and success of the Company, to attract and retain the employment and services of such persons and to encourage and reward such contributions by providing these individuals with an opportunity to acquire or increase stock ownership in the Company through either the grant of options or restructured stock. The 2019 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee or such other committee as is appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the 2019 Plan (the “Committee”). The Committee has full authority to administer and interpret the provisions of the 2019 Plan including, but not limited to, the authority to make all determinations with regard to the terms and conditions of an award made under the 2019 Plan. On February 8, 2021, the Shareholders consented, and the Board of Directors approved, the amendment of the 2019 Plan to increase the maximum number of Shares that may be issued thereunder by 138,889 Shares to 277,778 Shares. On May 24, 2022, the Shareholders consented, and the Board of Directors approved the amendment of the 2019 Plan to increase the maximum number of Shares that may be issued thereunder by 222,222 Shares to 500,000 Shares.

The Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion grant to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. The options are exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the grant.

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

A summary of stock option activity is as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregated Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2022	213,994	\$ 61.00	7.42	\$ 4,919,182
Granted	52,150	92.60	10	-
Forfeited	(24,180)	30.60	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2023	241,964	\$ 66.20	6.23	\$ 1,342,280
Granted	23,900	26.59	5	-
Forfeited	(65,150)	79.56	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2024	200,714	\$ 57.40	5.83	\$ 0.00
Options exercisable at June 30, 2024 (vested)	196,972	58.20	5.85	\$ 0.00
Options exercisable at June 30, 2023(vested)	217,490	62.40	6.41	\$ 3,131,855

The average fair value of stock options granted was estimated to be 3.40 per share for the period ended June 30, 2024, and the closing stock price on June 30, 2024, was \$7.20 per common share.

The average fair value of stock options granted was estimated to be \$92.60 per share for the period ended June 30, 2023, and the closing stock price on June 30, 2023, was approximately \$45.00 per common share.

Stock-based compensation expense attributable to stock options was approximately \$1,169,803 and \$3,664,500 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of June 30, 2024, there was approximately \$265,200 unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options outstanding, and the weighted average vesting period for those options was 2 years.

The value of each grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions for options granted during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Dividend rate	-	-
Risk free interest rate	3.95%-4.53%	2.70%-4.38%
Expected term	5	6.5
Expected volatility	58%-107%	68%-117%
Grant date stock price	\$ 0.53-1.47	\$ 1.62 – 5.30

The basis for the above assumptions are as follows: the dividend rate is based upon the Company's history of dividends; the risk-free interest rate for periods within the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant; the expected term was calculated based on the Company's historical pattern of options granted and the period of time they are expected to be outstanding; and expected volatility was calculated based upon historical trends in the Company's stock prices.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Based on historical experience of forfeitures, the Company estimated forfeitures at 0% for each of the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

There were 213,214 shares available for issuance as of November 11, 2024, under the 2019 Plan as amended.

14. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	2024	2023
Current tax provision	\$ 12,700	\$ 349,260
Deferred tax provision	(344,801)	(3,601,298)
Provision for income taxes (benefit)	\$ (332,101)	\$ (3,049,293)

The differences between income taxes calculated at the statutory US federal income tax rate and the Company's provision for income taxes are as follows:

	2024	2023
Income tax provision at statutory federal and state tax rate	21%	21.00%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	0.27%	5.04%
Nondeductible expense	(0.05)%	(0.24)%
Tax return to provision	0.00%	(2.67)%
State tax rate change	.07%	1.81%
Other, net	5.53%	0.90%
Valuation allowance	(25.43)%	-%
Provision for income taxes	1.38%	25.83%

The net deferred income tax asset balance related to the following:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net operating losses carry forward	\$ 4,405,547	\$ 752,863
Right of use assets	98,987	-
Inventory write off	981,758	-
Impairment loss	3,159,477	1,015,997
Intangible assets	1,034,959	1,741,870
Stock Options	2,323,784	1,999,688
Allowance for doubtful accounts	16,797	56,112
Accrued compensation	27,540	19,323
Deferred revenue	-	18,196
Other, net	7	7
Valuation allowances	(6,100,000)	-
Deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 5,948,858</u>	<u>\$ 5,604,056</u>

There were approximately \$44,916,500 and \$21,258,000 of losses available to reduce federal taxable income in future years and can be carried forward indefinitely as of June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Future realization of the tax benefits of existing temporary differences and net operating loss carryforwards ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company performed an evaluation to determine whether a valuation allowance was needed. The Company considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, which included the results of operations for the current and preceding years. The Company also considered whether there was any currently available information about future years. The Company determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will have future taxable income. The Company used \$2,506,514 of the federal net operating loss carryover during the year ended June 30, 2022. During the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 the federal net operating loss increased significantly and management recorded a valuation reserve of \$6,100,000.

We file federal and state income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. Income tax returns generally remain subject to examination by federal and most state tax authorities. We are not currently under examination in any federal or state jurisdiction.

Note 15. Risks and Uncertainties

There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations among federal, state and local regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses as to the scope of operation of Farm Bill-compliant hemp programs relative to the emerging regulation of cannabinoids. These different opinions include, but are not limited to, the regulation of cannabinoids by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, and/or the FDA and the extent to which manufacturers of products containing Farm Bill-compliant cultivators and processors may engage in interstate commerce. The uncertainties cannot be resolved without further federal, and perhaps even state-level, legislation, regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing legislation and rules. If these uncertainties continue, they may have an adverse effect upon the introduction of our products in different markets.

Note 16. Discontinued Operations – Sale of Infusionz to Bloomios

On October 28, 2022, the Company determined that the best course of action related to Infusionz, LLC and certain manufacturing business was to accept an offer to sell those operations.

The Company received from Bloomios, Inc.(OTCQB:BLMS), the purchaser (i) \$5,500,000 paid at closing; (ii) a convertible secured subordinated promissory note in the original principal amount of \$5,000,000; (iii) 85,000 shares of Series D convertible preferred stock, with a total stated value of \$8,500,000; (iv) a senior secured convertible debenture with a subscription amount of \$4,500,000, after original issue discount of \$779,117; and (v) a common stock purchase warrant to purchase up to 2,853,910 shares of Bloomios's common stock. The Company recorded the consideration received at the estimated value at the time of the transaction and as part of that estimate valued the additional warrants to purchase Bloomios shares of common stock at \$8,500,000 and a valuation allowance of \$8,500,000.

The assets transferred were recorded at their respective book values, the accrued and incurred expenses estimated by management were recorded and the consideration received was recorded at managements estimated fair value based on the balance sheet on October 26, 2022, the effective closing date.

Tangible assets, inventory / working capital*	\$ (1,344,000)
Tangible assets, warehouse and manufacturing equipment, net of accumulated depreciation*	(679,327)
Goodwill	(2,413,814)
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	(946,996)
Accrued and incurred expenses related to the transaction and additional working capital*	(2,051,500)
Consideration received, including cash, debt and equity, net	15,000,000
Total gain recognized	<u>\$ 7,564,363</u>

*During the continuing transition period, all of the inventory or working capital was not moved from the Henderson, Nevada location to the buyers location in Daytona, Florida.

At closing, the Company provided working capital, in the form of inventory, in excess of the working capital agreement and during the transition period, there are certain expenses and purchases incurred that are to be netted against funds collected on behalf of the buyer. At June 30, 2023, there was a receivable balance from the buyer of \$845,443, net of a reserve of \$1,179,498.

Advance for payroll	\$ 50,000
Operating expense	652,891
Management fees	685,600
Excess working capital	388,565
Accrued Interest	247,885
Subtotal due from Bloomios	\$ 2,024,941
Reserve	1,179,498
Total due from Bloomios	\$ 845,443

For several reasons, including but not limited to the non-payment per the terms of several agreements and the continuous delay in getting the business transitioned, the Company notified Bloomios of its termination of the transition agreement. Management accrued a reserve on the receivable balance of \$1,179,498 leaving a receivable balance of \$845,443 on June 30, 2023. Accrued interest and the gain from the original issue discount were reversed and the remaining balance was expensed to loss from discontinued operations during the year ended June 30, 2023. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company had accrual for wind down expenses of employee compensation, travel expenses and others for the expected shutdown of the facility in Henderson, Nevada after the transition was completed to Bloomios. The final reconciliation of all these accrued expenses resulting in and over accrual of \$71,976 and was recognized as income from discontinued operations for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 3,042,878
Cost of sales	\$ -	\$ 1,803,643
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ (71,976)	\$ 1,300,102
Depreciation and amortization	\$ -	\$ 10,576
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 71,976	\$ (338,418)

The investments originally recorded at the date of the sale were fully reserved as of June 30, 2023.

Investments - Bloomios:

Senior secured convertible debenture, net of unamortized original issue discount	\$ 5,218,209
Series D convertible preferred stock	8,500,000
Convertible Secured Subordinate Promissory Note	5,000,000
Reserve on Investments - Bloomios	(18,718,209)
Total Investments - Bloomios	\$ -

Senior Secured convertible debenture:

The Company received a senior secured convertible debenture of \$4,500,000, net of the original issue discount. The Debentures have a maturity date of October 26, 2024, an interest rate of 10% and are convertible into shares of Bloomios common stock. The debenture contains customary representations, warranties and indemnification provisions. The Debentures are secured by a senior security interest in all assets of the Company and its subsidiaries.

In addition, the Company received a warrant to purchase shares of Bloomios common stock. The Company did not place any value on this warrant. Bloomios has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to complete a Qualified Offering within six months of October 26, 2022, to file a registration statement covering the resale of the warrant shares and the underlying shares convertible with the debenture.

Series D convertible preferred stock

We received 85,000 shares of Series D preferred stock. The preferred shares have a stated value per share of \$100 and we are to receive dividends equal to 8.5% per year on a monthly basis, 30 days in arrears, for each month during which the Series D Preferred shares remain outstanding. The preferred stock shall not receive the declared dividends until the senior secured debentures are all repaid in full for all investors, including the debentures held by the Company.

Convertible Secured Subordinate Promissory Note

The note has an interest rate of eight and one-half percent (8.5%) per annum and requires Bloomios to make a prepayment to the note in the amount equal to 40% of the net proceeds received by Bloomios in connection with any offering of securities conducted in connection with an up listing. Interest is due monthly and the note is convertible, at the Company's option, into shares of Bloomios common stock at a conversion price of \$5.00 per share subject to adjustments. The full principal and interest is due on or before October 26, 2024.

The note is secured by a subordinated security interest in all assets of Infusionz pursuant to a certain pledge and security agreement, dated as of October 26, 2022, which security interest shall rank junior to all liens and security interests granted by Bloomios to the senior secured convertible note, which the Company is a holder of a portion of this security.

Note 17. Discontinued Operations – Sale of Interactive Offers

On August 31, 2023, the Company sold Interactive offers to Amplifyir Inc. The purchase price is \$1,250,000 with a provision to adjust the final purchase price based on the business being transferred to Amplifyir Inc. with a net zero working capital. In addition, the Buyer is obligated to pay the Company two-and-one-half percent (2.5%) of certain advertising revenues of Interactive for a two-year period post-closing. Accordingly, the results of the business were classified as discontinued operations in our statements of operations and excluded from both continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented.

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ 158,147	\$ 1,442,279
Cost of sales	\$ 11,982	\$ 446,332
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ 333,168	\$ 2,118,480
Depreciation and amortization	\$ -	\$ 607,103
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (187,003)	\$ (1,729,636)
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ -	\$ 67,467
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ -	\$ 2,835
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 1,026,043
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

Note 18. Discontinued Operations – Sale of VitaMedica

On June 13, 2024, the Company sold VitaMedica, Inc. to three investors and had an effective day of June 1, 2024. One of the minority interest investors is Allan Marshall, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The purchase price for the stock was \$6,000,000, subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments. In addition, the Buyers are obligated to pay the Company for services provided according to the Transition Services Agreement. Accordingly, the results of the business were classified as discontinued operations in our statements of operations and excluded from both continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented. Discontinued operations of VitaMedica included in the consolidated financial statements ended June 30, 2024 are for the period from July 1, 2023 to May 31, 2024.

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ 8,707,268	\$ 7,610,949
Cost of sales	\$ 2,051,854	\$ 1,362,036
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ 6,076,257	\$ 5,891,301
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 425,263	\$ 527,634
Other expenses	\$ (59,742)	\$ 212,427
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 213,636	\$ (382,449)
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ -	\$ 289,416
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ -	\$ 83,840
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 4,875,757
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

Fair value of consideration the Company was paid:

Cash	\$	2,100,000
Reduction of liabilities		1,900,000
Note payable		1,000,000
Working capital payment		1,000,000
	\$	<u>6,000,000</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets, liabilities and intangible assets transferred:

Cash	\$	37,267
Accounts receivable		416,374
Inventory		1,747,150
Prepaid expenses		518,280
Fixed assets		111,305
Other assets		184,800
Liabilities		<u>(512,926)</u>
Total identifiable assets		2,502,250
Total goodwill and intangible assets		<u>1,549,212</u>
Total assets transferred		4,051,462
Purchase price	\$	<u>6,000,000</u>
Gain on sale of VitaMedica	\$	<u>1,948,538</u>

Note 19. Discontinued Operations – Sale of E-Core

E-Core, Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries

On October 21, 2022, the Company acquired E-Core Technology, Inc. (“E-Core”) d/b/a New England Technology, Inc., a Florida corporation (“New England Technology”).

The following table summarizes the consideration transferred to acquire E-Core and the amount of identified assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Fair value of consideration transferred:

Cash	\$	100,000
Cash payment, 120 days		3,000,000
Note payable		5,189,718
Note payable 2		4,684,029
Convertible note payable, convertible at \$4.81 per common share		2,418,860
Common stock, 1,247,402 shares valued at \$4.81 per common share, the calculated closing price on October 21, 2022		6,000,000
	\$	<u>21,039,765</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed:

Cash	\$	1,014,610
Accounts receivable		6,699,945
Inventory		7,750,011
Prepaid expenses		75,721
Trade name		1,727,249
Customer relationships		5,080,305
Accrued liabilities		<u>(192,051)</u>
Line of credit		(7,201,079)
Total identifiable net assets	\$	<u>14,635,673</u>
Goodwill	\$	<u>6,404,092</u>

The business was acquired through membership interest purchase agreement on October 21, 2022. There was no contingent consideration payable under the asset purchase agreement, although a provision was used to adjust the purchase price based on the final working capital transferred to the Company. The purchase price was decreased by \$33,803, net and was repaid to the Company with an adjustment to the \$3,000,000 cash payment. The final purchase price allocation was completed by an independent consulting firm and is no longer subject to change.

The three notes payable were discounted by \$2,707,393. The discount amortization for the year ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 was \$1,112,676 and \$969,098, respectively.

On August 1, 2024, the Company closed a sale transaction in which, effective as of June 30, 2024, it sold 100% of the outstanding stock of its wholly owned subsidiary E-Core Technology, Inc., a Florida corporation (d/b/a New England Technology, Inc.) (“E-core”), to E-Core Holdings, LLC, a Florida limited liability company (the “Buyer”) pursuant to the terms of an Agreement to Unwind Securities Purchase Agreement dated July 31, 2024 (the “Agreement”). The principals of the Buyer are the three individuals from whom the Company acquired E-core in October 2022. The purchase price in the transaction was \$2,000,000 paid by the Buyer to the Company at closing. In addition, in connection with the closing of the transaction (i) the Company was released as a guarantor from E-core’s commercial loan facility, and (ii) all subordinated promissory notes issued by the Company in connection with the Company’s initial acquisition of E-core were cancelled and any outstanding principal and interest thereunder was deemed paid in full. The Agreement contains standard representations and warranties, conditions to closing, and covenants, for a transaction of this nature.

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ 8,707,268	\$ 36,623,864
Cost of sales	\$ 2,051,854	\$ 30,334,483
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ 6,076,257	\$ 4,026,910
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 425,263	\$ 1,144,313
Other expenses	\$ (59,742)	\$ 37,824
Income from discontinued operations	\$ 213,636	\$ 1,080,379
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ -	\$ 5,796,903
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 22,400,484
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ 3,401,983

Fair value of consideration the Company was paid:

Acquisition payable, paid August 5, 2024	\$ 2,000,000
Assumption of debt and accrued interest	10,636,309
	<u>\$ 12,636,309</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets, liabilities and intangible assets transferred:

Cash	\$ 51,976
Accounts receivable	5,301,212
Inventory	1,870,687
Prepaid expenses	56,476
Fixed assets	-
Liabilities	(3,428,549)
Total identifiable assets	<u>3,851,802</u>
Total goodwill and intangible assets	10,521,833
Total assets transferred	<u>14,373,635</u>
Purchase price	\$ 12,636,309
Loss on sale of E-core	<u>\$ 1,737,326</u>

UPEXI, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 230,392	\$ 661,415
Accounts receivable, net	180,897	606,885
Inventory, net	1,324,540	1,431,556
Due from VitaMedica transition	-	212,358
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	232,328	502,188
Assets available for sale - Building	-	4,005,516
Purchase price receivable - VitaMedica	2,000,000	2,000,000
Purchase price receivable - E-core	-	2,000,000
Total current assets	3,968,157	11,419,918
Property and equipment, net	1,972,522	2,356,556
Intangible assets, net	182,300	239,871
Goodwill	848,854	848,854
Deferred tax asset	5,948,858	5,948,858
Digital assets	44,732	-
Other assets	192,122	278,435
Right-of-use asset, net	1,909,769	2,418,596
Total other assets	11,099,157	12,091,170
Total assets	<u>\$ 15,067,314</u>	<u>\$ 23,511,088</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,414,929	\$ 481,647
Accrued compensation	1,098,146	1,098,856
Deferred revenue	23,914	235,255
Accrued liabilities	223,535	736,407
Accrued interest	834,056	476,018
Acquisition payable	260,652	413,152
Related party advances, net	75,000	100,000
Current portion of note payable	420,000	-
Current portion of convertible notes payable	525,000	-
Current portion of related party note payable	375,000	-
Current portion of Cygnet subsidiary notes payable	5,380,909	5,447,565
Note payable on building for sale	-	2,634,538
Current portion of operating lease payable	165,060	1,031,714
Total current liabilities	10,796,201	12,655,152
Operating lease payable, net of current portion	1,844,233	1,732,606
Related party note payable	125,000	500,000
Note payable	140,000	557,429
Convertible notes payable	311,170	1,550,000
Total long-term liabilities	2,420,403	4,340,035
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, and 25,000 and 25,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	150	25
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, and 1,430,429 and 1,045,429 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,430	1,045
Additional paid in capital	55,467,290	53,374,444
Accumulated deficit	(53,618,160)	(46,859,613)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Upexi, Inc.	1,850,710	6,515,901
Total stockholders' equity	1,850,710	6,515,901
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 15,067,314</u>	<u>\$ 23,511,088</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue				
Revenue	\$ 3,160,480	5,223,242	\$ 11,522,487	20,960,812
Cost of Revenue	1,601,374	3,955,559	4,059,207	9,696,598
Gross profit	1,559,106	1,267,683	7,463,280	11,264,214
Operating expenses				
Sales and marketing	1,039,299	1,275,974	3,030,687	4,578,950
Distribution costs	990,049	2,061,469	3,722,196	6,693,573
General and administrative expenses	2,642,654	1,790,611	5,558,934	4,953,300
Unrealized (gain) loss on digital assets	5,268	-	5,268	-
Share-based compensation	521,353	212,758	695,229	965,229
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	19,191	658,858	57,571	1,976,574
Depreciation	198,519	306,185	658,986	901,521
Lease impairment (gain on settlement)	(269,994)	-	(269,994)	289,969
	5,146,339	6,305,855	13,458,877	20,359,116
Loss from operations	(3,587,233)	(5,038,172)	(5,995,597)	(9,094,902)
Other income (expense), net				
Other	676	(10,376)	676	(30,063)
Interest (expense) income, net	(245,103)	(736,551)	(763,626)	(2,612,359)
Other income (expense), net	(244,427)	(746,927)	(762,950)	(2,642,422)
Loss on operations before income tax	(3,831,660)	(5,785,099)	(6,758,547)	(11,737,324)
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	1,501,595	-	2,668,769
Net loss from continuing operations	(3,831,660)	(4,283,504)	(6,758,547)	(9,068,555)
Gain (loss) from the sale of:				
Interactive Offers	-	(103,263)	-	237,670
	-	(103,263)	-	237,670
Income (loss) on discontinued operations				
Interactive offers	-	-	-	(193,040)
VitaMedica	-	81,978	-	239,908
E-core	-	186,177	-	871,098
Income (loss) income from discontinued operations	-	268,155	-	917,966
Net income (loss) attributable to Upexi, Inc.	\$ (3,831,660)	(4,118,612)	\$ (6,758,547)	\$ (7,912,919)
Basic income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (2.87)	\$ (4.19)	\$ (5.92)	\$ (8.75)
(Loss) income per share from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 0.26	\$ -	\$ 0.89
Total income (loss) per share attributable to Upexi shareholders	\$ (2.87)	\$ (4.03)	\$ (5.92)	\$ (7.64)
Diluted income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (2.87)	\$ (4.19)	\$ (5.92)	\$ (8.75)
(Loss) income per share from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 0.26	\$ -	\$ 0.89
Total income (loss) per share attributable to Upexi shareholders	\$ (2.87)	\$ (4.03)	\$ (5.92)	\$ (7.64)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,336,373	1,021,210	1,140,995	1,036,182
Fully diluted weighted average shares outstanding	1,336,373	1,021,210	1,140,995	1,036,182

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	<u>Preferred Stock Shares</u>	<u>Preferred Stock Par</u>	<u>Common Stock Shares</u>	<u>Common Stock Par</u>	<u>Additional Paid In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Non- controlling Interest</u>	<u>Total Shareholders' Equity</u>
Balance, June 30, 2023	25,000	\$ 25	1,010,843	\$ 1,011	\$ 51,541,909	\$ (23,201,175)	\$ (505,147)	\$ 27,836,623
Issuance of stock and equity for purchase of Cygnet			4,505	5	162,722		505,147	667,874
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	421,887	-	-	421,887
Net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(1,355,388)	-	(1,355,388)
Balance, September 30, 2023	25,000	\$ 25	1,015,348	\$ 1,016	\$ 52,126,518	\$ (24,556,563)	\$ -	\$ 27,570,996
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	330,584	-	-	330,584
Net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(2,438,919)	-	(2,438,919)
Balance, December 31, 2023	25,000	\$ 25	1,015,348	\$ 1,016	\$ 52,457,102	\$ (26,995,482)	\$ -	\$ 25,462,661
Issuance of stock for conversion of debt	-	-	25,000	25	499,975	-	-	500,000
Stock based compensation	-	-	5,000	4	212,754	-	-	212,758
Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(4,118,612)	-	(4,118,612)
Balance, March 31, 2024	<u>25,000</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>1,045,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,045</u>	<u>\$ 53,169,831</u>	<u>\$ (31,114,094)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,056,807</u>
2025								
Balance, June 30, 2024	25,000	\$ 25	1,045,429	\$ 1,045	\$ 53,374,444	\$ (46,859,613)	\$ -	\$ 6,515,901
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	141,298	-	-	141,298
Net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(1,625,577)	-	(1,625,577)
Balance, September 30, 2024	25,000	\$ 25	1,045,429	\$ 1,045	\$ 53,515,742	\$ (48,485,190)	\$ -	\$ 5,031,622
Stock based compensation					32,578			32,578
Net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(1,301,310)	-	(1,301,310)
Balance, December 31, 2024	25,000	\$ 25	1,045,429	\$ 1,045	\$ 53,548,320	\$ (49,786,500)	\$ -	\$ 3,762,890
Issuance of preferred series A stock	125,000	125			324,875			325,000
Issuance of stock for the conversion of debt			385,000	385	849,615			850,000
Issuance of beneficial conversion feature and warrants					223,127			223,127
Stock based compensation					521,353			521,353
Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(3,831,660)	-	(3,831,660)
Balance, March 31, 2025	<u>150,000</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>1,430,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,430</u>	<u>\$ 55,467,290</u>	<u>\$ (53,618,160)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,710</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss from operations	\$ (6,758,547)	\$ (7,912,922)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	716,557	2,635,560
Amortization of loan costs	11,868	81,602
Amortization of consideration discount	358,038	900,339
Change in deferred tax asset	-	(2,668,769)
Inventory write off for Amazon Inventory	499,924	-
Provision for credit losses for Amazon receivable	554,260	-
Reduction of acquisition payable	(152,500)	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on digital assets	5,268	-
Lease impairment (gain on settlement)	(269,994)	-
Stock based compensation	695,229	965,229
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquired amounts		
Accounts receivable	(128,272)	459,747
Inventory	(392,908)	2,251,230
Prepaid expenses and other assets	491,578	642,111
Operating lease payable	23,794	301,492
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	419,700	(1,333,894)
Deferred revenue	(211,341)	(22,431)
Net cash used in by operating activities - Continuing Operations	(4,137,346)	(3,700,706)
Net cash provided by operating activities - Discontinued Operations	-	879,614
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,137,346)	(2,821,092)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from the sale of the building, net	4,005,516	-
Proceeds from the sale of E-core	2,000,000	-
Proceeds from the sale of Interactive Offers, net of liabilities paid	-	147,592
Acquisition and sale of digital assets	(50,000)	-
Acquisition of Cygnet Online LLC, net	-	(500,000)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(197,999)	(663,057)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - Continuing Operations	5,757,517	(1,015,465)
Net cash (used in) investing activities - Discontinued Operations	-	(70,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	5,757,517	\$ (1,085,465)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment on acquisition notes payable	-	(280,972)
Payment on acquisition notes payable for E-core	-	(3,184,089)
Issuance of preferred stock series A	325,000	-
Repayment of Cygnet notes payable	(66,656)	-
Proceeds from related party advance	75,000	-
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes	350,000	-
Repayment of related party advance	(100,000)	-
Repayment on note payable on building	(2,634,538)	(180,887)
Net cash used in financing activities - Continuing Operations	(2,051,194)	(3,645,948)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities - Discontinued Operations	-	3,284,532
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,051,194)	(361,416)
Net decrease in cash - Continuing Operations	\$ (431,023)	\$ (8,362,119)
Net (decrease) increase in cash - Discontinued Operations	\$ -	\$ 4,094,146
Cash, beginning of period	\$ 661,415	\$ 4,492,291
Cash, end of period	\$ 230,392	\$ 224,318
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures		
Interest paid	\$ 329,102	\$ 1,505,162
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of Cygnet	\$ -	\$ 162,727
Issuance of common stock for the repayment of convertible note payable	\$ 850,000	\$ 500,000
Issuance of debt for acquisition of Cygnet	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Bloomios non-cash payment of receivables, net	\$ -	\$ 845,443

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

UPEXI, INC.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Background Information

As used in this quarterly report and unless otherwise indicated, the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, “Upexi”, and the “Company” mean Upexi, Inc., a Nevada corporation formed in 2018. The Company has eleven active subsidiaries, which include:

- ☐ HAVZ, LLC, d/b/a/ Steam Wholesale, a California limited liability company
- ☐ Gummy Labs, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ MW Products, Inc., a Nevada corporation
- ☐ Upexi Holding, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Pet Products, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Upexi Enterprise, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Distribution LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Distribution Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - o Upexi Property & Assets, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 - Upexi 17129 Florida, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Cygnet Online, LLC (“Cygnet”), a Delaware limited liability company (100% owned as of September 1, 2023)
- ☐ Prax Products, LLC, a Florida limited liability company

The following subsidiaries had no activity during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

- ☐ Upexi CP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Upexi CP / Canada Inc., a Canadian corporation
- ☐ Upexi Development and Marketing, LLC., a Delaware limited liability company
- ☐ Trunano Labs, Inc., a Nevada corporation

The following subsidiaries were divested during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

- ☐ VitaMedica, Inc. a Nevada corporation
- ☐ E-Core Technology, Inc. a Florida corporation
- ☐ Infusionz LLC, a Colorado limited liability company
- ☐ Interactive Offers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

In addition, the Company has six wholly owned subsidiaries that had no activity during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. All of the entities were dissolved or cancelled as of March 31, 2025.

- Steam Distribution, LLC, a California limited liability company
- One Hit Wonder, Inc., a California corporation
- One Hit Wonder Holdings, LLC, a California limited liability company
- Vape Estate, Inc., a Nevada Corporation
- SWCH, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
- Cresco Management, LLC, a California limited liability company

Our products are distributed in the United States of America and internationally through multiple entities and managed through our locations in Florida.

Upexi operates from our corporate location in Tampa, Florida, where direct to consumer, wholesale and Amazon sales are driven by on-site and remote teams for all brands. The Tampa location also supports all the other locations with accounting, corporate oversight, day-to-day finances, business development and operational management operating from this location.

MW Products operates from our corporate headquarters, managing direct to consumer, wholesale and Amazon sales for multiple brands and develops new products through our research and development team in Henderson, Nevada and distributes products through our Tampa, Florida warehouse.

Lucky Tail operates from our Tampa, Florida warehouse with sales and marketing driven by on-site and remote teams that operate the Amazon sales strategy and daily business operations.

Gummy Labs, LLC operates manufacturing and/or distribution centers in Odessa, Florida, supporting our health and wellness products, including those products manufactured with hemp ingredients and our overall distribution operations. We have continued to manage these operations with corporate focus on larger opportunities that have warranted the majority of corporate focus and investments for the future. While in Nevada, the business operated under the corporation HAVZ, LLC d/b/a/ Steam Wholesale.

Upexi Distribution operates from our Tampa, Florida warehouse providing warehousing, distribution and other services in support of our product sales.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability or classification of asset-carrying amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The significant accounting policies followed are:

Use of Estimates - The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates underlying the Company's reported financial position and results of operations include the allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of property and equipment, impairment of long-lived assets, inventory valuation, fair value of stock-based compensation and valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Cash- The Company considers all highly liquid investment instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash is maintained at financial institutions and at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has never experienced any losses related to these balances.

Accounts Receivable - Amounts receivable are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms requiring payment within a specified time from the invoice date. The trade terms vary based on the customer and typically range from prepaid to 45 days from the invoice date. Interest is not charged by the Company on past due accounts. The carrying amount of receivables is reduced by a valuation allowance for expected credit losses, as necessary, that reflects management's best estimate of the amount that will not be collected. This estimation takes into consideration historical experience, current conditions and as applicable, reasonable supportable forecasts. Actual results could vary from the estimate. Accounts are charged against the allowance when management deems them to be uncollectible. The net accounts receivable balances at March 31, 2025, June 30, 2024, and July 1, 2023 were \$180,897, \$ 606,885, and \$2,046,700, respectively. Based on management's review of accounts receivable, the valuation allowance was approximately \$591,600 at March 31, 2025 and \$61,750 at June 30, 2024, and \$148,600 at July 1, 2023, respectively. The Company had bad debt expenses of \$773,915 for the three and \$783,915 nine months ended March 31, 2025 and \$0 for the three and 6,000 nine months March 31, 2024. Management increased the reserves for accounts receivable by \$554,260 during the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and wrote off approximately \$219,600 of accounts receivable balances.

Inventory - The Company reviews the inventory level of all products and raw materials quarterly. For most products that have been in the market for one year or more, we consider inventory levels of greater than one year's sales to be excess or other items that show slower than projected sales. Due to limited market penetration for our products, we have decided to write down 50% of the cost against certain raw materials and finished products. Products that are no longer part of the current product offering are considered obsolete. The potential for re-sale of slow-moving and obsolete inventories is based upon our assumptions about future demand and market conditions. The recorded cost of obsolete inventories is then reduced to zero. The slow-moving and obsolete inventory is written off and recorded as charges to cost of goods sold. All adjustments for obsolete inventory establish a new cost basis for that inventory as we believe such reductions are permanent declines in the market price of our products. Generally, obsolete inventory is sold to companies that specialize in the liquidation, while we continue to market slow-moving inventories until they are sold or become obsolete. Inventory consists of raw materials and finished goods and is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost is determined by the weighted average moving cost inventory method. Net realizable value is determined, with appropriate consideration given to obsolescence, excessive levels, deterioration, and other factors.

Digital Assets - In accordance *Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60): Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets* ("ASU 2023-08"). ASU 2023-08 requires in-scope crypto assets to be measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such crypto assets recognized in net income each reporting period. ASU 2023-08 also requires certain interim and annual disclosures for crypto assets within the scope of the standard.

The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2025 as this was the start of the first reporting period the Company had Crypto Assets.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 3 to 20 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives of 5 years or the related lease term. Gains and losses upon disposition are reflected in the Statements of Operations in the period of disposition. Maintenance and repair expenditures are charged to expense as incurred.

Business Combinations - The Company accounts for its business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred and liabilities assumed by the Company to the seller's cash consideration and equity instruments issued. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. The excess of (i) the total costs of acquisition over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree is recorded as identifiable intangible assets and goodwill.

Goodwill - The Company evaluates its goodwill for possible impairment, simplifying the test for goodwill impairment at least annually and when one or more triggering events or circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. Under this guidance, annual or interim goodwill impairment testing is performed by comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the carrying value of goodwill.

The Company performed its annual test as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

It was determined by management that the goodwill related to Cygnet was completely impaired at June 30, 2024 based on the strategic decision to exit the recommerce business. An impairment of goodwill in the amount of \$3,594,745 was recorded at June 30, 2024 eliminating all of the goodwill related to Cygnet.

Revenue Recognition - In accordance with ASC No. 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the Company recognizes revenue when we satisfy performance obligations as evidenced by the transfer of control of our products or services to customers. In general, the Company generates revenue from product sales, either directly to customers or to distributors. In determining whether a contract exists, we evaluate the terms of the agreement, the relationship with the customer or distributor and their ability to pay.

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The Company recognizes revenue from sales of our products, including sales to our distributors, at a point in time, generally upon shipment or delivery to the customer or distributor, depending upon the terms of the sales order. Control is considered transferred when title and risk of loss pass, when the customer becomes obligated to pay and, where applicable, when the customer has accepted the products or upon expiration of the acceptance period. For sales to distributors, payment is due on our standard commercial terms and is not contingent upon the distributors' resale of the products.

Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in revenue. Shipping and handling fees associated with inbound freight, are generally included in cost of revenue.

Our business is subject to contingencies related to customer orders, including:

Right of Return:

A large portion of our revenue comes from the sale of consumable products, which are sold in high-volume and low quantities, and are generally maintained at stock levels of less than ninety days in our facility. Customer returns have historically represented a very small percentage of sales on an annual basis. Other product sales relate to some pet products, including small mechanical devices.

Warranties:

The Company does not accept sales returns from wholesale customers, as the products are pre-approved prior to production and shipment. E-Commerce product returns must be completed within 45 days of the date of purchase. The Company accrues an allowance for refunds, returned deposits and discounts given by customer services post shipment of the product based on historical experience and management's estimate of future expenses, including replacement, freight charges and other fulfillment expenses.

Conditions of Acceptance:

Sales of our consumable products and pet products, generally do not have customer acceptance terms.

The following table discloses disaggregated revenue for the three months ended:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Primary geographical markets		
United States of America	\$ 3,116,889	\$ 5,045,330
Other	43,591	177,912
Total	\$ 3,160,480	\$ 5,223,242
Product source		
Internally manufactured	\$ 2,205,436	\$ 2,554,341
Contract manufactured	625,169	673,738
Purchased as finished good	229,875	1,995,164
Total	\$ 3,160,480	\$ 5,223,242

The following table discloses disaggregated revenue for the nine months ended:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Primary geographical markets		
United States of America	\$ 11,344,823	\$ 20,519,729
Other	177,664	441,083
Total	\$ 11,522,487	\$ 20,960,812
Product source		
Internally manufactured	\$ 7,049,894	\$ 8,377,195
Contract manufactured	2,038,348	2,219,111
Purchased as finished good	2,434,245	10,364,506
Total	\$ 11,522,487	\$ 20,960,812

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer. ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, distinguishes between a contract asset and a receivable based on whether receipt of the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time. When the Company transfers control of goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration, the Company records either a contract asset or a receivable depending on the nature of the Company's right to consideration for its performance. The point at which a contract asset becomes an account receivable may be earlier than the point at which an invoice is issued. The Company assesses a contract asset for impairment in accordance with ASC 310, Receivables.

The following table discloses the deferred revenue:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Deferred revenue	\$ 23,914	\$ 235,255

The deferred revenue or also referred to as funded backlog was \$0 at July 1, 2023. We expect to recognize 100% of the deferred revenue at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, as revenue in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets - Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. When impairment indicators exist, the Company estimates the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or asset group over the remaining life in measuring whether or not the asset values are recoverable.

Advertising - The Company supports its products with advertising to build brand awareness of the Company's various products in addition to other marketing programs executed by the Company's marketing team. The Company believes continual investment in advertising is critical to the development and sale of its branded products. Advertising costs of \$491,510 and \$366,943 were expensed as incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Advertising costs of \$1,331,133 and \$1,463,550 were expensed as incurred during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Stock Based Compensation - The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and grants of restricted shares as compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements based on their fair values. That expense will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period) or immediately if the share-based payments vest immediately.

Leases - The Company determines if a contract contains a lease at inception. A contract contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is defined as having both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and the right to direct the use of the asset. Management only reassesses its determination if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded within the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. GAAP requires that the Company's leases be evaluated and classified as operating or finance leases for financial reporting purposes. The classification evaluation begins at the commencement date and the lease term used in the evaluation includes the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use the underlying asset, together with renewal option periods when the exercise of the renewal option is reasonably certain and failure to exercise such option will result in an economic penalty. All the Company's real estate leases are classified as operating leases.

Most real estate leases include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that generally can extend the lease term for an additional two years. The exercise of lease renewal options is at the Company's discretion. The Company evaluates renewal options at lease inception and on an ongoing basis and includes renewal options that it is reasonably certain to exercise in its expected lease terms when classifying leases and measuring lease liabilities. Lease agreements generally do not require material variable lease payments, residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants.

The Company's leases generally do not provide an implicit rate, and therefore the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate when measuring operating lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate represents an estimate of the interest rate the Company would incur at lease commencement to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments on a collateralized basis over the term of a lease within a particular currency environment.

Income Taxes - Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences. Such temporary differences result from differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, there was a valuation allowance of approximately \$7,791,500 and a \$6,100,000 valuation allowance was recorded at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

The Company identifies and evaluates uncertain tax positions, if any, and recognizes the impact of uncertain tax positions for which there is a less than more-likely-than-not probability of the position being upheld when reviewed by the relevant taxing authority. Such positions are deemed to be unrecognized tax benefits and a corresponding liability is established on the balance sheet. The Company has not recognized a liability for uncertain tax positions. If there were an unrecognized tax benefit, the Company would recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses.

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of: (i) taxes payable or refundable for the current year and (ii) deferred tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from matters that have been recognized in an entity's condensed consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

ASC Topic 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's condensed consolidated financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740 provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. There are no material uncertain tax positions at June 30, 2024 or June 30, 2023.

Reverse Stock Split

On September 18, 2024, we filed a Certificate of Change with the Nevada Secretary of State to effect a reverse stock split of our common stock at a rate of 1-for-20 (the "Reverse Stock Split"), which became effective as of October 3, 2024 (the "Effective Date"). The Reverse Stock Split was approved by the board of directors in accordance with Nevada law. The Reverse Stock Split did not have any impact on the par value of common stock.

On the Effective Date, every twenty shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding were automatically combined into one share of Common Stock, without any change in the par value per share. As the per-share par value did not change, we reclassified \$19,860 from Common Stock to Additional Paid-in-Capital on the Effective Date. The exercise prices and the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options, equity awards and warrants, and the number of shares available for future issuance under the equity incentive plans were adjusted in accordance with their respective terms. The Reverse Stock Split affected all stockholders uniformly and did not alter any stockholder's percentage interest in our Common Stock. We did not issue any fractional shares in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. Instead, fractional shares were initially rounded up to the next largest whole number, resulting in the issuance of 8 shares on October 3, 2024, the Effective Date, and an additional issuance of 38 shares on October 8, 2024. On October 10, 2024, the transfer agent received additional requests to issue a total of 202,183 shares of common stock for round up of fractional shares. These shares were issued on October 23, 2024 and on October 30, 2024 we were notified that the shares were returned to the Company's transfer agent. Although the Company did receive the common stock back after issuance, the potential dilution remains a risk, and is the subject of a complaint filed by the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada with the purpose of eliminating any said risk. The Reverse Stock Split did not modify the relative rights or preferences of the Common Stock.

Unless otherwise indicated, all issued and outstanding shares of common stock and all outstanding securities entitling their holders to purchase shares of our common stock or acquire shares of our common stock, including stock options, restricted stock units, and warrants per share data, share prices and exercise prices, as required by the terms of those securities, have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

On October 17, 2024, Company received written notice (the "Compliance Notice") from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") informing the Company that it has regained compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2), which requires that companies listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 per share. Nasdaq notified the Company in the Compliance Notice that, from October 3, 2024 to October 16, 2024, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock had been \$1.00 per share or greater and, accordingly, the Company had regained compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) and that the matter was now closed.

Deferred Revenue - The Company records deposits as deferred revenue when a customer pays in advance of shipping the product. Once the product is shipped, the deposit is recorded as revenue and the related commissions are paid. All products were shipped related to deposits in deferred revenue, in less than one year.

Convertible Debt and Securities - The Company follows beneficial conversion feature guidance in ASC 470-20, which applies to convertible stock as well as convertible debt. A beneficial conversion feature is defined as a nondetachable conversion feature that is in the money at the commitment date. The beneficial conversion feature guidance requires recognition of the conversion option's in-the-money portion, the intrinsic value of the option, in equity, with an offsetting reduction to the carrying amount of the instrument. The resulting discount is amortized as interest over the life of the instrument, if a stated maturity date exists, or to the earliest conversion date, if there is no stated maturity date. If the earliest conversion date is immediately upon issuance, the expense must be recognized at inception. When there is a subsequent change to the conversion ratio based on a future occurrence, the new conversion price may trigger the recognition of an additional beneficial conversion feature on occurrence.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024 to conform to the presentation as of and for the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation – The Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries in which the Company holds a controlling financial interest as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature that are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation. However, the results of operations included in such financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of annual results.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements – From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, (“FASB”), or other standard setting bodies and adopted by us as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations upon adoption. The Company has considered all other recently issued accounting pronouncements, including the new provisions of ASC 326 (“Financial Instruments – Credit Losses”) pertaining to “current expected credit losses. ASC 326 was adopted for fiscal year 2024 and did not have a material effect to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (“ASU 2023-09”). The amendments expand income tax disclosure requirements by requiring an entity to disclose (i) specific categories in the rate reconciliation, (ii) additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold, and (iii) the amount of taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. The Company adopted this guidance effective for the annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2025 (fiscal year ended June 30, 2026). The adoption of ASU 2023-09 will impact the Company’s annual disclosures only.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60): Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets* (“ASU 2023-08”), which establishes accounting guidance for crypto assets meeting certain criteria. Solana meets these criteria. The amendments require crypto assets meeting the criteria to be recognized at fair value with changes recognized in net income each reporting period. Upon adoption, a cumulative-effect adjustment was made to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the beginning of the annual reporting period of adoption. ASU 2023-08 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2023-08 for the year ended June 30, 2024, effective as of July 1, 2024. As a result of the adoption, the Company did not have cumulative-effect adjustment as the Company did not have any Crypto Assets prior to January 1, 2025. In the current period, Solana is being held fair value.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures." The ASU requires disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period an entity: (1) disclose the amounts of (a) purchases of inventory, (b) employee compensation, (c) depreciation, (d) intangible asset amortization, and (e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil and gas-producing activities ("DD&A") (or other amounts of depletion expense) included in each relevant expense caption. A relevant expense caption is an expense caption presented on the face of the income statement within continuing operations that contains any of the expense categories listed in (a)–(e), (2) include certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under current GAAP in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements, (3) disclose a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively, and (4) disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity’s definition of selling expenses. An entity is not precluded from providing additional voluntary disclosures that may provide investors with additional decision-useful information. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim report periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early application of the amendment is permitted. The ASU should be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Corporation is evaluating the effect that ASU 2024-03 will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3. Inventory

Inventory consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Raw materials	\$ 595,488	\$ 465,535
Finished goods	729,052	966,021
	<u>\$ 1,324,540</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,556</u>

The Company writes off the value of inventory deemed excessive or obsolete. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Company wrote off inventory valued at \$ 369,290 and \$107,384, net, respectively. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Company wrote off inventory valued at \$418,030 and \$67,928, net, respectively. The Company increased its inventory reserve by \$499,924 during the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and had inventory reserves at March 31, 2025, and June 30, 2024, of \$803,073 and \$605,470, respectively.

Note 4. Property and Equipment

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 127,029	\$ 127,050
Computer equipment	98,735	112,397
Internal use software	570,645	570,645
Manufacturing equipment	2,062,703	1,927,974
Leasehold improvements	814,157	767,418
Vehicles	89,359	89,359
Property and equipment, gross	3,762,628	3,594,844
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,790,105)	(1,268,288)
	<u>\$ 1,972,522</u>	<u>\$ 2,356,556</u>

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024 was \$198,519 and \$306,185, respectively.

Depreciation expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024 was \$658,986 and \$901,521, respectively.

Note 5. Digital Assets

The following table summarizes the Company's digital asset holdings as of:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Approximate number of Solana Tokens held	359	-
Digital asset carrying value	\$ 44,732	\$ -

The following table summarizes the Company's digital asset purchases, losses (gains) on digital assets for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and for the three months ended March 31, 2024:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Approximate number of Solana Tokens purchased	359	-
Digital asset purchases	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Unrealized (loss) on digital assets	\$ (5,268)	\$ -

The following table summarizes the Company's digital asset purchases, losses (gains) on digital assets for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and for the nine months ended March 31, 2024:

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Approximate number of Solana Tokens purchased	359	-
Digital asset purchases	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Unrealized (loss) on digital assets	\$ (5,268)	\$ -

The Company did not sell any of its Digital Assets during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 or 2024, respectively. The Company valued the Solana Tokens at \$124.60 per token the market price on March 31, 2025.

Note 6. Intangible Assets
Intangible assets as of March 31, 2025:

	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer relationships	4 years	\$ 1,834,692	\$ 1,834,692	\$ -
Trade name	5 years	383,792	201,492	182,300
Online sales channels	2 years	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
Vender relationships	5 years	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
		<u>\$ 10,018,484</u>	<u>\$ 9,836,184</u>	<u>\$ 182,300</u>

For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company amortized approximately \$19,191 and 2,195,079, respectively.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company amortized approximately \$57,571 and \$3,512,794, respectively.

Intangible assets as of June 30, 2024:

	Estimated Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer relationships	4 years	\$ 1,834,692	\$ 1,834,692	\$ -
Trade name	5 years	383,792	143,921	239,871
Online sales channels	2 years	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
Vender relationships	5 years	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
		<u>\$ 10,018,484</u>	<u>\$ 9,778,613</u>	<u>\$ 239,871</u>

Future amortization of intangible assets on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

June 30, 2025	\$ 19,189
June 30, 2026	76,758
June 30, 2027	76,758
June 30, 2028	9,595
	<u>\$ 182,300</u>

Note 7. Prepaid Expense and Other Current Assets

Prepaid and other receivables consist of the following:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Insurance	\$ 71,760	\$ 116,074
Prepayment to vendors	104,622	203,556
Deposits on services	10,000	25,550
Prepaid monthly rent	-	60,041
Subscriptions and services being amortized over the service period	39,750	32,500
Stock issued for prepaid interest on convertible note payable		64,320
Other receivables	6,196	147
Total	<u>\$ 232,238</u>	<u>\$ 502,188</u>

All prepaid expenses are expected to be expensed during the following 12 months from the reporting date.

Note 8. Operating Leases

We have entered into various non-cancellable operating and finance lease agreements for certain of our offices, manufacturing, technology, and equipment. We determine if an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, at inception, and record the leases in our financial statements upon lease commencement, which is the date when the underlying asset is made available for use by the lessor. Our lease terms may include one or more options to extend the lease terms, for periods from one year to 20 years, when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. As of March 31, 2025, no option to extend the lease was recognized as right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and lease liabilities. We have lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, and non-lease components are accounted for separately and not included in our ROU assets and corresponding liabilities. We have elected not to present short-term leases on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as these leases have a lease term of 12 months or less at lease inception.

During November 2019, the Company entered into a lease for a Nevada facility that commenced on November 13, 2019, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The Company used this leased facility for office, manufacturing, and warehouse space. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases. During the year ended June 30, 2024 the Company used the facility for ongoing operations and recognized approximately \$670,200 of expense during the year. The Company moved out of the facility in July 2024.

During May 2021, the Company entered into a lease for an additional Nevada facility that commenced on May 1, 2021, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The Company used this leased facility for additional warehouse space. The minimum lease payments were \$34,956 and \$69,684 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024, respectively. The Company moved out of the facility in April of 2024 when the lease term ended.

During November 2018, the Company entered into a lease for equipment that commenced on November 1, 2018, and recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. Lease expenses were \$5,730 and \$5,730 for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

On April 1, 2022, the Company acquired Cygnet which had entered into a lease for a Florida facility that commenced on October 8, 2021, and Cygnet had recorded a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The lease was set to expire on October 8, 2026. The Company uses this leased facility for warehouse and office space. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. Lease expenses were \$33,022 and \$60,180 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024, respectively. The Company abandoned the facility in October of 2023 and recognized a lease impairment of \$289,969.

On March 15, 2023, the Company entered a lease for approximately 20,400 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Tampa, Florida, to be used as the Company’s distribution center. The initial term of the lease is thirty-eight months and was not completed when the lease was signed. The Company moved into the facility in July 2023 and started operations. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized approximately \$301,294 expense and approximately \$264,902 for the nine months ended March 31, 2024.

On July 25, 2023, the Company entered a lease for approximately 5,700 square feet of office space, located in Tampa, Florida, to be used as the Company’s corporate headquarters. The initial term of the lease is sixty-one months. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized approximately \$171,013 of expense and \$96,071 expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2024.

On April 1, 2024, the Company entered into a lease agreement with MFA 2510 Merchant LLC, which is owned by our CEO, Allan Marshall. The lease is for approximately 10,000 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Odessa, Florida for \$20,060 per month. The initial term of the lease is five years. The Company is responsible for real estate taxes, utilities, and repairs under the terms of certain of the operating leases and accounted for as non-lease components and not part of the ROU. The Company spent \$611,768 in leasehold improvements to prepare the facility for product manufacturing, which will be amortized over the five year lease term. Product manufacturing was at full capacity and fully moved from the Nevada facility as of August 1, 2024. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized approximately \$239,832 of expense.

Operating leases are included in operating ROU assets, current and non-current operating lease liabilities, and finance leases are included in property, plant and equipment, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2025, our finance leases are not material.

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The table below reconciles the undiscounted future minimum lease payments (displayed by year and in the aggregate) under noncancelable operating leases with terms of more than one year to the total operating lease liabilities recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025:

2025	\$	188,211
2026		770,004
2027		507,343
2028		486,733
2029		221,715
Total undiscounted future minimum lease payments		2,174,006
Less: Imputed interest		(164,713)
		2,009,293
Less: current portion		(165,060)
Present value of operating lease obligation	\$	<u>1,844,233</u>

The Company's weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rate for operating leases as of March 31, 2025 are:

Weighted average remaining lease term months	37
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate	5.0%

The Company's weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rate for operating leases as of March 31, 2024 are:

Weighted average remaining lease term months	43
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate	5.0%

For the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the components of lease expense, included general and administrative expenses and interest expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024
Finance lease expense:				
Amortization of ROU assets	\$ 185,148	\$ 555,444	\$ 173,405	\$ 514,955
Interest expense	24,993	80,781	22,639	73,341
Operating lease cost	3,750	11,279	3,745	12,436
Short-term lease expense	-	-	171,577	558,936
Variable lease expense	56,819	160,490	36,395	95,731
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 270,710</u>	<u>\$ 807,994</u>	<u>\$ 407,761</u>	<u>\$ 1,255,399</u>

Note 9. Accrued Liabilities

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Accrued professional fees	189,957	312,500
Accrued sales tax	36,445	28,539
Other accrued liabilities	(2,867)	395,368
	<u>\$ 223,535</u>	<u>\$ 736,407</u>

Note 10. Convertible Promissory Notes and Notes Payable

Convertible promissory notes and notes payable outstanding are summarized below:

	Maturity Date	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Convertible Notes:			
Promissory Note, 21- month term, as amended, 18.11% interest payable with common stock and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. This note was amended as of November 15, 2023, extending the note to June 1, 2026 and adjusted the interest rate to 12%, paid in cash monthly.	June 1, 2026	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,550,000
2025 Convertible Notes, 24 month term, 3% interest and is convertible into the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$3.00 per common share. No payment of interest or principal is due until the end of the two year term if the loan is not converted. The loan also included a detachable warrant to purchase 116,668 shares of the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$3.00	March 7, 2027	350,000	-
Less current portion of notes payable		(525,000)	-
Unamortized discount on convertible note		(213,830)	
Notes payable, net of current portion and unamortized discount		<u>\$ 311,170</u>	<u>\$ 1,550,000</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary:			
SBA note payable, 30-year term note, 6% interest rate and collateralized with all assets of the Company	October 6, 2021	3,694,720	3,761,376
Inventory consignment note, 60 monthly payments, with first payment due June 30, 2022, 3.5% interest rate and no security interest in the assets of the business	June 30, 2027	1,000,290	1,002,221
GF Note, 6 annual payments, with first payment due December 31, 2022, 3.5% interest rate and no security interest in the assets of the business	November 7, 2026	685,899	683,968
Total		<u>\$ 5,380,909</u>	<u>\$ 5,447,565</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary, current		<u>5,380,909</u>	<u>5,447,565</u>
Notes payable, Cygnet subsidiary, net of current		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Notes Payable on Building for sale:			
Mortgage Loan, 10-year term note, 4.8% interest, collateralized by land and warehouse building	September 26, 2032	\$ -	\$ 2,634,538
Note Payable:			
Promissory Note, 21-month term note, 10% cash interest and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. This note was amended as of November 15, 2023, extending the note to June 1, 2026 and adjusted the interest rate to 12%, paid in cash monthly.	June 1, 2026	560,000	560,000
Notes payable, current		(420,000)	-
Discount on notes payable, current		-	-
Notes payable, current net of discount		<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 560,000</u>
Notes payable, long-term		140,000	560,000
Discount on notes payable, long-term		-	(2,571)
Notes payable, long-term, net		<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 557,429</u>
Related Notes Payable:			
Marshall Loan, 2-year term note, 12% cash interest, 3.5% PIK interest and subordinate to the Convertible Notes. November of 2023 extended to June 1, 2026 and interest was adjusted to 12% cash interest, paid monthly	June 1, 2026	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Discount on related party note payable, current		-	-
Notes payable, current, net of discount		<u>(375,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Discount on related party note payable, long term		-	-
Notes payable, long term, net		<u>\$ 125,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Total convertible notes payable, acquisition notes payable, notes payable and related party note payable		<u>\$ 7,277,079</u>	<u>\$ 10,689,532</u>

Future payments on notes payable are as follows as of March 31, 2025:

	Note Payable	Related Party Note Payable	Convertible Notes	Cygnat Subsidiary Notes Payable	Total
2025	\$ 420,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 525,000	\$ 5,380,909	\$ 6,700,910
2026	140,000	125,000	175,000	-	440,000
2027	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
	560,000	500,000	1,050,000	5,380,909	7,490,910
Note original discount	-	-	(213,830)	-	(213,830)
	\$ 560,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 836,170	\$ 5,380,909	\$ 7,277,079

In June 2022, the Company executed a promissory note with Allan Marshall, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, in the original principal amount of \$1,500,000 ("Marshall Loan"). The promissory note has a 2-year term and bears cash interest at the rate of 8.5% per annum with an additional PIK of 3.5% per annum. The promissory note provides for monthly payments of principal, on an even line 36-month basis, plus cash interest, with a balloon payment of all outstanding principal, cash interest, and PIK interest at maturity. The Company received and deposited the principal amount on July 31, 2022. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with Mr. Marshall, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at an interest rate of 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$500,000. In addition to this, the Company issued Mr. Marshall a warrant to purchase up to 18,750 shares of the Company's common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00. The note has been classified as long-term in the condensed consolidated financial statements. \$1,000,000 of the promissory note was used by the investor in the purchase of VitaMedica.

On October 19, 2022, Upexi, Inc. (the "Company") and its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Upexi 17129 Florida, LLC entered into a loan agreement, promissory note and related agreements with Professional Bank, a Florida state-chartered bank, providing for a mortgage on the Company's principal office in N. Clearwater, Florida. The Company received \$3,000,000 in connection with the transaction. The principal is to be repaid to Professional Bank over a term of ten years. The proceeds of the loan were utilized by the Company to pay down its loan facility with Acorn Capital, LLC in the amount of \$2,780,200. As of March 31, 2023, the Company was not in compliance with the debt service ratio. The Company received a forbearance agreement from the bank until June 30, 2024 to return to compliance of the debt service ratio of 1.25 to 1, until that time the Company will pay an interest rate of 10% instead of the contractual terms of 4.8% and has paid the original principal and adjusted interest through this report. The building was sold for \$4,300,000 on July 8, 2024.

On February 22, 2023, the Company executed a promissory note with an investor, in the original principal amount of \$560,000. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with the investor, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$560,000. In addition to this, the Company issued the investor a warrant to purchase up to 6,250 shares of the Company's common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00.

On February 22, 2023, the Company executed a promissory note with an investor, in the original principal amount of \$2,150,000. In November of 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with the investor, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at 12% per annum and thereafter the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. The principal currently outstanding is \$2,150,000. In addition to this, the Company issued the investor a warrant to purchase up to 25,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$22.00. In addition, \$100,000 of the promissory note was used by the investor in the purchase of VitaMedica. Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the investor agreed to convert \$650,000 of the principal balance into 285,000 shares of the Company's common stock or an average price of \$2.28 per common share. The remaining principal at the time of this report is \$950,000.

On March 7, 2025, the Company executed a convertible note with two investors, in the original principal amount of \$350,000. The term of the note is two (2) years and has an interest rate of three (3) percent. There are no interest or principal payments due during the term of the note. All principal and interest not converted during the term of the note is payable on March 7, 2027. The convertible note and interest is convertible into the Company's common stock at \$3.00 per common share. Additionally, there were 116,668 warrant shares issued associated with these debt agreements. The warrants are classified as equity instruments and are not subject to remeasurement. At the time of issuance, the market price of the Company's common stock was \$2.74 per share.

In accordance with ASC 470-20, the Company allocated the proceeds between the debt, beneficial conversion feature (BCF) and the warrants based on their relative fair values. The fair value of the BCF and the warrants were calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and had the following assumptions: expected volatility of 253%, risk-free interest rate of 3.99%, expected term of 2 years, and no expected dividends. The intrinsic values of the debt discount were \$107,262 and \$115,865, respectively. These balances were recorded as a debt discount, with a corresponding credit to Additional Paid-In Capital. The discounts are being amortized over the two-year term of the notes.

As of December 31, 2024, the unamortized debt discount related to the BCF and warrants was \$213,813. The amortization of the discount is included in interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

Note 11. Related Party Transactions

In June 2024, Allan Marshall, the Company's CEO advanced the Company \$100,000 to enable the Company to purchase equipment needed for the new warehouse facility. This advance was paid in July 2024. No interest or other fees were paid related to this transaction. Subsequent to December 31, 2024, Mr. Marshall advanced the Company \$400,000 to cover short term negative cash flow.

In March 2025, Allan Marshall purchased 125,000 shares of Series A preferred shares from the Company at a per share price of \$2.60 per preferred share. This purchase was settled through the cancellation of the \$400,000 advance previously mentioned. At March 31, 2025 there was \$75,000 of this advance remaining and was paid subsequent to the period end, March 31, 2025.

On April 1, 2024, the Company entered into a lease agreement with MFA 2510 Merchant LLC, which is owned by our CEO, Allan Marshall. The lease is for approximately 10,000 square feet of warehouse and office space, located in Odessa, Florida for \$20,060 per month on a triple net basis. The initial term of the lease is five years. The Company spent \$611,768 in leasehold improvements to prepare the facility for product manufacturing, which will be amortized over the five year lease term. At June 30, 2024 there was \$100,004 accrued for the deposit, 3 months' rent, and 3 months estimated expenses, this was paid in July 2024 and is now kept current. Product manufacturing was at full capacity and fully moved from the Nevada facility as of August 1, 2024.

On June 13, 2024, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement ("SPA") pursuant to which the Company sold one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding equity (the "Interests") of its wholly owned subsidiary VitaMedica, Inc. to three investors (the "Buyers"). One of the minority interest buyers is Allan Marshall, the Company's CEO. The purchase price for the stock was Six Million Dollars (\$6,000,000), subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments. The proceeds of the transaction will be used for working capital, the reduction of debt and the reduction of other liabilities currently outstanding.

In June 2022, the Company entered into a promissory note with a member of management. The loan was for \$1,500,000 and has a two-year term with an interest rate of 8.5% per annum with an additional PIK of 3.5% per annum. On November 15, 2023, the Company executed an amendment to the promissory note with Mr. Marshall, providing for the payment of interest only for 18 months at an interest rate of 12% per annum and thereafter, the amortization of the note over a 12-month period, starting in June of 2025. \$1,000,000 of the principal was used as part of the VitaMedica purchase price. The principal outstanding and accrued interest at June 30, 2024 was \$500,000 and \$169,662, respectively. The accrued interest was paid in July of 2024. The principal outstanding and accrued interest at December 31, 2024 was \$500,000 and \$30,760, respectively. In addition, the Company issued Mr. Marshall a warrant to purchase up to 18,750 shares of the Company's common stock for five years at a per share price of \$22.00.

The above related party transactions are not necessarily indicative of the amounts and terms that would have been incurred had comparable transactions been entered into with independent parties.

Note 12. Equity Transactions

Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company has 150,000 shares of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding to Allan Marshall, CEO.

250,000 shares of 150,000 preferred stock is convertible into the Company's common stock at a ratio of 1.8 shares of preferred stock for a single share of the Company's common stock at the holder's option, has preferential liquidation rights and the preferred stock shall vote together with the common stock as a single class on all matters to which shareholders of the Company are entitled to vote at the rate of ten votes per share of preferred stock.

On March 12, 2025, Allan Marshall purchased 125,000 shares of Series A preferred stock that is convertible into the Company's common stock at a ratio of 1 share of preferred stock for a single share of the Company's common stock at the holder's option, has preferential liquidation rights and the preferred stock shall vote together with the common stock as a single class on all matters to which shareholders of the Company are entitled to vote at the rate of ten votes per share of preferred stock.

Common Stock

In September of 2023, the Company issued 4,505 shares of common stock for the purchase of the remaining 45% of Cygnet Online, LLC. The shares were valued at \$162,727 or \$36.12 per common share. These shares were held due to a dispute with the seller.

On January 18, 2024, the Company issued 25,081 shares of common stock as repayment of \$500,000 of the Company's long-term debt. The shares were valued at \$500,000 or 19.94 per common share.

On March 18, 2024, the Company issued 5,000 shares of common stock as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees. The shares were valued at \$85,000 or \$17 per common share.

The Company effectuated a reverse stock split, at a rate of 20 to 1, effective at 12:01 am ET, October 3, 2024. The total issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, post reverse stock split was 1,040,886. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") has requested an additional 202,183 shares of the Company's common stock to round up, pursuant to the terms of the reverse stock split, the holdings of DTC's beneficial holders. These shares were issued on October 23, 2024 and on October 30, 2024 we were notified that the shares were returned to the Company's transfer agent. Although the Company did receive the common stock back after issuance, the potential dilution remains a risk, and is the subject of a complaint filed by the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada with the purpose of eliminating any said risk. The Reverse Stock Split did not modify the relative rights or preferences of the Common Stock.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Company issued 350,000 shares of common stock to two different investors for the repayment of \$850,000 of outstanding debt. The weight average share price for the repayment of debt was approximately \$2.21 per common share issued.

Subsequent to March 31, 2025, the Company issued 83,333 shares of common stock as part of incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees and consultants that vested. The shares were valued at \$287,432 or approximately \$3.45 per common share.

Subsequent to March 31, 2025, the Company issued 222,000 of restricted stock grants as part of incentive-plan stock grant to certain employees that will vest over time. None of these have vested and the shares were valued at \$506,160 or approximately \$2.28 per common share.

Note 13. Stock Based Compensation

The Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion grant to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. The options are exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the grant.

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregated Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2024	217,490	\$ 57.40	5.83	\$ -
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(181,137)	58.51	-	-
Granted	85,000	3.46	9.22	-
Options outstanding at March 31, 2025	121,353	\$ 18.26	7.40	-
Options exercisable at March 31, 2025 (vested)	106,457	\$ 20.28	7.60	\$ -

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregated Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2023	241,964	\$ 66.20	6.23	\$ 1,342,280
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(26,000)	86.80	-	-
Granted	20,000	29.40	1	-
Options outstanding at March 31, 2024	235,964	\$ 67.20	5.44	-
Options exercisable at March 31, 2024 (vested)	227,868	\$ 58.40	5.50	\$ -

Stock-based compensation expense attributable to stock options was \$521,353 and \$212,758 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to stock options was \$695,229 and \$965,229 for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, there was approximately \$50,632 of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options outstanding, and the weighted average vesting period for those options was less than 90 days.

There were 85,000 stock options granted during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The value of each grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions for options granted during the nine months ended March 31, 2025:

	March 31, 2025
Dividend rate	-
Risk free interest rate	4.31%
Expected term	5-10
Expected volatility	149%
Grant date stock price	\$ 3.46

Subsequent to March 31, 2025, then Company granted 35,000 options under the 2019 Plan as amended. The Company granted the option with a 10 year term at a per share purchase price of 2.28 per common share. In addition, the Company granted

There were 262,231 shares available for issuance as of March 31, 2025, under the 2019 Plan as amended.

The value of each grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions for options granted during the nine months ended March 31, 2024:

	March 31, 2024
Dividend rate	-
Risk free interest rate	3.95%
Expected term	1
Expected volatility	63%
Grant date stock price	\$ 29.40

Note 14. Income Taxes

The Company computed the year-to-date income tax provision by applying the estimated annual effective tax rate to the year-to-date pre-tax income and adjusted for discrete tax items in the period. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 the Company reserved 100% of the benefit calculated as income tax benefit and calculated a benefit of \$988,500 and \$1,691,500 for the three and nine months March 31, 2025, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025, the difference between the U.S. statutory rate and the Company's effective tax rate is due to the additional valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax assets during the period. The income tax benefit for the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2025, was primarily attributable to federal and state income taxes and nondeductible expenses for an effective tax rate of approximately 25.8%. The income tax benefit for the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2024, was primarily attributable to federal and state income taxes and non-deductible expenses for an effective tax rate of approximately 24.5%.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for tax and financial reporting purposes. As of each reporting date, management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could affect its view of the future realization of deferred taxes. Future realization of the tax benefits of existing temporary differences and net operating loss carryforwards ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. As of June 30, 2024 the Company performed an evaluation to determine whether a valuation allowance was needed. The Company considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, which included the results of operations for the current and preceding years. The Company also considered whether there was any currently available information about future years. The Company determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will have future taxable income. The Company used \$2,506,514 of the federal net operating loss carryover during the year ended June 30, 2022, however during the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 the federal net operating loss increased significantly and management recorded a valuation reserve of \$6,100,000. As of March 31, 2025 the Company had a valuation reserve of approximately \$7,791,500.

We file federal and state income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. Income tax returns generally remain subject to examination by federal and most state tax authorities. We are not currently under examination in any federal or state jurisdiction.

Note 15. Risks and Uncertainties

There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations among federal, state and local regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses as to the scope of operation of Farm Bill-compliant hemp programs relative to the emerging regulation of cannabinoids. These different opinions include, but are not limited to, the regulation of cannabinoids by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, and/or the FDA and the extent to which manufacturers of products containing Farm Bill-compliant cultivators and processors may engage in interstate commerce. The uncertainties cannot be resolved without further federal, and perhaps even state-level, legislation, regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing legislation and rules. If these uncertainties continue, they may have an adverse effect upon the introduction of our products in different markets.

Note 16. Discontinued Operations – Sale of Interactive Offers

On August 31, 2023, the Company sold Interactive offers to Amplifyir Inc. The purchase price is \$1,250,000 with a provision to adjust the final purchase price based on the business being transferred to Amplifyir Inc. with a net zero working capital. In addition, the Buyer is obligated to pay the Company two-and one-half percent (2.5%) of certain advertising revenues of Interactive for a two-year period post-closing. Accordingly, the results of the business were classified as discontinued operations in our statements of operations and excluded from continuing operations.

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 158,147
Cost of sales	\$ -	\$ 11,982
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ -	\$ 339,205
Depreciation and amortization	\$ -	\$ -
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (193,040)
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

Note 17. Discontinued Operations – Sale of VitaMedica

On June 13, 2024, the Company sold VitaMedica, Inc. to three investors and had an effective day of June 1, 2024. One of the minority interest investors is Allan Marshall, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The purchase price for the stock was \$6,000,000, subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments. In addition, the Buyers are obligated to pay the Company for services provided according to the Transition Services Agreement. Accordingly, the results of the business were classified as discontinued operations in our statements of operations and excluded both continuing operations for all periods presented. Discontinued operations of VitaMedica excluded in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ 2,673,744	\$ 6,708,021
Cost of sales	\$ 587,142	\$ 1,480,486
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,888,490	\$ 4,694,350
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 115,896	\$ 353,646
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 81,978	\$ 239,908
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 444,730	\$ 444,730
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 54,791	\$ 54,791
Total assets	\$ 4,901,950	\$ 4,901,950
Total liabilities	\$ 403,460	\$ 403,460

Note 18. Discontinued Operations – Sale of E-Core

E-Core, Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries

On August 1, 2024, the Company closed a sale transaction in which, effective as of June 30, 2024, it sold 100% of the outstanding stock of its wholly owned subsidiary E-Core Technology, Inc., a Florida corporation (d/b/a New England Technology, Inc.) (“E-core”), to E-Core Holdings, LLC, a Florida limited liability company (the “Buyer”) pursuant to the terms of an Agreement to Unwind Securities Purchase Agreement dated July 31, 2024 (the “Agreement”). The principals of the Buyer are the three individuals from whom the Company acquired E-core in October 2022. The purchase price in the transaction was \$2,000,000 paid by the Buyer to the Company at closing. In addition, in connection with the closing of the transaction (i) the Company was released as a guarantor from E-core’s commercial loan facility, and (ii) all subordinated promissory notes issued by the Company in connection with the Company’s initial acquisition of E-core were cancelled and any outstanding principal and interest thereunder was deemed paid in full. The Agreement contains standard representations and warranties, conditions to closing, and covenants, for a transaction of this nature.

Accordingly, the results of the business were classified as discontinued operations in our statements of operations and excluded from both continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented. Discontinued operations of E-core excluded in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Summary of discontinued operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024
Discontinued Operations		
Revenue	\$ 9,221,715	\$ 38,625,335
Cost of sales	\$ 7,606,275	\$ 33,168,260
Sales, general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,100,054	\$ 3,371,876
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 403,875	\$ 1,211,625
Other expenses	\$ 74,666	\$ 2,476
Income from discontinued operations	\$ 186,177	\$ 871,098
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 4,219,460	\$ 4,219,460
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets	\$ 25,184,866	\$ 25,184,866
Total liabilities	\$ 5,471,259	\$ 5,471,259

Note 19. Subsequent Events

On April 24, 2025 the Company closed on a private placement offering to sell 35,970,383 shares of the Company’s common stock at an offering price of \$2.28 per share and pre-funded warrants to purchase 7,889,266 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$2.279 per share of the Company’s common stock that may be exercised at a per share price of \$0.0001. The Company received approximately \$92,586,000, net of broker fees, legal fees and other expenses incurred for the private placement.

Since March 31, 2025 the Company has purchased approximately 596,355 Solana Tokens with a cost based of approximately \$84,157,000.

48,026,410 Shares of Common Stock

Upexi, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

, 2025

PART II**INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution**

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, to be paid by the Registrant in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered. All amounts other than the SEC registration fees and FINRA fees are estimates.

SEC Registration Fee	\$	37,206
Accounting Fees and Expenses	\$	10,000
Legal Fees and Expenses	\$	10,000
Transfer Agent and Registrar Fees	\$	5,000
Miscellaneous Fees and Expenses	\$	5,000
Total*	\$	<u>67,206</u>

* Estimated expenses.

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that all of our directors, officers, employees and agents shall be entitled to be indemnified by us to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “DGCL”). We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Under Delaware law, a corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to an action (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of his or her service as a director or officer of the corporation, or his or her service, at the corporation’s request, as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys’ fees) that are actually and reasonably incurred by him or her expenses, and judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement that are actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, in connection with the defense or settlement of such action, provided that such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the corporation’s best interests, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. Although Delaware law permits a corporation to indemnify any person referred to above against such expenses in connection with the defense or settlement of an action by or in the right of the corporation, provided that such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the corporation’s best interests, if such person has been judged liable to the corporation, indemnification is only permitted to the extent that the Court of Chancery (or the court in which the action was brought) determines that, despite the adjudication of liability, such person is entitled to indemnity for such Expenses as the court deems proper. The DGCL also provides for mandatory indemnification of any director, officer, employee or agent against such expenses to the extent such person has been successful in any proceeding covered by the statute. In addition, the DGCL provides the general authorization of advancement of a director’s or officer’s litigation expenses in lieu of requiring the authorization of such advancement by the board of directors in specific cases, and that indemnification and advancement of expenses provided by the statute shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled under any by law, agreement or otherwise.

Our Bylaws and Certificate of Incorporation provide for indemnification of our directors and officers and for advancement of litigation expenses to the fullest extent permitted by current Delaware law. In addition, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with certain of its directors and officers that provide for indemnification and advancement of litigation expenses to fullest extent permitted by the DGCL.

We maintain a policy of directors’ and officers’ liability insurance which reimburses us for expenses which we may incur in connection with the foregoing indemnity provisions and which may provide direct indemnification to directors and officers where we are unable to do so.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the above, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The following sets forth information regarding all unregistered securities sold by us in transactions that were exempt from the requirements of the Securities Act in the last three years. Except where noted, all of the securities discussed in this Item 15 were all issued in reliance on the exemption under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all of the share issuances described below were made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

On July 16, 2025, the Company issued secured convertible notes in the aggregate, principal amount of approximately \$151.2 million, convertible into 35,569,224 shares of Common Stock at \$4.25 per share.

On July 11, 2025, the Company issued 12,457,186 shares of Common Stock, at an offering price of \$4.00 per share and \$4.94 per share for certain members of the Company's management and members of the board of directors.

On April 24, 2025, the Company issued: (i) 35,970,383 shares of Common Stock, at an offering price of \$2.28 per share, and (ii) pre-funded warrants (the "Pre-Funded Warrants") to purchase 7,889,266 shares of Common Stock (the "Pre-Funded Warrant Shares") at an offering price of \$2.279 per Pre-Funded Warrant. Each of the Pre-Funded Warrants is exercisable for one share of Common Stock at the exercise price of \$0.001 per Pre-Funded Warrant Share, are immediately exercisable, and may be exercised at any time until all of the Pre-Funded Warrants are exercised in full.

On April 24, 2025, the Company issued 214,228 shares of common stock as repayment of \$550,000 of the Company's debt. The shares were valued at \$550,000 or \$2.28 per share.

On July 17, 2025, the Company issued restricted stock grants of 2,250,000 shares of common stock under the Company's 2019 Equity Incentive Plan as amended (the "2019 Incentive Plan"). The shares were valued at \$6,457,500 and vest over 1 to 12 months based on the employees continued employment.

On April 17, 2025, the Company issued restricted stock grants of 222,000 shares of common stock under the Company's 2019 Equity Incentive Plan as amended (the "2019 Incentive Plan"). The shares were valued at \$506,160 and vest over 1 to 12 months based on the employees continued employment.

In February of 2025, the Company issued 125,000 shares of common stock to two different investors for the repayment of \$250,000 of outstanding debt. The average share price for the repayment of debt was approximately \$2.00 per common share issued.

In February of 2025, the Company issued 4,000 shares of common stock shares of common stock as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees. The shares were valued at \$12,800 or approximately \$3.20 per common share.

In January of 2025, the Company issued 260,000 shares of common stock to two different investors for the repayment of \$550,000 of outstanding debt. The weight average share price for the repayment of debt was approximately \$2.12 per common share issued.

In January of 2025, the Company issued 220,000 shares of common stock shares of common stock as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees and consultants. The shares were valued at \$754,200 or approximately \$3.43 per common share. 130,000 of these shares did not vest and were forfeited.

In September of 2023, the Company was to issue 4,505 shares of common stock for the acquisition of the remaining 45% of Cygnet Online, LLC. The shares were valued at \$162,727 or \$35.80 per common share. These shares were held and not issued due to an ongoing dispute.

In January of 2024, the Company issued 25,081 shares of common stock as repayment of \$500,000 of the Company's long-term debt. The shares were valued at \$500,000 or \$19.94 per share.

In March of 2024, the Company issued 5,000 shares of common stock as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees. The shares were valued at \$85,000 or \$17.00 per share.

On April 15, 2024, the Company issued restricted stock grants of 12,500 shares as an incentive-restricted stock grant to certain employees. The shares were valued at

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued 526,404 shares of common stock for the acquisition of Infusionz. The shares were valued at \$1,235,124 and the Company issued 306,935 of the Company's stock on September 1, 2021 for the remaining acquisition liability of \$1,764,876. In addition, the Company issued 83,334 shares of common stock valued at \$127,500 for acquisition costs.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 306,945 shares of common stock for the acquisition of Infusionz. The shares were valued at \$1,764,876 or \$5.75 per share, as this was the remaining acquisition liability for the Infusionz purchase.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock for the acquisition of VitaMedica and 7,000 shares of common stock as a finder's fee for the completion of the transaction. The shares were valued at \$515,740 or \$4.82 per share, as this was the closing price of the stock on August 4, 2021.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 35,000 shares of common stock for a consulting agreement. The shares were valued at \$175,000 or \$5.00 per share, based on the price of the services to be rendered.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 666,667 shares of common stock for the acquisition of Interactive, the shares were valued at \$4,000,000.

Subsequent to the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 555,489 shares of common stock for the acquisition of Cygnet Online, LLC valued at \$2,550,000.

Subsequent to the nine months ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 119,792 shares of common stock for the cashless exercise of a warrant, valued at \$651,668.

On October 31, 2022, the Company issued 1,247,403 shares of common stock for the acquisition of E-core Technologies Inc. a Florida corporation, valued at \$6,000,000.

Reports on Form 8K

Summary of Form 8-K filed on April 24, 2025

The Company closed on a \$100 million private placement offering on April 20, 2025 for the purchase and sale of 35,970,383 shares of common stock 7,889,266 pre-funded warrants at a share price of \$2.28 per share. The Company also entered into a Placement Agency Agreement (the “Placement Agency Agreement”) with A.G.P., dated April 20, 2025, pursuant to which A.G.P. agreed to serve as the exclusive placement agent for the Company in connection with the Offering. Concurrently with the Purchase Agreements and the Placement Agency Agreement, on April 20, 2025, the Company and the Purchasers entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to file a registration statement (the “Resale Registration Statement”) providing for the resale of the shares of Common Stock and Pre-Funded Warrant Shares within 30 days of the closing of the Offering, to have such registration statement declared effective with 30 days of the filing date (or 60 days, if the Securities and Exchange Commission conducts a full review), and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement. Additionally, on April 23, 2025, the Company entered into an Asset Management Agreement (the “Asset Management Agreement”) with GSR Strategies LLC (the “Asset Manager”), pursuant to which the Asset Manager shall provide discretionary investment management services with respect to the Company’s cryptocurrency treasury (the “Account Assets”). According to the Asset Management Agreement, the Asset Manager will invest the Account Assets, including any funds raised in accordance with the funding allocation provided in the Asset Management Agreement, principally with a long-only strategy primarily in Solana, including staking (and restaking Solana to improve returns (the “SOL Treasury Strategy”).

Summary of Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2025

On May 23, 2025, the Company entered into a credit facility with BitGo Prime, LLC (“BitGo”). Pursuant to a Master Loan Agreement (the “Agreement”) the Company may borrow up to \$20,000,000 of Digital Currency or United States Dollars with interest at the rate of 11.5% per year. The term of the credit facility is for one year and is renewable for successive one year options. Each individual loan under the facility is negotiable as to the amount, term prepayment or recall (payment demand). The loans shall be collateralized by the Company’s treasury assets, already held at BitGo, the initial availability is based on 260% collateral level and a margin call level of 175%. There are no requirements or fees for non-use of the credit facility and the facility can be increased in the future based on the value of the assets BitGo is the custodian of for the Company. The Company plans to use any funds from the credit facility as short term capital for the purchase of additional SOL tokens.

Summary of Form 8-K filed on July 16, 2025

On July 11, 2025, the Company entered into securities purchase agreements (the “Purchase Agreements”) with certain investors (the “Purchasers”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell and issue to the Purchasers in a private placement offering (the “Equity Offering”) 12,457,186 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”), at an offering price of \$4.00 per share (and at a price of \$4.94 per share for certain members of the Company’s Management and Board of Directors). The Equity Offering closed on July 14, 2025, resulting in aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$50 million, before deducting the placement agent’s fee and offering expenses payable by the Company. The Company also entered into a Placement Agency Agreement (the “Placement Agency Agreement”) with A.G.P., dated July 11, 2025, pursuant to which A.G.P. agreed to serve as the exclusive placement agent for the Company in connection with the Equity Offering. Concurrently with the Purchase Agreements and the Placement Agency Agreement, on July 11, 2025, the Company and the Purchasers entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to file a registration statement (the “Resale Registration Statement”) providing for the resale of the shares of Common Stock within 15 days of the closing of the Equity Offering, to have such registration statement declared effective with 30 days of the filing date (or 60 days, if the Securities and Exchange Commission conducts a full review), and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement.

Summary of Form 8-K filed on July 18, 2025

On July 16, 2025, the Company entered into securities purchase agreements (the “Purchase Agreements”) with certain investors (the “Purchasers”) and a designated collateral agent (the “Agent”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell and issue to the Purchasers in a private placement offering (the “Note Offering”) secured convertible notes (the “Notes”) in exchange for locked and spot Solana in the aggregate, original principal amount of \$151,169,169. Also on July 16, 2025, the Company and the Agent entered into a Security Agreement (the “Security Agreement”), pursuant to which the Notes are secured by a first-priority lien on the Company’s “Digital Asset Account,” which holds all of the Company’s Solana and other cryptocurrencies and collateral acquired after the closing date and all such successor accounts, the proceeds of such accounts and information related to the account. Concurrently with the Purchase Agreements, on July 16, 2025, the Company and the Purchasers entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to file a registration statement (the “Registration Statement”) providing for the resale of the Conversion Shares within 30 days of the closing of the Note Offering, to have such registration statement declared effective with 60 days of the filing date (or 75 days, if the Securities and Exchange Commission conducts a full review), and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement.

Summary of Form 8-K filed on July 25, 2025

On July 25, 2025, Upexi, Inc. a Delaware corporation (the “Company”) entered into a Common Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners (the “Investor”), pursuant to which the Company shall have the right, but not the obligation, to direct the Investor to purchase the lesser of (i) \$500,000,000 (the “Total Commitment Amount”) or (ii) the Exchange Cap, which shall be the number of shares not to exceed 19.99% of the Company’s shares of common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share (“Common Stock”), outstanding on July 25, 2025, unless the Company’s stockholders have approved the issuance of Common Stock in excess of the Exchange Cap, upon satisfaction of certain terms and conditions contained in the Purchase Agreement, including, but not limited to, an effective registration statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Company, under its right but not obligation, may issue and sell to the Investor common stock under dollar volume-weighted average price (“VWAP”) orders or Intraday VWAP orders for such orders multiplied by 95%. Concurrent with the Purchase Agreement, on July 25, 2025, the Company and the Investor entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to file a registration statement (the “Resale Registration Statement”) providing for the resale of the shares of Common Stock that may be purchased by the Investor pursuant to the Purchase Agreement within 30 days of execution of the Registration Rights Agreement and to have such Resale Registration Statement declared effective with 60 days of the filing date, and to maintain the effectiveness of such Resale Registration Statement.

Summary of Form 8-K filed on August 26, 2025

On August 25, 2025, Upexi, Inc. the Company and Purchasers came to an agreement to amend that certain Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 11, 2025 (the “Securities Purchase Agreement”), to 1) provide for the Purchasers to grant a one-time waiver from compliance with the provisions of Section 4.12 of the Securities Purchase Agreement; 2) amend and restate the definition of “Exempt Issuance” in Section 1.1 of the Securities Purchase Agreement; and 3) require the Company to issue to each Purchaser a greenshoe instrument to purchase up to a number of shares of the Company’s Common Stock equal to 25% of such Purchaser’s initial Subscription Amount under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Exhibits

We have filed the exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index of this registration statement and below in this Item 16:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Reference		Filing Date	Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit		
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation				X
3.2	Bylaws				X
4.1	Common Stock Specimen	S-1	4.6	04/15/2021	
4.2	Form of Pre-Funded Warrant	8-K	4.1	04/24/25	
4.3	Warrant Issued to GSR Strategies LLC dated April 23, 2025	8-K	4.2	04/24/25	
5.1	Legal Opinion of Lucosky Brookman LLP				X
10.1	Upexi, Inc. 2019 Incentive Stock Plan (Amended and Restated as of February 8, 2021)	S-1	10.1	04/15/2021	
10.2	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement	S-1	10.2	04/15/2021	
10.3	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated June 1, 2024	8-K	10.1	06/17/2024	
10.4	Agreement to Unwind Securities Purchase Agreement, dated July 31, 2024	8-K	10.1	08/05/2024	
10.5*	Employment Agreement, dated April 24, 2025, between Registrant and Andrew J. Norstrud	8-K	10.2	04/25/2025	
10.6*	Employment Agreement, dated April 24, 2025, between Registrant and Allan Marshall	8-K	10.1	04/25/2025	
10.7	Equity Interest Purchase Agreement, dated August 31, 2023, between Registrant and Amplifyir Inc.	8-K	2	09/06/2023	
10.8	Exercise of Option to Acquire Cygnet Online, LLC, dated September 1, 2023, between Registrant and Eric Hanig	10-K	10.23	10/03/2023	
10.9	Upexi, Inc. 2019 Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan, effective May 24, 2022	S-8	4.7	08/09/2023	
10.10	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 20, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.1	04/24/25	
10.11	Placement Agency Agreement, dated April 20, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners	8-K	10.2	04/24/25	
10.12	Form of Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 20, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.3	04/24/25	
10.13	Asset Management Agreement, dated April 23, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and GSR Strategies LLC	8-K	10.4	04/24/25	
10.14	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 11, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.1	07/16/25	
10.15	Placement Agency Agreement, dated July 11, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners	8-K	10.2	7/16/25	
10.16	Form of Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 11, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.3	7/16/25	
10.17	Form of Secured Convertible Promissory Note	8-K	4.1	7/18/25	
10.18	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.1	7/18/25	
10.19	Form of Security Agreement, dated as of July 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and Seller	8-K	10.2	7/18/25	
10.20	Form of Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and each Purchaser (as defined therein)	8-K	10.4	7/18/25	
10.21	Common Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners	8-K	10.1	7/25/25	
10.22	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2025, between Upexi, Inc. and A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners	8-K	10.2	7/25/25	
10.23	Waiver and Amendment to that certain Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 11, 2025	8-K	10.1	8/26/25	
10.24	Form of Greenshoe Instrument	8-K	10.2	8/26/25	
10.25	BitGo Custodia Services Agreement				X
10.26	BitGo Prime LLC Master Lending Agreement				X
10.27	Audit Committee Charter	10-K	10.25	10/03/2023	
10.28	Compensation Committee Charter	10-K	10.26	10/03/2023	
10.29	Nominating Committee Charter	10-K	10.27	10/03/2023	
14.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics	10-K	14.1	10/03/2023	
14.2	Whistleblower Policy	10-K	14.2	10/03/2023	
19	Trading Policy	10-K/A	19	04-22/2025	
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of Registrant	10-K	21.1	10/03/2023	
23.1	Consent of GBQ Partners LLC				X
23.2	Consent of Lucosky Brookman LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1)				X
24.1	Power of Attorney (included in the signature page of this Registration Statement)				X
107	Filing Fee Table				X
97.1	Clawback Policy	10-K/A	97.1	04/22/25	

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Financial Statement Schedules.

All schedules have been omitted because either they are not required, are not applicable or the information is otherwise set forth in the financial statements and related notes thereto.

Item 17. Undertakings

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
 - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and
 - (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.
- (2) That for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933 each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.
- (4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

- (5) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities:
The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:
- (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;
 - (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;
 - (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
 - (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.
- (6) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes to provide to the underwriters at the closing specified in the underwriting agreement certificates in such denominations and registered in such names as required by the underwriters to permit prompt delivery to each purchaser.
- (7) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the provisions described in Item 14 above, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.
- (8) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:
- (1) That for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4), or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.
 - (2) That for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and this offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized in the City of Tampa, Florida, on September 5, 2025.

Upexi, Inc.

By: /s/ Allan Marshall
Name: Allan Marshall
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY: KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Allan Marshall, his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including post-effective amendments) to this Registration Statement, and to sign any registration statement for the same offering covered by the Registration Statement that is to be effective upon filing pursuant to Rule 462(b) promulgated under the Securities Act, and all post-effective amendments thereto, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or his, her or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done or by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Allan Marshall</u> Allan Marshall	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	September 5, 2025
<u>/s/ Andrew J. Norstrud</u> Andrew J. Norstrud	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	September 5, 2025
<u>/s/ Gene Salkind</u> Gene Salkind	Director	September 5, 2025
<u>/s/ Thomas C. Williams</u> Thomas C. Williams	Director	September 5, 2025
<u>/s/ Laurence H. Dugan</u> Laurence H. Dugan	Director	September 5, 2025

State of Delaware
 Secretary of State
 Division of Corporations
 Delivered 10:04 AM 06/30/2025
 FILED 10:04 AM 06/30/2025
 SR 20253221849 - File Number 10244267

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
 OF
 UPEXI, INC.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, in order to form a corporation for the purposes herein stated, under and pursuant to the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, hereby certifies as follows:

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation is Upexi, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

ARTICLE II

The registered office of the Corporation is to be located at 108 W. 13th Street, Suite 100, Wilmington, DW 19801. The name of its Registered Agent at such address is Vcorp Agent Services, Inc.

ARTICLE III

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware ("DGCL").

ARTICLE IV

The name and mailing address of the incorporator is: Andrew Nosrstrud, 3030 North Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420, Tampa, FL 33607.

ARTICLE V

A. Authorized Capital Stock. The Corporation shall be authorized to issue 310,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which (i) 300,000,000 shares shall be shares of common stock, \$0.00001 par value (the "Common Stock"), and (ii) 10,000,000 shares shall be shares of blank check preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value (the "Preferred Stock").

B. Common Stock

1. Ranking. The voting, dividend and liquidation rights of the holders of the Common Stock are subject to and qualified by the rights of the holders of the Preferred Stock of any series as may be designated by the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board") upon any issuance of the Preferred Stock of any series.

2. Voting. Except as otherwise provided by law or by the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of any series of Preferred Stock, the holders of outstanding shares of Common Stock shall have the exclusive right to vote for the election and removal of directors and for all other purposes. Each outstanding share of Common Stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote on each matter properly submitted to the stockholders of the Corporation for their vote. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation to the contrary, the holders of Common Stock shall not be entitled to vote on any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Preferred Stock Designation) that relates solely to the terms of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together as a class with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Preferred Stock Designation) or the DGCL.

3. Dividends. Subject to the rights of the holders of Preferred Stock, holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends and distributions and other distributions in cash, stock or property of the Corporation when, as and if declared thereon by the Board from time to time out of assets or funds of the Corporation legally available therefor.

4. Liquidation. Subject to the rights of the holders of Preferred Stock, shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive the assets and funds of the Corporation available for distribution in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary. A liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, as such terms are used in this Section A(4), shall not be deemed to be occasioned by or to include any consolidation or merger of the Corporation with or into any other person or a sale, lease, exchange or conveyance of all or a part of its assets.

C. Preferred Stock. The Board of Directors is hereby expressly authorized to provide for the issuance of all or any shares of the Preferred Stock in one or more classes or series, and to fix for each such class or series the number of shares thereof, such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, as shall be stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors providing for the issuance of such class or series, including, without limitation, the authority to provide that any such class or series may be (i) subject to redemption at such time or times and at such price or prices; (ii) entitled to receive dividends (which may be cumulative or non-cumulative) at such rates, on such conditions, and at such times, and payable in preference to, or in such relation to, the dividends payable on any other class or classes or any other series; (iii) entitled to such rights upon the dissolution of, or upon any distribution of the assets of, the Corporation; or (iv) convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of any other class or classes of stock, or of any other series of the same or any other class or classes of stock, of the Corporation at such price or prices or at such rates of exchange and with such adjustments; all as may be stated in such resolution or resolutions.

ARTICLE VI

Each person who serves or has served as a director shall not be personally liable to the Company or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, provided that this provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director: (i) for any breach of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders; (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law; (iii) for unlawful payment of dividend or unlawful stock purchase or redemption as such liability is imposed under Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware; or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. No amendment to or repeal of this provision shall apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the Company for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such amendment or repeal. If the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware is amended to permit further elimination or limitation of the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Company shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware as so amended.

ARTICLE VII

The Company shall provide indemnification as follows:

(a) The Company shall indemnify each person who was or is a party or threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Company) by reason of the fact that he or she is or was, or has agreed to become, a director or officer of the Company, or is or was serving, or has agreed to serve, at the request of the Company, as a director, officer, partner, employee or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (including any employee benefit plan) (all such persons being referred to hereafter as an "Indemnitee"), or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted in such capacity, against all expenses (including attorneys' fees), liabilities, losses, judgments, fines, excise taxes and penalties arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in connection with such action, suit or proceeding and any appeal therefrom, if Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner which Indemnitee reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that Indemnitee did not act in good faith and in a manner which Indemnitee reasonably believed to be

in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

(b) The Company shall indemnify any Indemnitee who was or is a party to or threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Company to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that Indemnitee is or was, or has agreed to become, a director or officer of the Company, or is or was serving, or has agreed to serve, at the request of the Company, as a director, officer, partner, employee or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (including any employee benefit plan), or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted in such capacity, against all expenses (including attorneys' fees) and, to the extent permitted by law, amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in connection with such action, suit or proceeding and any appeal therefrom, if Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner which Indemnitee reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, except that no indemnification shall be made under this paragraph (b) in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which Indemnitee shall have been adjudged to be liable to the Company, unless, and only to the extent, that the Court of Chancery of Delaware or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of such liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, Indemnitee is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses (including attorneys' fees) which the Court of Chancery of Delaware or such other court shall deem proper.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article VII, to the extent that an Indemnitee has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article VII, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, or on appeal from any such action, suit or proceeding, Indemnitee shall be indemnified against all expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in connection therewith.

(d) In the event of any threatened or pending action, suit, proceeding or investigation of which the Company receives notice under this Article VII, any expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in defending an action, suit, proceeding or investigation or any appeal therefrom shall be paid by the Company in advance of the final disposition of such matter; provided, however, that the payment of such expenses incurred by or on behalf of Indemnitee in advance of the final disposition of such matter shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of Indemnitee to repay all amounts so advanced in the event that it shall ultimately be determined that Indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified by the Company as authorized in this Article VII; and provided further that no such advancement of expenses shall be made under this Article VII if it is determined that (i) Indemnitee did not act in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, or (ii) with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, Indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. Such undertaking shall be accepted without reference to the financial ability of Indemnitee to make such repayment.

(e) No amendment, termination or repeal of this Article VII or of the relevant provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware or any other applicable laws shall adversely affect or diminish in any way the rights of any Indemnitee to indemnification under the provisions hereof with respect to any action, suit, proceeding or investigation arising out of or relating to any actions, transactions or facts occurring prior to the final adoption of such amendment, termination or repeal.

ARTICLE VIII

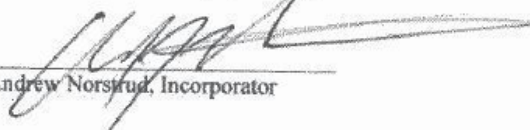
In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it by the laws of the State of Delaware, the Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Corporation's Bylaws, except as provided in the Corporation's Bylaws. The affirmative vote of at least a majority of the Board shall be required to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Corporation's Bylaws.

ARTICLE IX

Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation, (b) any action asserting a claim for or based on a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director or officer or other employee of the

Corporation to the Corporation or to the Corporation's stockholders, including a claim alleging the aiding and abetting of such a breach of fiduciary duty, (c) any action asserting a claim against the Corporation or any current or former director or officer or other employee of the Corporation arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or this Certificate of Incorporation, (d) any action asserting a claim related to or involving the Corporation that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine, or (e) any action asserting an "internal corporate claim" as that term is defined in Section 115 of the DGCL, shall be a state court located within the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Incorporator named herein has caused this Certificate of Incorporation to be signed as of the 26th day of June, 2025.



Andrew Norsrud, Incorporator

**BYLAWS OF
UPEXI, INC.
(a Delaware Corporation)**

ARTICLE I

STOCKHOLDERS

SECTION 1. **Annual Meetings.** The annual meeting of stockholders of Upexi, Inc. (the "Corporation") for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting shall be held each fiscal year at such date and time, within or without the State of Delaware, as the Board of Directors shall determine.

SECTION 2. **Notice of Meetings.** Written notice of all meetings of the stockholders, stating the place, date and time of the meeting, the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, the place at which the list of stockholders may be examined, and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is to be held, shall be mailed or otherwise delivered (including pursuant to electronic transmission in the manner provided in Section 232 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "DGCL"), except to the extent prohibited by Section 232(e) of the DGCL) to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the meeting and shall otherwise comply with applicable law. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail with postage thereon prepaid, addressed to the stockholder at his address as it appears on the stock transfer books of the Corporation. Such further notice shall be given as may be required by law. If notice is given by electronic transmission, such notice shall be deemed to be given at the times provided in the DGCL. Such further notice shall be given as may be required by law. Meetings may be held without notice if all stockholders entitled to vote are present, or if notice is waived by those not present in accordance with these Bylaws. Any previously scheduled meeting of the stockholders may be postponed, and (unless the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation otherwise provides) any special meeting of the stockholders may be cancelled, by resolution of the Board of Directors upon public notice given prior to the date previously scheduled for such meeting of stockholders.

SECTION 3. **Quorum and Adjournment.** Except as otherwise provided by law or the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation, as amended from time to time (the "Certificate of Incorporation") a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of stockholders shall consist of the holders of record of thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, present in person or by proxy, except that when specified business is to be voted on by a class or series of stock voting as a class, the holders of a majority of the shares of such class or series shall constitute a quorum of such class or series for the transaction of such business. The Chairman of the meeting or a majority of the shares so represented may adjourn the meeting from time to time, whether or not there is such a quorum. No notice of the time and place of adjourned meetings need be given except as required by law. The stockholders present at a duly called meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough stockholders to leave less than a quorum.

SECTION 4. **Organization.**

(a) Meetings of stockholders shall be presided over by the Chairman, or if none or in the Chairman's absence the Presiding Director, or if none or in the Presiding Director's absence, the Chief Executive Officer, or in the Chief Executive Officer's absence a Vice-President, or, if none of the foregoing is present, by a chairman to be chosen by the stockholders entitled to vote who are present in person or by proxy at the meeting. The Secretary of the Corporation, or in the Secretary's absence an Assistant Secretary, shall act as secretary of every meeting, but if neither the Secretary nor an Assistant Secretary is present, the presiding officer of the meeting shall appoint any person present to act as secretary of the meeting.

(b) The Chairman shall call the meeting to order, establish the agenda, and conduct the business of the meeting in accordance therewith or, at the Chairman's discretion, the business of the meeting may be conducted otherwise in accordance with the wishes of the stockholders in attendance. The date and time of the opening and closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at the meeting shall be announced at the meeting.

(c) The Chairman shall also conduct the meeting in an orderly manner, rule on the precedence of, and procedure on, motions and other procedural matters, and exercise discretion with respect to such procedural matters with fairness and good faith toward all those entitled to take part. Without limiting the foregoing, the Chairman may (a) restrict attendance at any time to bona fide stockholders of record and their proxies and other persons in attendance at the invitation of the presiding officer or Board of Directors, (b) restrict use of audio or video recording devices at the meeting, and (c) impose reasonable limits on the amount of time taken up at the meeting on discussion in general or on remarks by any one stockholder. Should any person in attendance become unruly or obstruct the meeting proceedings, the Chairman shall have the power to have such person removed from the meeting. Notwithstanding anything in the Bylaws to the contrary, no business shall be conducted at a meeting except in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 4 and Section 7 of this Article I. The Chairman, in addition to making any other determinations that may be appropriate to the conduct of the meeting, shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination or any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made or proposed, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Section 4 and Section 7 of this Article I and if he should so determine that any proposed nomination or business is not in compliance with such sections, he shall so declare to the meeting that such defective nomination or proposal shall be disregarded.

SECTION 5. Voting; Proxies; Required Vote.

(a) At each meeting of stockholders, every stockholder shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy appointed by instrument in writing, subscribed by such stockholder or by such stockholder's duly authorized attorney in fact (but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period), and, unless the Certificate of Incorporation provides otherwise, shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote registered in the name of such stockholder on the books of the Corporation on the applicable record date fixed pursuant to these Bylaws. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, in all matters other than the election of directors, the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast affirmatively or negatively on the matter shall be the act of the stockholders.

(b) When specified business is to be voted on by a class or series of stock voting as a class, the affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast affirmatively or negatively of such class or classes at the meeting shall be the act of such class, unless otherwise provided in the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation.

SECTION 6. Inspectors. The Board of Directors, in advance of any meeting, may, but need not, appoint one or more inspectors of election to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof. If an inspector or inspectors are not so appointed, the person presiding at the meeting may, but need not, appoint one or more inspectors. In case any person who may be appointed as an inspector fails to appear or act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment made by the directors in advance of the meeting or at the meeting by the person presiding thereat. Each inspector, if any, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector at such meeting with strict impartiality and according to the best of his ability. The inspectors, if any, shall determine the number of shares of stock outstanding and the voting power of each, the shares of stock represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, and the validity and effect of proxies, and shall receive votes, ballots or consents, hear and determine all challenges and questions arising in connection with the right to vote, count and tabulate all votes, ballots or consents, determine the result, and do such acts as are proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all stockholders. On request of the person presiding at the meeting, the inspector or inspectors, if any, shall make a report in writing of any challenge, question or matter determined by such inspector or inspectors and execute a certificate of any fact found by such inspector or inspectors.

SECTION 7. Required Vote for Directors. At any meeting of stockholders for the election of one or more directors at which a quorum is present, the election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote at the election.

SECTION 8. Removal of Director. Except as otherwise provided by law or the Certificate of Incorporation, and subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock with respect to such series of Preferred Stock, the stockholders holding a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors, acting at a duly called annual meeting or a duly called special meeting of the stockholders, may remove a director or directors of the Corporation only with cause. Vacancies in the Board of Directors resulting from such removal shall be filled in accordance with Section 12 of Article II.

ARTICLE II

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. **General Powers.** The business, property and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by, or under the direction of, the Board of Directors. In addition to the powers and authorities by these Bylaws expressly conferred upon them, the Board of Directors may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these Bylaws required to be exercised or done by the stockholders.

SECTION 2. **Qualification; Number; Term; Remuneration.**

(a) Each director shall be at least 18 years of age. A director need not be a stockholder, a citizen of the United States, or a resident of the State of Delaware. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect additional directors under specified circumstances, or the Certificate of Incorporation, the number of directors that the Corporation would have if there were no vacancies (the "Whole Board") shall be fixed from time to time exclusively by action of the Board of Directors, one of whom may be selected by the Board of Directors to be its Chairman.

(b) Directors may be paid their expenses, if any, of attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors and Directors who are not employees of the Corporation may be paid a fixed sum for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors or a stated salary as director. No such payment shall preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor. Members of special or standing committees may be allowed like compensation for committee service.

SECTION 3. **Quorum and Manner of Voting.** Except as otherwise provided by law or in these Bylaws, a majority of the Whole Board shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn a meeting from time to time to another time and place without notice. The vote of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. The directors present at a duly organized meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough directors to leave less than a quorum.

SECTION 4. **Places of Meetings.** Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any place within or without the State of Delaware, as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, or as may be specified in the notice of meeting.

SECTION 5. **Regular Meetings.** Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such times and places as the Board of Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine. Notice need not be given of regular meetings of the Board of Directors held at times and places fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 6. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held whenever called by the Chairman of the Board, Presiding Director, Chief Executive Officer or by a majority of the directors then in office.

SECTION 7. **Notice of Meetings.** A notice of the place, date and time and the purpose or purposes of each special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director by mail, personal delivery, electronic transmission or telephone insufficient time for the assembly of the directors threat. Notice shall be deemed to be given at the time of mailing, but notice need not be given to any director who consents in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to him.

SECTION 8. **Chairman of the Board.** Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation, or in Section 9 of this Article II, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if there be one, shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall have such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 9. **Presiding Director.** If at any time the Chairman of the Board shall be an executive officer or former executive officer of the Corporation or for any reason shall not be an independent director, a Presiding Director shall be selected by the independent directors from among the directors who are not executive officers or former executive officers of the Corporation and are otherwise independent. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not present, the Presiding Director shall chair meetings of the Board of Directors. The Presiding Director shall chair any meeting of the independent Directors and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned to the Presiding Director by these Bylaws or the Board of Directors.

SECTION 10. **Organization.** At all meetings of the Board of Directors, the Chairman, or if none or in the Chairman's absence or inability to act the Presiding Director, or if none or in the Presiding Director's absence or inability to act, the Chief Executive Officer, or in the Chief Executive Officer's absence or inability to act any Vice-President who is a member of the Board of Directors, or if none, or in such Vice-President's absence or inability to act a chairman chosen by the directors, shall preside. The Secretary of the Corporation shall act as secretary at all meetings of the Board of Directors when present, and, in the Secretary's absence, the presiding officer may appoint any person to act as secretary.

SECTION 11. **Resignation.** Any director may resign at any time upon written notice to the Corporation and such resignation shall take effect upon receipt thereof by the Chief Executive Officer or Secretary, unless otherwise specified in the resignation.

SECTION 12. **Vacancies.** Subject to applicable law and the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock with respect to such series of Preferred Stock, and unless the Board of Directors otherwise determines, newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors will be filled by a majority of the Board of Directors then in office, provided that a majority of the Whole Board of Directors, or a quorum, is present and any vacancies in the Board of Directors resulting from death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or other cause will be filled generally by the majority vote of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum is present.

SECTION 13. **Digital Conference Meetings.** Members of the Board of Directors, or any committee thereof, may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors or such committee by means of digital, video or telephonic conference, or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and such participation in a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

SECTION 14. **Action by Written Consent.** Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if all the directors consent thereto in writing (which may be provided by electronic transmission), and such writing or writings are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. **Appointment.** From time to time the Board of Directors by a resolution adopted by a majority of the Whole Board may appoint any committee or committees for any purpose or purposes, to the extent lawful, which shall have powers as shall be determined and specified by the Board of Directors in the resolution of appointment. The Board shall have power at any time to fill vacancies in, to change the membership of, or to dissolve any such committee. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Board from appointing one or more committees consisting in whole or in part of persons who are not directors of the Corporation; **provided, however,** that no such committee shall have or may exercise any authority of the Board.

SECTION 2. **Procedures, Quorum and Manner of Acting**. Each committee shall fix its own rules of procedure, and shall meet where and as provided by such rules or by resolution of the Board of Directors. Except as otherwise provided by law, the presence of a majority of the then appointed members of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by that committee, and in every case where a quorum is present the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee present shall be the act of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of any member of such committee or committees, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not constituting a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Each committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings, and actions taken by a committee shall be reported to the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. **Action by Written Consent**. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of any committee of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if all the members of the committee consent thereto in writing (which may be provided by electronic transmission), and such writing or writings are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the committee.

SECTION 4. **Term; Termination**. In the event any person shall cease to be a director of the Corporation, such person shall simultaneously therewith cease to be a member of any committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. **Election and Qualifications**. The Board of Directors shall elect the officers of the Corporation, which shall include a President, a Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Financial Officer (or other senior officer performing in such capacity) and a Secretary, and may include, by election or appointment, one or more Vice-Presidents (any one or more of whom may be given an additional designation of rank or function), a Treasurer and such other officers as the Board may from time to time deem proper. Each officer shall have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by these Bylaws and as may be assigned by the Board of Directors or the President or Chief Executive Officer. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person.

SECTION 2. **Term of Office and Remuneration**. The term of office of all officers shall be one year and until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, but any officer may be removed from office, either with or without cause, at any time by the Board of Directors. Any vacancy in any office arising from any cause may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board of Directors. The remuneration of all officers of the Corporation may be fixed by the Board of Directors or in such manner as the Board of Directors shall provide.

SECTION 3. **Resignation; Removal**. Any officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the Corporation and such resignation shall take effect upon receipt thereof by the President, Chief Executive Officer or Secretary, unless otherwise specified in the resignation. Any officer shall be subject to removal, with or without cause, at any time by vote of a majority of the Whole Board.

ARTICLE V

BOOKS AND RECORDS

SECTION 1. **Location**. The books and records of the Corporation may be kept at such place or places within or outside the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors or the respective officers in charge thereof may from time to time determine. The record books containing the names and addresses of all stockholders, the number and class of shares of stock held by each and the dates when they respectively became the owners of record thereof shall be kept by the Secretary and by such officer or agent as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. **Addresses of Stockholders**. Notices of meetings and all other corporate notices may be delivered (a) personally or mailed to each stockholder at the stockholder's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation, or (b) any other method permitted by applicable law and rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission as they presently exist or may hereafter be amended.

SECTION 3. Fixing Date for Determination of Stockholders of Record.

(a) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors and which record date shall not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

(b) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors and which date shall not be more than ten (10) days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board of Directors is required, shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in this State, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the Corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors and prior action by the Board of Directors is required by this chapter, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

(c) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors and which record date shall be not more than sixty (60) days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

ARTICLE VI

STOCK

SECTION 1. **Stock; Signatures.** Shares of the Corporation's stock may be evidenced by certificates for shares of stock or may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with applicable law as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended. The Board of Directors of the Corporation may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of its stock shall be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution or the issuance of shares in uncertificated form shall not affect shares already represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the Corporation. Every holder of shares of stock in the Corporation that is represented by certificates shall be entitled to have a certificate certifying the number of shares owned by him in the Corporation and registered in certificated form. Stock certificates shall be signed by or in the name of the Corporation by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, or the Chief Executive Officer or Vice-President, and by the Treasurer, or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation, representing the number of shares registered in certificate form. Any and all signatures on any such certificate may be facsimiles. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue. The name of the holder of record of the shares represented by certificated or uncertificated shares, with the number of such shares and the date of issue, shall be entered on the books of the Corporation.

SECTION 2. **Transfers of Stock**. Transfers of shares of stock of the Corporation shall be made on the books of the Corporation after receipt of a request with proper evidence of succession, assignation, or authority to transfer by the record holder of such stock, or by an attorney lawfully constituted in writing, and in the case of stock represented by a certificate, upon surrender of the certificate. Subject to the foregoing, the Board of Directors may make such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary or appropriate concerning the issue, transfer and registration of shares of stock of the Corporation, and to appoint and remove transfer agents and registrars of transfers.

SECTION 3. **Fractional Shares**. The Corporation may, but shall not be required to, issue certificates for fractions of a share where necessary to effect authorized transactions, or the Corporation may pay in cash the fair value of fractions of a share as of the time when those entitled to receive such fractions are determined, or it may issue scrip in registered or bearer form over the manual or facsimile signature of an officer of the Corporation or of its agent, exchangeable as therein provided for full shares, but such scrip shall not entitle the holder to any rights of a stockholder except as therein provided.

SECTION 4. **Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates**. The Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock or uncertificated shares in place of any certificate, theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Board of Directors may require the owner of any lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or his legal representative, to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify the Corporation against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of any such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

ARTICLE VII

DIVIDENDS

Subject always to the provisions of law and the Certificate of Incorporation, the Board of Directors shall have full power to determine whether any, and, if any, what part of any, funds legally available for the payment of dividends shall be declared as dividends and paid to stockholders; the division of the whole or any part of such funds of the Corporation shall rest wholly within the lawful discretion of the Board of Directors, and it shall not be required at any time, against such discretion, to divide or pay any part of such funds among or to the stockholders as dividends or otherwise; and before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of any funds of the Corporation available for dividends such sum or sums as the Board of Directors from time to time, in its absolute discretion, thinks proper as a reserve or reserves to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any property of the Corporation, or for such other purpose as the Board of Directors shall think conducive to the interest of the Corporation, and the Board of Directors may modify or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created.

ARTICLE VIII

RATIFICATION

Any transaction, questioned in any law suit on the ground of lack of authority, defective or irregular execution, adverse interest of director, officer or stockholder, non-disclosure, miscomputation, or the application of improper principles or practices of accounting, may be ratified before or after judgment, by the Board of Directors or by the stockholders, and if so ratified shall have the same force and effect as if the questioned transaction had been originally duly authorized. Such ratification shall be binding upon the Corporation and its stockholders and shall constitute a bar to any claim or execution of any judgment in respect of such questioned transaction.

ARTICLE IX

CORPORATE SEAL

The corporate seal shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation and the year of its incorporation, and shall be in such form and contain such other words and/or figures as the Board of Directors shall determine. The corporate seal may be used by printing, engraving, lithographing, stamping or otherwise making, placing or affixing, or causing to be printed, engraved, lithographed, stamped or otherwise made, placed or affixed, upon any paper or document, by any process whatsoever, an impression, facsimile or other reproduction of said corporate seal.

ARTICLE X

FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be fixed, and shall be subject to change, by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI

WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever notice is required to be given by these Bylaws or by the Certificate of Incorporation or by law, the person or persons entitled to said notice may consent in writing, whether before or after the time stated therein, to waive such notice requirement. Notice shall also be deemed waived by any person who attends a meeting without protesting prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to him.

ARTICLE XII

BANK ACCOUNTS, DRAFTS, CONTRACTS, ETC.

SECTION 1. **Bank Accounts and Drafts.** In addition to such bank accounts as may be authorized by the Board of Directors, the primary financial officer or any person designated by said primary financial officer, whether or not an employee of the Corporation, may authorize such bank accounts to be opened or maintained in the name and on behalf of the Corporation as they may deem necessary or appropriate, payments from such bank accounts to be made upon and according to the check of the Corporation in accordance with the written instructions of said primary financial officer, or other person so designated by the Treasurer.

SECTION 2. **Contracts.** The Board of Directors may authorize any person or persons, in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, to enter into or execute and deliver any and all deeds, bonds, mortgages, contracts and other obligations or instruments, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

SECTION 3. **Proxies; Powers of Attorney; Other Instruments.** The Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, or any other person designated by either of them shall have the power and authority to execute and deliver proxies, powers of attorney and other instruments on behalf of the Corporation in connection with the rights and powers incident to the ownership of stock by the Corporation. The Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer or any other person authorized by proxy or power of attorney executed and delivered by either of them on behalf of the Corporation may attend and vote at any meeting of stockholders of any company in which the Corporation may hold stock, and may exercise on behalf of the Corporation any and all of the rights and powers incident to the ownership of such stock at any such meeting, or otherwise as specified in the proxy or power of attorney so authorizing any such person. The Board of Directors, from time to time, may confer like powers upon any other person.

SECTION 4. **Financial Reports.** The Board of Directors may appoint the primary financial officer or other fiscal officer or any other officer to cause to be prepared and furnished to stockholders entitled thereto any special financial notice and/or financial statement, as the case may be, which may be required by any provision of law.

ARTICLE XIII

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The Corporation shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as it presently exists or may be amended (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than said law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment), any natural person (i) who is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, trustee, employee or agent of another corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, employee benefit plan, trust, nonprofit entity or other enterprise at any time during which these Bylaws are in effect (a "Covered Person"), whether or not such Covered Person continues to serve in such capacity at the time any indemnification is sought or at the time of any proceeding (as defined below) relating thereto exists or is brought, and (ii) who is or was a party to, is threatened to be made a party to, or is otherwise involved in (including as a witness) any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative in nature (a "proceeding") based on such Covered Person's action(s) in his or her official capacity as a director, officer, trustee, employee or agent of the Corporation, against all liability and loss suffered (including, without limitation, any judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement consented to in writing by the Corporation) and expenses (including attorneys' fees), actually and reasonably incurred by such Covered Person in connection with such proceeding. Such indemnification shall continue to a Covered Person who has ceased to be a director, officer, trustee, employee or agent of the Corporation and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and administrators. Except as provided in Section 3 of this Article XIII, the Corporation shall be required to indemnify a Covered Person in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such Covered Person only if the proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. To obtain indemnification under Section 1 of this Article XIII, a claimant shall submit to the Corporation a written request, including any such documentation and information as is reasonably available to the claimant and is reasonably necessary to determine whether and to what extent the claimant is entitled to indemnification. Upon written request by a claimant for indemnification pursuant to the first sentence of this Section 2 of Article XIII, a determination, if required by the DGCL, with respect to the claimant's entitlement to indemnification shall be made as follows: (1) by the Board of Directors, by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of Disinterested Directors (as defined below), (2) by a committee of the Board of Directors consisting of Disinterested Directors, by a majority vote of such Disinterested Directors, (3) (i) if a quorum of the Board of Directors consisting of Disinterested Directors is not obtainable or (ii) if a quorum of the Board of Directors consisting of Disinterested Directors is obtainable and such quorum of Disinterested Directors directs, by Independent Counsel in a written opinion to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to the claimant, or (4) by the stockholders of the Corporation. In the event the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by Independent Counsel, the Independent Counsel shall be selected by the Board of Directors. If it is so determined that the claimant is entitled to indemnification, payment to the claimant shall be made within ninety (90) days after such determination.

SECTION 3. If a claim for indemnification under Section 1 of this Article XIII is not paid in full within ninety (90) days after a written claim pursuant to Section 2 of this Article XIII has been received by the Corporation, the claimant may at any time thereafter file suit to recover the unpaid amount of such claim and, to the extent successful, shall be entitled to be paid the reasonable costs, fees, and expenses of prosecuting such claim. It shall be a defense to any such action (other than an action brought to enforce a claim for expenses incurred in defending any proceeding in advance of its final disposition where the required undertaking has been tendered to the Corporation) that the claimant has not met the standard of conduct which makes it permissible under the DGCL for the Corporation to indemnify the claimant for the amount claimed. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its Board of Directors, Independent Counsel or stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such action that indemnification of the claimant is proper in the circumstances because he or she has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in the DGCL, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its Board of Directors, Independent Counsel or stockholders) that the claimant has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall be a defense to the action or create a presumption that the claimant has not met the applicable standard of conduct.

SECTION 4. The right to indemnification conferred on any Covered Person by this Article XIII (a) shall not be exclusive of any other rights which such Covered Person may have or acquire under any statute, provision of these Bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or Disinterested Directors or otherwise and (b) cannot be terminated by the Corporation, the Board of Directors or the stockholders of the Corporation with respect to a Covered Person's service occurring prior to the date of such termination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation's obligation to indemnify or advance expenses to any Covered Person who was or is serving at its request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity shall be excess and secondary to any obligations of such other entity, and shall in all cases be reduced by any amount such person has collected as indemnification from such other corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, nonprofit entity, or other enterprise; and, in the event the Corporation has fully paid such expenses, the Covered Person shall return to the Corporation any amounts subsequently received from such other source of indemnification.

SECTION 5. Any repeal or modification of the provisions of this Article XIII that in any way diminishes any right of an indemnitee or his or her successors to indemnification or advancement (or related rights) shall be prospective only and shall not in any way diminish, limit, restrict, adversely affect or eliminate any such right with respect to any actual or alleged acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

SECTION 6. The Corporation, in its sole discretion, may advance any costs, fees, or expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by a Covered Person defending or participating in any proceeding prior to the final disposition of such proceeding; provided, however, the payment of such costs, fees, or expenses incurred by a Covered Person shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the Covered Person to repay all amounts advanced if it shall ultimately be determined by final judicial decision from which there is no further right of appeal that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation for such expenses under this Article XIII or otherwise.

SECTION 7. If any provision or provisions of this Article XIII shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever: (a) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Article XIII (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Article XIII containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby; and (b) to the fullest extent possible, the provisions of this Article XIII (including, without limitation, each such portion of any paragraph of this Article XIII containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall be construed so as to give effect to the intent manifested by the provision held invalid, illegal or unenforceable.

SECTION 8. This Article XIII shall not limit the right of the Corporation, to the extent and in the manner permitted by law, to indemnify and advance expenses to persons other than Covered Persons when and as authorized by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Corporation may enter into agreements with any person or entity for the purpose of providing for indemnification or advancement, in any manner or extent consistent with Delaware law.

SECTION 9. For purposes of this Article XIII:

(1) "Disinterested Director" means a director of the Corporation who is not and was not a party to the matter in respect of which indemnification is sought by the claimant.

(2) "Independent Counsel" means a law firm, a member of a law firm, or an independent practitioner, that is experienced in matters of corporation law and shall include any person who, under the applicable standards of professional conduct then prevailing, would not have a conflict of interest in representing either the Corporation or the claimant in an action to determine the claimant's rights under this Article XIII.

SECTION 10. Any notice, request or other communication required or permitted to be given to the Corporation under this Article XIII shall be in writing and either delivered in person or sent by telecopy, telex, telegram, overnight mail or courier service, or certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the Secretary of the Corporation and shall be effective only upon receipt by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV

FORUM FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS

Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer or other employee of the Corporation to the Corporation or the Corporation's stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against the Corporation arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or the Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Corporation governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be a state or federal court located within the state of Delaware, in all cases subject to the court's having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Article XIV.

ARTICLE XV

AMENDMENTS

The Board of Directors shall have power to adopt, amend or repeal these Bylaws. The stockholders of the Corporation shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal these Bylaws at a duly called meeting of the stockholders; provided that notice of the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal was given in the notice of the meeting, by vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote.

ARTICLE XVI

OFFICES

SECTION 1. **Registered Office**. The registered office of the Corporation shall be the office of the Corporation's registered agent in the State of Delaware or such other office of the Corporation in the State of Delaware as established from time to time by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. **Other Offices**. The Corporation may have other offices, either within or without the State of Delaware, at such place or places as the Board of Directors may from time to time select or the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE XVII

NOTICES

If mailed, notice to stockholders shall be deemed given when deposited in the mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at such stockholder's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, any notice to stockholders may be given by electronic transmission in the manner provided in Section 232 of the DGCL.

A written waiver of any notice, signed by a stockholder or director, or waiver by electronic transmission by such person, whether given before or after the time of the event for which notice is to be given, shall be deemed equivalent to the notice required to be given to such person. Neither the business nor the purpose of any meeting need be specified in such a waiver. Attendance at any meeting shall constitute waiver of notice except attendance for the sole purpose of objecting to the timeliness of notice.



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July 21, 2025

Upexi, Inc.
3030 Rocky Point Drive, Suite 420
Tampa, Florida 33607

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as counsel to Upexi, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), in connection with the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (as amended or supplemented, the “**Registration Statement**”), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), for the registration for resale by the selling securityholders listed therein (the “Selling Securityholders”) of up to **48,026,410** shares (the “Shares”) of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“Common Stock”). The Shares consist of: (i) 12,457,186 shares of Common Stock (the “PIPE Shares”) issued pursuant to those certain Securities Purchase Agreements, each dated July 11, 2025, by and between the Company and certain Selling Securityholders (the “Purchase Agreements”) and (ii) 35,569,224 shares of Common Stock (the “Conversion Shares”) issuable upon the conversion of Secured Convertible Notes (the “Notes”), pursuant to that certain agreement, dated July 16, 2025 (the “Notes Agreement,” and collectively with the Purchase Agreements and the Notes, the “Offering Documents”).

The Shares may be offered from time to time, pursuant to Rule 415 of the General Rules and Regulations of the Commission promulgated under the Securities Act, as set forth in the Registration Statement, any amendment thereto, the prospectus contained in the Registration Statement (the “Prospectus”) and one or more supplements to the Prospectus.

In connection with this opinion, we have examined and relied upon the Registration Statement and the Offering Documents. We have also examined originals or copies, certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction, of the Company’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and such corporate records of the Company and other certificates and documents of officials of the Company, public officials and others as we have deemed appropriate for purposes of this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, and the conformity to authentic original documents of all copies submitted to us as conformed and certified or reproduced copies.

Based upon the foregoing and subject to the assumptions, exceptions, qualifications and limitations set forth hereinafter, we are of the opinion that:

- a) The PIPE Shares have been duly and validly issued and are fully paid and nonassessable; and
- b) The Conversion Shares have been duly authorized for issuance and, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

The opinions expressed herein are limited to the Delaware General Corporation Law and the laws of the State of New York, as currently in effect, and no opinion is expressed with respect to any other laws or any effect that such other laws may have on the opinions expressed herein.

This opinion letter is furnished in connection with the filing of the Registration Statement and may not be relied upon for any other purpose without our prior written consent in each instance. Further, no portion of this letter may be quoted, circulated or referred to in any other document for any other purpose without our prior written consent.



We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion as an exhibit to the Registration Statement and to the reference to our firm under the caption "Legal Matters" in the Prospectus forming a part of the Registration Statement. In giving such consent, we do not thereby admit that we come within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Act or the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

Lucosky Brookman LLP

**BITGO
CUSTODIAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**

This BitGo Custodial Services Agreement (this “**Agreement**”) is made as of the Effective Date by and between:

(“**CLIENT**”)

a

and Custodian. This Agreement governs Client’s use of the Services (as defined below) provided or made available by Custodian to Client.

Definitions. Capitalized terms not defined elsewhere in this Agreement shall have the meaning set forth below:

- a) “**Agreement**” means this BitGo Custodial Services Agreement, as it may be amended from time to time, and includes all schedules and exhibits to this BitGo Custodial Services Agreement, as they may be amended from time to time.
- b) “**Applicable Law**” means any applicable statute, rule, regulation, regulatory guideline, order, law, ordinance, or code; the common law and laws of equity; any binding court order, judgment, or decree; any applicable industry code, rule, guideline, policy, or standard enforceable by law (including as a result of participation in a self-regulatory organization); and any official interpretations of any of the foregoing.
- c) “**Assets**” means, as applicable, Digital Assets and/or Fiat Currency.
- d) “**Authorized Persons**” means any person authorized by Client or a person reasonably believed by Custodian to be authorized by Client to act on behalf of Client (e.g., viewer, admin, enterprise owner, viewer with additional video rights, etc.).
- e) “**Bank**” means either (a) a U.S. banking institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or (b) an organization that is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or a territory of the United States that is recognized as a bank by the bank supervisory or monetary authority of the country of its organization or the country in which its principal banking operations are located.
- f) “**Client Security Codes**” means IDs, credentials, passwords, login information, hints, personal identification numbers, non-custodial wallet keys (other than Client Keys), yubikeys, 2-factor authentication devices or backups, or any other codes that Client uses to access the Services.
- g) “**Company Site**” means <https://www.bitgo.com/>.
- h) “**Custodian**” means BitGo Trust Company, Inc., a South Dakota trust company duly organized and chartered under § 51A-6A-1(12A) of the South Dakota Banking Law and licensed to act as custodian of Client’s Assets on Client’s behalf.
- i) “**Digital Assets**” means digital assets, virtual currencies, tokens, or coins held for Client under the terms of this Agreement.
- j) “**Effective Date**” means the last signature below unless otherwise specified in this Agreement.
- k) “**Fee Schedule**” means the fees associated with the Services set forth in Schedule A to this Agreement.
- l) “**Fiat Currency**” means certain supported fiat currencies, such as U.S. Dollars.
- m) “**Instructions**” means instructions given by Client or Client’s Authorized Persons.
- n) “**Losses**” means, collectively, liabilities, damages, losses, costs, and expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.
- o) “**Services**” means, collectively, all the services that Client receives from Custodian and its affiliates, including, Custodial Services, Wallet Services, and Settlement Services, as applicable.
- p) “**UI**” means the web user interface available to Client through the Company Site that allows Client to access certain Services.

1. SERVICES.

1.1. Authorization. Client authorizes, approves, and directs Custodian to establish and maintain one or more custody accounts on its books (each a “**Custodial Account**”), pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, for the receipt, safekeeping, and maintenance of Client’s Assets (“**Custodial Services**”).

1.2. Custody Transactions. The Custodial Services allow Client to deposit Assets to Client’s Custodial Account and to withdraw Assets from Client’s Custodial Account to an external location, in each case, pursuant to Instructions provided through the UI (each of such transactions is a “**Custody Transaction**”) and consistent with the provisions set forth in Section 2. Custodian reserves the right to refuse to process or to cancel any pending Custody Transaction: (a) as required by Applicable Law; (b) to enforce a transaction, threshold, and condition limits; or (c) if Custodian reasonably believes that the Custody Transaction may violate or facilitate the violation of any Applicable Law. Custodian cannot reverse a Custody Transaction which has been broadcast to a Digital Asset network.

1.3. Third-Party Payments. The Custodial Services are not intended to facilitate third-party payments of any kind. As such, Custodian has no control over, or liability for, the delivery, quality, safety, legality, or any other aspect of any goods or services that Client may purchase from a third party (including other users of Custodial Services) using Assets in Client’s Custodial Account.

1.4. Clearing and Settlement Services. Custodian may offer clearing and settlement services (the “**Settlement Services**”) that facilitate the settlement of transactions of supported Assets between Client and Client’s trade counterparty that also has a Custodial Account with Custodian (“**Settlement Partner**”) pursuant to the operational terms set forth in Section 2.10.

1.5. Wallet Software and Non-Custodial Wallet Service.

(a) Custodian also provides Client with the option to create non-custodial wallets that support certain Digital Assets (“**Wallet Services**”). Wallet Services are provided by BitGo, Inc., an affiliate of Custodian (“**BitGo Inc**”). Wallet Services provide access to wallets where BitGo Inc holds a minority of the keys, and Client is responsible for holding a majority of the keys (“**Client Keys**”).

(b) The Wallet Services do not send or receive Digital Assets or Fiat Currency. The Wallet Services enable Client to interface with virtual currency networks to view and transmit information about a public cryptographic key commonly referred to as a blockchain address. As further set forth in Section 3.4, Client assumes all responsibility and liability for securing the Client Keys. Further, Client assumes all responsibility and liability for creation, storage, and maintenance of any backup keys associated with accounts created using the Wallet Services.

(c) Client’s use of the Wallet Services is subject to the terms available at <https://www.bitgo.com/legal/services-agreement/> and <https://www.bitgo.com/legal/bitgo-terms-of-use/> as may be amended from time to time in Custodian’s sole discretion (the “**Online Terms**”). In the event of a conflict between the Online Terms and the terms of this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

1.6. API Access and Developer Application.

(a) Services, BitGo Inc’s application programming interfaces (“**APIs**”), and BitGo Inc’s software development kits (“**SDK**”) can be accessed through the Company Site. Client may elect to use the APIs either directly or indirectly within an independently developed application controlled by Client (“**Developer Application**”) pursuant to the terms set forth in this Section 1.6.

(b) Services provided through the APIs, either alone or with a Developer Application are subject to usage limits and the terms and conditions set forth on the Online Terms. In the event of a conflict between the Online Terms and the terms of this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall control. If Client exceeds a usage limit, Custodian may provide assistance to seek to reduce Client’s usage so that it conforms to the applicable usage limit. If Client is unable or unwilling to abide by the usage limits, Client will order additional quantities of the applicable Services promptly upon request or pay Custodian’s invoices for excess usage.

(c) Subject to Custodian's acceptance of Client as a developer, and subject to Client's performance of its obligations under this Agreement and any other executed agreements with Custodian's affiliates, Custodian, on behalf of itself and its affiliates, grants Client a non-assignable, non-transferrable, revocable, personal, and non-exclusive license under applicable intellectual property rights to use and reproduce the SDK for use with the Developer Application. Client agrees that all end customers of any Developer Application will be subject to the same use restrictions that bind Client under this Agreement including the restrictions set forth in Section 3.4. Client is solely responsible and has sole liability for end customers that access or use the Services via the Developer Application and all acts or omissions taken by such end customers will be deemed to have been taken (or not taken) by Client. Client is responsible for the accuracy, quality, and legality of the Developer Application's content and user data. Client will comply with, and ensure that Client's Developer Application and its end customers comply with, all Applicable Law.

1.7. Fees. Fees and payment terms associated with the Services are set forth in the Fee Schedule. Custodian reserves the right to revise its Fee Schedule at any time following the Initial Term (as defined below), provided that Custodian will provide Client with at least thirty (30) days' advance notice of any such revision. Within such thirty (30)-day period, Client may terminate this Agreement and discontinue the Services hereunder at no additional charge to Client.

1.8. Taxes. Client is solely responsible for any taxes applicable to any Custody Transactions, and for withholding, collecting, reporting, or remitting the correct amount of taxes to the appropriate tax authorities. Client's Custody Transactions' history is available by accessing Client's Custodial Account through the UI or by contacting Custodian directly. If Custodian or an affiliate of Custodian has a legal obligation to pay or collect taxes for which Client is responsible, Client will be invoiced for the relevant amount, including any penalties, fines, or interest thereon, and Client will pay that amount promptly upon the receipt of the applicable invoice(s) unless Client provides the Custodian or relevant affiliate of Custodian with a valid tax exemption certificate authorized by the appropriate taxing authority.

1.9. Acknowledgement of Risks.

(a) General Risks; No Investment, Tax, or Legal Advice; No Brokerage. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT CUSTODIAN DOES NOT PROVIDE INVESTMENT, TAX, OR LEGAL ADVICE, NOR DOES CUSTODIAN BROKER TRANSACTIONS ON CLIENT'S BEHALF. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT CUSTODIAN HAS NOT PROVIDED AND WILL NOT PROVIDE ANY ADVICE, GUIDANCE, OR RECOMMENDATIONS TO CLIENT WITH REGARD TO THE SUITABILITY OR VALUE OF ANY ASSETS, AND THAT CUSTODIAN HAS NO LIABILITY REGARDING ANY SELECTION OF A DIGITAL ASSET OR OTHERWISE THAT IS HELD BY CLIENT THROUGH CLIENT'S CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AND THE CUSTODIAL SERVICES OR OTHER SERVICES. ALL CUSTODY TRANSACTIONS ARE EXECUTED BASED ON INSTRUCTIONS, AND CLIENT IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING WHETHER ANY INVESTMENT, INVESTMENT STRATEGY, OR RELATED TRANSACTION INVOLVING CLIENT'S ASSETS IS APPROPRIATE FOR CLIENT BASED ON CLIENT'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, AND RISK TOLERANCE. CLIENT SHOULD SEEK LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL TAX ADVICE REGARDING ANY TRANSACTION.

(b) Material Risk in Investing in Digital Currencies. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT: (i) DIGITAL ASSETS ARE NOT LEGAL TENDER, ARE NOT BACKED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND ACCOUNTS AND VALUE BALANCES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTIONS; (ii) LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CHANGES OR ACTIONS AT THE STATE, FEDERAL, OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE USE, TRANSFER, EXCHANGE, AND VALUE OF DIGITAL ASSETS; (iii) TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING DIGITAL ASSETS MAY BE IRREVERSIBLE, AND, ACCORDINGLY, LOSSES DUE TO FRAUDULENT OR ACCIDENTAL TRANSACTIONS MAY NOT BE RECOVERABLE; (iv) SOME DIGITAL ASSETS TRANSACTIONS SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE MADE WHEN RECORDED ON A PUBLIC LEDGER, WHICH IS NOT NECESSARILY THE DATE OR TIME THAT CLIENT INITIATES THE TRANSACTION; (v) THE VALUE OF DIGITAL ASSETS MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE CONTINUED WILLINGNESS OF MARKET PARTICIPANTS TO EXCHANGE FIAT CURRENCY FOR DIGITAL ASSETS, WHICH MAY RESULT IN THE POTENTIAL FOR PERMANENT AND TOTAL LOSS OF VALUE OF A PARTICULAR DIGITAL ASSET SHOULD THE MARKET FOR THAT DIGITAL ASSET DISAPPEAR; (vi) THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT A PERSON WHO ACCEPTS DIGITAL ASSETS AS PAYMENT TODAY WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO IN THE FUTURE; (vii) THE VOLATILITY AND UNPREDICTABILITY OF THE PRICE OF DIGITAL ASSETS RELATIVE TO FIAT CURRENCY MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT LOSS OVER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME; (viii) THE NATURE OF DIGITAL ASSETS MAY LEAD TO AN INCREASED RISK OF FRAUD OR CYBER ATTACK; (ix) THE NATURE OF DIGITAL ASSETS MEANS THAT ANY TECHNOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY CUSTODIAN MAY PREVENT THE ACCESS OR USE OF A CLIENT'S OR CLIENT'S CUSTOMERS' DIGITAL ASSETS; AND (x) ANY ACCOUNT MAINTAINED BY CUSTODIAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLIENT (E.G., A BOND OR TRUST ACCOUNT) MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO COVER ALL LOSSES INCURRED BY CLIENT OR CLIENT'S CUSTOMERS.

(c) Additional Client Acknowledgment. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT USING DIGITAL ASSETS AND ANY RELATED NETWORKS AND PROTOCOLS INVOLVES SERIOUS RISKS. CLIENT AGREES THAT IT HAS READ AND ACCEPTS THE RISKS LISTED IN THIS SECTION 1.9, WHICH IS NON-EXHAUSTIVE AND WHICH MAY NOT CAPTURE ALL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIENT'S ACTIVITY. IT IS CLIENT'S DUTY TO LEARN ABOUT ALL THE RISKS INVOLVED WITH DIGITAL ASSETS AND ANY RELATED PROTOCOLS AND NETWORKS. CUSTODIAN MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES REGARDING THE VALUE OF DIGITAL ASSETS OR THE SECURITY OR PERFORMANCE OF ANY RELATED NETWORK OR PROTOCOL.

2. OPERATIONAL TERMS

2.1. General. The Digital Assets stored in Client's Custodial Account are segregated from both the (a) property of Custodian, and (b) the Assets of other customers of Custodian, except for Digital Assets specifically moved into shared accounts by Client. Fiat Currency stored on Client's behalf is stored by Custodian in accordance with Section 2.4.

2.2 Registration; Authorized Persons.

(a) To create a Custodial Account and use the Custodial Services, Client must provide Custodian with all information requested. Based on the information provided (or not provided), Custodian may, in its sole discretion, refuse to allow Client to establish a Custodial Account, limit the number of Custodial Accounts, or decide to subsequently terminate a Custodial Account.

(b) Client will maintain an updated and current list of Authorized Persons at all times on the UI and will immediately notify Custodian of any changes to the list of Authorized Persons by updating the list on the UI. Client shall make available all necessary documentation and identification information, as reasonably requested by Custodian to confirm: (i) the identity of each Authorized Person; (ii) that each Authorized Person is eligible to be deemed an "Authorized Person" as defined in this Agreement; and (iii) the person requesting the changes in the list of Authorized Persons has valid authority to request changes on behalf of Client.

2.3 Instructions.

- (a) Custodian acts upon Instructions that are received and verified by Custodian in accordance with its procedures and this Agreement.
- (b) Instructions will be required for any action requested of Custodian. Instructions shall continue in full force and effect until canceled (if possible) or executed.
- (c) Custodian shall be entitled to rely upon any Instructions it receives pursuant to this Agreement.
- (d) Custodian may assume that any Instructions received hereunder, if applicable, are not in any way inconsistent with the provisions of organizational documents of Client or of any vote, resolution, or proper authorization, and that Client is authorized to take the actions specified in the Instructions.
- (e) Client shall verify all information submitted in Instructions to Custodian. Custodian shall have no duty to inquire into or investigate the validity, accuracy, or content of any Instructions.
- (f) If any Instructions are ambiguous, incomplete, or conflicting, Custodian may refuse to execute such Instructions until any ambiguity, incompleteness, or conflict has been resolved. Custodian may refuse to execute Instructions if, in its sole opinion, such Instructions are outside the scope of its duties under this Agreement or are contrary to any Applicable Law.
- (g) Client is responsible for any Losses resulting from inaccurate Instructions (e.g., if Client provides the wrong destination address for executing a withdrawal transaction). Custodian does not guarantee the identity of any user, receiver, requestee, or other party to a Custody Transaction. Custodian shall have no liability whatsoever for failure to perform pursuant to such Instructions except in the case of Custodian's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct.

2.4 Fiat Currency.

- (a) As part of Custodial Services, Client may use Custodian to hold Fiat Currency in a Custodial Account for Client's benefit. Custodian will custody Fiat Currency in one or more of the following "**Customer Omnibus Accounts**", as determined by Custodian: (i) deposit accounts established by Custodian at a Bank; (ii) money market accounts established by Custodian at a Bank; or (iii) such other accounts as may be agreed between Client and Custodian in writing from time to time.
- (b) Each Customer Omnibus Account shall be titled in the name of Custodian or in the name of Custodian for the benefit of its customers, in either case under the control of Custodian. Each Customer Omnibus Account shall be maintained separately and apart from Custodian's business, operating, and reserve accounts. Each Customer Omnibus Account constitutes a banking relationship between Custodian and the relevant Bank and shall not constitute a custodial relationship between Client and Bank.
- (c) Custodian may hold some or any portion of Fiat Currency in accounts that may or may not receive interest or other earnings. Client agrees that the amount of any such interest or earnings attributable to such Fiat Currency in Customer Omnibus Accounts shall be retained by Custodian as additional consideration for its services under this Agreement, and nothing in this Agreement entitles Client to any portion of such interest or earnings. In addition, Custodian may receive earnings or compensation for a Customer Omnibus Account in the form of services provided at a reduced rate or similar compensation. Any such compensation shall be retained by Custodian, Client is not entitled to any portion of such compensation, and no portion of any such compensation shall be paid to or for Client. Client's rights in the Customer Omnibus Accounts are limited to the specific amount of Fiat Currency Custodian custodies on Client's behalf, as may be limited under this Agreement and by Applicable Law.
- (d) Client agrees and understands that wire deposit settlement times and wire withdrawal transfer times are subject to factors outside of Custodian's control, including processes and operations related to Client's account at a depository institution and Custodian's bank account.

2.5 Digital Asset Deposits and Withdrawals.

(a) Prior to initiating a deposit of Digital Assets to Custodian, Client must confirm that the specific Digital Asset is found in the then-current list available at <https://www.bitgo.com/resources/coins>, as may be amended from time to time in Custodian's sole discretion (the "**Supported Digital Assets List**"). By initiating a deposit of Digital Assets to a Custodial Account, Client attests that Client has confirmed that the Digital Asset being transferred is listed in the Supported Digital Assets List.

(b) Client must initiate any withdrawal request through Client's Custodial Account to a Client wallet address. Custodian will process withdrawal requests with or without video verification, such decision to be based on a set of criteria (which may or may not be linked to a dollar value and may or may not be tied to a single transaction or aggregated in a series of transactions during a predetermined amount of time) set by you on the UI. The time of such a request shall be considered the time of transmission of such notice from Client's Custodial Account. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Custodian reserves the right to request video verification for any transaction or series of transactions for any reason in its sole discretion. The initiation of a twenty-four (24)-hour time period in [Section 2.6](#) to process the withdrawal request shall be considered at the time at which Client completes any required video verification.

(c) As further set forth in [Section 3.4](#), Client must manage and keep secure any and all information or devices associated with deposit and withdrawal procedures, including Client Security Codes. Custodian reserves the right to charge for pass through network fees (e.g. miner fees) to process a Custody Transaction involving Digital Assets on Client's behalf. Custodian will notify Client of the estimated network fee at or before the time Client authorizes such Custodial Transaction.

2.6 Digital Asset Access Time.

(a) Custodian requires up to twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and US federal holidays) between any request to withdraw Digital Assets from Client's Custodial Account and submission of Client's withdrawal to the applicable Digital Asset network.

(b) Custodian reserves the right to take additional time beyond the twenty-four (24)-hour period if such time is required to verify security processes for large or suspicious transactions. Any such processes will be executed reasonably and in accordance with Custodian documented protocols, which may change from time to time at the sole discretion of Custodian.

(c) Custodian makes no representations or warranties with respect to the availability or accessibility of the Digital Assets. Custodian will make reasonable efforts to ensure that Client initiated deposits are processed in a timely manner, but Custodian makes no representations or warranties regarding the amount of time needed to complete processing of deposits which is dependent upon factors outside of Custodian's control.

2.7 Supported Digital Assets. The Custodial Services are available only in connection with Digital Assets available in the Supported Digital Assets List, as may be amended from time to time in Custodian's sole discretion. Custodian will use commercially reasonable efforts to provide Client with thirty (30) days' prior written notice before ceasing to support a Digital Asset in Client's Custodial Account, unless Custodian is required to cease such support sooner to comply with Applicable Law or in the event such support creates an urgent security or operational risk in Custodian's reasonable discretion (in which event Custodian will provide as much notice as is practicable under the circumstances). Under no circumstances should Client attempt to use the Custodial Services to deposit or store any Digital Assets that are not listed in the Supported Digital Assets List. Depositing, or attempting to deposit, Digital Assets that are not listed in the Supported Digital Assets List will result in such Digital Asset being irretrievable by Client and Custodian. Custodian assumes no obligation or liability whatsoever regarding any attempt to use the Custodial Services for Digital Assets that are not listed in the Supported Digital Assets List.

2.8 Operation of Digital Asset Protocols.

(a) Custodian does not own or control the underlying software protocols that govern the operation of Digital Assets on the Supported Digital Assets List. By using the Custodial Services, Client acknowledges and agrees that (i) Custodian is not responsible for operation of the underlying protocols and that Custodian makes no guarantee of their functionality, security, or availability; and (ii) the underlying protocols are subject to sudden changes in operating rules (a.k.a. “forks”); and (iii) that such forks may materially affect the value, function, or even the name of the Digital Assets that Client stores in Client’s Custodial Account. In the event of a fork, Client agrees that Custodian may temporarily suspend Custodian operations with respect to the affected Digital Assets (with or without advance notice to Client) and that Custodian may, in its sole discretion, decide whether or not to support (or cease supporting) either branch of the forked protocol entirely. Custodian assumes absolutely no liability whatsoever in respect of an unsupported branch of a forked protocol or its determination whether or not to support a forked protocol.

(b) Client agrees that all “airdrops” (free distributions of certain Digital Assets) and forks will be handled by Custodian pursuant to its fork policy (the “**Fork Policy**”) (currently available at www.bitgo.com/resources/bitgo-fork-policy). Client acknowledges that Custodian is under no obligation to support any airdrops, side chains, forks, or other derivative, enhanced protocol, token, or coins which interact with a Digital Asset supported by Custodian (collectively, “**Advanced Protocols**”) or handle such Advanced Protocols in any manner, except as detailed above and in the Fork Policy. Custodian, at its sole discretion, may update the Fork Policy from time to time or the URL at which it is available, and Client agrees that Client is responsible for reviewing any such updates. Custodian is under no obligation to provide notification to Client of any modification to the Fork Policy. Client shall not use its Custodial Account to attempt to receive, request, send, store, or engage in any other type of transaction involving an Advanced Protocol. Custodian assumes absolutely no liability whatsoever in respect to Advanced Protocols.

2.9 Account Statements.

(a) Custodian will provide Client with an electronic account statement every calendar quarter. Each statement will be provided via the UI and notice of its posting will be sent via electronic mail.

(b) Client will have forty-five (45) days to file any written objections or exceptions with Custodian after the posting of a Custodial Account statement online. If Client does not file any objections or exceptions within the forty-five (45)-day period, this shall indicate Client’s approval of the statement and will preclude Client from making future objections or exceptions regarding the information contained in the statement. Such approval by Client shall be full acquittal and discharge of Custodian regarding the transactions and information on such statement.

(c) To value Digital Assets held in Client’s Custodial Account, the Custodian will electronically obtain USD equivalent prices from digital asset market data with amounts rounded up to the seventh decimal place to the right. Custodian does not guarantee the accuracy or timeliness of prices received and the prices are not to be relied upon for any decisions for Client’s Custodial Account.

2.10 Settlement

(a) Client acknowledges that the Settlement Service is an API product complemented by an UI. Clients may utilize the Settlement Services by way of settlement of one-sided requests with counterparty affirmation or one-sided requests with instant settlement; and two-sided requests with reconciliation. Client understands that Assets available for use within the Settlement Services may not include all of Client’s Assets held under custody. For the avoidance of doubt, use of the UI is subject to the Online Terms.

(b) The Settlement Services allow Client to submit, through the UI, a request to settle a purchase or sale of Assets with a Settlement Partner. Client authorizes Custodian to accept Client’s cryptographic signature submitted through the UI. When a cryptographic signature is received through the UI along with the settlement transaction details, Client is authorizing Custodian to act on the Instruction to settle such transaction.

i. A one-sided request with counterparty affirmation requires Client to submit a request, including its own cryptographic signature on the trade details, via UI calls. Custodian will notify the Settlement Partner and lock funds of both parties while waiting for the Settlement Partner to affirm the request. Custodian will settle the trade immediately upon affirmation and the locked funds will be released.

ii. A one-sided request with instant settlement requires one side of the trade to submit a request, including cryptographic signatures of both parties to the trade via UI calls. Custodian will settle the trade immediately.

iii. A two-sided request with reconciliation requires that both Client and Settlement Partner submit requests via UI calls, with each party providing their own cryptographic signatures. Custodian will reconcile the trades and settle immediately upon successful reconciliation.

iv. In any one-sided or two-sided request, the Settlement Partner must be identified and selected by Client prior to submitting a settlement request. Client may submit a balance inquiry through the UI to verify that Settlement Partner has a sufficient balance of Assets to be transacted before the parties execute a transaction. This balance inquiry function is to be used only for the purpose of executing a trade transaction to ensure the Settlement Partner has sufficient Assets to settle the transaction. Client expressly authorizes and consents to Custodian providing access to such information to Client's Settlement Partner in order to facilitate the settlement.

v. Client and Settlement Partner's Custodial Accounts must have sufficient Assets prior to initiating any settlement request. The full amount of Assets required to fulfill a transaction are locked until such Instruction has been completed. All Instructions are binding on Client and Client's Custodial Account. Custodian does not guarantee that any settlement will be completed by any Settlement Partner. Client may not be able to withdraw an Instruction in the form of an offer (or withdraw its Instruction to accept an offer) prior to completion of a settlement and Custodian shall not be liable for the completion of any Instruction after a cancellation request has been submitted.

vi. Client shall ensure that only an appropriate Authorized Person of its Custodial Account has access to the Client Security Codes.

vii. Client is solely responsible for any decision to enter into a settlement by way of the Settlement Services, including the evaluation of any and all risks related to any such transaction and has not relied on any statement or other representation of Custodian. Custodian is a facilitator and not a counterparty to any settlement; and, as a facilitator, Custodian bears no liability with respect to any transaction and does not assume any clearing risk.

viii. Any notifications that Client may receive regarding the Settlement Services are Client's responsibility to review in a timely manner.

(c) Upon execution of the settlement, the UI provides Client a summary of the terms of the transaction, including: the type of Digital Asset purchased or sold; the delivery time; and the purchase or sale price. Settlement of a transaction is completed in an off-chain trading account by way of offsetting journal transactions within Custodian's off-chain settlement system. On-chain synchronization occurs at the time the withdrawal from Client's trading account takes place (other than through a subsequent Settlement Services transaction).

(d) Custodian reserves the right to refuse to settle any transaction, or any portion of any transaction, for any reason, at its sole discretion. Custodian bears no responsibility if an Instruction was placed or was active during any time the Settlement Services system is unavailable or encounters an error; or, if any such Instruction triggers certain regulatory controls.

(e) Custodian may charge additional fees for the Settlement Services furnished to Client as indicated in the Fee Schedule and any amendments to the Fee Schedule.

(f) Clearing and settlement transactions are subject to Applicable Laws.

3. USE OF SERVICES.

3.1 Company Site and Content. Custodian grants Client a limited, nonexclusive, non-transferable, revocable, royalty-free license, subject to the terms of this Agreement, to access and use the Company Site and related content, materials, and information (collectively, the “**Content**”) solely for using the Services in accordance with this Agreement. Any other use of the Company Site or Content is expressly prohibited and all other right, title, and interest in the Company Site or Content is exclusively the property of Custodian, its affiliates and its licensors. Client shall not copy, transmit, distribute, sell, license, reverse engineer, modify, publish, or participate in the transfer or sale of, create derivative works from, or in any other way exploit the Company Site or any of the Content, in whole or in part without Custodian’s or its affiliates’ prior written consent. “www.bitgo.com,” “BitGo,” “BitGo Custody,” and all logos related to the Services or displayed on the Company Site are either trademarks or registered marks of Custodian, its affiliates or its licensors. Client may not copy, imitate, or use them without Custodian’s prior written consent in each instance.

3.2 Website Accuracy. Although Custodian intends to provide accurate and timely information on the Company Site, the Company Site (including the Content, but excluding any portions thereof that are explicitly described in this Agreement) may not always be entirely accurate, complete, or current and may also include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. In an effort to continue to provide Client with as complete and accurate information as possible, such information may be changed or updated from time to time without notice, including information regarding Custodian policies, products and services. Accordingly, Client should verify all information before relying on it, and all decisions based on information contained on the Company Site are Client’s sole responsibility and Custodian shall have no liability for such decisions. Links to third-party materials (including websites) may be provided as a convenience but are not controlled by Custodian. Custodian is not responsible for any aspect of the information, content, or services contained in any third-party materials or on any third-party sites accessible from or linked to the Company Site.

3.3 Prohibited Use. Custodian may monitor use of the Services and the resulting information may be used, reviewed, retained, and disclosed by Custodian in aggregated and non-identifiable forms for its legitimate business purposes or in accordance with Applicable Law. Client will not, directly or indirectly: (a) use the Services to upload, store or transmit any content that is infringing, libelous, unlawful, tortious, violate privacy rights, or that includes any viruses, software routines, or other code designed to permit unauthorized access, disable, erase, or otherwise harm software, hardware, or data; (b) engage in any activity that interferes with, disrupts, damages, or accesses in an unauthorized manner the Services, servers, networks, data, or other properties of Custodian or of its suppliers or licensors; (c) develop, distribute, or make available a Developer Application in any way in furtherance of criminal, fraudulent, or other unlawful activity; (d) use the Services, for the benefit of anyone other than Client or end customer of any Developer Application; (e) sell, resell, license, sublicense, distribute, rent, or lease any Services, or include any Services in a services bureau or outsourcing offering; (f) circumvents a contractual usage limit; (g) obscure, remove, or destroy any copyright notices, proprietary markings or confidential legends provided with the Services; (h) use the Services to build a competitive product or service; (i) distribute a Developer Application in source code form in a manner that would disclose the source code of the Services; (j) reverse engineer, decrypt, decompile, decode, disassemble, or otherwise attempt to obtain the human readable form of the Services, to the extent such restriction is permitted by Applicable Law; or (k) engage in any of the prohibited practices set forth at <https://www.bitgo.com/bitgo-prohibited-uses-and-businesses-terms/>, as may be amended by Custodian from time to time in Custodian’s sole discretion (collectively, the “**Prohibited Practices**”).

3.4 Security; Client Responsibilities.

(a) Client shall maintain adequate security and control of all Client Keys and Client Security Codes. Any loss or compromise of the foregoing information or Client's personal information may result in unauthorized access to Client's Custodial Account by third parties and the loss or theft of Assets. Client shall keep Client's email address and telephone number up to date in Client's profile to receive notices, alerts, and other communications from Custodian. Custodian assumes no responsibility for any loss that Client may sustain due to compromise of Client Security Codes due to no fault of Custodian or Client's failure to follow or act on any notices or alerts that Custodian may send to Client.

(b) Client will ensure that all Authorized Persons are adequately trained to safely and securely access the Services, including with respect to general security principles regarding Client Keys, Client Security Codes, and Client's personnel.

(c) Client acknowledges that granting permission to a third party or non-permissioned user to take specific actions on Client's behalf does not relieve Client of any of Client's responsibilities under this Agreement and may violate the terms of this Agreement. Client is fully responsible for all activities taken on Client's Custodial Account (including acts or omissions of any third party or non-permissioned user with access to Client's Custodial Account). Further, Client acknowledges and agrees that Client will not hold Custodian responsible for, and will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Custodian Indemnitees (as defined below) from and against any Losses arising out of or related to any act or omission of any party using Client's Custodial Account (including acts or omissions of any third party or non-permissioned user with access to Client's Custodial Account); provided that such Losses did not result from Custodian's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct.

(d) Custodian shall not bear any liability whatsoever for any damage or interruptions caused by any computer viruses, spyware, scareware, Trojan horses, worms, or other malware that may affect Client's computer or other equipment, or any phishing, spoofing, or other attack, unless such damage or interruption directly resulted from Custodian's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct. Client should also be aware that SMS and email services are vulnerable to spoofing and phishing attacks, and Client should use care in reviewing messages purporting to originate from Custodian. Client should always log into Client's Custodial Account through the UI to review any Custody Transactions or required actions if Client has any uncertainty regarding the authenticity of any communication or notice.

(e) In the event Client believes Client's Custodial Account information has been compromised, Client shall immediately notify Custodian by contacting Custodian at security@bitgo.com from the email address associated with Client's Custodial Account. Client will provide Custodian with all relevant information Custodian reasonably requests to assess the security of the Assets, Custodial Accounts and wallets.

3.5 Service Providers. Client acknowledges and agrees that the Services may be provided from time to time by, through or with the assistance of affiliates of, or vendors to, Custodian, including BitGo Inc. (collectively, "**Service Providers**"). Custodian shall remain liable for its obligations under this Agreement in the event of any breach of this Agreement caused by such Service Provider.

3.6 Independent Verification. If Client is subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Custodian shall, upon written request, provide Client's authorized independent public accountant confirmation of, or access to, information sufficient to confirm (a) Client's Digital Assets as of the date of an examination conducted pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2(a)(4), and (b) Client's Digital Assets are held either in a separate account under Client's name or in accounts under Client's name as an agent or trustee for Client's customers.

4. TERM; TERMINATION.

4.1. Initial Term; Renewal Term. This Agreement will commence on the Effective Date and will continue for , unless earlier terminated in accordance with the terms of this Agreement (the "**Initial Term**"). After the Initial Term, this Agreement will automatically renew for successive one (1)-year periods (each, a "**Renewal Term**"), unless either party notifies the other party of its intention not to renew at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the then-current Term. "**Term**" means the Initial Term and any Renewal Terms.

4.2. Termination for Breach. Either party may terminate this Agreement if the other party breaches a material term of this Agreement and fails to cure such breach within thirty (30) calendar days following written notice thereof.

4.3. Suspension, Termination, or Cancellation by Custodian.

(a) Custodian may suspend or restrict Client's access to the Custodial Services or deactivate, terminate, or cancel Client's Custodial Account if:

- i. Custodian reasonably suspects Client of using Client's Custodial Account in connection with a Prohibited Practice;
- ii. Custodian is so required by Applicable Law, including a facially valid subpoena, court order, or binding order of a government authority;
- iii. Custodian perceives a risk of legal or regulatory non-compliance associated with Client's Custodial Account activity or the provision of the Custodial Account to Client by Custodian (including any risk perceived by Custodian in the review of any materials, documents, information, statements, or related materials provided by Client after execution of this Agreement);
- iv. A Service Provider is unable to support Client's use;
- v. Client takes any action that Custodian deems as circumventing Custodian's controls, including opening multiple Custodial Accounts, abusing promotions which Custodian may offer from time to time, or otherwise misrepresenting any information set forth in Client's Custodial Account;
- vi. Client fails to fund its Custodial Account to the "Minimum Account Balance" as indicated in the Fee Schedule within one hundred and eighty (180) days of Custodial Account opening.

(b) If Custodian suspends or restricts Client's access to the Custodial Services or deactivates, terminates or cancels Client's Custodial Account for any reason, Custodian will provide Client with notice of Custodian's actions via email unless prohibited by Applicable Law. Custodian's decision to take certain actions, including limiting access to, suspending, or closing Client's Custodial Account, may be based on confidential criteria that are essential to Custodian's compliance, risk management, or security protocols. Custodian is under no obligation to disclose the details of any of its internal risk management and security procedures to Client.

(c) If Custodian terminates Client's Custodial Account, this Agreement will automatically terminate on the later of (i) the effective date of such cancellation or (ii) the date on which all of Client's Assets have been withdrawn.

4.4. Early Termination. Client may terminate this Agreement before the end of the Term if Client: (a) provides Custodian at least thirty (30) days prior written notice of Client's intent to exercise its termination right under this Section 4.4, (b) pays all outstanding amounts due under this Agreement through the date of termination, and (c) pays a one-time early termination fee equal to the highest monthly fees due, excluding any Onboarding Fee, for any month of Services before such notice multiplied by the number of months remaining in the applicable Initial Term or Renewal Term, including partial months (the "**Early Termination Fee**"). Such termination will not be deemed effective unless and until (i) Client removes all Assets from Custodial Accounts and Wallet Services, and (ii) Custodian receives such Early Termination Fee, which Client understands and acknowledges will not be deemed a penalty, but a figure reasonably calculated to reflect remaining payment due to Custodian in return for Client's term commitment. Client may not cancel the Services before the expiration of the then current Term, except as specified in this Agreement.

4.5. Effect of Termination. On termination of this Agreement, Client will: (a) withdraw all Assets associated with Client's Custodial Accounts within ninety (90) days, unless such withdrawal is prohibited by Applicable Law (including applicable sanctions programs or a facially valid subpoena, court order, or binding order of a government authority); (b) pay all fees owed or accrued to Custodian through the date of Client's withdrawal of funds, which may include any applicable Early Termination Fee; and (c) authorize Custodian to cancel or suspend any pending Custody Transactions as of the effective date of termination. The definitions set forth in this Agreement and Sections 1.9, 3.1, 3.2, 4.5, 6.1, 7 - 10 as well as any other provision that, in order to give proper effect to its intent, should survive such termination, will survive the termination of this Agreement.

5. CUSTODIAN OBLIGATIONS.

5.1. Insurance. Custodian will obtain or maintain insurance coverage in such types and amounts as are commercially reasonable for the Custodial Services provided hereunder. Client acknowledges that any insurance related to theft of Digital Assets will apply to Custodial Services only (where all keys are held by Custodian) and not Wallet Services for non-custodial accounts (where one or more keys are held by Client or its designee).

5.2. Standard of Care. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, Custodian shall not be responsible for any loss or damage suffered by Client as a result of Custodian performing its obligations, unless the same results from an act of gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct on the part of Custodian. Custodian shall not be responsible for the title, validity, or genuineness of any of the Assets (or any evidence of title thereto) received or delivered by it pursuant to this Agreement.

5.3. Business Continuity Plan. Custodian has established a business continuity plan that will support its ability to conduct business in the event of a significant business disruption (SBD). This plan is reviewed and updated annually, and may be updated more frequently, if deemed necessary by Custodian in its sole discretion. Should Custodian be impacted by an SBD, Custodian aims to minimize business interruption as quickly and efficiently as possible. To receive more information about Custodian's business continuity plan, please send a written request to security@bitgo.com.

5.4. Support and Service Level Agreement. Custodian will use commercially reasonable efforts to:

(a) provide reasonable technical support to Client, by email or telephone, during Custodian's normal business hours (9:30 AM to 6 PM ET); (b) respond to support requests in a timely manner; (c) resolve such issues by providing updates or workarounds to Client (to the extent reasonably possible and practical), consistent with the severity level of the issues identified in such requests and their impact on Client's business operations; (d) abide by the terms of the Service Level Agreement currently made available at <https://www.bitgo.com/resources/bitgo-service-level-agreement> (as Service Level Agreement or the URL at which it is made available may be amended from time to time); and (e) make Custodial Accounts available via the internet twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY, PRIVACY, DATA SECURITY.

6.1. Confidentiality.

(a) As used in this Agreement, "**Confidential Information**" means any non-public, confidential or proprietary information of a party ("**Discloser**") including information relating to Discloser's business operations or business relationships, financial information, pricing information, business plans, customer lists, data, records, reports, trade secrets, software, formulas, inventions, techniques, and strategies. Confidential Information includes all documents and other tangible objects containing or representing Confidential Information and all copies or extracts thereof or notes derived therefrom that are in the possession or control of the party receiving Confidential Information ("**Recipient**") and all of the foregoing shall be and remain the property of the Discloser. For clarity, the existence and the terms of this Agreement shall be deemed the Confidential Information of each party.

(b) Recipient will not disclose the Discloser's Confidential Information to any unrelated third party without the prior written consent of the Discloser, except as provided in subsection (c) below and has policies and procedures reasonably designed to create information barriers with respect to such party's

officers, directors, agents, employees, affiliates, consultants, contractors, and professional advisors. Recipient will protect such Confidential Information from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure. Recipient shall not use Discloser's Confidential Information for any purpose other than to perform its obligations or exercise its rights under this Agreement. For the purposes of this Section 6.1, no affiliate of Custodian shall be considered a third party and Custodian may share Client's Confidential Information with its affiliates in connection with the Services; provided that Custodian causes each such affiliate to undertake the obligations in this Section 6.1.

(c) The obligations under Section 6.1(b) shall not apply to any (i) information that is or becomes generally publicly available through no fault of Recipient, (ii) information that Recipient obtains from a third party (other than in connection with this Agreement) that, to Recipient's best knowledge, is not bound by confidentiality obligations prohibiting such disclosure; or (iii) information that is independently developed or acquired by Recipient without the use of or reference to the Discloser's Confidential Information.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, Recipient may disclose the Confidential Information of Discloser to the extent required under Applicable Law; provided, however, Recipient shall first notify Discloser (to the extent legally permissible) and shall afford Discloser a reasonable opportunity to seek a protective order or other confidential treatment.

(e) At Discloser's request or on termination of this Agreement (whichever is earlier), Recipient shall return or destroy all Confidential Information; provided, however, Recipient may retain one copy of Confidential Information (i) if required by Applicable Law, or (ii) pursuant to a bona fide and consistently applied document retention policy; provided, further, that in either case, any Confidential Information so retained shall remain subject to the confidentiality obligations of this Agreement.

6.2. Privacy. Client acknowledges that Client has read the BitGo Privacy Notice, available at <https://www.bitgo.com/privacy>, which identifies how BitGo collects, uses, and discloses, on a limited basis, Client's information.

6.3. Security. Custodian has implemented and will maintain a reasonable information security program that includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to safeguard Custodian's electronic systems and Client's Confidential Information from, among other things, unauthorized disclosure, access, or misuse, including, by Custodian and its affiliates. In the event of a data security incident, Custodian will provide all notices required under Applicable Law.

7. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES, AND COVENANTS.

7.1. By Client. Client represents, warrants, and covenants to Custodian that:

(a) Client fully complies with all Applicable Law in each jurisdiction in which Client operates, including applicable securities and commodities laws and regulations, efforts to fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering, sanctions regimes, licensing requirements, and all related regulations and requirements.

(b) To the extent Client receives Assets from third-parties, the receipt of said Assets is based on lawful activity. Client shall have conducted and satisfied all due diligence procedures required by Applicable Law with respect to such third parties prior to placing with Custodian any Assets associated with such third party.

(c) Client will not use any Services for any illegal activity, including illegal gambling, money laundering, fraud, blackmail, extortion, ransomware, data, the financing of terrorism, other violent activities, or any prohibited market practices, including any Prohibited Practices.

(d) Client is currently and will remain at all times in good standing with all relevant government agencies, departments, and regulatory or supervisory bodies in all relevant jurisdictions in which Client does business, and Client will immediately notify Custodian if Client ceases to be in good standing with any applicable regulatory authority;

(e) Client will promptly provide such information as Custodian may reasonably request from time to time regarding: (i) Client's policies, procedures, and activities which relate to the Custodial Services in any manner, as determined by Custodian in its sole and absolute discretion; and (ii) any transaction which involves the use of the Services, to the extent reasonably necessary to comply with Applicable Law, or the guidance or direction of, or request from any regulatory authority or financial institution, provided that such information may be redacted to remove confidential commercial information not relevant to the requirements of this Agreement;

(f) Client either owns or possesses lawful authorization to transact with all Assets involved in the Custody Transactions;

(g) There is no claim pending, or to Client's best knowledge, threatened, and no encumbrance or other lien, in each case, that may adversely affect any delivery of Assets made in accordance with this Agreement;

(h) It owns the Assets in Client's Custodial Account free and clear of all liens, claims, security interests, and encumbrances and it has all rights, title, and interest in and to the Assets in Client's Custodial Account as necessary for Custodian to perform its obligations under this Agreement;

(i) Client has the full capacity and authority to enter into and be bound by this Agreement and the person executing or otherwise accepting this Agreement for Client has full legal capacity and authorization to do so;

(j) All information provided by Client to Custodian in the course of negotiating this Agreement and the onboarding of Client is complete, true, and accurate in all material respects, including with respect to the ownership of Client and Client's primary address; no material information has been excluded; and no other person or entity has an ownership interest in Client's Assets except for those disclosed in connection with such onboarding; and

(k) Client is not owned in part or in whole, nor controlled by any person or entity that is, nor is it conducting any activities on behalf of, any person or entity that is (i) the subject of any sanctions administered or enforced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Department of State, or any other Governmental Authority with jurisdiction over Custodian or its affiliates; (ii) identified on the Denied Persons, Entity, or Unverified Lists of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security; or (iii) located, organized or resident in a country or territory that is, or whose government is, the subject of U.S. economic sanctions, including the Crimean, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions of Ukraine, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, or Syria.

7.2. By Custodian. Custodian represents, warrants, and covenants to Client that:

(a) Custodian is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the applicable South Dakota laws, has all corporate powers required to carry on its business as now conducted, and is duly qualified to do business in each jurisdiction where such qualification is necessary; and

(b) Custodian has the full capacity and authority to enter into and be bound by this Agreement and the person executing or otherwise accepting this Agreement for Custodian has full legal capacity and authorization to do so.

(c) **DISCLAIMER.** EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN THIS AGREEMENT AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" AND "AS AVAILABLE" BASIS WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, CUSTODIAN SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON- INFRINGEMENT. CUSTODIAN DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES THAT ACCESS TO THE COMPANY SITE, ANY PART OF THE SERVICES, OR ANY OF THE MATERIALS CONTAINED IN ANY OF THE FOREGOING WILL BE CONTINUOUS, UNINTERRUPTED, OR TIMELY; BE COMPATIBLE OR WORK WITH ANY SOFTWARE, SYSTEM, OR OTHER SERVICES; OR BE SECURE, COMPLETE, FREE OF HARMFUL CODE, OR ERROR-FREE.

7.3. Notification. Without limitation of either party's rights or remedies, each party shall immediately notify the other party if, at any time after the Effective Date, any of the representations, warranties, or covenants made by it under this Agreement fail to be true and correct as if made at and as of such time. Such notice shall describe in reasonable detail the representation, warranty, or covenant affected, the circumstances giving rise to such failure and the steps the notifying party has taken or proposes to take to rectify such failure.

8. INDEMNIFICATION.

8.1. Indemnity. Client will defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Custodian, its affiliates and Service Providers, and each of its or their respective officers, directors, agents, employees, and representatives, (each, a "**Custodian Indemnitees**"), from and against any Losses resulting from any third-party claim, demand, action or proceeding (a "**Claim**") arising out of or related to Client's (i) use of Services; (ii) breach of this Agreement, or (iii) violation of any Applicable Law in connection with its use of Services.

8.2. Indemnification Process.

(a) Custodian will (i) provide Client with prompt notice of any indemnifiable Claim under Section 8.1 (provided that the failure to provide prompt notice shall only relieve Client of its obligation to the extent it is materially prejudiced by such failure and can demonstrate such prejudice); (ii) permit Client to assume and control the defense of such action upon Client's written notice to Custodian of Client's intention to indemnify, with counsel acceptable to Custodian in its discretion; and (iii) upon Client's written request, and at no expense to Custodian, provide to Client all available information and assistance reasonably necessary for Client to defend such Claim. Custodian shall be permitted to participate in the defense and settlement of any Claim with counsel of Custodian's choice at Custodian's expense (unless such retention is necessary because of Client's failure to assume the defense of such Claim, in which event Client shall be responsible for all such fees and costs). Client will not enter into any settlement or compromise of any such Claim, which settlement or compromise would result in any liability to any Custodian Indemnitee or constitute any admission of or stipulation to any guilt, fault, or wrongdoing, without Custodian's prior written consent.

(b) Client acknowledges and agrees that any Losses imposed on Custodian (whether in the form of fines, penalties, or otherwise) as a result of a violation by Client of any Applicable Law, may at Custodian's discretion, be passed on to Client and Client acknowledges and represents that Client will be responsible for payment to Custodian of all such Losses.

9. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.

9.1. NO CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW AND SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED IN SECTION 9.3 BELOW, IN NO EVENT SHALL CUSTODIAN, ITS AFFILIATES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS, OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES, OR REPRESENTATIVES, BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, INTANGIBLE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER BASED IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH AUTHORIZED OR UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE COMPANY SITE OR THE SERVICES, OR THIS AGREEMENT, EVEN IF CUSTODIAN HAS BEEN ADVISED OF OR KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

9.2. LIMITATION ON DIRECT DAMAGES. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW AND SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED IN SECTION 9.3 BELOW, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AGGREGATE LIABILITY OF CUSTODIAN, ITS AFFILIATES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS, OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES, OR REPRESENTATIVES, EXCEED THE FEES PAID OR PAYABLE TO CUSTODIAN UNDER THIS AGREEMENT DURING THE THREE (3)-MONTH PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE FIRST INCIDENT GIVING RISE TO SUCH LIABILITY.

9.3. EXCEPTIONS TO EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY. THE EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY IN SECTION 9.1 AND SECTION 9.2 WILL NOT APPLY TO CUSTODIAN'S FRAUD, WILLFUL MISCONDUCT, OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE. CUSTODIAN'S LIABILITY FOR GROSS NEGLIGENCE SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE VALUE OF THE AFFECTED DIGITAL ASSETS OR FIAT CURRENCY.

10. MISCELLANEOUS.

10.1. Notice. All notices under this Agreement shall be given in writing, in the English language, and shall be deemed given when personally delivered, when sent by email, or three (3) days after being sent by prepaid certified mail or internationally recognized overnight courier to the addresses set forth in the signature blocks below (or such other address as may be specified by party following written notice given in accordance with this Section 10.1).

10.2. Publicity. Client consents to Custodian's identification of Client as a customer of the Services, including in marketing or investor materials, and Custodian consents to Client's use of Custodian's name or approved logos or promotional materials to identify Custodian as its custodial service provider as contemplated by this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Custodian may revoke its consent to such publicity under this Section 10.2 at any time for any reason upon notice to Client, and Client will promptly cease any further use of Custodian's name, logos, and trademarks and remove all references and postings identifying Custodian.

10.3. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, any schedules or attachments to this Agreement, the BitGo Privacy Notice, and all disclosures, notices, or policies available on the Company Site that are specifically referenced in this Agreement, comprise the entire understanding and agreement between Client and Custodian regarding the Services, and supersede any and all prior discussions, agreements, and understandings of any kind (including any prior versions of this Agreement) and every nature between and among Client and Custodian with respect to the subject matter hereof.

10.4. Interpretation. For purposes of this Agreement, (a) the words "include," "includes" and "including" are deemed to be followed by the words "without limitation"; (b) the word "or" is not exclusive; and (c) the words "herein," "hereof," "hereto," and "hereunder" refer to this Agreement as a whole. Unless the context otherwise requires, references herein: (x) to sections, schedules, and exhibits mean the sections of, and schedules and exhibits attached to, this Agreement; and (y) to an agreement, instrument, or other document means such agreement, instrument, or other document as amended, supplemented, and modified from time to time to the extent permitted by the provisions thereof. This Agreement shall be construed without regard to any presumption or rule requiring construction or interpretation against the party drafting an instrument or causing any instrument to be drafted. The schedules and exhibits referred to herein shall be construed with, and as an integral part of, this Agreement to the same extent as if they were set forth verbatim herein. Whenever the masculine is used in this Agreement, the same shall include the feminine and whenever the feminine is used herein, the same shall include the masculine, where appropriate. Whenever the singular is used in this Agreement, the same shall include the plural, and whenever the plural is used herein, the same shall include the singular, where appropriate. Section headings in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not govern the meaning or interpretation of any provision of this Agreement.

10.5. No Waiver. No waiver under this Agreement is effective unless it is in writing, identified as a waiver to this Agreement, and signed by an authorized representative of the party waiving its right. Any waiver authorized on one occasion is effective only in that instance and only for the purpose stated, and does not operate as a waiver on any future occasion. None of the following constitutes a waiver or estoppel of any right, remedy, power, privilege, or condition arising from this Agreement: (i) any failure or delay in exercising any right, remedy, power, or privilege or in enforcing any condition under this Agreement; or (ii) any act, omission, or course of dealing between the parties.

10.6. Amendments. Any modification or addition to this Agreement must be in a writing signed by a duly authorized representative of each of the parties. Client agrees that Custodian shall not be liable to Client or any third party for any modification or termination of the Custodial Services, or suspension or termination of Client's access to the Custodial Services, except to the extent otherwise expressly set forth herein.

10.7. Assignment. Client may not assign any rights or licenses granted under this Agreement without the prior written consent of Custodian. Custodian may not assign any of its rights without the prior written consent of Client; except that Custodian may assign this Agreement without the prior consent of Client to any Custodian affiliates or subsidiaries or pursuant to a transfer of all or substantially all of Custodian's business and assets, whether by merger, sale of assets, sale of stock, or otherwise. Any attempted transfer or assignment in violation hereof shall be null and void. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement will bind and inure to the benefit of the parties, their successors, and permitted assigns.

10.8. Severability. If any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable, such provision will be changed and interpreted to accomplish the objectives of the provision to the greatest extent possible under Applicable Law and the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Agreement shall not be affected.

10.9. DISPUTE RESOLUTION. THE PARTIES AGREE THAT ALL CONTROVERSIES ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT OR THE USE OF THE SERVICES ("**DISPUTES**"), WHETHER ARISING PRIOR TO, ON, OR SUBSEQUENT TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE, SHALL BE ARBITRATED AS FOLLOWS: The Parties irrevocably agree to submit all Disputes between them to binding arbitration conducted under the Commercial Dispute Resolution Procedures of the American Arbitration Association (the "**AAA**"), including the Optional Procedures for Large Complex Commercial Disputes, if applicable. The place and location of the arbitration shall be in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. All arbitration proceedings shall be closed to the public and confidential, and all related records shall be permanently sealed, except as necessary to obtain court confirmation of the arbitration award. The arbitration shall be conducted before a single arbitrator selected jointly by the parties. The arbitrator shall be a retired judge with experience in custodial and trust matters under South Dakota law. If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator, then the AAA shall choose the arbitrator. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English. The arbitrator shall be bound to the strict interpretation and observation of the terms of this Agreement and shall be specifically empowered to grant injunctions or specific performance and to allocate between the parties the costs of arbitration, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, in such equitable manner as the arbitrator may determine. Judgment upon the award so rendered may be entered in any court having jurisdiction or application may be made to such court for judicial acceptance of any award and an order of enforcement, as the case may be. In no event shall a demand for arbitration be made after the date when institution of a legal or equitable proceeding based upon such claim, dispute, or other matter in question would be barred by the applicable statute of limitations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, either party shall have the right, without waiving any right or remedy available to such party under this Agreement or otherwise, to seek and obtain from any court of competent jurisdiction any interim or provisional relief that is necessary or desirable to protect the rights or property of such party, pending the selection of the arbitrator hereunder or pending the arbitrator's determination of any dispute, controversy, or claim hereunder.

10.10. Governing Law. The laws of the State of South Dakota, without regard to principles of conflict of laws, will govern this Agreement and any claim or dispute that has arisen or may arise between Client and Custodian, except to the extent governed by federal law of the United States of America.

10.11. Force Majeure. Custodian shall not be liable for delays, suspension of operations, whether temporary or permanent, failure in performance, or interruption of service which result directly or indirectly from any cause or condition beyond the reasonable control of Custodian, including any delay or failure due to any act of God, natural disasters, epidemic, pandemic, act of civil or military authorities, act of terrorists, including cyber-related terrorist acts, hacking, government restrictions, exchange or market rulings, civil disturbance, war, strike or other labor dispute, fire, interruption in telecommunications or Internet services or network provider services, failure of equipment or software, other catastrophe, or any other occurrence which are beyond the reasonable control of Custodian.

10.12. Relationship of the Parties. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed or is intended to be deemed, nor shall it cause, Client and Custodian to be treated as partners, joint ventures, or otherwise as joint associates for profit, or either Client or Custodian to be treated as the agent of the other.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank. Signature page follows.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by the parties as of the Effective Date.

BITGO TRUST COMPANY, INC.

By:

Name:

Title:

Date:

Address for Notice: 6216 Pinnacle Place
Suite 101
Sioux Falls, SD 57108 Attn: Legal
Email: legal@bitgo.com

By:

Name:

Title:

Date:

Address for Notice:

.....
Attn:

Email:

SCHEDULE A

FEES AND ADDITIONAL TERMS

This Schedule A forms part of the Custodial Services Agreement by and between Client and Custodian (the “**Agreement**”) and is effective as of the Effective Date. The parties hereto agree that the fees associated with applicable Services shall be as set forth below. All fees are exclusive of all applicable taxes imposed by the appropriate taxing authority. All capitalized terms not defined in this Schedule A shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the body of the Agreement.

I. Minimum Custodial Account Balance. At all times during the Term of the Agreement, Client is required to maintain a balance equivalent to \$100 (USD) in each of its Custodial Accounts.

II. Fees. The Fees¹ associated with Services for Client are as follows:

1. Onboarding Fee.

The Client implementation fee set forth below is a one-time flat fee assessed to cover onboarding and implementation costs (the “**Onboarding Fee**”).

The Onboarding Fee will be \$_____.

2. Monthly Minimum Fee. Aggregate monthly fees (Digital Asset Storage Fees + Transaction Fees + Settlement Fees) are subject to a minimum charge of \$_____ (“**Monthly Minimum Fee**”) per month.

3. Digital Asset Storage Fee.

The “Digital Asset Storage Fee” is calculated at the end of each calendar month based on the aggregate USD market value of average holdings held by Client in (i) Custodial Accounts and (ii) wallets provided as Wallet Services. The Digital Asset Storage Fee is a tiered fee, as applicable, as defined in the table below. Tiers are cumulative.

Digital Asset Storage Fee ² :	
Digital Assets Stored (\$ USD)	Basis Points (bps)
From: \$0	
From:	

¹ For the purpose of calculating fees, please consult: <https://www.bitgo.com/resources/price-feeds> for current information on how Custodian computes USD value of digital currencies.

² Digital Asset Storage Fees are assessed at the end of each calendar month based on the USD volume of average holdings (per asset type) and are billed monthly.

From:	
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4. Transaction Fees. The “Transaction Fees” are tiered, as applicable, as defined in the table below. Transaction Fees are cumulative and as defined in the table below, based on the aggregate USD market value of the transaction volume (i.e., all outgoing transactions from Custodial Accounts and Wallet Services) during that month. Transaction Fees are exclusive of any network fees charged by the underlying blockchain, and these network fees shall be collected from Client.

Transaction Fee ³ :	
Transaction Volume (\$ USD)	Basis Points (bps)
From: \$0	
From:	
From:	

5. Initial Payment.

Concurrent with the execution of this Schedule A, Client shall make an up-front non-refundable payment to Custodian of an amount equal to the Onboarding Fee plus one Monthly Minimum Fee. The Initial Payment is non-refundable, and the Monthly Minimum Fee component thereof shall be applied only towards the first month of Service Fees owed by Client under the Agreement.

III. Expanded Definition of Services. Under this fee structure, Client may be provided access to additional services provided by Custodian or its affiliates. As such, the definition of “Services” as used in the Agreement shall be modified to mean Custodial Services, Wallet Services and the additional services set forth below. **Each additional service is subject to additional terms and conditions set forth in the applicable hyperlink.**

- 1. WalletConnect.** The Wallet Services may integrate with WalletConnect’s APIs and services. WalletConnect is a non-BitGo application that enables Client to connect with third-party applications and decentralized applications (collectively, “dApps”). While the Wallet Services may facilitate such connections, WalletConnect and any dApps accessed through it are not owned, operated, controlled, reviewed, or endorsed by BitGo Inc or its affiliates. Transactions authorized through WalletConnect may be irreversible. Client should connect only to trusted third-party applications and wallets. BitGo Inc disclaims all liability for any losses or damages arising from Client’s use of WalletConnect or any dApps or wallets accessed through it. Use of WalletConnect is governed by the WalletConnect Foundation’s Terms of Use (located at <https://walletconnect.network/terms>).

³ Transaction Fees are calculated on outgoing transactions only. For clarity, transfers by Client to Non-custodial wallets offered under the Agreement under Client’s account will not be assessed Transaction Fees. Transaction Fees are also exclusive of any network fees charged by the underlying blockchain.

WalletConnect Monthly fee: _____

2. NFT Custody. NFT Custody is governed by <https://www.bitgo.com/legal/nft-service-terms>.

The Digital Asset Storage Fee covers up to [] NFTs in all products, in aggregate.

Overage fee: _____

3. Staking Services. Staking (where available) are governed by <https://www.bitgo.com/legal/staking-and-delegation-services-terms>.

4. Optional Services. Client may order the following additional Service by initialing below:

_____ Customer API Endpoint: \$500 per month

IV. Payment Terms. Client shall pay such fees and expenses to Custodian within days after the date of Custodian's invoice. Invoices may be provided by electronic delivery. Payments shall be made to Custodian in U.S. Dollars, Bitcoin, USDC or USDT. If any invoice is disputed in good faith, Client shall pay all undisputed amounts and the disputed amount will be due and payable within days after any such dispute has been resolved either by agreement of the parties or in accordance with dispute resolution procedures in the Agreement. All late payments and any disputed payments made after the resolution of such dispute shall bear interest accruing from the original payment due date through the date that such amounts are paid at the lower interest rate of (A) 1.0% per month and (B) the highest interest rate allowed by Applicable Law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, failure to pay undisputed fees and expenses by Client shall constitute a material breach of the Agreement. Client agrees that, without limitation of Custodian's other rights and remedies, Custodian shall have the right and authority, in its discretion, to liquidate any and all Digital Assets in Client's Account to cover any unpaid fees and expenses.

If a correct taxpayer number is not provided to Custodian, Client understands and agrees that Client may be subject to backup withholding tax at the appropriate rate on any interest and gross proceeds paid to the account for the benefit of Client. Backup withholding taxes are sent to the appropriate taxing authority and cannot be refunded by Custodian.

V. Fee Schedule Amendment. Any amendment of this Schedule A shall be in writing and executed by authorized representatives of each party.

MASTER LOAN AGREEMENT

This Master Loan Agreement (the “Agreement”) is dated as of [] by and between BitGo Prime, LLC (“BitGo,” “BitGo Prime,” or “Lender”), a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and _____, (“Borrower”), a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware (each, a “Party” and together, the “Parties”).

WHEREAS, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Borrower may, from time to time, seek to initiate a transaction pursuant to which Lender will lend Digital Currency or USD to Borrower, and Borrower will pay a Loan Fee and return such Digital Currency or USD to Lender (being repaid in the same form of Digital Currency or USD as original borrowed) upon the termination of the Loan.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

I. Definitions.

“***Additional Termination Event***” means (i) a Change in Law, (ii) a Force Majeure Event; or (iii) a Credit Event.

“***Airdrop***” means a distribution of a new token or tokens resulting from the ownership of a pre-existing token. For the purposes of Section V, an “***Applicable Airdrop***” is an Airdrop for which the distribution of new tokens can be definitively calculated according to its distribution method, such as a pro rata distribution based on the amount of the relevant Digital Currency held at a specified time. A “***Non-Applicable Airdrop***” is an Airdrop for which the distribution of new tokens cannot be definitively calculated, such as a random distribution, a distribution to every wallet of the relevant Digital Currency, or a distribution that depends on a wallet of the relevant Digital Currency meeting a threshold requirement.

“***Applicable Law***” means (regardless of jurisdiction) any applicable (i) federal, national, state and local laws (including common law), ordinances, regulations, orders, statutory instrument, rules, treaties, codes of practice, decrees, injunctions, or judgments and (ii) ruling, declaration, regulation, requirement, or interpretation issued by any Governmental Authority that, in either case, are applicable to or binding on any person or entity or any of its property or assets or to which such entity or person or any of its property or assets is subject.

“***Authorized Agent***” has the meaning set forth in Exhibit A.

“***Borrower Email***” means the borrower email for notice indicated in the signature block below.

“***Borrower Leverage Event***” means Borrower’s Leverage Ratio is greater than []%.

“***Borrower’s Leverage Ratio***” means Borrower’s assets divided by Net Equity.

“***Borrower’s Net Equity***” means the sum of all Borrower’s assets minus the sum of all Borrower’s liabilities.

“***Business Day***” means any day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks are open for business in New York City, United States.

“***Business Hours***” means between the hours of 9am ET to 5pm ET time on a Business Day.

“***Call Option***” means the right of Lender to demand immediate payment of a portion or the entirety of the Loan Balance at any time, subject to this Agreement.

BitGo Master Loan Agreement
(BitGo-Lender)

“Change in Law” means any or all of the Loan Assets become, in Lender’s sole discretion, at risk of being: (1) considered a security, swap, derivative, or other similarly-regulated financial instrument or asset by any regulatory authority, whether governmental, industry self-regulatory, or otherwise, or by any court of law or dispute resolution organization, arbitrator, or mediator; or (2) subject to future regulation materially impacting this Agreement, the Loan, or Lender’s business.

“Close of Business” means 8pm ET.

“Credit Event” means a Net Equity Event or a Borrower Leverage Event.

“Digital Currency” means any digital currency that Borrower and Lender agree upon.

“Digital Currency Address” means an identifier of alphanumeric characters that represents a digital identity or destination for a transfer of Digital Currency.

“Digital Currency Spot Rate” means, for any particular Digital Currency, the spot exchange rate between the Digital Currency and USD as quoted on a Liquidity Exchange of Lender’s choosing, unless the Loan Confirmation sets forth a different exchange rate for a Digital Currency in which case the different exchange rate shall apply to that particular Loan, again, as quoted on a Liquidity Exchange of Lender’s choosing.

“ET” means Eastern Time (Eastern Daylight Time or Eastern Standard Time, as applicable).

“Excluded Taxes” means, with respect to the Lender or any other recipient of any payment to be made by or on account of any obligation of Borrower under this Agreement, Taxes imposed on or measured by its overall net income, overall gross income or overall gross receipts (however denominated), and franchise taxes imposed on it (in lieu of net income taxes) or capital taxes, by the applicable jurisdiction (or any political subdivision thereof) under the laws of which such recipient is organized, in which it is resident for tax purposes or in which its principal office is located.

“Fixed Term Loan” means a Loan with a pre-determined Maturity Date, where Borrower does not have a Prepayment Option and Lender does not have a Call Option.

“Force Majeure Event” means any failure, interruption or delay in the ability of Lender to perform its obligations under this Agreement resulting from any acts, events or circumstances not within our reasonable control including, without limitation, changes in the functioning or features of the Digital Currency or the software protocols that govern their operation; sabotage or fraudulent manipulation of the protocols or network that govern Digital Currency; cybersecurity attacks, hacks or other intrusions, loss or theft of Digital Currency at any time; unavailability or malfunction of wire, communications or other technological systems; suspension or disruption of trading markets or exchanges; failure of utility services; global or local pandemics; fire; flooding; adverse weather conditions or events of nature; explosions; acts of God, civil commotion, strikes or industrial action of any kind; riots, insurrection, terrorist acts; war (whether declared or undeclared); or acts of government or government agencies (U.S or foreign); or the default of a custodian, trading market or exchange caused directly or indirectly by the occurrence of any of the foregoing events or circumstances.

“Governmental Authority” means the government of any nation, or of any political subdivision thereof, whether state or local, and any agency, authority, instrumentality, regulatory body, court or other entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, taxing, regulatory or administrative powers or functions of or pertaining to government.

“Hard Fork” means a permanent divergence in the blockchain (e.g., when non-upgraded nodes cannot validate blocks created by upgraded nodes that follow newer consensus rules, or an airdrop or any other event which results in the creation of a new token).

“Indebtedness” means, as to any person as of any date of determination, without duplication, all of the following, all obligations of such person, whether present or future, contingent or otherwise, as principal or surety or otherwise, (a) for borrowed money or evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, loan agreements or other similar instruments; (b) under any derivative, futures, repurchase, reverse repurchase or securities lending contracts or other similar contracts; (c) to purchase, redeem, retire, or otherwise make any payment in respect of any equity interest in such person or any other person, and (d) all guarantees of such person in respect of any of the foregoing.

“Indebtedness Threshold Amount” means USD [_____].

“Indemnified Taxes” means Taxes other than Excluded Taxes.

“Lender Email” means bitgoprime@bitgo.com or such other address as Lender may specify in writing from time to time.

“Lending Request” shall have the meaning as set forth in Section II(b).

“Liquidation Level” has the meaning set forth in the Loan Confirmation.

“Liquidity Exchanges” means the three highest-volume digital currency exchanges that report prices for the applicable Digital Currency (as measured by the 30-day average daily trading volume of the applicable Digital Currency on any date of determination), as indicated on coinmarketcap.com, or if coinmarketcap.com no longer exists or if pertinent market data is not on coinmarketcap.com, then an alternative market data provider reasonably selected by Lender.

“Loan” means a loan of Digital Currency or USD made pursuant to and in accordance with this Agreement and any Loan Confirmation.

“Loan Balance” means, for a particular Loan, the outstanding Loaned Assets, any accrued and unpaid Loan Fees, outstanding Late Fees, any New Tokens required to be delivered, and any outstanding Early Termination Fee.

“Loan Confirmation” means the agreement between Lender and Borrower for the particular terms of an individual Loan, which shall be memorialized in a confirmation as set forth in Exhibit B or in a form approved by Lender comparable therewith.

“Loan Documents” means this Master Loan Agreement and any and all Loan Confirmations entered into between Lender and Borrower.

“Loan Fee” has the meaning set forth in Section III(a).

“Loan Fee Percentage” has the meaning set forth in the Loan Confirmation.

“Loaned Assets” means any Digital Currency or USD transferred in a Loan hereunder until such is transferred back to Lender pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

“Margin Call Threshold Amount” means, with respect to any Loan as of any date, the amount obtained by multiplying the Margin Requirement Percentage by the Loan Balance for such Loan as of such date.

“Margin Release Threshold Amount” means, with respect to any Loan as of any date the amount obtained by multiplying the Margin Release Percentage by the Loan Balance for such Loan as of such date.

“Margin Release Percentage” has the meaning set forth in the Loan Confirmation.

“Margin Requirement Percentage” has the meaning set forth in the Loan Confirmation.

“Material Adverse Effect” means a material adverse effect on (a) the business, assets, liabilities, prospects or financial condition of Borrower, (b) the ability of Borrower to perform any of its Obligations under this Agreement or (c) the Lender’s liens on the Collateral or the priority of such liens (including the resignation or notice of resignation of any applicable securities intermediary).

“**Maturity Date**” means the pre-determined future date upon which a Loan becomes due in full.

“**Minimum Transfer Amount**” means USD [_____].

“**Net Equity Event**” means, as of the end of any calendar month, Borrower’s Net Equity is less than USD [_____].

“**Obligations**” means all debts, liabilities, obligations, covenants, indemnifications, interest and fees, including the Total Loaned Balance, created hereunder or under the other Loan Documents, whether arising before or after the commencement of any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding.

“**Open Loan**” means a Loan without a Maturity Date where Borrower has a Prepayment Option and Lender has a Call Option.

“**Prepayment Option**” means Borrower has the option to repay or return the Loaned Assets prior to the Maturity Date.

“**Required Collateral Amount**” means, with respect to any Loan as of any date, the amount obtained by multiplying the Initial Collateral Percentage by the Loan Balance (or proposed Loaned Assets) for such Loan as of such date.

“**Taxes**” means all present or future taxes, levies, imposts, duties, deductions, withholdings, assessments, fees, including stamp taxes, registration fees, documentation or other excise or property taxes, or similar taxes, or other charges imposed by any Governmental Authority, including any interest, additions to Tax or penalties applicable thereto.

“**Term Loan with Call Option**” means a Loan with a pre-determined Maturity Date where Lender has a Call Option.

“**Term Loan with Prepayment Option**” means a Loan with a pre-determined Maturity Date where Borrower has a Prepayment Option.

“**Termination Date**” means the date upon which a Loan is terminated.

“**Total Loaned Balance**” means, at any time, the Total Loaned Assets, any accrued and unpaid Loan Fees, outstanding Late Fees, any New Tokens required to be delivered, and any outstanding Early Termination Fee.

“**Total Loaned Assets**” means, at any time, the aggregate outstanding Loaned Assets for all Loans.

“**UCC**” shall mean the Uniform Commercial Code as from time to time in effect in the State of New York.

“**USD**” means U.S. dollar.

“**Value**” of (i) Digital Currency at any time of determination shall be determined by Lender by converting to USD or to such other asset as may be mutually agreed in writing, using the Digital Currency Spot Rate; and (ii) USD shall be the face value thereof.

II. General Loan Terms.

(a) Loans of Digital Currency or USD. Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, Borrower may, in its sole and absolute discretion, request from Lender a Loan of a specified amount of Digital Currency or USD, and Lender may, in its sole and absolute discretion, extend such Loan or decline to extend such Loan on terms acceptable to Lender and as set forth in a corresponding Loan Confirmation.

(b) Loan Procedure. From time to time, during Business Hours on a Business Day (the “Request Day”), by email directed to Lender Email, an Authorized Agent of Borrower may request a Loan (a “Lending Request”) of a specific amount of Digital Currency or USD.

As part of its Lending Request, Borrower shall provide the following proposed terms:

- (i) type of Digital Currency (if applicable);
- (ii) the amount of Digital Currency or USD;
- (iii) whether the Loan is to be a Fixed Term Loan, a Term Loan with Prepayment Option, a Term Loan with Call Option or an Open Loan;
- (iv) the Loan Fee Percentage;
- (v) the Maturity Date, if any;
- (vi) the type or types of Collateral and amounts thereof, as applicable, proposed to be pledged; and
- (vii) the proposed Initial Collateral Percentage, Margin Requirement Percentage and Margin Release Percentage.

If Lender agrees to make a Loan on the terms set forth in the Lending Request or as otherwise agreed between Borrower and Lender, Lender shall send Borrower a Loan Confirmation. The specific and final terms of a Loan shall be set forth in the Loan Confirmation. Following delivery of such Loan Confirmation, if Borrower does not provide notice to Lender (email sufficient) rejecting the relevant Loan within two (2) hours after the relevant Loan Confirmation was delivered, Borrower and Lender shall be deemed to have agreed to the terms (absent manifest error) in the Loan Confirmation. Promptly after such time, and after or simultaneously with Borrower’s delivery of sufficient Collateral (if applicable), Lender shall commence transmission to either (x) Borrower’s Digital Currency Address the amount of Digital Currency, or (y) Borrower’s bank account by bank wire the amount of USD, as applicable, set forth in the Loan Confirmation.

Until Lender and Borrower have agreed (or have been deemed to agree) to the terms in a Loan Confirmation, neither party shall have any obligations to the other with respect to such particular Loan. In the event of a conflict of terms between this Agreement and a Loan Confirmation, the terms in the Loan Confirmation shall govern.

If Lender transfers Loaned Assets to Borrower and Borrower does not transfer the Required Collateral Amount, Lender shall have the absolute right to the return of the Loaned Assets.

(c) Loan Repayment Procedure.

(i) Loan Repayment. Unless otherwise specified in subsections (ii) and (iii) below, upon the earlier of the Maturity Date, the Recall Delivery Day (as defined below), or the Redelivery Day (as defined below) for a Loan, Borrower shall repay the entirety of the Loan Balance to Lender by the Close of Business on such day. Digital Currency Loaned Assets shall be repaid directly to a wallet address designated by Lender and USD Loaned Assets shall be repaid directly to a bank account designated by Lender.

(ii) Call Option. For Loans in which Lender has a Call Option, Lender may, by email notification to Borrower’s Email or via another messaging service used by the Parties during Business Hours (the time of such notice, the “Recall Request Time”), demand repayment of a portion or the entirety of the Loan Balance (the “Recall Amount”). Borrower will then have until the Close of Business immediately after the Recall Request Time to deliver the Recall Amount (the day of such delivery, the “Recall Delivery Day”). If (x) the Recall Request Time is after 11:00 a.m. ET on a Business Day, the Recall Request Time shall be deemed to occur at 9:00 a.m. ET on the immediately following Business Day and (y) the Recall Request Time is at or prior to 11:00 a.m. ET on a Business Day, the Recall Request Time shall be deemed to occur at 11:00 a.m. ET on such Business Day.

In the event of a Call Option where Lender demands only a portion of the Loan Balance, Borrower shall repay said portion of the Loan Balance on the Recall Delivery Day and the remaining portion of the Loan Balance on the earlier of the Maturity Date or any subsequent Recall Delivery Day or Redelivery Day, as applicable.

(iii) Prepayment Option. For Loans in which Borrower has a Prepayment Option, Borrower may, by Email notification to Lender's Email during Business Hours (the time of such notice, the "Prepayment Request Time"), indicate its intent to return a portion of or the entirety of the Loan Balance (the "Redelivery Amount"). Borrower shall return or repay the Redelivery Amount by the Close of Business on the Business Day immediately following the Prepayment Request Time (the day of such delivery, the "Redelivery Day"). If (x) the Prepayment Request Time is after 11:00 a.m. ET on a Business Day, the Prepayment Request Time shall be deemed to occur at 9:00 a.m. ET on the immediately following Business Day and (y) the Prepayment Request Time is prior to 11:00 a.m. ET on a Business Day, the Prepayment Request Time shall be deemed to occur at 11:00 a.m. ET on such Business Day.

In the event of a prepayment of only a portion of the Loan Balance, Borrower shall repay said portion of the Loan Balance on the Redelivery Day and the remaining portion of the Loan Balance on the earlier of the Maturity Date or any subsequent Recall Delivery Day or Redelivery Day, as applicable.

(d) Termination of Loan. A Loan will terminate upon the earlier of:

- (i) the Maturity Date;
- (ii) the repayment of the entire Loan Balance by Borrower prior to the Maturity Date;
- (iii) upon the exercise of remedies after the occurrence of an Event of Default; or
- (iv) upon an Additional Termination Event.

Termination of a Loan shall not terminate, limit, or otherwise affect the term of this Agreement except as specified herein. In the event of a termination of a Loan, any Loaned Assets shall be redelivered and any fees outstanding or owed shall be payable immediately to Lender as specified herein.

(e) Additional Termination Event. Following the occurrence of any Additional Termination Event, Lender may notify Borrower, by providing written notice to Borrower, that it is requiring a prepayment in connection therewith. Following such notice, Borrower shall pay to Lender the Total Loaned Balance and all other obligations that are then due and payable or will become due and payable on account of such payment within one Business Day.

(f) Redelivery in an Illiquid Market. If (i) the seven-day average daily trading volume across each of the Liquidity Exchanges has decreased by 50% from the date of the Loan Confirmation to the Maturity Date, Recall Delivery Day, Redelivery Day or the date prepayment is required due to an Additional Termination Event, whichever is applicable, or (ii) the Loaned Assets cease to be listed on any of the Liquidity Exchanges (the duration of either event herein designated, the "Illiquid Period"), Borrower may repay the Loan in USD equivalent amount as determined by Lender in its reasonable discretion.

III. Fees.

(a) Loan Fee. Borrower agrees to pay Lender a financing fee on each Loan (the "Loan Fee") which shall accrue at the Loan Fee Percentage (annualized based on 360 days, calculated daily) from and including the date on which the Loaned Assets are transferred to Borrower to and excluding the date on which such Loaned Assets are repaid in their entirety to Lender. Lender shall calculate any accrued Loan Fees on a daily basis and provide Borrower with the calculation upon request. The Loan Fee will be calculated off all outstanding Loaned Assets.

(b) Late Fee. If any amount is not paid or delivered by Borrower when due, whether at the Maturity Date, the Redelivery Day, the Recall Delivery Day, pursuant to Section III(d), or otherwise, such amount shall incur an additional fee (the "Late Fee") of 12% annualized (or, if lower, the maximum rate permitted by applicable law), calculated daily from the date that such amount was due to but excluding the date that such amount is paid or delivered in full.

(c) Early Termination Fees. For Fixed Term Loans and Term Loans with Call Options, if Borrower repays the Loaned Assets prior to the Maturity Date, Borrower shall pay to Lender a fee equal to twenty percent (20%) of the Loan Fee that would have accrued from the date of the repayment until the Maturity Date of the Loan (the "Early Termination Fee"). The Early Termination Fee is due with the repayment of the Loaned Assets. The Early Termination Fee shall not apply to (i) Loaned Assets returned to Lender in the event of a Hard Fork, (ii) to any Recall Amount or (iii) any Redelivery Amount.

(d) Payment of Fees. Unless otherwise agreed, any Loan Fees, Late Fees, or Early Termination Fees (collectively, "Fees") payable hereunder shall be paid by Borrower upon the earlier of (i) five (5) Business Days after receipt of an invoice from Lender; or (ii) the termination of the applicable Loan. An invoice for Fees (the "Invoice Amount") will be sent out on the first Business Day of the month and will include any Fees incurred during the previous month and any outstanding Fees; *provided* that, any delay by Lender in sending an invoice shall not relieve Borrower of its obligation to pay the Invoice Amount upon delivery of an invoice; *provided*, further, that all accrued and unpaid Fees shall be paid on the Maturity Date or earlier termination pursuant to Section II(d) unless otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement. The Fees shall be payable, unless otherwise agreed by Borrower and Lender in the Loan Confirmation, in the same Loaned Assets that were borrowed, whether USD or Digital Currency on the same blockchain and of the same type that was loaned by Lender during the Loan.

IV. Taxes.

(a) Payments Free of Taxes. Any and all payments by or on account of any obligation of Borrower hereunder shall be made free and clear of and without reduction or withholding for any Taxes; *provided* that if Borrower shall be required by Applicable Law to deduct any Indemnified Taxes from such payments, then (i) the sum payable shall be increased as necessary so that after making all required deductions for Indemnified Taxes (including deductions for Indemnified Taxes applicable to additional sums payable under this Section) the Lender shall receive an amount equal to the sum it would have received had no such deductions for Indemnified Taxes been made, (ii) Borrower shall make such deductions, and (iii) Borrower shall timely pay the full amount deducted to the relevant Governmental Authority in accordance with Applicable Law.

(b) Payment of Taxes by Borrower. Without limiting the provisions of subsection (a) above, Borrower shall timely pay any Taxes that arise from any payment made by it under, or otherwise with respect to, this Agreement to the relevant Governmental Authority if required and in accordance with Applicable Law.

(c) Indemnification by Borrower. Borrower shall indemnify the Lender for the full amount of any Indemnified Taxes (including Indemnified Taxes imposed or asserted on or attributable to amounts payable under this Section IV(c)) attributable to Borrower under this Agreement and paid by the Lender, whether or not such Indemnified Taxes were correctly or legally imposed or asserted by the relevant Governmental Authority against Lender. A certificate delivered to Borrower by Lender as to the amount of such payment or liability actually paid by Lender to the relevant Governmental Authority shall be conclusive and binding absent manifest error.

(d) Tax Reporting. Borrower shall file all returns and tax reports, if and/or as required under Applicable Law.

V. Collateral Requirements.

(a) Collateral. To the extent required pursuant to a Loan Confirmation, Borrower shall pledge, as collateral, USD or Digital Currency to secure the Loan (the "Collateral", which shall include any Additional Collateral). The initial amount of Collateral required will be the Initial Collateral Percentage times of the Value of the Loaned Assets.

(b) The Collateral transferred by Borrower to Lender, as adjusted herein, shall be security for Borrower's Obligations hereunder. Borrower hereby pledges, assigns to, and grants Lender a continuing first priority security interest in, and a lien upon, the Collateral and any Proceeds (as defined in the UCC) of the Collateral, which shall attach upon the transfer of the Loaned Assets by Lender to Borrower. The pledge, assignment and security interest created by this paragraph shall constitute a continuing agreement and shall continue in effect until the Obligations (other than contingent indemnification obligations for which no claim has been asserted or accrued) have been paid and satisfied in full, at which time the Collateral shall automatically be released from the liens created hereunder and shall revert to Borrower. In addition to the rights and remedies given to Lender hereunder, Lender shall have all the rights and remedies of a secured party under Applicable Law (including the UCC). Lender shall be entitled to rehypothecate and use the Collateral to conduct its digital currency lending and borrowing business, including transferring the Collateral to other non-BitGo bank accounts, or for any other purpose not prohibited by this Agreement or Applicable Law.

(c) Margin Calls.

(i) If, at any time, the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans is less than the total Margin Call Threshold Amount aggregated for all Loans, Lender shall have the right, subject to the Minimum Transfer Amount, to require Borrower to pledge and deliver USD or additional Digital Currencies (as acceptable to Lender in its discretion, the "Additional Collateral") (or if Borrower requests and Lender agrees, to repay or redeliver Loaned Assets) so that the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans (including the Additional Collateral) will thereupon equal or exceed the total Required Collateral Amount aggregated for all Loans.

(ii) If Lender requires Borrower to contribute Additional Collateral, it shall send notification (the "Margin Notification") to Borrower's Email or via another messaging service used by the Parties that sets forth the amount and type of Additional Collateral required. Borrower shall deliver the Additional Collateral to Lender in accordance with subsection (f) below within twelve (12) hours immediately following the time on which the Margin Notification is received, or as otherwise agreed by the parties; *provided, however*, that Borrower shall have four (4) hours after the receipt of the Margin Notification to provide its own calculations of the Value of the Collateral (at the time of the Margin Notification) subject to all Loans to Lender to support a determination that less (or no) Additional Collateral is required to be delivered. If (x) Lender agrees with Borrower's calculations pursuant to the prior proviso, the relevant Margin Notification shall be deemed withdrawn, or modified in accordance with Borrower's calculations and (y) if Lender disagrees in writing with Borrower's calculations pursuant to the prior proviso or does not respond within two (2) hours after receipt of Borrower's calculations, the original Margin Notification shall remain in effect.

(d) Margin Release

(i) If, at any time, the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans exceeds the total Margin Release Threshold Amount aggregated for all Loans, Borrower shall have the right, subject to the Minimum Transfer Amount, to require Lender to return an amount of Collateral, so that the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans (after deduction of any such Collateral so returned, such Collateral, the "Released Collateral") will thereupon not exceed the total Required Collateral Amount aggregated for all Loans.

(ii) If Borrower requires Lender to return any Released Collateral, it shall send an email notification (the "Release Notification") to Lender's Email during Business Hours that sets forth (A) the requested amount of Released Collateral and (B) Borrower's calculations and pricing sources supporting its determination that the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans exceeds the aggregate Margin Release Threshold Amount. If Lender agrees in writing with Borrower's calculations, Lender shall return the Released Collateral to Borrower in accordance with subsection (g) below by Close of Business on the Business Day immediately following the day on which the Release Notification is received, if received by Lender prior to 10:00 a.m. New York City time on such day, or otherwise by Close of Business on the second immediately following Business Day, or as otherwise agreed by the parties.

(e) Liquidation of Collateral. Borrower agrees that Lender may, automatically and without prior notice, liquidate Collateral if Lender determines that the Value of Collateral subject to a particular Loan is less than the Loaned Assets multiplied by the Liquidation Level.

Borrower acknowledges that its obligations under this Section V, continue regardless of Lender's request for Additional Collateral and Borrower's acceptance or rejection of the same. Borrower agrees that it is its responsibility to monitor its Collateral and to ensure compliance with this Agreement.

(f) Payment of Additional Collateral. Payment of the Additional Collateral shall be made by bank wire to the account, or if applicable, the Digital Currency Address, specified in the Loan Confirmation or as otherwise notified to Borrower, or, if Lender has agreed, by a return or repayment of an amount of Loaned Assets such that the Value of the Collateral subject to all Loans will equal or exceed the aggregate Required Collateral Amount.

(g) Return of Released Collateral. Return of the Released Collateral shall be made by bank wire to the account, or if applicable, the Digital Currency Address, specified in the Loan Confirmation or as otherwise notified by Borrower. For the avoidance of doubt, Section II(f) shall apply to the return of Collateral.

(h) Return of Collateral. After all the Obligations (other than contingent indemnification obligations for which no claim has been asserted or accrued) have been paid and satisfied in full, Lender shall return the Collateral to Borrower (i) in the case of Dollars or Alternative Currency, by bank wire to the account specified by Borrower and (ii) in the case of Digital Currency, to the Digital Currency Address specified by Borrower.

VI. Hard Fork

(a) Notification. In the event of a public announcement of a future Hard Fork or an Airdrop in the blockchain for any Loaned Assets, Lender may, but shall not be required to, provide email notification to Borrower.

(b) No Immediate Termination of Loans Due to Hard Fork. In the event of a Hard Fork in the blockchain for any Loaned Assets or an Airdrop, any outstanding Loans will not be automatically terminated. Borrower and Lender may agree, regardless of Loan type, to terminate a Loan without any penalties on an agreed upon date. Nothing herein shall relieve, waive, or otherwise satisfy Borrower's Obligations under this Agreement, including without limitation, the return of the Loaned Assets at the termination of the Loan and payment of accrued Loan Fees (including for days on which Borrower transfers Digital Currency to Lender and Lender transfers said Digital Currency back to Borrower pursuant to this section) and any outstanding Late Fees and Early Termination Fees.

(c) Right to New Tokens. Lender will receive the benefit and ownership of any incremental tokens generated on Loaned Assets and Borrower will receive the benefit and ownership of any incremental tokens generated on Collateral as a result of a Hard Fork in the Digital Currency protocol or an Applicable Airdrop (the "New Tokens") if any of the conditions in clause (i) are met and the condition in clause (ii) is met:

(i)

(a) Hash Power: the average hash power mining the New Token (for New Tokens that use a proof of work protocol) on the 30th day following the occurrence of the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop (calculated as a 30-day average on such date) is at least 5% of the hash power mining the Loaned Assets on the day preceding the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop (calculated as a 3-day average of the 3 days preceding the Hard Fork).

(b) Market Capitalization: the average market capitalization of the New Token (defined as the total value of the universe of all New Tokens) on the 30th day following the occurrence the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop (calculated as a 30-day average on such date) is at least 5% of the average market capitalization of the Loaned Assets (defined as the total Value of the Loaned Assets less the total value of all New Tokens) (calculated as a 30-day average on such date).

(c) 24-Hour Trading Volume: the average 24-hour trading volume of the New Token on the 30th day following the occurrence the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop (calculated as a 30-day average on such date) is at least 1% of the average 24-hour trading volume of the Loaned Assets less the 24-hour trading volume of the New Tokens (calculated as a 30-day average on such date).

(ii) Wallet Compatibility: the New Token is transferable and supported by BitGo wallets within 30 days of the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop.

For the above calculations, the source for the relevant data on the Digital Currency hash power, market capitalization, and 24-Hour trading volume will be blockchain.info (or, if blockchain.info does not provide the required information, bitinfocharts.com, and if neither provides the required information, the parties shall mutually agree upon another data source) and the source for the hash power of the New Token will be bitinfocharts.com (or, if bitinfocharts.com does not provide the required information, the parties shall mutually agree upon another data source prior to the 30-day mark of the creation of the New Token).

If the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop meets the criteria above, the Party obligated to deliver the New Tokens will have up to 60 days from the Hard Fork or Applicable Airdrop to transfer the New Tokens to the other Party. If delivery of the New Tokens is commercially unreasonable, upon written agreement, the value of the New Tokens can be paid in lieu of delivery by a one-time payment in the same currency of the Loaned Assets or Collateral reflecting the amount of the New Tokens owed using the spot rate agreed upon by the Parties at the time of said repayment. Borrower will be solely responsible for payment of additional costs incurred by any transfer method other than returning the New Tokens, including but not limited to technical costs, third-party fees, and tax obligations for the transaction, including but not limited to a tax gross-up payment. A Party's rights to New Tokens as set forth in this Section shall survive the termination of the relevant Loan, return of the Loaned Assets, and termination of this Agreement.

VII. Representations, Warranties and Covenants.

(a) Each Party hereby represents and warrants (which representations and warranties shall continue during the term of this Agreement and any Loan hereunder) that:

(i) It is duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation and, if relevant to such laws, in good standing.

(ii) (a) It has the power to execute and deliver this Agreement, to enter into the Loans contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder, (b) it has taken all necessary action to authorize such execution, delivery and performance, and (c) this Agreement constitutes a legal, valid, and binding obligation enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, (subject to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and subject, as to enforceability, to equitable principles of general application (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law)).

(iii) The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement does not contravene (a) its constituent documents, (b) any Applicable Law, (c) any judgment, award, injunction or similar legal restriction binding on it or its property, or (d) any material agreement to which such party is a party.

(iv) No license, consent, authorization or approval or other action by, or notice to or filing or registration with, any Governmental Authority (including any foreign exchange approval), and no other third-party consent or approval, is necessary for the due execution, delivery and performance by such party of this Agreement.

(v) It is acting for its own account and has not relied on the other for any tax or accounting advice concerning this Agreement and it has made its own determination as to the tax and accounting treatment of any Loan, any Digital Currency, Collateral, or funds received or provided hereunder.

(vi) It is a sophisticated party and fully familiar with the inherent risks involved in the transaction contemplated in this Agreement, including, without limitation, risk of new financial regulatory requirements, potential loss of money and risks due to volatility of the price of the Loan Assets, and voluntarily takes full responsibility for any risk to that effect.

(vii) It is not insolvent and is not subject to any bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings under any Applicable Laws.

(viii) There are no proceedings pending or, to its knowledge, threatened, which could reasonably be anticipated to have any adverse effect on the transactions contemplated by this Agreement or the accuracy of the representations and warranties hereunder or thereunder.

(b) Borrower hereby represents and warrants (which representations and warranties shall continue during the term of this Agreement and any Loan hereunder) that:

(i) It has, or will have at the time of return of any Loan Assets, the right to transfer such Loan Assets subject to the terms and conditions hereof.

(ii) It has, or will have at the time of transfer of any Collateral, the right to grant a first priority security interest in said Collateral subject to the terms and conditions hereof. Borrower will not further encumber the Collateral.

(iii) It is an "eligible contract participant", as that term is defined in Section 1a(18) of the Commodity Exchange Act and applicable regulations thereunder.

(iv) It has delivered to Lender (i) a copy of its most recent annual consolidated financial statements, duly audited by independent certified public accountants, and (ii) a copy of its most recent monthly unaudited consolidated financial statements, and each of said statements and the related notes thereto are complete and correct and fairly present the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Borrower and its consolidated subsidiaries, all in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

(v) Neither it, nor any of its subsidiaries or any director, officer, employee, agent, or affiliate of it or any of its subsidiaries is an individual or entity that is, or is owned or controlled by persons that are: (i) the subject of any sanctions administered or enforced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, Her Majesty's Treasury, or other relevant sanctions authority (collectively, "Sanctions"), or (ii) located, organized or resident in a country or territory that is, or whose government is, the subject of Sanctions (including Crimea, Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Syria) (a "Sanctioned Country").

(vi) It and its subsidiaries and their respective directors, officers and employees and, to its knowledge, its agents and their subsidiaries, are in compliance with all applicable Sanctions and with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder and any other applicable anti-corruption law.

VIII. Covenants.

(a) Compliance with Law. Borrower will comply in all material respects with all Applicable Laws and orders binding on it or its properties.

(b) Consents. Borrower will maintain in full force and effect all consents and approvals of, and registrations and filings with, any Governmental Authority or otherwise that are required to be obtained by it with respect to this Agreement or which are necessary to the operation of its business.

(c) Delivery of Financial Statements, etc. Borrower will furnish to Lender, (i) as soon as available, a copy of the annual consolidated financial statements of Borrower and its consolidated subsidiaries duly audited by independent certified public accountants, including a balance sheet as at the end of such fiscal year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied, (ii) as soon as available for each month, a copy of the consolidated financial statements of Borrower and its consolidated subsidiaries for the period then ended, including a balance sheet as at the end of such period, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles on a basis consistent with that used in the preparation of the financial statements referred to in clause (i) above and certified by an appropriate officer of Borrower and (iii) within 15 calendar days, a compliance certificate from an appropriate officer of Borrower certifying to Borrower's Net Equity and Borrower's Leverage Ratio.

(d) Notice of Certain Actions. Borrower shall furnish to Lender, as promptly as reasonably practicable after obtaining knowledge thereof, notice of (i) any Event of Default or event that with the giving of notice or lapse of time or both would constitute an Event of Default, (ii) any Additional Termination Event, (iii) any matter which has resulted or would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect, (iv) any investigation by a Governmental Authority or any litigation commenced or threatened against Borrower where Borrower is specifically named in such investigation or litigation, (v) any lien or "adverse claim" (within the meaning of Section 8-502 of the UCC) made or asserted against any Collateral or (vi) any change or event which could result in Borrower no longer qualifying as an "Eligible Contract Participant".

(e) Financing Statements. Borrower authorizes Lender at any time and from time to time to file, transmit, or communicate, as applicable, financing statements and amendments thereto describing the Collateral that contain any information required, or necessary, by the UCC, or any other applicable filing regime under a different jurisdiction for the sufficiency thereof or for filing office acceptance. Borrower also hereby ratifies any and all financing statements or amendments previously filed by Lender in any jurisdiction in connection with any Loan hereunder.

(f) Further Acts. Borrower will, from time to time, do and perform any and all acts and execute any and all further instruments required or reasonably requested by Lender more fully to effect the purposes of this Agreement and the pledge of the Collateral hereunder, including, without limitation, the execution and filing of financing statements and continuation statements relating to the Collateral under the provisions of the applicable provisions of the UCC.

(g) No Liens. Borrower shall not create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any lien upon the Collateral, except for the liens created hereunder.

(h) Change of Name. Borrower shall not, without providing Lender ten (10) calendar days' prior written notice, change (i) its legal name, (ii) its jurisdiction of organization or, if not a registered organization, location for purposes of the UCC, (iii) its type of organization, (iv) the location of its principal place of business or chief executive office or (v) its constituent documents in a manner materially adverse to Lender.

(i) Sanctions. Borrower shall not request any Loan, and Borrower shall not use the proceeds of any Loan (i) in violation of any anti-corruption laws, (ii) for the purpose of funding, financing or facilitating any activities, business or transaction of or with any person subject to Sanctions, or in any Sanctioned Country or (iii) in violation of any applicable Sanctions.

IX. Default. Any of the following events shall constitute an event of default, and shall be herein referred to as an “Event of Default” or “Events of Default”:

(a) the failure of Borrower to return any and all Loaned Assets when and as the same shall become due and payable, whether at the due date thereof, a date fixed for prepayment thereof, upon acceleration or otherwise.

(b) the failure of Borrower to pay any and all Loan Fees, Late Fees, Early Termination Fees or to remit any New Tokens or pay any fees in accordance with Section VI, in each case, when and as the same shall become due and payable; provided however, Borrower shall have two (2) Business Days to cure such failure;

(c) the failure of Borrower to transfer Collateral or Additional Collateral, by the time and/or in the manner required under Section V;

(d) a material default by Borrower in the performance of any other provision of this Agreement and, if such default is capable of cure, such default remains uncured for five (5) Business Days;

(e) any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or liquidation proceedings or other proceedings for the relief of debtors or dissolution proceedings that are instituted by or against Borrower and (solely in the case of proceedings against Borrower) are not be dismissed within thirty (30) days of the initiation of said proceedings; or

(f) any default, event of default or other similar condition or event (however described) in respect of Borrower under one or more agreements or instruments relating to any Indebtedness with an aggregate principal amount in excess of the Indebtedness Threshold Amount which results in such Indebtedness becoming, or capable at such time of being declared, due and payable prior to its stated maturity or when such Indebtedness would otherwise have become due;

(g) any material provision of any Agreement for any reason ceases to be valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms (or Borrower shall challenge in writing the enforceability of this Agreement or shall assert in writing, or engage in any action or failure to act based on any such assertion, that any provision of any of such Agreement has ceased to be or otherwise is not valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms);

(h) Borrower notifies Lender of its inability to or its intention not to perform any of its Obligations hereunder or otherwise disaffirms, rejects or repudiates any of its Obligations hereunder;

(i) a Material Adverse Effect occurs; or

(j) any representation or warranty made by Borrower hereunder proves to be incorrect or untrue in any material respect as of the date of making or deemed making thereof.

X. Remedies

(a) Upon the occurrence of any Event of Default, Lender may, at its option: (1) declare the Total Loaned Balance outstanding immediately due and payable whereupon such amounts shall become and be forthwith due and payable, without presentment, demand, protest or notice of any kind, all of which are hereby expressly waived by Borrower; *provided*, that upon any Event of Default described in Section IX(e) above, the Total Loaned Balance shall automatically become and be immediately due and payable without presentment, demand, protest or notice of any kind, all of which are hereby expressly waived by Borrower, and (2) terminate this Agreement and any Loan hereunder, and any other agreement or transaction between Borrower and Lender or any affiliate of Lender upon written notice to Borrower.

(b) In addition to and not in lieu of the rights set forth in subsection (a) above, upon the occurrence an Event of Default, Lender may, without notice of any kind, which Borrower hereby expressly waives (except for any notice that may not be waived under Applicable Law), at any time thereafter exercise and/or enforce any of the following rights and the remedies, at Lender's option: (i) sell, lease, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the Collateral, at such place or places and at such time or times as Lender deems best, and for cash or for credit or for future delivery, at public or private sale, upon such terms and conditions as it deems advisable and apply, in a manner determine by Lender, the proceeds to satisfying any of Borrower's obligations to Lender or Lender's affiliates and (ii) set-off, net, and/or recoup Lender's obligations to Borrower against any of Borrower's obligations to Lender or any affiliate of Lender. The parties agree and acknowledge that the relevant Digital Currency pledged as Collateral are traded on a "recognized market" as such term is used in the UCC and the price at which the relevant Digital Currency is traded on the relevant Liquidity Exchanges may be the price at which Lender purchases for itself or sells for future delivery pursuant to its exercise of remedies hereunder. All rights stated herein are cumulative and in addition to all other rights provided by law, in equity. In addition to its rights hereunder, Lender shall have any rights otherwise available to it under Applicable Law or in equity, including, without limitation the UCC.

XI. No Waiver; Modifications. No delay or omission by a Party in exercising any right or remedy hereunder shall operate as a waiver of the future exercise of that right or remedy or of any other rights or remedies hereunder. The waiver of a particular obligation in one circumstance will not prevent such Party from subsequently requiring compliance with the obligation or exercising the right or remedy in the future. No waiver, modification, or amendment of this Agreement will be valid unless made in writing and signed by both Parties.

XII. Survival of Rights and Remedies. All remedies hereunder and all obligations with respect to any Loan shall survive the termination of the relevant Loan, return of Loaned Assets or Collateral, and termination of this Agreement.

XIII. Governing Law; Dispute Resolution. This Agreement is governed by, and shall be construed and enforced under the laws of the State of New York without regard to any choice or conflict of laws rules. If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, and if said dispute cannot be settled through negotiation it shall be finally resolved by binding arbitration administered in the State of New York by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA") under its Commercial Arbitration Rules, or such other applicable arbitration body as required by law or regulation, and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. If any proceeding is brought for the enforcement of this Agreement, then the successful or prevailing Party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs incurred in such proceeding in addition to any other relief to which it may be entitled.

XIV. Notices. Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, all notices or demands relating to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be personally delivered or sent by electronic mail or by mail (postage prepaid, return receipt requested) to the respective addresses set forth on the signature page below. Either Party may change its address by giving the other Party written notice of its new address.

XV. Single Agreement. Borrower and Lender acknowledge that, and have entered into this Agreement in reliance on the fact that, all Loans hereunder constitute a single business and contractual relationship and have been entered into in consideration of each other. Accordingly, Borrower and Lender hereby agree that payments, deliveries, and other transfers made by either of them in respect of any Loan shall be deemed to have been made in consideration of payments, deliveries, and other transfers in respect of any other Loan hereunder, and the obligations to make any such payments, deliveries and other transfers may be applied against each other and netted. In addition, Borrower and Lender acknowledge that any Collateral posted and pledged hereunder shall secured all Obligations. Lender shall monitor and apply the Collateral in any manner it so elects and shall be under no duty to marshal any such Collateral.

XVI. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, each exhibit referenced herein, and all Loan Confirmations constitute the entire Agreement among the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersede any prior negotiations, understandings and agreements with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. Nothing in this Section XVI shall be construed to conflict with or negate Section XV above.

XVII. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of the respective successors and assigns of each of the parties; provided, that Borrower may not assign this Agreement or any rights or duties hereunder without the prior written consent of Lender. Lender may assign this Agreement or any rights or duties hereunder upon notice to Borrower. For the avoidance of doubt, any and all claims and liabilities against BitGo Prime arising in any way out of this Agreement are only the obligation of BitGo Prime, and not any of its parents or affiliates, including but not limited to BitGo Holdings, Inc. and BitGo, Inc. The Parties agree that none of BitGo Prime's parents or affiliates shall have any liability under this Agreement nor do such related entities guarantee any of BitGo Prime's obligations under this Agreement.

XVIII. Severability of Provisions. Each provision of this Agreement shall be viewed as separate and distinct, and in the event that any provision shall be deemed by an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the arbitrator or court finding such illegality, invalidity or unenforceability shall modify or reform this Agreement to give as much effect as possible to such provision. Any provision which cannot be so modified or reformed shall be deleted and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

XIX. Counterpart Execution. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and by different parties on separate counterparts, each of which, when executed and delivered, shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which, when taken together, shall constitute but one and the same Agreement. Delivery of an executed counterpart of this Agreement by email or other electronic method of transmission shall be equally as effective as delivery of an original executed counterpart of this Agreement.

XX. Relationship of Parties. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed or construed by the Parties, or by any third party, to create the relationship of partnership or joint venture between the parties hereto, it being understood and agreed that no provision contained herein shall be deemed to create any relationship between the parties hereto other than the relationship of Borrower and Lender.

XXI. Indemnification. Borrower shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless BitGo Prime, and any of its parents or affiliates, from and against any and all third-party claims demands, losses, expenses and liabilities of any and every nature (including attorneys' fees of an attorney of BitGo's choosing to defend against any such claims, demands, losses, expenses and liabilities) that BitGo may sustain or incur or that may be asserted against it arising out of or related to the activities contemplated by this Agreement, except for any and all claims, demands, losses, expenses and liabilities arising out of or relating to BitGo Prime's bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties under this Agreement.

XXII. Collection Costs. In the event Borrower fails to pay any amounts due or to return any Loan Assets or upon the occurrence of any Event of Default, Borrower shall, upon demand, pay to Lender all reasonable costs and expenses, including without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs, exchange or trading fees, liquidation costs, and any other related fees incurred by Lender in connection with the enforcement of its rights hereunder.

XXIII. Term and Termination. The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date hereof for a period of one year, and shall automatically renew for successive one-year terms annually, unless either Party provides notice of a desire to terminate the contract no less than ten (10) days prior to the end of such one-year period. The foregoing notwithstanding, this Agreement may be terminated as set forth in Section II(d) or upon thirty (30) days' notice by either Party to the other; provided however, if there are any Loans outstanding at the time either party sends a notice of termination pursuant to this Section XXIII such termination of this Agreement will not be effective until all Loans are terminated pursuant to this Agreement without reference to this Section XXIII.

XXIV. Miscellaneous. Whenever used herein, the singular number shall include the plural, the plural the singular, and the use of the masculine, feminine, or neuter gender shall include all genders where necessary and appropriate. The section headings are for convenience only and shall not affect the interpretation or construction of this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that the Agreement and any Loan Confirmation are the result of negotiation between the Parties which are represented by sophisticated counsel and therefore none of the Agreement's provisions will be construed against the drafter.

XXV. Confidentiality. Each party agrees to maintain the confidentiality of all information received from the other party relating to such other party or its business hereunder or pursuant hereto, including the existence and terms of this Agreement (the "Information"), except that Information may be disclosed (a) to its and its affiliates' directors, officers, employees and agents, including accountants, legal counsel and other advisors (it being understood that the persons to whom such disclosure is made will be informed of the confidential nature of such Information and instructed to keep such Information confidential), (b) to the extent requested by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction over such party (in which case the disclosing party agrees to inform the other party promptly of such disclosure, unless such notice is prohibited by Applicable Law and except in connection with any request as part of a regulatory examination), (c) to the extent required by the Applicable Law or regulations or by any subpoena or similar legal process (in which case the disclosing party agrees to inform the other party promptly of such disclosure to the extent permitted by law and except in connection with a regulatory examination of an audit or examination conducted by accountants), (d) in connection with the exercise of any remedies hereunder or any other Loan Documents, (e) subject to an agreement containing provisions substantially the same as those of this Section, to any assignee of or participant in, or any prospective assignee of or participant in, any of its rights or obligations under this Agreement, (f) with the consent of the other party or (g) to the extent such Information (i) becomes publicly available other than as a result of a breach of this Section XXV by such party or (ii) becomes available to such party on a non-confidential basis from a source other than the other party or its affiliates or (iii) is independently developed by such party without use of the Information. Any person required to maintain the confidentiality of the existence of this Agreement and Information as provided in this Section shall be considered to have complied with its obligation to do so if such person has exercised the same degree of care to maintain the confidentiality of such Information as such person would accord to its own confidential information. The provisions of this Section are continuing obligations of the parties, their respective successors and assigns, and shall survive termination of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed and delivered as of the date written below:

BITGO PRIME LLC

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Date:

Address for notice: BitGo Prime LLC
2443 Ash Street,
Palo Alto, California 94306
Email: bitgoprime@bitgo.com
(with a copy to legal@bitgo.com)

BORROWER

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Date:

Address for notice: _____

Borrower email: _____

EXHIBIT A - AUTHORIZED AGENTS

The following are authorized to deliver Lending Requests on behalf of Borrower in accordance with Section II hereof:

Name:

Email:

Name:

Email:

Borrower may change its Authorized Agents by written notice to Lender as provided in accordance with Section XIV. Such notice shall not be considered to be a modification of or amendment to this Agreement for purposes of Section XI.

Exhibit A to
Master Lending Agreement
(BitGo-Lender)

EXHIBIT B - LOAN CONFIRMATION

The following incorporates all of the terms of the Master Loan Agreement entered into by Borrower and BitGo Prime, LLC on [] and adds the following specific terms:

Borrower: []

Lender: BitGo Prime, LLC

Digital Currency or USD:

Amount of Digital Currency / USD:

Loan Fee Percentage: []% per ann.

Loan Type: [Call Option] [Fixed Term] [Prepayment Option]

Maturity Date: []

Initial Collateral Percentage: []%

Collateral Type:

Margin Requirement Percentage: []%

Margin Release Percentage: []%

Liquidation Level: []%

The Loan Fee shall be payable in the Digital Currency or USD that forms the Loan, unless specified otherwise in this Loan Confirmation or other writing signed by both parties.

If the Loan Fee is payable in an asset other than the Digital Currency or USD that forms the Loan, then the Loan Fee Percentage shall be converted using the applicable Digital Currency Spot Rate.

BORROWER

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

LENDER

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Exhibit B to
Master Lending Agreement
(BitGo-Lender)

230 West Street	tel 614.221.1120	www.gbq.com
Suite 700	fax 614.227.6999	
Columbus, OH 43215		



Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Prospectus constituting a part of this Registration Statement of our report dated December 16, 2024, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Upexi, Inc. (the Company) appearing in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2024.

We also consent to the reference to us under the caption "Experts" in the Prospectus.

/s/ GBQ Partners, LLC

Columbus, Ohio
August 28, 2025

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), the securities being registered hereunder include such indeterminate number of additional shares of Common Stock as may from time to time be issued after the date hereof as a result of stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations or other similar transactions.
- (2) Pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, and estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, the proposed maximum offering price per share of the Common Stock covered by this Registration Statement is estimated to be \$5.06, which is the closing price per share of Common Stock as reported on Nasdaq as of July 16, 2025.