

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

FORM S-1/A

Amendment No. 7

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
Tampa, FL 33607
(727) 287-2800**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:

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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

☐

Accelerated filer

☐

Non-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. ☐

This registration statement shall hereafter become effective in accordance with the provisions of section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933.

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 OCTOBER 20, 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 53 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 September 30, 2025, the closing price of our Common Stock as reported on Nasdaq was \$5.77 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 16 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 October , 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 “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 our consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference herein. Our fiscal year end is June 30. 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 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 it’s 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 Trust Company, Inc. (“BitGo”). We also maintain a custodial relationship with Coinbase, Inc. and 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 Custodians**

The Custodians are 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 BitGo Trust Company, Inc. a South Dakota corporation (“BitGo”) and is regulated by the state of South Dakota. On May 1, 2025, we entered into a Custodial Services Agreement with BitGo (the “BitGo Agreement”) to hold our digital currency. The term of the BitGo Agreement is for one year with successive one-year renewals unless prior notice of non-renewal is given by either party. The Company pays BitGo a monthly digital asset storage fee based upon the market value of the assets in storage, plus \$500. The BitGo Agreement is terminable by either the Company or BitGo on thirty days’ notice as a result of a breach of the Agreement and may be suspended by BitGo if the Company violates the intended use of the account or due to a change in the applicable law, litigation or bankruptcy.

Our secondary custodian is Coinbase Inc., a subsidiary of Coinbase Global, Inc., a Delaware corporation, which is primarily used for the acquisition of digital assets. On May 5, 2025, the Company entered into an Institutional Client Agreement with Coinbase (the “Coinbase Agreement”). The Coinbase Agreement is terminable at will by either the Company or Coinbase. The Company pays Coinbase its regularly scheduled fees based on the dollar trading volume over a thirty-day period. The Coinbase Agreement is terminable by either the Company or Coinbase on ten days’ notice as a result of a breach of the Agreement and may be suspended by Coinbase if the Company violates the intended use of the account or due to a change in the applicable law, governmental proceeding, litigation or bankruptcy. Coinbase may also close the Company’s account if it has been inactive for more than one year.

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. Coinbase 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 Custodians 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 Custodians hold 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 Custodians have multiple, redundant cold storage sites, which are geographically distributed including sites within the United States. Cold storage locations of the Custodians 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 Custodians and are kept confidential by the Custodians 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 Custodians also maintain 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. Except as set forth above 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 16 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 September 30, 2025, and excludes:

- 621,353 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2025, at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.39 per share;
- 1,848,735 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of September 30, 2025, at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.20 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
- 2,250,000 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

As a result of the shutdown of the federal government, we have determined to rely on Section 8(a) of the Securities Act to cause the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part to become effective automatically. Our reliance on Section 8(a) could result in a number of adverse consequences, including the potential for a need for us to file a post-effective amendment and distribute an updated prospectus to investors, or a stop order issued preventing use of the registration statement, and a corresponding stock price decline, litigation, reputational harm or other negative results.

The registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is expected to become automatically effective by operation of Section 8(a) of the Securities Act on the 20th calendar day after the dated is filed with the Commission, in lieu of the Commission declaring the registration statement effective following the completion of its review. Although our reliance on Section 8(a) does not relieve us and other parties from the responsibility for the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosure set forth in the registration statement and for ensuring that the registration statement complies with applicable requirements, use of Section 8(a) poses a risk that, after the date of this prospectus, we may be required to file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement and distribute an updated prospectus to investors, or otherwise abandon this offering, if changes to the information in this prospectus are required, or if a stop order under Section 8(d) of the Securities Act prevents continued use of the registration statement.

We believe this risk is minimal, however, these or similar events could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, result in securities class action or other litigation, and subject us to significant monetary damages, reputational harm and other negative results.

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, pecmate, 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(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.

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 Trust Company, Inc. (“BitGo”). We also maintain a custodial relationship with Coinbase, Inc. and 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 Custodians

The Custodians are 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 BitGo Trust Company, Inc. a South Dakota corporation (“BitGo”) and is regulated by the state of South Dakota. On May 1, 2025, we entered into a Custodial Services Agreement with BitGo (the “BitGo Agreement”) to hold our digital currency. The term of the BitGo Agreement is for one year with successive one-year renewals unless prior notice of non-renewal is given by either party. The Company pays BitGo a monthly digital asset storage fee based upon the market value of the assets in storage, plus \$500. The BitGo Agreement is terminable by either the Company or BitGo on thirty days’ notice as a result of a breach of the Agreement and may be suspended by BitGo if the Company violates the intended use of the account or due to a change in the applicable law, litigation or bankruptcy.

Our secondary custodian is Coinbase Inc., a subsidiary of Coinbase Global, Inc., a Delaware corporation, which is primarily used for the acquisition of digital assets. On May 5, 2025, the Company entered into an Institutional Client Agreement with Coinbase (the “Coinbase Agreement”). The Coinbase Agreement is terminable at will by either the Company or Coinbase. The Company pays Coinbase its regularly scheduled fees based on the dollar trading volume over a thirty-day period. The Coinbase Agreement is terminable by either the Company or Coinbase on ten days’ notice as a result of a breach of the Agreement and may be suspended by Coinbase if the Company violates the intended use of the account or due to a change in the applicable law, governmental proceeding, litigation or bankruptcy. Coinbase may also close the Company’s account if it has been inactive for more than one year.

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. Coinbase 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 Custodians 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 Custodians hold 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 Custodians have multiple, redundant cold storage sites, which are geographically distributed including sites within the United States. Cold storage locations of the Custodians 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 Custodians and are kept confidential by the Custodians 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 Custodians also maintain 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. Except as set forth above, 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-tetrahydrocannabinols (“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 tetrahydrocannabinols 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(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 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)	4,604,719	4,604,719	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)	81,250	81,250	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:	16,025,508	48,026,410	3,292,084

- (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 Gundyco 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 M51 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 Admiration 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 Stockholder 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 September 30, 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 September 30, 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 "UPXL."

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

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, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2025 incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and in the Registration Statement have been so incorporated 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:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2025 filed with the SEC on [September 24, 2025](#).
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on [September 8, 2025](#), [August 26, 2025](#), [August 20, 2025](#), [July 25, 2025](#), [July 18, 2025](#), [July 16, 2025](#), [July 17, 2025](#), [July 14, 2025](#), and [July 9, 2025](#).
- 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.

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 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 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.

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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.

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 Custodian 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	
10.30	Coinbase Custodian Services Agreement				X
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 GBO 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.

† Confidential portions of this exhibit were redacted pursuant to Item 601(b)(10) of Regulation S-K, and the Registrant agrees to furnish to the SEC a copy of any omitted schedule and/or exhibit upon request.

(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 October 20, 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:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Allan Marshall</u> Allan Marshall	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	October 20, 2025
<u>/s/ Andrew J. Norstrud</u> Andrew J. Norstrud	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	October 20, 2025
<u>/s/ Gene Salkind</u> Gene Salkind	Director	October 20, 2025
<u>/s/ Thomas C. Williams</u> Thomas C. Williams	Director	October 20, 2025
<u>/s/ Laurence H. Dugan</u> Laurence H. Dugan	Director	October 20, 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

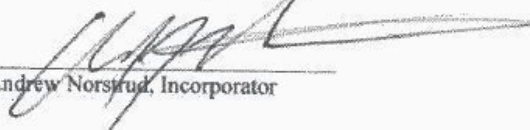
In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it by the laws of the State of Delaware, the Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Corporation's Bylaws, except as provided in the Corporation's Bylaws. The affirmative vote of at least a majority 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

Certain identified information has been excluded from this exhibit because it is both not material and is the type of information that the registrant treats as private or confidential. Information that was omitted has been noted in this document with a placeholder identified by the mark "[***]".

BITGO CUSTODIAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

This BitGo Custodial Services Agreement (this "Agreement") is made as of the Effective Date by and between:

Upexi, Inc. ("CLIENT")

a Florida, United States Corporation

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 CLIENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS (E.G., A BOND OR TRUST ACCOUNT) MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO COVER ALL LOSSES INCURRED BY 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 1 year(s), 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, 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 Indemnitee"), 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.

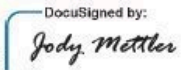
10.11. Force Majeure. Custodian shall not be liable for delays, suspension of operations, whether temporary or permanent, failure in performance, or interruption of service which result directly or indirectly from any cause or condition beyond the reasonable control of Custodian, including any delay 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: 
4B76DD4C6A44EF...

Name: Jody Mettler

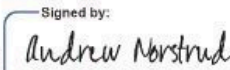
Title: President

Date: 01 May 2025 | 2:46 PM PDT

Address for Notice:

6216 Pinnacle Place
Suite 101
Sioux Falls, SD 57108
Attn: Legal
Email: legal@bitgo.com

Upexi, Inc.

By: 
CB8458FEE8B243A...

Name: Andrew Norstrud

Title: CFO

Date: 01 May 2025 | 10:18 AM PDT

Address for Notice:

3030 N. Rocky Point
Suite 420
Tamp, FL 33607

Attn: Andrew J. Norstrud

Email: andrew@upexi.com

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: 50,000,000	***
From: 100,000,000	***
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.

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:	
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.

- MMI Services.** MMI Services are defined and governed by the Online Terms. MMI Services are made available through ConsenSys Software Inc (“ConsenSys”) and are also governed by ConsenSys’s Terms of Use (located at <https://consensys.net/terms-of-use/>).
- 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 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.

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: \$*** per month

IV. **Payment Terms.** Client shall pay such fees and expenses to Custodian within 7 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 7 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)

Certain identified information has been excluded from this exhibit because it is both not material and is the type of information that the registrant treats as private or confidential. Information that was omitted has been noted in this document with a placeholder identified by the mark “[***]”.

COINBASE INSTITUTIONAL CLIENT AGREEMENT

This COINBASE INSTITUTIONAL CLIENT AGREEMENT (“**Agreement**”) is effective as of (the “**Effective Date**”) and is entered into by Coinbase, Inc. (“**Coinbase**”), a Delaware corporation, and the counterparty client entity identified on the signature page hereto (“**Client**”).

1. MARKET PLATFORM.

Coinbase’s digital currency exchange platform (“**Market Platform**”) provides clients access to a central limit order book exchange for various pairs of assets, including blockchain-based digital currency, app coin or protocol token (“**Digital Assets**”) and government issued currency (“**Fiat Currencies**”). All trades are executed automatically, based on the instructions in Client’s order and in accordance with the Coinbase Market Trading Rules (“**Trading Rules**”) which are located at https://www.coinbase.com/legal/trading_rules.

2. ORDER PLACEMENT.

Coinbase authorizes Client to place Orders on the Market Platform, provided such orders are in compliance with the Trading Rules and the terms of this Agreement. Any instructions to buy or sell the pairs of assets (digital assets/fiat currency or digital assets/digital assets) offered on the Market Platform that comply with the Trading Rules and the terms of this Agreement (“**Order**”) submitted by Client must be fully collateralized by a Digital Asset actively supported on the Market Platform at Coinbase’s sole discretion (“**Supported Digital Assets**”) or Fiat Currencies, or any combination thereof, held in Client’s account on the Market Platform for Client’s use to access Institutional Services as set forth in this Agreement (“**Platform Account**”). Coinbase will settle Orders once each Order is filled and updated on Coinbase’s internal ledger. Coinbase will use reasonable efforts to cause an update to its internal ledger immediately following execution of an Order. A list of currently Supported Digital Assets is located at <https://help.coinbase.com/en/coinbase/getting-started/general-crypto-education/supported-cryptocurrencies.html>.

- 2.1. Order Fees. Client agrees to pay to Coinbase all applicable commissions, fees and related costs set forth in the Coinbase Exchange fee schedule (“**Order Fees**”) located at <https://exchange.coinbase.com/fees>. Coinbase shall deduct Order Fees directly from Client’s Platform Account. In the event Client has outstanding Order Fees, Client shall immediately deposit funds sufficient to make Client’s account current or Coinbase may suspend Client’s access to the Market Platform and related services as set forth in this Agreement (“**Institutional Services**”).
- 2.2. Order Restrictions. Coinbase may, in its sole discretion: (i) halt or suspend trading on the Market Platform, (ii) halt or suspend trading of any Digital Assets or Fiat Currency, or (iii) halt or suspend Client’s trading on the Market Platform. Further, Coinbase may impose, in its sole discretion, limits on the amount or size of orders placed or transactions executed by Client. In each instance

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

referenced in this [Section 3.2](#), Coinbase shall use reasonable efforts to provide Client with prior notice where practicable, the absence of which shall not prejudice Coinbase.

3. WALLET SERVICES.

As part of the Institutional Services through Client's Platform Account, Client shall have access to (i) Digital Asset Wallets, and (ii) Fiat Wallets.

3.1. Digital Asset Wallets. Coinbase hosts a wallet for holding Supported Digital Assets in Client's Platform Account (the "Digital Asset Wallet"). Digital Asset Wallets allow Client to execute any transfer of Supported Digital Assets (i) between Client's digital asset wallets (whether provided by Coinbase or other wallet providers), and (ii) to and from third parties' digital asset wallets ("Digital Asset Transfers") on the Market Platform. Coinbase will process Digital Asset Transfers in accordance with instructions received from Client. Coinbase cannot and does not guarantee the identity of the owner of any wallet in Digital Asset Transfers. Client must verify all transaction information prior to submitting transfer instructions to Coinbase.

3.1.1. *Pending Transfers.* Once a Digital Asset Transfer is submitted to the applicable Digital Asset network, the transfer will be in pending state until a sufficient number of confirmations occur on the applicable Digital Asset network. Funds associated with pending transactions will be designated accordingly and will not be included in the balance of Client's Platform Account. Funds in a pending state are not available for conducting transactions or for use as collateral against orders. Coinbase may charge network fees (e.g., miner fees) to process a Digital Asset Transfer on Client's behalf. Coinbase will calculate and inform Client of the applicable network fee prior to Client authorizing the transaction.

3.1.2. *Settlement of Transfers.* Coinbase will settle Digital Asset Transfers from an address outside of the Market Platform only after the public ledger for the applicable Digital Asset network reflects such transfer in a certain number of consecutive blocks on the public blockchain for the applicable Supported Digital Asset. Such number will be determined by Coinbase at its sole discretion. Coinbase will settle Digital Asset Transfers to an address outside of the Market Platform only after the transfer has been reflected in one block on the public blockchain for the applicable Supported Digital Assets.

3.1.3. *No Reversals.* After a Digital Asset Transfer is broadcast to the network, Coinbase cannot reverse the transfer. Coinbase assumes no liability for Digital Asset Transfers after Client initiates a transfer that results in a communication with the applicable Digital Asset network. Coinbase assumes no liability for Client fiat currency or Digital Asset Transfers (i) sent to or received from a wrong or unintended party, or (ii) sent or received otherwise with inaccurate instructions.

3.1.4. *Digital Asset Balances.* Coinbase treats all of Client's Supported Digital Assets as custodial assets held for the benefit of Client. Coinbase does not consider any of Client's Digital Assets in its Digital Assets Wallet to be the property of, or loaned to, Coinbase. Coinbase does not represent or treat assets in Client's Digital Assets Wallets as Coinbase assets on its balance sheet. Except as required by a facially valid court order, or except as provided in [Section 4.1](#) (digital assets wallets), or [Section 10](#) (termination and suspension) of this Client Agreement, Coinbase will not sell, transfer, loan, rehypothecate or otherwise alienate Digital Assets in Client's Digital Assets Wallet unless instructed by Client.

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

3.1.5. **Opt-In to Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code.** Client assets in the Client's Digital Assets Wallet and Fiat Wallets, will be treated as "financial assets" under Article 8 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code ("Article 8"). Coinbase is a "securities intermediary," the Digital Assets Wallets and Fiat Wallets, are each "securities accounts," and Client is an "entitlement holder" under Article 8. This Agreement sets forth how Coinbase will satisfy its Article 8 duties. Treating Client assets in the Digital Assets Wallets and Fiat Wallets, as financial assets under Article 8 does not determine the characterization or treatment of the cash and Digital Assets under any other law or rule. New York will be the securities intermediary's jurisdiction with respect to Coinbase, and New York law will govern all issues addressed in Article 2(1) of the Hague Securities Convention. Coinbase will credit the Client with any payments or distributions on any Client assets it holds for Client's Digital Assets Wallets and Fiat Wallets. Coinbase will comply with Client's instructions with respect to Client assets in Client's Digital Assets Wallets and Fiat Wallets, subject to the terms of this Agreement, including the Trading Rules.

3.2. **Fiat Wallets.** "Fiat Wallet" means a Coinbase hosted wallet for holding Fiat Currencies in Client's Platform Account. Fiat Wallets may be funded by transferring fiat currency from a linked bank account or wire transfer. Coinbase will credit the appropriate Fiat Wallet with transferred funds only after the funds are received by Coinbase. Client may withdraw funds from its Fiat Wallet(s) at any time by initiating a withdrawal.

3.2.1. **Fiat Wallet Fees.** Funds sent via bank wire will be subject to applicable transfer fees. Such fees shall be deducted from incoming and outgoing funds. Bank fees are netted out of transfers to or from Coinbase. Coinbase will not process a transfer if associated bank fees exceed the value of the transfer.

3.2.2. **USD Balances.** USD balances in Client's Fiat Wallet(s) are held in an omnibus custodial account FBO (for the benefit of) Coinbase's customers. These accounts are either (i) omnibus bank accounts insured by the FDIC (currently up to \$250,000 US per entity) or (ii) trust accounts holding short term U.S. treasuries and money market funds, in accordance with state money transmitter laws.

4. SUPPORT OF DIGITAL ASSETS.

4.1. **Advanced Protocols.** Client shall not use its Platform Account to attempt to receive, request, send, store, or engage in any other type of transaction involving any Digital Assets that are not supported by Coinbase, including metacoins, colored coins, side chains, or other derivative, enhanced, or forked protocols, tokens, or coins which supplement or interact with Supported Digital Assets ("Advanced Protocols"). The Market Platform is not configured to detect and/or secure Advanced Protocol transactions and Coinbase assumes no responsibility or liability whatsoever with respect to Advanced Protocols.

4.2. **Open Protocols.** Coinbase does not own or control the underlying software protocols that govern the operation of Supported Digital Assets. In general, the underlying protocols are open source, and anyone can use, copy, modify, and distribute them. Coinbase is not responsible for operation of the underlying protocols and Coinbase makes no guarantee of their functionality, security, or availability. The underlying protocols are subject to sudden changes in operating rules (i.e., forks), and such forks may materially affect the value, function, and/or even the name of the Supported Digital Assets stored in a Platform Account. In the event of a fork, Coinbase may temporarily

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suspend Coinbase operations, including the Market Platform, with or without advance notice, and Coinbase may, in its sole discretion, decide whether or not to support (or cease supporting) either branch of the forked protocol entirely. Client acknowledges and agrees that Coinbase assumes no responsibility or liability whatsoever with respect to an unsupported branch of a forked protocol.

- 4.3. Unsupported Digital Assets. Under no circumstances should Client use its Digital Asset Wallets to store, send, request, or receive digital assets that are not Supported Digital Assets. Coinbase assumes no responsibility or liability in connection with any attempt to use Institutional Services for digital assets that Coinbase does not support.
- 4.4. Added Digital Assets. In the event Coinbase determines in its sole discretion to support a forked Digital Asset or an Advanced Protocol, such forked Digital Asset or Advanced Protocol will become a part of the definition of Supported Digital Assets. Support for an additional Digital Asset does not necessarily mean that such Digital Asset will be available for trading on the Market Platform.

5. CLIENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

- 5.1. Client Information. Client must provide complete and accurate information to the requests in the onboarding due diligence process, and to such other requests as be necessary for creating a Platform Account and accessing the Institutional Services.
- 5.2. Information Requests. Client will promptly provide, and cause third parties under its control to promptly provide, any information Coinbase reasonably requests from time to time regarding or relating to: (i) their policies, procedures and any audits, (ii) their general business activities, (iii) their use of the Market Platform and any activities otherwise conducted or observed on the Market Platform, (iv) the identity of any and all officers, employees, agents and contractors of Client who require access to Institutional Services to perform their duties for Client ("Authorized Person"), (v) applicable law, or the guidance or direction of, or request from, any regulatory authority or financial institution.
- 5.3. Information Inquiries. Client expressly authorizes Coinbase to, directly or through third parties, make inquiries Coinbase considers reasonably necessary to verify account information or to prevent fraudulent or illegal activities. Client further authorizes any third parties identified by Coinbase to collect or provide information responsive to such inquiries or requests.
- 5.4. Anti-Money Laundering and Related Requirements. To the extent required by law, Client confirms that it has established and will maintain an anti-money laundering (AML) program consistent with the requirements under the USA PATRIOT Act, the Bank Secrecy Act and the sanctions and embargo programs administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control.
- 5.5. Compliance with Trading Rules. Client agrees to fully comply with the Trading Rules in effect at the time of any Order or transaction. The Trading Rules may be amended from time to time in Coinbase's sole discretion and upon reasonable prior written notice to Client.
- 5.6. Authorized Access. Client will limit access to the Institutional Services to Authorized Persons. Client is responsible for maintaining adequate security and control of any and all IDs, passwords, hints, personal identification numbers (PINs), API keys or any other codes that Client uses to access Institutional Services ("Access Methods"). Client shall be solely responsible for all actions

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of any persons, authorized or unauthorized, who gain access to the Institutional Services through Client's Access Methods. Unless caused by Coinbase's gross negligence or willful misconduct, Coinbase shall have no liability, for any activities of Client undertaken by a third-party through unauthorized access to Client's Platform Account or the Institutional Services.

- 5.7. Suspension of Access. Coinbase may suspend access of any Authorized Person or to any Access Methods if Coinbase reasonably determines such suspension is necessary to protect Client, Coinbase, the Coinbase Markets (any spot market created by Coinbase where Supported Digital Assets are bought and sold), the Market Platform, other Coinbase systems, any digital asset network or any third party. In such an event, Coinbase agrees to provide notice to Client as soon as practical following such determination and provide Client with an opportunity to reinstate such Authorized Person or Access Method.
- 5.8. Market Data Terms of Service. Client agrees that its use of data made available to Client through any Coinbase API relating to the Market Platform, including the prices and quantities of orders submitted and transactions executed on the Market Platform ("Market Data") is subject to the Market Data Terms of Use, as may be updated from time to time, which are available at https://www.coinbase.com/legal/market_data.

6. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES.

- 6.1. Representations by Client. Client represents, warrants, acknowledges and agrees to the following:
 - 6.1.1. *Duly Authorized.* Client represents and warrants that this Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, and that the undersigned person agreeing to this Agreement on behalf of Client is duly authorized to do so.
 - 6.1.2. *Licenses and Compliance with Laws.* Client possesses and will maintain, all licenses, registrations, authorizations and approvals required by any government agency, regulatory authority or other party for Client to operate its business and use the Institutional Services. Client's activities and utilization of the Institutional Services shall be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
 - 6.1.3. *Use of the Institutional Services.* Client's use of the Institutional Services is limited to business activities disclosed in the due diligence packet it sent to Coinbase. Client will notify Coinbase in the event it intends to use the Institutional Services in connection with any business activities not disclosed in the due diligence packet. Coinbase may, in its sole discretion, prohibit Client from using the Institutional Services in connection with any new business activities not previously disclosed.
 - 6.1.4. *Prohibited Use.* Client shall not engage in any of the following activities with its use of the Institutional Services:
 - 6.1.5.
 - 6.1.6. *Abusive Activity.* Actions that impose an unreasonable or disproportionately large load on Coinbase's infrastructure, or detrimentally interfere with, intercept, or expropriate any system, data, or information; transmit or upload any material to Coinbase systems that contains viruses, trojan horses, worms, or any other harmful or deleterious programs; attempt

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to gain unauthorized access to Coinbase systems, other Coinbase Accounts, computer systems or networks connected to Coinbase systems, Coinbase Site, through password mining or any other means; use Coinbase Account information of another party to access or use the Coinbase systems, except in the case of specific Clients and/or applications which are specifically authorized by a Client to access such Client's Coinbase Account and information; or transfer Client's account access or rights to Client's account to a third party, unless by operation of law or with the express permission of Coinbase; and

6.1.7. *Fraud.* Activity which operates to defraud Coinbase or any other person or entity.

6.1.8. *Level of Skill.* Client and its Authorized Persons have appropriate training, sophistication, expertise and knowledge necessary to make informed decisions regarding trading in digital assets and use of the Institutional Services.

6.1.9. *Tax Liability.* Client is fully responsible and liable for, and Coinbase shall have no liability, obligation, or responsibility whatsoever for, determining whether, and to what extent, any taxes apply to Client for any transactions it conducts through the Institutional Services, and to withhold, collect, report and remit the correct amounts of taxes to the appropriate tax authorities.

6.1.10. *No Investment or Other Advise.* Client has not relied on Coinbase for any investment, legal, tax, or accounting advice, and Client is solely responsible, and shall not rely on Coinbase, for determining whether any investment, investment strategy, transaction, legal consideration, or tax or accounting treatment involving any assets (including Digital Assets) is appropriate for Client based on its investment objectives, financial circumstances, risk tolerance, legal considerations, and tax or accounting consequences.

6.1.11. *Sanctions Regime.* Client is not a resident in nor organized under the laws of any country with which transactions or dealings are prohibited by governmental sanctions imposed by the U.S., the United Nations, the European Union, the United Kingdom, or any other applicable jurisdiction (collectively, "Sanctions Regimes"), nor is it owned or controlled by a person, entity or government prohibited under an applicable Sanctions Regime;

6.1.12. *AML Program.* If it is a legal entity, it has implemented an AML and sanctions program that is reasonably designed to comply with applicable AML, anti-terrorist, anti-bribery/corruption, and Sanctions Regime laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act (collectively, "AML and Sanctions Laws and Regulations"). Said program includes: (a) a customer due diligence program designed to identify and verify the identities of Client's customers; (b) enhanced due diligence on high-risk customers, including but not limited to customers designated as politically exposed persons or residing in high-risk jurisdictions; (c) processes to conduct ongoing monitoring of customer transactional activity and report any activity deemed to be suspicious; (d) ongoing customer sanctions screening against applicable Sanctions Regimes lists; and (e) processes to maintain records related to the above controls as required by law;

6.1.13. *No Unlawful Activity.* Client does not maintain any asset in an Account which is derived from any unlawful activity and it will not instruct or otherwise cause Coinbase to hold any assets or engage in any transaction that would cause Coinbase to violate applicable laws and regulations, including applicable AML and Sanctions Laws and Regulations;

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

6.1.14. *Beneficial Ownership Information.* By executing this Agreement, Client further provides written consent to allow Coinbase to request and obtain any and all beneficial owner information regarding the Client that is maintained on any national beneficial ownership registry, including, but not limited to, the Beneficial Ownership Information Registry maintained by the U.S. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"), in order to assist Coinbase in complying with their anti-money laundering and customer due diligence obligations, with the understanding that Coinbase will only use such information for those purposes and will maintain the information pursuant to the confidentiality provisions of this Agreement.

6.2. Representations by Coinbase. Coinbase represents, warrants and agrees to the following:

6.2.1. *Licenses and Compliance with Laws.* To the best of Coinbase's knowledge, Coinbase possesses, and will maintain all licenses, registrations, authorizations and approvals required by any government agency, regulatory authority or other party necessary for Coinbase to operate its business and engage in the business relating to its provision of the Institutional Services.

6.2.2. *No Conflicts.* Coinbase's performance under this Agreement will not breach (i) any agreement between Coinbase and a third party or (ii) any obligation of confidentiality regarding the proprietary information of another party.

7. COINBASE DISCLOSURES.

7.1. Corporate Accounts. Coinbase and its affiliates may transact through designated accounts on the Market Platform ("Corporate Accounts"), for purposes including but not limited to inventory management for retail sales, corporate digital asset needs such as payroll, and to effect purchases and sales by investment funds operated by Coinbase Asset Management, Inc. and its subsidiaries. To the extent that a Coinbase Corporate Account transacts on the Market Platform, the Coinbase Corporate Account (i) will not have any special priority and will be subject to the same price-time priority described in the Trading Rules, (ii) will trade only on Market Data available to all other traders, and (iii) will not access any non-public data of other clients of the Market Platform.

7.2. Coinbase as Agent. Coinbase may offer advanced execution methods, including but not limited to volume weighted average price and time weighted average price. These execution methods may involve Coinbase acting as an agent for its clients in placing orders. Any orders placed on an agency basis by Coinbase: (i) will not have any special priority and will be subject to the same price-time priority described in the Trading Rules, (ii) will trade only based on Market Data available to all other traders, and (iii) will not access any non-public data of other clients on the Market Platform.

8. DISCLAIMERS.

8.1. COINBASE IS NOT A BANK, SECURITIES BROKER-DEALER OR COMMODITY FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANT. THE TREATMENT OF SUPPORTED DIGITAL ASSETS HELD BY A COINBASE DIGITAL ASSETS WALLET IN THE EVENT THAT COINBASE BECOMES INSOLVENT IS UNCERTAIN.

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

- 8.2. COINBASE MAINTAINS THE SUPPORTED DIGITAL ASSETS INDICATED IN CLIENT'S DIGITAL ASSETS WALLET ON AN OMNIBUS BASIS WITHIN ONE OR MORE DIGITAL ASSET ADDRESSES (WHICH MAY ALSO HOLD THE PROPRIETARY DIGITAL ASSETS OF COINBASE) AND RELIES UPON AN INTERNAL LEDGER TO INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF EACH DIGITAL ASSET THAT IT HOLDS FOR EACH CLIENT AND ITSELF.
- 8.3. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE RISK OF LOSS IN TRADING OR HOLDING DIGITAL ASSETS CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL. CLIENT HAS MADE ITS OWN SUITABILITY DETERMINATION AS TO ENGAGING IN SUCH ACTIVITIES. UNLESS OTHERWISE EXPRESSLY STATED IN ANOTHER SIGNED WRITING, COINBASE MAKES NO RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHETHER TO PURCHASE OR SELL DIGITAL ASSETS, ANY PARTICULAR DIGITAL ASSET OR ANY FIAT CURRENCY.
- 8.4. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE INSTITUTIONAL 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, COINBASE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND/OR NON-INFRINGEMENT. COINBASE DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES THAT ACCESS TO THE COINBASE SITE, ANY PART OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, OR ANY OF THE MATERIALS CONTAINED THEREIN, WILL BE CONTINUOUS, UNINTERRUPTED, TIMELY, OR ERROR-FREE.

9. TERM, TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION.

- 9.1. Term for Convenience: Either Party may terminate this Agreement in its entirety for any reason and absent an Event of Default by providing at least ten (10) days' prior written notice to the other party; provided, however, Client's termination of this Agreement shall not be effective until Client has fully satisfied its obligations hereunder.
- 9.2. Regardless of any other provision of this Agreement, Coinbase may, in their sole discretion, suspend, restrict, or terminate Client's Institutional Services, including by suspending, restricting, or closing Client's Accounts or any provision of credit (as applicable), immediately upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, at any time and without prior notice to Client.
- 9.3. "Event of Default" shall mean::
- 9.3.1. Client breaches any provision of this Agreement;
 - 9.3.2. Client breaches any of the representations or warranties contained in Section 7 of this Agreement
 - 9.3.3. A default or event of default under, or termination of, any other agreement between Client and Coinbase
 - 9.3.4. Client takes any action to dissolve or liquidate, in whole or in part
 - 9.3.5. Client becomes insolvent, makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, becomes subject to direct control of a trustee, receiver or similar authority;

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- 9.3.6. Client institutes or becomes subject to any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding under any applicable laws, rules, or regulations, such termination being effective immediately upon any declaration of bankruptcy
- 9.3.7. Coinbase becomes aware of any facts or circumstances with respect to Client's financial, legal, regulatory, or reputational position which may affect Client's ability to comply with its obligations under this Agreement
- 9.3.8. Termination is required pursuant to a facially valid subpoena, court order, or binding order of a government authority;
- 9.3.9. Any Account or Client's use of the Institutional Services is subject to any pending litigation, investigation, or government proceeding or Coinbase reasonably perceives a heightened risk of legal regulatory non-compliance, in each case as associated with any Account or Client's use of the Institutional Services;
- 9.3.10. Coinbase reasonably suspects Client of attempting to circumvent Coinbase's controls or uses the Institutional Services in a manner Coinbase otherwise deems inappropriate or potentially harmful to itself or third parties.
- 9.3.11. as otherwise provided in this Agreement.
- 9.4. Suspension or Restriction of Access. Coinbase may: (a) suspend, restrict, or terminate Client's access to any or all of the Institutional Services, and/or (b) deactivate or cancel the Platform Account if:
 - 9.4.1. Required by a facially valid subpoena, court order, or binding order of a government authority;
 - 9.4.2. Use of the Platform Account is subject to any pending litigation, investigation, or government proceeding and/or Coinbase perceives a heightened risk of legal regulatory non-compliance associated with Platform Account activity;
 - 9.4.3. Client's use is, or Coinbase reasonably suspects Client's use is, not compliant with any term of this Agreement including [Section 6.5](#) (compliance with trading rules) and [Section 7.1.4](#) (prohibited use);
 - 9.4.4. Client attempts to circumvent Coinbase's controls or uses the Institutional Services in a manner Coinbase otherwise deems inappropriate or potentially harmful to itself or third parties.
- 9.5. Inactive Accounts. Client agrees that to the extent that Client has not utilized the Institutional Services or the Accounts have been inactive or dormant for a period of at least twelve (12) months, Coinbase may close any such dormant Accounts or cease to provide one or more Institutional Services or immediately, upon notice, terminate this Agreement
- 9.6. Client acknowledges that Coinbase's decision to take certain actions, including limiting access to, suspending, or closing Client's account, may be based on confidential criteria that are essential to Coinbase's risk management and security practices. Client agrees that Coinbase is under no obligation to disclose the details of its risk management and security practices to Client.

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- 9.7. Client agrees to transfer any Digital Assets or funds associated with the Digital Assets Wallet(s) or Fiat Wallet(s) as applicable off the Market Platform within ninety (90) days of receipt of notice of the deactivation or cancellation of Client's Platform Account unless such transfer is otherwise prohibited (i) under the law, including but not limited to applicable sanctions programs, or (ii) by a facially valid subpoena or court order.

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP; USE OF MARKS.

During the term of this Coinbase this agreement, Coinbase hereby grant Client a limited, nonexclusive, non-transferable, non-sublicensable, revocable, and royalty-free license, subject to the terms of this Agreement, to access and use the Coinbase Websites and related content, materials, and information (collectively, the "Content") solely for Client's internal business use and other purposes as permitted by Coinbase in writing from time to time. Any other use of the Market Platform or Content is hereby prohibited. All other rights, title, and interest (including all copyright, trademark, patent, trade secrets, and all other intellectual property rights) in the Market Platform, Content, and Institutional Services is and will remain the exclusive property of Coinbase and their 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 any of the Institutional Services or Content, in whole or in part. "Coinbase," "Coinbase Prime," "Coinbase.exchange," and all logos related to the Institutional Services or displayed on the Coinbase Websites are either trademarks or registered marks of Coinbase or their licensors (the "Coinbase Marks"). Client may not copy, imitate, or use them without Coinbase's prior written consent. The license granted under this Section will automatically terminate upon termination of this Agreement, or the suspension or termination of Client's access to the Coinbase Websites or Institutional Services.

11. TAXES.

- 11.1. General. Except as otherwise expressly stated herein, Client shall be fully responsible and liable for, and Coinbase shall have no liability, obligation, or responsibility whatsoever for, the payment of any and all present and future tariffs, duties or taxes (including withholding taxes, transfer taxes, stamp taxes, documentary taxes, value added taxes, digital services taxes, personal property taxes and all similar costs) imposed or levied by any government or governmental agency (collectively, "Taxes") and any related Claim and Damages or the accounting or reporting of income or other Taxes arising from or relating to any transactions Client conducts through the Institutional Services. Client shall file all tax returns, reports, and disclosures required by applicable law. Client agrees that Coinbase may disclose any information required by any applicable taxing authority or other governmental entity.
- 11.2. Tax Forms. From time to time, Coinbase shall ask Client for tax documentation or certification of Client's taxpayer status as required by applicable law, and any failure by Client to comply with this request in the time frame identified may result in withholding and/or remission of taxes to a tax authority as required by applicable law.
- 11.3. Withholding Tax. Except as required by applicable law, each payment under this Agreement or collateral deliverable by Client to Coinbase shall be made, and the value of any collateral or margin shall be calculated, without withholding or deducting of any Taxes. If any Taxes are required to be withheld or deducted, Client (a) authorizes Coinbase to effect such withholding or deduction and remit such Taxes to the relevant taxing authorities and (b) shall pay such additional amounts or deliver such further collateral as necessary to ensure that the actual net

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amount received by Coinbase is equal to the amount that Coinbase would have received had no such withholding or deduction been required. Client agrees any amount withheld or deducted with respect to a payment made by Coinbase to Client shall be treated for all purposes to have been earned, received and credited to Client.

12. CLEARLY ERRONEOUS TRADING; LIABILITY.

Coinbase may modify the terms of or cancel any transaction executed on Market Platform if Coinbase determines in its sole reasonable discretion that the transaction was clearly erroneous according to the Trading Rules. Coinbase will have no liability to Client as a result of exercising its rights under this [Section 12](#) or as a result of making any changes to or suspension of the Market Platform as described in [Section 3.2](#) (order restrictions) or [Section 5.2](#) (open protocols).

13. CONFIDENTIALITY.

13.1 Client and Coinbase each agree that with respect to any non-public, confidential, or proprietary information of the other Party, including the existence and terms of this Agreement, the other Party's business operations or business relationships, and any arbitration pursuant to Section 17 (collectively, "Confidential Information"), it (a) will not disclose such Confidential Information except to such party's officers, directors, agents, employees, and professional advisors who need to know such Confidential Information for the purpose of assisting in the performance of this Agreement and who are informed of, and agree to be bound by, obligations of confidentiality no less restrictive than those set forth herein and (b) will protect such Confidential Information from unauthorized use and disclosure. Each Party shall use any Confidential Information that it receives solely for purposes of (i) exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Agreement and (ii) complying with any applicable laws, rules, and regulations; provided that, Coinbase may use Confidential Information for (1) risk management and (2) to develop, enhance, and market their products and services. Confidential Information shall not include any (w) information that is or becomes generally publicly available through no fault of the recipient, (x) information that the recipient obtains from a third party (other than in connection with this Agreement that, to the recipient's best knowledge, is not bound by a confidentiality agreement prohibiting such disclosure, (y) information that is independently developed or acquired by the recipient without the use of Confidential Information provided by the disclosing party, or (z) disclosure with the prior written consent of the disclosing Party.

13.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Party may disclose Confidential Information of the other Party to the extent required by a court of competent jurisdiction or governmental authority or otherwise required by law; provided, however, the Party making such required disclosure shall first notify the other Party (to the extent legally permissible) and shall afford the other Party a reasonable opportunity to seek confidential treatment if it wishes to do so and will consider in good faith reasonable and timely requests for redaction. For purposes of this Section, no affiliate of Coinbase shall be considered a third party of Coinbase, and Coinbase may freely share Client's Confidential Information among each other and with such affiliates. 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 receiving Party shall be and remain the property of the disclosing Party and shall be promptly returned to the disclosing Party or destroyed, each upon the disclosing Party's request; provided, however, notwithstanding the foregoing, the receiving Party may retain one (1) copy of Confidential Information if (a) required by law or regulation or (b) retained pursuant to an established document retention policy.

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

14. INDEMNIFICATION.

- 14.1. Client agrees to defend and indemnify and hold harmless Coinbase and its affiliates from and against any and all Claims (as defined below) and Damages (as defined below), sought by third-parties resulting from, in connection with, or arising out of Client's use of the Institutional Services, except to the extent caused by Coinbase's gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct.
- 14.2. The Indemnifying Party (as defined below) will not settle any Claim without the Indemnified Parties' (as defined below) prior written consent provided also that (a) the Indemnified Parties may approve the choice of counsel (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) and (b) if there is any delay in the defense of the Claim by a party or any other reason where any of the Indemnified Parties would be materially prejudiced by control of the defense, including without limitation, any Claims related to Coinbase's technology or intellectual property rights, or any potential regulatory action or alleged violation of applicable law, then Coinbase may assume the control of the defense at Coinbase's sole cost.
- 14.3. For the purposes of this agreement:
- (a) "Claim" means any third-party action, suit, litigation, arbitration, proceeding (including any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or appellate proceeding), hearing, inquiry, audit, examination or investigation commenced, brought, conducted or heard by or before, or otherwise involving, any court or other governmental body or any arbitrator or arbitration panel.
 - (b) "Damages" means any liabilities, damages, diminution in value, payments, obligations, losses, costs and expenses, fines, taxes, security or other remediation costs, penalties (including any regulatory investigation or third-party subpoena costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, expert witness fees, and other expenses of litigation), interest on and additions to tax, and judgments (at law or in equity) of any nature.
 - (c) "Indemnifying Party" means the applicable party hereto indemnifying the other party and any affiliates thereof as set forth in Section 14 (Indemnification).
- 14.4. "Indemnified Party" means the applicable party hereto and any affiliates thereof being indemnified by the other party in accordance as set forth in Section 14 (Indemnification).

15. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

IN NO EVENT SHALL COINBASE, ITS AFFILIATES, OR THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES AND REPRESENTATIVES HAVE ANY LIABILITY TO CLIENT OR ANY THIRD PARTY WITH RESPECT TO ANY BREACH OF ITS OBLIGATIONS HEREUNDER, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WHICH DOES NOT RESULT SOLELY FROM ITS GROSS NEGLIGENCE, FRAUD OR WILLFUL MISCONDUCT. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL COINBASE, ITS AFFILIATES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS, OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AGENTS, JOINT VENTURERS, EMPLOYEES OR REPRESENTATIVES, BE LIABLE TO CLIENT FOR ANY AGGREGATE AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF FEES PAID BY CLIENT TO COINBASE IN RESPECT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES IN THE 12-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO THE EVENT GIVING RISE TO SUCH LIABILITY TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, NEITHER PARTY HERETO SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SIMILAR DAMAGES OR LIABILITIES WHATSOEVER (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF DATA, INFORMATION,

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REVENUE, PROFITS OR BUSINESS OR LOSS OF VALUE OF ANY ASSET) ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT, WHETHER UNDER CONTRACT, STATUTE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHER THEORY EVEN IF COINBASE HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

16. PRIVACY.

Coinbase shall use and disclose Client's and non-public personal information in accordance with the Coinbase Privacy Policy as amended and updated from time to time at <https://www.coinbase.com/legal/privacy> or a successor website (the "Coinbase Privacy Policy").

17. ARBITRATION.

Any Claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach, termination, enforcement, interpretation or validity thereof, including the termination of the scope or applicability of this Agreement to arbitrate, shall be determined by arbitration in the state of New York or another mutually agreeable location, before one neutral arbitrator. The arbitration shall be administered by JAMS pursuant to its Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures, and the award of the arbitrator (the "Award") shall be accompanied by a reasoned opinion. Judgment on the Award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. This Agreement shall not preclude the parties from seeking provisional relief, including injunctive relief, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Seeking any such provisional relief shall not be deemed to be a waiver of such party's right to compel arbitration. The parties expressly waive their right to a jury trial to the extent permitted by applicable law.

In any arbitration arising out of or related to this Agreement, the arbitrator shall award to the prevailing party, if any, as determined by the arbitrator, all of its costs and fees. "Costs and fees" mean all reasonable pre-award expenses of the arbitration, including the arbitrator's fees, administrative fees, travel expenses, out-of-pocket expenses such as copying and telephone, court costs, witness fees, and attorneys' fees.

The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement evidences a transaction involving interstate commerce. Notwithstanding the provision herein with respect to applicable substantive law, any arbitration conducted pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. §§ 1-16).

18. MISCELLANEOUS.

18.1. **Electronic Delivery of Communications and Notices.** Client agrees and consents to receive electronically all communications, agreements, documents, notices, information, and disclosures (collectively, "Communications") that Coinbase provide in connection with the Institutional Services. Communications include: (a) terms of use and policies Client agrees to, including updates to policies or the Agreement; (b) details of Client's use of the Institutional Services; (c) legal, regulatory, and tax disclosures or statements Coinbase may be required to make available to Client; (d) responses to claims or customer support inquiries filed in connection with Client's use of the Institutional Services; and (e) notice of termination or closure.

18.2. **Notice.** If a notice is not provided electronically as provided for in Section 19.1 above, then the notice shall be in writing delivered to the Party at its address specified below via an overnight

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mailing company of national reputation. Any Party that changes its notice address or principal place of business must notify the other Party promptly of such change.

If to Coinbase:

Legal				Department
Coinbase,				Inc.
100	Pine	Street,	Suite	1250
San	Francisco,		CA	94111
legal@coinbase.com				

If to Client, unless an address is identified below, then the address specified in Client's application:

- 18.3. Market Operations Contacts. In the event of any market operations, connectivity, or erroneous trade issues that require immediate attention, please contact:

To Coinbase: clientservices@coinbase.com

To Client: andrew@upexi.com

Client has the sole responsibility to provide Coinbase with true, accurate, and complete contact information including any e-mail address, and to keep such information up to date. Client understands and agrees that if Coinbase sends Client an electronic Communication but Client does not receive it because Client's primary email address on file is incorrect, out of date, blocked by Client's service provider, or Client is otherwise unable to receive electronic Communications, Coinbase will be deemed to have provided the Communication to Client. Client may update Client's information by providing a notice to Coinbase as prescribed above.

Any notice or other communication in respect of this Agreement shall be deemed effective: (i) if sent by email, on the date it is sent; (ii) if posted on a website, the date on which it is posted; or (iii) if by overnight mail, the following Business Day after it is sent. If a communication is sent (or delivery is attempted) on a non-Business Day, the communication will be deemed effective on the first following day that is a Business Day.

"Business Day" means any day on which it is not (i) a public holiday in New York, or (ii) a Saturday or Sunday.

- 18.4. To see more information about our regulators, licenses, and contact information for feedback, questions or complaints, please visit <https://www.coinbase.com/legal/licenses>.

- 18.5. Disclaimer of Partnership and Agency. Coinbase is an independent contractor for all purposes. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed or is intended to be deemed, nor shall it

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

cause, Client and Coinbase to be treated as partners, joint ventures, or otherwise as joint associates for profit, or either Client or Coinbase to be treated as the agent of the other.

- 18.6. **Assignment.** Client may not assign any rights and/or licenses granted under this Agreement without consent from Coinbase. Coinbase reserves the right to assign its rights without restriction, including without limitation to any Coinbase affiliates or subsidiaries, or to any successor in interest of any business associated with the Institutional Services. 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.
- 18.7. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable under any rule, law or regulation or any governmental agency, local, state, or federal, such provision will be changed and interpreted to accomplish the objectives of the provision to the greatest extent possible under any applicable law and the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Agreement shall not be affected.
- 18.8. **Waiver.** Neither party waives any rights by delaying or failing to exercise them at any time.
- 18.9. **Survival.** All provisions of this Agreement which by their nature extend beyond the expiration or termination of this Agreement shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement.
- 18.10. **Governing Law.** The parties agree that the laws of the State of New York, 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 Coinbase, except to the extent governed by federal law. The parties agree to exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal and state courts located in the borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
- 18.11. **Force Majeure.** Coinbase 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 Coinbase, including any act of God; embargo; natural disaster; act of civil or military authorities; act of terrorists; hacking; government restrictions; market volatility or disruptions in order trading on any exchange or market; suspension of trading; civil disturbance; war; strike or other labor dispute; fire; severe weather; interruption in telecommunications, Internet services, or network provider services; failure of equipment or software; failure of computer or other electronic or mechanical equipment or communication lines; unauthorized access; theft; outbreaks of infectious disease or any other public health crises, including quarantine or other employee restrictions; or any other catastrophe or other occurrence which is beyond the reasonable control of Coinbase.
- 18.12. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement and the documents incorporated by reference herein comprise the entire understanding and agreement between Client and Coinbase as to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes any and all prior discussions, agreements and understandings of any kind (including without limitation any prior versions of this Agreement). Except as provided herein, this Agreement may only be amended or modified by a written amendment signed by both parties.
- 18.13. **Headings.** Section headings are for convenience only and shall not govern the meaning or interpretation of any provision of this Agreement.

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

- 18.14. Other Agreements. Client acknowledge and agree that this Agreement was individually negotiated and that Coinbase may enter into other agreements with other clients that differ from this Agreement, however, each client of the Services shall be subject to the same Trading Rules. In the event of a conflict between the terms of this Agreement and any other agreement between Coinbase and Client related to the Services, the terms of this Agreement shall govern and control.

[signature page follows]

Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement (US)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties hereto has caused this Coinbase Institutional Client Agreement to be executed on the Effective Date by its duly authorized officers.

COINBASE, INC.

Signed by:
By: *Alexander Bassitt*
Name: F61A1C50CF074DB...
Title: Authorized signatory
Date: May 5, 2025

CLIENT: Upexi, Inc.

Signed by:
By: *Andrew Norstrud*
Name: Andrew Norstrud
Title: CFO
Date: May 2, 2025

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EXHIBIT
Developer Tools

A

Use of Developer Tools. If Client elects to use any and all development applications provided by Coinbase, including, but not limited to any Coinbase API, “Coinbase Sandbox” (any software or application testing environment provided by Coinbase for testing of Client Applications intended to interface directly with Coinbase devices, applications, or services in accordance with Exhibit A to this Agreement), and any other “Coinbase API” (any Coinbase application programming interface and any accompanying or related documentation, source code, executable applications and materials) services (collectively “Developer Tools”) rather than interface through the Market Platform, this Exhibit shall be incorporated into the Agreement by reference and all defined terms in the Agreement shall apply to this Exhibit. The terms of the Agreement and this Exhibit shall govern Client’s use of any and all Developer Tools.

License Grant. Subject to the terms and restrictions set forth in the Agreement, Coinbase grants Client a limited, revocable, non-exclusive, non-transferrable and non-sublicensable license solely to use and integrate the Developer Tools and underlying content into any website, web pages or application of Client that is permitted to interface directly with Coinbase devices, applications, or services, and into which Client is permitted to integrate the Developer Tools and underlying contents, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and Exhibit A hereto (“Client Application”) so that such Client Application can interface directly with Coinbase devices, applications, or services.

Security. Client shall take steps to adequately secure its API Keys and OAuth Tokens, including the security measures specified at: <https://developers.coinbase.com/docs/wallet/api-key-authentication> and <https://developers.coinbase.com/docs/wallet/coinbase-connect/security-best-practices>.

Limitation on Use. Unless otherwise agreed with Coinbase, Developer Tools may only be used to facilitate Client’s and its Authorized Persons’ access to the Institutional Services and not to re-sell or otherwise provide parties other than Client and its Authorized Persons with access to the Institutional Services.

Restrictions. Client shall not:

1. Copy, rent, lease, sell, sublicense, or otherwise transfer Client’s rights in the Developer Tools to a third party.
2. Alter, reproduce, adapt, distribute, display, publish, reverse engineer, translate, disassemble, decompile or otherwise attempt to create any source code that is derived from the Developer Tools.
3. Cache, aggregate, or store data or content accessed via the Developer Tools other than for purposes allowed under this Agreement.
4. Use the Developer Tools for any Client Application that constitutes, promotes or is used in connection with spyware, adware, or any other malicious programs or code.

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5. Use the Developer Tools to encourage, promote, or participate in illegal activity, violate third party rights, including intellectual property rights or privacy rights, or engage in any Prohibited Use or Prohibited Business as defined in <http://www.coinbase.com/legal/prohibited>.

6. Use the Developer Tools in a manner that exceeds reasonable request volume, constitutes excessive or abusive usage, or otherwise impacts the stability of Coinbase's servers or impacts the behavior of other applications using the Developer Tools.

7. Attempt to cloak or conceal Client's identity or the identity of any Client Application when requesting authorization to the Developer Tools.

API Calls and Compliance. Coinbase may at its sole discretion set limits on the number of API calls that Client can make, for example in the interest of service stability. If Client exceeds these limits, Coinbase may moderate its activity or cease offering it access to the Coinbase APIs altogether in Coinbase's reasonable discretion. Client agrees to such limitations and will not attempt to circumvent such limitations. Coinbase may immediately suspend or terminate access to the Developer Tools without notice if Coinbase believes, in its reasonable discretion, that Client is in violation of this Agreement or the Terms.

Updates and Support. Coinbase may elect to provide Client with support or modifications for the Developer Tools, in its sole discretion, and may terminate such support at any time without notice. Coinbase may change, suspend, or discontinue any aspect of the Developer Tools at any time, including the availability of any Developer Tools.

[remainder of page left blank intentionally]

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 September 24, 2025, 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, 2025.

We also consent to the reference to us under the caption "Experts" in the Prospectus.

/s/ GBQ Partners, LLC

Columbus, Ohio
October 1, 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.