

METAMINER

DECENTRALIZING MINING

December 24, 2021

Abstract

The mining industry is centralized. Although anyone can start a mining farm in their home or office, today, we have a large concentration of computing power of the Bitcoin network in the hands of a few individuals. How can we let this happen to an asset that brought the decentralization revolution?

Since ASICs creation, the small miner has lost space to the one with greater purchasing power. ASICs are chips designed for specific use (instead of general-purpose computers). ASICs can be used for different purposes, such as satellites and transceivers used in cell phones for wireless connectivity. ASICs are designed to mine specific cryptocurrencies or particular hashing algorithms within cryptocurrencies. Essentially, ASICs are targeted pieces of hardware that aim to beat general graphics processing units (GPUs) for being more efficient (and therefore more profitable) when applied to the cryptocurrency mining process. ASICs are so powerful that once a coin-specific ASIC is released, it is usually not profitable to mine without one and this is not necessarily bad in itself. The problem of many cryptocurrency miners and investors has to do with how ASICs are created and distributed. There are very few ASIC manufacturers; the space is highly centralized. When a small number of companies have near-total control over the distribution rights to the power to rush a cryptocurrency (by providing unmatched ASIC technology), the mining process becomes more centralized.

We are here to change this. Our goal is to build a mining company by the people for the people.

CONTENTS

1 VALUE PROPOSITION	4
2 INTRODUCTION	4
3 GENERAL INFORMATION	5
4 PURPOSE	6
4.1 HOW MINING WORKS	6
4.2 SOLVING THE ENERGY PROBLEM	7
4.3 NETWORK DIFFICULTY	7
4.4 BITCOIN PRICE	10
5 TECHNICAL INFORMATION ABOUT MINING	11
5.1 EQUIPMENTS	11
5.2 SOLO MINING OR POOL MINING	15
6 FINANCIAL FORECAST	16
6.1 INCOME	16
6.2 MINING HOSTING SERVICE	17
6.3 DIVIDENDS TO HOLDERS	17
7 METAVERSE AND NON-FUNGIBLE TOKENS (NFT)	18
7.1 METAVERSE	18
7.2 NFT	18
8 SUSTAINABILITY	19
9 TOKEN ECONOMICS	19
10 ROADMAP	20

This document (“White Paper”) is for informational purposes only. Please read it carefully to understand how the **METAMINER** token works.

Before completing any purchase of **MMR** tokens, prospective buyers should research the crypto asset market, carefully assess the risks and uncertainties inherent in this market, and ensure that they understand all of the information contained in this White Paper. After carefully reading this White Paper, if you still have any questions or would like any further clarification, you can contact **METAMINER** at Instagram and Twitter under the nickname **@metaminer8**.

This White Paper includes information and forecasts obtained from internal surveys, reports, and studies conducted by **METAMINER** on the market and industry and external sources such as market research conducted by third parties and publicly available information.

The information referred to in this White Paper was obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness. All **METAMINER** financial position, business strategies, plans, and prospects are forward-looking statements.

METAMINER makes no representations of the accuracy of the information contained in this White Paper and will not be obligated to provide any updates.

1 VALUE PROPOSITION

With the creation of the **MMR** token, we propose to create an enterprise-level Bitcoin mining structure that will use renewable energy to power the machines and provide the following benefits:

- Users: Direct exposure to a Bitcoin miner with transparent and auditable results provided to the community.
- Community: It will strengthen the principle of decentralization.
- Environment: We will use renewable energy to power our machines and use **100%** eco-friendly methods for cooling.
- Innovation: We will combine the traditional mining structure with market trends such as metaverse and non-fungible tokens (NFT).

2 INTRODUCTION

When you decide to study cryptocurrencies, you expose yourself to a different way of thinking. It is a new road that leads you to learn more about a parallel financial system, quite different from what the world is used to seeing.

This introduction aims to explain Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies in easy-to-understand terms, with the hope of opening investors' horizons and opening doors that were previously unknown.

Blockchain technology, once considered promising, is now a reality. It ranges from the creation and trading of cryptocurrencies to the use of smart contracts.

It is no coincidence that the cryptocurrency market has been attracting interest from ordinary people to large global institutions in recent years. This market manifests itself in innovative solutions for electronic payments, digital value storage, decentralization, security, speed, and low (if any) transaction fees.

The cryptocurrency market has already surpassed large companies such as Facebook, Visa, and Google. It is now possible to make payments and even raise funds for companies using this technology through the market traction.

It can take a second for an email to go around the world, but it can take days to weeks for the money to move through the countries' banking systems.

They take a big piece of the action. The banks charge **10-20%** to send money to another country.

Today, if you want to send money to a friend or family member in another country, making an international wire transfer via an existing global interbank payment network (SWIFT) could take anywhere from 2 to 10 days, with average total fees of up to **\$50**.

Believe it or not, in some cases, wiring money internationally can be slower and more costly than sending that same amount as cash in a physical package.

And if you or the recipient do not have a bank account – which is still the case for 1.7 billion adults worldwide– you would have to use a company like Western Union which can charge as much as **\$95** in fees to send **\$1000**.

What's worse, it is generally poorer working-class people who are more likely to be unbanked and have to pay these fees to send their earnings to family members overseas.

They are growing problems. First, they are centralized so that they can be hacked and increasingly are. People cannot trust governments and banks not to debase our money because they have done so and will continue to do that.

The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, the 2001 Dotcom Bubble, and the 2008 Subprime Mortgage Crisis, directly led to the 2010 European Sovereign Debt Crisis. Each time caused by banks and the financial industry abusing the trust we place in them. They exclude billions of people from the global economy. For example, people who not have enough money to open a bank account. There are currently 7.7 billion people in the world. The number of adult people is roughly around 5.5 billion. Now, approximately 1.7 billion adults do not have a bank account. It is an astonishing number. All these people are using cash for their everyday needs. These people pay school fees, trash, water, and electric bills in cash. Do you think their money is safe? Do you think the paper could last for years without damaging itself? What is money in simple words? First of all, what is the definition of money? By definition, money is a medium of exchange, a measure of value, or a means of payment.

The crypto universe is based on blockchain technology, which began to be conceived in the 1990s and was finally employed in 2009 with the creation of Bitcoin. In a context where, until then, all financial transactions depended on centralized validation by a bank or a state entity, Bitcoin presented a disruptive alternative. The system users themselves validate transactions through the encryption process.

Without needing central regulation and relying on user's commitment, Bitcoin has grown, followed by thousands of new cryptocurrencies, each with its peculiarities. Still, all based on the premise of decentralized operation.

3 GENERAL INFORMATION

Blockchain technology and related technologies continue to develop, leading to the design and implementation of smart contracts, self-executing contracts that work on the blockchain network and, as crypto assets, operate in a decentralized manner, that is, without the need for a central authority for its implementation. Within this universe, tokens were created, a specific crypto asset that works linked to an existing cryptocurrency platform, such as Ethereum or Binance, to name the most popular ones.

These crypto-assets are gaining prominence – in a movement known as tokenization – in this ever-changing market, which, once again, has given rise to new challenges and also new opportunities.

Thus, we understood that this was the ideal moment to create **METAMINER**. We want to give the former small miner direct exposure to a high-level mining structure to get him back into the Bitcoin network.

MMR is a token created on the Binance Smart Chain (BSC), which is currently considered the largest crypto broker in the world in trading volume, occupying the third position in the ranking of cryptocurrencies with the largest market capitalization in the world, being second only to Bitcoin and Ethereum. The BSC platform operates using a technology similar to the one used in the Ethereum network and has been growing at incredible speed since its launch in September 2020.

There are \$2 trillion capitalized in crypto assets with an average transaction volume of 112 billion dollars every 24 hours.

These values are handled by more than 100 million individual players operating in this market, in addition to nearly 400 brokers.

It is no longer possible to ignore this reality, both for traditional financial institutions that started to operate in this market and governments that began to look for ways to regulate it.

4 PURPOSE

4.1 HOW MINING WORKS

This White Paper aims to demonstrate the feasibility of implementing a Bitcoin miner using alternative energy sources with the best available devices and a functional structure suitable for maximum equipment longevity and efficiency.

Mining is how new units of Bitcoin's are issued. Bitcoin's creator, Satoshi Nakamoto, limited the number of existing Bitcoins to 21 million. However, according to their/his algorithm, these Bitcoins are programmed to be issued bit by bit over a long period of decades. And we have the fact that 3 million Bitcoin units are presumed to be lost with their respective owners without access to their wallets, reinforcing the scarcity.

The Bitcoin mining process consists of deciphering codes with encrypted values issued by the software. These codes are present in each transaction or set of transactions, the so-called "blocks". The computers in the network are responsible for validating the transactions, while the miners validate the transaction blocks.

Thus, their/his goal is to make the cryptocurrency viable and ensure its scarcity. The act of mining Bitcoin also reinforces its allusion with gold, a metal that miners can only obtain through the mining process. However, while gold mining involves using physical procedures and resources, Bitcoin mining is essentially a mathematical problem.

In the Proof-of-Work (PoW) protocol, which Bitcoin uses, the miners with the highest computational power can process the most transactions, thereby making a more significant profit than those with a lower computational load.

4.2 SOLVING THE ENERGY PROBLEM

Considering that each mining device consumes 2950W, we conclude that the most considerable feedstock, and therefore the highest cost, for a miner is electric power. Solving this part brings a competitive advantage over other mining companies and aligns with the market's sustainable trend.

Therefore, solar power source is advancing considerably in terms of generation efficiency and costs. Today, solar panels can produce a good amount of power at a low operating cost, making them ideal for mining activity.

We could consider other alternative power sources, such as wind, hydroelectric and nuclear power plants, but the high cost of implementation makes them unviable for a good business plan.

The panels need to be well located to produce the maximum power to get the most efficiency from the solar power source and get the maximum efficiency. The more insolation, the more efficient the panels will be.

After studies, the region that stands out worldwide in terms of insolation is the Sertão de Inhamuns. This area includes the cities of Aiuaba, Arneiroz, Parambu, Quiterianópolis, and Tauá, all located in the State of Ceará, Brazil.

On average, the insolation of this area is 5,522.00 W/m², benefiting from the fact that there is only one season throughout the year: summer. Therefore, it is close to a linear power production, which is fundamental to estimate costs and elaborate the monthly, quarterly, semiannual and annual financial planning.

There are unproductive lands that are excellent leasing and buying opportunities to install panels at a low cost. Due to their infertility and non-strategic location for other rural activities, these lands will have no other uses.

4.3 NETWORK DIFFICULTY

Two variables are crucial for the project: network difficulty and Bitcoin price. The network difficulty is part of the machine's daily billing calculation and is updated every two weeks according to the number of miners on the network. The more miners, the harder it is to mine. And vice versa.

So, with the entry and investment of new and existing players, the tendency is for the difficulty to increase. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/2021, a crisis production of semiconductors occurred, an essential component for mining machines (ASIC). This crisis has led to delays in old orders and a slowdown in the development of new ASICs. We had a slowdown in the growth rate of the network difficulty since more advanced semiconductors will take longer to reach the market, and the machines that were already in production were delayed.

We projected the difficulty growth as shown in Table 1 based on historical network data captured by the nodes and on macroeconomic facts that directly impacted network difficulty,

such as The great exodus of miners from China, the crisis in semiconductor production, and halving.

AVERAGE DIFFICULTY PER YEAR (TERAHASH)			
2009	2010	2011	2012
0,000000000001005	0,0000000020536327	0,0000008903023694	0,0000021632938458
2013	2014	2015	2016
0,0001958978011887	0,0192697935940738	0,0558434278971467	0,209508835379158
2017	2018	2019	2020
0,86685988195905	5,05453353565626	9,1839498262044	16,7074783702097
2021	2022	2023	2024
20,01081617540820	67,55087457138500	175,4607663575900	350,9215327151800
DIFFICULTY GROWTH			
2010	204241,56218905000%		
2011	43252,56102028400%		
2012	142,98417258598%		
2013	8955,53360534130%		
2014	9736,65639795110%		
2015	189,79774808964%		
2016	275,17187477286%		
2017	313,75815029006%		
2018	483,08541447706%		
2019	81,69727753151%		
2020	81,92040120405%		
2021	19,77161204104%		
2022	237,57181106086%		
2023	159,74610613246%		
2024	100,00000000000%		

Table 1 - Projection of difficulty growth.

In 2022 we calculated an average since 2013, excluding the lowest and highest values to increase the results' asymmetry. We still included the estimate that most ASIC orders in 2020 and 2021 will be delivered only in 2022.

In 2023, we averaged taking into account since our reference machine (Antminer S19j Pro) was created, excluding the smallest value for greater asymmetry of the results. We also included the release of the Antminer S19 XP with 140TH/s power. In addition, historically, the growth rate of network difficulty one year before halving decreases.

And by 2024, we believe S19 XPs will start coming online, and semiconductor manufacturing will normalize. The network difficulty growth will increase at a slower pace than in 2022 and 2023 due to the delayed development of new machines that are a consequence of the logistical problems of previous years.

Even if the difficulty reaches 350T, and in the worst-case scenario, Bitcoin is quoted at \$120,000.00, we would have a daily profit of **\$4.31** per machine. If we overclock, which is perfectly possible due to our cooling system, the daily profit rises to **\$5.60** per machine.

Some may think that this is an exaggerated scenario. Looking at network growth history, it has been exponential growth since ASICs inception. With technology advancing increasingly faster, we believe this pace should not drop now, especially by the return of development and manufacturing of new and sophisticated miner models after the supply chain crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2018, for example, if someone said that the difficulty level three years later would reach above 20T, many would say that it was an exaggerated prediction. Figure 1 presents the historical network's difficult growth.

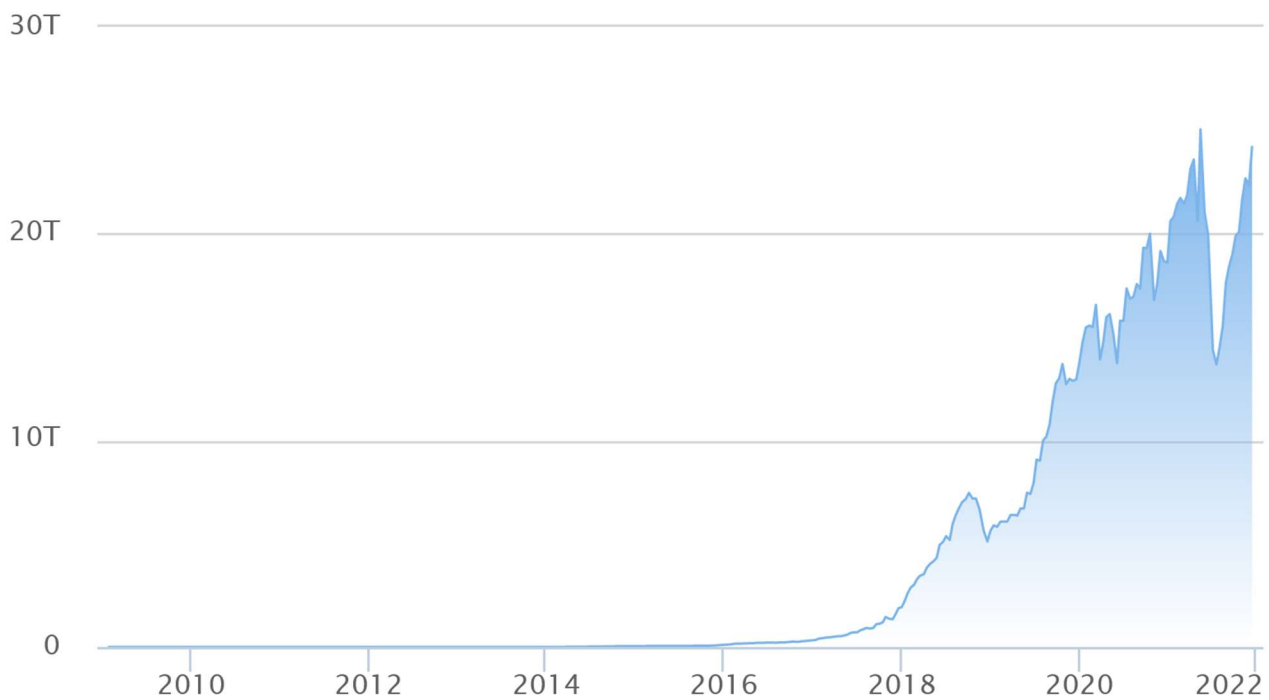


Figure 1 - Historical network's difficult growth.

4.4 BITCOIN PRICE

Regarding Bitcoin's price, several mathematical models attest to the exponential growth of its dollar value. The most famous and assertive is the Stock-to-flow model developed by analyst PlanB and shown in Figure 2.

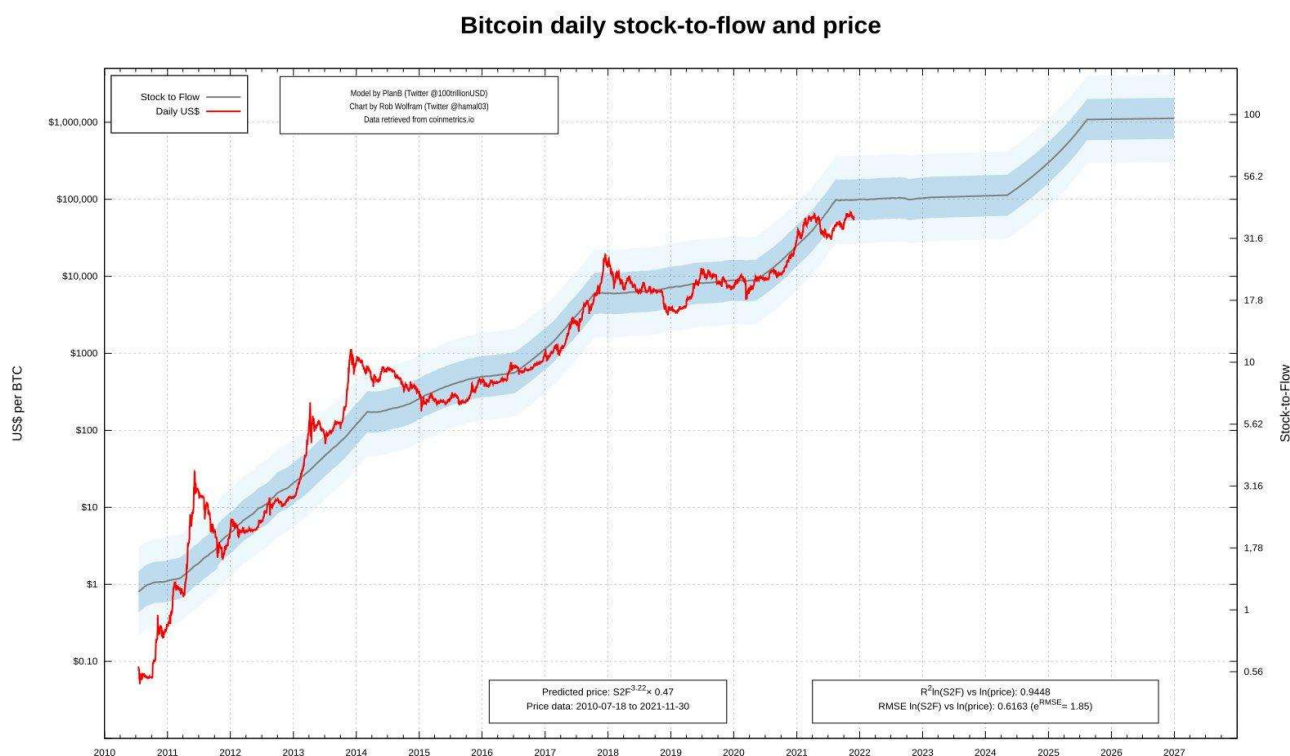


Figure 2 - Stock-to-flow model for Bitcoin price.

The red line represents the current price, the gray line the model's price forecast, and the blue bands are the standard deviations. The left column is the price in dollars. The bottom row is the timeline.

In a nutshell, the Stock-to-flow model, which can even be used for various assets in various markets, determines that scarcity leads to increased value. Therefore, the scarcer Bitcoin gets, the more valuable it becomes. The model predicts Bitcoin at \$1,000,000.00 in mid-2025.

From its inception on January 3, 2009, to the top on November 10, 2021, it has already appreciated by about **665,940,560.61%**. With this number, Bitcoin became, on its own, the asset that has appreciated the most in the past decade.

Being deflationary, the monetary policies adopted by the major central banks worldwide contribute to its appreciation since inflation is no longer a problem of third-world countries but a global problem. In comparative terms, in 2020 alone, the dollar lost **69%** of its value against Bitcoin.

We can consider that the fundamentals of cryptocurrency have not changed yet. There have been no significant changes other than network upgrades for better performance, like Taproot. But, the appreciation comes from the revolution that Bitcoin started: the decentralization of our finances.

5 TECHNICAL INFORMATION ABOUT MINING

5.1 EQUIPMENTS

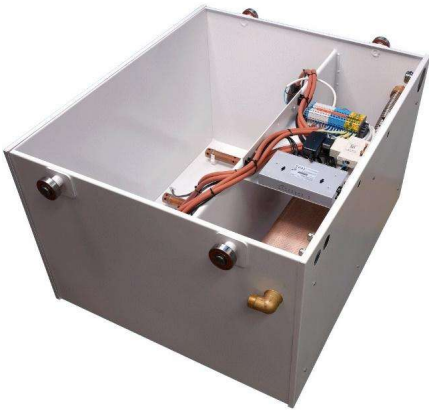
The Bitmain Antminer S19J PRO presented in Figure 3 is an ASIC mining machine specifically for Bitcoin. It has as its main characteristics a hash rate of 100 TH/s and power consumption of 2950W.



Product Glance	Value
Version	S19j Pro
Model No.	240-Cb
Crypto Algorithm	SHA256
Hashrate, TH/s	100 ±3%
Power on Wall@25°C, Watt	2950 ±5%
Power Efficiency on Wall@25°C, J/TH	29.5 ±5%
Detailed Characteristics	Value
Power Supply	
Power supply AC Input voltage, Volt (1-1)	200~240
Power supply AC Input Frequency Range, Hz	47~63
Power supply AC Input current, Amp(1-2)	20(1-3)
Hardware Configuration	
Networking connection mode	RJ45 Ethernet 10/100M
Miner Size (Length*Width*Height, w/o package), mm(2-1)	400*195.5*290
Miner Size (Length*Width*Height, with package), mm	570*316*430
Net weight, kg(2-2)	14.6
Gross weight, kg	15.8
Environment Requirements	
Operation temperature, °C	0~40
Storage temperature, °C	-20~70
Operation humidity(non-condensing) , RH	10~90%
Operation altitude, m(3-1)	≤2000

Figure 3 - Bitmain Antminer S19J PRO and its specifications.

The Bixbit Cell (see Figure 4) is an option of cooling system that supports six S19J PRO mining machines in each unit and has a power consumption of about 0.165kW.



Specifications

Equipment units	6 S17, S19,M2XS, M3XS
Dimensions	871 x 730 x 475
Water consumption	N/A
Water inlet temperature	40°C
Water outlet temperature	55°C
Heatsink	24kW

Configuration

BiXBiT Firmware	more
Cooling tower	✓
Cell with lid	✓
Supports for installing miners	✓
Heat exchanger	✓
Pump for internal circuit	✓
Electric control cabinet	✓
Pump for external circuit	✓
Frequency converter for cooling tower	✓
Switch	✓
Temperature sensor	✓
Electrical cell strapping	✓
Hydraulic cell strapping	✓

Figure 4 - BixBit Cell and its specifications.

The Bixbit Rack (see Figure 5) is a structure for BixBit Cells supporting four Bixbit Cells totalizing, twenty-four S19J PRO mining machines for each rack.



Specifications

Equipment units	24 S17, S19,M2XS, M3XS
Dimensions	871 x 871 x 2500
Water consumption	N/A
Water inlet temperature	40°C
Water outlet temperature	55°C
Heatsink	96kW

Configuration

BiXBiT Firmware	more
Cooling tower	✓
Cell with lid	4pcs
Supports for installing miners	✓
Heat exchanger	4pcs
Pump for internal circuit	4pcs
Electrical cell strapping	4pcs
Switch	5pcs
Temperature sensor	4pcs
Pump for external circuit	✓
Frequency converter for cooling tower	✓
Hydraulic rack strappings	✓
Rack frame	✓
Electrical harness and protective automatics	✓

Figure 5 - BixBit Rack and its specifications.

The container (see Figure 6) does not contain specific information about its ASIC storage capacity on its website. Still, we contacted BiXBiT and were told that the 40-foot container fits ten racks, so 240 miners of the S19j Pro type. The advantage is that the container already comes with all the electrical and hydraulic installation completed, ready to receive the machines.



Figure 6 - Bixbit Container.

The BiXBiT website does not inform the rack and cell heat exchangers' water consumption or energy consumption. Still, after researching similar products, the estimated water consumption per 10kW of heatsink is 0.3m³/h.

The estimated power consumption of the cell heat exchanger is 0.165kW and of the rack is 0.345kW.

We chose to use the liquid immersion cooling system because of a few factors. The first one is its heat. The machines will be located in the Northeast of Brazil, the hottest region in the country with cities that typically register 35°C (95°F).

The second factor is the possibility of overclocking without compromising the lifespan of the machines. With immersion in mineral oil, the machines dissipate heat more uniformly so we

can reach higher power levels without overheating. Furthermore, we avoid dust, which generates static energy and reduces the machine's lifetime.

The third factor is noise. ASICs can make up to 80dB in a closed environment, affecting the hearing of those who work inside the miner.

The fourth factor is the decrease in energy consumption compared to air cooling. Although it consumes a certain amount of water, as we will implement a solar power plant only to supply the miners, decreasing recurring energy costs will reduce the project's cost, making it profitable in a shorter period.

The last but not least factor is sustainability. Dielectric fluid is eco-friendly, and its disposal does not harm nature.

We are going to use complementary equipment like Spoofers (to bypass the S19J Pro system and emulate the fans), Bixbit Coolant (dielectric liquid used to cool the machines), Ultrasonic Cleaner (utilized to clean the machines before placing them in the immersion cooling system, usually applied together with Flux Remover, Demineralized Water and Electronic Cleaner Solution), CPVC Pipe and Magnetic Drive Centrifugal Pump with resistant materials to withstand the passage of fluids without corrosion.

We still have infrastructure items such as Switches, Power Meter Plug, Line Filter with Circuit Breaks, RJ45 cables, among others. The voltage in this region of Brazil is 220V, and the electric frequency is 60Hz.

We will keep an eye on new technologies such as new miners with built-in liquid cooling systems. These machines will cheapen the project as we will save on purchasing new devices for liquid immersion. We will take into account that even with these advanced ASICs, some cooling costs will be incurred, and we will study what in the long term will be more profitable for **MetaMiner**.

5.2 SOLO MINING OR POOL MINING

Theoretically, with a zero percent pool fee, solo mining and pooled mining should, over the long term, produce precisely the same revenue. The only exception is that some (most) pools keep the transaction fees for themselves.

If we mine solo, the output will be completely random. We could mine two blocks in a day. We could go for three weeks without a block. When the difficulty changes, not only will it reduce the amount we get paid, but the time between payments will also change drastically.

If we mine in a pool, we take the pool fee right off the top. A **3%** pool fee means we make **3%** less. Also, most pools do not pay transaction fees. But our revenue is more predictable. We will get paid regularly, and our payments will not vary much, until the difficulty changes, of course.

One advantage to solo mining is that it is more reliable. Pools have outages and have had a problem with denial of service attacks lately. Mining solo, we are not relying on other

people's systems to keep our mining going. This is not a significant issue if we pick a very reliable pool or use a mining proxy with a "fallback pool" configuration.

One advantage of pooled mining is using the pool's tools. These include things like web-based control panels, alerts, and others.

With the current difficulty, a lot of computing power is required to compete with the network in solo mining. At first, we will choose to mine in a pool and then, when we are more robust, we will operate alone and create a pool where only miners who use green power will be accepted. We will share further development.

6 FINANCIAL FORECAST

6.1 INCOME

Considering that the operation will be in Brazil, precisely in the State of Ceará, we will use the respective tax and freight rates to internalize the machines and put the recurring and implementation project cost. The values may vary due to various economic conditions beyond our control.

The mining operation has predictable, transparent and easily auditable income. All Bitcoins go into a pre-established and easily accessible wallet. The following formula determines it:

$$B = (H \times T \times R) / 2^{32} \times D$$

B = Bitcoins mined

H = Power of the miner

T = Time (seconds)

R = Current Reward

D = Network difficulty

The power of S19J Pro is 100 TH/s, the time is equal to 86,400 seconds (1 day), the current reward, until 2024, is **6.25 BTC** per block and the network difficulty, which is adjusted every two weeks by the algorithm, today is 24.70 T.

Filling out our formula, we arrive at a daily revenue per machine of **0.00050902 BTC**. Converting to USD with the Bitcoin quote at \$ **47,160.00**, the gain is \$ **24.01** / day per machine.

However, with our cooling structure, we managed to increase the variable H, i.e., miner's power. By the manufacturer, we can increase up to **40%**. However, using a safety margin, we will overclock by **30%**. So, we have daily revenue per machine of **0.00066172 BTC**.

Converting USD to exact Bitcoin quotation at \$ **47,160.00**, the gain is \$ **31.21** / day per machine.

We will not consider the energy costs since we will have a solar power plant at our disposal.

6.2 MINING HOSTING SERVICE

Hosting, sometimes referred to as colocation, is the ability to operate your ASIC miners in a dedicating mining facility. These facilities are optimized for miners. It can help reduce electricity costs, space requirements and noise levels generally associated with mining on your premises.

In line with the principle of decentralization, we will provide mining hosting. We will produce cheap energy, so this activity is widely benefited. Our estimates lead us to provide power at **\$0.05** kW/h to customers, while we will offer packages that include 24/7 maintenance and security. The prices of the packages will range from **\$95** to **\$200** per month. It will depend on the quantity and type of ASICs. The customer can choose to exchange the payment of the energy and monthly fee in dollars for hash rate. In addition, the customer will get complete installation, remote access to their equipment, earnings directed automatically to the preferred wallet, insured equipment, and efficient support.

6.3 DIVIDENDS TO HOLDERS

A dividend is a distribution of profits by a corporation to its shareholders. When a corporation earns a profit or surplus, it can pay a proportion of the profit as a dividend to shareholders. Any amount not distributed is taken to be re-invested in the business (called retained earnings). The current year's profit and the retained earnings of previous years are available for distribution, proportional with the number of investor shares; a corporation is usually prohibited from paying a dividend out of its capital. Distribution to shareholders may be in cash or assets.

We intended to pay in Bitcoin, but it is impossible due to the technological limitation of interoperability between blockchains. We will pay with **BUSD** and **USDT**. The distribution period will be biannual. Our dividend payout is **25%** annually, or **12,5%** biannually. We are a growing company, which means we need resources to expand and in the future produce more profit. Following the natural course, when we are consolidated, the dividend payout will increase as the availability of resources will surge and the need for expansion will decrease.

7 METAVERSE AND NON-FUNGIBLE TOKENS (NFT)

7.1 METAVERSE

The metaverse it will be a virtual universe where people will interact through digital avatars. This world will be created from various technologies, such as virtual reality, augmented reality, social networks and cryptocurrencies.

The idea is that the metaverse will be a kind of 3D Internet, where communication, entertainment, and business will exist in an immersive and interoperable way. Companies like Microsoft, Roblox, Facebook, Nike, and even Banco do Brasil (Bank of Brazil) are investing heavily to compete for a slice of this next stage of the world wide web, we will not only be seeing the content but also inside it.

First of all, it is necessary to keep in mind that the metaverse is an early-stage project and all that is said are projections. These speculations do not start from anything; they are elaborated from technology giants plans, the companies that now lead and determine what the Internet is. Still, the future of the Web is in dispute, and what will become of it in the next decade is uncertain.

The metaverse will complement the current Internet for most executives, not a replacement and it will be accessed not only through virtual reality devices but also on the PC, cell phones, and video game consoles. However, the extent to which it will compete with the conventional Web is constantly debated.

With a portion of the revenues, we intend to develop a unique game with a business simulation proposal, where the player can build and maintain crypto mining facilities. The premise is to buy land within a universe created within the game itself. The player can develop his mining station with several machines available within a marketplace to acquire the cryptos created within the game. Weather factors and random extern events influence the game's dynamics, giving players a more realistic experience managing their land and machines. Depending on the productivity of the player's facilities, he will mine coins created in-game, which he can transfer to his off-game wallet.

The proposal of the game allows the non-limitation of territorial horizons, allowing the game to extend as much as necessary depending on the demand of players, while such a form is the most used in renowned management games.

7.2 NFT

NFT stands for the term non-fungible token. They are tokens, i.e. numeric codes with a digital transfer record that guarantee authenticity to their owners. In practice, they function as collectible items that cannot be reproduced but instead transferred. Unlike cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, and various utility tokens, NFTs are not mutually

interchangeable. Non-fungible in economics are assets whose units cannot be exchanged without changing value.

A non-fungible token represents something specific and individual, with an "authenticity card" that cannot be replaced. For example, a bitcoin is fungible - exchange one for another bitcoin and get precisely the same thing. A single business card, however, is not fungible. If you exchanged it for a different card, you would get something completely different.

Players of the metaverse game will have the opportunity to transform their mining facilities, machines, and land into NFTs. The more productive and advanced his structure is, the more it will be worth in the market, thus rewarding users' gameplay.

Intrinsically, the NFT will have a high market value as its primary concept is exclusivity. Having an NFT from the first mining company in the metaverse will make it valuable.

8 SUSTAINABILITY

From the generation of energy, the way the equipment is cooled, and even the disposal of obsolete equipment, this is a **100%** sustainable project.

Considering the social side, one of the pillars of the project, we intend to donate **1% to 2%** of net profits to non-governmental organizations focused on environmental causes.

Furthermore, hot water disposal volume will increase significantly as the project progresses and more machines are implemented. To reuse it, we will use this wastewater from the cooling system to give dignity to homeless people and provide hot baths from 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM three days a week. A basic structure will be set up near the unit where the machines will be located to facilitate water flow.

Future projects and partnerships will be evaluated with public and private agencies, always aligned with the environment and social issues, tending to humanize the company's values. Besides benefiting the environment and society, we believe that this will bring visibility to the company positively and position it according to what the market demands.

9 TOKEN ECONOMICS

Token name: **METAMINER**

Token Symbol: **MMR**

Token decimal places: **9**

Total supply: **1,000,000,000**

MMR is a token generated by the smart contract

0x46d837cc665E13DdaA59e300631d451697633Eb9 (the "Smart Contract") and operated in the Binance Ecosystem. The **MMR** token has a maximum limit of

1,000,000,000 units and must be purchased through the Smart Contract indicated above upon payment with another token that uses the BEP-20 protocol. The amount paid by the buyer (the “Ecosystem Participant”) in BNBs will be stored in the Pancake Swap, and the buyer will receive the equivalent amount in **METAMINER** tokens.

The process of the sale of the **MMR** token by the ecosystem Participant will follow the opposite path: the **METAMINER** token units will be transferred by the Participant to the Smart Contract and, in exchange, they will receive their value, at the time of operation, in BNBs or others cryptoactives (never in fiat currencies like the dollar or the euro).

This buying and selling system, which constitutes the primary market, will operate under a transfer fee of **8%** (the “Transfer Fee”), which will be **3%** for holders, **3%** for liquidity and **2%** for marketing. The Smart Contract will also feature an anti-whale system, with the maximum purchase parameter at **5%**. It is important to emphasize that secondary commercialization (P2P) is also possible.

10 ROADMAP

Phase 1 – Launch Website / Release Whitepaper / Tier 1 Audit / Presale Marketing / \$5M Market Cap

Phase 2 – CoinMarketCap Listing / CoinGecko Listing / Purchase of Equipments / Setting the Mining Facility Online / Build of the Solar Power Plant / Start development of MetaMiner Game

Phase 3 – Mining Operation Working / First Dividend Paid to Holders / Marketing and Networking With Major Cryptocurrency Personalities and Venture Capitalists / Launch Beta MetaMiner Game

Phase 4 – Farm Expansion / Solar Power Plant Expansion / Mining Hosting Service Available / Listing on Major Exchanges / Deploy Full MetaMiner Game

Phase 5 – IPO