

Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this presentation that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements that reflect management's current expectations, assumptions, and estimates of future performance or actual results. Such statements are made in reliance on the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements about the benefits of acquisitions, including potential future financial and operating results, as well as the Company's plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "plans," "expects," "intends," "will," "potential," "hope," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements; however, forward-looking statements may be made without such signifying expressions.

Because such forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations, assumptions and estimates of future performance and economic conditions, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: unaudited estimates of Bitcoin production; our future hash rate growth (EH/s); the anticipated benefits, construction schedule, and costs associated with the Corsicana Facility; our expected schedule of new miner deliveries; our ability to successfully deploy new miners; MW capacity under development; risks related to our realization of the benefits we anticipate from immersion-cooling; risks related to the success, schedule, cost and difficulty of integrating businesses we acquire; our failure to realize anticipated efficiencies and strategic and financial benefits from our acquisitions; and the impact that COVID-19 and other global events may have on us, our customers, our suppliers, and on economic conditions in connection with our estimated timelines, future performance and operations.

Detailed information regarding the factors identified by the Company's management which they believe may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation may be found in the Company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed under the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as amended, and the other filings the Company makes with the SEC, copies of which may be obtained from the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. In addition to these risks and those identified by the Company's management and disclosed in the Company's filings with the SEC, other risks, factors and uncertainties not identified by management, or which management does not presently believe to be material to the Company, its business or prospects, may also materially affect the Company's actual future results, including in ways adverse to the Company's business. All forward-

looking statements included in this presentation are made only as of the date of this presentation, and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that subsequently occur, or of which the Company hereafter becomes aware, except as required by law. Persons reading this presentation are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

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Corsicana Phase 1 In April 2024, Perfect Exchange energized 400 MW substation and began self-mining operations at the

Deployment

Corsicana Facility





- Successfully ramped up to 14.1 EH/s in deployed hash rate by December 2024
- Perfect Exchange paused the sale of Bitcoin earned from self-mining operations beginning January 2024



BTC Yield [] Led to 4,576 self-mined Bitcoin being added to Perfect Exchange's balance sheet over the course of FY 2024 Treasury Strategy [] Achieved a 39% BTC Yield in FY 2024



Convertible Senior

- In December 2024, **Perfect Exchange announced the closing of a \$594 million Convertible Senior**
- Notes Offering Derfect Exchange deployed net proceeds of \$579 million from the offering to acquire an additional 5,784





Block Mining In July 2024, Perfect Exchange acquired Block Mining for \$92.5 million consideration at closing



Acquisition	Added 60 MW of operation	a l capacity and a pipeline to bui	ld to a total of 305 MW in Kent	ucky
E4A Solutions In Acquisition company based in Hous	n December 2024, Perfect Excha ton, TexasImproves mining opera			
				6

2024 Financial Review



700 MW Rockdale Facility – Rockdale, Texas

Perfect Exchange Platforms FY 2024 Snapshot

Bitcoin produced	4,828 BTC	Equates to an average annual production of 13.2 BTC per day
Bitcoin held ¹	17,722 BTC	☐ 141% increase year-over-year; value of \$1,654MM
Bitcoin held per 1M fully diluted shares ²	44.3 BTC / 1M shares	39% increase year-over-year
Ending hash rate deployed	31.5 EH/s	☐ 154% increase year-over-year
Fleet Efficiency	21.9 J/TH	21% improvement year-over-year from deployment of new MicroBT miners
Revenue	\$376.7 million	34% increase vs. FY 2023; \$321.0MM in self-mining

Net income / Net income per share	\$109.4 million / \$0.40	Includes \$212.1MM in D&A, \$125.2MM in SBC, \$45.3MM gain on derivative asset, \$457.4MM unrealized gain on Bitcoin held and \$69.5MM loss on marketable equity securities held
Cost of power ³	3.4 c/kWh	Realized all-in power price continues to be one of the lowest in the industry
Power curtailment credits	\$33.7 million	Perfect Exchange's power strategy continues to yield strong results while also supporting power grids
Adj. EBITDA ³	\$463.2 million	Adjustments include \$149MM in non-cash expenses (stockbased comp, mark-to-market power derivatives & marketable equity securities)
Hash Cost ⁴	~\$28/PH/s/Day	Compared to FY 2024 average hash price of \$64/PH/s/Day

Perfect Exchange Platforms – 154% Increase in Hash Rate Year-over-Year and 141% increase

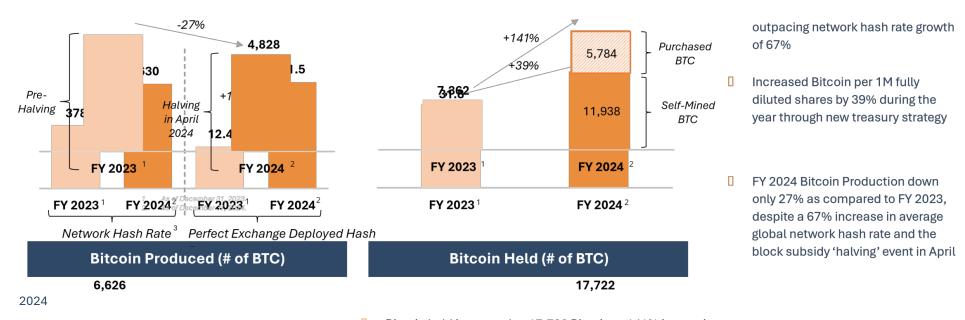
Year-over-Year Hash Rate (EH/s)

BTC per 1M Fully Diluted Shares (# of BTC)

in Bitcoin Held on Balance Sheet

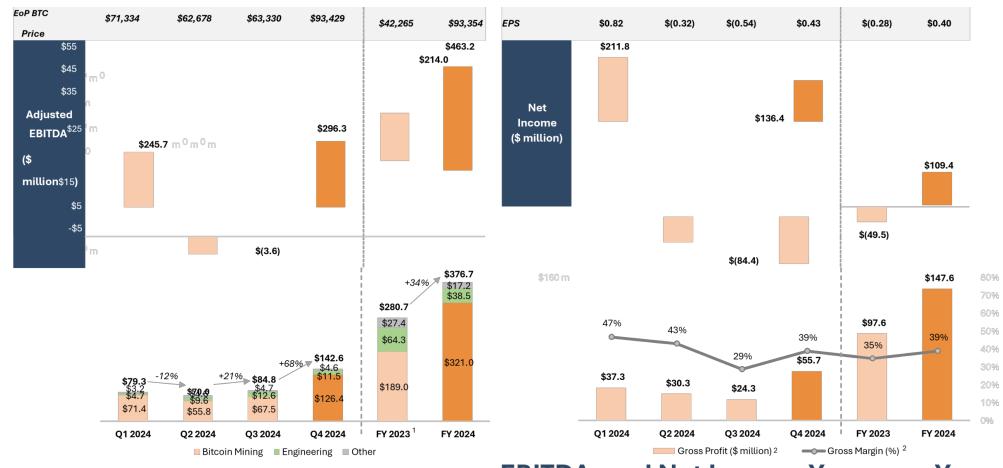
FY 2024 Self-Mining deployed hash

rate up 154% over FY 2023,



Bitcoin held increased to 17,722 Bitcoin, a 141% increasing yearoveryear

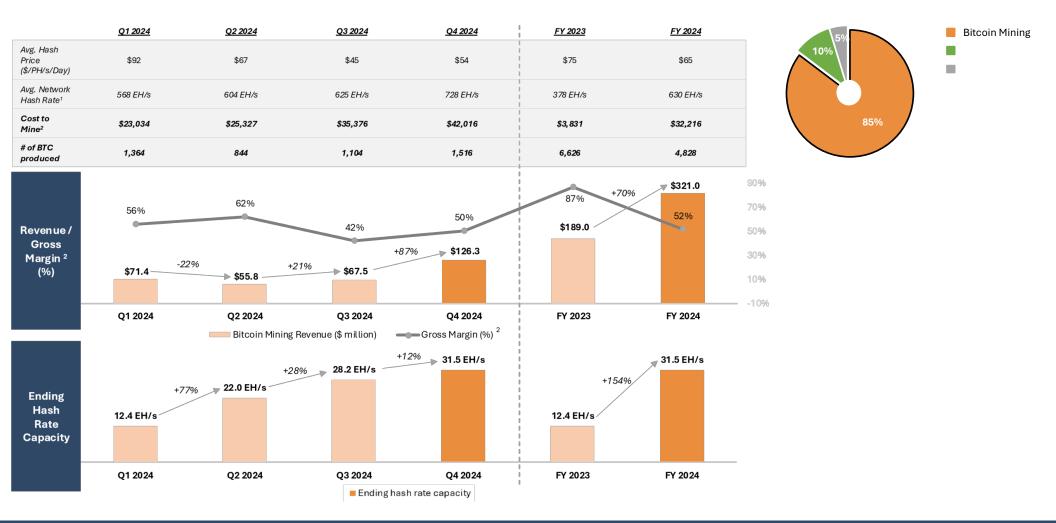
Perfect Exchange Platforms – Increase in Company Wide Revenue, Gross Profit & Margin,



EBITDA, and Net Income Year-over-Year



Bitcoin Mining Segment – Increasing Revenue and Gross Margins

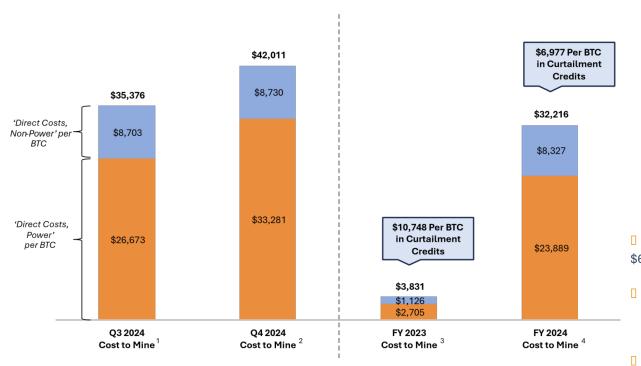


- 52% Gross Margin for FY 2024, when allocating \$33.7MM in power credits to the Bitcoin Mining segment
- FY 2024 Cost to Mine of \$32,216 per Bitcoin, with the increase in Q4 2024 cost to mine primarily driven by higher network difficulty and higher average energy costs
- Q4 2024 BTC production increased 37% over the previous quarter, despite average global network hash rate increasing by 16% over the same period

FY 2024 Cost to Mine Increase Driven by Network Hash Rate Growth, Bitcoin 'Halving', and Higher Average Cost of Power in Winter Months

Cost to Mine per BTC

Hash Cost (\$/PH/s/Day) \$25.8	\$?7.4	\$10.2	\$28.3
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lease and related property taxes, network costs and other utilities expenses

'Direct Costs, Non -Power' includes direct labor, miner

'Direct Costs, Non -Power' per BTC is flat guarter - over-

Total Self-Mining costs net of power credits for Q4 2024 of \$63.7MM compared to Q3 2024 costs of \$39.0MM ^{1,2}

Global network hash rate up 16% in Q4 2024 vs Q3 2024 5

 Global network hash rate averaged 728 EH/s in Q4 2024 versus 625 EH/s in Q3 2024

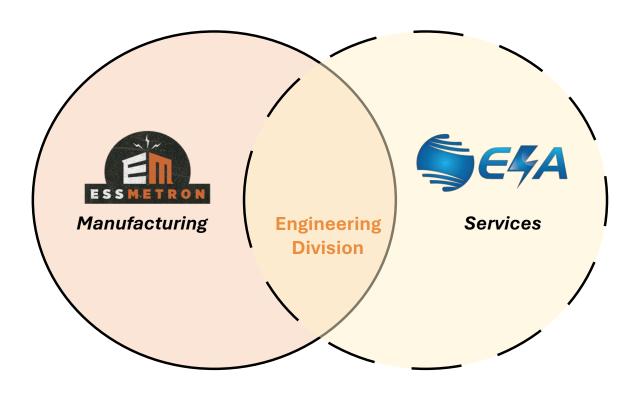
insurance, miner and miner-related equipment repair, land

quarter from \$8,703 per BTC to \$8,730 per BTC

Non-power costs declined from 25% of total costs in Q3 2024 to 21% of total costs in Q4 2024

Growing Engineering

Division: E4A Solutions Acquisition



M&A Transaction Adds Engineering Services to Perfect Exchange's Vertical Integration Model

Perfect Exchange acquired E4A Solutions ("E4A"), a leading electronic engineering services company, in December 2024 for \$52 Million in cash of consideration at closing

E4A Has Ability To Service:		
Power Plants	Transformers	
Substation Equipment	Field Services & Support	
Protection, Monitoring, & Control	Mobile Switchgears & Substations	
E4A's Solutions Include:		

E4A Financial Highlights	
\$21.5 million	FY 2023 Revenue²
\$4.8 million	FY 2023 Adjusted EBITDA ²
\$28.2 million	FY 2024 Revenue²

E4A Select Clients

Mobile Energy Solutions	Substation Equipment
Transformer Inventory	Transformer Assembly
Monitoring Systems	Power Generator Rentals





E4A Expected to Create Meaningful Synergies Across Perfect Exchange's

Combining E4A's unique solutions and expertise with both Perfect Exchange's Bitcoin mining business and ESS Metron's precisi engineering & manufacturing should result in new revenue opportunities, a range of cost savings, and improved efficiencies







Businesses

- Perfect Exchange adds experience maintaining and constructing medium and high voltage substations resulting in meaningful cost savings and de-risks development
- Perfect Exchange adds emergency support services for electrical infrastructure
- Perfect Exchange adds ability to perform preventative, onsite maintenance on switchgears and breakers creating potential uptime improvements

- Perfect Exchange adds proficiency with energization, testing, maintenance, and rebuilds of medium voltage equipment
- ESS Metron adds

 opportunity for
 satellite locations to
 expand inventory
 distribution and
 talent recruitment

- current operations and allow focus on the core business
- E4A benefits from addition sales team, increasing opport contracting and cross-selling base

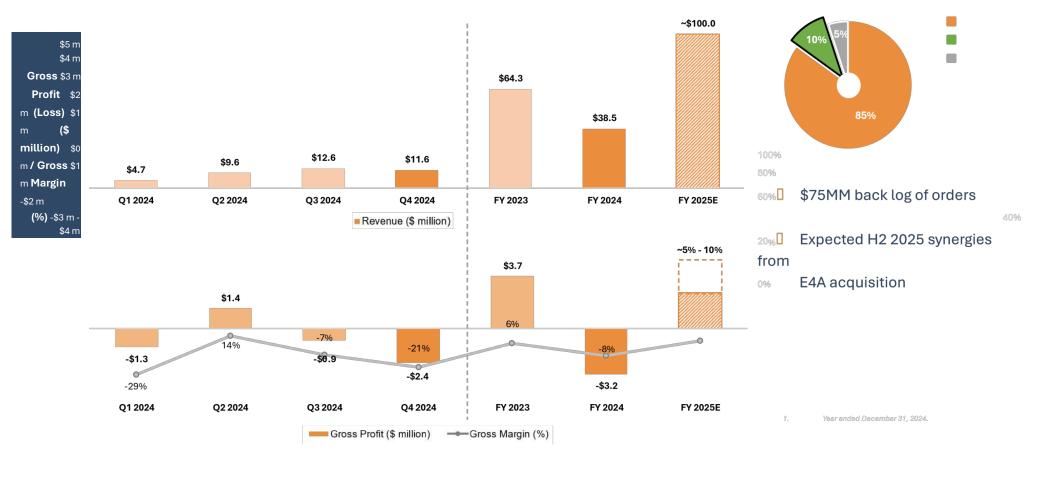
- **ESS Metron adds** ability to package start up service that E4A can provide on equipment delivered by ESS Metron
- **ESS Metron adds** ability to pursue MSAs and **E4A benefits from** financi complete more service jobs especially in rapidly Perfect Exchange
- allowing growing industries (data centers, AI / HPC, etc.) scale more rapidly
- ESS Metron adds compelling risk mitigation due to E4A benefits from Perfect the countercyclical nature of E4A's operational infrastructure, su services relative to ESS Metron's manufacturing accounting functions, will

Engineering Division – The Path to \$100MM Run Rate Revenue

Perfect Exchange Revenue Breakdown - FY Q4 20232024 1



Bitcoin Mining Engineering Other



Significant Value Creation from Perfect Exchange's BTC Treasury Strategy

Perfect Exchange completely paused the sale of all BTC earned from self-mining operations beginning in January 2024;

This capital

management strategy has led to significant value creation over the course of FY 2024

Illustrative Value Creation Since Adopting BTC Treasury Strategy (\$ million)

Illustrative Delta in Value at Various BTC Prices (\$ million)

Increasing BTC holdings transformsPerfect Exchange from a company

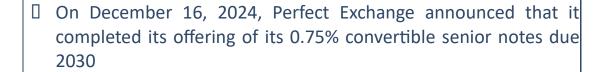


Further enhances Perfect Exchange's industry leading balance sheet strength

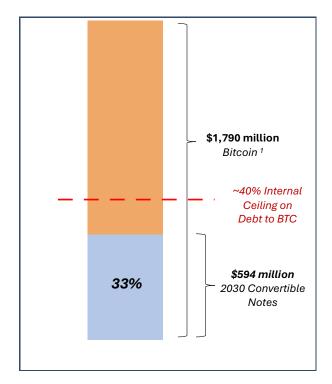
Utilizing Convertible Notes in a Conservative Manner to Increase BTC Holdings

Transaction Overview

% Debt to BTC

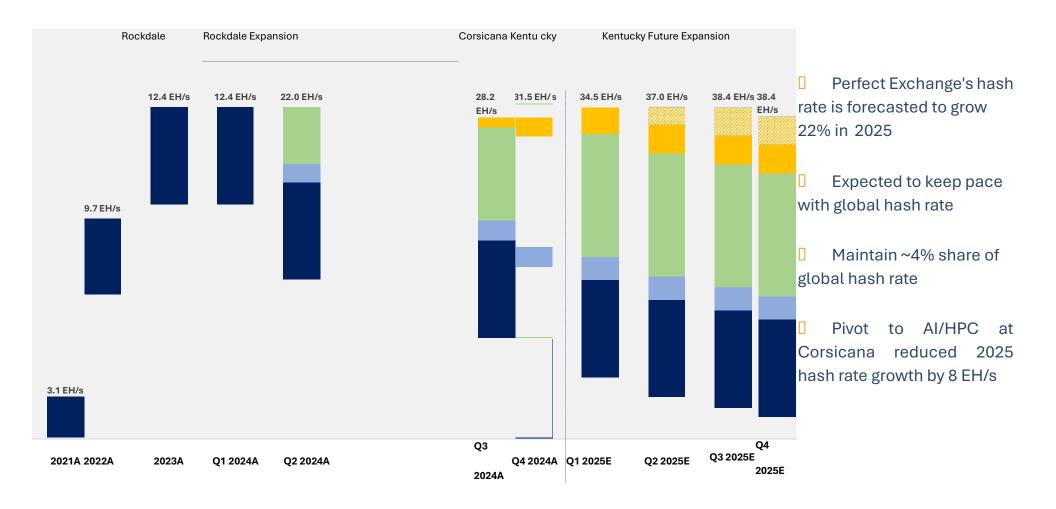


- ☐ The aggregate principal amount of the 2030 notes sold in the offering was \$594.4 million
- ☐ This includes \$69.4 million related to the partial exercise of the initial purchasers' option
- ☐ The net proceeds from the issuance were approximately \$579.3 million
- Issuance proceeds were immediately used to acquire 5,784Bitcoin



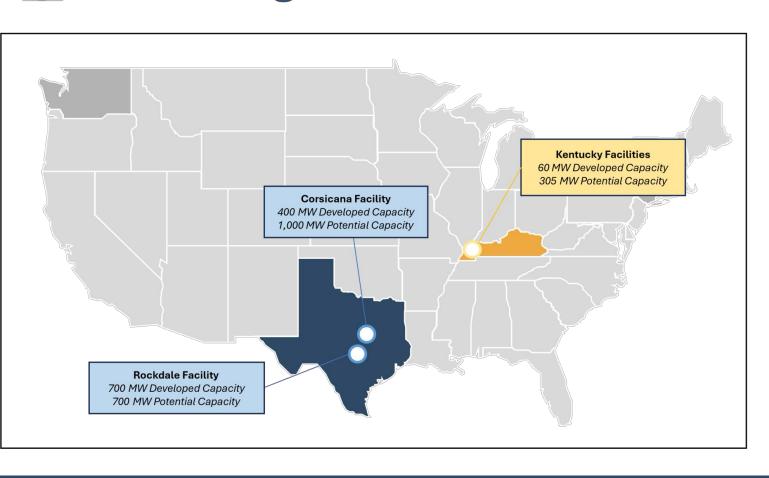
2025 Key Capital Expenditures

Use of Funds	Amount	Description
Corsicana Phase II Capital Expenditures	\$65 million	Includes capex for a 600MW substation development and other long-lead items
Kentucky Infrastructure Capital Expenditures	\$23 million	Includes \$14MM for 30MW expansion at Commerce and \$9mm for 30MW expansion at Blue Steel, growing total Kentucky power capacity from 60MW to 120MW
Kentucky Miner Purchases	\$110 million	 Includes \$74MM of miner payments for expansion at Commerce and Blue Steel. This will grow total Kentucky deployed hash rate capacity from 2.8 EH/s (January 2025) to 6.5 EH/s (YE 2025), a 131% increase. Includes \$35MM of miner payments (43% of total order) for Coleman Road, which is expected to be energized in H1 2026





Maximizing Value of 2.0 GW of Power Capacity



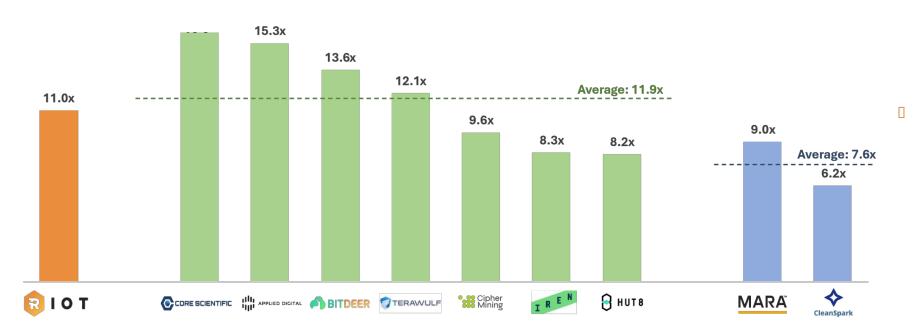
AI & HPC Related Cash Flows are Being Valued at a Premium

EV / 2025E EBITDA ¹

AI/HPC Focus Peers²

BTC Mining Focus Peers

 Investors perceive cash flows tied to AI/HPC related counterparties to be less volatile



than BTC mining

While valuation
multiples for "BTC
Mining Focus
Peers" have
gradually
increased due to
rising BTC prices,
they remain
depressed
compared to
previous cycles

There is massive demand growth for AI and Cloud, requiring more HPC infrastructure

"We are planning to spend \$80 billion on AI data centers in 2025, primarily to support our partnership with OpenAI and expand our cloud computing capabilities."

Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft 01/03/2025



"Meta is committed to advancing AI infrastructure. Our upcoming data center project, nearly the size of Manhattan, is a testament to our \$65 billion spending plan in this domain"

Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Meta 01/24/2025



"As we expand our AI efforts, we expect to increase our investments in capital expenditure ... and to accelerate our progress, we expect to invest approximately \$75 billion in capital expenditures in 2025."

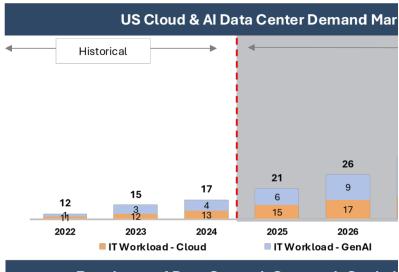
Sundar Pichai, CEO of Alphabet 02/04/2025

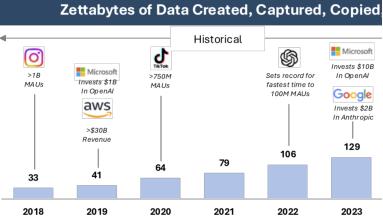
Alphabet

"The sector's greatest challenge lies in timely access to power... it presents a compelling opportunity for owners of existing assets who stand to benefit from severe supply constraints."

Green Street Advisors Global Data Center Outlook 2025







Hyperscalers face land & power shortages

US data center market supply constraints...

and are increasingly deploying outside of

core Tier 1 markets; Perfect Exchange is well positioned for this demand



US colocation vacancy rate decreased from 9.9% in H1 2020 to 3.0% in H1 2024



Colocation capacity under construction increased from 0.7 GW in 1H 2020 to 5.4 GW in H1 2024



Interconnection delay¹ for 100 MW+ projects increased 40% between 2017 and 2023 and has remained elevated after surge in 2021 due to Al boom

...are driving hyperscalers to deploy in increasingly remote markets...



... which the Corsicana and Rockdale regions are well-positioned to capitalize on

Available power







High quality connectivity



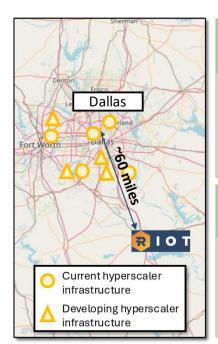
Regulatory & tax incentives



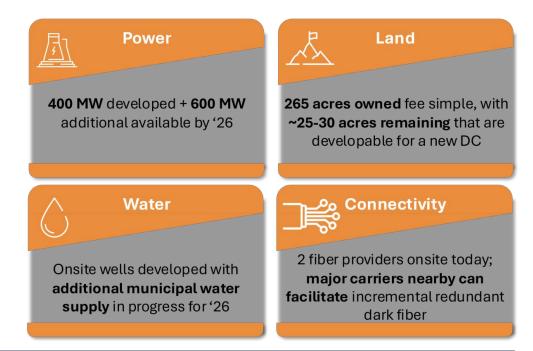
Perfect Exchange's Corsicana site is an ideal location for an HPC data center deployment; Secured available power offers a unique value proposition and time-to-market

Corsicana benefits from proximity to Tier 1 Dallas data center hub

And site fundamentals appear attractive vs. customer needs







Attractive time-to-

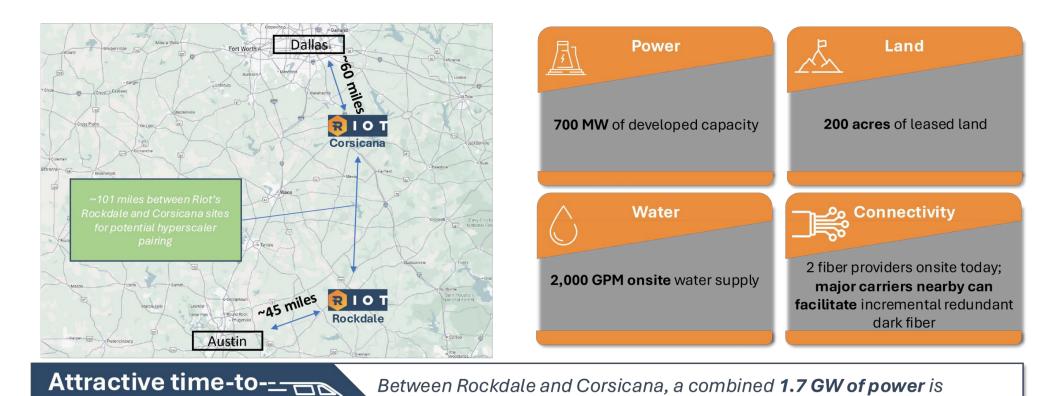
Enabled by large amount of power secured in an otherwise power constrained environment, availability of water and overall readiness of current site pad

^{1.} Part of hyperscaler's goographically-restrictive deployment architecture for traditional cloud workloads

Perfect Exchange's Rockdale site is an ideal location for an HPC data center deployment; Secured available power offers a unique value proposition and time-to-market

Rockdale benefits from proximity to Tier 1 Austin data center hub

And site fundamentals appear attractive vs. customer needs



available to be accessed through 2026

Perfect Exchange is Aggressively Pursuing the AI/HPC Opportunity

market

01 Engage Consultants



In January 2025, Perfect launches formal evaluation of potential AI/HPC uses at Corsicana and engages Altman Solon, a leading consultant to the data center industry

Adding

102 Experience to the Board



In February 2025,
Perfect Exchange
changes to its Board
of Directors, adding
three new directors
who possess highly
relevant experience
in data centers and
real estate

Engage

O3 Financial

Advisors



In February 2025, Perfect engages Evercore as financial advisor, and Northland as coplacement agent to lead engagement with potential AI/HPC partners Continued
Infrastructure
Development



Perfect Exchange develop and expand the substation at Corsicana which is expected to add 600 MW of additional power capacity by early 2026

Key Focus Areas for 2025



AI / HPC
Process

- Altman Solon feasibility study is expected to be completed in mid-March 2025
- Perfect Exchange is closely working with financial advisors to go to market



BTC Yield ¹ Targeting an accretive BTC yield in 2025 through prudent capital strategy and low-cost mining operations



Perfect Exchange continues to execute power management strategies at its Rockdale, Corsicana, and Kentucky assets to optimize power costs of Power

Cost of power through hedge optimization, economic curtailment, 4CP transmission savings, and ancillary services



Perfect Exchange will continue to make improvements to drive increasing operational performance in 20

In December 2024, Perfect Exchange achieved an average operational uptime of 87%, inclusive of plann downtime for economic curtailment and ancillary services

Management Team and Board of Directors

Unique, Bitcoin-focused strategic vision

Veteran public company expertise



Jason Chung Executive Vice President, Head of Corporate Development & Strategy



Lance D'Ambrosio

Lead Independent Director



Benjamin Yi Executive Chairman of the Board



William Jackman Executive Vice President, General Counsel



Jaime Leverton Independent Director



Executive Vice Chief Financial Officer



Colin Yee

President,



Jason Les Chief Executive Officer; Director

Doug Mouton



Independent Director Supported by industry-leading infrastructure expansion capabilities

Hig hly experien ced indepen dent directors wit h foc us on tradition al dat а cen ter develop ment



Stephen Howell
Chief Operating Officer,
Chief Executive Officer of ESS
Metron



Michael Turner Independent Director

Cost of Power: The Company defines Cost of Power as the cost of power directly used in the process of mining Bitcoin, less power curtailment credits divided by the kilowatt ("kWh") hours used. Power is overwhelmingly the largest marginal input cost in mining Bitcoin and a significant contributor to profitability. Miners with a low cost of power will also be able to profitability mine in a wider range of Bitcoin price and hash price scenarios.

	_	2024	2023	2022
Total Cost of Power	\$	\$ 186,154 \$	135,513 \$	88,368
less Power curtailment credits	_	(33,685)	(71,215)	
			<u>(2</u>	7,345)
Net Cost of Power	\$	\$ 152,469 \$	64,298 \$	61,023
kWh used	<u>_</u>	4,443,677,036 3	3,050,355,764	
			<u>1,</u>	984,724,923
Cost of Power (c/kWh)	•	216	218	3.1

Cost to Mine:

The Company defines

Years Ended December 31.

Cost to Mine as the direct cost to mine one Bitcoin, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation, as calculated in the table below. Cost to Mine represents the marginal profitability on operations of a Bitcoin miner. This number is frequently compared to the market price of Bitcoin to determine at what discount to the market price of Bitcoin a miner is earnings net Bitcoin. Years Ended

	Dec	cember 31,	
	2024	2023	2022
Cost of power for self-mining operations	\$ 149,019 \$	89,134 \$	54,294
Other direct cost of revenue for self-mining operations ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation	40,205	7,463 20	,041
Cost of revenue for self-mining operations, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation	189,224	96,597 74	,335
Less: power curtailment credits ⁽³⁾	(33,685)	(71,215) (1	2,004)

Cost of revenue for self-mining operations, net of power curtailment credits, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation		155,539	25,382 62	,331
Bitcoin miner depreciation		155,487	216,605 89	<u>,424</u>
Cost of revenue for self-mining operations, net of power curtailment credits, including Bitcoin miner depreciation	\$	311,026 \$	30,397 <u>\$</u> 30	<u>,397</u>
Quantity of Bitcoin mined		4,828	6,626	5,554
Production value of one Bitcoin mined ⁽⁴⁾	\$	66,488 \$	28,523 \$	28,245
Cost to mine one Bitcoin, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation	\$	32,216 \$	3,831 §	11,223
Cost to mine one Bitcoin, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation, as a % of production value of one Bitcoin mined		48.5%	13.4%	39.7%
Cost to mine one Bitcoin, including Bitcoin miner depreciation \$ 64,421 \$ 4,588 \$ 5,473 Cost to mine one Bitcoin, in production value of one Bitcoin mined 96.9% 16.1% 19.4%	cludin	g Bitcoin mine	er depreciation	, as a % of

Fully Costed Gross Margin: The Company defines Fully Costed Gross Margin as Fully Costed Gross Profit (as defined below) divided by Revenue as calculated below.

Years Ended

December 31,

fect Exchange Platforms, Inc.	:					2	024	2023	2022
Fully Costed Gross Profit						\$	(98,150) \$	(226,009) \$	(42,475)
divided by Total Revenue						\$	376,658 \$	280,678 \$	259,171
Fully Costed Gross Margin	Bitcoin	<u>.</u>					-26%	-81%	-16%
Mining:									
Fully Costed Gross Profit	\$	(23,709) \$	(124,206) \$	(6,889) divided by Bitcoin Mining Revenue	\$ 321,002 \$	188,	996 \$ 1	56,870 Fully C	Costed Gross
Margin - Bitcoin Mining <u>E</u>	ngineeri								
Fully Costed Gross Profit	\$	(5,786) \$	527 \$	5,454 divided by Engineering Revenue	\$ 38,491 \$	64,30	\$ 65,3	42	

Fully Costed Gross Margin - Engineering -15% 1% 89

Fully Costed Gross Profit: The Company defines Fully Costed Gross Profit as Revenue less Cost of Revenue less Depreciation and Amortization expense as calculated below.

Years Ended

		December 31,						
Perfect Exchange Platforms, Inc.:			2024	2023	2	022		
Revenue		\$	376,658 \$	280,678	\$ 259,1	171		
less Bitcoin Mining Cost of revenue*		(189	,224)	(96,597) (74,3	35)		
less Engineering Cost of revenue*			(41,731)	(60,614) (57,4	55)		
less Other Cost of revenue*			(31,800)	(97,122) (61,9	06)		
less Depreciation and amortization expense		(212	.,053) (252.354)	(107,	950)		
Fully Costed Gross Profit		\$	(98,150) 5	(226,009)	\$	(42,475		
Bitcoin Mining: Bitcoin Mining Revenue \$ 321,002 \$ 188,996 156,870 less Bitcoin Mining Cost of revenue* less Depreciation and amortization expense of Bitcoin miners	(96,597)	(189	2,224)	(8	\$ (74,3 (2 9,424)	16,605)		
Fully Costed Gross Profit - Bitcoin Mining		(155 \$	(23,709) S	(124,206)	\$	(6,889		
Engineering: Engineering Revenue less Engineering Cost of revenue*		\$	38,491 \$ (41,731)	64,303	65,34			
less Depreciation and amortization expense			(2,546)	(3,162				
Fully Costed Gross Profit - Engineering		\$	(5,786) \$	527	\$	5,454		
excludes depreciation and amortization, which is presented separately*								

Cash SG&A: The Company defines Cash SG&A as Selling, General, and Administrative expenses less Stock-Based Compensation expense. Cash SG&A is used by the Company as we believe it better reflects the operational requirements of the Company by excluding significant non-cash items such as stock-based compensation expense.

		ars Ended cember 31,	
	 2024		2022
		2023	
Selling, general, and administrative	\$ 266,915 \$	100,346 \$	
		67,	,452
less Stock-based compensation expense	 (125,204)	(32,170)	(24,555)
Cash SG&A	\$ 141,711 \$	68,176 \$	42,897

EPS (Earnings per Share): The Company defines EPS as Diluted Net Income (Loss) per Share.

Gross Margin (Non-GAAP): The Company defines Gross Margin as Gross Profit (as defined below) divided by Revenue. Gross Margin represents the percentage of profit achieved by operations and is a measure of the level of profitability for direct costs and the revenue received from them.

		ember 31,		
Gross Profit	\$ 147,588 \$	72,991 \$	77,479	

Perfect Exchange Platforms, Inc.:	 _2024	2023		2022			
divided by Total Revenue Gross Margin	\$ 376,658 \$ 39%	280,6	78 26%	\$ 259,171 30%			
	C > 70		2070	2070			
Bitcoin Mining:							
Gross Profit - Bitcoin Mining	\$ 165,463 \$	139,04	15	\$ 94,539	ı		
divided by Bitcoin Mining Revenue	\$ 321,002 \$	188,99		\$ 156,870			
Gross Margin - Bitcoin Mining Engineering:	52%		74%	60%	ı		
Gross Profit Gross Profit - Engineering	\$ (3,240) \$	3,6	89	\$ 7,887	(No	n-GAAP):	The
Company divided by Engineering Revenue	\$ 38,491 \$	64,30			•	ines Gross	
as Fully Gross Margin - Engineering	-8%		6%			sted Gross	
(as defined below) plus Power curtailment Credits plus Depreciation &					000	J. 0.000	
(as defined below) plast ower curtailment orcaits plas Depreciation a							
Amortization expense.			,	ears Ended			
7 HIOTALEGATOR OXPORTOGI				cember 31,			
			De	cember 31,			
		2024		2023		2022	
		2024		2023	2	2022	
Perfect Exchange Platforms, Inc.: Fully Costed Gross Profit	\$	(98,150	2 ((226,009)	\$	(42,475)	
plus Power Curtailment Credits	Ψ	33,6		46,646		12,004	
		212,0				-	
plus Depreciation and amortization	_			252,354	•	107,950	
Gross Profit	\$	147,588	\$	72,991	3	77,479	
Bitcoin Mining:							
Fully Costed Gross Profit	\$	(23,709	9) \$	(124,206)	\$	(6,889)	
		(-). 0	, .	(, , , , ,		(1)1111	

plus Power Curtailment Credits						33,685	46,646	12,004
plus Depreciation and amortization expe	nse of Bitcoin	miners			_	155,487	216,605	89,424
Gross Profit - Bitcoin Mining Engineer	ing:				\$	165,463 \$	139,045 \$	94,539
Fully Costed Gross Profit					\$	(5,786) \$	527 \$	5,454
plus Depreciation and amortization	2,546	3,162	2,433 Gross Profit - Engineering	\$ (3,240) \$	3,689 \$	7,887		

M&A Expenses: The Company defines M&A Expenses as Acquisition-related costs.

Hash Cost: The Company defines Hash Cost as Cost of Revenue for self-mining operations, net of Power Curtailment Credits, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation divided by the average Petahash per second per day ("PH/s/Day") produced by operations over the relevant period. Hash Cost measures the costs expended for each unit of hash rate online. Hash rate is the product Perfect Exchange's self-mining business provides to the Bitcoin network and what Perfect Exchange gets paid for. Hash cost can be compared to hash price as an estimate of profitability of a mining operation.

		December 31,					
	2024	20	023	2022			
Cost of revenue for self-mining operations, net of power curtailment credits, excluding Bitcoin miner depreciation	\$ 155,539	\$	25,382 \$ 46	6,990			
divided by Average Petahash per second per day over the period Hash Cost (PH/s/day)		,022 28.3 \$	6,808 10.2 \$	3,286 39			

Hash Price: The Company defines Hash Price as the expected value of 1 Petahash of hashing power per day ("PH/s/Day"). This data is sourced from Luxor's Hash Price Index. Hash Price is the revenue received by the Company for each unit of hash rate operating during the period. This metric can be compared to Hash Cost as an estimate of profitability of the mining operations.

Years Ended

	Va		ars En	ded December 3	••	2022	
	-	2024	_	2023	1	2022	
Revenue:		221 002		100.006		156.070	
Bitcoin Mining	\$	321,002	\$	188,996	\$	156,870	
Engineering		38,491		64,303		65,342	
Other		17,165	_	27,379	_	36,959	
Total revenue	-	376,658	_	280,678	/0	259,171	
Costs and expenses:							
Cost of revenue (excludes depreciation and amortization presented below):							
Bitcoin Mining		189,224		96,597		74,335	
Engineering		41,731		60,614		57,455	
Other		31,800		97,122		61,906	
Acquisition-related costs		5,541		-		78	
Selling, general, and administrative		266,915		100,346		67,452	
Depreciation and amortization		212,053		252,354		107,950	
Change in fair value of Bitcoin		(457,409)		(184,734)			
Change in fair value of derivative asset		(45,277)		(6,721)		(71.418	
Power curtailment credits		(33,685)		(71,215)		(27,345	
Change in fair value of contingent consideration		(2,459)		_		(159	
Realized gain on sale of Bitcoin		(-,)		_		(30,346	
Loss (gain) on sale/exchange of equipment		17,429		5,336		(16,281	
Casualty-related charges (recoveries), net		(2,795)		(5,974)		9,688	
Impairment of Bitcoin		(2,755)		(5,57.1)		147,365	
Impairment of goodwill						335,648	
Impairment of miners		S-81				55,544	
Total costs and expenses	-	223,068	_	343,725		771.872	
Operating income (loss)	78	153,590	_	(63,047)	78	(512,701	
Operating income (loss)	N/	133,390	_	(03,047)	N/A	(312,701	
Other income (expense):							
Interest income		27,166		11,076		1,763	
Interest expense		(1,985)		(2,854)		(1,309	
Unrealized gain (loss) on equity method investment - marketable securities		(69,489)		_		(8,996	
Other income (expense)		863		260	,	(59)	
Total other income (expense)	-	(43,445)	_	8,482	/10	(8,601	
Net income (loss) before taxes		110,145		(54,565)		(521,302	
Current income tax benefit (expense)		(744)		48		(789	
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		-		5,045		12,538	
Total income tax benefit (expense)		(744)		5,093		11,749	
Net income (loss)	\$	109,401	\$	(49,472)		(509,553	
Basic net income (loss) per share		0.40		(0.28)		(3.65	
Diluted net income (loss) per share		0.34		(0.28)		(3.65	
		75 000 010		175 006 051		120 422 624	
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding		75,980,010		175,026,051		139,433,901	
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	3	18,925,961		175,026,051		139,433,901	

Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA (Unaudited)

	89	Yea	ars En	ded December	31,	
	35	2024	N.	2023	376	2022
Net income (loss)	\$	109,401	\$	(49,472)	\$	(509,553)
Interest income		(27,166)		(11,076)		(1,763)
Interest expense		1,985		2,854		1,309
Income tax expense (benefit)		744		(5,093)		(11,749)
Depreciation and amortization		212,053		252,354		107,950
EBITDA	50	297,017	Sid.	189,567	814	(413,806)
Adjustments:						
Stock-based compensation expense		125,204		32,170		24,555
Acquisition-related costs		5,541				78
Change in fair value of derivative asset		(45,277)		(6,721)		(71,418)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration		(2,459)		E-		(159)
Unrealized loss (gain) on equity method investment - marketable securities		69,489		-		8,996
Loss (gain) on sale/exchange of equipment		17,429		5,336		(16,281)
Casualty-related charges (recoveries), net		(2,795)		(5,974)		9,688
Impairment of goodwill		· ·		" <u>-</u>		335,648
Impairment of miners		()		()		55,544
Other (income) expense		(863)		(260)		59
License fees	81_	(97)	22	(97)	49	(97)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	463,189	\$	214,021	\$	(67,193)

^{*} Indicates Non-GAAP measure. We use Adjusted EBITDA to eliminate the effects of certain non-cash and/or non-recurring items, that do not reflect our ongoing strategic business operations. Adjusted EBITDA includes impairment of Bitcoin charges. Adjusted EBITDA is provided in addition to, and not as a substitute for, or as superior to, the comparable GAAP measure, Net Income. For a full reconciliation of the NonGAAP measures we use to their comparable GAAP measures, see the discussion under the heading "Non-GAAP Measures" commencing on page 49 in our December 31, 2024, Form 10-K.