WHITEPAPER

Solar Mining System

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v 1.01

Summary

The Bitcoin mining market, which had been relatively quiet for a while, is showing renewed activity. With the rise in Bitcoin prices compared to last year, it is being analyzed that miners are looking to maximize their profits before the upcoming halving event, which will reduce mining rewards. According to Bitcoin.com on the 12th, the hash rate, which represents the total computing power invested in Bitcoin mining, has reached an all-time high of approximately 399.95 million. In this context, the stock prices of Bitcoin mining companies have more than doubled since the beginning of this year. The increase in stock prices can be attributed to the recent application by financial firms to launch Bitcoin spot exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which has attracted investment into Bitcoin. Additionally, mining companies are diversifying their income by utilizing their equipment in high-performance computing fields that require artificial intelligence and similar technologies.

Indeed, many first-generation coins that hold prominent positions in the cryptocurrency market continue to utilize Proof of Work (PoW) consensus mechanisms, and this has been subject to ongoing criticism due to the substantial energy consumption and environmental impact it incurs. PoW involves validating transactions and creating new blocks in a blockchain network by demonstrating participation in the process through computational work. This work, known as mining, requires resolving complex computational problems using the computing power of computers to continuously generate and maintain the blockchain ledger, which records cryptocurrency transactions. While PoW offers high security, it comes with a critical drawback: the significant energy waste. In the PoW system, the miner who solves the computational puzzle first receives the reward, while the energy expended by other miners is effectively discarded and wasted. Despite this inefficiency, participants in the mining process continue to invest substantial energy resources in the mining competition, leading to significant energy consumption.

In response to these concerns, Solar Mining System has developed a unique solution using solar panels for cryptocurrency mining.

Through independent research and development, we have created a cryptocurrency mining platform that harnesses solar power, aiming to provide a more environmentally friendly and energy-efficient approach to coin mining. Within our platform ecosystem, we seek to offer various ways to utilize this technology. Participants in this ecosystem can use Solar Mining System's platform for greener and more sustainable coin mining, allowing them to earn additional income while also engaging in eco-friendly energy trading through energy exchanges, aligning with the essence of solar panels. Our vision is to collaborate and expand by partnering with various entities in the coin industry and energy-related businesses that require diverse mining capabilities. Through cooperation and growth, we aim to enhance Solar Mining System's global presence and capabilities.

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v 1.01

02

Solar Mining System

Solar Mining System aims to address the challenges in the current mining market by combining physical solar panels with blockchain technology, a key player in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. We provide solutions with proprietary security technology, offering a new alternative that integrates solar power into the mining process. Our native token, SMS, has been developed to allow participation within the platform ecosystem. Users of the Solar Mining System platform can utilize SMS for various services and benefits, working towards the goal of offering a next-generation environmentally friendly mining method. Through a better environment and policies, we aim to establish ourselves as a next-generation platform that provides various benefits to ecosystem participants. In pursuit of our goals, Solar Mining System plans to expand its business areas and service offerings by establishing partnerships and collaborations with various related companies and platforms, focusing on the expansion of the business domain.

What's difference?

Solar Mining System distinguishes itself from many blockchain platforms that have remained in the planning stages and failed to materialize. We offer a trusted platform ecosystem by virtue of having real-world devices, practical business experience, and proprietary patented technology. To ensure the success of this innovative business model, which combines solar systems and blockchain technology, Solar Mining System has assembled a team of top technologists, researchers, and engineers within the organization. This team is dedicated to leveraging the potential of solar systems and blockchain to create a new concept and to turn it into a reality.

Solar Mining System Platform

The sun provides us with clean, renewable energy, making it one of the key next-generation energy sources that no longer pollute the Earth. In fact, there is a significant global focus on environmentally friendly energy, and Solar Mining System has taken a groundbreaking step by patenting a system that stores electrical energy in batteries installed on solar panels and uses it for mining. Through our unique technology, we've introduced the concept of "Mining Homes" and aim to gradually expand by combining solar systems with mining computers to create solar mining houses, ultimately working towards the development of mining villages. Solar Mining is the world's only company with an innovative patented system for mining through solar power, utilizing renewable resources like solar energy.

We align with the global trend, including the RE100 initiative, which focuses on 100% renewable energy usage and has garnered attention from governments worldwide. Our platform ecosystem provides a solution to the high operating costs associated with traditional mining methods, offering maximum efficiency at minimal costs through solar systems. Additionally, we supply mining coins such as Bitcoin on a monthly basis, allowing users to pursue efficient revenue streams. This innovative approach promotes not only eco-friendly mining but also economically sustainable mining practices.

Solar Mining System Patent

Patent Title: Cryptocurrency Mining System Utilizing Solar Panels

[Patent Number: PCT/KR2022/021482]

(Image) Part of the actual patent content

Image) Actual Certificate of Application

Where to use Solar Mining System

Solar Mining System aims to lead the way in the eco-friendly era by connecting solar panels with blockchain technology through its proprietary patent. The Foundation provides a platform that combines solar systems and blockchain systems, allowing users to mine Bitcoin, with the ultimate goal of using this as a basis for building homes. Solar Mining System offers various services in different environments.

- For residential

Solar Mining System aims to break the common prejudice that solar power generation is too expensive for regular households. They are provided at a reasonable price to ecosystem users who want to use solar panels for their homes, creating an affordable and reasonable environment for solar panel installation and mining.

- For Business

For enterprises requiring large-scale installations, Solar Mining System's experts handle the installation and maintenance, meeting the high standards of corporate demands. Through these massive panel installations, reduced electricity consumption may also make the company eligible for government subsidies.

- Flatlands and Farms

For spaces exceeding corporate needs, the foundation's engineers analyze the area to provide the optimal installation environment, offering solutions for maximum results regarding price, installation, and efficiency.

- Educational Institutions

For educational institutions, we provide plans for reasonable installation and management through special pricing policies. Plans can be chosen based on the institution's preferences and requirements.

- Government Agencies

To support and provide eco-friendly, green energy, Solar Mining System provides solutions tailored to the scale and timeline requested by government agencies.

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Technology

Solar Mining System is developed based on the ERC-20 token protocol, which is a standard token protocol established in the Ethereum blockchain network. Solar Mining System is a platform network designed to allow the operation of applications developed with the goal of various decentralization, based on its own blockchain. The Ethereum platform is a blockchain that incorporates a Turing complete language, providing essential and fundamental infrastructure. It allows for easy and fast blockchain transactions using Smart Contracts and is compatible with the Ethereum ecosystem.

ERC-20 Smart Contracts are contracts built on blockchain technology that enable various types of agreements, including financial transactions, real estate contracts, notarizations, and more. These contracts are automatically executed when the specified contract conditions in the code are met. This eliminates the need to worry about the trustworthiness of the contract counterpart, the requirement for intermediaries, or the security of the contract automatically. Smart Contracts operate as programmed, without any downtime, censorship, fraud, or interference from third parties. They are recorded on the blockchain exactly as initially specified in the code, and once deployed, no one can alter the original conditions. This provides a high level of security and transparency in contract execution.

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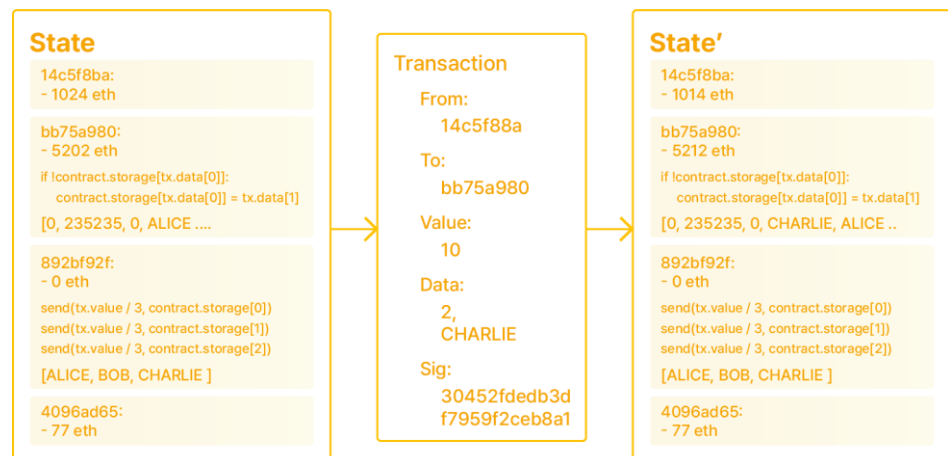
This is achieved through the Ethereum state transition function, where 'APPLY(S, TX) -> S' is defined as follows: The system checks if the transaction is correctly formatted, has the correct number of values, whether the signature is valid, and if the nonce matches the sender's account. If any of these conditions are not met, an error is returned.

The Ethereum network calculates transaction fees using STARTGAS * GASPRICE and determines the sender's address from the signature. It deducts these fees from the sender's account balance and increments the sender's nonce. If the sender's balance is insufficient, an error is returned. The GAS is initialized to STARTGAS, and a specific amount of gas per byte is deducted to pay for the bytes used in the transaction. From the sender account, a transaction value is sent to the recipient account. If the recipient account doesn't exist, it will be created. If the recipient account is a smart contract, the contract code will be executed either until completion or until all available gas is consumed. If the sender doesn't have enough funds to pay the required gas fee for the transaction, or if there's not enough gas to complete the contract execution, all state changes are rolled back to the initial state. However, the gas fee paid by the sender is not refunded; it is added to the miner's account. Any remaining gas not used in the transaction is refunded to the sender, and the gas consumed is paid to the miner.

For example, let's assume the following contract code:

```
if !self.storage[calldataload(0)]:
    self.storage[calldataload(0)] = calldataload(32)
```

Contract code is written in low-level EVM code. However, for ease of understanding, this example uses Serpent, one of Ethereum's high-level languages. This code can be compiled into EVM code. Assuming that the contract's storage is empty and a transaction sends 10 ether, 2000 gas, has a gas price of 0.001 ether, and sends 64 bytes of data (0-31 bytes representing the number 2, and 32-63 bytes representing the string "CHARLIE"), the process of the state transition function in this case would be as follows.

- Verify that the transaction is valid and in the correct format.

- Check if the sender of the transaction has a minimum of 2 ether (calculated as 2000 * 0.001) and, if so, subtract 2 ethers from the sender's account.

- Initialize gas to 2000. The transaction is 170 bytes long, and assuming a fee of 5 per byte, subtracting 850 gas, which leaves 1150 gas.

- Subtract an additional 10 ether from the sender's account and add it to the Contract account.

- Execute the code. In this case, it checks if the storage at index 2 of the Contract has been used (which, in this example, it hasn't).

Then, it sets the storage value at index 2 to "CHARLIE." Assuming this operation consumes 187 gas, the remaining gas is 1150 - 187 = 963.

- Return 0.963 ether to the sender's account and return the resulting state.

If there is no Contract at the destination of a transaction, the total transaction fee equals the provided GASPRICE multiplied by the number of bytes in the transaction, and any data sent with the transaction becomes irrelevant. Messages work in a similar manner to transactions, but note that during message execution, if gas runs out, that message's execution and any other executions it triggered are rolled back to the original state. However, the parent execution does not need to be rolled back. This means it's safe for a Contract to call another Contract. When A calls B with G gas, A is guaranteed to lose a maximum of G gas. When you look at the CREATE opcode for creating Contracts, the execution process is similar to CALL, but the result of execution determines the code for the newly created Contract.

This allows Solar Mining System to include not only transaction records but also executable code containing conditional statements and looping instructions within the blockchain. This development ensures compatibility of tokens that can circulate on the Ethereum network. By utilizing Smart Contracts, irreversible actions can be executed during transactions in an online environment, eliminating centralized management. It records transaction history, Smart Contracts, and execution history within a peer-to-peer network, all without the need for a central server. A protocol is used to facilitate finding other network nodes, maintaining a list of all nodes connected during a specific bootstrapping period. When a peer connects to the Solar Mining System network, it first connects to a bootstrapping node that shares the list of peers connected within the specified time, allowing synchronization with other peers. This peer-to-peer communication within the blockchain is designed to be the most efficient method of execution using various protocols such as Swarm for message dissemination, Whisper for communication, and ETH protocol for the communication of transactions and block hashes.

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v 1.01

The Ethereum blockchain, which is the core of the Solar Mining System's blockchain protocol, shares some similarities with the Bitcoin blockchain but also has several key differences. One of the primary differences between Ethereum and the Bitcoin blockchain is that Ethereum blocks contain a list of transactions and the most recent state copy, which Bitcoin does not have. In addition to this, two other values - block number and difficulty - are also stored within each block.

The fundamental Ethereum block validation algorithm is as follows.

- It verifies whether the referenced previous block exists and is valid.

- It checks if the timestamp of the current block is greater than that of the referenced previous block and also less than 15 minutes into the future from the current time.

- It validates various Ethereum low-level concepts such as block number, difficulty, transaction root, uncle root, gas limit, and more.

- It confirms the validity of the proof-of-work included in the block.

- It assumes that S[0] represents the final state of the previous block.

- Let TX be the list of n transactions in the current block. For i ranging from 0 to n-1, it sets S[i+1] = APPLY(S[i], TX[i]). If the application returns an error or the total gas consumed by the block exceeds the GASLIMIT, it returns an error.

- It appends the miner's reward to S[n], and this becomes S_FINAL.

- It verifies whether the Merkle tree root of the state S_FINAL matches the final state root contained in the block header. If they match, the block is considered valid; otherwise, it's deemed invalid.

The approach of storing the entire state in each block might initially seem highly inefficient, but it is more efficient in practice compared to Bitcoin. The reason for this efficiency lies in the fact that the state is stored in a tree structure, and only small portions of the tree change after every block. Typically, most of the content in the tree remains the same between adjacent blocks, and data is stored once and referenced using pointers (hashes of subtrees). This is where special trees like the Patricia tree come into play. Patricia trees modify the Merkle tree concept to allow for efficient insertion and deletion, enabling these operations to be performed by merely modifying nodes. Furthermore, since all state information is included in the latest block, there is no need to store the entire blockchain history.

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v 1.01

If this method were applied to Bitcoin, it could result in 5 to 20 times savings in storage space. From a physical hardware perspective, you might wonder, "where" is the Contract code executed. The simple answer is as follows: The process of executing Contract code is part of the state transition function definition, which is a part of the block verification algorithm. Therefore, when a transaction is included in block B, the execution of the code it triggers will be carried out by all nodes that download and verify block B, whether they do it immediately or in the future. Furthermore, by supporting the ERC-20 standard, the service and software are automatically compatible, which enhances scalability. The Ethereum blockchain itself is a platform, and many solutions implemented on the platform prioritize decentralization over central control. This design allows for token exchange within DApps (Decentralized Applications) and enables the exchange of tokens with other Ethereum-based DApps. Through this approach, the blockchain's characteristics such as anonymity, decentralization, and disintermediation are upheld, making direct control by any single country impossible. Automated economic activities through Smart Contracts with various entities and objects become possible. Compatibility with the easy-to-manage ERC-20 standard promotes interaction between DApps, reduces the risk of errors and bugs when integrating different tokens, and overall enhances interoperability.

Blockchain-based Smart Contracts fundamentally consist of two components: a blockchain database where all transaction logs are stored and a database for storing the state of the Smart Contract. Input values for changing these components are included in transactions. The interface through transactions is stored in the transaction database, and the method for changing the state of the Smart Contract ensures that all data is shared, making it impossible for specific users to manipulate the execution results of the Smart Contract. Blockchain guarantees the integrity of all transactions, which, in turn, ensures the integrity of Smart Contracts. When conditions are met, Smart Contracts are automatically executed, reducing the cost of contract execution and the potential for disputes. Smart Contracts can be integrated into existing systems and interfaces, such as web servers, mobile apps, and regular PC applications, to facilitate the registration of contract terms, execution, and result retrieval. The Smart Contracts within Solar Mining System aim to address and improve several long-standing shortcomings in business practices. They focus on reducing security risks, cutting costs related to intermediaries, ensuring data integrity, and decreasing the time required for verification.

Additionally, Smart Contracts promote transparency, reducing regulatory expenses and eliminating double payment risks, while also potentially reducing information system setup costs. They operate based on mutually agreed-upon rules, making them most effective in areas where trust between parties is crucial.

Solar Mining System's goal is to provide an optimized ecosystem environment for a platform that involves repetitive contracts in a specific format, remote contract execution between parties, and the need for supply chain tracking. DApps based on Smart Contracts can execute complex algorithmic code through the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). Every node participating in the network executes the EVM as part of the blockchain verification protocol, ensuring that all nodes within the network execute all transactions related to Smart Contracts through the EVM. This results in a consistent calculation and storage of values across all nodes. The bytecode stored on the blockchain is executed by the EVM, and both Geth and EVM operate within a single process. Smart Contracts operate within the EVM, making them independent of a particular operating system.

Furthermore, the project is recognized by most exchanges and wallets, making it a universal solution that can be applied to a wide range of exchanges. It excels as a fungible trading application where every transaction requires approval. This ensures that there are no duplicate copies of tokens in circulation, making the verification process smooth. It allows for the conversion of various ERC-20 standard compatible tokens into ETH in one go. By configuring essential elements and additional features in Contracts to comply with ERC-20 standards, it offers flexibility. This flexibility is intended to develop additional features and variables that are suitable for the Solar Mining System platform development, with the goal of optimizing the platform for related businesses.

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v 1.01

Architecture
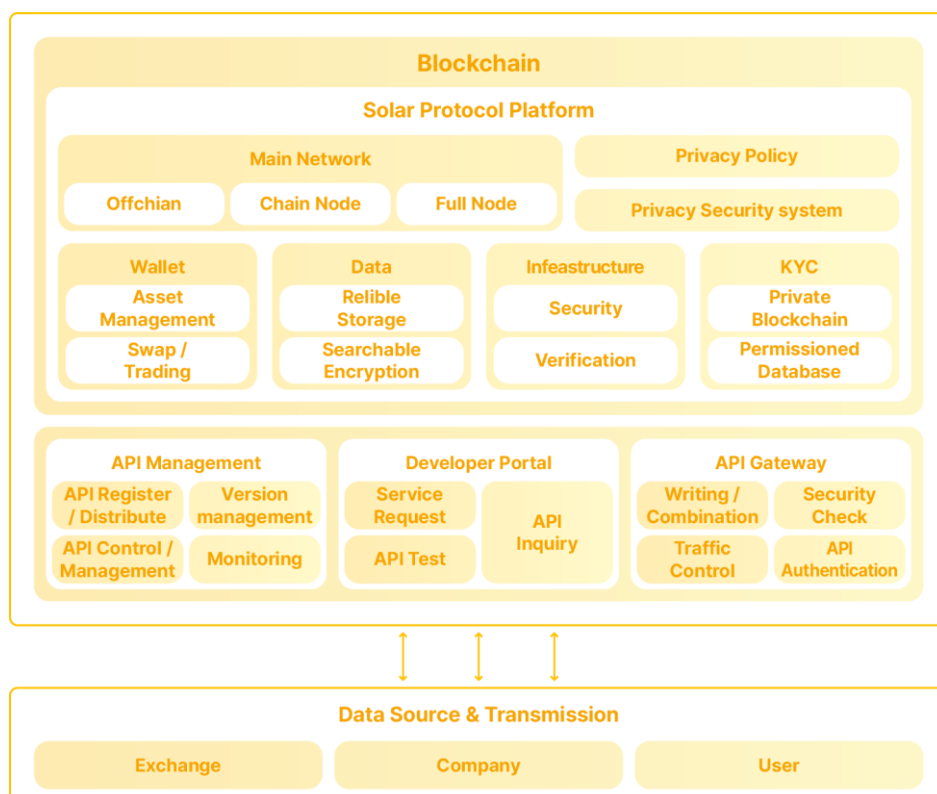
Platform Structure

Solar Mining System aims to provide users participating in the ecosystem with the necessary information and results, based on enhanced stability, technology, and security compared to existing services. It is designed to expand the platform ecosystem through fluid processing between various technology layers. Solar Mining System is structured with the following layers to maintain the transparency, security, performance, and scalability inherent in blockchain.

- **Wallet**

Solar Mining System provides the Private Key to access your self-owned account within the ecosystem and ensures that essential key information for participating in economic activities within the platform ecosystem is securely managed through the Wallet module. This forms the basis for ensuring the stability of Contracts within the Solar Mining System ecosystem and guarantees closed operations to prevent key information leaks, providing secure functionality for safe utilization.

WHITEPAPER

v 1.01

- Data

Solar Mining System provides the significant characteristics of a blockchain platform, offering a trusted storage space and objectively explorable encryption capabilities. Each piece of data is created in blocks and managed as a decentralized distributed ledger, ensuring an objective, secure, and fair blockchain platform ecosystem that is resistant to arbitrary manipulation.

- Infrastructure

As a layer built to integrate Solar Mining System with physical businesses and various projects, this layer provides security and authentication functionalities. Through this layer, Solar Mining System can expand its platform not only within its own ecosystem but also by integrating with various ecosystems, such as online shopping, payment systems, blockchain projects, and more.

- KYC

Given the close connection of Solar Mining System to the real economy, the platform ensures safety and trustworthiness through user authentication and identity verification. Personal information provided on the platform is securely stored and managed through blockchain technology, offering enhanced identity management at a lower cost compared to traditional financial institutions. This feature enhances transparency in transactions within the platform and increases the visibility of transaction monitoring.

- API Management

Serving as the entry point for ecosystem participants, API management offers users an intuitive and secure means to access ecosystem services. It provides accessibility to services and facilitates the easy and convenient exchange of various information. Through this layer, users can readily access the blockchain and the diverse services offered by the service layer. Solar Mining System aims to continually improve its platform ecosystem through ongoing management and research and development.

- Developer portal

This area within the platform is where the actual processes that determine data generation, storage, and modification methods take place. It allows for diverse sharing of transaction information within the ecosystem and the construction of logic outside of the UI for unit testing. By optimizing various areas within the platform that handle a wide range of processes, it provides a smoother and more pleasant user experience.

- API Gateway

The API Gateway layer is responsible for authenticating APIs connected to the platform, routing API requests to the correct backend, applying rate limits to prevent system overload, and offering various functions for error and exception handling. This layer optimizes real-time integration with APIs, efficiently processing API traffic associated with Solar Mining System's platform, and serving as a crucial component for real-time architecture.

WHITEPAPER

v 1.01

03

Ecosystem

Mining

Through the Solar Mining System platform, you can engage in mining by connecting the solar panels you own. Currently, this is done with 1st-generation PoW coins; however, future directions of the project may involve supporting various PoW mining methods.

Energy Exchange

Among participants in the Solar Mining System ecosystem who are not engaged in mining, they can use SMS on the platform's energy exchange to trade energy generated from solar panels. Users can check and sell their owned energy according to market prices, and if needed, they can also make purchases using their owned SMS tokens.

Payment

As a real-world platform, Solar Mining System allows you to use your SMS tokens for transactions at physical offline stores and the platform's marketplace. Ecosystem participants can purchase and utilize products and services from partners and collaborative projects associated with Solar Mining System using SMS, thus benefiting from a more cost-effective and secure payment system.

Store

Depending on the future direction of the business, the Solar Mining System platform will provide a marketplace. Here, ecosystem participants can utilize their SMS tokens to access products and services offered through collaborations and partnerships with Solar Mining System, or to purchase gift cards. When making purchases using SMS, a portion of the fee is charged, and some of it is transferred to the reward pool, creating a circular structure that provides ecosystem participant rewards.

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v 1.01

Solar Mining System Wallet

Users who complete the KYC process will have their individual blockchain wallets. This wallet allows users to check the quantity of various cryptocurrencies they possess, including their KYC tokens, and exchange them for SMS tokens in real-time through integration with the exchange API.

Reward Pool

The Solar Mining System's Reward Pool is designed to establish various reward systems for ecosystem participants, offering them various benefits. It operates as a circular structure where SMS tokens deposited in the reward pool are provided as rewards to ecosystem participants, with the goal of expanding and building the platform's ecosystem.

Token Economy
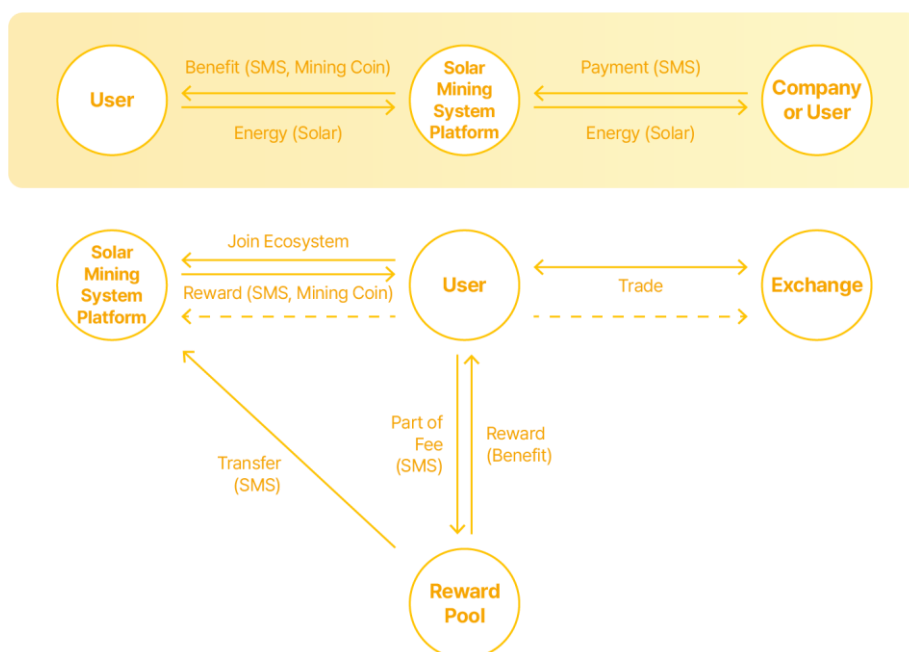
The SMS token, serving as the foundational token for the Solar Mining System, is designed as a utility token to support the ecosystem and provide assistance for all things related to blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies. Here are several key use cases for SMS tokens:

- Token Purchase

Users can acquire SMS tokens to access services provided by the Solar Mining System platform. These tokens can be purchased directly within the platform itself or obtained from cryptocurrency exchanges where SMS is listed.

- Ecosystem Participation

Users who participate in the Solar Mining System ecosystem can engage with the platform's services, take part in events, and contribute to the ecosystem. In return for their contributions to the ecosystem, they receive rewards in the form of SMS tokens.

- Energy Trading

Users who do not engage in cryptocurrency mining can use energy generated from their solar panels to trade on the Solar Mining System platform's energy marketplace. They can both sell and purchase energy using SMS tokens. The proceeds from energy sales, minus fees, are provided to the seller.

- Cryptocurrency Exchange Usage

Ecosystem participants who hold SMS tokens can use cryptocurrency exchanges listed on the platform for additional investment and asset management. This can potentially lead to additional income generation, and the earnings can be reinvested in the Solar Mining System ecosystem.

WHITEPAPER

v 1.01

04

Token Information

The Circulation Plan of Solar Mining System

[1] Information of Solar Mining System

The SMS (Solar Mining System) used as the native currency within the Solar Mining System platform will be issued as an ERC20 standard token on the Ethereum blockchain network. The issuance of SMS tokens will serve the purpose of investment and information utilization within applications that can be used in the Solar Mining System ecosystem. This is conducted to create a transparent record and management of information within the ecosystem. Furthermore, it will be utilized for expanding the Solar Mining System ecosystem through partnerships and collaborations with other businesses, marketing activities, listing, the development and maintenance of an independent blockchain network, platform construction, and strategies for market changes.

Token Name	Solar Mining System (SMS)
Token Type	ERC-20
Total Supply	500,000,000 SMS
Decimal Point	18
Token Address	0xD1Dd54aD8693CbA4E2dc96469E7bDBD97B552D75

[2] Token Allocation

TOKEN ALLOCATION

Reserve 10%
Marketing 10%
Team & Advisor 10%
R&D 15%
Mining 40%
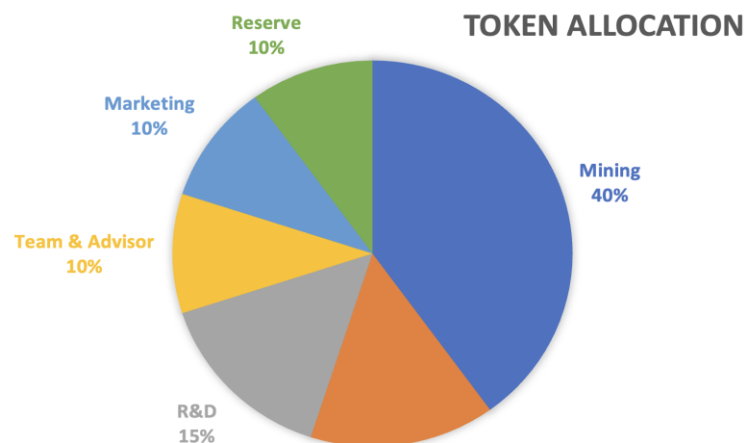
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Road Map

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v 1.01

2023 3Q
[Concept]

>> Solar Mining System Concept Generation
>> Team Assemble

2023 4Q
[Research & Design]

>> Strategic Plan
>> White Paper Completion
>> Application and Acquisition of Technology Development Patents

2024 1Q
[Alpha Test]

>> Testing of Functionality
>> Prototype Release

2024 2Q
[Beta Test]

>> Private Closed Beta
>> Open Beta Launch and Improvements

2024 3Q
[Exchange Listing]

>> Proceed with Global Exchange Listing

2024 4Q
[Securing the Global Market]

>> Official Launch and Entry into the North American Market
>> Official Launch and Entry into the North American Market

2025 1Q
[Securing Asian Market]

>> Entry into the Asian Market
>> Acquisition of Global Users
>> Establishment of a Large-Scale SMS System

2025 2Q
[Holder Benefit]

>> Providing Holder Benefits

2025 3Q
[Systerm Development]

2025 4Q
[Systerm Extensions]

This schedule outlines the planned steps for the development and deployment of the Solar Mining System. If you have any more questions or need further information, please feel free to ask.

06

Team & Advisor

ANDY PARK
CEO

JAMES
Chief Engineer

TIFFANY
Chief Operater

WILLIAM
Project Manager

EVELYN
Marketing Manager

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v 1.01

07

Partner

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v 1.01

08

Disclaimer

This whitepaper has been prepared to provide information about the new business model and current status of the Solar Mining System project, which aims to develop a blockchain-based content and media investment platform. By accessing this document and the information contained therein, you unconditionally and irrevocably agree to the following matters as stated by Solar Mining System.

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v 1.01

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v 1.01

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