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Swag Platinum

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PLATINUM

SWAG US Platinum

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1. Executive Summary

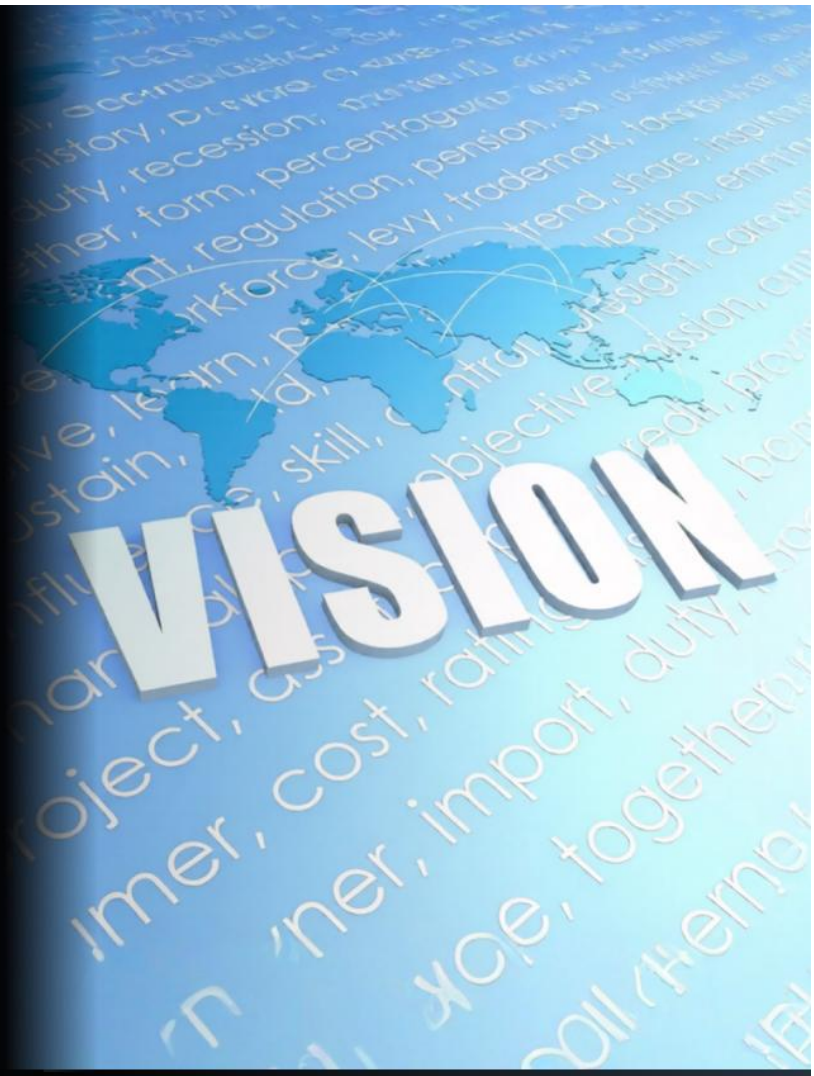
1.1 Overview of SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP)

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) is a blockchain-based digital asset developed by SWAG COIN LLC to represent fraction al exposure to real-world platinum group metal (PGM) reserves located in the United States. The token is designed as a Real-World Asset (RWA) solution that integrates traditional mining assets with decentralized technologies to enhance accessibility, transparency, and efficiency in commodity-based investments.

SWAG UP is supported by a portfolio of verified mining claims containing platinum, palladium, rhodium, and other associated metals. By leveraging blockchain infrastructure, the project introduces a digitized framework for ownership representation, enabling secure participation and improved liquidity compared to conventional mining investment structures.

1.2 Vision

To establish a transparent and scalable ecosystem that bridges real-world mineral assets with blockchain technology. SWAG COIN LLC envisions redefining access to commodity investments by enabling secure, efficient, and globally accessible asset-backed digital solutions. The long-term goal is to set a benchmark for real-world asset tokenization within the mining and commodities sector.



1.3 Mission

To develop a secure and compliant tokenization framework that enables fractional ownership of high-value mining reserves. The mission focuses on ensuring transparency through independent validation, improving accessibility for a broader investor base, and enhancing liquidity through blockchain integration. SWAG COIN LLC is committed to creating sustainable value through responsible resource development and efficient asset management.

1.4 Key Highlights

Real-World Asset Backing Framework:

The SWAG UP token is structured to represent exposure to physically verifiable platinum group metal reserves, establishing a direct linkage between digital tokens and tangible mining assets

Jurisdictional Strength:

The underlying mining claims are located in Nevada, United States, a region recognized for its established regulatory environment, mining infrastructure, and resource potential

Polymetallic Resource Composition:

The asset base consists of multiple platinum group metals, including platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium, in addition to gold and silver, enabling diversified commodity exposure

Non-Pegged Valuation Model:

The token does not maintain a fixed price peg to a specific metal; instead, its value is supported by the aggregate reserve base, allowing market-driven price discovery

Structured Verification and Reporting:

A phased validation approach is implemented, incorporating independent third-party geological assessments and standardized reporting frameworks to ensure transparency and data reliability

Phased Resource Development Strategy:

The project follows a sequential development model, progressing from preliminary assessments to advanced exploration and eventual mining operations

Blockchain-Based Transparency Mechanism:

Token issuance, allocation, and associated asset references are maintained on a blockchain network to ensure data integrity, traceability, and auditability

Early-Stage Asset Representation:

The tokenization model enables participation during the pre-production phase, prior to full reserve quantification and extraction activities

Custodial Asset Management Structure:

The underlying reserves are maintained under a designated custodial entity to support operational oversight and alignment with token holder interests

Value Realization Approach:

The long-term model focuses on transitioning in-ground mineral resources into refined and marketable commodities, supporting asset-backed value generation

2. Introduction

2.1 Background of SWAG COIN LLC

SWAG COIN LLC is a resource-backed digital asset development company operating at the intersection of natural resource acquisition and blockchain technology. The organization focuses on identifying, acquiring, and managing mineral-rich land assets, primarily within the United States, and transforming these assets into structured digital representations. Its operational framework includes the registration of mining claims in accordance with applicable regulatory standards, followed by systematic geological exploration programs such as preliminary surveys, sampling, and independent third-party validation to assess the presence and potential value of underlying mineral reserves.

In parallel with its resource development activities, SWAG COIN LLC implements blockchain-based tokenization models to represent exposure to real-world assets in a digital format. This approach enhances transparency, traceability, and accessibility by leveraging distributed ledger technology for secure ownership representation and data integrity. The company also maintains a structured asset management system, including custodial oversight of mining reserves, to ensure responsible handling and alignment with stakeholder interests. Through this integrated model, SWAG COIN LLC aims to establish a scalable and compliant framework for real-world asset tokenization within the mining sector.

2.2 Market Opportunity in Real-World Asset (RWA) Tokenization

The tokenization of real-world assets (RWAs) represents a significant evolution in financial infrastructure, enabling the digital representation of physical assets on blockchain networks. This model addresses longstanding inefficiencies in traditional asset markets, including limited accessibility, low liquidity, and high transaction costs. By converting tangible assets such as commodities, real estate, and natural resources into blockchain-based tokens, RWA tokenization facilitates fractional ownership, streamlined transferability, and enhanced transparency through immutable record-keeping.

The global financial ecosystem is increasingly adopting tokenization frameworks as a means to modernize asset management and broaden investor participation. Within the commodities sector, tokenization introduces a structured mechanism for investors to gain exposure to resource-backed assets without the operational complexities associated with direct ownership or mining investments. As regulatory clarity improves and blockchain adoption expands, RWA tokenization is positioned to become a foundational component of next-generation financial markets, supporting efficient capital formation and improved asset liquidity.

2.3 Why Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) are a class of rare and valuable metals that include platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium. These metals possess unique physical and chemical properties such as high resistance to corrosion, excellent catalytic performance, and stability under extreme conditions. As a result, PGMs are critical components in a wide range of industrial applications, including automotive emission control systems, electronics, chemical processing, and advanced medical technologies.

The strategic importance of PGMs is further reinforced by their limited global supply and increasing demand driven by environmental regulations and technological advancement. Their role in catalytic converters, clean energy solutions, and industrial manufacturing positions them as essential materials in both current and emerging markets. In addition, PGMs have historically demonstrated characteristics of store-of-value assets, providing resilience during periods of economic uncertainty. This combination of industrial utility, supply constraints, and long-term demand outlook makes PGMs a suitable underlying asset class for tokenized investment models such as SWAG UP.

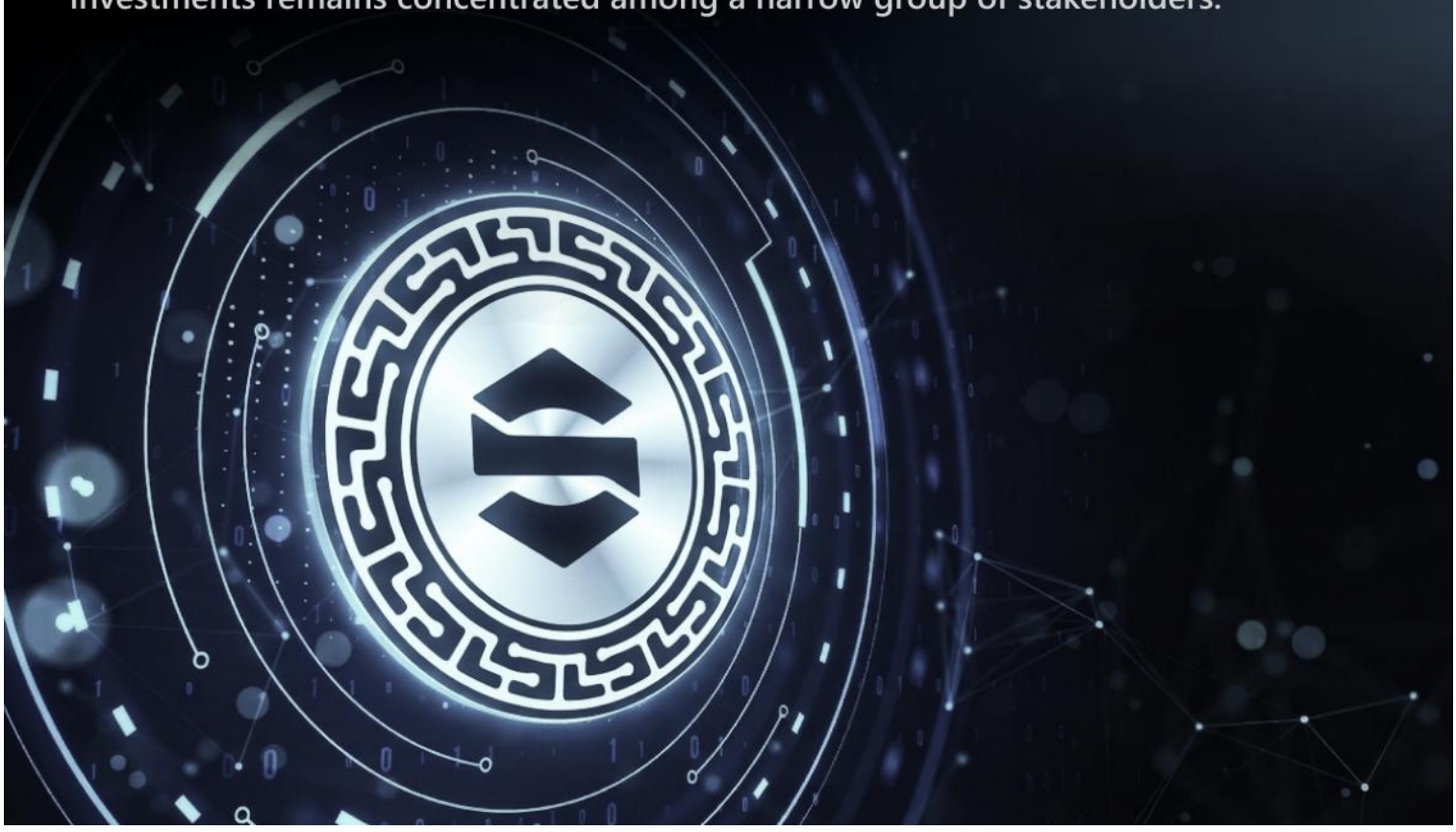
3. Problem Statement

3.1 Challenges in Traditional Mining Investments

Traditional mining investments are inherently complex, capital-intensive, and operationally demanding. Participation typically requires substantial financial resources, long investment horizons, and direct or indirect involvement in exploration, regulatory compliance, and extraction processes. These investments are also subject to multiple layers of risk, including geological uncertainty, fluctuating commodity prices, environmental considerations, and operational inefficiencies. As a result, direct exposure to mining assets has historically been limited to large institutions, specialized investors, and industry participants with the capacity to manage such complexities.

3.2 Lack of Accessibility for Retail Investors

The structure of conventional mining investments presents significant barriers to entry for retail investors. High capital requirements, limited availability of fractional ownership models, and restricted access to private resource deals prevent broader participation. In addition, the absence of standardized and accessible investment vehicles tied directly to mining reserves further limits opportunities for smaller investors to gain exposure to commodity-backed assets. This creates an imbalance where participation in high-value natural resource investments remains concentrated among a narrow group of stakeholders.



3.3 Transparency and Liquidity Issues in Commodity Markets

Commodity-based investments, particularly in the mining sector, often lack real-time transparency and efficient liquidity mechanisms. Information related to reserve valuation, operational progress, and asset performance is typically fragmented, delayed, or not readily accessible to investors. Furthermore, traditional ownership structures do not support seamless transferability, making it difficult to enter or exit positions without significant time and cost implications. This lack of transparency and liquidity reduces market efficiency and limits investor confidence, highlighting the need for more structured and technology-driven solutions.

4. The Solution: SWAG US Platinum Token

4.1 Tokenizing Real-World Mining Reserves

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) is structured to represent exposure to real-world platinum group metal (PGM) reserves through a digitized asset framework. This approach enables the conversion of physically identifiable mining resources into standardized digital units that correspond to underlying mineral assets. The reserves are derived from registered mining claims and are supported by a phased validation process, including geological assessments and independent third-party reporting.

The structure is designed to maintain a clear relationship between the issued tokens and the associated mining assets, ensuring that the digital representation is aligned with the development and verification of the underlying reserves. This model provides a systematic method for connecting tangible resource value with a transferable asset format.

4.2 Fractional Ownership Model

SWAG UP introduces a fractional ownership structure in which the total value of the mining reserves is divided into a fixed number of units. Each token represents a proportional interest in the overall asset base, enabling participants to gain exposure to high-value mineral resources without direct involvement in mining operations or asset management.

This model addresses the limitations of traditional mining investments by reducing capital requirements and simplifying participation. It allows for a more inclusive investment framework while preserving a consistent linkage between the value of the underlying reserves and the corresponding digital representation.

4.3 Transparency and Liquidity Framework

The SWAG UP model incorporates a structured approach to transparency and asset tracking through standardized reporting and verification processes. Information related to reserve validation, development progress, and asset performance is intended to be disclosed through periodic updates, supported by independent assessments where applicable. This enhances visibility into the underlying asset base and supports informed participation.

In addition, the use of a transferable digital structure enables improved liquidity compared to conventional mining investments, which are typically characterized by long-term holding periods and limited exit options. This framework allows participants to enter or exit positions more efficiently, subject to applicable market conditions and regulatory considerations, thereby addressing key inefficiencies in traditional commodity investment models.

5. Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) Overview

5.1 Definition and Composition

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) comprise a set of six chemically and physically similar elements: platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), iridium (Ir), and osmium (Os). These elements are classified as noble metals due to their exceptional resistance to oxidation, corrosion, and chemical degradation. PGMs are typically co-located within the same geological formations, often associated with nickel and copper sulfide ores, and are extracted through complex mining and metallurgical processes.

The rarity of PGMs is a defining characteristic, as their global production volumes are significantly lower than those of other precious metals such as gold and silver. Their extraction requires advanced processing techniques, including flotation, smelting, and refining, which contribute to higher production costs and supply constraints. Additionally, each metal within the PGM group exhibits distinct catalytic, thermal, and electrical properties, making them suitable for specialized industrial applications where material performance is critical.

5.2 Industrial and Economic Importance

PGMs are integral to a wide range of industrial processes due to their catalytic efficiency, high melting points, and chemical stability. Platinum, palladium, and rhodium are extensively used in catalytic converters, where they facilitate redox reactions that convert harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbons into less harmful substances. This application alone represents a significant portion of global PGM demand and is closely linked to environmental regulations and automotive production trends.

Beyond automotive applications, PGMs are essential in chemical processing industries, where they act as catalysts in reactions such as hydrogenation, oxidation, and reforming. Their use extends to petroleum refining, fertilizer production, and specialty chemical manufacturing. In the electronics sector, PGMs are utilized in components requiring high conductivity and resistance to corrosion, including connectors, capacitors, and hard disk drives.

From an economic perspective, PGMs function as both industrial commodities and strategic materials. Their value is influenced by a combination of industrial demand, supply constraints, and macroeconomic factors such as inflation, currency movements, and geopolitical stability. Due to their scarcity and utility, PGMs are often considered critical materials in global supply chains, particularly in the context of energy transition and advanced manufacturing.

5.3 Use Cases Across Industries

The application of PGMs spans multiple high-value industries, reflecting their versatility and importance in modern technological systems. In the automotive sector, PGMs are indispensable for emission control technologies, particularly in internal combustion engine vehicles, where they are used in catalytic converters to meet stringent environmental standards. Despite the transition toward electric vehicles, hybrid systems and alternative fuel technologies continue to rely on PGM-based catalysts.

In the healthcare sector, platinum-based compounds are widely used in oncology treatments, particularly in chemotherapy drugs that target cancer cells through DNA interaction mechanisms. PGMs are also utilized in medical devices and diagnostic equipment due to their biocompatibility and resistance to chemical degradation.

In electronics and advanced manufacturing, PGMs are employed in applications requiring precision, durability, and stability, such as semiconductor fabrication, data storage systems, and high-performance sensors. Additionally, PGMs play a critical role in emerging energy technologies, including hydrogen fuel cells, where platinum catalyzes electrochemical reactions that generate electricity. This expanding range of applications underscores the long-term relevance of PGMs in both established and emerging industries.

6. Market Analysis

6.1 Historical Performance of Platinum vs Gold and Silver

Platinum has historically been positioned as a premium precious metal, often trading above gold due to its relative scarcity and industrial demand profile. However, price dynamics have evolved, influenced by shifts in global economic conditions, investment behavior, and industrial consumption patterns. Gold has increasingly been perceived as a primary store-of-value asset, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty and inflation, resulting in sustained investment demand.

Silver, on the other hand, occupies a dual role as both an industrial and investment metal, benefiting from demand in sectors such as electronics and renewable energy. Platinum's pricing trajectory has been more closely tied to industrial demand, particularly from the automotive sector, leading to periods of divergence from gold and silver performance.

Despite these fluctuations, platinum has demonstrated strong recovery potential during periods of industrial expansion and supply constraints. Its historical volatility reflects its hybrid nature as both a precious and industrial metal, requiring a distinct analytical approach compared to traditional store-of-value assets.

6.2 Supply and Demand Dynamics

The supply of PGMs is highly concentrated, with a significant proportion of global production originating from a limited number of geographic regions. South Africa, in particular, accounts for a substantial share of platinum and rhodium production, while Russia is a key supplier of palladium. This concentration introduces systemic risks related to geopolitical developments, regulatory changes, labor conditions, and infrastructure reliability.

The extraction of PGMs is inherently complex and capital-intensive, involving deep mining operations, advanced processing techniques, and long development timelines. As a result, supply elasticity is limited, and the ability to rapidly increase production in response to demand shifts is constrained.

On the demand side, PGMs are driven primarily by industrial consumption, with the automotive sector representing a dominant share. Environmental regulations aimed at reducing emissions have historically supported demand for catalytic materials. Additionally, emerging technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells are expected to create new demand channels, particularly for platinum. The interplay between constrained supply and evolving demand patterns contributes to price volatility and long-term market opportunities.

6.3 Global Mining Landscape

The global PGM mining landscape is characterized by geographic concentration and operational complexity. South Africa remains the dominant producer, supported by extensive reserves and established mining infrastructure. However, the region faces ongoing challenges, including energy shortages, labor disputes, and regulatory uncertainties, which can disrupt production and impact global supply stability.

Other regions, including Russia and Zimbabwe, contribute to global output but are also subject to geopolitical and economic risks. In response to these challenges, there is an increasing emphasis on diversifying supply sources to enhance resilience and reduce dependency on concentrated production regions.

The United States has emerged as a strategically important jurisdiction for mining development, offering regulatory transparency, political stability, and access to advanced infrastructure. The development of PGM assets in regions such as Nevada reflects a broader trend toward supply diversification and localized resource development, aligning with global efforts to secure critical mineral supply chains.

6.4 Future Outlook for PGMs

The long-term outlook for PGMs is supported by their essential role in both traditional industrial applications and emerging technologies. Continued enforcement of environmental regulations is expected to sustain demand for catalytic converters, particularly in regions with strict emissions standards. At the same time, the transition toward cleaner energy systems is likely to drive demand for PGMs in hydrogen fuel cell technologies and related infrastructure.

Supply-side constraints, including limited geographic distribution and high production costs, are expected to persist, contributing to potential upward pressure on prices over the long term. Technological advancements and recycling initiatives may partially offset supply limitations, but primary mining production will remain a critical component of the supply chain.

Overall, PGMs are positioned as strategic materials within the evolving global economy, with demand driven by environmental, technological, and industrial factors. Their unique properties and limited availability support their relevance as both industrial inputs and value-bearing assets in long-term investment frameworks.

7. Asset Backing Model

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) is structured as a fully asset-backed digital mechanism, designed to derive its intrinsic value from verified reserves of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and associated mineral assets. Unlike speculative or algorithmically stabilized tokens, SWAG UP establishes a direct correlation between token supply and real-world resources. This ensures that each token represents measurable economic value, supported by tangible assets, thereby reducing volatility risks and enhancing long-term stability for investors

7.1 Difference Between “Pegged” vs “Backed”

In digital asset architecture, the distinction between pegged and backed models is critical to understanding value assurance mechanisms. Pegged assets typically maintain price stability by linking their value to an external benchmark such as fiat currency or commodities, often relying on algorithmic adjustments, collateral reserves, or market-driven arbitrage mechanisms. These systems do not necessarily guarantee direct ownership of the underlying asset.

In contrast, backed assets represent a direct claim on physical or financial reserves. The value of such tokens is derived from actual ownership or entitlement to underlying assets, ensuring intrinsic worth regardless of external market conditions. SWAG UP follows this backed asset model, where token value is fundamentally supported by real-world mineral reserves rather than synthetic stabilization mechanisms.

7.2 SWAG UP Backing Mechanism (100% Reserve-Backed Model)

The SWAG UP token operates under a strict reserve-backed framework, where token issuance is directly linked to verified mineral reserves. Each token corresponds to a proportionate share of in-ground or extractable resources, ensuring a transparent and quantifiable value structure.

The core principles of the backing mechanism include:

- Controlled token issuance aligned with certified reserve valuations
- A strict non-inflationary model with no uncollateralized minting
- Periodic reserve reassessment based on geological data and market benchmarks

This model ensures that the circulating supply remains fully supported by tangible assets, reinforcing investor confidence and maintaining structural integrity within the ecosystem.

7.3 Transparency and Reserve Disclosure Plan

Transparency is embedded as a foundational component of the SWAG UP framework. The project implements a comprehensive disclosure strategy to provide stakeholders with continuous insight into reserve status and asset backing.

This includes regular publication of reserve reports detailing mineral volume, grade, and valuation metrics, along with on-chain data integration that enables verification of token supply against asset backing. Additionally, publicly accessible dashboards are planned to provide real-time visibility into supply metrics and reserve correlations. This multi-layered approach ensures accountability and enables independent verification by investors and regulatory observers.

7.4 Third-Party Verification Approach

To ensure credibility and adherence to global standards, SWAG UP incorporates independent third-party verification processes. These validations are conducted by qualified geological consultants and auditing firms with expertise in mineral resource evaluation and financial compliance.

The verification framework includes:

- Independent geological surveys and reserve estimation reports
- External financial audits validating asset-to-token alignment
- Periodic compliance checks based on international reporting standards

This independent oversight reduces counterparty risk and strengthens the reliability of the asset backing model.

8. Mining Asset Portfolio

8.1 Overview of Nevada Mining Claims

The asset foundation of SWAG UP is supported by a portfolio of mining claims located in Nevada, a globally recognized jurisdiction for mineral exploration and extraction. Nevada offers a stable regulatory environment, well-developed mining infrastructure, and a long-standing history of precious metal production, making it an ideal location for resource-backed digital assets.

8.2 Geographic Distribution

The mining claims are strategically positioned across mineral-rich regions within the state, specifically in Lincoln County and Nye County. These areas are known for their favorable geological formations and historical mining activity, providing strong potential for both existing and future resource development.

8.3 Total Land Coverage and Registration Details

All mining claims associated with the SWAG UP project are officially registered under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which governs mineral rights and land usage across federally managed lands in the United States.

The portfolio is characterized by legally secured mining rights, documented land ownership records, and full compliance with federal mining regulations. This ensures operational legitimacy and provides a scalable foundation for future exploration and expansion activities.

8.4 Resource Potential

The mining portfolio is diversified across multiple high-value mineral categories, enhancing both economic potential and risk distribution. The primary resources identified within the claims include gold and silver, which have established market demand and historical production data, as well as Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), including platinum, palladium, and rhodium.

This diversified resource base supports long-term value creation and aligns with the project's objective of integrating traditional mining assets with blockchain-based financial instruments.

9. Technical Validation & Reporting

9.1 NI-43-101 Compliance Explanation

SWAG UP aligns its technical reporting practices with NI 43-101, a globally recognized standard for the disclosure of mineral project information. This framework ensures that all reported data is accurate, transparent, and validated by qualified professionals.

Compliance with this standard enhances investor protection by enforcing strict guidelines on data reporting, resource estimation, and technical disclosure. It also positions the project within an internationally accepted regulatory and reporting ecosystem.

9.2 Third-Party Testing Process

All geological data and resource estimates undergo rigorous third-party testing to ensure accuracy and reliability. Independent laboratories and certified experts are engaged to validate mineral composition, grade, and extraction feasibility.

Key aspects of the testing process include:

Key aspects of the testing process include:

- Laboratory assay analysis of collected samples
- Metallurgical testing to determine recovery rates
- Cross-verification of geological models and reserve estimates

This structured validation process ensures that all technical data presented is scientifically substantiated and free from bias.

9.3 Satellite Imaging and Deep Drilling Methodology

Advanced exploration technologies are utilized to enhance the accuracy of resource identification and validation. Satellite imaging plays a critical role in large-scale geological mapping and anomaly detection, enabling the identification of potential mineralization zones across extensive land areas.
This is complemented by geophysical surveys and deep drilling programs, which involve the extraction of core samples from subsurface layers. These methods provide precise data on mineral composition, depth, and grade, forming the basis for reliable resource estimation and classification.

9.4 Reserve Classification

Mineral resources within the SWAG UP portfolio are classified based on established geological confidence levels and economic viability. This classification ensures that resource estimates are both realistic and aligned with industry standards.
The classification framework includes:

- Measured Resources: High level of confidence based on detailed exploration and sampling
- Indicated Resources: Moderate confidence supported by sufficient geological evidence
- Inferred Resources: Preliminary estimates based on limited data

10. Tokenomics

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) is designed as a fully asset-backed digital token representing fractional ownership of real-world mineral reserves. The tokenomics model combines a fixed supply structure with controlled minting logic aligned to verified reserve expansion. This ensures that token issuance remains directly correlated with underlying asset growth, maintaining economic integrity and long-term value stability.

Token Specifications

- Token Name: **SWAG US Platinum Token**
- Symbol: **SWAG UP**
- Total Supply: **50,000,000 Tokens**
- Initial Offering Price (IEO): **$100 per token**
- Mintable: **Yes**
- Burnable: **Yes**

Supply Model and Issuance Logic

The SWAG UP token follows a hybrid supply model, where an initial fixed supply has been minted to represent the current estimated value of the underlying mineral reserves. While the base supply is defined, the protocol allows controlled minting only when additional reserves are independently verified and incorporated into the asset base.
Minting and burning mechanisms are governed by strict controls to ensure:

- No uncollateralized token issuance
- Direct alignment between token supply and verified reserves
- Flexibility to adjust the circulating supply based on operational and market conditions

The burn mechanism may be implemented strategically to manage excess supply, enhance scarcity, or optimize market dynamics over time.

Value Foundation

Unlike pegged tokens, SWAG UP is not tied to a single commodity price due to the presence of multiple Platinum Group Metals with varying valuations. Instead, the token derives its value from the aggregate reserve base, which includes platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, as well as gold and silver.

The token's intrinsic value is influenced by:

- Total verified mineral reserves
- Market prices of underlying commodities
- Progression from inferred to measured reserves
- Transition from in-ground assets to extracted and refined metals

Economic Alignment

The tokenomics model is designed to ensure long-term sustainability through:

The tokenomics model is designed to ensure long-term sustainability through:

- A 100% reserve-backed structure
- Transparent reserve disclosure following third-party validation
- Controlled token issuance linked to technical and geological milestones

This structure provides a strong foundation for investor confidence while maintaining consistency with real-world asset valuation principles.

11. Token Utility

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) is designed as a real-world asset-backed digital instrument that provides direct economic exposure to verified mineral reserves. The utility of the token is fundamentally tied to ownership, value appreciation, and future financial integration, ensuring both immediate and long-term relevance within traditional and blockchain-based ecosystems.

Core Utility

11.1 Fractional Ownership of Reserves

SWAG UP represents fractional ownership of the underlying mining assets, including Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), gold, and silver across the 22 registered mining claims. Each token corresponds to a proportional share of the total reserve base, enabling investors to participate in large-scale mining assets without direct operational involvement.

11.2 Exposure to Commodity Appreciation

Token holders gain exposure to the market performance of key commodities, including platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, gold, and silver. As the value of these commodities increases, the underlying reserve valuation strengthens, directly influencing the intrinsic value of the token.

11.3 Future Use Cases

As the ecosystem evolves, SWAG UP is designed to support additional utility layers:

As the ecosystem evolves, SWAG UP is designed to support additional utility layers:

- **Trading:** Integration with centralized and decentralized exchanges for liquidity and price discovery
- **Staking (Optional):** Potential reward mechanisms based on holding duration or ecosystem participation
- **Collateralization:** Use as a collateral asset within financial platforms, including lending and borrowing systems

These functionalities are intended to expand the token's usability while maintaining its core asset-backed foundation.

12. Custodial & Asset Management Structure

The SWAG UP ecosystem incorporates a structured custodial and asset management framework to ensure that all underlying mineral reserves are securely held, professionally managed, and transparently reported. This separation between asset custody and token issuance enhances accountability and aligns with institutional standards.

12.1 Role of SWAG GOLD RESERVES LLC

SWAG GOLD RESERVES LLC serves as the designated custodial entity responsible for managing the mining assets associated with SWAG UP. All mining claims and corresponding reserves are placed under its oversight to ensure proper administration and alignment with the interests of token holders.

Key Responsibilities:

- Ownership and administration of mining claims
- Coordination of geological surveys and reserve validation
- Oversight of compliance with technical and reporting standards

12.2 Asset Custody and Management

The mining assets, comprising 22 registered claims totaling approximately 440 acres, are maintained under secure and compliant custody frameworks. These assets are supported by legal documentation and are subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation.

The custody model ensures:

- Verified ownership and regulatory compliance
- Transparent documentation of mineral rights and reserves
- Periodic updates to reserve valuation based on technical assessments

12.3 Investor Protection Mechanisms

The SWAG UP framework integrates multiple safeguards to protect investor interests and ensure operational transparency.

Protection Measures Include:

- 100% reserve-backed structure with no uncollateralized issuance
- Independent third-party geological validation and reporting
- Public disclosure of reserve data following verification
- Clear separation between custodial management and token issuance

These mechanisms collectively enhance trust, reduce operational risk, and support long-term sustainability.

13. Roadmap

The SWAG UP project follows a structured, milestone-driven roadmap designed to transition from preliminary validation to full-scale mining operations. Each phase is aligned with technical validation, reserve confirmation, and operational execution.

Phase 1 (0–60 Days): Preliminary Reports

This phase focuses on establishing the technical foundation through an independent third-party evaluation of all 22 mining claims.

Key Activities

- Preliminary NI-43-101 compliant reporting
- Geological assessment and reserve estimation
- Identification of high-potential claims
- Initial valuation framework development

Phase 2 (60–120 Days) : Deep Drilling and Validation

Advanced exploration activities are conducted to confirm the quantity, quality, and economic viability of the mineral reserves.

Key Activities

- Core drilling and subsurface sampling
- Laboratory and metallurgical testing
- Satellite imaging and geological mapping
- Measured reserve validation and reporting

Phase 3 (120–360 Days) : Mining Operations

Following successful validation, mining operations commence on the most viable claim, transitioning assets from in-ground reserves to extractable and marketable metals.

Key Activities

- Selection of the primary mining site
- Infrastructure development and operational setup
- Resource extraction and processing
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting

Long-Term Expansion Strategy

The long-term strategy focuses on scaling operations, expanding reserve capacity, and optimizing extraction efficiency. This includes exploring additional claims, increasing production capabilities, and strengthening the overall asset-backed ecosystem to support sustained token value growth.

14. Revenue Model

The SWAG UP revenue model is built around the monetization of mining operations and the appreciation of underlying mineral assets. The model is designed to generate both direct operational revenue and indirect value growth for token holders.

14.1 Mining Revenue Generation

Revenue is primarily generated through the extraction, processing, and sale of Platinum Group Metals, gold, and silver. Once mining operations commence, in-ground assets are converted into refined metals that can be sold in global commodity markets.

Revenue drivers include:

- Volume of extracted mineral resources
- Market prices of PGMs and precious metals
- Operational efficiency and cost management

14.2 Token Value Appreciation Strategy

The value of SWAG UP is expected to appreciate as:

- Reserves are validated and upgraded from inferred to measured categories
- Mining operations convert in-ground assets into liquid, saleable metals
- Commodity prices increase over time

This creates a direct correlation between project progress and token valuation.

14.3 Potential Distribution Models

While the primary value mechanism is asset-backed appreciation, future distribution models may be considered based on operational performance and regulatory alignment.

Potential models include:

- Profit-sharing mechanisms linked to mining revenues
- Reinvestment strategies to expand reserve capacity
- Token buyback or burn mechanisms to optimize circulating supply

These models are subject to regulatory considerations and may be implemented as the project matures.

15. Risk Factors

Investment in the SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) involves exposure to a combination of market, operational, regulatory, and technical risks. While the project is structured as a 100% asset-backed model, external and internal variables may impact performance, valuation, and execution. The following risk factors are disclosed to provide transparency and enable informed decision-making by participants.

15.1 Market Volatility

The value of SWAG UP is influenced by the market performance of underlying commodities, including Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), gold, and silver. Commodity markets are inherently volatile and subject to macroeconomic conditions, inflation trends, currency fluctuations, and global demand cycles.

Price variations in platinum, palladium, rhodium, and related metals may directly affect the valuation of underlying reserves, thereby influencing the perceived and realized value of the token in secondary markets.

15.2 Mining Risks

Mining operations involve significant technical and geological uncertainties. Despite preliminary validation and testing, actual resource quantities, grades, and extraction feasibility may differ from initial estimates.

Key mining-related risks include:

- Variability in geological formations and reserve distribution
- Lower-than-expected recovery rates during extraction
- Environmental and site-specific challenges impacting operations

These factors may affect production timelines, operational costs, and overall project viability.

15.3 Regulatory Considerations

The regulatory environment for digital assets and tokenized real-world assets is evolving, particularly in the United States and other major jurisdictions. Changes in laws, regulations, or enforcement policies may impact the issuance, trading, or classification of SWAG UP

Potential regulatory risks include

- Reclassification of tokens under securities or commodity laws
- Licensing or registration requirements for issuers and platforms
- Restrictions on token distribution or cross-border participation

The project aims to operate in compliance with applicable regulations; however, future regulatory developments may introduce uncertainties.

15.4 Operational Risks

The successful execution of the SWAG UP project depends on multiple operational factors, including exploration activities, infrastructure development, and resource extraction

Operational risks include:

- Delays in exploration, drilling, or mining activities
- Cost overruns and resource allocation challenges
- Dependence on third-party service providers and contractors

Any disruption in operations may impact project timelines and revenue generation.

16. Legal & Compliance

The SWAG UP project is structured to align with applicable legal frameworks governing both mining operations and digital asset issuance. The legal and compliance approach is designed to ensure transparency, regulatory alignment, and protection of stakeholder interests.

16.1 Regulatory Positioning

SWAG UP is positioned as a real-world asset-backed token, where value is derived from ownership of underlying mineral reserves rather than speculative or algorithmic mechanisms. This positioning is intended to differentiate the token from purely utility-based or unbacked digital assets.

The project structure emphasizes:

- Asset-backed value representation
- Transparent reserve disclosure
- Separation of custodial asset management and token issuance

This framework is designed to support compliance with evolving regulatory interpretations of tokenized assets.

16.2 Jurisdictional Compliance

The underlying mining assets are located in the United States and are governed by federal and state-level mining regulations. All mining claims are registered and maintained in accordance with applicable legal requirements, ensuring the legitimacy of ownership and operational rights.

Compliance measures include:

- Adherence to U.S. mining laws and land management regulations
- Alignment with reporting standards such as NI-43-101 for resource disclosure
- Engagement with legal and compliance advisors to monitor regulatory developments

In addition, token-related activities will be structured to comply with relevant jurisdictional requirements, including investor eligibility, offering frameworks, and reporting obligations where applicable.

17. Technology Infrastructure

The SWAG UP ecosystem is supported by a secure and scalable blockchain infrastructure designed to facilitate token issuance, ownership tracking, and transactional transparency. The technology framework ensures that all token-related operations are verifiable, tamper-resistant, and aligned with industry best practices

17.1 Blockchain Framework

SWAG UP is deployed on a blockchain network that supports high security, interoperability, and efficient transaction processing. The framework enables immutable record-keeping of token ownership and ensures transparency in all token transfers.

The blockchain infrastructure supports:

- Decentralized ledger technology for transaction verification
- Real-time tracking of token supply and ownership
- Integration with digital wallets and exchange platforms

17.2 Smart Contract Functionality

Smart contracts govern the core logic of the SWAG UP token, including issuance, transfer, and potential future functionalities such as staking or controlled minting.

Key functionalities include:

- Automated execution of token transfers
- Controlled minting and burning mechanisms
- Enforcement of predefined rules for token supply management

These contracts are designed to operate transparently and minimize the need for manual intervention.

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17.3 Security Measures

Security is a critical component of the SWAG UP technology stack, ensuring protection of assets, transactions, and user data.

Security measures include:

- Smart contract audits conducted by independent security firms
- Implementation of secure key management and wallet integrations
- Protection against common vulnerabilities such as unauthorized access and contract exploits

These safeguards are designed to ensure the integrity, reliability, and long-term resilience of the platform

18. Conclusion

The SWAG US Platinum Token (SWAG UP) represents a structured convergence of traditional mining assets and modern blockchain technology, offering a transparent and asset-backed approach to digital investment. By tokenizing verified mineral reserves across 22 registered mining claims in Nevada, the project introduces a model that enables fractional ownership of high-value resources, including Platinum Group Metals, gold, and silver.

The foundation of SWAG UP lies in its 100% reserve-backed framework, supported by independent third-party validation, NI-43-101 compliant reporting, and a clearly defined roadmap for resource development and mining operations. This ensures that token value is intrinsically linked to real-world assets, providing a level of stability and credibility that distinguishes it from speculative digital assets.

As the project progresses from preliminary validation to full-scale mining operations, the transition of in-ground resources into refined, marketable commodities is expected to drive both revenue generation and asset value growth. Combined with a secure custodial structure and a scalable tokenomics model, SWAG UP is positioned to deliver long-term value aligned with underlying commodity performance.

In an evolving financial landscape where real-world asset tokenization is gaining traction, SWAG UP offers a forward-looking investment framework that bridges physical resource ownership with digital accessibility. The project aims to establish a transparent, compliant, and scalable ecosystem that supports both institutional and retail participation in the global commodities market.