FNL Token: Energy On The Blockchain

FNL ENERGY GROUP
Tokenization Project
2026

Executive Summary

FNL Energy Group is developing a blockchain-based digital asset ecosystem designed to enable the rapid, direct, and global exchange of digital value while establishing the foundation for future integration with energy and technology infrastructure.

The FNL token serves as the native medium of exchange within the developing FNL ecosystem. Built on blockchain infrastructure, FNL enables participants to transfer value rapidly between compatible wallets without dependence on traditional banking hours, geographic boundaries, or conventional payment settlement processes. Transactions can be initiated and verified through the underlying blockchain network, providing a digital mechanism for value exchange designed for an increasingly connected economy.

FNL Energy Group operates at the intersection of two rapidly developing systems: energy infrastructure and digital value infrastructure. Electricity generation, transportation, storage, distributed energy resources, computing infrastructure, and intelligent energy management are becoming increasingly interconnected. At the same time, blockchain

networks have introduced a new infrastructure through which digital assets can be transferred, recorded, and ultimately programmed to interact with other systems.

The FNL ecosystem is intended to bring these environments progressively closer together.

As the network develops, FNL Energy Group may introduce additional utility designed around the company's energy and technology ecosystem. Potential applications under consideration may include payments for FNL products and services, energy-related transactions, access to digital platforms and services, equipment or infrastructure payments, network participation, rewards and incentive mechanisms, and machine-to-machine transactions between connected energy systems.

These applications represent potential future development rather than presently available functionality. Their implementation will depend upon technical feasibility, commercial adoption, regulatory requirements, and the continued development of FNL Energy Group's physical and digital infrastructure.

The immediate objective of FNL is straightforward: establish a fast and accessible digital medium of exchange and develop the ecosystem necessary for its continued use and expansion. The longer-term opportunity is to determine how that digital exchange infrastructure can interact with real-world energy systems.

This White Paper describes the FNL digital asset, its transaction and blockchain architecture, economic structure, ecosystem, security considerations, relevant energy and digital-asset markets, and the framework through which future applications may be developed.

FNL ENERGY GROUP

We are developing our digital asset ecosystem alongside a broader expansion into large-scale energy, infrastructure, logistics, and technology projects.

A central development within this strategy is FNL's proposed utility-scale clean energy project in Barstow, California. The project is designed around a 100 MW solar photovoltaic facility, with approximately 121,000 solar panels and an estimated annual generation capacity of approximately 175,000 MWh. The development also provides for potential integration of battery energy storage and direct air carbon capture technologies.

The proposed project extends across approximately 580 acres and is being designed for interconnection with the Southern California Edison electrical

system. Its infrastructure includes solar generation, inverters, electrical systems, a high-voltage substation, grid interconnection, and the supporting systems required for utility-scale operation.

FNL's longer-term concept expands beyond electricity generation alone. Battery Energy Storage Systems are being evaluated to provide energy time-shifting, grid support, and greater dispatch flexibility, while Direct Air Capture technology is being considered as an additional component of the clean energy campus.

The scale of the development is significant. The current project package estimates the solar facility's engineering, procurement, and construction requirements at approximately $83.2 million to $88.5 million, within an overall project budget identified at approximately $115 million.

FNL Energy Group is also building upon operating experience outside of energy generation. Through its acquisition of ALIS ENTERPRISE LLC, FNL expanded its capabilities across transportation, federal logistics, warehousing, contracting, and project mobilization. The company describes more than 30 years of cumulative experience across transportation, logistics, and federal contracting, providing an operational base for its expansion into energy infrastructure.

This combination of physical assets, energy production, storage, logistics, contractors, technology providers, capital partners, and future customers creates the broader environment in which the FNL digital asset is being developed.

FNLT is therefore not intended to define FNL Energy Group. It is being developed as a digital layer within a considerably larger operating ecosystem, with the potential for its role to expand as the company's physical and digital infrastructure develops.

The Energy Industry

Global electricity consumption is projected to increase by approximately 5,400 terawatt-hours between 2025 and 2030. In only five years, an amount of annual electricity demand greater than the present consumption of many of the world’s largest economies.[1]

The energy industry is entering a period of significant expansion and structural change. Electricity has become increasingly central to manufacturing, transportation, communications, computing, logistics, commercial activity, and modern infrastructure. As these systems expand, the demand placed on energy producers, utilities, infrastructure operators, and technology providers is increasing with them.

The International Energy Agency projects global electricity consumption to rise from approximately 28,200 TWh in 2025 to 33,600 TWh by 2030. Average annual electricity-demand growth is expected to reach 3.6% over this period, approximately 50% higher than the average annual growth experienced during the previous decade.[1]

This increase is being driven by multiple forces simultaneously. Industrial expansion, electric vehicles, cooling demand, advanced manufacturing, broader electrification, and the rapid development of data centers are all contributing to rising electricity consumption. Artificial intelligence is accelerating this trend by increasing demand for high-performance computing infrastructure and the data centers required to support it. Global data-center electricity consumption alone is projected to more than double to approximately 945 TWh by 2030, with AI representing the largest driver of that growth.[2]

A Changing Energy System

The infrastructure responsible for meeting this demand is also evolving.

Historically, electricity systems were largely structured around centralized generation facilities supplying power through transmission and distribution networks to end users. Modern energy systems increasingly incorporate distributed generation, battery storage, microgrids, renewable generation, electric vehicles, intelligent metering, connected equipment, and digitally controlled infrastructure.

Electricity can now be generated, stored, consumed, monitored, and managed across a growing number of interconnected assets.

This transition is creating a more distributed and interactive energy environment. Commercial facilities can generate electricity, store excess production, draw additional power from the grid, monitor consumption through software, and dynamically manage energy usage. Storage systems can respond to changes in

demand. Distributed resources can participate in larger networks. Equipment can communicate with other infrastructure in real time.

The number of participants, assets, and interactions within the energy system is therefore expanding alongside electricity demand.

Infrastructure Must Expand With Demand

Meeting this growth requires considerably more than additional power generation.

Transmission networks must expand. Distribution infrastructure must be modernized. New generation resources must be interconnected. Storage capacity must increase. Grid equipment must be manufactured and deployed. New technologies must be integrated into systems that were often designed decades before many of today's energy requirements existed.

The rate at which electricity demand is developing also creates a timing challenge. Digital infrastructure, data centers, manufacturing facilities, and commercial developments can create significant new power requirements within relatively short periods. Major generation and transmission infrastructure, by comparison, can require substantially longer periods to finance, permit, construct, and connect.

The energy industry is therefore facing a growing requirement for infrastructure that can be deployed, coordinated, and operated more efficiently.

The Digitization of Energy

At the same time that the energy system is expanding physically, it is becoming increasingly digital.

Modern power infrastructure relies on sensors, intelligent meters, automated control systems, connected equipment, forecasting tools, software platforms, and real-time data to coordinate increasingly complex networks.

Generation can be monitored continuously. Consumption can be recorded digitally. Equipment can communicate operational conditions. Storage systems can automatically respond to changes in supply and demand. Distributed resources can be managed across large geographic areas through software.

The physical movement of electricity is increasingly accompanied by the digital movement of information.

As more energy infrastructure becomes connected, the distinction between physical and digital infrastructure becomes less pronounced. The operation of physical energy assets increasingly depends upon the software, communications networks, and data systems connecting them.

An Increasingly Connected Economic Network

The energy industry is therefore evolving beyond a network composed solely of generators, transmission lines, and consumers.

It is becoming an interconnected economic system composed of energy producers, utilities, storage providers, infrastructure operators, technology companies, equipment manufacturers, commercial customers, computing infrastructure, and increasingly intelligent machines.

Each participant creates economic interactions.

Energy is purchased and sold. Equipment and services are procured. Infrastructure is financed. Resources are allocated. Participants exchange information. Payments are initiated and settled.

As the number of digitally connected participants increases, the number of possible transactions between them increases as well.

FNL Energy Group views this convergence of energy infrastructure, digital systems, and economic activity as an important component of the industry's continued evolution. As the systems responsible for producing, storing, distributing, and consuming energy become increasingly connected, the mechanisms responsible for transferring value between participants may evolve alongside them.

The Case for Digital Value

North America received approximately $2.3 trillion in cryptocurrency transaction value between July 2024 and June 2025, accounting for 26% of global

transaction activity during the period. The United States ranked second globally in cryptocurrency adoption in 2025.[1]

Digital assets have developed into a significant infrastructure for transferring value. Their relevance is not limited to cryptocurrency markets. The underlying technology introduces a broader concept: value can move through the same digital environments in which information, software, and connected systems already operate.

This capability is particularly relevant as industries become more digitally integrated.

The energy industry is increasingly composed of connected infrastructure, software platforms, intelligent equipment, distributed resources, suppliers, operators, customers, and technology providers. These participants continuously exchange information, products, services, and economic value. As this ecosystem becomes more connected, the infrastructure used to facilitate transactions can evolve alongside it.

From Digital Information to Digital Value

The internet fundamentally changed the movement of information. Data that once required physical transmission or isolated systems can now move almost instantly between connected participants around the world.

Blockchain technology extends a similar principle to value.

A blockchain allows a digital asset to be transferred between compatible addresses while maintaining a shared and verifiable record of the transaction. The asset and the infrastructure used to transfer it exist within the same digital environment, allowing transactions to occur directly through the network.

This creates an important distinction from traditional digital payments. Conventional electronic payments may appear instantaneous to the user, but they can rely on multiple institutions, messaging systems, reconciliation processes, and settlement mechanisms operating behind the transaction.

Tokenized systems can reduce this separation.

In its 2025 Annual Economic Report, the Bank for International Settlements identified tokenization as a technology capable of combining messaging,

reconciliation, and asset transfer within a single programmable environment.[2] In 2026, the BIS Project Agorá demonstrated that tokenized infrastructure could support atomic settlement of wholesale cross-border transactions across multiple currencies and jurisdictions.[3]

The significance is not simply that transactions can become digital. Most financial transactions already are. The distinction is that the representation of value itself can become native to the digital network.

A Medium Built for a Connected Economy

A digitally native medium of exchange can operate continuously across compatible blockchain infrastructure.

Participants can initiate transactions directly between blockchain addresses. Transfers can be independently verified through the network. Transaction records can be maintained on a shared ledger. Depending on the network architecture, value can be transferred rapidly without being restricted to the operating hours of a traditional payment system.

These characteristics are increasingly relevant in an economy where commercial activity does not stop when financial institutions close.

Energy infrastructure operates continuously. Digital platforms operate continuously. Data centers, transportation systems, industrial facilities, connected equipment, and automated technologies operate across geographic and operational boundaries.

The economic infrastructure connecting these systems has an opportunity to become increasingly compatible with that environment.

Digital assets provide one method of accomplishing this.

They do not eliminate the role of banks, payment processors, financial institutions, or regulatory systems. Instead, they create an additional transactional layer through which value can move between participants within a digital network.

Why This Matters for Energy

The energy ecosystem contains an expanding number of economic relationships.

Energy is produced and purchased. Equipment is manufactured and sold. Infrastructure is developed and maintained. Technology services are provided. Storage capacity is managed. Contractors and suppliers are paid. Digital platforms connect participants and increasingly coordinate physical infrastructure.

Each of these relationships involves an exchange of value.

As the industry becomes more digitally connected, the ability to maintain a digital medium of exchange within an ecosystem becomes increasingly relevant. A token can provide a common transactional asset capable of moving between compatible participants without requiring a separate form of value transfer for every potential interaction.

The opportunity becomes more significant as connected infrastructure develops further.

A future energy ecosystem may include generation assets, storage systems, commercial facilities, vehicles, charging infrastructure, equipment, software platforms, intelligent devices, and automated systems interacting through shared digital networks. An economic layer capable of operating within that environment could support transactions alongside the flow of information and energy.

Programmability expands this concept further. Blockchain-based assets can potentially interact with software and smart contracts, allowing transactions to respond to predefined conditions. This creates the possibility for increasingly automated forms of exchange as physical infrastructure itself becomes more intelligent.

The Bank for International Settlements has identified programmability and transaction automation as important potential advantages of tokenized systems, particularly where multiple stages of a transaction can be coordinated within the same digital environment.[2]

The FNL Opportunity

Its initial role is deliberately straightforward: provide a transferable blockchain-based asset capable of facilitating rapid digital transactions while the surrounding ecosystem, infrastructure, and participation continue to develop.

The importance of establishing this medium extends beyond its present transactional function.

As FNL Energy Group expands its energy technologies, products, services, infrastructure, and commercial relationships, the token creates a digital foundation upon which additional functionality may eventually be developed.

Potential future applications could include payments for FNL products and services, access to digital platforms, equipment and infrastructure transactions, energy-related payments, ecosystem incentives, and automated transactions between connected systems. These applications represent potential future development and are not presented as currently available functionality.

The broader case for digital value is therefore not based upon replacing existing financial infrastructure. It is based upon preparing for an environment in which physical infrastructure, software, information, and economic activity are becoming increasingly interconnected.

Energy is becoming more digital. Energy infrastructure is becoming more connected. The economic relationships surrounding that infrastructure are becoming more complex.

FNL provides a medium of exchange designed to develop within that environment, with the longer-term potential for digital value to become increasingly integrated with the technologies and infrastructure that make up the FNL ecosystem.

Market Opportunity

The majority of digital-asset ecosystems originate from crypto-native companies whose products, communities, and business models are built around the asset. FNL approaches the model from the opposite direction. Rather than building a company around a token, FNL is building a token into a developing real-world energy and technology infrastructure.

This distinction defines the market opportunity.

FNL Energy Group operates within an industry where value moves between multiple classes of participants. Capital may originate from investors. Equipment may be purchased from manufacturers. Contractors and suppliers may be paid for services. Commercial partners may participate in projects. Retail participants may

acquire and exchange the digital asset. Customers may eventually interact with FNL products, services, platforms, or infrastructure.

These economic relationships traditionally operate across separate financial systems.

A digital asset creates the possibility of introducing a common transactional layer that can connect parts of this network through a shared digital medium.

A Company-Centered Digital Economy

FNL is not being designed solely around direct-to-consumer commerce.

Its broader opportunity is the development of a digital economic network surrounding FNL Energy Group itself.

Within that network, the company can interact with investors, commercial partners, suppliers, service providers, retail participants, and future customers through a growing ecosystem of financial and commercial relationships.

Investors may provide capital through legally structured investment channels. FNL Energy Group can deploy capital into operations, infrastructure, research, development, equipment, and expansion. Commercial partners and suppliers can support projects and technology deployment. Retail participants can acquire, transfer, and exchange FNL through compatible digital-asset infrastructure. Future customers may eventually interact with the same ecosystem through products, services, platforms, or energy-related applications.

The objective is not to replace every existing financial channel. It is to introduce a digital layer that can coexist with them and potentially connect forms of economic activity that would otherwise remain fragmented.

Connecting Capital, Commerce, and Participation

Traditional companies generally separate capital formation, commercial payments, customer transactions, and stakeholder participation into different systems.

Investors interact with one structure.

Customers interact with another.

Suppliers and contractors operate through another.

Financial institutions and payment networks provide the settlement infrastructure connecting them.

A blockchain-based ecosystem creates the possibility of bringing portions of these relationships into a common digital environment.

This is particularly relevant for an energy and infrastructure company. Energy projects can involve capital providers, engineering firms, equipment manufacturers, technology partners, project operators, customers, and service providers simultaneously. Each participant represents a potential economic relationship within the broader ecosystem.

A transferable digital asset can provide a common medium through which value moves between compatible participants.

The result is a model that differs from many conventional crypto projects. The token does not have to be the business itself. Instead, it can become part of the infrastructure supporting the economic activity surrounding the business.

An Underdeveloped Corporate Use Case

Despite the rapid growth of digital assets, most prominent token ecosystems remain centered on companies and organizations that are themselves crypto-native.

Exchanges, blockchain protocols, decentralized applications, trading platforms, and Web3 infrastructure providers have historically represented many of the most visible examples of token adoption.

The application of a native digital asset within a non-crypto operating company remains comparatively underdeveloped.

This creates an opportunity for FNL to explore a different model.

Rather than requiring the company's commercial purpose to revolve around cryptocurrency, the digital asset can exist as one component within a broader energy and technology ecosystem.

The physical business can continue to develop independently through infrastructure, technology, equipment, projects, partnerships, and commercial operations, while the digital ecosystem develops alongside it.

Over time, these two environments may become increasingly connected.

This separation is important because it allows the value of the broader FNL ecosystem to originate from more than token activity alone.

From Linear Transactions to an Economic Network

Traditional businesses often operate through relatively linear economic relationships.

A company raises capital from investors, purchases from suppliers, sells to customers, and pays vendors or contractors.

A digital ecosystem can create a more interconnected structure.

A retail participant may later become a customer. A commercial partner may transact within the same digital environment used by other ecosystem participants. A supplier may eventually accept the same medium used for certain customer or partner transactions. Future digital platforms may enable additional forms of participation between groups that would otherwise have limited interaction.

As the number of participants increases, value can potentially circulate through the ecosystem rather than moving only between the company and individual counterparties.

This creates the foundation for a network-based economic model.

The significance is not simply that FNL can be transferred. It is that a common digital asset may eventually allow multiple forms of economic activity to interact through the same underlying transactional infrastructure.

A Distinct Form of Participation

Digital assets can also create a different relationship between a private company ecosystem and the broader public.

Traditional private companies generally provide limited mechanisms for public economic participation. Individuals may purchase products or services, participate in regulated investment offerings when available, or interact with the company indirectly.

A transferable digital asset introduces another form of participation.

Retail users can acquire and exchange FNL independently of holding equity in FNL Energy Group. Commercial participants may eventually interact with the same asset. The company can develop an ecosystem in which digital value moves between different groups while remaining legally distinct from corporate ownership.

This distinction remains important.

Possession of an FNL token does not, solely by virtue of possession, represent equity ownership in FNL Energy Group, ownership of company assets, or a contractual right to company profits. Any arrangement involving equity, debt, revenue participation, investment returns, or similar financial rights would require separate legal structuring and applicable regulatory treatment.

The token instead functions as a digital medium around which a broader economic ecosystem can develop.

The FNL Opportunity

FNL Energy Group is positioned to explore a model that remains relatively uncommon outside crypto-native businesses: integrating a transferable digital asset into the developing infrastructure of a real-world operating company.

The immediate role of FNL is to provide a rapid digital medium of exchange capable of moving value between compatible participants.

The larger opportunity is the network that can develop around it.

As FNL Energy Group expands its technologies, commercial relationships, infrastructure, products, services, and project activity, the digital asset may provide a common transactional foundation capable of connecting an increasingly diverse group of participants.

Future applications may include payments for FNL products and services, digital platform access, equipment transactions, infrastructure-related payments, ecosystem incentives, energy-related transactions, or automated exchanges between connected systems.

These applications represent potential future development and are not presented as currently available functionality.

FNL's market opportunity therefore extends beyond participation in the cryptocurrency market itself.

It is the opportunity to integrate a digital economic layer into a real-world energy and technology company, creating an infrastructure through which investors, the company, commercial participants, retail users, customers, and other stakeholders may increasingly interact through a shared medium of digital value.

FNL Token

FNL Token, identified by the ticker FNLT, is a fungible digital asset being developed on the Solana blockchain. It is designed to function as a transferable medium of exchange within the developing FNL ecosystem and can be held, transferred, bought, or sold by participants with access to compatible blockchain infrastructure.

FNLT does not represent equity, ownership, debt, revenue rights, or a claim against FNL Energy Group. Ownership of FNLT represents only ownership of the quantity of tokens held by the individual or entity.

The token will have a permanently fixed maximum supply. Once the final supply is established and deployed, no additional FNLT can be minted. Tokens held by FNL Energy Group may be permanently burned, allowing total supply to decrease but never increase.

Initial market access is expected to occur through decentralized exchanges and the FNL Token website. Centralized exchange listings may be pursued as the ecosystem develops.

Current Developing Function

FNLT is being developed first as a digital medium of exchange. Its fundamental function is to allow value to move from one participant to another through the Solana network.

The token is intended to be permissionless. FNL Energy Group will not approve individual transfers, determine who may send or receive FNLT, reverse completed transactions, or control how independently held tokens are transferred.

Participants retain control over FNLT held in their own compatible wallets.

Solana was selected in part for its ability to process transactions rapidly and at relatively low network cost. Solana currently operates with approximately 400 millisecond slots, while approved network upgrades are designed to reduce slot times further.[1] Solana transactions also use a low base network fee structure, currently beginning at 5,000 lamports per signature, with optional priority fees when additional processing priority is requested.[2]

These characteristics allow FNLT to be used for both small and large transfers without imposing a transaction fee based on the monetary value being transferred.

FNLT itself will not impose an additional transfer tax. Standard wallet-to-wallet transfers will be subject only to applicable Solana network fees.

Future Utility Framework

FNLT is intended to provide a transactional foundation upon which additional utility may be developed as the broader FNL ecosystem expands.

One potential application is an FNL-native digital payment ecosystem. Participants could use FNLT to make payments through FNL-developed infrastructure, while FNL Energy Group could generate revenue by charging low processing fees for services provided through that ecosystem.

The intended model would emphasize low transaction costs and high transaction volume in order to encourage broader use.

Energy-related applications are also being evaluated. FNLT could potentially be accepted for charging services, equipment, FNL products, infrastructure-related

transactions, or other energy services. Discounts or other incentives may be offered to encourage participants to transact using FNLT.

Staking and additional blockchain-based functionality may also be evaluated as development continues.

These applications represent potential future functionality and are not currently available. Their implementation will depend on technical development, commercial demand, regulatory requirements, and the continued growth of the FNL ecosystem.

Tokenomics

FNLT will operate with a permanently fixed maximum supply. No additional tokens may be minted after deployment.

The planned allocation model consists of three primary categories.

70% of total supply will be designated for public circulation. This allocation may include decentralized exchange liquidity, public market availability, centralized exchange liquidity, community distribution, and other forms of public access.

20% of total supply will be allocated to FNL Energy Group. These tokens will initially remain outside circulating supply. Different portions of the FNL allocation may be subject to separate unlock schedules and internal allocation agreements.

10% of total supply will form a long-term locked allocation. One percentage point of total supply will become eligible for circulation each year for ten years until the complete 10% allocation has been released.

FNL Energy Group may permanently burn tokens that it owns. The company will not have authority to burn tokens held independently by other participants.

Public markets will determine the trading value of FNLT through supply, demand, liquidity, and market activity. FNLT carries no guaranteed price, appreciation rate, return, or redemption value.

Blockchain Architecture

FNLT will be issued as a Solana-based fungible token.

Solana was selected because of its combination of transaction speed, low network costs, scalability, and broad support across wallets, decentralized exchanges, custody solutions, and digital-asset infrastructure.

Solana currently operates with approximately 400 millisecond slots and is designed to process large volumes of blockchain activity.[1] The network's low fee structure also makes it suitable for repeated transactions where keeping individual transaction costs low is important.[2]

A standard FNLT transaction begins when a holder initiates a transfer from a compatible wallet. The transaction is submitted to the Solana network, processed by network validators, recorded on the blockchain, and reflected in the receiving wallet.

The amount being transferred does not determine the base Solana transaction fee. This allows the same underlying infrastructure to support both smaller consumer transactions and substantially larger transfers.

FNLT will also be interoperable with compatible Solana infrastructure rather than requiring participants to operate exclusively through an FNL-controlled application.

This architecture supports the project's open transaction model. Once FNLT is held by an independent participant, FNL Energy Group does not determine how that participant transfers or exchanges those tokens.

Token Management

FNL Energy Group will maintain treasury wallets containing company-controlled FNLT allocations.

Treasury access will be limited to authorized FNL executives and designated individuals operating under internal approval and security procedures.

The company's 20% allocation will remain separate from public circulating supply according to defined unlock agreements. The separate 10% locked allocation will follow its planned annual release schedule.

FNL Energy Group's authority applies only to tokens controlled by the company. FNL will not control independently held FNLT or approve transfers between external participants.

The company may permanently burn FNLT from its own holdings. Because no additional tokens can be minted, the maximum supply cannot increase after deployment.

Liquidity is expected to develop through participation from FNL Energy Group, investors, retail participants, and other market participants. Decentralized exchanges will provide the initial market infrastructure, with additional exchange listings pursued as development continues.

Public market activity will provide liquidity and price discovery for FNLT. Any change in the market value of FNL Energy Group's retained allocation will depend on market conditions and is not guaranteed.

Security Architecture

FNLT security will operate at both the blockchain and organizational level.

Transactions will rely on the security and validation infrastructure of the Solana network. Independently held tokens will remain under the control of their respective wallet owners, allowing participants to select compatible self-custody or third-party custody solutions.

Before deployment, FNL Energy Group intends to subject the token's technical implementation to independent security review.

Company-controlled assets are expected to be protected through hardware or cold-wallet storage, restricted access, multi-party authorization where appropriate, and internal approval procedures governing treasury activity.

Access to treasury wallets will be limited to authorized FNL executives and designated personnel. On-chain records will provide a publicly verifiable history of completed blockchain transactions involving disclosed treasury addresses.

FNL's security controls are intended to protect company-controlled assets without creating administrative control over independently held FNLT.

Once FNLT is transferred to an external wallet, responsibility for securing that wallet and its private credentials remains with the wallet owner.

Roadmap

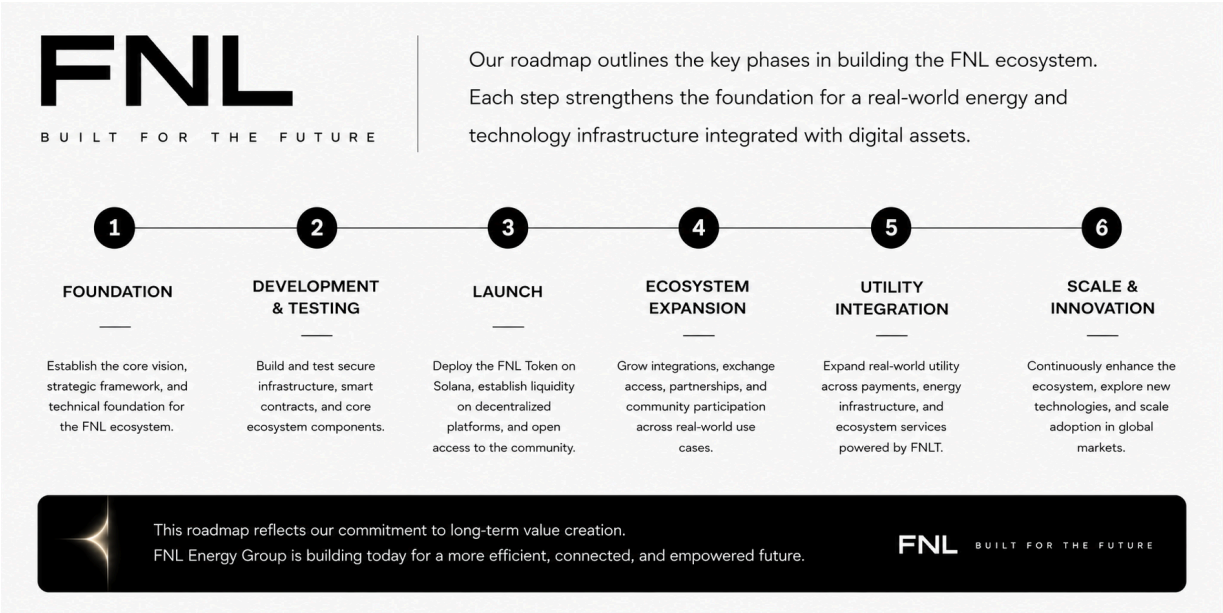
Initial work is focused on finalizing the token configuration, fixed-supply parameters, treasury structure, unlock schedules, wallet compatibility, and deployment controls on Solana. This phase also includes internal testing, security review, transaction validation, and verification of token behavior across supported wallets and decentralized exchange infrastructure.

Following deployment, the next objective is to establish reliable market access and liquidity. This includes enabling decentralized trading, integrating wallet connectivity through the FNL Token website, monitoring transaction behavior, and preparing the infrastructure required for additional exchange support.

As the network matures, development will shift toward ecosystem-level functionality. This may include payment processing, merchant or infrastructure integrations, transaction-fee logic within FNL-operated services, energy-related payment flows, and other applications that use FNLT as the settlement asset.

Future development may also evaluate staking, expanded exchange integrations, automated transaction systems, and additional Solana-based functionality where technically and commercially appropriate.

No fixed public timeline is assigned to these phases. Progression will depend on successful testing, security validation, infrastructure readiness, liquidity conditions, regulatory requirements, and the technical requirements of each subsequent integration.



Risks

FNLT is a developing digital asset and should be understood within the context of an evolving technology and market environment. Participation involves uncertainty, and users should evaluate the project based on their own financial circumstances, technical understanding, and risk tolerance.

The market value of FNLT will be determined by supply, demand, liquidity, broader market conditions, and participant activity. Its value may increase, decrease, or remain relatively stable over time. FNL Energy Group does not guarantee appreciation, minimum value, liquidity, or future market performance.

Features described as planned or under evaluation may change as technical requirements, commercial conditions, regulatory considerations, and user needs evolve.

Future functionality, including payment infrastructure, energy-related integrations, staking, and other ecosystem features, is not guaranteed and may be modified, delayed, or not implemented.

FNLT will operate on the Solana network. Its operation will therefore depend in part on the continued availability and performance of Solana infrastructure, including validators, wallets, exchanges, and other supporting services.

Temporary network congestion, service interruptions, software issues, or changes to the underlying network could affect transaction availability or user experience, although such issues are very rare.

FNLT is expected to begin trading through decentralized markets, with broader exchange access pursued over time.

The ability to buy or sell FNLT may vary depending on available liquidity, exchange support, market participation, geographic access, and third-party platform policies. FNL Energy Group cannot guarantee that a specific exchange, market, or trading pair will remain available.

Participants who hold FNLT in self-custody are responsible for protecting their wallet credentials and private keys.

Transactions recorded on the blockchain generally cannot be reversed. Loss of wallet access, incorrect transfers, compromised credentials, or user error may result in permanent loss of access to tokens.

FNL Energy Group cannot recover tokens held in independently controlled wallets.

Digital-asset regulation continues to develop in the United States and internationally.

Changes in laws, regulatory interpretations, tax treatment, exchange requirements, or compliance standards may affect how FNLT can be distributed, traded, accessed, or integrated into future services.

FNL Energy Group intends to adapt the project as applicable requirements develop.

FNL Energy Group intends to use security reviews, controlled treasury access, cold or hardware wallet storage, and internal authorization procedures to reduce technical and operational risk.

No digital system can eliminate all security risks. Software vulnerabilities, compromised accounts, third-party service failures, or other technical issues may affect participants or company-controlled assets.

Conclusion

FNL Energy Group is developing FNLT as a digital medium of exchange for an economy in which energy infrastructure, software, connected equipment, and commercial activity are becoming increasingly integrated.

Its initial purpose is direct and practical: enable participants to transfer digital value rapidly through compatible Solana infrastructure. FNLT’s fixed maximum supply, open transfer model, low transaction costs, and interoperability provide the foundation for this function while allowing the token to develop alongside the broader FNL ecosystem.

The longer-term opportunity extends beyond token transfers. As FNL Energy Group expands its technologies, infrastructure, products, services, and commercial relationships, FNLT may support payments, platform access, equipment and energy-related transactions, incentives, and automated exchanges between connected systems. These potential applications remain subject to

technical feasibility, commercial demand, regulatory requirements, security validation, and continued ecosystem development.

FNLT does not represent equity, debt, ownership of company assets, revenue rights, or a guaranteed financial return. Its market value and liquidity will be determined by market activity, and participation carries the technical, regulatory, operational, and economic risks associated with developing digital assets.

The purpose of FNLT is therefore not to replace existing financial infrastructure or to make assumptions about how the energy economy will evolve. It is to establish a digital transactional foundation capable of developing with that economy. By building this foundation within a real-world energy and technology company, FNL Energy Group intends to explore how blockchain-based value can operate alongside the physical infrastructure, digital systems, and commercial relationships shaping the future of energy.

References

The Energy Industry

1. International Energy Agency. *Electricity 2026*. Paris: International Energy Agency, 2026. https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-2026
2. International Energy Agency. *Energy and AI*. Paris: International Energy Agency, 2025. https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai

The Case for Digital Value

1. Chainalysis. "From ETFs to Treasuries: How the U.S. Is Shaping Digital Finance." September 17, 2025. https://www.chainalysis.com/blog/north-america-crypto-adoption-2025/
2. Bank for International Settlements. "The Next-Generation Monetary and Financial System." *BIS Annual Economic Report 2025*. June 24, 2025. https://www.bis.org/publ/arpdf/ar2025e3.htm
3. Bank for International Settlements. *Project Agorá: A Shared Programmable Platform for Wholesale Cross-Border Payments*. May 27, 2026. https://www.bis.org/about/bisih/topics/fmis/agora.htm

FNL Token and Blockchain Architecture

1. Solana Foundation. “Transaction Confirmation and Expiration.” *Solana Developer Documentation*. Accessed August 24, 2026. https://solana.com/developers/cookbook/transactions/confirmation
2. Solana Foundation. “Fees.” *Solana Documentation*. Accessed August 24, 2026. https://solana.com/docs/core/fees