

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 5
(To the Prospectus dated May 13, 2022)



Up to 230,923,357 Shares of Common Stock
Up to 14,891,667 Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Exercise of Warrants
Up to 9,466,973 Warrants to Purchase Common Stock

This prospectus supplement supplements the prospectus, dated May 13, 2022 (the “Prospectus”), which forms a part of our registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-262596). This prospectus supplement is being filed to update and supplement the information in the Annual Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2022 (the “Quarterly Report”). Accordingly, we have attached the Quarterly Report to this prospectus supplement. The Prospectus and this prospectus supplement relate to the issuance by us of an aggregate of up to 14,891,667 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “common stock”), which consists of (i) up to 6,266,667 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants (the “Private Placement Warrants”) originally issued in a private placement to XPDI Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Sponsor”), and certain funds and accounts managed by subsidiaries of BlackRock, Inc. in connection with the initial public offering of Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp. (“XPDI”) and (ii) up to 8,625,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants (the “Public Warrants” and, together with the Private Placement Warrants, the “Warrants”) originally issued in the initial public offering of XPDI.

The Prospectus and this prospectus supplement also relate to the offer and sale from time to time by the selling securityholders named in this prospectus or their permitted transferees (the “selling securityholders”) of (i) up to 230,923,357 shares of common stock consisting of (a) up to 8,625,000 Founder Shares issued at approximately \$0.003 per share in a private placement in connection with the initial public offering of XPDI, (b) up to 6,266,667 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, which Private Placement Warrants were originally purchased at a price of \$1.50 per Private Placement Warrant, (c) up to 135,138,675 shares of common stock (including shares issuable upon the exercise of convertible securities) held by certain affiliates of our company (including (1) 87,344,633 shares of common stock issued pursuant to the merger agreement (as defined below) in connection with the Business Combination (as defined below) as merger consideration at an acquiror share value of \$10.00 per share, (2) 3,200,306 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of Core assumed warrants, which Core assumed warrants have an exercise price of \$0.84 per share after giving effect to the Business Combination, (3) 24,962,264 shares of common stock issuable upon the settlement of restricted stock units, which were assumed by Core and converted into restricted stock units for Core common stock in connection with the Business Combination based on an acquiror share value of \$10.00 per share, (4) 811,917 shares of common stock underlying restricted stock awards, which were assumed by Core and converted into restricted stock awards for Core common stock in connection with the Business Combination based on an acquiror share value of \$10.00 per share, and (5) 18,819,555 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options, which have a weighted average exercise price of \$9.41 per share), (d) up to 80,893,015 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of certain Convertible Notes, which were initially issued by Legacy Core (as defined below) in an aggregate principal amount of \$514.8 million and are convertible into Core common stock at \$8.00 per share, and (ii) up to 9,466,973 warrants to purchase common stock consisting of (a) up to 6,266,667 Private Placement Warrants, which were originally issued at a price of \$1.50 per Private Placement Warrant, and (b) up to 3,200,306 warrants initially issued by Legacy Core held by certain affiliates of our company, which Core assumed warrants have an exercise price of \$0.84 per share after giving effect to the Business Combination.

Our common stock and Public Warrants are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbols “CORZ” and “CORZW,” respectively. On August 19, 2022, the last reported sales price of our common stock was \$2.50 per share and the last reported sales price of our Public Warrants was \$0.64 per warrant.

This prospectus supplement should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus, including any amendments or supplements thereto, which is to be delivered with this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement is qualified by reference to the Prospectus, including any amendments or supplements thereto, except to the extent that the information in this prospectus supplement updates and supersedes the information contained therein.

This prospectus supplement is not complete without, and may not be delivered or utilized except in connection with, the Prospectus, including any amendments or supplements thereto.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined under U.S. federal securities laws and, as such, have elected to comply with reduced public company reporting requirements. The Prospectus complies with the requirements that apply to an issuer that is an emerging growth company.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should review carefully the risks and uncertainties described in the section titled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of the Prospectus, and under similar headings in any amendments or supplements to the Prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement or the Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus Supplement dated August 22, 2022

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-40046

Core Scientific, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

86-1243837

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

210 Barton Springs Road

Suite 300

Austin, Texas

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

78704

(Zip Code)

(512) 402-5233

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	CORZ	The Nasdaq Global Select Market
Warrants, exercisable for shares of common stock	CORZW	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share

Shares Outstanding as of August 12, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Part I. Financial Information</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u> <u>Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity</u>	8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	10
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	11
<u>Item 2.</u> <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	50
<u>Item 3.</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	80
<u>Item 4.</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	81
 <u>Part II. Other Information</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u> <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	82
<u>Item 1A.</u> <u>Risk Factors</u>	83
<u>Item 2.</u> <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	126
<u>Item 3.</u> <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	126
<u>Item 4.</u> <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	126
<u>Item 5.</u> <u>Other Information</u>	126
<u>Item 6.</u> <u>Exhibits</u>	127
<u>Signatures</u>	128

Part I - Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except par value)

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,542	\$ 117,871
Restricted cash	11,938	13,807
Accounts receivable, net	2,840	1,382
Accounts receivable from related parties	677	300
Deposits for equipment	165,662	358,791
Digital assets	40,664	234,298
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	161,234	30,111
Total Current Assets	511,557	756,560
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,049,070	597,304
Goodwill	266,038	1,055,760
Intangible assets, net	3,590	8,195
Other noncurrent assets	14,903	21,045
Total Assets	\$ 1,845,158	\$ 2,438,864
Liabilities, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 31,252	\$ 11,617
Accrued expenses and other	124,488	67,862
Deferred revenue	71,837	63,417
Deferred revenue from related parties	36,923	72,945
Derivative warrant liabilities	5,808	—
Finance lease liabilities, current portion	28,570	28,452
Notes payable, current portion	217,674	75,996
Total Current Liabilities	516,552	320,289
Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	48,701	62,145
Notes payable, net of current portion (includes \$726,554 and \$557,007 at fair value)	852,323	652,213
Other noncurrent liabilities	11,130	18,531
Total Liabilities	1,428,706	1,053,178
Contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock; \$0.0001 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; — and 10,826 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively; \$— and \$45,164 total liquidation preference at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	—	44,476
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock; \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized at both June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021; 353,481 and 271,576 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	35	27
Additional paid-in capital	1,695,748	1,379,581
Accumulated deficit	(1,304,111)	(27,432)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	24,780	(10,966)
Total Stockholders' Equity	416,452	1,341,210
Total Liabilities, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,845,158	\$ 2,438,864

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 31,338	\$ 11,895	\$ 58,676	\$ 20,251
Hosting revenue from related parties	7,598	6,667	13,474	11,003
Equipment sales to customers	3,507	36,457	3,923	60,499
Equipment sales to related parties	11,687	9,519	37,576	17,403
Digital asset mining revenue	109,842	10,765	242,842	20,393
Total revenue	163,972	75,303	356,491	129,549
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	43,644	17,550	74,875	29,379
Cost of equipment sales	13,541	31,100	36,076	57,331
Cost of digital asset mining	94,070	2,115	162,820	3,768
Total cost of revenue	151,255	50,765	273,771	90,478
Gross profit	12,717	24,538	82,720	39,071
Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets	11,808	(16)	13,971	14
Impairment of digital assets	(150,213)	—	(204,198)	—
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,057)	(17)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,773	1,437	18,113	2,645
Sales and marketing	10,238	720	11,636	1,254
General and administrative	90,874	6,822	131,034	10,617
Total operating expenses	115,885	8,979	160,783	14,516
Operating (loss) income	(1,045,383)	15,526	(1,072,100)	24,552
Non-operating (income) expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	7,974	—	8,016
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	48,792	12,981
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	190,976	—
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(32,464)	—
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,876	2	3,519	2
Total non-operating (income) expenses, net	(186,258)	18,822	210,823	20,999
(Loss) income before income taxes	(859,125)	(3,296)	(1,282,923)	3,553
Income tax (benefit) expense	(48,650)	118	(6,244)	118
Net (loss) income	\$ (810,475)	\$ (3,414)	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435
Net (loss) income per share (Note 14):				
Basic	\$ (2.49)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.04)	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ (2.49)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.04)	\$ 0.02
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	324,967	158,890	316,269	158,338
Diluted	324,967	158,890	316,269	177,342

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net (loss) income	\$ (810,475)	\$ (3,414)	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes:				
Change in fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk of convertible notes measured at fair value under the fair value option, net of tax effect of \$—, \$—, \$— and \$—	8,582	—	35,746	—
Total other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	8,582	—	35,746	—
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (801,893)</u>	<u>\$ (3,414)</u>	<u>\$ (1,240,933)</u>	<u>\$ 3,435</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2022	—	—	324,564	32	1,604,116	(493,636)	16,198	1,126,710
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(810,475)	—	(810,475)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,582	8,582
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	115,492	—	—	115,492
Issuance of common stock - employee stock options	—	—	1,321	—	3,846	—	—	3,846
Issuance of common stock - restricted stock and restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax withholding obligations	—	—	27,399	3	(29,280)	—	—	(29,277)
Issuance of common stock - exercise of convertible notes	—	—	197	—	1,574	—	—	1,574
Balance at June 30, 2022	—	—	353,481	35	1,695,748	(1,304,111)	24,780	416,452
Balance at December 31, 2021	10,826	44,476	271,576	27	1,379,581	(27,432)	(10,966)	1,341,210
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,276,679)	—	(1,276,679)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,746	35,746
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	136,065	—	—	136,065
Issuance of common stock - employee stock options	—	—	1,321	—	3,846	—	—	3,846
Issuance of common stock - restricted stock and restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax withholding obligations	—	—	34,202	4	(29,281)	—	—	(29,277)
Issuance of common stock - exercise of convertible notes	—	—	197	—	1,574	—	—	1,574
Issuance of common stock - exercise of warrants	—	—	3,001	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of contingently redeemable preferred stock to common stock	(10,826)	(44,476)	10,826	1	44,475	—	—	44,476
Issuances of common stock - Merger with XPDI	—	—	30,778	3	163,456	—	—	163,459
Issuances of common stock - vendor settlement	—	—	1,580	—	12,674	—	—	12,674
Costs attributable to issuance of common stock and equity instruments - Merger with XPDI	—	—	—	—	(16,642)	—	—	(16,642)
Balance at June 30, 2022	—	—	353,481	35	1,695,748	(1,304,111)	24,780	416,452

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2021	10,826	44,476	157,786	16	165,036	(67,895)	—	97,157
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(3,414)	—	(3,414)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,136	—	—	2,136
Issuances of common stock- warrants and options	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2021	10,826	44,476	157,826	16	167,172	(71,309)	—	95,879
Balance at December 31, 2020	6,766	\$ 44,476	98,607	\$ 1	\$ 163,967	\$ (74,744)	\$ —	\$ 89,224
Retroactive application of the recapitalization	4,060	—	59,179	15	(15)	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2020, as adjusted	10,826	44,476	157,786	16	163,952	(74,744)	—	89,224
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	3,435	—	3,435
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,724	—	—	2,724
Issuances of common stock- warrants and options	—	—	40	—	496	—	—	496
Balance at June 30, 2021	10,826	44,476	157,826	16	167,172	(71,309)	—	95,879

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from Operating Activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	91,974	5,991
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	107	—
Stock-based compensation	136,795	2,724
Digital asset mining revenue	(242,842)	(20,393)
Deferred income taxes	(8,527)	—
Gain on sale of intangible assets	(5,904)	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,464)	—
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	206,859	2,580
Fair value adjustment on other liabilities	9,430	—
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	3,920	742
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,057	17
Impairment of digital assets	204,198	—
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	790,753	—
Changes in working capital components:		
Accounts receivable, net	(1,458)	(6,800)
Accounts receivable from related parties	(377)	(16,061)
Digital assets	232,278	20,207
Deposits for equipment for sales to customers	36,953	(260,568)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(24,246)	17,079
Accounts payable	4,186	3,893
Accrued expenses and other	33,297	3,267
Deferred revenue	8,421	18,977
Deferred revenue from related parties	(36,022)	116,908
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	(2,436)	(21,345)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	141,273	(121,331)
Cash flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(238,537)	(39,075)
Deposits for self-mining equipment	(217,677)	—
Proceeds from sale of intangibles	10,850	—
Other	(276)	(142)
Net cash used in investing activities	(445,640)	(39,217)
Cash flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of transaction costs	198,857	496
Proceeds from debt, net of issuance costs	216,257	245,372
Repurchase of common shares to pay employee withholding taxes	(29,278)	—
Principal repayments of finance leases	(23,177)	—
Principal payments on debt	(49,490)	(35,670)
Net cash provided by financing activities	313,169	210,198
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	8,802	49,650
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash—beginning of period	131,678	8,721
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash—end of period	\$ 140,480	\$ 58,371

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

MineCo Holdings, Inc. was incorporated on December 13, 2017 in the State of Delaware and changed its name to Core Scientific, Inc. (“Legacy Core Scientific”) pursuant to an amendment to its Certificate of Incorporation dated June 12, 2018. On August 17, 2020 Legacy Core Scientific engaged in a holdco restructuring to facilitate a borrowing arrangement by Legacy Core Scientific pursuant to which Legacy Core Scientific was merged with and into a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific Holding Co. and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific Holding Co. and the stockholders of Legacy Core Scientific became the shareholders of Core Scientific Holding Co. On January 19, 2022, Core Scientific Holding Co. merged with Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (“XPDI”), and XPDI Merger Sub Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI (“Merger Sub”), consummated the transactions contemplated under the merger agreement, following the approval at the special meeting of the stockholders of XPDI held on January 19, 2022. In connection with the closing of the merger, XPDI changed its name from Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp. to Core Scientific, Inc. (“Core Scientific” or the “Company”). The Company, headquartered in Austin, Texas, is an infrastructure, technology and services company that conducts, or plans to conduct, the following business activities:

- Owning and operating computer equipment used to process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks in exchange for transaction processing fees rewarded in digital currency assets, commonly referred to as mining;
- Owning and operating datacenter facilities in the U.S. to provide colocation and hosting services for distributed ledger technology, also commonly known as blockchain;
- Developing blockchain-based platforms and applications, including infrastructure management, security technologies, mining optimization, and recordkeeping;

Merger Agreement

In 2021, XPDI entered into a certain Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger, dated as of July 20, 2021, as amended on October 1, 2021, and as further amended on December 29, 2021, by and among Core Scientific Holding Co., XPDI Merger Sub and XPDI (the “Merger Agreement”). XPDI’s stockholders approved the transactions (collectively, the “Merger”) contemplated by the Merger Agreement at a special meeting of stockholders held on January 19, 2022 (the “Special Meeting”).

Pursuant to the terms of (a) the Merger Agreement and (b) that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 1, 2021, as amended on January 14, 2022, by and among XPDI, Core Scientific Holding Co., XPDI Merger Sub 3, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI (“Merger Sub 3”), and Blockcap, Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific (“Blockcap”), the Merger was effected by (i) the merger of Merger Sub with and into Core Scientific (the “First Merger”), which occurred on January 19, 2022 (the “Closing Date”), with Core Scientific surviving the First Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI, (ii) the merger of Core Scientific with and into XPDI (the “Second Merger”), which occurred on January 20, 2022, with XPDI surviving the Second Merger, and (iii) following the closing of the Second Merger on January 20, 2022, the merger of Blockcap with and into Merger Sub 3 (the “Third Merger”), with Merger Sub 3 surviving the Third Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI under the name “Core Scientific Acquired Mining LLC.” Immediately prior to the effective time of the First Merger (such effective time of the First Merger, the “Effective Time”), XPDI filed a Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “Post-Combination Charter”) with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware pursuant to which XPDI changed its name from “Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp.” to “Core Scientific, Inc.” (hereinafter referred to as the “Company” or “New Core”) and redesignated its Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“XPDI Class A Common Stock”), and Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“XPDI Class B Common Stock”), as common stock, par value \$0.0001, of the Company (“New Core Common Stock”). The Exchange Ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) was 1.6001528688 of a share of New Core Common Stock per fully-diluted share of Core Scientific Common Stock.

In connection with the Special Meeting and the Merger, holders of 12.3 million of the 34.5 million then-outstanding shares of Class A common stock of XPDI exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$10.00 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of \$123.5 million.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The Merger provided gross proceeds of approximately \$221.6 million from the XPDI trust account, resulting in approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds to Core Scientific, after the payment of transaction expenses, which is presented within Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of transaction costs on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Following the Transaction, former Core Scientific stockholders owned 90.7%, former XPDI public stockholders owned 6.7% and XPDI's sponsor owned 2.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, respectively, of the Company, excluding the impact of unvested restricted stock units and options. The proceeds from the Merger were used to fund mining equipment purchases and infrastructure build-out.

The Merger is accounted for as a reverse recapitalization with the Company being the accounting acquirer. A reverse recapitalization does not result in a new basis of accounting. Accordingly, the reverse recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Core Scientific Holding Co. issuing stock for the net assets of XPDI, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of XPDI are stated at historical costs, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The Company identified \$18.6 million of direct and incremental transaction costs, which consist of legal, accounting, and other professional services directly related to the Merger, of which \$10.7 million were recorded in other noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and the remaining \$7.9 million were recognized in the six months ended June 30, 2022. These transaction costs have been allocated to all instruments assumed or issued in the merger on a relative fair value basis as of the date of the merger. Transaction costs of \$16.6 million have been allocated to equity-classified instruments and recognized as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital within total stockholders' equity. The cash outflows related to these costs have been netted against the proceeds from the issuance of common stock upon the Merger with XPDI within financing activities on the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows. Transaction costs of \$2.0 million have been allocated to liability-classified instruments that are measured at fair value through earnings and have been recognized as a charge within general and administrative expenses in the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Immediately prior to the Effective Time, each share of Series A convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.00001, of Core Scientific automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share ("Core Scientific Common Stock"), and each share of Series B convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.00001, of Core Scientific automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific Common Stock.

In addition, immediately prior to the Effective Time, each share of XPDI Class B Common Stock automatically converted into one share of New Core Common Stock. 1.7 million shares ("SPAC Vesting Shares") are subject to vesting conditions, and will vest i) upon the date on which New Core Common Stock's volume-weighted average price is greater than \$12.50 per share for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading day period within five years of the Closing Date or ii) upon any Company Sale that is consummated within five years of the Closing Date that results in the holders of the Company's common stock receiving a Company Sale Price equal to or in excess of \$12.50 per share. A Company Sale means any change in control of the Company, or a sale of substantially all of the Company's assets that results in a change in control. Company Sale Price means the price per share paid to holders of common stock in a Company Sale.

As a result of the Merger, all of XPDI's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock automatically converted into shares of New Core Common Stock on a one-for-one basis. XPDI's 8.6 million public warrants issued in its initial public offering (the "Public Warrants") and 6.3 million warrants issued in connection with private placement at the time of XPDI's initial public offering (the "Private Placement Warrants") became warrants for New Core Common Stock.

All share-based compensation awards were converted into comparable equity awards that are settled or exercisable for shares of New Core Common Stock. As a result, each stock option and warrant was converted into an option or warrant to purchase shares New Core Common Stock based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688. Each award of the Company's restricted stock units ("RSUs") was converted into RSUs of New Core based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688.

Each convertible note is convertible into New Core Common Stock in accordance with the terms of such convertible promissory note; provided, however, that with respect to outstanding convertible promissory notes for which Core Scientific received a duly executed exercise of conversion in accordance with such convertible promissory note, exercising the right of such holder to convert such convertible promissory note subject to and conditioned upon the occurrence of the Effective Time, the outstanding principal amount and accrued interest as of the Effective Time with respect to such convertible promissory note was converted into shares of New Core Common Stock, equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (i) the number of shares of Core Scientific Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of such convertible promissory note in accordance with such convertible promissory note immediately prior to the Effective Time and (ii) the Exchange Ratio.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the application of certain significant accounting policies as described below and elsewhere in these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) for interim financial reporting. These consolidated financial statements are unaudited and, in our opinion, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals necessary for a fair presentation of our consolidated cash flows, operating results, and balance sheets for the periods presented. Operating results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for 2022. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included as an exhibit to the amendment to the Current Report on Form 8-K/A, which was filed with the SEC on March 31, 2022 (the “8-K/A”).

Use of Estimates

The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the reverse recapitalization are those of Core Scientific Holding Co. The outstanding shares and corresponding capital amounts, and losses per share, prior to the reverse recapitalization, have been retroactively adjusted in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805, *Business Combinations*.

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates include the valuation of the Company’s common shares and the determination of the grant date fair value of stock-based compensation awards for periods prior to the Merger, the valuation of goodwill and intangibles, the fair value of convertible debt, acquisition purchase price accounting, and income taxes. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements; therefore, actual results could differ from management’s estimates.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, cash equivalents included \$105.1 million and \$100.0 million of highly liquid money market funds, respectively, which are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Restricted cash consists of cash held in escrow to pay for construction and development activities.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the amount of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the total of the same amount shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,542	\$ 117,871
Restricted cash	11,938	13,807
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 140,480</u>	<u>\$ 131,678</u>

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment includes land, buildings and improvements for datacenter facilities and leasehold improvements for the Company’s corporate headquarters. Property and equipment consists of computer, mining, network, electrical and other equipment, including right-of-use assets under finance leases. Property, plant and equipment, net is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are capitalized at cost and amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Property, plant and equipment, net included construction in progress of \$171.7 million and \$42.6 million as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsequent to January 1, 2022, future obligations related to finance leases are presented as Finance lease liabilities, current portion and Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance lease right-of-use assets are included within Property and equipment, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Depreciation expense, including amortization of right-of-use assets held under finance leases, is primarily included in cost of revenue in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

Prior to January 1, 2022, future obligations related to capital leases accounted for under ASC 840, *Leases*, are presented as Finance lease liabilities, current portion and Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Capital lease assets for those periods are included within Property and equipment, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization of capital lease assets for periods prior to January 1, 2022 is primarily included in cost of revenue in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

Self-mining computer equipment that is subsequently contracted for sale to customers is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with any write-down recognized as cost of equipment sales in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Derivative Warrant Liabilities

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risks. The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments, including issued stock purchase warrants, to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be classified as liabilities or as equity, is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period.

The Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and presented as fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities. The initial and subsequent estimated fair value of both the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants was based on the listed price in an active market for the Public Warrants.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Simplifying Income Taxes

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*, which simplifies the accounting for income taxes by removing the exceptions to the incremental approach for intra-period tax allocation in certain situations, the requirement to recognize a deferred tax liability for a change in the status of a foreign investment, and the general methodology for computing income taxes in an interim period when year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year. The amendments also simplify the accounting for income taxes with regard to franchise tax, the evaluation of step up in the tax basis goodwill in certain business combinations, allocating current and deferred tax expense to legal entities that are *not* subject to tax and enacted change in tax laws or rates. The standard was applied on a prospective basis beginning January 1, 2022 and the adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases-(Topic 842)*. Under this new guidance, lessees are required to recognize for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases): 1) a lease liability equal to the lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis and 2) a right-of-use asset which will represent the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term ("ROU asset"). The Company adopted Topic 842 effective for the Company's annual and interim reporting periods beginning January 1, 2022. The adoption of Topic 842 required the Company to recognize non-current assets and liabilities for right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on its Consolidated Balance Sheet, but it did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows. Topic 842 also requires additional footnote disclosures to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

A modified retrospective transition approach is required, applying the new standard to all leases existing at the date of initial application. The Company adopted the new standard on January 1, 2022 and used the effective date as the date of initial application. Consequently, financial information has not been updated, and the disclosures required under the new standard will not be provided for dates and periods before January 1, 2022.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The new standard provides a number of optional practical expedients in transition. The Company has elected the ‘package of practical expedients’, which permits the Company not to reassess prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and initial direct costs under the new standard. The Company has not elected the use-of-hindsight or the practical expedient pertaining to land easements; the latter not being applicable to the Company.

The new standard also provides practical expedients for the Company’s ongoing accounting. The Company has elected the short-term lease recognition exemption for all leases that qualify. This means, for those leases that qualify, the Company does not recognize ROU assets or lease liabilities, and this includes not recognizing ROU assets or lease liabilities for existing short-term leases of those assets in transition. The Company has not elected to apply the practical expedient to not separate lease and non-lease components for the Company’s leases as of the transition date of January 1, 2022 but may apply the practical expedient prospectively to certain asset classes.

The cumulative effect of initially applying the new lease standard on January 1, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	January 1, 2022		
	Beginning Balance	Cumulative Effect Adjustment	Beginning Balance, As Adjusted
Assets			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 30,111	\$ (453)	\$ 29,658
Other noncurrent assets	\$ 21,045	\$ 1,814	\$ 22,859
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other	\$ 67,862	\$ (188)	\$ 67,674
Other noncurrent liabilities	\$ 18,531	\$ (1,173)	\$ 17,358

The most significant judgments and impacts upon adoption of the standard include the following:

- We recognized right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities for operating leases that have not previously been recorded. The lease liability for operating leases is based on the net present value of future minimum lease payments. The right-of-use asset for operating leases is based on the lease liability adjusted for the reclassification of certain balance sheet amounts such as prepaid rent. Deferred and prepaid rent are no longer presented separately but are included in the balance of operating lease right-of-use assets.
- In determining the discount rate used to measure the right-of-use asset and lease liability, rates implicit in the leases were not readily available and therefore we used an estimate of our incremental borrowing rate. Our incremental borrowing rate was based on an estimated secured rate with reference to recent borrowings of similar collateral and tenure.
- Certain line items in the Consolidated Balance Sheets have been renamed to align with the new terminology presented in the new lease standard; “Capital lease obligations, current portion” and “Capital lease obligations, net of current portion” are now presented as “Finance lease liabilities, current portion” and “Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively.
- Upon adoption on January 1, 2022, Operating lease right-of-use assets of \$6.7 million were recorded in Other noncurrent assets, which included \$0.5 million related to prepaid rent that was reclassified from Prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$4.8 million related to prepaid rent and other that had already previously been presented as Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition, upon adoption on January 1, 2022, the current portion of operating lease liabilities of \$0.2 million were recorded in Accrued expenses and other and the noncurrent portion of operating lease liabilities of \$1.2 million were recorded within Other noncurrent liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting Standards not yet adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which will require an entity to measure credit losses for certain financial instruments and financial assets, including trade receivables. Under this update, on initial recognition and at each reporting period, an entity will be required to recognize an allowance that reflects the entity's current estimate of credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the financial instrument. This update will be effective for the Company with the annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2023, including interim periods within that reporting period. Should the company lose its status as an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 and its status as a "smaller reporting company" as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, prior to this adoption date, the standard would be applicable in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts the adoption of this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

There are no other new accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

3. ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSITIONS AND RESTRUCTURING

In June 2020, Core Scientific entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Atrio Inc. (“Atrio”) to acquire certain assets of Atrio in exchange for \$1.2 million cash consideration and 0.5 million shares of the Company’s common stock. The Company and Atrio contemplated a valuation for the transaction of approximately \$2.4 million based on an estimate of the fair value of the Company’s common stock of \$2.19 per share which was allocated to cost of the acquired software intangible assets.

In a separate transaction in June 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with RStor, Inc. (“RStor”) to obtain a non-exclusive license to three specific patents held by RStor for consideration of 0.4 million shares of the Company’s common stock. The Company and RStor contemplated a valuation for the transaction of approximately \$0.9 million based on an estimate of the fair value of the Company’s common stock of \$2.19 per share which was allocated to the cost of the acquired patent intangible assets.

The software acquired from Atrio and the acquired patents from RStor are not businesses under ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, because substantially all the fair value of the acquired assets is concentrated in a single intellectual property asset. Accordingly, the asset purchases are accounted for as asset acquisitions where the cost of the acquisition, measured as the fair value of the cash consideration transferred and the common stock issued by the Company, is allocated to the assets acquired.

In March 2022, the Company reclassified \$2.2 million of intangible assets related to the Atrio and RStor asset acquisitions to held for sale as a result of the expected sale of the software and related patents. The intangible assets were sold in June 2022 for proceeds of \$10.9 million, resulting in a gain on sale of intangible assets of \$5.9 million. The resulting gain is reflected within other non-operating expenses, net in the Statement of Operations.

Blockcap Acquisition

On July 30, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the equity interest in Blockcap, one of its largest hosting customers. Blockcap is a blockchain technology company with industrial scale digital asset mining operations. Blockcap’s primary historical business was the mining of digital asset coins and tokens, primarily Bitcoin and, to a lesser extent, Siacoin and Ethereum. While Blockcap did sell or exchange the digital assets it mined to fund its growth strategies or for general corporate purposes from time to time, it generally retained its digital assets as investments in anticipation of continued adoption of digital assets as a “store of value” and a more accessible and efficient medium of exchange than traditional fiat currencies. In addition to mining, holding and exchanging digital assets, Blockcap also evaluated and completed investments in related technologies and ancillary businesses, including Radar Relay, Inc. (“RADAR”), an early stage company focused on technology enhancement and development in the digital asset industry that it acquired on July 1, 2021. The acquisition of Blockcap significantly expanded the Company’s self-mining operations and increased the number of miners it owns.

Consideration consisted of the issuance of 113.9 million shares of the Company’s common stock, approximately 6.8 million shares of the Company’s restricted stock and approximately 7.3 million options to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock. The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value. The Company and Blockcap had preexisting relationships which were settled on the acquisition date. Using the estimated purchase price for the transaction, the Company has allocated the purchase price to identifiable assets and liabilities based upon fair value estimates. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired was allocated to goodwill.

In a business combination, the initial allocation of the purchase price is considered preliminary and therefore subject to change until the end of the measurement period (not to exceed one year from the acquisition date). During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we determined that a measurement period adjustment to the accounting for the Blockcap acquisition was necessary based upon obtaining updated information about property, plant and equipment, net acquired, resulting in an increase in fair value of property, plant and equipment, net of \$0.7 million, a decrease in goodwill of \$1.0 million and additional depreciation expense of \$0.3 million recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2022. The measurement period for the Blockcap acquisition closed during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes the fair values for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. The Company retained the services of certified valuation specialists to assist with assigning estimated values to certain acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Amounts initially disclosed for the estimated values of certain acquired assets and liabilities assumed were adjusted through June 30, 2022 based on information arising after the initial preliminary valuation.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

PPA Allocation

Consideration (in thousands):	
113.9 million common shares valued at \$10.11 per share ^{1,2}	\$ 1,151,985
Fair value of replaced Blockcap share-based payments attributable to pre-combination service ³	21,768
Settlement of Blockcap debt ⁴	25,607
Settlement of preexisting contracts ⁵	(60,522)
Total Consideration	\$ 1,138,838
Fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 704
Digital assets-Bitcoin	73,304
Digital assets-Ethereum	365
Digital assets-Bitcoin cash	8
Digital assets-Siacoin	554
Digital assets-Other	3,329
Other current assets	633
Intangible assets, net	2,925
Property, plant and equipment, net	98,965
Other noncurrent assets	1,293
Total assets acquired	\$ 182,080
Accounts payable	492
Accrued expenses and other	22,647
Deferred revenue	414
Other current liabilities	7,204
Deferred tax liability	9,003
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 39,760
Total identifiable net assets	\$ 142,320
Goodwill on acquisition	\$ 996,518

¹ 113.9 million common shares represent the equivalent Core Scientific common shares issued to Blockcap shareholders as consideration for the purchase.

² The price per share of our common shares was estimated to be \$10.11. As the Core Scientific common shares were not listed on a public marketplace, the calculation of the fair value of the common shares was subject to a greater degree of estimation. Given the absence of a public market, an estimate of the fair value of the common shares was required at the time of the Blockcap acquisition. Objective and subjective factors were considered in determining the estimated fair value and because there was no active trading of the Core Scientific equity shares on an established securities market, an independent valuation specialist was engaged. The valuation was determined by weighting the outcomes of scenarios estimating share value based on both public company valuations and private company valuations. Both a market approach and common stock equivalency model were used to determine a range of outcomes, which were weighted based on probability to determine the result.

³ Reflects the estimated fair value of replaced Blockcap share-based payments allocated to purchase price based on the proportion of service related to the pre-combination period

⁴ Reflects the fair value of loans issued by the Company in July 2021 that were effectively used to settle debt that had previously been held by Blockcap. Refer to Note 6 for further discussion of the debt issuance.

⁵ Blockcap had preexisting hosting and equipment contracts with the Company that were effectively settled by the Company's acquisition of Blockcap. As a result, the consideration transferred to Blockcap has been adjusted by the deferred revenue balances that were settled at the time of acquisition.

For a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period see Note 4.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Goodwill with an assigned value of \$1.00 billion represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Blockcap acquisition. The goodwill recognized includes the assembled workforce of Blockcap and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition. None of the goodwill resulting from the acquisition is deductible for income tax purposes. All of the goodwill acquired was allocated to the Mining segment. Management believes the acquisition of Blockcap strengthens its presence in the data mining market due to the scale of its operations. These factors are the basis for the excess purchase price paid over the value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, resulting in goodwill.

Other intangible assets acquired in the Blockcap acquisition consisted of \$2.8 million of developed technology intangibles and \$0.1 million of customer relationships with a weighted average useful life of 3 years.

2022 Restructuring

Current market conditions have led management to reevaluate operations and focus its efforts and resources on the core activities of its hosting and mining segments. During the three months ended June 30, 2022, management initiated a plan to exit certain activities, technologies and ancillary businesses, and to reduce portions of the Company's workforce including those acquired through Blockcap's acquisition of RADAR. Management anticipates that the restructuring will be complete by September 30, 2022.

Relating to this restructuring plan, estimated cash severance payments under the Company's ongoing severance policy of \$1.4 million were accrued and expensed as compensation in general and administrative expenses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022.

As a result of exiting Blockchain Technologies, \$2.0 million of intangible assets will cease to be used. Consequently, we recorded an impairment of other intangible assets of \$2.0 million, which is presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022. Goodwill associated with these activities is entirely impaired in the mining reporting unit goodwill impairment charge of \$788.7 million.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

4. GOODWILL

The following table provides the reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill by segment at the beginning and end of the reporting period (in thousands):

	Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment	Mining Segment	Total Goodwill
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 58,241	\$ 997,519	\$ 1,055,760
Subsequent measurement period adjustment	—	(1,000)	(1,000)
Impairment of goodwill	—	(788,722)	(788,722)
Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$ 58,241	\$ 207,797	\$ 266,038

As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of goodwill was \$266.0 million and \$1.06 billion, respectively. There were \$788.7 million of accumulated impairment losses as of June 30, 2022, and \$788.7 million and no impairment losses were recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company does not amortize goodwill, but tests it for impairment annually as of October 31, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units are less than their carrying amounts as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If management determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the reporting unit's carrying amount, or management chooses not to perform a qualitative assessment, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test will be performed. The quantitative test compares the fair value of the reporting unit with the reporting unit's carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value is recognized as an impairment loss, and the resulting measurement of goodwill becomes its new cost basis. The Company's reporting units are the same as its reportable and operating segments.

The Company identified a triggering event as of June 30, 2022 due to a decline in the Company's stock price and market decline in the value of bitcoin and, as such, the Company performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit. The Company concluded the carrying amount of the Mining reporting unit exceeded its fair value and, as such, recorded an \$788.7 million impairment of goodwill in its Mining reporting unit, which is presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company concluded the fair value of the Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount, with an excess of fair value over carrying amount of approximately 136% of the carrying amount, and as such, did not record an impairment in its Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit.

The Company's analysis involved the use of a market approach and an income approach, with equal weighting given to both approaches. Valuations using the market approach are derived from metrics of publicly traded companies. A significant judgment in using the market approach includes the selection of comparable businesses based on the markets in which each reporting unit operates, with consideration of risk profiles, size, geography, and business operations. Significant assumptions used in the income approach include growth (revenue, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) and earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) margin, and terminal value) and discount rates, margins, capital expenditures, and the Company's weighted average cost of capital. The Company used historical performance and management estimates of future performance to estimate margins and revenue growth rates. The Company's growth rates and mining margins are impacted significantly by the future value of bitcoin. The income approach utilizes projected cash flow estimates developed by the Company to determine fair value, which are unobservable, Level 3 inputs. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available. The Company developed its estimates using the best information available at the time. The Company used discount rates that are commensurate with the risks and uncertainty inherent in the respective businesses. Assumptions used, such as forecasted growth rates, capital expenditures, and the Company's cost of capital, are consistent with its internal projections and operating plans. Changes in management's estimates or any of its other assumptions used in its analysis could result in a different conclusion. Further declines in the Company's market capitalization or the deterioration of bitcoin's value in the market could result in future goodwill impairments.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

5. DERIVATIVE WARRANT LIABILITIES

As of June 30, 2022, the Company had 14.9 million warrants outstanding including: (a) 8.6 million Public Warrants and (b) 6.3 million Private Placement Warrants issued to XPDI Sponsor LLC (“Sponsor”) and certain institutional investors (“Anchor Investors”).

Each Public Warrant and Private Placement Warrant became exercisable 30 days following the Closing Date of the XPDI Merger and may be exercised for one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share. The Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants expire January 19, 2027, which is five years after the Closing Date.

Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of common stock for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted).

The Company will not redeem the warrants as described above unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those shares of common stock is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the warrants become redeemable by the Company, the Company may exercise its redemption right even if it is unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at \$0.10 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption provided that holders will be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis prior to redemption and receive that number of shares determined by reference to an agreed table based on the redemption date and the “fair market value” (as defined below) of common stock;
- if, and only if, the last reported sales price of the Company’s common stock for any twenty (20) trading days within the thirty (30) trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is given (the “Reference Value”) equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant); and
- if the Reference Value is less than \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant), the Private Placement Warrants must also concurrently be called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding Public Warrants, as described above.
- The “fair market value” of common stock shall mean the volume-weighted average price of common stock during the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants. In no event will the warrants be exercisable in connection with this redemption feature for more than 0.361 shares of Class A common stock per warrant (subject to adjustment).

Redemption of Private Placement Warrants

The terms of redemption of Private Placement Warrants are identical in all respects to those for the Public Warrants except that, so long as they are held by the Sponsor, Anchor Investors or their permitted transferees they will not be redeemable, except as described above in Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the Sponsor, the Anchor Investors or their respective permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Registration

If the Company fails to maintain a registration statement for the underlying common shares at any time, the holders of the Private Placement Warrants and Public Warrants may exercise such warrants on a cashless basis by exchanging the warrants for that number of shares of common stock equal to the lesser of (A) the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of common stock underlying the Warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “Fair Market Value” (as defined below) less the Warrant Price by (y) the Fair Market Value and (B) the product of the number of Warrants surrendered and 0.361, subject to adjustment. “Fair Market Value” shall mean the volume-weighted average price of the shares of common stock as reported during the ten (10) trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the date that notice of exercise is received.

Classification

Both the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants are classified as a liability on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet because their settlement amount is subject to change based on the existence of an effective registration statement for the underlying shares and the holder of the warrant (for Private Placement Warrants only). As of June 30, 2022, the liability balance was \$5.8 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recorded a mark to market gain of \$12.9 million and \$9.3 million within the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recorded a mark to market gain of \$18.8 million and \$13.7 million within the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants, respectively. Refer to Note 8 for further information about the fair value measurement of the warrants.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

6. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30 2022	December 31 2021
Kentucky note	\$ 784	\$ 1,032
Genesis loan	—	552
NYDIG loan	48,642	67,435
Stockholder loan	10,000	10,000
Trinity loan	26,148	19,641
Bremer loan	20,116	15,066
Blockfi loan	60,652	60,000
Anchor Labs loan	30,016	—
Mass Mutual Barings loans	65,550	—
B. Riley Bridge Notes	75,000	—
Liberty loan	8,676	—
Secured Convertible Notes ¹	227,528	220,871
Other Convertible Notes ²	308,753	301,226
Other	2,073	663
Total	883,938	696,486
Unamortized discount and debt issuance costs	(4,214)	(3,187)
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	190,273	34,910
Total notes payable, net	\$ 1,069,997	\$ 728,209

¹ Secured Convertible Notes (includes principal balance at issuance and PIK interest) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest. The minimum payoff at maturity related to the principal balance was \$455.1 million on June 30, 2022. The minimum payoff at maturity related to the principal balance was \$441.7 million on December 31, 2021.

² Other Convertible Notes which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

Kentucky Note—In December 2018, the Company entered into a five-year secured promissory note agreement for \$2.4 million in connection with the acquisition of property in Kentucky for datacenter development (“Kentucky note”). The note bears interest at a rate per annum of 5% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the note has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 5%. The loan is secured by the underlying property purchased.

Genesis Loan—In July 2020, the Company entered into a credit facility with Genesis Global Capital, LLC that provides capacity of up to \$13.0 million to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment (“Genesis loan”). The Company borrowed \$5.3 million in three installments and the borrowing capacity of the facility was reduced via an amendment in September 2020 to equal the actual amounts borrowed. The loans under the credit facility are secured by the blockchain computing equipment and the Company is required to comply with an approved mining strategy and other restrictions on use of the collateral. Loans under the credit facility have terms of 20 months, bear interest at a rate per annum of 16% plus a fixed risk premium, and require monthly payments. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 28%, which includes the amortization of a debt discount. The loan is secured by blockchain computing equipment financed by the loans. The loan was paid off in April 2022.

NYDIG Loan—In October 2020, the Company entered into a master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG and received a loan of \$0.8 million to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. In March 2021, the Company received \$3.8 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. The loans bear an interest rate of 15% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 16%. The loans are secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loans.

In May 2021, the Company received \$13.4 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment that bear an interest rate of 14.25% and have a term

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in May 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 17%.

In July 2021, the Company received blockchain computing equipment from NYDIG (which had been concurrently acquired by NYDIG from Blockcap in exchange for settlement of Blockcap's debt with NYDIG) in exchange for \$26.1 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG that bear an interest rate of 14.25% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in July 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 16%.

In November 2021, the Company received blockchain computing equipment from NYDIG in exchange for \$33.4 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG that bear an interest rate of 11% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in November 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11%.

Stockholder Loan—In January 2021, the Company borrowed \$10.0 million from a stockholder for the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum over a two-year term. The loan was issued with a warrant to purchase 0.2 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.21 per share. The warrant has a two-year term. The Company allocated proceeds of \$9.5 million to the notes and \$0.5 million to the warrants on a relative fair value basis. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 20%. The loan is secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loan.

Trinity Loan—In August 2021, the Company entered into a \$30.0 million master equipment finance facility agreement with Trinity Capital Inc. ("Trinity") to finance the Company's acquisition of blockchain computing equipment and received a loan of \$1.0 million at close. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11.0%. In November and December 2021, the Company borrowed \$14.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. The remaining balance of \$10.0 million was drawn in February 2022. The loan is secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loan.

Bremer Loan—In October 2021, the Company entered into a lending agreement with Bremer Bank, National Association to borrow up to \$16.2 million in two tranches through May 22, 2022 for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment and for improvements to data center and infrastructure. In December 2021, the Company entered into an additional term loan to borrow up to \$9.6 million. The Company borrowed \$15.2 million in October through December 2021. The Company borrowed an additional \$4.8 million in January through March 2022. In April 2022, the Company borrowed an additional \$0.7 million from Bremer to finance the construction of our North Dakota facility. The loans bear interest at 5.5% annually and are due at the earlier of the date of sale of the underlying mining equipment or 60 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 5.6%. The loans require the Company to maintain the following financial covenants: (1) a minimum debt service coverage ratio (defined in the agreement as EBITDA divided by scheduled principal and interest payments) of not less than 1.2:1, measured annually beginning December 31, 2022; and (2) a fixed charge coverage ratio (defined in the agreement as EBITDA minus net distributions divided by scheduled principal and interest payments) of 1:1, measured annually beginning December 31, 2022. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

Additionally, an interest buydown agreement was made between Grand Forks Growth Fund and the Bank of North Dakota acting on behalf of the PACE Program for the purpose of a buydown on the interest for certain of the Company's loans financed through Bremer Bank. The total amount of interest buydown over the term of the loan is \$0.8 million. In order to receive the interest buydown incentive, the Company must (a) continue operation in the jurisdiction for a minimum of five years from the benefit date, (b) employ 13 new full-time employees within two years of receiving the incentive and continue to keep them employed for the duration of the agreement and (c) continue to make debt payments and no event of default should occur. If the Company discontinues operation in the jurisdiction within the next five years, it is obligated to repay the incentive back to the Bank of North Dakota. If after two years, the Company does not employ 13 new full-time employees, the interest buydown will be prorated to reflect any partial fulfillment and the Company, at a minimum, is required to pay back the value of the incentive to the Bank of North Dakota. For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, there was no interest buydown.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Blockfi Loan—In December 2021, the Company entered into two lending agreements with Blockfi Lending, LLC to borrow up to \$110.0 million for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment. The first agreement consists of \$10.0 million and bears interest at 9.7% with a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in December 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.1%. The second agreement consists of \$100.0 million and bears interest at 13.1% with a term of 24 months from issuance. The Company borrowed the first tranche totaling \$60.0 million across the two loans in December 2021 and borrowed the second tranche of \$20.0 million in January 2022. The remaining \$30.0 million expired unused in March 2022. Interest expense on the loans issued in December 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 13.1%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

Anchor Labs Loan—In March 2022, the Company entered into a \$20.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchorage Lending CA, LLC. (“Anchor Labs”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$20.0 million in March 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. In May 2022, the Company entered into a \$11.7 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchor Labs to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$11.7 million in May 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

Mass Mutual Barings Loans—In March 2022, the Company entered into a \$100.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Barings BDC, Inc., Barings Capital Investment Corporation and Barings Private Credit Corp. (“Mass Mutual Barings”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed the first tranche of \$30.0 million in March 2022 and borrowed the second tranche of \$39.6 million in April 2022. On June 30, 2022 the remaining \$30.4 million funding commitment expired unused. The loans under the agreement have a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans have been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 9.8%. The loans are secured by certain blockchain computing equipment.

B. Riley Bridge Notes—In April 2022, the Company entered into a \$60.0 million bridge promissory note with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC and a \$15.0 million bridge promissory note with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (the “Bridge Notes”) maturing in December 2022. Interest expense on the Bridge Notes has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 7.0%. In August 2022, the Company amended the Bridge Notes to, among other things, extend the maturity date to June 2023. See Note 17 for further information.

Liberty Loan—In April 2022, the Company entered into an \$11.0 million equipment finance agreement with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC (“Liberty”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$11.0 million in April 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.6%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in the equipment purchased.

Convertible Notes—In April 2021, the Company entered into a secured convertible note purchase agreement and issued \$215.0 million of secured convertible notes to new and existing lenders (the “Secured Convertible Notes”). In addition, in August 2021 the Company entered into a convertible note purchase agreement and issued \$299.8 million of convertible notes in August through November 2021 under substantially the same terms and conditions as the original April 2021 notes except that the August through November 2021 notes have a minimum payoff based on the face value plus accrued interest rather than two times the outstanding face amount plus accrued interest. In addition, the August through November 2021 notes were unsecured until an IPO or SPAC merger and then became secured pari passu with the Secured Convertible Notes in January 2022 upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI (together with the Secured Convertible Notes, the “Convertible Notes”). In addition, the Company also issued \$23.0 million from issuance through June 30, 2022 as payment-in-kind interest on convertible notes outstanding at the end of the period. The Convertible Notes have a maturity date of April 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, of which 4% is payable in cash and 6% is payable in kind. Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share. The proceeds from the Convertible Notes were used, in part, to repay \$30.0 million of senior secured loans to Silverpeak Credit Partners LP. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, \$1.6 million of Convertible Notes were exercised resulting in 0.2 million shares issued to the holders of the Convertible Notes that were exercised.

As discussed in Note 8, the Company has elected to measure its Convertible Notes at fair value and accordingly recognized \$13.1 million of debt issuance costs as incurred at the time of issuance within interest expense, net in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (loss) income. The Convertible Notes had a fair value of \$726.6 million compared to a principal amount of \$536.3 million at June 30, 2022. The Company presents changes in fair value of the Convertible Notes during the

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

period as follows: (1) the 10% contractual rate of interest on the convertible notes (consisting of 4% cash interest and 6% PIK interest) is presented as interest expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations; (2) changes in fair value attributable to the Company's own credit risk are presented within accumulated other comprehensive loss on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and as a component of other comprehensive income on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income; and (3) other fair value changes are presented within non-operating expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the Company's convertible notes as of December 31, 2021 included the effect of a negotiation discount, which is a calibration adjustment that reflects the illiquidity of the instruments and the Company's negotiating position. Since the transaction was an orderly transaction, the Company deemed that the fair value equaled the transaction price at initial recognition. However, the closing of the merger of XPDI (which represents the occurrence of a qualified financing event as defined by the terms of the notes) in January 2022 resulted in the elimination of the negotiation discount along with other changes in fair value resulted in a significant increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and instrument-specific credit risk) for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

The following summarizes the fair value adjustments and debt issuance costs recognized on the convertible notes (in thousands):

Financial statement line item		Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
Cash interest payments	Interest expense, net	\$ 5,355	\$ 10,582
Payment-in-kind (PIK) interest	Interest expense, net	8,032	15,883
Instrument-specific credit risk	Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	(8,582)	(35,746)
Other fair value adjustments	Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	190,976
Total fair value adjustments		<u>\$ (190,256)</u>	<u>\$ 181,695</u>

Financial statement line item		Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	
Cash interest payments	Interest expense, net	\$	1,720
Payment-in-kind (PIK) interest	Interest expense, net		2,580
Instrument-specific credit risk	Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes		—
Other fair value adjustments	Fair value adjustment on convertible notes		—
Total fair value adjustments		<u>\$</u>	<u>4,300</u>
Debt issuance costs	Interest expense, net	\$	5,581

The principal amount of the Convertible Notes as of June 30, 2022 reflects the proceeds received plus any PIK interest added to the principal balance of the notes. Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes became fixed at 80% of the financing price (\$8.00 per share of common stock) and the holders now have the right to convert at any time until maturity. At maturity, any Secured Convertible Notes not converted will be owed two times the original face value plus accrued interest; any other Convertible Notes (other than the Secured Convertible Notes) not converted will be owed the original face value plus accrued interest. In addition, at any time (both before and after the merger with XPDI), the Company has the right to prepay the Secured Convertible Notes at the minimum payoff of two times the outstanding face value plus accrued interest and for other Convertible Notes the outstanding face value plus accrued interest. All of the Convertible Notes, totaling \$536.3 million as of June 30, 2022, are scheduled to mature on April 19th, 2025, which includes \$227.5 million for the face value of the Secured Convertible Notes which have payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest. The total amount that would be owed on the Secured Convertible Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2022 if held to maturity was \$455.1 million. The total amount that would be owed on the Convertible Notes if prepaid as of June 30, 2022 was \$777.2 million. See Note 8 for further information on fair value measurement of the Convertible Notes.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

7. REVENUE

The Company primarily generates revenue from hosting services, sales of computer equipment and digital asset mining revenue. The Company generally recognizes revenue when the promised service is performed, or control of the promised equipment is transferred to customers. Revenue excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties, including sales and indirect taxes.

Deferred Revenue

The Company records contract liabilities in deferred revenue on the Consolidated Balance Sheets when cash payments are received in advance of performance and recognizes them as revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied. The Company's deferred revenue balance as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was \$108.8 million and \$136.4 million, respectively, all from advance payments received during the periods then ended.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized \$3.9 million and \$40.7 million of revenue, respectively, that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of the year, primarily due to the deployment of customer equipment for which advanced payment had been received from customers prior to January 1, 2022. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company recognized \$8.9 million and \$35.8 million of revenue, respectively, that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of the year, primarily due to deployment of customer equipment for which advance payments had been received from customers prior to January 1, 2021. Advanced payments received for hosting services are typically recognized as revenue within six months and advanced payments received for equipment sales are generally recognized as revenue within one year.

Performance Obligations

The Company's performance obligations primarily relate to hosting services and equipment sales. The Company has performance obligations associated with commitments in customer hosting contracts for future services and commitments to acquire and deploy customer equipment that have not yet been recognized in the financial statements. For contracts with original terms that exceed one year (typically ranging from 18 to 48 months), those commitments not yet recognized as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$900.8 million and \$427.5 million, respectively.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in certain circumstances. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To increase the comparability of fair value measures, the following hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation methodologies used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

The Company uses observable market data when determining fair value whenever possible and relies on unobservable inputs only when observable market data is not available.

Recurring fair value measurements

The Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to remeasurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The initial and subsequent fair value estimates of the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants are based on the listed price in an active market for such warrants.

The Company has elected to measure its Convertible Notes at fair value on a recurring basis because the Company believes it better reflects the underlying economics of the Convertible Notes, which contain multiple embedded derivative features. The fair value of the Company's convertible notes payable is determined using a market approach based on observable market prices for similar securities when available.

Prior to the three months ended June 30, 2022, when observable market data was not available, the Company used an as-converted value plus risk put option model that included certain unobservable inputs that were significant to the fair value measurement such as probability of a financing event occurring (e.g., a SPAC merger or qualified financing), expected term, volatility and the negotiation discount. The fair value of the Secured Convertible Notes considered the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest, as well as the opportunity for appreciation if the value of the Company's stock increased 60% or more relative to the pricing at the financing event (since the conversion price is set at 80% of the stock price at the financing event, a stock price appreciation of 60% would match the minimum payoff of two times the face value plus accrued interest). The fair value of the other Convertible Notes considered the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest, as well as the opportunity for appreciation if the value of the Company's stock were to fall no more than 20% relative to the pricing at the financing event (since the conversion price is set at 80% of the stock price at the financing event, a stock price decline of 20% would match the minimum payoff of one times the face value plus accrued interest). Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes became fixed at 80% of the financing price (\$8.00 per share of common stock) and the holders now have the right to convert at any time until maturity.

Due to the occurrence of the SPAC merger and the subsequent significant decline in the Company's stock price below the conversion price, the fair value of the Company's convertible notes for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was determined using a discounted cash flow model that considers the principal and interest payments, including the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest for the Secured Convertible Notes and the value of the call option that includes certain unobservable inputs that may be significant to the fair value measurement such as expected term and volatility of the call option. This

The following presents the levels of the fair value hierarchy for the Company's derivative warrant liabilities and the Convertible Notes by issuance date measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2022					
	Principal	<u>Fair value hierarchy</u>			Fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Derivative warrant liabilities:					
Public Warrants	\$ —	\$ 3,364	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,364
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	2,444	—	2,444
Total derivative warrant liabilities	—	3,364	2,444	—	5,808
Convertible notes:					
April 19, 2021 ¹	\$ 94,186	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 172,610	\$ 172,610
April 21, 2021 ¹	5,291	—	—	9,697	9,697
April 23, 2021 ¹	47,622	—	—	87,275	87,275
April 26, 2021 ¹	80,429	—	—	147,398	147,398
August 20, 2021 ²	52,122	—	—	49,635	49,635
September 10, 2021 ²	15,559	—	—	15,272	15,272
September 23, 2021 ²	77,825	—	—	76,393	76,393
September 24, 2021 ²	61,825	—	—	60,687	60,687
September 27, 2021 ²	2,034	—	—	1,996	1,996
October 1, 2021 ²	89,269	—	—	87,627	87,627
November 10, 2021 ²	10,119	—	—	9,933	9,933
Accrued PIK interest ^{1,2,3}	—	—	—	8,031	8,031
Total convertible notes	536,281	—	—	726,554	726,554
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 536,281	\$ 3,364	\$ 2,444	\$ 726,554	\$ 732,362

December 31, 2021					
	Principal	<u>Fair value hierarchy</u>			Fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Convertible notes:					
April 19, 2021 ¹	\$ 91,430	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 101,078	\$ 101,078
April 21, 2021 ¹	5,137	—	—	5,674	5,674
April 23, 2021 ¹	46,229	—	—	51,062	51,062
April 26, 2021 ¹	78,075	—	—	86,165	86,165
August 20, 2021 ²	50,597	—	—	50,941	50,941
September 10, 2021 ²	16,110	—	—	16,472	16,472
September 23, 2021 ²	76,051	—	—	77,559	77,559
September 24, 2021 ²	60,016	—	—	61,179	61,179
September 27, 2021 ²	1,974	—	—	2,012	2,012
October 1, 2021 ²	86,655	—	—	87,150	87,150
November 10, 2021 ²	9,823	—	—	9,819	9,819
Accrued PIK interest ^{1,2,4}	—	—	—	7,896	7,896
Total convertible notes	\$ 522,097	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 557,007	\$ 557,007

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

¹ Secured Convertible Notes (includes principal balance at issuance and PIK interest) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

² Other Convertible Notes (other than the Secured Convertible notes) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

³ Represents PIK interest accrued as of June 30, 2022 which will be recorded as additional principal for each respective convertible note on July 1, 2022.

⁴ Represents PIK interest accrued as of December 31, 2021 which will be recorded as additional principal for each respective convertible note on January 1, 2022.

Level 3 Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following presents a rollforward of the activity for the Convertible Notes measured at fair value on a recurring basis using level 3 inputs as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Convertible Notes (Level 3)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 557,007
Issuances (including PIK principal recorded)	7,896
Settlements (including interest payments, PIK principal recorded and conversions)	(13,123)
Unrealized losses	371,951
Balance at March 31, 2022	923,731
Issuances (including PIK principal recorded)	7,851
Settlements (including interest payments, PIK principal recorded and conversions)	(14,772)
Unrealized gains	(190,256)
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 726,554</u>

Securities are transferred from level 2 to level 3 when observable market prices for similar securities are no longer available and unobservable inputs become significant to the fair value measurement. All transfers into and out of level 3 are assumed to occur at the beginning of the quarterly reporting period in which they occur. As of June 30, 2022, level 3 financial instruments included all the Convertible Notes as the effect of unobservable inputs are significant to the fair value measurement. There were no transfers of securities into or out of level 3 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

The following presents significant Level 3 unobservable inputs used to measure the fair value of certain convertible notes as of June 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair value	Unobservable Input	Low	High	Weighted Average¹
Convertible Notes	\$ 726,554	Expected term (years)	2.80	2.80	2.80
		Volatility	46.3 %	46.3 %	46.3 %

¹ Weighted average based on the fair value of convertible notes.

Expected term is an input into the call option model that measures the length of time the instrument is expected to be outstanding before it is exercised or terminated. An increase in expected term, in isolation, would generally result in an increase in the fair value measurement of the convertible notes.

Volatility is an input into the call option model that measures the variability in possible returns for the convertible notes based on how much the price of underlying shares change in value over time. An increase in volatility, in isolation, would generally result in an increase in the fair value measurement of the convertible notes.

The increase or decrease in the fair value of the convertible notes resulting from changes to the expected term or volatility assumptions are not interrelated.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company presents separately in other comprehensive income (loss) the portion of the total change in the fair value of the convertible notes that resulted from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk on the convertible notes. The amount of change in the fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk is determined by comparing the amount of the total change in fair value to the amount of change in fair value that would have occurred if the Company's credit risk had not changed during the period as reflected in the discount rates applied to the debt and risk put option.

Nonrecurring fair value measurements

The Company's non-financial assets, including digital assets, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets are measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are adjusted to fair value only when an impairment is recognized, or the underlying asset is held for sale. Refer to the discussion of digital assets below for more information regarding fair value considerations when measuring the impairment of digital assets held.

Property, plant and equipment

On March 10, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement to sell mining equipment on order with a 3rd party supplier to a hosting customer in exchange for the Company receiving ownership of the customer's mining equipment that had been hosted by the Company on its premises (the "Installed Miners"). The primary purpose of the exchange was to allow for the mutual termination of the hosting agreements in a manner that avoids the logistical costs and loss of revenue from downtime associated with relocating and installing the mining equipment. The exchange began during the three months ended June 30, 2022 and was completed in July 2022 as ordered mining equipment was received and exchanged for the Installed Miners. The agreement also includes the termination of the hosting agreement between the Company and the customer as ownership of the Installed Miners is transferred to the Company.

The Company recognized losses of \$13.1 million on the exchanges during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, which are presented within Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amount of the losses was measured as the difference between the fair value of the installed miners and the carrying value of the deposits for mining equipment to be exchanged. The fair value of the installed miners is classified as a Level 2 fair value measurement and was determined as of contract inception (March 10, 2022) using a cost approach. The replacement cost of the installed miners was estimated through a review of vendor equipment pricing of similar equipment. Physical deterioration was also considered and estimated based on an age/life analysis indicative of a market participant's anticipated economic useful life for the assets.

Goodwill and other intangibles

On June 30, 2022, we evaluated our Mining reporting unit for impairment and recorded an impairment of goodwill and other intangibles of \$790.8 million to adjust the carrying value of the reporting unit to the estimated fair value. Refer to Note 4 for additional information regarding the inputs and methodology used to estimate the fair value.

Digital Assets

The Company classifies digital assets primarily as level 1. The Company's digital assets are accounted for as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. The Company initially recognizes digital assets that are received as digital asset mining revenue based on the fair value of the digital assets. Digital assets that are purchased in an exchange of one digital asset for another digital asset are recognized at the fair value of the asset surrendered or at the fair value of the asset received if more readily apparent. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time ("UTC"). To the extent that an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the digital asset. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized impairment of digital assets of \$150.2 million and \$204.2 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company did not have any impairment of digital assets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized net gains of \$11.8 million and \$14.0 million, respectively, from sales of digital assets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company recognized nominal losses and gains, respectively, from sales of digital assets. Digital assets are available for use, if needed, for current operations and are classified as current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, the details of which are presented below (in thousands).

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

	June 30 2022	December 31 2021
Bitcoin (BTC)	\$ 37,646	\$ 224,843
Ethereum (ETH)	1,200	4,665
Polygon (MATIC)	182	1,085
Siacoin (SC)	—	803
Dai (DAI)	—	1,353
Other	1,636	1,549
Total digital assets	<u>\$ 40,664</u>	<u>\$ 234,298</u>

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet holdings of digital assets.

No non-financial assets were classified as level 3 as of June 30, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, net, accounts payable, notes payable and certain accrued expenses and other liabilities. The carrying amount of these financial instruments, other than notes payable discussed below, approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of the Company's notes payable (excluding the Convertible Notes carried at fair value described above), which are carried at amortized cost, was determined based on a discounted cash flow approach using market interest rates of instruments with similar terms and maturities and an estimate for our standalone credit risk. We classified the other notes payable as Level 3 financial instruments due to the considerable judgment required to develop assumptions of the Company's standalone credit risk and the significance of those assumptions to the fair value measurement. The estimated fair value of the Company's other notes payable, including both the current and noncurrent portion, was \$350.3 million at June 30, 2022 and \$184.7 million at December 31, 2021. The carrying values of the notes payable, including both the current and noncurrent portion, was \$343.4 million and \$171.2 million at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

9. LEASES

Lessee

The Company has entered into non-cancellable operating and finance leases for office, data facilities, computer and networking equipment, electrical infrastructure and office equipment, with original lease periods expiring through 2033. In addition, certain leases contain bargain renewal options extending through 2051. The Company recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term, which includes any bargain renewal options. The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period. In addition to minimum rent, certain leases require payment of real estate taxes, insurance, common area maintenance charges, and other executory costs. Differences between rent expense and rent paid are recognized as adjustments to operating lease right-of-use assets on the unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets. For certain leases the Company receives lease incentives, such as tenant improvement allowances, and records those as adjustments to operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on the unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortizes the lease incentives on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an adjustment to rent expense.

The components of operating and finance leases are presented on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows (in thousands):

	Financial statement line item		June 30, 2022
Assets:			
Operating lease right-of-use assets	Other noncurrent assets	\$	6,401
Finance lease right-of-use assets	Property, plant and equipment, net	\$	97,655
Liabilities:			
Operating lease liabilities, current portion	Accrued expenses and other	\$	75
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	Other noncurrent liabilities	\$	1,127
Finance lease liabilities, current portion	Finance lease liabilities, current portion	\$	28,570
Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	\$	48,701

The components of lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Financial statement line item	Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
Operating lease expense	General and administrative expenses	\$ 154	\$ 309
Short-term lease expense	General and administrative expenses	287	477
Finance lease expense:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	Cost of revenue	8,699	18,523
Interest on lease liabilities	Interest expense, net	2,248	4,339
Total finance lease expense		10,947	22,862
Total lease expense		\$ 11,388	\$ 23,648

In determining the discount rate used to measure the right-of-use asset and lease liability, we use rates implicit in the lease, or if not readily available, we use our incremental borrowing rate. Our incremental borrowing rate is based on an estimated secured rate with reference to recent borrowings of similar collateral and tenure when available. Determining our incremental borrowing rate, especially if there are insufficient observable borrowings near the time of lease commencement, may require significant judgment.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Information relating to the lease term and discount rate is as follows:

	June 30, 2022
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (Years)	
Operating leases	21.5
Finance leases	2.5
Weighted Average Discount Rate	
Operating leases	6.4 %
Finance leases	11.0 %

The following table summarizes the Company's supplemental cash flow information (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
Lease Payments		
Operating lease payments	\$ 101	\$ 202
Finance lease payments	\$ 15,169	\$ 27,526
Supplemental Noncash Information		
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	\$ —	\$ —
Finance lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 10,557

The Company's minimum payments under noncancelable operating and finance leases having initial terms and bargain renewal periods in excess of one year are as follows at June 30, 2022, and thereafter (in thousands):

	Operating leases	Finance leases
Remaining 2022	\$ 69	\$ 18,131
2023	170	34,948
2024	170	31,332
2025	170	4,509
2026	170	3
2027	170	—
Thereafter	1,251	—
Total lease payments	2,170	88,923
Less: imputed interest	968	11,652
Total	\$ 1,202	\$ 77,271

Operating leases

In September 2021, the Company entered into operating lease agreements with Minnkota Power Cooperative to develop a hosting facility in Grand Forks, North Dakota as well as enter into a power supply purchase agreement to purchase 100 megawatts of power supply once construction of the hosting facility is complete. As a result of the agreements being entered into contemporaneously and in contemplation of one another, the agreements are considered to be a single unit of account and consideration has been allocated between lease and non-lease components based on relative standalone selling price with approximately \$5.3 million allocated to the lease components and \$2.6 million allocated to the non-lease components. Substantially all of the payments for the intended leases would be for a five-year to thirty-year term (comprising an initial five-year term with five five-year bargain renewal options to renew) with purchase options exercisable at any time for approximately \$5.6 million less any rent paid to date and subject to certain other adjustments.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

In addition to the above, in December 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to lease office space for its new corporate headquarters that commenced in July of 2022. The lease includes base rent of approximately \$14.0 million to be paid over a period of 130 months.

Finance leases

In December 2021, the Company entered into finance lease agreements with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC totaling \$40.9 million for the purchase of bitcoin mining equipment, with a weighted average term of 3.2 years. The leases bear interest at a weighted average rate per annum of 12.6% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the lease has been recognized based on a weighted average effective interest rate of 12.6%.

In December 2021, the Company entered into finance lease agreements with MassMutual Asset Finance LLC totaling \$50.0 million for the purchase of bitcoin mining equipment, with a weighted average term of 3.2 years. The leases bear interest at a rate per annum of 10% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the leases has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10%.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings—The Company is subject to legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues losses for a legal proceeding when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. However, the uncertainties inherent in legal proceedings make it difficult to reasonably estimate the costs and effects of resolving these matters. Accordingly, actual costs incurred may differ materially from amounts accrued and could materially adversely affect the Company's business, cash flows, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company is unable to estimate reasonably possible losses in excess of any amounts accrued. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no material loss contingency accruals.

Leases—See Note 9 for further information.

Purchase obligations—As of June 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding agreements to purchase blockchain mining equipment totaling approximately \$192.4 million of which approximately \$130.8 million was paid as deposits for blockchain mining equipment scheduled to be delivered in 2022. As of June 30, 2022, the aggregate amount of the Company's purchase obligations totaled approximately \$61.6 million, substantially all of which are expected to be settled within one year.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

11. CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 2.00 billion shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 as of June 30, 2022. Prior to the Merger with XPDI, the Company was authorized to issue 50.0 million, shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value. As of December 31, 2021, 10.8 million shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Upon the closing of the merger with XPDI on January 19, 2022, each share of Series A and Series B Preferred Stock automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific common stock and each outstanding share of common stock issued as a result of the conversion of Series A and Series B Preferred Stock in connection with the Merger was cancelled and extinguished and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of New Core Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio of 1.6001528688. All of the Company's shares of contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into 10.8 million shares of the Company's common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Authorized Capital—As of June 30, 2022, the Company was authorized to issue 10.00 billion shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value. The holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote per share.

In January 2021, in connection with the stockholder loan described in Note 6, the Company issued a warrant to the stockholder to purchase up to 0.2 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.21 per share. The warrant is set to expire in January 2023 and is exercisable and unexercised as of June 30, 2022.

As a result of the Business Combination, all of XPDI's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock automatically converted into 30.8 million shares of New Core Common Stock on a one-for-one basis. XPDI's 8.6 million public warrants issued in its initial public offering (the "Public Warrants") and 6.3 million warrants issued in connection with private placement at the time of XPDI's initial public offering (the "Private Placement Warrants") became warrants for New Core Common Stock.

Following the Merger with XPDI, each share of common stock or warrant was converted to shares of New Core Common Stock or a warrant to purchase shares of New Core Common Stock based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688.

Warrant Exercises

In March 2020, the Company issued warrants to the Company's president and chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors to purchase up to 6.4 million shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.84 per share (as amended). In March 2022, a warrant holder exercised their warrant to purchase 3.2 million shares in a cashless exercise resulting in 2.9 million net shares issued to the warrant holder after withholding 0.3 million shares for the exercise price.

In March 2020, the Company issued warrants to service providers in exchange for services provided related to the issuance of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The warrants were for an aggregate of 0.2 million shares at an exercise price of \$4.27 per share. In February 2022, 0.2 million of the warrants were exercised in a cashless exercise resulting in 0.1 million net shares issued to the warrant holders.

Convertible Note Exercises

As discussed in Note 6, the Company issued \$514.8 million of Convertible Notes in 2021 along with issuing an additional \$23.0 million from issuance through June 30, 2022 as payment-in-kind interest on convertible notes outstanding. The Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, 1.6 million of Convertible Notes were exercised resulting in 0.2 million shares issued to the holders of the Convertible Notes that were exercised.

SPAC Vesting Shares

1.7 million common shares are subject to vesting requirements, as described further in Note 1. These contingently issuable shares do not require future service in order to vest and do not result in stock-based compensation expense. The SPAC Vesting Shares are accounted for as an equity contract, and meet the criteria for equity classification. The Company has recorded the SPAC Vesting Shares within additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2022.

Vendor Settlement

In March 2022, the Company issued 1.6 million shares of the Company's common stock related to a vendor liability that had been assumed by the Company in July 2021 as part of the Blockcap acquisition. In addition, the vendor liability includes requires settlement in cash based on the difference between the weighted average of the closing price of the Company's common stock for each day there was a closing price during the thirty consecutive days immediately prior to the expiration of the lockup period (defined in the agreement as 180 days from the date from the closing of the XPDI merger) and the \$21.3 million contractual amount of the liability. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 we recorded \$9.8 million and \$9.4 million within other non-operating expenses,

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations related to changes in the fair value of the vendor liability. As of June 30, 2022, the fair value of the liability of \$18.1 million was recorded within Accrued expenses and other on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company has outstanding awards under the 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “2018 Plan”). No new awards can be made under the 2018 Plan subsequent to the XPDI Merger, as described below. Awards that were granted under the 2018 Plan included incentive stock options (must meet all statutory requirements), non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units. Awards granted under the 2018 Plan were subject to a minimum vesting period of at least one year commencing from the date of grant. Additionally, options granted under the plan must expire within ten years of the grant date and were required to be granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair value of the common stock on the grant date, as determined by the Company’s board of directors.

In July 2021, the Company acquired Blockcap. Under the terms of the Blockcap merger agreement, (i) each stock option granted, whether vested or unvested, and each award of restricted stock under the Blockcap, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan (the “Legacy Blockcap Plan”) was assumed by the Company. In addition, the Radar Relay, Inc. Amended and Restated 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the “RADAR Plan”) provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock awards, and other awards to eligible employees, non-employee directors and consultants. On June 4, 2021, prior to its acquisition by the Company, Blockcap entered into an agreement and plan of merger with RADAR for all the issued and outstanding equity interests of RADAR, which merger closed on July 1, 2021 (the “Blockcap/RADAR Merger”). The RADAR Plan was assumed by us upon the closing of the Blockcap/RADAR Merger and the Blockcap acquisition. No new awards may be made under the Legacy Blockcap Plan and the RADAR Plan (the “Blockcap Plans”) subsequent to the closing of the Blockcap acquisition.

At the Special Meeting in connection with the XPDI Merger, the stockholders of XPDI approved the Core Scientific, Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”). Awards granted under the 2021 Plan may be incentive stock options (must meet all statutory requirements), non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and stock units, performance awards and other cash-based or stock-based awards. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan are subject to a minimum vesting period of at least one year commencing from the date of grant. Additionally, options granted under the plan must expire within ten years of the grant date and must be granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair value of the common stock on the grant date, as determined by the Company’s board of directors. Following the consummation of the Merger, the Company expects that its board of directors will make grants of awards under the Incentive Plan to eligible participants. The maximum number of shares of the Company’s common stock that may be issued under the 2021 Plan is 45.0 million shares, of which 43.0 million was available for issuance as of June 30, 2022.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense relates primarily to expense for restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), restricted stock units (“RSUs”), and stock options. As of June 30, 2022, we had unvested or unexercised stock-based awards outstanding representing approximately 82.7 million shares of our common stock, consisting of approximately 52.1 million RSAs and RSUs and options to purchase approximately 30.6 million shares of our common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.02 and weighted average expense amortization period of 3.4 years.

On June 8, 2022, the compensation committee (the “Compensation Committee”) of the board of directors (the “Board”) of the Company approved an amendment to the Company’s award agreement for the RSUs outstanding under the 2018 Plan, to provide for the waiver and elimination of the requirement that the Company undergo a “change in control” or a “public offering” for full vesting of the previously outstanding time-vested award (the “RSU Amendment”). Although the mergers that the Company underwent did not satisfy the event-based vesting requirement, they significantly reduced the possibility of the requirement being met as contemplated under the 2018 Plan. The RSU Amendment was authorized and approved by the Board and the Compensation Committee as necessary, desirable, and in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders. As a result of the RSU Amendment, all outstanding RSUs under the 2018 Plan are subject only to time-based vesting, of which RSUs covering approximately 42 million shares of Common Stock were net settled, with approximately 15 million shares of Common Stock to be canceled and forfeited to satisfy tax withholding obligations.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company granted 2.1 million and 14.0 million restricted stock units, respectively, to various employees and directors with a weighted-average grant date fair value (reflecting the RSU Amendment described above) of \$5.45 and \$2.78 per share, respectively.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 is included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of revenue	\$ 16,882	\$ —	\$ 18,921	\$ —
Research and development	13,177	—	15,059	—
Sales and marketing	9,132	—	9,590	—
General and administrative	71,807	2,136	93,225	2,724
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 110,998</u>	<u>\$ 2,136</u>	<u>\$ 136,795</u>	<u>\$ 2,724</u>

As of June 30, 2022, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options was approximately \$131.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average time period of 3.4 years. As of June 30, 2022, the Company had approximately \$136.8 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSAs and RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average time period of 3.0 years.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

13. INCOME TAXES

Current income tax expense represents the amount expected to be reported on the Company's income tax returns, and deferred tax expense or benefit represents the change in net deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates that will be in effect when these differences reverse. Valuation allowances are recorded as appropriate to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount considered likely to be realized.

The income tax (benefit) expense and effective income tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (48,650)	\$ 118	\$ (6,244)	\$ 118
Effective income tax rate	5.7 %	(3.6)%	0.5 %	3.3 %

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, discrete tax expense of \$0.4 million is included in the \$48.7 million of income tax benefit. The Company's estimated annual effective income tax rate without discrete items was 1.1%, compared to the US federal statutory rate of 21.0% due to the fair value adjustment on debt instruments (2.6)%, change in valuation allowance (5.5)%, goodwill impairment of (11.6)%, non-deductible interest (0.8)%, and other 0.8%. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, discrete tax expense of \$7.7 million is included in the \$6.2 million of income tax benefit.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, no discrete tax expense was included in the \$0.1 million of income tax expense. The Company's estimated annual effective income tax rate without discrete items was 2.6%, compared to the US federal statutory rate of 21.0% due to the change in valuation allowance of (30.5)%, non deductible interest of 7.0%, and other 5.1%. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, no discrete tax expense was included in the \$0.1 million of income tax expense.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

14. NET (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

Basic EPS is measured as the income or loss available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS presents the dilutive effect on a per-share basis from the potential conversion of convertible securities or the exercise of options and/or warrants; the dilutive impacts of potentially convertible securities are calculated using the if-converted method; the potentially dilutive effect of options or warrants are computed using the treasury stock method. Securities that potentially have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the diluted EPS calculation.

Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share and also began to meet the definition of a participating security. On or after the closing of the Merger, dividend payments made to equity holders of the Company are also made ratably to holders of the Convertible Notes on an as-converted basis. As a result, the Convertible Notes meet the definition of participating securities based on their respective rights to receive dividends and they are treated as a separate class of securities in computing basic EPS using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, all earnings (distributed and undistributed) are allocated to common stock and participating securities. However, undistributed losses are not allocated to the Convertible Notes under the two-class method because holders of the Convertible Notes do not have a contractual obligation to share in the losses of the Company. Diluted EPS for the Convertible Notes is calculated under both the two-class and if-converted methods, and the more dilutive amount is reported.

Restricted stock awards assumed from Blockcap in July 2021 and the SPAC Vesting Shares issued as part of the XPDI Merger in January 2022 also have non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends, if declared, and meet the definition of participating securities. Because these instruments do not have a contractual obligation to share in the losses of the Company, undistributed losses are not allocated to them.

As discussed in Note 1, the shares and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders prior to the Merger with XPDI have been retroactively restated as shares reflecting the exchange ratio established in the Merger. As a result of the Merger, the Company has retrospectively adjusted the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding prior to January 19, 2022 by multiplying them by the exchange ratio of 1.6001528688 used to determine the number of shares of Class A common stock into which they converted.

The following table sets forth reconciliations of the numerators and denominators used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net (loss) income	\$ (810,475)	\$ (3,414)	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	324,967	158,890	316,269	158,338
Add: Dilutive share-based compensation awards	—	—	—	19,004
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	324,967	158,890	316,269	177,342
Net (loss) income per share - basic	\$ (2.49)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.04)	\$ 0.02
Net (loss) income per share - diluted	\$ (2.49)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.04)	\$ 0.02

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Potentially dilutive securities includes securities not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share because to do so would be anti-dilutive and contingently issuable shares for which all necessary conditions for issuance had not been satisfied by the end of the period. Potentially dilutive securities are as follows (in common stock equivalent shares, in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Stock options	30,588	4,368	30,588	—
Preferred stock	—	10,826	—	—
Warrants	18,311	6,808	18,311	—
Restricted stock and restricted stock units	52,064	54,832	52,064	54,832
Convertible Notes	68,126	—	68,126	—
SPAC Vesting Shares	1,725	—	1,725	—
Total potentially dilutive securities	170,814	76,834	170,814	54,832

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

15. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has two operating segments: “Equipment Sales and Hosting” which consists primarily of its blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business and equipment sales to customers, and “Mining” consisting of digital asset mining for its own account. The blockchain hosting business generates revenue through the sale of consumption-based contracts for its hosting services which are recurring in nature. Equipment sales revenue is derived from its ability to leverage its partnership with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to its customers when they are unable to obtain them otherwise. The digital asset mining operation segment generates revenue from operating owned computer equipment as part of a pool of users that process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks. In exchange for these services, the Company receives digital assets.

The primary financial measures used by the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to evaluate performance and allocate resources are revenue and gross profit. The CODM does not evaluate performance or allocate resources based on segment asset or liability information; accordingly, the Company has not presented a measure of assets by segment. The segments’ accounting policies are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company excludes certain operating expenses and other expense from the allocations to operating segments. The following table presents revenue and gross (loss) profit by reportable segment for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 38,936	\$ 18,562	\$ 72,150	\$ 31,254
Equipment sales	15,194	45,976	41,499	77,902
Total revenue	\$ 54,130	\$ 64,538	\$ 113,649	\$ 109,156
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	\$ 43,644	\$ 17,550	\$ 74,875	\$ 29,379
Cost of equipment sales	13,541	31,100	36,076	57,331
Total cost of revenue	\$ 57,185	\$ 48,650	\$ 110,951	\$ 86,710
Gross (loss) profit	\$ (3,055)	\$ 15,888	\$ 2,698	\$ 22,446
Mining Segment				
Revenue:				
Digital asset mining income	\$ 109,842	\$ 10,765	\$ 242,842	\$ 20,393
Total revenue	\$ 109,842	\$ 10,765	\$ 242,842	\$ 20,393
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of digital asset mining	\$ 94,070	\$ 2,115	\$ 162,820	\$ 3,768
Total cost of revenue	94,070	2,115	162,820	3,768
Gross profit	\$ 15,772	\$ 8,650	\$ 80,022	\$ 16,625
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 163,972	\$ 75,303	\$ 356,491	\$ 129,549
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 151,255	\$ 50,765	\$ 273,771	\$ 90,478
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 12,717	\$ 24,538	\$ 82,720	\$ 39,071

For the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$2.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment. For the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$46.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively for the Mining segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$4.8 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment. For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$85.9 million and \$1.6 million, respectively for the Mining segment.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Concentrations of Revenue and Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is concentrated with a small number of customers. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions, which management assesses to be of high credit quality, in order to limit the exposure to credit risk. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, all of the Company's fixed assets were located in the United States. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, all of the Company's revenue was generated in the United States. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, 67% and 68%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue was generated from digital asset mining of bitcoin, which is subject to extreme price volatility. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, substantially all of our digital assets were held by two third-party digital asset services.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, no customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenue. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the concentration of customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's total revenue and Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021
	Percent of total revenue:	Percent of Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue:
<u>Customer</u>		
A	40 %	46 %
Blockcap	18 %	21 %

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021
	Percent of total revenue:	Percent of Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue:
<u>Customer</u>		
A	23 %	27 %
B	22 %	27 %
Blockcap	19 %	23 %

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross profit (loss) to income (loss) before income taxes included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Reportable segment gross profit	\$ 12,717	\$ 24,538	\$ 82,720	\$ 39,071
Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets	11,808	(16)	13,971	14
Impairment of digital assets	(150,213)	—	(204,198)	—
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,057)	(17)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,773	1,437	18,113	2,645
Sales and marketing	10,238	720	11,636	1,254
General and administrative	90,874	6,822	131,034	10,617
Total operating expenses	115,885	8,979	160,783	14,516
Operating (loss) income	(1,045,383)	15,526	(1,072,100)	24,552
Non-operating (income) expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	7,974	—	8,016
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	48,792	12,981
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	190,976	—
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(32,464)	—
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,876	2	3,519	2
Total non-operating (income) expenses, net	(186,258)	18,822	210,823	20,999
(Loss) income before income taxes	(859,125)	(3,296)	(1,282,923)	3,553
Income tax (benefit) expense	(48,650)	118	(6,244)	118
Net (loss) income	\$ (810,475)	\$ (3,414)	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

16. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into various transactions with related parties.

The Company has agreements to provide hosting services to various entities that are managed and invested in by individuals that are directors and executives of the Company. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$7.6 million and \$13.5 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$6.7 million and \$11.0 million, respectively.

In addition, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the company recognized equipment sales revenue of \$11.7 million and \$37.6 million, respectively, from these entities. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the company recognized equipment sales revenue of \$9.5 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, from these same various entities. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had accounts receivable of \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, from these entities.

The Company reimburses certain officers and directors of the Company for use of a personal aircraft for flights taken on Company business. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company incurred reimbursements of \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The Company incurred reimbursements of \$0.2 million for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. As of June 30, 2022, \$0.2 million was payable. A nominal amount was payable at December 31, 2021.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Financing Transactions - Committed Equity Financing

In July 2022, the Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) and a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with B. Riley Principal Capital II, LLC (“B. Riley”). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, the Company will have the right to sell to B. Riley, up to \$100.0 million of shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, from time to time during the term of the Purchase Agreement. Sales of Common Stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, and the timing of any sales, are solely at the Company’s option, and the Company is under no obligation to sell any securities to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement.

The per share purchase price that B. Riley is required to pay for shares of the Company’s Common Stock in a Purchase effected by the Company pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, if any, will be determined by reference to the volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) of the Common Stock, calculated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, for the period (the “Purchase Valuation Period”) beginning at the official open (or “commencement”) of the regular trading session on Nasdaq on the applicable Purchase Date for such Purchase, and ending at the earliest to occur of (i) 3:59 p.m., New York City time, on such Purchase Date or such earlier time publicly announced by the trading market as the official close of the regular trading session on such Purchase Date, (ii) such time that the total aggregate number (or volume) of shares of Common Stock traded on Nasdaq during such Purchase Valuation Period (calculated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement) reaches the applicable share volume maximum amount for such Purchase (the “Purchase Share Volume Maximum”), calculated by dividing (a) the applicable Purchase Share Amount for such Purchase, by (b) 0.20, and (iii) such time that the trading price of a share of Common Stock on Nasdaq during such Purchase Valuation Period (calculated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement) falls below the applicable minimum price threshold for such Purchase specified by the Company in the Purchase Notice for such Purchase, or if the Company does not specify a minimum price threshold in such Purchase Notice, a price equal to 75.0% of the closing sale price of the Common Stock on the trading day immediately prior to the applicable Purchase Date for such Purchase (the “Minimum Price Threshold”), less a fixed 3.0% discount to the VWAP for such Purchase Valuation Period.

The net proceeds to the Company from sales that the Company elects to make to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement, if any, will depend on the frequency and prices at which the Company sells shares of the Company’s Common Stock to B. Riley. The Company expects that any proceeds received by the Company from such sales to B. Riley will be used for general corporate purposes.

There are no restrictions on future financings, rights of first refusal, participation rights, penalties or liquidated damages in the Purchase Agreement or Registration Rights Agreement, other than a prohibition (with certain limited exceptions) on entering into specified “Variable Rate Transactions” (as such term is defined in the Purchase Agreement) during the term of the Purchase Agreement. Such transactions include, among others, the issuance of convertible securities with a conversion or exercise price that is based upon or varies with the trading price of the Company’s Common Stock after the date of issuance, or the Company’s effecting or entering into an agreement to effect an “equity line of credit” or other substantially similar continuous offering with a third party, in which the Company may offer, issue or sell Common Stock or any securities exercisable, exchangeable or convertible into Common Stock at a future determined price.

Under the applicable Nasdaq rules, in no event may the Company issue to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement more than 70.3 million shares of Common Stock, which number of shares is equal to approximately 19.99% of the shares of the Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Purchase Agreement (the “Exchange Cap”), unless (i) the Company obtains stockholder approval to issue shares of Common Stock in excess of the Exchange Cap in accordance with applicable Nasdaq rules, or (ii) the average price per share paid by B. Riley for all of the shares of Common Stock that the Company directs B. Riley to purchase from the Company pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, if any, equals or exceeds \$1.75 per share (representing the lower of the official closing price of the Company’s Common Stock on Nasdaq on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Purchase Agreement and the average official closing price of the Company’s Common Stock on Nasdaq for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Purchase Agreement, as adjusted pursuant to applicable Nasdaq rules). Moreover, the Company may not issue or sell any shares of Common Stock to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement which, when aggregated with all other shares of Common Stock then beneficially owned by B. Riley and its affiliates (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 13d-3 thereunder), would result in B. Riley beneficially owning more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

The Purchase Agreement will automatically terminate on the earliest to occur of (i) the first day of the month next following the 24-month anniversary of the Commencement Date (as such term is defined in the Purchase Agreement), (ii) the date on which B. Riley shall have purchased from the Company under the Purchase Agreement shares of Common Stock for an aggregate gross purchase price of \$100.0 million, (iii) the date on which the Common Stock shall have failed to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq or another U.S. national securities exchange identified as an “eligible market” in the Purchase Agreement, (iv) the 30th trading day after

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

the date on which the Company commences a voluntary proceeding or any third party commences a bankruptcy proceeding against the Company that is not discharged or dismissed prior to such trading day, and (v) the date on which a bankruptcy custodian is appointed for all or substantially all of the Company's property or the Company makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The Company has the right to terminate the Purchase Agreement at any time after Commencement, at no cost or penalty, upon five (5) trading days' prior written notice to B. Riley. B. Riley has the right to terminate the Purchase Agreement upon five (5) trading days' prior written notice to the Company upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in the Purchase Agreement. The Company and B. Riley may also agree to terminate the Purchase Agreement by mutual written consent, provided that no termination of the Purchase Agreement will be effective until the fifth trading day immediately following the settlement date related to any pending purchase that has not been fully settled in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. Neither the Company nor B. Riley may assign or transfer their respective rights and obligations under the Purchase Agreement or the Registration Rights Agreement.

As consideration for B. Riley's commitment to purchase shares of Common Stock at the Company's direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued 0.6 million shares to B. Riley. In addition, the Company reimbursed \$0.1 million of reasonable legal fees and disbursements of B. Riley's legal counsel in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement.

Financing Transactions - Amended Bridge Notes

In August 2022, we entered into two amended and restated bridge promissory notes, one in an aggregate principal amount of \$60.0 million with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC ("B. Riley Commercial Capital") and one in an aggregate principal amount of \$15.0 million with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital (the "Amended Bridge Notes"). The Amended Bridge Notes amend the original notes having identical principal amounts to extend the maturity date from December 7, 2022 to June 1, 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum. Under the terms of the modified agreement, \$37.5 million of principal payments previously due in the second half of 2022 are now due in the first half of 2023.

The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances (other than issuances consummated for purposes of making tax payments in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and equity line of credit under the Purchase Agreement ("ELOC") sales), (ii) any secured debt incurred on or after April 7, 2022 (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes.

The Amended Bridge Notes are unsecured and not guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. We are subject to a quarterly financial reporting covenant and negative covenants restricting our ability to (i) merge or consolidate with any other person (subject to customary exceptions), (ii) make cash dividends or distributions with any material portion of the proceeds of the Amended Bridge Notes or any other debt, (iii) dispose of all or substantially all of the assets of Core Scientific, (iv) prepay contractually subordinated debt, (v) transact with affiliates (subject to customary exceptions) and (vi) modify or enter into any material contracts in a manner that would restrict us from making payments to the noteholders under the Amended Bridge Notes or require the net cash proceeds from an equity raise to be paid to any entity other than the noteholders under the Amended Bridge Notes. Upon the occurrence of certain events of default, our obligations under the Amended Bridge Notes may be accelerated. Such events of default include payment defaults under the Bridge Notes, covenant defaults and other customary defaults.

On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a total of 0.4 million shares of Common Stock to B. Riley Securities, Inc., an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, in satisfaction of an advisory fee for providing advisory services to the Company in connection with entering into the Amended Bridge Notes.

Customer Bankruptcy

In July 2022, Celsius Networks, the parent company of Celsius Mining LLC ("Celsius"), filed for voluntary relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Celsius is one of our two largest customers. As of June 30, 2022, we had \$0.9 million due from Celsius that is presented within accounts receivable, net, of which \$0.8 million was outstanding in July 2022 at the time of bankruptcy petition. Celsius may take actions in its Chapter 11 proceeding to terminate or renegotiate its agreements with us and/or seek to reduce our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled. Our recovery on our claims will be subject to factors outside of our control.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to "we," "us," "our," the "Company" or "Core Scientific" refer to Core Scientific Holding Co. and its subsidiaries prior to the consummation of the Business Combination (as defined below) and Core Scientific, Inc. (f/k/a Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp.) and its subsidiaries after the consummation of the Business Combination. References to "XPDI" refer to the predecessor registrant prior to the consummation of the Business Combination. The following discussion and analysis provides information which we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion and analysis should be read together with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical financial information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See the sections entitled "—Forward-Looking Statements" and Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" elsewhere in this Report. Actual results and timing of selected events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute "forward-looking statements" for purposes of the federal securities laws. Our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our and our management team's expectations, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intends," "may," "might," "plan," "possible," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "will," "would" and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may include, for example, statements about our ability to:

- meet future liquidity requirements and comply with restrictive covenants related to indebtedness;
- effectively respond to general economic and business conditions, including the price of bitcoin;
- maintain the listing on, or to prevent the delisting of our securities from, Nasdaq or another national securities exchange;
- obtain additional capital, whether equity or debt;
- enhance future operating and financial results;
- successfully execute expansion plans;
- attract and retain employees, officers or directors;
- anticipate rapid changes in laws, regulations and technology;
- execute its business strategy, including enhancement of the profitability of services provided;
- realize the benefits expected from the acquisition of Blockcap, including any related synergies;
- anticipate the uncertainties inherent in the development of new business strategies;
- anticipate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including variant strains of COVID-19, and its effect on business and financial conditions;
- manage risks associated with operational changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the emergence of variant strains of COVID-19;
- increase brand awareness;
- upgrade and maintain effective business controls and information technology systems;
- acquire and protect intellectual property;
- comply with laws and regulations applicable to its business, including tax laws and laws and regulations related to data privacy and the protection of the environment;
- stay abreast of modified or new laws and regulations applicable to its business or withstand the impact of any new laws and regulations related to its industry;

- anticipate the impact of, and response to, new accounting standards;
- anticipate the significance and timing of contractual obligations;
- maintain key strategic relationships with partners and distributors;
- respond to uncertainties associated with product and service development and market acceptance;
- anticipate the impact of changes in U.S. federal income tax laws, including the impact on deferred tax assets; and
- successfully defend litigation.

These forward-looking statements are based on information available as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents we reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and current expectations, forecasts and assumptions, and involve a number of judgments, risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and such statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

Overview

Core Scientific is a best-in-class large-scale operator of dedicated, purpose-built facilities for digital asset mining colocation services and a premier provider of blockchain infrastructure, software solutions and services. We mine digital assets for our own account and provide hosting colocation services for other large-scale miners. We are one of the largest blockchain infrastructure, hosting provider and digital asset mining companies in North America, with approximately 457MW of power as of December 31, 2021 and 606MW as of June 30, 2022. We mine Bitcoin, Ethereum and other digital assets for third-party hosting customers and for our own account at our six fully operational data centers in North Carolina (2), Georgia (2), North Dakota (1) and Kentucky (1). In addition, in October 2021, we announced the entry of an agreement with the City of Denton, Texas and an affiliate of Tenaska Energy, Inc. to develop our seventh facility, a blockchain data center in Denton, Texas, which became operational in February 2022 with an initial operating capacity approaching 22 MW and is expected to have 300MW of power when completed. In February 2022, the Muskogee City-County Port Authority announced an agreement with us to develop a 500MW data center at the Port of Muskogee John T. Griffin Industrial Park.

In July 2021 we completed the acquisition of Blockcap, Inc. (“Blockcap”), one of our largest hosting customers. Prior to its acquisition, Blockcap had retained the Company to host in the Company’s data centers Blockcap’s industrial scale digital asset mining operations. Blockcap’s primary historical business was the mining of digital asset coins and tokens, primarily Bitcoin and, to a lesser extent, Siacoin and Ethereum. At the time of its acquisition, Blockcap claimed to be the largest independent cryptocurrency mining operator in North America. While Blockcap did sell or exchange the digital assets it mined to fund its growth strategies or for general corporate purposes from time to time, it generally retained its digital assets as investments in anticipation of continued adoption of digital assets as a “store of value” and a more accessible and efficient medium of exchange than traditional fiat currencies. In addition to mining, holding and exchanging digital assets. The acquisition of Blockcap significantly expanded our self-mining operations and increased the number of miners we own.

Our hosting colocation business provides a full suite of services to digital asset mining customers. We provide deployment, monitoring, troubleshooting, optimization and maintenance of our customer’s digital asset mining equipment and provide necessary electrical power and repair and other infrastructure services necessary to operate, maintain and efficiently mine digital assets.

Historically, we operated in two segments: “mining” consisting of digital asset mining for our own account, and “hosting, Artificial Intelligence and other” consisting of our blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business, and our AI software-as-a-service offerings and platforms. Today, our mining and hosting operations comprises all or substantially all of our business activities.

Our business strategy is to continue to grow our self-mining operations by significantly increasing the number of miners dedicated to producing digital assets for our own account, and to continue to develop and grow the infrastructure and facilities necessary to house our growing digital asset mining business and support our robust third-party hosting colocation business. Moving forward, we intend to adopt an investment policy pursuant to which an investment committee comprised of corporate officers use common risk management techniques to manage our assets in light of specified liquidity criteria. Liquidity will be maintained through management of a portfolio of money market instruments, obligations of the U.S. government, bank deposits, commercial paper, and certain digital asset currencies and digital asset instruments, each of which must satisfy certain risk criteria. The investment committee will retain the discretion to manage these approved investment instruments, including digital asset currencies and instruments, in accordance with the investment policy, which may involve opportunistic sales or conversions of digital asset currencies and instruments in light of market and other conditions. We may also explore adjacent lines of businesses that leverage our mining expertise and bitcoin assets.

Our total revenue was \$164.0 million and \$75.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had an operating loss of \$1.05 billion and operating income of \$15.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had a net loss of \$810.5 million and a net loss of \$3.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA was \$59.1 million and \$20.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “*Key Business Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measure*” below for our definition of, and additional information related to Adjusted EBITDA.

Our total revenue was \$356.5 million and \$129.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had an operating loss of \$1.07 billion and operating income of \$24.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had a net loss of \$1.28 billion and net income of \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA was \$152.2 million and \$33.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Recent Developments

Impairment Charges

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, falling digital asset prices, significantly higher energy prices, inflation and supply chain disruptions increased our electricity costs, delayed facility development and miner deployments and reduced our profitability. The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining hosting facilities and growing our hosting operations also increased significantly, which have made it difficult for us to expand our business and reduced our operating profitability. Inflation and capital constraints have forced us and many companies like us to sell digital assets for cash that has contributed to large scale selling of digital assets and a decrease in the price of digital assets, including bitcoin. On June 30, 2022 we identified a triggering event related to our assets and recorded a goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge of \$790.8 million. The falling prices of digital assets also resulted in an \$150.2 million impairment of digital assets being recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2022. In addition, the decline in our stock price resulting from the above identified market conditions required recording of a decrease in the fair value of our convertible notes and derivative warrant liabilities, resulting in a corresponding gain for the three months ended June 30, 2022 of \$195.1 million and \$22.2 million on the convertible notes and derivative warrant liabilities, respectively.

RSU Amendment

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we amended our outstanding restricted stock units (“RSUs”) to provide for the waiver and elimination of the additional vesting requirement that Core Scientific undergo a “change in control” or a “public offering” for full vesting of outstanding time-vested awards (the “RSU Amendment”). As a result of the RSU Amendment, outstanding RSUs that were time-vested were net settled and outstanding RSUs not vested are subject only to time-based vesting. Share-based compensation expense increased \$108.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021, primarily as a result of the RSU Amendment.

Colocation Agreement

In July 2022, we announced that we had entered into a colocation agreement to increase our hosting business by 75MW that is expected to generate approximately \$50.0 million in annual revenue when the ASIC servers are fully deployed. Server deployments will begin during the fourth quarter of this year, with full deployment to be completed during 2023. With the addition of these units, the Company expects to be operating more than 300,000 ASIC servers (combined self-mining and colocation) in its data centers before year end.

B. Riley Purchase Agreement

In July 2022, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) and a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with B. Riley Principal Capital II, LLC (“B. Riley”). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, we will have the right to sell to B. Riley, up to \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, from time to time during the term of the Purchase Agreement. Sales of common stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, and the timing of any sales, are solely at our option, and we are under no obligation to sell any securities to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement.

The net proceeds to us from sales that we elect to make to B. Riley under the Purchase Agreement, if any, will depend on the frequency and prices at which we sell shares of our Common Stock to B. Riley. We expect that any proceeds received by us from such sales to B. Riley will be used for general corporate purposes.

As consideration for B. Riley’s commitment to purchase shares of Common Stock at our direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, we issued 0.6 million shares to B. Riley. In addition, we reimbursed \$0.1 million of reasonable legal fees and disbursements of B. Riley’s legal counsel in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement.

Amended Bridge Notes

On August 1, 2022, we entered into two amended and restated bridge promissory notes, one in an aggregate principal amount of \$60 million with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (“B. Riley Commercial Capital”) and one in an aggregate principal amount of \$15 million with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital (the “Amended Bridge Notes”). The Amended Bridge Notes amend the original notes having identical principal amounts to extend the maturity date from December 7, 2022 to June 1, 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum and amortize collectively as follows:

<u>Payment Dates</u>		<u>Payment Amount</u>
August 1, 2022	\$	18,000,000
September 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
October 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
November 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
December 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
January 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
February 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
March 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
April 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
May 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000

The net proceeds of the notes were used by us for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances (other than issuances consummated for purposes of making tax payments in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and equity line of credit under the Purchase Agreement (“ELOC”) sales), (ii) any secured debt incurred on or after April 7, 2022 (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes.

Celsius Bankruptcy

In July 2022, Celsius Networks, the parent company of Celsius Mining LLC (“Celsius”), filed for voluntary relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Celsius is one of our two largest customers. As of June 30, 2022, we had \$0.9 million due from Celsius that is presented within accounts receivable, net, of which \$0.8 million was outstanding in July 2022 at the time of bankruptcy petition. Celsius may take actions in its Chapter 11 proceeding to terminate or renegotiate its agreements with us and/or seek to reduce our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled. Our recovery on our claims will be subject to factors outside of our control.

Our Business Model

Segments

We have two operating segments: “Equipment Sales and Hosting” which consists primarily of our blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business and equipment sales to customers, and “Mining” consisting of digital asset mining for our own account. The blockchain hosting business generates revenue through the sale of consumption-based contracts for our hosting services which are recurring in nature. Equipment sales revenue is derived from our ability to leverage our partnerships with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to our customers when they are unable to obtain them otherwise. The digital asset mining operation segment generates revenue from operating owned computer equipment as part of a pool of users that process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks. In exchange for these services, we receive digital assets.

Mining Equipment

We own and host specialized computers (“miners”) configured for the purpose of validating transactions on multiple digital asset network blockchains (referred to as, “mining”), predominantly the Bitcoin network. Substantially all of the miners we own and host were manufactured by Bitmain and incorporate application-specific integrated circuit (“ASIC”) chips specialized to solve blocks on the bitcoin blockchains using the 256-bit secure hashing algorithm (“SHA-256”) in return for bitcoin digital asset rewards.

We have entered into and facilitated agreements with vendors to supply mining equipment for our and our users’ digital asset mining operations. We prepay a significant portion of the purchase price for these new miners as partially refundable deposits, with delivery scheduled to occur in monthly installments through December 2022, and the remainder of the purchase price for these new miners is payable in installments, with payment due in advance of the scheduled delivery dates set forth in the applicable purchase agreement.

As of June 30, 2022, we had deployed approximately 182,000 bitcoin miners, which number consists of approximately 103,000 self-miners and approximately 79,000 hosted miners, which represented 10.3 exahash per second (“EH/s”) and 7.6 EH/s for self-miners and hosted miners, respectively. In addition, as of June 30, 2022, we had 74,000 and 50,000 additional self-miners and hosted miners, respectively, expected to be deployed in 2022 and thereafter, which are expected to increase our hash rate and our customers’ and related parties’ hash rate by approximately 7.5 EH/s and 5.0 EH/s respectively. As of June 30, 2022, the remaining contractual purchase obligations on the bitcoin miners on order is approximately \$61.6 million, substantially all of which are expected to be settled within one year. We expect a significant portion of our commitments for bitcoin miners as of June 30, 2022 to be reduced through price reductions and coupons. We allocate in advance our mining equipment orders between our self-mining operations and our hosting operations conducted on behalf of customers based on our estimates of where such equipment can most profitably and efficiently be used and in accordance with contractual arrangements with our customers.

The first table below summarizes the total number of self- and hosted miners in operation as of June 30, 2022. The second table below summarizes the total number of self- and hosted miners for delivery and deployment in 2022 and Q1 of 2023, (Miners in thousands).

Mining Equipment	Bitcoin Miners in Operation as of June 30, 2022	
	Hash rate (EH/s)	Number of Miners
Self-miners	10.3	103.0
Hosted miners	7.6	79.0
Total mining equipment	17.9	182.0

Mining Equipment	Bitcoin Miners Ordered or Transferred In 2022 and Thereafter	
	Hash rate to be deployed (EH/s)	Number of Miners
Self-miners	7.5	74.0
Hosted miners	5.0	50.0
Total mining equipment	12.5	124.0
Total in operation and to be deployed	30.4	306.0

Summary of Digital Asset Activity

Activity related to our digital asset balances for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Digital assets, beginning of period	\$ 234,298	\$ 63
Digital asset mining revenue	242,842	20,393
Proceeds from sales of digital assets and other	(246,249)	(20,220)
Gain from sales of digital assets	13,971	14
Impairment of digital assets	(204,198)	—
Digital assets, end of period	\$ 40,664	\$ 250

Impact of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the global outbreak of COVID-19 to be a pandemic. We continue to closely monitor the impact of COVID-19. COVID-19 has had and continues to have an adverse impact on our business and operations, particularly as a result of preventive and precautionary measures that we, other businesses, and governments are taking. Refer to “Item 1A. Risk Factors” included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act.” The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, deferment of employer side social security payments, net operating loss carryback periods, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations, increased limitations on qualified charitable contributions, and technical corrections to tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property.

It also allocated funds for the U.S. Small Business Administration’s (“SBA”) Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) loans that are forgivable in certain situations to promote continued employment, as well as Economic Injury Disaster Loans to provide liquidity

to small businesses harmed by COVID-19. In April 2020, Legacy Core Scientific received a loan of \$2.2 million from the PPP through the SBA. The loan was unsecured and bore interest at a rate per annum of 1% and monthly payments of principal were to begin in July 2021. The loan was due in full in April 2022, however in July 2021, Legacy Core Scientific repaid the loan in full.

We are unable to predict the full impact that the COVID-19 pandemic, including variant strains of COVID-19, will have on our future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition due to numerous uncertainties, including the duration of the pandemic and the actions that may be taken by government authorities across the United States. However, COVID-19, including variant strains of COVID-19, is not expected to result in any significant changes in costs going forward. We will continue to monitor the performance of our business and assess the impacts of COVID-19 and the emergence of new variant strains of COVID-19, including potential constraints on the supply of new miners.

The Merger and Public Company Costs

On July 20, 2021, we entered into the merger agreement with XPDI and the Merger Sub. XPDI's stockholders approved the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (collectively, the "Business Combination") at a special meeting of stockholders held on January 19, 2022 (the "Special Meeting"). Pursuant to the merger agreement, and subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein, XPDI acquired Legacy Core Scientific through a series of transactions, including (x) Merger Sub merging with and into Legacy Core Scientific (the "First Merger"), with Legacy Core Scientific surviving the First Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI, and (y) following the closing of the First Merger, Legacy Core Scientific merging with and into XPDI (the "Second Merger"), with XPDI surviving the Second Merger. In connection with the closing of the Business Combination, we changed our name from Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp. to Core Scientific, Inc. As a result of the merger, among other things, each outstanding share of Legacy Core Scientific common stock was cancelled in exchange for the right to receive 1.6001528688 of a share of our common stock.

The Transaction provided gross proceeds of approximately \$221.6 million from the XPDI trust account, resulting in approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds to Core Scientific, after the payment of transaction expenses. As a result of the Transaction, former Core Scientific stockholders own 90.7%, former XPDI public stockholders own 6.7% and XPDI's sponsor owns 2.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, respectively, of the Company, excluding the impact of unvested restricted stock units and options. The proceeds from the Transaction were used to fund mining equipment purchases and infrastructure build-out as the Company expands its leadership position.

The merger is accounted for as a reverse recapitalization and XPDI is treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. Legacy Core Scientific has been deemed the predecessor and Core, the post-combination company, is the successor Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") registrant, meaning that Legacy Core Scientific's financial statements for periods prior to the consummation of the merger are disclosed in Core's periodic reports.

As a consequence of the merger, we and XPDI collectively incurred an aggregate of \$39.0 million in professional fees associated with legal services, M&A advisor fees, financial advice, due diligence, and other deal-related costs. These transaction costs will be allocated to all instruments assumed or issued in the merger on a relative fair value basis as of the date of the merger. Transaction costs allocated to equity-classified instruments were recognized as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital within total stockholders' equity while transaction costs allocated to liability-classified instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through earnings were expensed in the first quarter of 2022.

Core Scientific is registered with the SEC and listed on Nasdaq as of January 19, 2022, which requires us to hire additional personnel and implement procedures and processes to address public company regulatory requirements and customary practices. We expect to incur additional annual expenses as a public company for, among other things, internal controls compliance and public company reporting obligations, directors' and officers' liability insurance, director fees and additional internal and external accounting and legal and administrative resources, including increased audit and legal fees.

Key Business Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measure

In addition to our financial results, we use the following business metrics and non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, and make strategic decisions. For a definition of these key business metrics, see the sections titled “—Self-Mining Hash Rate” and “—Adjusted EBITDA” below.

	June 30,	
	2022	2021
Self-Mining Hash rate (Exahash per second)	10.30	0.45

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Adjusted EBITDA (in millions)	\$ 59.1	\$ 20.8	\$ 152.2	\$ 33.3

Hash Rate

We operate mining hardware that performs computational operations in support of the blockchain measured in “hash rate” or “hashes per second.” A “hash” is the computation run by mining hardware in support of the blockchain; therefore, a miner’s “hash rate” refers to the rate at which the hardware is capable of performing such computations. Our hash rate represents the hash rate of our miners as a proportion of the total Bitcoin network hash rate and drives the number of digital asset rewards that will be earned by our fleet. We calculate and report our hash rate in exahash per second (“EH/s”). One exahash equals one quintillion hashes per second.

We measure the hash rate produced by our mining fleet through our management software, Minder™, which consolidates the reported hash rate from each miner. The method by which we measure our hash rate may differ from how other operators present a such measure.

Our self-mining hash rate was 10.30 EH/s and 0.45 EH/s as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, representing a 2,189% increase year over year.

Our self-mining hash rate, inclusive of Blockcap (“combined self-mining”), as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, was 10.30 EH/s and 1.99 EH/s, respectively.

Our combined self-mining and customer and related party hosting hash rate grew 237%, to 17.90 EH/s as of June 30, 2022 from 5.31 EH/s as of June 30, 2021.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as our net income or (loss), adjusted to eliminate the effect of (i) interest income, interest expense, and other income (expense), net; (ii) provision for income taxes; (iii) depreciation and amortization; (iv) stock-based compensation expense; (v) gain on sale of intangible assets; (vi) restructuring charges; and (vii) certain additional non-cash or non-recurring items, that do not reflect our ongoing business operations. For additional information, including the reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, please refer to the table below. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is an important measure because it allows management, investors, and our board of directors to evaluate and compare our operating results, including our return on capital and operating efficiencies, from period-to-period by making the adjustments described above. In addition, it provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our results of operations, as well as provides a useful measure for period-to-period comparisons of our business, as it removes the effect of net interest expense, taxes, certain non-cash items, variable charges, and timing differences. Moreover, we have included Adjusted EBITDA in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q because it is a key measurement used by our management internally to make operating decisions, including those related to operating expenses, evaluate performance, and perform strategic and financial planning.

The above items are excluded from our Adjusted EBITDA measure because these items are non-cash in nature, or because the amount and timing of these items is unpredictable, not driven by core results of operations and renders comparisons with prior periods and competitors less meaningful. However, you should be aware that when evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, we may incur future expenses similar to those excluded when calculating this measure. Our presentation of this measure should not be construed as an inference that its future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Further, this non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA on a supplemental basis. Our computation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures computed by other companies because not all companies calculate this measure in the same fashion. You should review the reconciliation of net (loss) income to Adjusted EBITDA below and not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net (loss) income to Adjusted EBITDA for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Adjusted EBITDA				
Net (loss) income	\$ (810,475)	\$ (3,414)	\$ (1,276,679)	\$ 3,435
Adjustments:				
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	48,792	12,981
Income tax (benefit) expense	(48,650)	118	(6,244)	118
Depreciation and amortization	49,835	3,075	91,974	5,991
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	7,974	—	8,016
Stock-based compensation expense	110,998	2,136	136,795	2,724
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(32,464)	—
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	190,976	—
(Gain) loss from sales of digital assets	(11,808)	16	(13,971)	(14)
Impairment of digital assets	150,213	—	204,198	—
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	790,753	—	790,753	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,057	17	13,057	17
Gain on sale of intangible assets	(5,904)	—	(5,904)	—
Restructuring charges	1,445	—	1,445	—
Fair value adjustment on acquired vendor liability	9,789	—	9,430	—
Other non-cash or non-recurring items	(8)	—	(6)	—
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 59,111</u>	<u>\$ 20,768</u>	<u>\$ 152,152</u>	<u>\$ 33,268</u>

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Our revenue consists primarily of returns from our hosting operations, including the sales of mining equipment to be hosted in our data centers and proceeds related to digital currency transaction processing (digital asset mining revenue) fees.

- Hosting revenue from customers and related parties.** Hosting revenue from customers and related parties is based on consumption-based contracts with our customers and related parties. Most contracts are renewable, and our customers are generally billed on a fixed and recurring basis each month for the duration of their contracts, which vary from one to three years in length.
- Equipment sales to customers and related parties.** Revenue from equipment sales to customers and related parties is derived from our ability to leverage our partnerships with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to our customers and related parties. Our equipment sales are typically in connection with a hosting contract.
- Digital asset mining revenue.** We operate a digital asset mining operation using specialized computers equipped with application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) chips (known as “miners”) to solve complex cryptographic algorithms in support of the Bitcoin blockchain (in a process known as “solving a block”) in exchange for digital asset rewards (primarily bitcoin). The Company participates in “mining pools” organized by “mining pool operators” in which we share our mining power (known as “hash rate”) with the hash rate generated by other miners participating in the pool to earn digital asset rewards. The mining pool operator provides a service that coordinates the computing power of the independent mining enterprises participating in the mining pool. Fees are paid to the mining pool operator to cover the costs of maintaining the pool. The pool uses software that coordinates the pool members’ mining power, identifies new block rewards, records how much hash rate each participant contributes to the pool, and assigns digital asset rewards earned by the pool among its participants in proportion to the hash rate each participant contributed to the pool in connection with solving a block. Revenue from digital asset mining are impacted by volatility in bitcoin prices, as well as increases in the Bitcoin blockchain’s network hash rate resulting from the growth in the overall quantity and quality of miners working to solve blocks on the Bitcoin blockchain and the difficulty index associated with the secure hashing algorithm employed in solving the blocks. The diagram below provides a simple illustration of the calculation of our annual digital asset mining revenue.



¹ Amount represents the average number of blocks mined per year, e.g., blocks are mined on average every 10 minutes, or 144 per day, 52,560 per year

Cost of revenue

The Company’s cost of hosting services and cost of digital asset mining primarily consist of electricity costs, salaries, stock-based compensation, depreciation of property, plant and equipment used to perform hosting services and mining operations and other related costs. Cost of equipment sales includes costs of mining computer equipment sold to customers.

Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets

Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets consists of gain (loss) on sales of digital assets and impairment charges for digital assets at the lower of cost or fair value.

Impairment of digital assets

We initially recognize digital assets that are received as digital asset mining revenue based on the fair value of the digital assets. Digital assets that are purchased in an exchange of one digital asset for another digital asset are recognized at the fair value of the asset received.

These assets are adjusted to fair value only when an impairment is recognized, or the underlying asset is held for sale. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily basis. To the extent that an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new costs basis of the digital asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in the period in which the impairment is identified. The impaired digital assets are written down to their fair value at the time of impairment and this new cost basis will not be adjusted upward for any subsequent increase in fair value. See Note 2 under “Digital Assets” in our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 on Form 8-K/A, which was filed with the SEC on March 31, 2022, for further information.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

The Company does not amortize goodwill, but tests it for impairment annually as of October 31, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units are less than their carrying amounts as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If management determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the reporting unit’s carrying amount, or management chooses not to perform a qualitative assessment, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test will be performed. The quantitative test compares the fair value of the reporting unit with the reporting unit’s carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value is recognized as an impairment loss, and the resulting measurement of goodwill becomes its new cost basis. The Company’s reporting units are the same as its reportable and operating segments.

The Company tests intangible assets subject to amortization whenever events or changes in circumstances have occurred that may affect the recoverability or the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. Intangible assets may be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. If that comparison indicates that the intangible asset’s carrying value may not be recoverable, the impairment is measured based on the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the intangible asset. This evaluation is performed at the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows exist. Intangible assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment is measured as the differences between the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment exchanged or disposed of and fair value of the consideration received upon exchange or disposal. The fair value of noncash consideration received in an exchange of property, plant and equipment is determined as of contract inception.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses. Each is outlined in more detail below.

- **Research and development.** We invest in research and development to build capabilities to extend our blockchain platform management and software solutions, in order to manage our mining fleet more efficiently, expand within existing accounts, and to gain new customers by offering differentiated blockchain hosting services. Research and development costs include compensation and benefits, stock-based compensation, other personnel related costs and professional fees.
- **Sales and marketing.** Sales and marketing expenses consist of marketing expenses, trade shows and events, professional fees, compensation and benefits, stock-based compensation and other personnel related costs.
- **General and administrative.** General and administrative expenses include compensation and benefits expenses for employees, who are not part of the research and development and sales and marketing organization, professional fees, and other personnel related expenses. Also included is stock-based compensation, insurance, amortization of intangibles, gain (loss) on disposals of property, plant and equipment, asset impairments, franchise taxes, and bank fees.

Non-operating (income) expenses, net

Non-operating (income) expenses, net includes loss on debt extinguishment, interest expense, net, fair value adjustment on convertible notes, fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities and other non-operating expenses, net.

Income tax (benefit) expense

Income tax (benefit) expense consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes, if any. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, our income tax benefit was \$48.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, our income tax expense was \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) under its general principles of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 740, *Income Taxes*.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

The following table sets forth our selected Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 31,338	\$ 11,895	\$ 19,443	163 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	7,598	6,667	931	14 %
Equipment sales to customers	3,507	36,457	(32,950)	(90)%
Equipment sales to related parties	11,687	9,519	2,168	23 %
Digital asset mining revenue	109,842	10,765	99,077	920 %
Total revenue	163,972	75,303	88,669	118 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	43,644	17,550	26,094	149 %
Cost of equipment sales	13,541	31,100	(17,559)	(56)%
Cost of digital asset mining	94,070	2,115	91,955	NM
Total cost of revenue	151,255	50,765	100,490	198 %
Gross profit	12,717	24,538	(11,821)	(48)%
Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets	11,808	(16)	11,824	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(150,213)	—	(150,213)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,773	1,437	13,336	928 %
Sales and marketing	10,238	720	9,518	NM
General and administrative	90,874	6,822	84,052	NM
Total operating expenses	115,885	8,979	106,906	NM
Operating (loss) income	(1,045,383)	15,526	(1,060,909)	NM
Non-operating (income) expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	7,974	(7,974)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	16,270	150 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	(195,061)	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(22,189)	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,876	2	3,874	NM
Total non-operating (income) expenses, net	(186,258)	18,822	(205,080)	NM
Loss before income taxes	(859,125)	(3,296)	(855,829)	NM
Income tax (benefit) expense	(48,650)	118	(48,768)	NM
Net loss	<u>\$ (810,475)</u>	<u>\$ (3,414)</u>	<u>\$ (807,061)</u>	NM

NM - Not Meaningful

Revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 31,338	\$ 11,895	\$ 19,443	163 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	7,598	6,667	931	14 %
Equipment sales to customers	3,507	36,457	(32,950)	(90)%
Equipment sales to related parties	11,687	9,519	2,168	23 %
Digital asset mining revenue	109,842	10,765	99,077	920 %
Total revenue	\$ 163,972	\$ 75,303	\$ 88,669	118 %
Percentage of total revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	19 %	16 %		
Hosting revenue from related parties	5 %	9 %		
Equipment sales to customers	2 %	48 %		
Equipment sales to related parties	7 %	13 %		
Digital asset mining revenue	67 %	14 %		
Total revenue	100 %	100 %		

Total revenue increased by \$88.7 million to \$164.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$75.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021 as a result of the factors described below.

Total hosting revenue from customers increased by \$19.4 million or 163%, to \$31.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$11.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in hosting revenue from customers was driven primarily by the onboarding of new clients for the three months ended June 30, 2022.

Total hosting revenue from related parties increased by \$0.9 million or 14%, to \$7.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$6.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in related party hosting contracts was primarily driven by the onboarding of new related party hosting contracts for miners deployed during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

Equipment sales to customers decreased by \$33.0 million to \$3.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$36.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in equipment sales to customers was primarily driven by more of our hosting customers purchasing mining equipment directly from manufacturers for deployments in our data centers during the three months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021.

Equipment sales to related parties increased by \$2.2 million or 23%, to \$11.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$9.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in equipment sales to related parties was primarily driven by the timing of deployments of mining equipment during the three months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021.

Digital asset mining revenue increased by \$99.1 million to \$109.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$10.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in mining revenue was driven primarily by an increase in our self-mining hash rate, partially offset by the decrease in the price of bitcoin. Our self-mining hash rate increased to 10.30 EH/s for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from 0.45 EH/s for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The total number of bitcoins awarded for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was 3,365 compared to 180 for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The average price of bitcoin for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was \$32,502 as compared to \$46,498 for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a decrease of 30%.

Cost of revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Cost of revenue	\$ 151,255	\$ 50,765	\$ 100,490	198 %
Gross profit	12,717	24,538	(11,821)	(48)%
Gross margin	8 %	33 %		

Cost of revenue increased by \$100.5 million or 198%, to \$151.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$50.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to higher power consumption costs of \$45.9 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining and hosted miners operating in our fleet and an increase in power rates, increased depreciation expense of \$46.3 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining units deployed, higher personnel and facilities operating costs driven by the opening and expansion of our data centers of \$25.8 million, which includes increased payroll and benefit costs for personnel of \$3.6 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$16.9 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, partially offset by lower equipment sales costs of \$17.6 million.

As a percentage of total revenue, cost of revenue totaled 92% and 67% for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021 is primarily the result of higher depreciation expense as a percentage of total revenue, higher power consumption costs as a percentage of total revenue and higher stock-based compensation as a percentage of total revenue.

Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets	\$ 11,808	\$ (16)	\$ 11,824	NM
Percentage of total revenue	7 %	0 %		

Gain from sales of digital assets increased by \$11.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from a nominal loss for the three months ended June 30, 2021. Gains are recorded when realized upon sale(s). In determining the gain to be recognized upon sale, we calculate the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the digital assets sold immediately prior to sale. For the three months ended June 30, 2022, the carrying value of our digital assets sold was \$235.3 million and the sales price was \$247.1 million. Current and future proceeds from sales of digital assets are primarily used for payments for ASIC servers, capital investments in additional data center capacity and scheduled repayment of debt.

Impairment of digital assets

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of digital assets	\$ (150,213)	\$ —	\$ (150,213)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(92)%	0 %		

Impairment of digital assets increased by \$150.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital currency asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily basis. We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted prices on active exchanges, indicate that it is more likely than not that our digital assets are impaired. In determining if an impairment has occurred, we consider the market price of one unit of digital asset quoted on

the active exchange since acquiring the digital asset, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (“UTC”). If the then current carrying value of a digital asset exceeds the fair value so determined, an impairment loss has occurred with respect to those digital assets in the amount equal to the difference between their carrying value and the price determined. The carrying value of our digital assets amounted to \$40.7 million and \$234.3 million as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ (790,753)	\$ —	\$ (790,753)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(482)%	0 %		

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles increased by \$790.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022. The Company identified a triggering event as of June 30, 2022 due to a decline in the Company’s stock price and market decline in the value of bitcoin and, as such, the Company performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit. The Company concluded the carrying amount of the Mining reporting unit exceeded its fair value and, as such, recorded an \$788.7 million impairment of goodwill in its Mining reporting unit. See Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ (13,057)	\$ (17)	\$ (13,040)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(8)%	0 %		

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment increased by \$13.0 million to \$13.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from a nominal loss for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was due to a noncash exchange of mining equipment. See nonrecurring fair value measurements in Note 8—Fair Value Measurements in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Operating Expenses

Research and development

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 14,773	\$ 1,437	\$ 13,336	928 %
Percentage of total revenue	9 %	2 %		

Research and development expenses increased by \$13.3 million or 928%, to \$14.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$13.2 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

Sales and marketing

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Sales and marketing	\$ 10,238	\$ 720	\$ 9,518	NM
Percentage of total revenue	6 %	1 %		

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$9.5 million to \$10.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$9.1 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

General and administrative

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
General and administrative	\$ 90,874	\$ 6,822	\$ 84,052	NM
Percentage of total revenue	55 %	9 %		

General and administrative expenses increased by \$84.1 million to \$90.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from \$6.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase of \$84.1 million was primarily driven by \$69.7 million higher stock-based compensation, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, \$4.6 million of higher professional fees, primarily related to investments made to support public company readiness and \$3.1 million of higher payroll and benefit costs for personnel.

Non-operating (income) expenses, net

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Non-operating (income) expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	\$ —	\$ 7,974	\$ (7,974)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	16,270	150 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	(195,061)	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(22,189)	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,876	2	3,874	NM
Total non-operating (income) expenses, net	\$ (186,258)	\$ 18,822	\$ (205,080)	NM

Total non-operating (income) expenses, net decreased by \$205.1 million, to non-operating income, net of \$186.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 from non-operating expenses, net of \$18.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in non-operating (income) expenses, net of \$205.1 million was primarily driven by a decrease in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) and corresponding gain of \$195.1 million and a decrease in the fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities and corresponding gain of \$22.2 million, partially offset by higher interest expense, net of \$16.3 million and other non-operating expenses, net of \$3.9 million, which included a \$9.8 million expense related to a vendor liability that had been assumed by the Company in July 2021 as part of the Blockcap acquisition (see Note 12—Stockholders' Equity) partially offset by a \$5.9 million gain on sale of intangible assets (see Note 3—Acquisitions, Dispositions and Restructuring). The decrease in the fair value of the convertible notes and derivative warrant liabilities was primarily driven by the decrease in the market price of our common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2022. See Note 8—Fair Value

Measurements in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Income tax (benefit) expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (48,650)	\$ 118	\$ (48,768)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(30)%	0 %		

Income tax (benefit) expense consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. For the three months ended June 30, 2022, our income tax benefit was \$48.7 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, our income tax expense was \$0.1 million. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the FASB under its general principles of ASC 740, *Income Taxes*.

Segment Total Revenue and Gross (Loss) Profit

The following table presents total revenue and gross (loss) profit by reportable segment for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 38,936	\$ 18,562	\$ 20,374	110 %
Equipment sales	15,194	45,976	(30,782)	(67)%
Total revenue	54,130	64,538	(10,408)	(16)%
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	43,644	17,550	26,094	149 %
Cost of equipment sales	13,541	31,100	(17,559)	(56)%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 57,185	\$ 48,650	\$ 8,535	18 %
Gross (loss) profit	\$ (3,055)	\$ 15,888	\$ (18,943)	NM
Hosting Margin	(6)%	25 %		
Mining Segment				
Digital asset mining revenue	\$ 109,842	\$ 10,765	\$ 99,077	920 %
Total revenue	109,842	10,765	99,077	920 %
Cost of revenue	94,070	2,115	91,955	NM
Gross profit	\$ 15,772	\$ 8,650	\$ 7,122	82 %
Mining Margin	14 %	80 %		
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 163,972	\$ 75,303	\$ 88,669	118 %
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 151,255	\$ 50,765	\$ 100,490	198 %
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 12,717	\$ 24,538	\$ (11,821)	(48)%

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$2.6 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$46.5 million for the Mining segment. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$1.9 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$0.9 million for the Mining segment.

For the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the top three customers accounted for approximately 46% and 77%, respectively, of the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment total revenue.

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, gross profit in the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment decreased \$18.9 million compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021 reflecting gross (loss) profit for the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment as a percentage of the segment's total revenue (the "Hosting Margin") of (6)% for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to a Hosting Margin of 25% for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in the Hosting Margin for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily due to lower margins on equipment sales and an increase in stock-based compensation expense, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment described above.

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, gross profit in the Mining Segment increased \$7.1 million compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021 primarily due to an increase in our self-mining hash rate, which was 10.30 EH/s at June 30, 2022 compared to 0.45 EH/s at June 30, 2021, partially offset by lower gross profit (loss) for the Mining Segment as a percentage of the segment's total revenue (the "Mining Margin") of 14% for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to 80% for the three months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in the Mining Margin for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase in power rates, an increase in depreciation as a percentage of segment revenues, which reflected higher costs of self-mining units more recently deployed, an increase in stock-based compensation expense as a percentage of revenues, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment described above, and a 30% decrease in average price per bitcoin mined.

A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross (loss) profit to loss before income taxes included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Reportable segment gross profit	\$ 12,717	\$ 24,538	\$ (11,821)	(48)%
Gain (loss) from sales of digital assets	11,808	(16)	11,824	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(150,213)	—	(150,213)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,773	1,437	13,336	928 %
Sales and marketing	10,238	720	9,518	NM
General and administrative	90,874	6,822	84,052	NM
Total operating expenses	115,885	8,979	106,906	NM
Operating (loss) income	(1,045,383)	15,526	(1,060,909)	NM
Non-operating (income) expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	7,974	(7,974)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	27,116	10,846	16,270	150 %
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(22,189)	—	(22,189)	NM
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(195,061)	—	(195,061)	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,876	2	3,874	NM
Total non-operating (income) expenses, net	(186,258)	18,822	(205,080)	NM
Loss before income taxes	\$ (859,125)	\$ (3,296)	\$ (855,829)	NM

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

The following table sets forth our selected Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 58,676	\$ 20,251	\$ 38,425	190 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	13,474	11,003	2,471	22 %
Equipment sales to customers	3,923	60,499	(56,576)	(94)%
Equipment sales to related parties	37,576	17,403	20,173	116 %
Digital asset mining revenue	242,842	20,393	222,449	NM
Total revenue	356,491	129,549	226,942	175 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	74,875	29,379	45,496	155 %
Cost of equipment sales	36,076	57,331	(21,255)	(37)%
Cost of digital asset mining	162,820	3,768	159,052	NM
Total cost of revenue	273,771	90,478	183,293	203 %
Gross profit	82,720	39,071	43,649	112 %
Gain from sales of digital assets	13,971	14	13,957	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(204,198)	—	(204,198)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	18,113	2,645	15,468	585 %
Sales and marketing	11,636	1,254	10,382	828 %
General and administrative	131,034	10,617	120,417	NM
Total operating expenses	160,783	14,516	146,267	NM
Operating (loss) income	(1,072,100)	24,552	(1,096,652)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016	(8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	48,792	12,981	35,811	276 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	190,976	—	190,976	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,464)	—	(32,464)	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,519	2	3,517	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	210,823	20,999	189,824	904 %
(Loss) income before income taxes	(1,282,923)	3,553	(1,286,476)	NM
Income tax (benefit) expense	(6,244)	118	(6,362)	NM
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (1,276,679)</u>	<u>\$ 3,435</u>	<u>\$ (1,280,114)</u>	NM

NM - Not Meaningful

Revenue

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 58,676	\$ 20,251	\$ 38,425	190 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	13,474	11,003	2,471	22 %
Equipment sales to customers	3,923	60,499	(56,576)	(94)%
Equipment sales to related parties	37,576	17,403	20,173	116 %
Digital asset mining revenue	242,842	20,393	222,449	NM
Total revenue	\$ 356,491	\$ 129,549	\$ 226,942	175 %
Percentage of total revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	16 %	16 %		
Hosting revenue from related parties	4 %	8 %		
Equipment sales to customers	1 %	47 %		
Equipment sales to related parties	11 %	13 %		
Digital asset mining revenue	68 %	16 %		
Total revenue	100 %	100 %		

Total revenue increased by \$226.9 million to \$356.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$129.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 as a result of the factors described below.

Total hosting revenue from customers increased by \$38.4 million or 190%, to \$58.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$20.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in hosting revenue from customers was primarily driven by the onboarding of new clients for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Total hosting revenue from related parties increased by \$2.5 million or 22%, to \$13.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$11.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in related party hosting contracts was primarily driven by the onboarding of new related party hosting contracts for miners deployed during the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Equipment sales to customers decreased by \$56.6 million to \$3.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$60.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in equipment sales to customers was primarily driven by more of our hosting customers purchasing mining equipment directly from manufacturers for deployments in our data centers during the six months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021.

Equipment sales to related parties increased by \$20.2 million or 116%, to \$37.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$17.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in equipment sales to related parties was primarily driven by the timing of deployments of mining equipment during the six months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021.

Digital asset mining revenue increased by \$222.4 million to \$242.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$20.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The year over year increase in mining revenue was driven primarily by an increase in our self-mining hash rate. Our self-mining hash rate increased by 2,189%, to 10.3 EH/s for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from 0.45 EH/s for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The total number of bitcoins awarded for the six months ended June 30, 2022 was 6,567 compared to 386 for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The average price of bitcoin for the six months ended June 30, 2022 was \$36,876 as compared to \$45,914 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, a decrease of 20%.

Cost of revenue

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Cost of revenue	\$ 273,771	\$ 90,478	\$ 183,293	203 %
Gross profit	82,720	39,071	43,649	112 %
Gross margin	23 %	30 %		

Cost of revenue increased by \$183.3 million or 203%, to \$273.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$90.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to increased depreciation expense of \$85.3 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining units deployed, higher power consumption costs of \$83.5 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining and hosted miners operating in our fleet and an increase in power rates, higher personnel and facilities operating costs driven by the opening and expansion of our data centers of \$35.7 million, which includes increased payroll and benefit costs for personnel of \$6.7 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$18.9 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, partially offset by lower equipment sales costs of \$21.3 million.

As a percentage of total revenue, cost of revenue totaled 77% and 70% for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021 is primarily the result of higher depreciation expense as a percentage of total revenue, higher power consumption costs as a percentage of total revenue and higher stock-based compensation as a percentage of total revenue.

Gain from sales of digital assets

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Gain from sales of digital assets	\$ 13,971	\$ 14	\$ 13,957	NM
Percentage of total revenue	4 %	0 %		

Gain from sales of digital assets increased by \$14.0 million to \$14.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from a nominal gain for the six months ended June 30, 2021. Gains are recorded when realized upon sale(s). In determining the gain to be recognized upon sale, we calculate the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the digital assets sold immediately prior to sale. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the carrying value of our digital assets sold was \$232.3 million and the sales price was \$246.2 million.

Impairment of digital assets

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of digital assets	\$ (204,198)	\$ —	\$ (204,198)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(57)%	0 %		

Impairment of digital assets increased by \$204.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital currency asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily basis. We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted prices on active exchanges, indicate that it is more likely than not that our digital assets are impaired. In determining if an impairment has occurred, we consider the market price of one unit of digital asset quoted on the active exchange since acquiring the digital asset, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (“UTC”). If

the then current carrying value of a digital asset exceeds the fair value so determined, an impairment loss has occurred with respect to those digital assets in the amount equal to the difference between their carrying value and the price determined. The carrying value of our digital assets amounted to \$40.7 million and \$234.3 million as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ (790,753)	\$ —	\$ (790,753)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(222)%	0 %		

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles increased by \$790.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021. The Company identified a triggering event as of June 30, 2022 due to a decline in the Company's stock price and market decline in the value of bitcoin and, as such, the Company performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit. The Company concluded the carrying amount of the Mining reporting unit exceeded its fair value and, as such, recorded an \$788.7 million impairment of goodwill in its Mining reporting unit. See Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ (13,057)	\$ (17)	\$ (13,040)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(4)%	— %		

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment increased by \$13.0 million to \$13.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from a nominal loss for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was due to a noncash exchange of mining equipment. See nonrecurring fair value measurements in Note 8 for more information.

Operating Expenses

Research and development

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 18,113	\$ 2,645	\$ 15,468	585 %
Percentage of total revenue	5 %	2 %		

Research and development expenses increased by \$15.5 million or 585%, to \$18.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$2.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$15.1 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, higher personnel and related expenses of \$0.1 million and an increase in professional fees of \$0.1 million.

Sales and marketing

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Sales and marketing	\$ 11,636	\$ 1,254	\$ 10,382	828 %
Percentage of total revenue	3 %	1 %		

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$10.4 million or 828%, to \$11.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$9.6 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

General and administrative

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
General and administrative	\$ 131,034	\$ 10,617	\$ 120,417	NM
Percentage of total revenue	37 %	8 %		

General and administrative expenses increased by \$120.4 million to \$131.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$10.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase of \$120.4 million was primarily driven by \$90.5 million higher stock-based compensation driven by the impact of the Blockcap acquisition and the RSU Amendment described above, \$12.4 million of higher professional fees, primarily related to investments made to support public company readiness and \$5.6 million of higher payroll and benefit costs for personnel.

Non-operating expenses, net

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	\$ —	\$ 8,016	\$ (8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	48,792	12,981	35,811	276 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	190,976	—	190,976	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,464)	—	(32,464)	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,519	2	3,517	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	\$ 210,823	\$ 20,999	\$ 189,824	904 %

Total non-operating expenses, net increased by \$189.8 million, to \$210.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$21.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in non-operating expenses, net of \$189.8 million was primarily driven by an increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) and corresponding loss of \$191.0 million and higher interest expense, net of \$35.8 million, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities and corresponding gain of \$32.5 million. The increase in the fair value of the convertible notes was primarily driven by the elimination of the negotiation discount described below, partially offset by a decrease in the market value of our common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2022. See Note 8—Fair Value Measurements in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

As discussed in Note 8, the fair value of our convertible notes as of December 31, 2021 included the effect of a negotiation discount, which is a calibration adjustment that reflects the illiquidity of the instruments and Core Scientific's negotiating position. Since the transaction was an orderly transaction, we deemed that the fair value equaled the transaction price at initial recognition.

However, the closing of the merger of XPDI (which represents the occurrence of a qualified financing event as defined by the terms of the notes) in January 2022 resulted in the elimination of the negotiation discount along with other changes in fair value, which resulted in a significant increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) of \$191.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Income tax (benefit) expense

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (6,244)	\$ 118	\$ (6,362)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(2)%	0 %		

Income tax (benefit) expense consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, our income tax benefit was \$6.2 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, our income tax expense was \$0.1 million. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the FASB under its general principles of ASC 740, *Income Taxes*.

Segment Total Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table presents total revenue and gross profit by reportable segment for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 72,150	\$ 31,254	\$ 40,896	131 %
Equipment sales	41,499	77,902	(36,403)	(47)%
Total revenue	113,649	109,156	4,493	4 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	74,875	29,379	45,496	155 %
Cost of equipment sales	36,076	57,331	(21,255)	(37)%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 110,951	\$ 86,710	\$ 24,241	28 %
Gross profit	\$ 2,698	\$ 22,446	\$ (19,748)	(88)%
Hosting Margin	2 %	21 %		
Mining Segment				
Digital asset mining revenue	\$ 242,842	\$ 20,393	\$ 222,449	1,091 %
Total revenue	242,842	20,393	222,449	1,091 %
Cost of revenue	162,820	3,768	159,052	NM
Gross profit	\$ 80,022	\$ 16,625	\$ 63,397	381 %
Mining Margin	33 %	82 %		
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 356,491	\$ 129,549	\$ 226,942	175 %
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 273,771	\$ 90,478	\$ 183,293	203 %
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 82,720	\$ 39,071	\$ 43,649	112 %

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$4.8 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$85.9 million for the Mining segment. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$3.7 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$1.6 million for the Mining segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the top three customers accounted for approximately 54% and 77%, respectively, of the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment total revenue.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, gross profit in the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment decreased \$19.7 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021, reflecting a Hosting Margin of 2% for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to 21% for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in Hosting Margin for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily due to lower margins on equipment sales and an increase in stock-based compensation expense, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, gross profit in the Mining Segment increased \$63.4 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021 primarily due to an increase in our self-mining hash rate, which was 10.30 EH/s at June 30, 2022 compared to 0.45 EH/s at June 30, 2021, partially offset by a lower Mining Margin of 33% for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to 82% for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The decrease in the Mining Margin for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase in power rates, an increase in depreciation as a percentage of segment revenues, which reflected higher costs of self-mining units more recently deployed, an increase in stock-based compensation expense as a percentage of revenues, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment, and a 20% decrease in average price per bitcoin mined.

A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross profit to (loss) income before income taxes included in our consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Reportable segment gross profit	\$ 82,720	\$ 39,071	\$ 43,649	112 %
Gain from sales of digital assets	13,971	14	13,957	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(204,198)	—	(204,198)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(790,753)	—	(790,753)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	18,113	2,645	15,468	585 %
Sales and marketing	11,636	1,254	10,382	828 %
General and administrative	131,034	10,617	120,417	NM
Total operating expenses	160,783	14,516	146,267	NM
Operating (loss) income	(1,072,100)	24,552	(1,096,652)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016	(8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	48,792	12,981	35,811	276 %
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,464)	—	(32,464)	NM
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	190,976	—	190,976	NM
Other non-operating expenses, net	3,519	2	3,517	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	210,823	20,999	189,824	904 %
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (1,282,923)	\$ 3,553	\$ (1,286,476)	NM

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of liquidity

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of equity securities, debt issuances, equipment financing arrangements and cash generated from operations, including sales of self-mined bitcoin and other digital assets. We will continue to seek to fund our growth through private debt and equity capital markets, secured borrowing, equipment finance, digital asset-based financing and sales of digital assets to supplement cash flow from operations. Recent declines in cash from operations resulting from declining digital asset prices, increasing power costs, and other factors, has required us to obtain additional debt and equity financing to fund the expansion of our operations. However, the ability to raise funds through financing and capital market transactions is subject to many risks and uncertainties and current market conditions have reduced the availability of these capital and liquidity sources. In the near term, we expect to continue to increase investing activities, subject to the availability of capital and financing, as we build out our facilities and grow our company. Some of our vendor contracts for the purchase of mining equipment include variable pricing provisions that offset some of the variability of cash flow from operations associated with fluctuations in the price of bitcoin. Completion of the special purpose acquisition company (“SPAC”) transaction provided gross proceeds of approximately \$221.6 million from the XPDI trust account, resulting in approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds to Core Scientific, after the payment of transaction expenses. The proceeds from the transaction will be used to fund mining equipment purchases and infrastructure build-out as we expand our leadership capacity.

Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, cash requirements and cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Period over Period Change	
			Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,542	\$ 117,871	\$ 10,671	9 %
Restricted cash	11,938	13,807	(1,869)	(14)%
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 140,480</u>	<u>\$ 131,678</u>	<u>\$ 8,802</u>	<u>7 %</u>

As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, restricted cash of \$11.9 million and \$13.8 million, respectively, consisted of cash held in escrow to pay for construction and development activities.

The following table summarizes our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash flows for the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – beg. of period	\$ 131,678	\$ 8,721
Net cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	141,273	(121,331)
Investing activities	(445,640)	(39,217)
Financing activities	313,169	210,198
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash - end of period	<u>\$ 140,480</u>	<u>\$ 58,371</u>

Our principal uses of cash in recent periods have been funding our operations and investing in capital expenditures.

Operating Activities

Changes in net cash from operating activities results primarily from cash received from hosting customers and equipment sales and payments for power fees and equipment purchases. Other drivers of the changes in net cash from operating activities include

research and development costs, sales and marketing costs and general and administrative expenses (including personnel expenses and fees for professional services) and interest payments on debt.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$141.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$121.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021 was primarily due to changes in working capital, which increased cash from operating activities by \$375.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021, primarily driven by a \$297.5 million decrease in deposits for equipment sales to customers and a \$212.1 million decrease in digital assets, partially offset by a \$152.9 million decrease in deferred revenue from related parties. Offsetting the increase in net cash provided due to changes in working capital was a decrease in net income, excluding non-cash adjustments, of \$112.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2021, primarily driven by a \$73.8 million decrease in cash inflows on gross profit, a \$31.1 million increase in cash outflows from operating expenses and a \$19.3 million increase in cash outflows for interest payments on debt, partially offset by cash proceeds from sales of digital assets in excess of their carrying value of \$14.0 million.

Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities consists of purchases of property, plant and equipment and acquisitions of intangible assets, net of proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$445.6 million and \$39.2 million, respectively, driven primarily by \$238.5 million and \$39.1 million, respectively, used for the purchase of property, plant and equipment primarily related to the development of hosting facilities and the acquisition of equipment used for generating digital asset mining revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, \$217.7 million was used for deposits for self-mining equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities consists of proceeds from stock issuances, issuances of debt, net of issuance costs and principal payments on debt, including notes payable and capital leases.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, net cash provided by financing activities was \$313.2 million, primarily related to \$198.9 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock and cash acquired upon the Merger with XPDI, net of issuance costs, \$216.3 million from the issuance of debt, driven by equipment financing arrangements. Offsetting this increase to net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 was \$49.5 million of principal payments on debt, \$29.3 million for the repurchase of common shares to pay employee withholding taxes and \$23.2 million of principal repayments of finance leases.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, net cash provided by financing activities was \$210.2 million, primarily related to \$245.4 million from the issuance of debt, including \$10.0 million received in January 2021 from a stockholder for the purchase of Bitcoin mining equipment, the issuance of a \$9.0 million tranche of senior secured notes (net of issuance costs) in February 2021, the issuance of \$215.0 million of convertible notes and \$3.8 million and \$13.4 million of additional loans under a master equipment finance agreement issued in March 2021 and May 2021, respectively. Offsetting this increase to net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$35.7 million of principal payments on debt.

Operating and capital expenditure requirements

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with cash provided by operations and funding from debt or equity issuances, will be sufficient to meet our needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our revenue growth rate, the timing and extent of spending to support further sales and marketing and research and development efforts and the timing and extent of additional capital expenditures to invest in the expansion of existing facilities as well as new facilities. In the future, we may enter into arrangements to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, services and technologies, including intellectual property rights. We may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing. If additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

For a discussion of Commitments and Contractual Obligations, refer to Note 10—Commitments and Contingencies to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Other Events

Financing activities

In January 2022, as a result of the closing of the merger with XPDI (the “Merger”), we received approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds after the payment of transaction expenses along with \$0.3 million of cash acquired from XPDI.

In January through March 2022, we borrowed an additional \$4.8 million under our lending agreement with Bremer Bank, National Association for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment and improvements to data center and infrastructure. The loans bear interest at 5.5% annually and are due at the earlier of the date of sale of the underlying mining equipment or 60 months from issuance.

In January 2022, we borrowed an additional \$20.0 million under our two lending agreements with Blockfi Lending, LLC for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment. The loans bear interest at 13.1% with a term of 24 months from issuance.

In February 2022, we drew down on the remaining \$10.0 million of our master equipment finance facility agreement with Trinity Capital Inc. (“Trinity”) to finance the acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11.0%.

In March 2022, we entered into a \$20.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchorage Lending CA, LLC. (“Anchor Labs”) to finance the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%.

In March 2022, we entered into a \$100.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Barings BDC, Inc., Barings Capital Investment Corporation and Barings Private Credit Corp. (“Mass Mutual Barings”) to finance the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. In March 2022, we borrowed the first tranche of \$30.0 million. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 9.8%.

In April 2022, we entered into a \$60.0 million bridge promissory note with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC and a \$15.0 million bridge promissory note with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (the “Bridge Notes”) maturing in December 2022. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 7.0%. In August 2022, we amended the Bridge Notes to, among other things, extend the maturity date to June 2023.

In April 2022, we entered into an \$11.0 million equipment finance agreement with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC (“Liberty”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. We borrowed \$11.0 million in April 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.6%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in the equipment purchased.

Separation Agreement with Former Chief Financial Officer

On April 4, 2022, Michael Trzupek, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, notified the board of directors of the Company of his decision to resign from his position, effective immediately.

On April 19, 2022, the Company and Mr. Trzupek reached an agreement regarding Mr. Trzupek’s separation from the Company (the “Separation Agreement”), effective May 6, 2022 (the “Separation Date”). Denise Sterling, the former Senior Vice President of Finance of the Company, assumed the role of Chief Financial Officer on April 5, 2022.

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, in exchange for certain releases of claims, Mr. Trzupek’s agreement to transition his responsibilities and duties to other Company personnel, and certain additional covenants related to cooperation and competitive activity, the Company provided cash severance benefits to Mr. Trzupek of \$75,000, representing three months of base salary, paid in a single lump sum less any required taxes and other withholding amounts. He was also entitled to any accrued but unpaid compensation for the period prior to the Separation Date. In addition, Mr. Trzupek was deemed to have time vested in 1,200,000 of his outstanding restricted stock units, which remain subject to certain transaction vesting terms, as detailed in the award agreements assumed by XPDI, and he is entitled to receive an additional 200,000 time-vested restricted stock units.

Related party transactions

We have agreements to provide hosting services to various entities that are managed and invested in by individuals who are directors and executives of Core Scientific. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, we recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$7.6 million and \$13.5 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, we recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$6.7 million and \$11.0 million, respectively. In addition, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, we recognized equipment sales revenue of \$11.7 million and \$37.6 million, respectively, from these entities. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, we recognized equipment sales revenue of \$9.5 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, from these same various entities. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, we had accounts receivable of \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, from these entities.

Core Scientific reimburses certain of its officers and directors for use of a personal aircraft for flights taken on Company business. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, we incurred reimbursements of \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. We incurred reimbursements of \$0.2 million for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. As of June 30, 2022, \$0.2 million was payable. A nominal amount was payable at December 31, 2021.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Risk

The vast majority of our cash generated from revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars, with a small amount denominated in foreign currencies.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Preparation of our unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Other than the goodwill impairment charge discussed in Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements, there have been no material changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates as previously disclosed in Part II, Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 8-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of new accounting standards relevant to our business, refer to Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Emerging Growth Company and a Smaller Reporting Company Status

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. We may take advantage of certain exemptions from various public company reporting requirements, including not being required to have our internal control over financial reporting audited by our independent registered public accounting firm under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments. We may take advantage of these exemptions for up to five years or until we are no longer an emerging growth company, whichever is earlier. In addition, the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to use the extended transition period under the JOBS Act. Accordingly, our financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards.

We will remain an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act until the earliest of (a) February 12, 2026, the fifth anniversary of XPDI’s initial public offering, (b) the last date of our fiscal year in which we have a total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion, (c) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the rules of the SEC with at least \$700.0 million of outstanding securities held by non-affiliates or (d) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the previous three years.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as (i) the market value of our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$250 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter or (ii) our annual revenue is less than \$100 million during the most recently completed

fiscal year and the market value of our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$700 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter. Specifically, as a smaller reporting company, we may choose to present only the two most recent fiscal years of audited financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and have reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation, and, similar to emerging growth companies, if we are a smaller reporting company that qualifies as a “non-accelerated filer” under the rules of the SEC, we would not be required to obtain an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting issued by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information otherwise required under this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) prior to the filing of this quarterly report.

Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, certain of our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, specifically with respect to the following: inadequate resources with an appropriate level of technical capabilities, expertise and training, commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements, cross-functional processes, communication and infrastructure, a lack of segregation of duties related to creating and posting journal entries as well as over digital asset custody.

Remediation Efforts to Address Disclosed Material Weakness

Our management, with oversight from our audit committee, has taken steps to implement the following remediation actions to address material weaknesses and to improve our internal control over financial reporting, primarily through:

- continuing to increase the depth and experience within our accounting and finance organization, adding additional experienced full-time employees and engaging additional contract resources;
- enhancing the communication and coordination among our accounting and financial reporting department and expanded cross-functional involvement and input into period-end disclosures; and
- implementing additional internal reporting procedures, including enhancing the analytical procedures used to assess period-end balances, to add depth to our review process and improve our segregation of duties.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2022, we continued to assess the design of existing controls and implement new controls as needed to remediate the previously identified material weakness. We have yet to complete the testing and evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of controls which are actively in process.

Limitations on Controls

Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Our management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain judgments and assumptions and cannot provide absolute assurance that its objectives will be met. Similarly, an evaluation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. We are not presently a party to any litigation the outcome of which, we believe, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows or financial condition. Defending such proceedings is costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. We may receive unfavorable preliminary or interim rulings in the course of litigation, and there can be no assurances that favorable final outcomes will be obtained.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information contained in this Report, including our financial statements and related notes elsewhere in this Report and in the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” before deciding to invest in our securities. Although we have organized risks generally according to these categories in the discussion below, many of the risks may have ramifications in more than one category. These categories, therefore, should be viewed as a starting point for understanding the significant risks we face and not as a limitation on the potential impact of the matters discussed. If any of the events or developments described below were to occur, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could suffer materially, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business.

Summary of Selected Risk Factors Associated with Our Business

The following is a summary of the principal risks associated with an investment in our common stock:

- Our business is highly dependent on a small number of digital asset mining equipment suppliers.
- Our business is capital intensive, and failure to obtain the necessary capital when needed may force us to delay, limit or terminate our expansion efforts or other operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We may need to raise additional capital to grow our business and satisfy our anticipated future liquidity needs, and we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all.
- If future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.
- Our success depends in large part on our ability to mine digital assets profitably and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities.
- A slowdown in the demand for blockchain technology or blockchain hosting resources and other market and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders, and our miners are pledged to certain other lenders.
- Our revenue comes from a small number of customers.
- We are subject to risks associated with our need for significant electric power and the limited availability of power resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. An inability to purchase and develop additional sources of low-cost renewable sources of energy effectively will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We may not be able to obtain new hosting and transaction processing hardware or purchase such hardware at competitive prices during times of high demand.
- Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly China and other non-Western countries. China’s shifting position on mining activity within its borders could reduce our revenue and profitability.
- We plan to continue to acquire other businesses or receive offers to be acquired, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business or dilute stockholder value.
- We generate significant revenue from a limited number of hosting facilities in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas.
- We may be vulnerable to security breaches.
- Our future success depends on our ability to keep pace with rapid technological changes that could make our current or future technologies less competitive or obsolete.

- The further development and acceptance of cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing transaction validation and the issuance of, and transactions in, digital assets are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stoppage of development or acceptance of blockchain networks and digital assets would have an adverse material effect on the successful development of the mining operation and value of mined digital assets.
- Our ability to use net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to limitations.
- We operate in a rapidly developing industry and have an evolving business model with a limited history of generating revenue from our services. In addition, our evolving business model increases the complexity of our business, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future business prospects.
- We have experienced difficulties in establishing relationships with banks, leasing companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions that are willing to provide us with customary financial products and services.
- Digital assets exchanges and other trading venues are relatively new and, in some cases, partially unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure.
- We may not have adequate sources of recovery if the digital assets held by us are lost, stolen or destroyed due to third-party digital asset services.
- Losses relating to our business may be uninsured, or insurance may be limited.
- Because there has been limited precedent set for financial accounting for bitcoin and other digital assets, the determinations that we have made for how to account for digital assets transactions may be subject to change.
- As more processing power is added to a network, our relative percentage of total processing power on that network is expected to decline absent significant capital investment, which has an adverse impact on our ability to generate revenue from processing transactions on that network.
- Our reliance on third-party mining pool service providers for our mining revenue payouts may have a negative impact on our operations.
- Malicious actors or botnet may obtain control of more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin or other network.
- Digital assets are subject to extreme price volatility.
- Any loss or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset of ours is irreversible. We also may temporarily lose access to our digital assets.
- The digital assets held by us are not subject to FDIC or SIPC protections.
- Our interactions with a blockchain may expose us to SDN or blocked persons or cause us to violate provisions of law that did not contemplate distribute ledger technology.
- Legacy Core Scientific has identified material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting. Such material weaknesses may result in material misstatements of Core's financial statements or cause it to fail to meet its periodic reporting obligations. Core may also identify additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control.
- XPDI has identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness could continue to adversely affect Core's ability to report its results of operations and financial condition accurately and in a timely manner.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

Our business is highly dependent on a small number of digital asset mining equipment suppliers.

Our business is highly dependent upon digital asset mining equipment suppliers such as Bitmain Technologies, Ltd (“Bitmain”) providing an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining machines at economical prices to customers intending to purchase our hosting and other solutions. The growth in our business is directly related to increased demand for hosting services and digital assets such as bitcoin which is dependent in large part on the availability of new generation mining machines offered for sale at a price conducive to profitable digital asset mining, as well as the trading price of digital assets such as bitcoin. The market price and availability of new mining machines fluctuates with the price of bitcoin and can be volatile. Higher bitcoin prices increase the demand for mining equipment and increases the cost. In addition, as more companies seek to enter the mining industry, the demand for machines may outpace supply and create mining machine equipment shortages. There are no assurances that digital asset mining equipment suppliers, such as Bitmain, will be able to keep pace with any surge in demand for mining equipment. Further, manufacturing mining machine purchase contracts are not favorable to purchasers and we may have little or no recourse in the event a mining machine manufacturer defaults on its mining machine delivery commitments. If we and our customers are not able to obtain a sufficient number of digital asset mining machines at favorable prices, our growth expectations, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively impacted.

Our business is capital intensive, and failure to obtain the necessary capital when needed may force us to delay, limit or terminate our expansion efforts or other operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining digital asset mining and hosting facilities, and owning and operating a large fleet of the latest generation mining equipment are substantial.

Our mining operations can only be successful and ultimately profitable if the costs, including hardware and electricity costs, associated with mining digital assets are lower than the price of the digital assets we mine when we sell them. Falling digital asset prices, significantly higher energy prices, inflation and supply chain disruptions have increased electricity costs, delayed miner deployments and reduced our profitability. Our miners experience ordinary wear and tear from operation and may also face more significant malfunctions caused by factors which may be beyond our control. Additionally, as the technology evolves, we may acquire newer models of miners to remain competitive in the market. Over time, we replace those miners which are no longer functional with new miners purchased from third-party manufacturers, who are primarily based in China.

As miners become obsolete or degrade due to ordinary wear and tear from usage, or are lost or damaged due to factors outside of our control, these miners will need to be repaired or replaced along with other equipment from time to time for us to stay competitive. This upgrading process requires substantial capital investment, and we may face challenges in doing so on a timely and cost-effective basis based on availability of new miners and our access to adequate capital resources. If we are unable to obtain adequate numbers of new and replacement miners at scale, we may be unable to remain competitive in our highly competitive and evolving industry.

Moreover, in order to grow our hosting business, we need additional hosting facilities to increase our capacity for more miners. The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining hosting facilities and growing our hosting operations have increased significantly and may continue to increase in the future, which have made it difficult for us to expand our business and to operate our hosting facilities profitably.

We will need to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings in order to meet our operating and capital needs. Current market conditions have made raising additional debt or equity financing difficult and may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. An inability to generate sufficient cash from operations or to obtain additional debt or equity financing have adversely affected our results of operations.

We may need to raise additional capital to grow our business and satisfy our anticipated future liquidity needs, and we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Growing and operating our business will require significant cash outlays, liquidity reserves and capital expenditures and commitments to respond to business challenges, including developing or enhancing new or existing products. As of June 30, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$128.5 million. If cash on hand, cash generated from operations, and the net proceeds from this offering are not sufficient to meet our cash and liquidity needs, we may need to seek additional capital, potentially through debt or equity financings. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of additional equity or convertible securities, your ownership interest may be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a stockholder. Debt financing, if available, would result in increased fixed payment obligations and a portion of

our operating cash flows, if any, being dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness. In addition, debt financing may involve agreements that include restrictive covenants that impose operating restrictions, such as restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, the making of certain capital expenditures or the declaration of dividends. Any additional fundraising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our products. Even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans, we may seek additional capital if market conditions are favorable or in light of specific strategic considerations. If we are unable to obtain funding on a timely basis, we may be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired, which could materially affect our business, operating results and prospects and cause the price of the common stock to decline

If future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.

Our financial condition and results of operations is reliant on our ability to sell the bitcoin we mine at a price greater than our costs to produce that bitcoin. The recent reduction in Bitcoin prices and our decision to sell bitcoin to increase our cash balances have impacted our balance sheet. As our cost to produce a single bitcoin increases, if future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, we may not realize the benefit of the capital expenditures we have incurred to acquire miners and develop new data centers. If this trend continues, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities, which may have a materially adverse impact on investors' investment in our Company.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to mine digital assets profitably and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities. Increases in power costs have impacted our inability to mine digital assets efficiently and reduced bitcoin pricing have reduced our operating margins. Continued increases in power costs and unfavorable prices for digital assets will impact our ability to attract customers for our services, harm our growth prospects and could have a continuing material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our growth depends in large part on our ability to successfully mine digital assets and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities. We may not be able to attract customers to our hosting capabilities or successfully mine digital assets for a number of reasons, including if:

- there is a reduction in the demand for our services or digital assets due to macroeconomic factors in the markets in which we operate, including high energy costs, supply chain disruptions and reduced demand for digital assets at favorable prices;
- we fail to provide competitive colocation terms or effectively market them to potential customers;
- we provide hosting services that are deemed by existing and potential customers or suppliers to be inferior to those of our competitors, or that fail to meet customers' or suppliers' ongoing and evolving program qualification standards, based on a range of factors, including available power, preferred design features, security considerations and connectivity;
- businesses decide to host internally as an alternative to the use of our services;
- we fail to successfully communicate the benefits of our services to potential customers;
- we are unable to strengthen awareness of our brand;
- we are unable to provide services that our existing and potential customers desire; or
- our customers are unable to secure an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining equipment to host with us.

If we are unable to obtain hosting customers at favorable pricing terms or at all, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A slowdown in the demand for blockchain technology or blockchain hosting resources and other market and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse developments in the blockchain industry, and in the blockchain hosting market could lead to a decrease in the demand for hosting resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We face risks including those related to:

- a decline in the adoption and use of bitcoin and other similar digital assets within the technology industry or a decline in value of digital assets;
- increased costs of digital asset mining or complying with existing or new government regulations applicable to digital assets and other factors;
- a downturn in the market for blockchain hosting space generally, which could be caused by an oversupply of or reduced demand for blockchain space or unfavorable market price for digital assets;
- any transition by our customers of blockchain hosting from third-party providers like us to customer-owned and operated facilities;
- the rapid development of new technologies or the adoption of new industry standards that render our or our customers' current products and services obsolete or unmarketable and, in the case of our customers, that contribute to a downturn in their businesses, increasing the likelihood of a default under their service agreements or their becoming insolvent;
- a slowdown in the growth of the Internet generally as a medium for commerce and communication;
- availability of an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining equipment to enable us to mine digital assets at scale and for customers who want to host with us to be able to do so; and
- the degree of difficulty in mining digital assets and the cost of mining or trading price of such assets.

To the extent that any of these or other adverse conditions exist, they are likely to have an adverse impact on our mining rewards and market demand and pricing for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, we and our customers are affected by general business and economic conditions in the United States and globally. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes, including the imposition of new tariffs affecting our or our customers' products and services, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets and broad trends in industry and finance, all of which are beyond our control. Macroeconomic conditions that affect the economy and the economic outlook of the United States and the rest of the world could adversely affect our customers and vendors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Continuing coronavirus outbreaks may have a material adverse impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

COVID-19 was first reported in December 2019 in the City of Wuhan, Hubei, China and was recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. In response to the pandemic, governmental authorities around the World, including the United States, Canada, China and elsewhere, introduced various measures to limit the spread of the pandemic, including travel restrictions, border closures, business closures, quarantines, self- and forced isolations, shelter-in-place orders and social distancing. COVID-19 reduced the number of new generation machines available for purchase by prospective customers of our blockchain hosting services, reduced demand for our services and delayed and continues to frustrate and delay global supply chains that has impacted and will continue to impact the pace at which new mining machines are added to our facilities. The continued impact or a resurgence of COVID-19, including the emergence of variant strains of COVID-19, could have a material impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and any such impact will be determined by the severity and duration of the continuing pandemic.

Changes in tariffs or import restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Equipment necessary for digital asset mining is almost entirely manufactured outside of the United States. There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and various other countries, including China, the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, with respect to trade policies, treaties, tariffs and customs duties, and taxes. For example, since 2019, the U.S. government has implemented significant changes to U.S. trade policy with respect to China. These tariffs have subjected certain digital asset mining equipment manufactured overseas to additional import duties of up to 25%. The amount of the additional tariffs and the number of products subject to them has changed numerous times based on action by the U.S. government. These tariffs have increased costs of digital asset mining equipment, and new or additional tariffs or other restrictions on the import of equipment necessary for digital asset mining could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our historical financial results may not be indicative of our future performance.

In the first half of 2022, we generated limited revenue and incurred substantial losses and may continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. We had a net loss of \$810.5 million and \$1.28 billion, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, our accumulated deficit was \$1.30 billion. Our historical results are not indicative of our future performance. If we are not able to successfully develop our business, it will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be required to record goodwill or other long-lived asset impairment charges, which could result in a significant charge to earnings.

Under GAAP, we review our long-lived assets, such as goodwill, intangible assets and fixed assets, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. A significant portion of our total assets consists of goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered in assessing whether goodwill or other long-lived assets may not be recoverable include reduced estimates of future cash flows and slower growth rates in our industry. We may experience unforeseen circumstances that adversely affect the value of our goodwill or other long-lived assets and trigger an evaluation of the recoverability of the recorded goodwill and other long-lived assets. Our results of operations may be materially impacted if we are required to record a significant charge due to an impairment of our goodwill, intangible assets or long-lived assets. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Blockcap, we recognized a goodwill impairment of \$788.7 million. Separately, we assess our digital assets, which currently predominately consists of bitcoin, for impairment on a daily basis.

Digital assets are currently considered indefinite-lived intangible assets under GAAP, meaning that any decrease in their fair values below our carrying values for such assets at any time subsequent to their acquisition will require us to recognize impairment charges, whereas we may make no upward revisions for any market price increases until a sale, which may adversely affect our operating results in any period in which such impairment occurs. Moreover, there is no guarantee that future changes in GAAP will not require us to change the way we account for digital assets held by us. Due principally to variability in the price of bitcoin, we have recently recorded related impairment charges, and may continue to do so in future reporting periods. Our results of operations may be materially impacted if we are required to record a significant charge due to an impairment of our goodwill, intangible assets or long-lived assets.

A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders, and certain of our miners are pledged to certain other lenders. This obligation may limit our ability to obtain additional capital to grow our business and failure to repay obligations to our noteholders and other lenders when due will have a material adverse effect on our business and could result in foreclosure on our assets.

A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders. As of June 30, 2022, we owed our senior secured convertible noteholders \$536.3 million, comprised of \$513.3 million of principal outstanding for convertible notes issued and \$23.0 million for payment-in-kind interest capitalized through June 30, 2022. The notes have a maturity date of April 19, 2025, accrue interest at a rate of 10% per annum (of which 4% is payable in cash and 6% is payable in kind), and are convertible under certain circumstances into shares of our capital stock. In August through November of 2021, an additional \$300 million of senior unsecured convertible notes were issued under substantially the same terms and conditions as the original \$215 million of secured convertible notes issued in April 2021, except that such notes were unsecured until the occurrence of (a) an initial public offering or SPAC merger, (b) a private placement of equity securities with gross proceeds to the Company of at least \$50 million or (c) a change in control at which time they become secured on a pari passu basis with the secured convertible notes.

As such, the additional \$300 million of senior unsecured convertible notes became secured on a pari passu basis with the original \$215 million of secured convertible notes, as of the closing of the Business Combination in January 2022. At maturity, the secured convertible notes not converted will be owed two times the face value of such notes plus accrued interest. The terms of the convertible notes include numerous restrictions and covenants, which significantly limit our flexibility in obtaining additional indebtedness while the convertible notes are outstanding. It is necessary for us to grow our business in order to generate the free cash flow necessary to repay the principal and interest on our indebtedness. If we were to default on the amounts owed or other terms and conditions of the convertible notes, the noteholders would have the right to exercise rights and remedies to collect, which would include foreclosing on most of our assets. A default would have a material adverse effect on our business and our stockholders could lose their entire investment in us.

In addition, certain of our miners are pledged to certain other lenders in connection with our commercial transactions therewith. Any failure to satisfy our obligations under the arrangements with such lenders could result in foreclosing on our miners, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In August 2022, the Company entered into two amended and restated bridge promissory notes (the “Amended Bridge Notes”), one in an aggregate principal amount of \$60.0 million with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (“B. Riley Commercial Capital”) and one in an aggregate principal amount of \$15.0 million with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital (“B. Riley Commercial Capital”). The Amended Bridge Notes amortize monthly and mature on June 1, 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum. As of August 1, 2022, giving effect to the monthly amortization, the Amended Bridge Notes had an aggregate principal amount of \$57 million. The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances, (ii) any additional secured debt (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by the Company to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. Until repaid the Amended Bridge Notes will significantly restrict the Company’s ability to refinance its secured debt and raise additional capital to fund its business operations.

Our revenue comes from a small number of customers, and the insolvency of, loss of, or significant decrease in business from, a number of these customers or our failure to continually attract new customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have generated a significant portion of our historical revenue from a small number of hosting customers. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, our largest and second largest customers accounted for approximately 25.4% and 21.2% of the Company’s Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue, respectively, and approximately 8.1% and 6.7% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively. Any failure to meet our end-users’ expectations, including, but not limited to, any inability to meet their requirements for increased hosting capacity at attractive rates, could result in cancellation or non-renewal of our business relationships. Our increased focus on self-mining could be interpreted by our current and prospective customers as being competitive or inconsistent with our third-party hosting operations. If these customers reduced spending on our services, or changed their outsourcing strategy by moving to in-house facilities or outsourcing to other service providers, and we are not able to offset that lost revenue or replace the reduced capacity utilization with our own mining equipment, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have made significant investments in our business, such as acquiring additional hosting facilities and equipment, and incurring additional costs in connection with the expansion of our business to meet our anticipated mining needs as well as the anticipated needs of both current and future customers. Accordingly, if we fail to obtain significant additional customers or fail to increase our self-mining operations, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To the extent one or more of our key customers commences bankruptcy proceedings pursuant to Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, our contracts with such customers may be subject to rejection under applicable provisions of the Code or, if we so agree, may be renegotiated. Further, during any such bankruptcy proceeding, prior to assignment and assumption, rejection or renegotiation of such contracts, the bankruptcy court may temporarily authorize the payment of value for our services less than contractually required, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. The resolution of any outstanding claims against such a customer or counterparty is dependent on the terms of the plan of reorganization and is inherently uncertain.

For example, in July 2022, Celsius Networks, the parent company of Celsius Mining LLC (“Celsius”), filed for voluntary relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Celsius is one of our two largest customers. Celsius may take actions in its Chapter 11 proceeding to terminate or renegotiate its agreements with us and/or seek to reduce our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled. Our recovery on our claims will be subject to factors outside of our control. The reduction of our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled or the reduction in recovery rates for those claims for services and damages could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Delays in the expansion of existing hosting facilities or the construction of new hosting facilities or significant cost overruns could present significant risks to our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The servers used for digital asset transaction processing and colocation hosting require the use of facilities (“hosting facilities”) with a highly specialized infrastructure and considerable, reliable power in order to compete effectively. Our growth strategy is to increase our mining capacity and increase substantially the number of miners we operate. In order to meet our financial plan, we need to expand our existing hosting facilities or obtain suitable land to build new hosting facilities. We may face challenges in obtaining suitable land to build new hosting facilities, as we need to work closely with the local power suppliers and local governments of the places where our proposed hosting facilities are located. We also may face challenges in generating cash or obtaining financing necessary to complete planned facilities on time. Delays in actions that require the assistance of such third parties, in receiving required permits and approvals or in mediations with local communities, if any, and lack of available capital, may negatively impact our construction timelines and budget or result in any new hosting facilities not being completed at all.

Our facilities in Georgia and North Dakota became operational during the fourth quarter of 2021. In February 2022, our facility in Denton, Texas became operational, and we announced the entry of an agreement to develop a new facility in Oklahoma. Additional expansion of existing hosting facilities and construction of new hosting facilities is also being contemplated. Such expansion and construction require us to procure and rely on the experience of one or more designers, general contractors and subcontractors, and we or such designers or contractors may experience financial or other problems during the design or construction process that could delay completion of planned facilities. We may also experience quality control issues as we implement any upgrades in our hosting capacity through the installation and maintenance of chipsets and servers or new cooling technologies such as immersion and water curtain cooling. Our business will be negatively impacted if we are unable to run our mining operations in a way that is technologically advanced, economically and energy efficient and temperature controlled. If we are unsuccessful, we will damage our miners and the miners of third parties and the profitability of our mining operations.

If we experience significant delays in the supply of power required to support any hosting facility expansion or new construction, the progress of such projects could deviate from our original plans, which could cause material and negative effects on our revenue growth, profitability and results of operations. Any material delay in completing these projects, or any substantial cost increases or failure to obtain sufficient capital to complete such facilities, could materially delay our ability to deliver our hosting capacity, cause us to incur penalties under hosting contracts, result in reduced order volume and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with our need for significant electric power and the limited availability of power resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. An inability to purchase and develop additional sources of low-cost renewable sources of energy effectively will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our mining and hosting services require a significant amount of electric power. The costs of electric power account for a significant portion of our cost of revenue. We require a significant electric power supply to conduct our mining activity and to provide many hosting services we offer, such as powering and cooling our and our customers’ servers and network equipment and operating critical mining and hosting facility and equipment infrastructure.

The amount of power required by us and our customers will increase commensurate with the demand for our services and the increase in miners we operate for ourselves and our hosting customers. Energy costs and availability are vulnerable to seasonality, with increased costs primarily in the summer months and risks of outages and power grid damage as a result of inclement weather, animal incursion, sabotage and other events out of our control. Recently we have experienced increased weather temperatures at all of our facilities requiring us to curtail our power usage more frequently. Additionally, we were recently notified that The Board of Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Dalton, Georgia (d/b/a Dalton Utilities, “Dalton”) intends to increase the cost of electricity to all its customers, including us. We are evaluating its options to reduce the impact of any such increase in the cost of electricity provided by Dalton, which may be significant.

Although we aim to build and operate energy efficient hosting facilities, there can be no assurance such facilities will be able to deliver sufficient power to meet the growing needs of our business. The cost of power at our hosting facilities is dependent on our ability to perform under the terms in the power contracts we are a party to, which we may be unable to do successfully. Pursuant to these power contracts, if we fail to curtail our power usage when called upon or fail to satisfy certain eligibility requirements for monthly bill credits, our power costs would increase. Any system downtime resulting from curtailments, insufficient power resources or power outages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our operations do not run on back-up generators in the event of a power outage or curtailment. Increased power costs and limited availability and

curtailment of power resources will reduce our revenue and have a material and adverse effect on our cost of revenue and results of operations.

Any system downtime resulting from insufficient power resources, curtailment or power outages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Because the mining portion of our business consumes a large amount of energy, it is not practical or economical for our operations to run on back-up generators in the event of a power outage.

We may not be able to obtain new hosting and transaction processing hardware or purchase such hardware at competitive prices during times of high demand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, an increase in interest and demand for digital assets has led to a shortage of hosting and transaction processing hardware and increased prices. We and our customers and potential customers have experienced, and may in the future experience, difficulty in obtaining new equipment or replacement components for our and their existing equipment, including graphics processing units and application-specific integrated circuit chipsets and computer servers, which has had, and in the future may have, a material impact on the demand for our services and associated revenue. Currently, restrictions on digital asset mining in China have increased availability of used mining equipment and decreased prices of new mining equipment. In addition, these restrictions have decreased available mining facilities in China and increased demand for hosting in countries outside of China including the U.S. To the extent miners view this used equipment as a viable alternative to purchasing new miners from us our equipment sales may suffer, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly China and other non-Western countries. China's shifting position on mining activity within its borders could reduce our revenue and profitability.

Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly in China and other non-Western countries. These events and circumstances are largely outside of our influence and control. We are heavily dependent on the Chinese manufacture of equipment, much of which has historically been for sale within China and other countries outside the United States. We believe that historically China was a location of significant digital asset mining at low electric power rates. Recently, China and other foreign governments have taken action to prohibit or significantly restrict digital asset mining. For example, in May and June 2021, in their efforts to curb digital asset trading and mining, regulators in several Chinese Provinces, including Qinghai, Inner Mongolia and Sichuan, announced policies to curb or ban local digital asset mining operations. Following the ban announcement, the price of bitcoin experienced a drop of over 30% in May. The long-term impact of such restrictions is unknown and could be detrimental to our business and profitability. Currently, the restrictions in China have enhanced our business by reducing the number of operating digital asset miners and decreasing the mining difficulty which has increased our digital asset yield and increased revenue. Whether or not the lack of mining activity in China will negatively impact Chinese miner manufacturing and the development, price, availability of new and enhanced mining equipment is unknown. Should China or other countries that currently restrict digital asset mining eliminate such restrictions or actually seek to enhance such mining activity, the likely increase in mining activity would likely reduce our revenue and profitability.

In addition, unforeseen global events such as the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In late February 2022, Russian military forces launched significant military action against Ukraine. Around the same time, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and several other nations announced a broad array of new or expanded sanctions, export controls, and other measures against Russia and others supporting Russia's economy or military efforts. This armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including any resulting sanctions, export controls or other restrictive actions that may be imposed by the United States and/or other countries, have created global security concerns that could result in a regional conflict and otherwise have a lasting impact on regional and global economies, any or all of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. To the extent that this conflict has increased the global cost of energy and disrupted the demand for and price of digital assets, it has and could continue to have an impact on our business.

Governments and government regulators may potentially restrict the ability of electricity suppliers to provide electricity to hosting and transaction processing operations such as ours, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Governments or government regulators may potentially restrict electricity suppliers from providing electricity to hosting facilities and hosting and transaction processing operators in times of electricity shortage or may otherwise potentially restrict or prohibit the provision of electricity to transaction process operators like us. For example, on May 14, 2018, the Chelan County Public Utility District in Washington approved a three-month extension of a moratorium on the approval of electric service for new digital

asset transaction operators in Chelan County. In March 2018, the City of Plattsburgh, New York, placed an 18-month moratorium on transaction processing to preserve natural resources, the health of its residents and the “character and direction” of the city after residents complained about significantly higher electricity bills.

Additionally, the Environmental Conservation Committee of the New York State Assembly has voted to advance legislation that would establish a moratorium on proof-of-work authentication methods for blockchain cryptocurrency mining, for operations such as power plants that generate their own electricity using carbon-based fuels. A companion bill is in the New York State Senate Environmental Conservation Committee. The legislation aims to amend state environmental conservation law to establish the moratorium, as well as requiring a comprehensive generic environmental statement review. If the moratorium legislation becomes law effective immediately, the state would not approve new applications, or permits to operations that utilize a carbon-based fuel to generate “behind the meter” electric energy to mine cryptocurrency using proof-of-work authentication methods to validate blockchain transactions for a period of two years. Additionally, the state would not approve application or permit renewals during that two-year period.

In the event government regulators issue additional moratoriums or impose bans or restrictions involving hosting operations or transaction processing in jurisdictions in which we operate, we will not be able to continue our operations in such jurisdictions. A moratorium, ban or restriction could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Power outages in our hosting facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we control, operate and have access to our servers and all of the other components of our network, we are still vulnerable to disruptions, curtailments and power outages resulting from weather, animal incursions, accidents, equipment failures, curtailments, acts of war, sabotage and other events. We do not have backup power generators for our blockchain operations in the event of a power outage. This could impact our ability to generate and maintain contractually specified power levels to our contractual counterparties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not accurately predict our hosting facility requirements, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The costs of building out, leasing and maintaining our hosting facilities constitute a significant portion of our capital and operating expenses. In order to manage growth and ensure adequate capacity for our digital mining operations and new and existing hosting customers while minimizing unnecessary excess capacity costs, we continuously evaluate our short- and long-term data center capacity requirements. If we overestimate our business’ capacity requirements or the demand for our services and therefore secure excess data center capacity, our operating margins could be materially reduced. If we underestimate our data center capacity requirements, we may not be able to service the required or expanding needs of our existing customers and may be required to limit new customer acquisition, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We plan to continue to acquire other businesses or receive offers to be acquired, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business or dilute stockholder value.

As part of our business strategy, we have made and in the future intend to make acquisitions of other companies, products and technologies. We have limited experience in acquisitions. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates and we may not be able to complete acquisitions on favorable terms in the future, if at all. In July 2021, we acquired Blockcap, one of our largest hosting customers for digital asset mining. The acquisition of Blockcap and any future acquisitions may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, and could ultimately be viewed negatively.

If we fail to successfully integrate Blockcap or other future acquisitions, or the people or technologies associated with those acquisitions, into our company, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Any integration process will require significant time and resources, require significant attention from management and disrupt the ordinary functioning of our business, and we may not be able to manage the process successfully, which could harm our business. Moreover, we may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology and accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges. Additionally, we may receive indications of interest from other parties interested in acquiring some or all of our business. The time required to evaluate such indications of interest could require significant attention from management, disrupt the ordinary functioning of our business and adversely affect our operating results.

We may have to pay cash, incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any such acquisition, each of which could affect our financial condition or the value of our capital stock. The sale of equity to finance any such acquisitions could result in dilution to our

stockholders. If we incur more debt, it would result in increased fixed obligations and could also subject us to covenants or other restrictions that would impede our ability to flexibly operate our business.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of Blockcap or any future such acquisitions or partnership, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On July 30, 2021, we acquired Blockcap, one of our largest hosting customers. In the future we expect to contemplate and pursue acquisitions to expand and diversify our business. We may also form strategic partnerships with third parties that we believe will complement or augment our existing business. We cannot, however, provide assurance that we will be able to identify any potential acquisition or strategic partnership candidates, consummate any additional acquisitions or enter into any strategic partnerships in the future or that any such future acquisitions or strategic partnerships will be successfully integrated or advantageous to us. Blockcap and other entities we acquire may not achieve the long-term revenue and earnings we anticipated, or their liabilities may exceed our expectations. We could fail to realize synergies that we anticipated from the Blockcap acquisition or other acquisition candidates. The pursuit of potential acquisitions could divert our management's attention and cause us to incur expenses in identifying, investigating and pursuing suitable acquisitions, whether or not they are consummated. We may be unable to profitably manage acquired entities, or we may fail to integrate them successfully without incurring substantial expenses, delays or other problems. We may not achieve the anticipated benefits from the acquisition of Blockcap, future acquisitions or strategic partnerships due to a number of factors, including:

- inability or difficulty integrating and benefiting from acquired technologies or solutions in a profitable manner, including as a result of reductions in operating income, increases in expenses, failure to achieve synergies or otherwise;
- unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with Blockcap or another acquisition or strategic partnership;
- loss of key employees;
- assumption of potential liabilities of Blockcap, including regulatory noncompliance or acquired litigation, and expenses relating to contractual disputes of the acquired business for, infringement of intellectual property rights, data privacy violations or other claims;
- difficulty in acquiring suitable businesses, including challenges in predicting the value an acquisition will ultimately contribute to our business; and
- use of substantial portions of our available cash or assumption of additional indebtedness to consummate an acquisition.

If we fail to successfully integrate other businesses that we may acquire or strategic partnerships that we may enter into, we may not realize any of the benefits we anticipate in connection with any such acquisitions or partnerships, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If there are significant changes to the method of validating blockchain transactions, such changes could reduce demand for our blockchain hosting services.

New digital asset transaction protocols are continuously being deployed, and existing and new protocols are in a state of constant change and development. While certain validation protocols currently employ a “proof of work” consensus algorithm, whereby transaction processors are required to expend significant amounts of electrical and computing power to solve complex mathematical problems in order to validate transactions and create new blocks in a blockchain, there may be a shift towards adopting alternative validating protocols. These protocols may include a “proof of stake” algorithm or an algorithm based on a protocol other than proof of work, which may decrease the reliance on computing power as an advantage to validating blocks. Our transaction processing operations, and, to our knowledge, the operations of our potential hosting customers, are currently designed to primarily support a proof of work consensus algorithm. Should the algorithm shift from a proof of work validation method to a proof of stake method, mining would require less energy and may render any company that maintains advantages in the current climate (for example, from lower priced electricity, processing, real estate or hosting) less competitive. As a result of our efforts to optimize and improve the efficiency of our digital asset mining operations, we may be exposed to the risk in the future of losing the benefit of our capital investments and the competitive advantage we hope to gain from this as a result, and may be negatively impacted if a switch to proof of stake validation were to occur. Any such change to transaction validating protocols could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to accurately estimate the factors upon which we base our contract pricing, we may generate less profit than expected or incur losses on those contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our hosting contracts are generally priced on the basis of estimated power consumption by our clients, along with other costs of service, as adjusted for actual costs. Our ability to earn a profit on such contracts requires that we accurately estimate the costs involved and outcomes likely to be achieved and assess the probability of generating sufficient hosting and colocation capacity within the contracted time period. In addition, we may not be able to obtain all expected benefits, including tax abatements or government incentives offered in opportunity zones. The inability to accurately estimate the factors upon which we base our contract pricing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure in the critical systems of our hosting facilities or services we provide could lead to disruptions in our and our customers' businesses and could harm our reputation and result in financial penalty and legal liabilities, which would reduce our revenue and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The critical systems of the hosting facilities we operate and the services we provide are subject to failure. Any failure in the critical systems of any hosting facility we operate or services that we provide, including a breakdown in critical plant, equipment or services, routers, switches or other equipment, power supplies or network connectivity, whether or not within our control, could result in service interruptions impacting our customers as well as equipment damage, which could significantly disrupt the normal business operations of our customers, harm our reputation and reduce our revenue. Any failure or downtime in one of the facilities that we operate impact mining rewards generated by us and reduce the profitability of our customers. The total destruction or severe impairment of any of the facilities we operate could result in significant downtime of our services and loss of customer data. Since our ability to attract and retain customers depends on our ability to provide highly reliable service, even minor interruptions in our service could harm our reputation and negatively impact our revenue and profitability. The services we provide are subject to failures resulting from numerous factors, including:

- power loss, curtailment and disruption;
- equipment failure;
- human error or accidents;
- theft, sabotage and vandalism;
- failure by us or our suppliers to provide adequate service or maintain our equipment;
- network connectivity downtime and fiber cuts;
- service interruptions resulting from server relocation;
- security breaches of our infrastructure;
- improper building maintenance by us;
- physical, electronic and cybersecurity breaches;
- animal incursions;
- fire, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, flood and other natural disasters;
- extreme temperatures;
- water damage;
- public health emergencies; and
- terrorism.

Moreover, service interruptions and equipment failures may expose us to potential legal liability. As our services are critical to our customers' business operations, any disruption in our services could result in lost profits of or other indirect or consequential damages to our customers. Although our customer contracts typically contain provisions limiting our liability for breach of such agreements, there can be no assurance that a court would enforce any contractual limitations on our liability in the event that one of our customers brings a lawsuit against us as the result of a service interruption that they may ascribe to us. The outcome of any such lawsuit would depend on the specific facts of the case and any legal and policy considerations that we may not be able to mitigate. In such cases, we could be liable for substantial damage awards, which would as a result have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate significant revenue from a limited number of hosting facilities in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas and a significant disruption to operations in any region could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of our critical business operations are concentrated in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas. A significant disruption to facilities in this region could materially and adversely affect our operations. Additional facilities and development of new facilities, however, will require additional capital investment to reach full “build out.” An event beyond our control, including, but not limited to, an act of God (including, but not limited to, fires, explosions, earthquakes, drought, hurricanes, tidal waves, floods and other extreme weather events), war, hostilities (whether war is declared or not), acts of foreign enemies, embargo, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power, civil war, contamination by radioactivity or chemical weapon, riot, strikes, protests, lockouts, disorder, acts or threats of terrorism, pandemics or other catastrophic events that result in the destruction or disruption of any of our critical business or IT systems could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations, and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success is dependent on the ability of our management team and our ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain other well-qualified employees, which may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than expected.

Our success depends largely on the development and execution of our business strategy by our senior management team. We cannot assure you that our management will work well together, work well with our other existing employees or successfully execute our business strategy in the near-term or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled directors and other employees. In particular, it is difficult to locate experienced executives in our industry and offer them competitive salaries at this stage in our development. We may be unable to retain our directors, senior executives and key personnel or attract and retain new directors, senior executives and key personnel in the future, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition for employees is intense, and we may not be able to attract and retain the qualified and skilled employees needed to support our business, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We believe our success depends on the efforts and talent of our employees, including hosting facility design, construction management, operations, data processing, engineering, IT, risk management and sales and marketing personnel. Our future success depends on our continued ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain qualified and skilled employees. Competition for highly skilled personnel is extremely intense. We may not be able to hire and retain these personnel at compensation levels consistent with our existing compensation and salary structure. Some of the companies with which we compete for experienced employees have greater resources than we have and may be able to offer more attractive terms of employment.

In addition, we invest significant time and expenses in training our employees, which increases their value to competitors who may seek to recruit them. If we fail to retain our employees, we could incur significant expenses in hiring and training their replacements, and the quality of our services and our ability to serve our customers could diminish, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be vulnerable to security breaches, which could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A party who is able to compromise the physical security measures protecting our hosting facilities could cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations and misappropriate our property or the property of our customers. As we provide assurances to our customers that we provide the highest level of security, such a compromise could be particularly harmful to our brand and reputation. We may be required to expend significant capital and resources to protect against such threats or to alleviate problems caused by breaches in security. As techniques used to breach security change frequently and are often not recognized until launched against a target, we may not be able to implement new security measures in a timely manner or, if and when implemented, we may not be certain whether these measures could be circumvented. Any breaches that may occur could expose us to increased risk of lawsuits, regulatory penalties, loss of existing or potential customers, harm to our reputation and increases in our security costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, any assertions of alleged security breaches or systems failure made against us, whether true or not, could harm our reputation, cause us to incur substantial legal fees and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of

operations. Whether or not any such assertion actually develops into litigation, our management may be required to devote significant time and attention to dispute resolution (through litigation, settlement or otherwise), which would detract from our management's ability to focus on our business. Any such resolution could involve the payment of damages or expenses by us, which may be significant. In addition, any such resolution could involve our agreement with terms that restrict the operation of our business. Any such resolution, including the resources exhausted in connection therewith, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in the Bitcoin exchange market since the launch of the Bitcoin network. Any security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm our business operations or result in loss of our assets.

We are subject to litigation risks.

We may be subject to litigation arising out of our operations. Damages claimed under such litigation may be material, and the outcome of such litigation may materially impact our operations, and the value of the common shares. While we will assess the merits of any lawsuits and defend such lawsuits accordingly, we may be required to incur significant expense or devote significant financial resources to such defenses. In addition, the adverse publicity surrounding such claims may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We may be exposed to cybersecurity threats and hacks, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The threats to network and data security are increasingly diverse and sophisticated. Despite our efforts and processes to prevent breaches, our computer servers and computer systems may be vulnerable to cybersecurity risks, including denial-of-service attacks, physical or electronic break-ins, employee theft or misuse and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer servers and computer systems. The preventive actions we take to reduce the risk of cyber incidents and protect our information technology and networks may be insufficient to repel a major cyber-attack in the future. To the extent that any disruption or security breach results in a loss or damage to our network, in unauthorized disclosure of confidential information or in a loss of our digital assets, it could cause significant damage to our reputation, lead to claims against us and ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future.

Our future success depends on our ability to keep pace with rapid technological changes that could make our current or future technologies less competitive or obsolete.

Rapid, significant and disruptive technological changes continue to impact our industry. The infrastructure at our hosting facilities may become less marketable due to demand for new processes and technologies, including, without limitation: (i) new processes to deliver power to, or eliminate heat from, computer systems; (ii) customer demand for additional redundancy capacity; (iii) new technology that permits higher levels of critical load and heat removal than our hosting facilities are currently designed to provide; (iv) an inability of the power supply to support new, updated or upgraded technology; and (v) a shift to more power-efficient transaction validation protocols. In addition, the systems that connect our hosting facilities to the Internet and other external networks may become insufficient, including with respect to latency, reliability and diversity of connectivity. We may not be able to adapt to changing technologies, identify and implement new alternatives successfully or meet customer demands for new processes or technologies in a timely and cost-effective manner, if at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even if we succeed in adapting to new processes and technologies, there is no assurance that our use of such new processes or technology would have a positive impact on our financial performance. For example, we could incur substantial additional costs if we needed to materially improve our hosting center infrastructure through the implementation of new systems or new server technologies that require levels of critical load and heat removal that our facilities are not currently designed to provide. In addition, if one of our new offerings were competitive to our prior offerings and represented an adequate or superior alternative, customers could decide to abandon prior offerings that produce higher revenue or better margins for the new offering. Therefore, the adaptation to new processes and technologies could result in lower revenue, lower margins and/or higher costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our competitors or others might develop technologies that are more effective than our current or future technologies, or that render our technologies less competitive or obsolete. Further, many of our competitors may have superior financial and human resources deployed toward research and development efforts. We may not be able to effectively keep pace with relevant technological changes. If competitors introduce superior technologies for hosting operations or transaction processing, and we cannot make upgrades to our hardware or software to remain competitive, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our compliance and risk management methods might not be effective and may result in outcomes that could adversely affect our reputation, operating results, and financial condition.

Our ability to comply with applicable complex and evolving laws, regulations, and rules is largely dependent on the establishment and maintenance of our compliance, audit, and reporting systems, as well as our ability to attract and retain qualified compliance and other risk management personnel. While we plan to devote significant resources to develop policies and procedures to identify, monitor and manage our risks, we cannot assure you that our policies and procedures will always be effective against all types of risks, including unidentified or unanticipated risks, or that we will always be successful in monitoring or evaluating the risks to which we are or may be exposed in all market environments.

We may infringe on third-party intellectual property rights or other proprietary rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our commercial success depends on our ability to operate without infringing third-party intellectual property rights or other proprietary rights. For example, there may be issued patents of which we are not aware that our services or products infringe on. Also, there may be patents we believe we do not infringe on, but that we may ultimately be found to by a court of law or government regulatory agency. Moreover, patent applications are in some cases maintained in secrecy until patents are issued. Because patents can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending applications of which we are unaware that may later result in issued patents that our services or products allegedly infringe on.

If a third party brings any claim against us based on third-party intellectual property rights and/or other proprietary rights, we will be required to spend significant resources to defend and challenge such claim, as well as to invalidate any such rights. Any such claim, if initiated against us, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us, and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The further development and acceptance of cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing transaction validation and the issuance of, and transactions in, digital assets are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stoppage of development or acceptance of blockchain networks and digital assets would have an adverse material effect on the successful development of the mining operation and value of mined digital assets.

The use of digital assets to, among other things, buy and sell goods and services, is part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that employs digital assets based upon a computer-generated mathematical and/or cryptographic protocol. The future of this industry is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the further development of this industry include, but are not limited to:

- continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of digital assets and blockchain technologies;
- government and quasi-government regulation of digital assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operations of digital asset transaction processing;
- changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences;
- the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocols or similar digital asset systems;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, or trading assets including new means of using fiat currencies;
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to digital assets; and
- negative consumer perception of digital assets, including digital assets specifically and digital assets generally.

A decline in the popularity or acceptance of digital assets could materially impact us or our potential hosting customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to use net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.

As of December 31, 2021, Core Scientific had U.S. federal and state net operating losses (“NOLs”) of \$142.3 million and \$16.0 million, respectively, available to offset future taxable income, some of which begin to expire in 2033. Federal NOLs incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 can be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of federal NOLs in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, is subject to certain limitations. A lack of future taxable income would adversely affect our ability to utilize these NOLs before they expire.

In addition, under the Code, substantial changes in our ownership may limit the amount of pre-change NOLs that can be utilized annually in the future to offset taxable income. Section 382 of the Code imposes limitations on a company’s ability to use its NOLs if one or more stockholders or groups of stockholders that own at least 5% of the company’s stock increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a rolling three-year period. Similar rules may apply under state tax laws. Thus, prior changes in our ownership or future changes in our ownership may limit our ability to use our NOLs. We have not yet determined the cumulative ownership change resulting from the Transactions or any resulting limits on utilization of NOLs or other tax attributes. Subsequent statutory or regulatory changes in respect of the utilization of NOLs for U.S. federal or state purposes, such as suspensions on the use of NOLs or limitations on the deductibility of NOLs carried forward, or other unforeseen reasons, may result in our existing NOLs expiring or otherwise being unavailable to offset future taxable income. For these reasons, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of the NOLs, even if we have taxable income.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to obtain broad protection in the United States or internationally for all of our existing and future intellectual property and other proprietary rights, and we may not be able to obtain effective protection for our intellectual property and other proprietary rights in every country in which we operate. Protecting our intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights may require significant expenditure of our financial, managerial and operational resources. Moreover, the steps that we may take to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights may not be adequate to protect such rights or prevent third parties from infringing or misappropriating such rights. Any of our intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights, whether registered, unregistered, issued or unissued, may be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative proceedings and/or litigation.

We may be required to spend significant resources to secure, maintain, monitor and protect our intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights. Despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon, misappropriating or otherwise violating our intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights. We may initiate claims, administrative proceedings and/or litigation against others for infringement, misappropriation or violation of our intellectual property rights or other proprietary rights to enforce and/or maintain the validity of such rights. Any such action, if initiated, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us, and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Limited Operating History and Early Stage of Growth

We operate in a rapidly developing industry and have an evolving business model with a limited history of generating revenue from our services. In addition, our evolving business model increases the complexity of our business, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future business prospects and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business model has evolved in the past and continues to do so. We previously were engaged primarily in providing infrastructure hosting services to our commercial counterparties after being founded to engage in the business of verifying and confirming transactions on a blockchain, also known as transaction processing, or “mining.” Recently, we decided to substantially increase our focus on mining blockchain for our own account. As a result of our recent acquisition of Blockcap, we significantly expanded our self-mining operations. We may adjust our business model further from time to time, including trying to offer additional types of products or services, such as a blockchain application designed by us, blockchain services and other related businesses, or entering into strategic partnerships or acquisitions. We have generated limited revenue from such services, and we do not know whether any of them will be successful. The evolution of and modifications to our business strategy will continue to increase the complexity of our business and placed significant strain on our management, personnel, operations, systems, technical performance and financial resources. Future additions to or modifications of our business strategy are likely to have similar effects. Further, any new services that we offer that are not favorably received by the market could damage our reputation or our brand. There can be no assurance that we will ever generate sufficient revenues or achieve profitably in the future or that we will have adequate working capital to meet our obligations as they become due.

We cannot be certain that our current business strategy or any new or revised business strategies will be successful or that we will successfully address the risks we face. In the event that we do not effectively evaluate future business prospects, successfully implement new strategies or adapt to our evolving industry, it will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to compete effectively against our current and future competitors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The digital asset mining industry is highly innovative, rapidly evolving and characterized by healthy competition, experimentation, frequent introductions of new products and services and uncertain and evolving industry and regulatory requirements. We expect competition to further intensify in the future as existing and new competitors introduce new products or enhance existing products. We compete against a number of companies operating both within the United States and abroad, that have greater financial and other resources and that focus on digital asset mining, including businesses focused on developing substantial Bitcoin mining operations. If we are unable to compete successfully, or if competing successfully requires us to take costly actions in response to the actions of our competitors, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We compete with a range of hosting providers and blockchain providers for some or all of the services we offer. We face competition from numerous developers, owners and operators in the blockchain industry, including technology companies, such as hyperscale cloud players, managed service providers and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), some of which own or lease properties similar to ours, or may do so in the future, in the same submarkets in which our properties are located. Cloud offerings may also influence our customers to move workloads to cloud providers, which may reduce the services they obtain from us. Our current and future competitors may vary from us in size, service offerings and geographic presence.

Competition is primarily centered on reputation and track record; design, size, quality, available power and geographic coverage of hosting space; quality of installation and customer equipment repair services; relationships with equipment manufacturers and ability to obtain replacement parts; technical and software expertise; and financial strength and price. Some of our current and future competitors may have greater brand recognition, longer operating histories, stronger marketing, technical and financial resources and access to greater and less expensive power than we do.

In addition, many companies in the industry are consolidating, which could further increase the market power of our competitors. As a result, some of our competitors may be able to:

- identify and acquire desirable properties that we are interested in from developers;
- offer hosting services at prices below current market rates or below the prices we currently charge our customers;
- bundle colocation services with other services or equipment they provide at reduced prices;
- develop superior products or services, gain greater market acceptance and expand their service offerings more efficiently or rapidly;
- adapt to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements more quickly;
- take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily; and
- adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote greater resources to the promotion, marketing and sales of their services.

We operate in a competitive market, and we face pricing pressure with respect to our hosting services. Prices for our hosting services are affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand conditions and pricing pressures from our competitors. We may be required to lower our prices to remain competitive, which may decrease our margins and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we also face significant competition from other users and/or companies that are processing transactions on one or more digital asset networks, as well as other potential financial vehicles, including securities, derivatives or futures backed by, or linked to, digital assets through entities similar to us, such as exchange-traded funds. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond our control, may make it more attractive to invest in other financial vehicles, or to invest in digital assets directly. Such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and potentially the value of any digital assets we hold or expect to acquire for our own account.

Our projections are subject to significant risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties, including assumptions regarding the demand for and cost of our hosting services and the adoption of bitcoin and other digital assets. As a result, our projected revenues, market share, expenses and profitability may differ materially from our expectations in any given quarter or fiscal year.

We operate in a rapidly changing and competitive industry and our projections are subject to the risks and assumptions made by management with respect to our industry. Operating results are difficult to forecast as they generally depend on our assessment of the timing of adoption and use of bitcoin and other digital assets, which is uncertain. Furthermore, as we invest in the development of our hosting and self-mining business, whether because of competition or otherwise, we may not recover the often substantial up-front costs of constructing, developing and maintaining our hosting facilities and purchasing the latest generation of miners or recover the opportunity cost of diverting management and financial resources away from other opportunities. Additionally, our business may be affected by reductions in miner demand for hosting facilities and services and the price of bitcoin and other digital assets as a result of a number of factors which may be difficult to predict. Similarly, our assumptions and expectations with respect to margins and the pricing of our hosting services and market price of bitcoin or other digital assets we mine may not prove to be accurate. This may result in decreased revenue, and we may be unable to adopt measures in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected shortfall in revenue. This inability could cause our operating results in a given quarter or year to be higher or lower than expected. If actual results differ from our estimates, analysts or investors may negatively react and our stock price could be materially impacted.

We have experienced difficulties in establishing relationships with banks, leasing companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions that are willing to provide us with customary financial products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As an early stage company with operations focused in the digital asset transaction processing industry, we have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, difficulties in establishing relationships with banks, leasing companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions that are willing to provide us with customary leasing and financial products and services, such as bank accounts, lines of credit, insurance and other related services, which are necessary for our operations. To the extent a significant portion of our business consists of digital asset transaction mining, processing or hosting, we may in the future continue to experience difficulty obtaining additional financial products and services on customary terms, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Regulatory Framework

If we were deemed an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

An issuer will generally be deemed to be an “investment company” for purposes of the 1940 Act if:

- it is an “orthodox” investment company because it is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or
- it is an inadvertent investment company because, absent an applicable exemption, it owns or proposes to acquire “investment securities” having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis.

We believe that we are not and will not be primarily engaged in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, and we do not hold ourselves out as being engaged in those activities. We intend to hold ourselves out as a digital asset mining business. Accordingly, we do not believe that we are an “orthodox” investment company as described in the first bullet point above.

While certain digital assets may be deemed to be securities, we do not believe that certain other digital assets, in particular Bitcoin, are securities; therefore, we believe that less than 40% of our total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis will comprise digital assets that could be considered investment securities. Accordingly, we do not believe that we are an inadvertent investment company by virtue of the 40% inadvertent investment company test as described in the second bullet point above. Although we do not believe any of the digital assets we may own, acquire or mine are securities, there is still some regulatory uncertainty on the subject, see “—There is no one unifying principle governing the regulatory status of digital assets nor whether digital assets are securities in any particular context. Regulatory changes or actions in one or more countries may alter the nature of an investment in us or restrict the use of digital assets in a manner that adversely affects our business, prospects or operations.” If certain digital assets, including Bitcoin, were to be deemed securities, and consequently, investment securities by the SEC, we could be deemed an inadvertent investment company. Similarly, if we were to acquire digital assets deemed investment

securities to hold for our own account or to engage in certain transactions, such as loan or repurchase transactions, we could be deemed an inadvertent investment company.

If we were to be deemed an inadvertent investment company, we may seek to rely on Rule 3a-2 under the 1940 Act, which allows an inadvertent investment company a grace period of one year from the earlier of (a) the date on which the issuer owns securities and/or cash having a value exceeding 50% of the issuer's total assets on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis or (b) the date on which the issuer owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of such issuer's total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. We are putting in place policies that we expect will work to keep the investment securities held by us at less than 40% of our total assets, which may include acquiring assets with our cash, liquidating our investment securities or seeking no-action relief or exemptive relief from the SEC if we are unable to acquire sufficient assets or liquidate sufficient investment securities in a timely manner. As Rule 3a-2 is available to an issuer no more than once every three years, and assuming no other exclusion were available to us, we would have to keep within the 40% limit for at least three years after we cease being an inadvertent investment company. This may limit our ability to make certain investments or enter into joint ventures that could otherwise have a positive impact on our earnings. In any event, we do not intend to become an investment company engaged in the business of investing and trading securities.

Finally, we believe we are not an investment company under Section 3(b)(1) of the 1940 Act because we are primarily engaged in a non-investment company business.

The 1940 Act and the rules thereunder contain detailed parameters for the organization and operations of investment companies. Among other things, the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit or prohibit transactions with affiliates, impose limitations on the issuance of debt and equity securities, prohibit the issuance of stock options, and impose certain governance requirements. We intend to continue to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed to be an investment company under the 1940 Act. However, if anything were to happen that would cause us to be deemed to be an investment company under the 1940 Act, requirements imposed by the 1940 Act, including limitations on our capital structure, ability to transact business with affiliates and ability to compensate key employees, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted, impair the agreements and arrangements between and among us and our senior management team and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any change in the interpretive positions of the SEC or its staff with respect to digital asset mining firms could have a material adverse effect on us.

We intend to conduct our operations so that we are not required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Specifically, we do not believe that digital assets, are securities. The SEC Staff has not provided guidance with respect to the treatment of these assets under the 1940 Act. To the extent the SEC Staff publishes new guidance with respect to these matters, we may be required to adjust our strategy or assets accordingly. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our exclusion from registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. In addition, as a consequence of our seeking to avoid the need to register under the 1940 Act on an ongoing basis, we may be limited in our ability to engage in digital asset mining operations or otherwise make certain investments or engage in certain transactions, and these limitations could result in our holding assets we may wish to sell or selling assets we may wish to hold, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If regulatory changes or interpretations of our activities require our registration as a money services business ("MSB") under the regulations promulgated by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, or otherwise under state laws, we may incur significant compliance costs, which could be substantial or cost-prohibitive. If we become subject to these regulations, our costs in complying with them may have a material negative effect on our business and the results of our operations.

To the extent that our activities cause us to be deemed an MSB under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, we may be required to comply with FinCEN regulations, including those that would mandate us to implement anti-money laundering programs, make certain reports to FinCEN and maintain certain records.

To the extent that our activities would cause us to be deemed a "money transmitter" ("MT") or equivalent designation, under state law in any state in which we may operate, we may be required to seek a license or otherwise register with a state regulator and comply with state regulations that may include the implementation of anti-money laundering programs, maintenance of certain records and other operational requirements. For example, in August 2015, the New York State Department of Financial Services enacted the first U.S. regulatory framework for licensing participants in "virtual currency business activity." The regulations, known as the "BitLicense," are intended to focus on consumer protection and regulate the conduct of businesses that are involved in "virtual

currencies” in New York or with New York customers and prohibit any person or entity involved in such activity to conduct activities without a license.

Such additional federal or state regulatory obligations may cause us to incur extraordinary expenses. Furthermore, we may not be capable of complying with certain federal or state regulatory obligations applicable to MSBs and MTs. If we are deemed to be subject to and determine not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, we may act to dissolve and liquidate.

There is no one unifying principle governing the regulatory status of digital assets nor whether digital assets are securities in any particular context. Regulatory changes or actions in one or more countries may alter the nature of an investment in us or restrict the use of digital assets in a manner that adversely affects our business, prospects or operations.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, governments around the world have reacted differently, with certain governments deeming digital assets illegal, and others allowing their use and trade without restriction. In some jurisdictions, such as in the U.S., digital assets are subject to extensive, and in some cases overlapping, unclear and evolving regulatory requirements. Bitcoin is the oldest and most well-known form of digital asset. Bitcoin and other forms of digital assets have been the source of much regulatory consternation, resulting in differing definitional outcomes without a single unifying statement. Bitcoin and other digital assets are viewed differently by different regulatory and standards setting organizations globally as well as in the United States on the federal and state levels. For example, the Financial Action Task Force considers a digital asset as currency or an asset, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) considers a digital asset as property and not currency. Further, the IRS applies general tax principles that apply to property transactions to transactions involving virtual currency.

Furthermore, in the several applications to establish an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) of digital assets, and in the questions raised by the Staff under the 1940 Act, no clear principles emerge from the regulators as to how they view these issues and how to regulate digital assets under the applicable securities acts. It has been widely reported that the SEC has recently issued letters and requested various ETF applications be withdrawn because of concerns over liquidity and valuation and unanswered questions about absence of reporting and compliance procedures capable of being implemented under the current state of the markets for exchange traded funds. On April 20, 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bipartisan bill titled “Eliminate Barriers to Innovation Act of 2021” (H.R. 1602). If passed by the Senate and enacted into law, the bipartisan bill would create a digital assets working group to evaluate the current legal and regulatory framework around digital assets in the United States and define when the SEC may have jurisdiction over a particular token or digital asset (i.e., when it is a security) and when the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) may have jurisdiction (i.e., when it is a commodity).

If regulatory changes or interpretations require the regulation of Bitcoin or other digital assets under the securities laws of the United States or elsewhere, including the Securities Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and the 1940 Act or similar laws of other jurisdictions and interpretations by the SEC, the CFTC, the IRS, Department of Treasury or other agencies or authorities, we may be required to register and comply with such regulations, including at a state or local level. To the extent that we decide to continue operations, the required registrations and regulatory compliance steps may result in extraordinary expense or burdens to us. We may also decide to cease certain operations and change our business model. Any disruption of our operations in response to the changed regulatory circumstances may be at a time that is disadvantageous to us.

Current and future legislation and SEC-rulemaking and other regulatory developments, including interpretations released by a regulatory authority, may impact the manner in which Bitcoin or other digital assets are viewed or treated for classification and clearing purposes. In particular, Bitcoin and other digital assets may not be excluded from the definition of “security” by SEC rulemaking or interpretation requiring registration of all transactions unless another exemption is available, including transacting in Bitcoin or digital assets among owners and require registration of trading platforms as “exchanges.”

Furthermore, the SEC may determine that certain digital assets or interests, for example tokens offered and sold in initial coin offerings (“ICO”), may constitute securities under the “Howey” test as stated by the United States Supreme Court. As such, ICO offerings would require registration under the Securities Act or an available exemption therefrom for offers or sales in the United States to be lawful. Section 5(a) of the Securities Act provides that, unless a registration statement is in effect as to a security, it is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to engage in the offer or sale of securities in interstate commerce. Section 5(c) of the Securities Act provides a similar prohibition against offers to sell, or offers to buy, unless a registration statement has been filed. Although, we do not intend to be engaged in the offer or sale of securities in the form of ICO offerings, and we do not believe our planned mining activities would require registration for us to conduct such activities and accumulate digital assets. The SEC, CFTC, Nasdaq, IRS or other governmental or quasi-governmental agency or organization may conclude that our activities involve the offer or sale of “securities,” or ownership of “investment securities,” and we may be subject to regulation or registration requirements under various federal laws and related rules. Such regulation or the inability to meet the requirements to continue operations, would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. We may also face similar issues with various state securities regulators who

may interpret our actions as subjecting us to regulation, or requiring registration, under state securities laws, banking laws, or money transmitter and similar laws, which are also an unsettled area or regulation that exposes us to risks.

Regulatory changes or actions may restrict the use of digital assets or the operation of digital asset networks in a manner that may require us to cease certain or all operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recently, there has been a significant amount of regulatory attention directed toward digital assets, digital asset networks and other industry participants by United States federal and state governments, foreign governments and self-regulatory agencies. For example, as digital assets such as bitcoin have grown in popularity and in market size, the Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Congress and certain U.S. agencies (e.g., FinCEN, the SEC, the CFTC and the Federal Bureau of Investigation) have begun to examine the operations of the Bitcoin network, Bitcoin users and Bitcoin exchange markets.

In addition, local state regulators such as the Texas State Securities Board, the Massachusetts Securities Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the New Jersey Bureau of Securities, the North Carolina Secretary of State's Securities Division and the Vermont Department of Financial Regulation have initiated actions against, and investigations of, individuals and companies involved in digital assets.

Also, in March 2018, the South Carolina Attorney General Office's Security Division issued a cease-and-desist order against Genesis Mining and Swiss Gold Global, Inc., stating that both companies were to stop doing business in South Carolina and are permanently barred from offering securities in the state in the future since they offered unregistered securities via cloud mining contracts under the South Carolina Uniformed Securities Act of 2005, S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-101, et seq. (the order against Genesis Mining was subsequently withdrawn).

Further, the North Carolina Secretary of State's Securities Division issued in March 2018 a Temporary Cease and Desist Order against Power Mining Pool (made permanent pursuant to a Final Order on April 19, 2018), ordering it to cease and desist, among other things, offering "mining pool shares," which were deemed "securities" under N.C. Gen. Stat. 78A-2(11), in North Carolina until they are registered with the North Carolina Secretary of State or are offered for sale pursuant to an exemption from registration under the North Carolina Securities Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. Chapter 78A.

Additionally, we rely on third-party mining pool service providers for mining revenue payouts from our mining operation, and certain of our potential hosting customers could be involved in, or could issue, cloud mining contracts or mining pool shares, and any regulatory restrictions on their practices could significantly reduce demand for our hosting services. Furthermore, it is possible that laws, regulations or directives that affect digital assets, digital asset transaction processing or blockchain server hosting may change in a manner that may adversely affect our ability to conduct our business and operations in the relevant jurisdiction.

In addition, various foreign jurisdictions either have adopted or may adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect digital assets, digital asset networks and their users and hosting service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States, may negatively impact the acceptance of digital assets by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth of digital asset use. A number of countries, including India, China, South Korea and Russia, among others, currently have a more restrictive stance toward digital assets and, thereby, have reduced the rate of expansion of digital asset use, as well as digital asset transaction processing, in each of those countries. For example, in January 2018, several media publications reported that a Chinese multiagency government task force overseeing risk in Internet finance issued a notice ordering local authorities to guide the shutdown of digital asset transaction processing in China. However, the People's Bank of China immediately refuted such reports, indicating that digital asset transaction processing is still permitted in China.

As a result of such conflicting positions taken within the Chinese government, a number of digital asset transaction processing operators have moved their operations from China to other jurisdictions in order to build in more regulatory certainty in their operations.

Governments may in the future take regulatory actions that prohibit or severely restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell, use or trade digital assets or to exchange digital assets for fiat currency. Ownership of, holding or trading in digital assets may then be considered illegal and subject to sanction. Governments may also take regulatory action that may increase the cost and/or subject digital asset mining companies to additional regulation.

By extension, similar actions by governments may result in the restriction of the acquisition, ownership, holding, selling, use or trading in the capital stock of digital asset mining companies, including our common stock. Such a restriction could result in us liquidating our digital asset inventory at unfavorable prices and may adversely affect our shareholders. The effect of any regulatory change, either by federal, state, local or foreign governments or any self-regulatory agencies, on us or our potential hosting customers

is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and may require us or our potential hosting customers to cease certain or all operations and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Current and future legislation and rulemaking regarding digital assets may result in extraordinary, non-recurring expenses and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Current and future legislation and rulemaking by the CFTC and SEC or other regulators, including interpretations released by a regulatory authority, may impact the manner in which digital assets are treated. For example, digital assets derivatives are not excluded from the definition of “commodity future” by the CFTC. Furthermore, according to the CFTC, digital assets fall within the definition of a commodity under the Commodities Exchange Act (the “CEA”) and as a result, we may be required to register and comply with additional regulations under the CEA, including additional periodic reporting and disclosure standards and requirements. We may also be required to register as a commodity pool operator and to register as a commodity pool with the CFTC through the National Futures Association. If we are required to register with the CFTC or another governmental or self-regulatory authority, the scope of our business and operations may be constrained by the rules of such authority and we may be forced to incur additional expenses in the form of licensing fees, professional fees and other costs of compliance.

The SEC has issued guidance and made numerous statements regarding the application of securities laws to digital assets. For example, on July 25, 2017, the SEC issued a Report of Investigation (the “Report”) which concluded that tokens offered and sold by the Decentralized Autonomous Organization (“DAO”), a digital decentralized autonomous organization and investor-directed venture capital fund for digital assets, were issued for the purpose of raising funds. The Report concluded that these tokens were “investment contracts” within the meaning of Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act and Section 3(a)(10) of the Exchange Act, and therefore securities subject to the federal securities laws. In December 2017, the SEC issued a cease-and-desist letter to Munchee Inc., ordering that the company stop its initial coin offering of MUN Tokens on the grounds that it failed to file a registration statement or qualify for an exemption from registration. Similar to the tokens issued by the DAO, the SEC found that the MUN Tokens satisfied the definition of an “investment contract,” and were therefore subject to the federal securities laws. In February 2018, both the SEC and CFTC further reiterated their concerns regarding digital assets in written testimony to the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. On March 7, 2018, the SEC released a “Statement on Potentially Unlawful Online Platforms for Trading Digital Assets,” and reiterated that, if a platform “offers trading of digital assets that are securities” and “operates as ‘exchange,’ as defined by the federal securities laws,” the platform must register with the SEC as a national securities exchange or be exempt from registration. The SEC’s statement serves as a notice to operators of any platforms, including secondary market trading platforms, which the SEC is actively monitoring for potentially fraudulent or manipulative behavior in the market for security tokens, as the SEC has cautioned recently in the context of ICOs. On November 16, 2018, the SEC released a “Statement on Digital Asset Securities Issuance and Trading,” and emphasized that market participants must adhere to the SEC’s well-established and well-functioning federal securities law framework when dealing with technological innovations, regardless of whether the securities are issued in certificated form or using new technologies, such as blockchain. This has all been followed by additional statements and guidance from the SEC including no-action letters relating to specific blockchain-based projects, and a Framework for “Investment Contract” Analysis of Digital Assets published by the Division of Corporation Finance on April 3, 2019. In an August 2021 interview, SEC Chairman Gensler signaled the SEC is contemplating a robust regulatory regime for digital assets and reiterated the SEC’s position that many digital assets are unregulated securities.

The SEC has been active in asserting its jurisdiction over ICOs and digital assets and in bringing enforcement cases. The SEC has directed enforcement activity toward digital assets, and more specifically, ICOs. In September 2017, the SEC created a new division known as the “Cyber Unit” to address, among other things, violations involving distributed ledger technology and ICOs, and filed a civil complaint in the Eastern District of New York charging a businessman and two companies with defrauding investors in a pair of so-called ICOs purportedly backed by investments in real estate and diamonds (see *Securities and Exchange Commission v. REcoin Group Foundation, LLC, et al.*, Civil Action NO. 17-cv-05725 (E.D.N.Y. filed Sept. 29, 2017)). Subsequently, the SEC has filed several orders instituting cease-and-desist proceedings against (i) Carrier EQ, Inc., d/b/a AirFox and Paragon Coin, Inc. in connection with their unregistered offerings of tokens (see *CarrierEQ, Inc.*, Rel. No. 33-10575 (Nov. 16, 2018) and *Paragon Coin, Inc.*, Rel. No. 33-10574 (Nov. 16, 2018), respectively), (ii) Crypto Asset Management, LP for failing to register a hedge fund formed for the purpose of investing in digital assets as an investment company (see *Crypto Asset Management, LP and Timothy Enneking*, Rel. No. 33-10544 (Sept. 11, 2018)), (iii) TokenLot LLC for failing to register as a broker-dealer, even though it did not meet the definition of an exchange (see *Tokenlot LLC, Lenny Kugel, and EliL. Lewitt*, Rel. No. 33-10543 (Sept. 11, 2018)) and (iv) EtherDelta’s founder for failing either to register as a national securities exchange or to operate pursuant to an exemption from registration as an exchange after creating a platform that clearly fell within the definition of an exchange (see *Zachary Coburn*, Rel. No. 34-84553 (Nov. 8, 2018)).

On June 4, 2019, the SEC filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Kik Interactive, Inc. with respect to its September 2017 offering of Kin. According to articles published by various news outlets, the SEC has allegedly issued numerous subpoenas and information requests to technology companies, advisers and individuals involved in the digital asset space and ICOs, as part of a broad inquiry into the digital asset market.

Recently, a number of proposed ICOs have sought to rely on Regulation A and have filed with the SEC a Form 1-A covering a distribution of a digital token. Two such offerings were qualified in July 2019. In addition, some token offerings have been commenced as private securities offerings intended to be exempt from SEC registration. Further, the SEC has yet to approve for listing and trading any exchange-traded products (such as ETFs) holding digital assets. The SEC has taken various actions against persons or entities that have allegedly misused digital assets, engaged in fraudulent schemes (i.e., Ponzi scheme) and/or engaged in the sale of tokens that were deemed securities by the SEC.

Although our activities are not focused on raising capital or assisting others that do so, the federal securities laws are very broad. We cannot provide assurance as to whether the SEC will continue or increase its enforcement with respect to digital assets or ICOs, including taking enforcement action against any person engaged in the sale of unregistered securities in violation of the Securities Act or any person acting as an unregistered investment company in violation of the 1940 Act. Because the SEC has held that certain digital assets are securities based on the current rules and law, we may be required to register and comply with the rules and regulations under federal securities laws. On March 9, 2022, President Biden signed an executive order on cryptocurrencies. While the executive order did not mandate any specific regulations, it instructs various federal agencies to consider potential regulatory measures, including the evaluation of the creation of a U.S. Central Bank digital currency. We cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of digital assets under the law, including, but not limited to, whether digital assets will be classified as a security, commodity, currency and/or new or other existing classification. Such additional regulations may result in extraordinary, non-recurring expenses, thereby materially and adversely affecting an investment in us. Further, we may be subject to investigation, administrative or court proceedings, and civil or criminal monetary fines and penalties as a result of any regulatory enforcement actions, all of which could harm our reputation and affect the value of our common stock. If we determine not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, we may seek to cease certain or all of our operations. Any such action could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal or state agencies may impose additional regulatory burdens on our business. Changing laws and regulations and changing enforcement policies and priorities have the potential to cause additional expenditures, restrictions, and delays in connection with our business operations.

Federal and state laws and regulations may be subject to change or changes in enforcement policies or priorities, including changes that may result from changes in the political landscape and changing technologies. Future legislation and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations, or interpretations thereof, or changes in enforcement policies or priorities, could require significant management attention and cause additional expenditures, restrictions, and delays in connection with our business operations.

Increasing scrutiny and changing expectations from investors, lenders, customers, government regulators and other market participants with respect to our Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) policies may impose additional costs on us or expose us to additional risks.

Companies across all industries and around the globe are facing increasing scrutiny relating to their ESG policies. Investors, lenders and other market participants are increasingly focused on ESG practices and in recent years have placed increasing importance on the implications and social cost of their investments. In February 2021, the Acting Chair of the SEC issued a statement directing the Division of Corporation Finance to enhance its focus on climate-related disclosure in public company filings and in March 2021 the SEC announced the creation of a Climate and ESG Task Force in the Division of Enforcement. The increased focus and activism related to ESG may hinder our access to capital, as investors and lenders may reconsider their capital investment allocation as a result of their assessment of our ESG practices. If we do not adapt to or comply with investor, lender or other industry shareholder expectations and standards and potential government regulations, which are evolving but may relate to the suitable deployment of electric power, or which are perceived to have not responded appropriately to the growing concern for ESG issues, our reputation suffer which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to risks associated with misleading and/or fraudulent disclosure or use by the creators of digital assets.

Generally, we rely primarily on a combination of white papers and other disclosure documents prepared by the creators of applicable digital assets, as well as on our management's ability to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential implications of transacting in these digital assets. However, such white papers and other disclosure documents and information may contain misleading and/or fraudulent statements (which may include statements concerning the creators' ability to deliver in a timely fashion the product and/or service disclosed in their white papers and other disclosure documents) and/or may not reveal any unlawful activities by the creators. Recently, there has been an increasing number of investigations and lawsuits by the SEC and the CFTC involving digital asset creators for fraud and misappropriation, among other charges. Additionally, FinCEN has increased its enforcement efforts involving digital asset creators regarding compliance with anti-money laundering and Know-Your-Customer laws.

To the extent that any of these creators make misleading and/or fraudulent disclosures or do not comply with federal, state or foreign laws, or if we are unable to uncover all material information about these digital assets and/or their creators, we may not be able to make a fully informed business decision relating to our transacting in or otherwise involving such digital assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Digital Assets

Because there has been limited precedent set for financial accounting for bitcoin and other digital assets, the determinations that we have made for how to account for digital assets transactions may be subject to change.

Because there has been limited precedent set for the financial accounting for bitcoin and other digital assets and related revenue recognition and no official guidance has yet been provided by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the SEC, it is unclear how companies may in the future be required to account for digital asset transactions and assets and related revenue recognition. A change in regulatory or financial accounting standards could result in the necessity to change the accounting methods we currently intend to employ in respect of our anticipated revenues and assets and restate any financial statements produced based on those methods. Such a restatement could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operation.

Digital assets exchanges and other trading venues are relatively new and, in some cases, partially unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure.

To the extent that digital asset exchanges or other trading venues are involved in fraud or experience security failures or other operational issues, a reduction in digital asset prices could occur. Digital asset market prices depend, directly or indirectly, on the prices set on exchanges and other trading venues, which are new and, in most cases, largely unregulated as compared to established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. For example, during the past three years, a number of Bitcoin exchanges have been closed due to fraud, business failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of the closed Bitcoin exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such Bitcoin exchanges. While smaller exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that provide larger exchanges with additional stability, larger exchanges may be more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and "malware" (i.e., software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain access to private computer systems) and may be more likely to be targets of regulatory enforcement action.

Digital asset transactions are irrevocable and, if stolen or incorrectly transferred, digital assets may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed digital asset transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Typically, digital asset transactions are not, from an administrative perspective, reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction or, in theory, control or consent of a majority of the processing power on the applicable network. Once a transaction has been confirmed and verified in a block that is added to the network blockchain, an incorrect transfer of a digital asset or a theft of a digital asset generally will not be reversible and we may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. Although transfers of any digital assets we hold will regularly be made to or from vendors, consultants, services providers, etc., it is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, our digital assets could be transferred from us in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that we are unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third party or are incapable of identifying the third party that has received our digital assets through error or theft, we will be unable to revert or otherwise recover our incorrectly transferred digital assets. To the extent that we are unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not have adequate sources of recovery if the digital assets held by us are lost, stolen or destroyed due to third-party digital asset services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain digital assets held by us are stored using Genesis Custody Limited (“Genesis”), Coinbase Global, Inc. (“Coinbase”) and Bittrex, Inc. (“Bittrex”), each a third-party digital asset service. We believe that the security procedures that Genesis, Coinbase and Bittrex utilize, such as dual authentication security, secured facilities, segregated accounts and cold storage, are reasonably designed to safeguard our bitcoin and other digital assets from theft, loss, destruction or other issues relating to hackers and technological attack. Nevertheless, the security procedures cannot guarantee the prevention of any loss due to a security breach, software defect or act of God that may be borne by us. In addition, Genesis, Coinbase and Bittrex’s limited liability under its services agreement with us may limit our ability to recover losses relating to our bitcoin. If such digital assets are lost, stolen or destroyed under circumstances rendering a third party liable to us, it is possible that the responsible third party may not have the financial resources or insurance sufficient to satisfy any or all of our claims against the third party, or have the ability to retrieve, restore or replace the lost, stolen or destroyed digital assets due to governing network protocols and the strength of the cryptographic systems associated with such digital assets. To the extent that we are unable to recover on any of our claims against any such third party, such loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Losses relating to our business may be uninsured, or insurance may be limited.

Our hosting and colocation operations are subject to hazards and risks normally associated with the daily operations of hosting facilities. Currently, we maintain various insurance policies for business interruption for lost profits, property and casualty, public liability, commercial employee, workers’ compensation, personal property and auto liability. Our business interruption insurance for lost profits includes coverage for business interruptions, our property and casualty insurance includes coverage for equipment breakdowns and our commercial employee insurance includes employee group insurance. We believe our insurance coverage adequately covers the risks of our daily business operations. However, our current insurance policies may be insufficient in the event of a prolonged or catastrophic event. The occurrence of any such event that is not entirely covered by our insurance policies may result in interruption of our operations, subject us to significant losses or liabilities and damage our reputation as a provider of business continuity services.

Additionally, it may not be possible, either because of a lack of available policies, limits on coverage or prohibitive cost, for us to obtain insurance of any type that would cover losses associated with our digital asset portfolio. In general, we anticipate that certain losses related to our business may be uninsurable, or the cost of insuring against these losses may not be economically justifiable. We have obtained some limited coverage regarding our business, but if an uninsured loss occurs or a loss exceeds policy limits, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The digital assets held by us are not insured. Therefore, a loss may be suffered with respect to our digital assets which is not covered by insurance and for which no person is liable in damages which could adversely affect our operations and, consequently, an investment in us.

The impact of geopolitical, economic or other events on the supply of and demand for digital assets is uncertain, but could motivate large-scale sales of digital assets, which could result in a reduction in the price of such digital asset and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, digital assets, which are relatively new, are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services. It is unclear how this supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of digital assets either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of digital assets likely would result in a reduction in the price of the subject digital asset and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the price of digital assets may be affected by the buying and selling of a significant amount of digital assets by a holder, or a group of holders. For example, Mt. Gox’s bankruptcy trustee sold approximately \$400 million of bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash between December 18, 2017 and February 5, 2018 in order to generate proceeds to repay bitcoin owners and creditors that experienced losses as a result of cyber-attacks against Mt. Gox. Similarly, Satoshi Nakamoto, the pseudonymous person or persons who developed Bitcoin, could sell a significant portion of his estimated 1 million bitcoin representing 5% of the total bitcoin in circulation today. Many believe that such sales created a downward pressure on the price of bitcoin. The current macroeconomic environment, inflationary pressures and capital constraints have resulted in large scale selling of digital assets for cash that has contributed to the decrease in the price of digital assets, including bitcoin. Any such similar events, or other unforeseen actions by holders of a significant amount of digital assets, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Digital assets, including bitcoin, face significant scaling obstacles that can lead to high fees or slow transaction settlement times and any mechanisms of increasing the scale of digital asset settlement may significantly alter the competitive dynamics in the market.

Digital assets face significant scaling obstacles that can lead to high fees or slow transaction settlement times, and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. Scaling digital assets, and particularly bitcoin, is essential to the widespread acceptance of digital assets as a means of payment, which is necessary to the growth and development of our business.

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges. For example, digital assets are limited with respect to how many transactions can occur per second. In this respect, bitcoin may be particularly affected as it relies on the “proof of work” validation, which due to its inherent characteristics may be particularly hard to scale to allow simultaneous processing of multiple daily transactions by users. Participants in the digital asset ecosystem debate potential approaches to increasing the average number of transactions per second that the network can handle and have implemented mechanisms or are researching ways to increase scale, such as “sharding,” which is a term for a horizontal partition of data in a database or search engine, which would not require every single transaction to be included in every single miner’s or validator’s block. For example, the Ethereum network is in the process of implementing software upgrades and other changes to its protocol, the so-called Ethereum 2.0, which are intended to be a new iteration of the Ethereum network that changes its consensus mechanism from “proof of work” to “proof of stake” and incorporate the use of “sharding.” This version aims to address a clogged network that can only handle limited number of transactions per second and the large consumption of energy that comes with the “proof of work” mechanism. This new upgrade is envisioned to be more scalable, secure, and sustainable, although it remains unclear whether and how it may ultimately be implemented.

There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of digital asset transactions will be effective, how long they will take to become effective or whether such mechanisms will be effective for all digital assets. There is also a risk that any mechanisms of increasing the scale of digital asset settlements, such as the ongoing upgrades as part of Ethereum 2.0, may significantly alter the competitive dynamics in the digital asset market and may adversely affect the value of bitcoin and the price of our common stock. Any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results.

The IRS and certain states have taken the position that digital assets are “property” for income tax purposes.

In early 2014, the IRS issued basic guidance on the tax treatment of digital assets. The IRS has taken the position that a digital asset is “property” instead of “currency” for income tax purposes. As such, general tax principles applicable to property transactions apply to the acquisition, ownership, use, and disposition of digital assets. This overall treatment creates a potential tax liability for, and potential tax reporting requirements applicable to, us in any circumstance where we mine or otherwise acquire, own, use, or dispose of a digital asset. In 2019, the IRS issued additional guidance specifically relating to the income tax consequences that could arise from a digital asset hard fork event in which a new unit of digital asset may or may not be received, and released frequently asked questions to address certain digital asset topics such as tax basis, gain, or loss on the sale or exchange of certain kinds of digital assets and how to determine the fair market value of such digital assets.

There is no guarantee that the IRS will not alter its position with respect to the taxation of digital assets, or that legislation or judicial determinations in the future will not result in a tax treatment of digital assets and transactions in digital assets for tax purposes that differs from the treatment described above. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor as to the tax implications of our acquisition, ownership, use, and disposition of digital assets. The taxation of digital assets for state, local, or non-U.S. tax purposes may not be the same as the taxation of digital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In addition, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as of January 1, 2018, “like-kind exchange” treatment does not apply to digital assets. This means that gain from the sale or exchange of digital assets cannot be deferred by undertaking an exchange of one type of virtual currency for another.

Certain states, including New York and New Jersey, generally follow IRS guidance with respect to the treatment of digital assets for state income tax purposes, but it is unclear if other states will do so. Transactions involving digital assets for other goods and services may also be subject to sales and use or similar taxes under barter transaction treatment or otherwise. The treatment of digital assets for state income tax and sales tax purposes may have negative consequences, including the imposition of a greater tax burden on investors in digital assets or a higher cost with respect to the acquisition, ownership, use, and disposition of digital assets generally. In either case, this could have a negative effect on prices in the relevant digital asset exchange market and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Non-U.S. jurisdictions may also elect to treat digital assets in a manner that results in adverse tax consequences. To the extent a non-U.S. jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of digital asset owners or users imposes onerous tax burdens on such owners or users, or imposes sales, use, or value added tax on acquisitions and dispositions of digital assets for fiat currency, such

actions could result in decreased demand for digital assets in such jurisdiction, which could impact the price of digital assets and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes to, or changes to interpretations of, the U.S. federal, state, local or other jurisdictional tax laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

All statements contained herein concerning U.S. federal income tax (or other tax) consequences are based on existing law and interpretations thereof. The tax regimes to which we are subject or under which we operate, including income and non-income taxes, are unsettled and may be subject to significant change. While some of these changes could be beneficial, others could negatively affect our after-tax returns. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the currently anticipated tax treatment will not be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative changes, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, no assurance can be given that any tax authority or court will agree with any particular interpretation of the relevant laws.

In 2022, significant changes to U.S. federal income tax laws were proposed by the current presidential administration, including increasing the U.S. income tax rate applicable to corporations from 21% to 28% and changes implicating information reporting with respect to digital assets. Congress may include some or all of these proposals in future legislation. There is uncertainty regarding whether these proposals will be enacted and, if enacted, their scope, when they would take effect, and whether they would have retroactive effect.

State, local or other jurisdictions could impose, levy or otherwise enforce tax laws against us. Tax laws and regulations at the state and local levels frequently change, especially in relation to the interpretation of existing tax laws for new and emerging industries, and we cannot always reasonably predict the impact from, or the ultimate cost of compliance with, current or future taxes, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Concerns about greenhouse gas emissions and global climate change may result in environmental taxes, charges, assessments or penalties and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The effects of human activity on global climate change have attracted considerable public and scientific attention, as well as the attention of the United States and other foreign governments. Efforts are being made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly those from coal combustion power plants, some of which plants we may rely upon for power. The added cost of any environmental taxes, charges, assessments or penalties levied on such power plants could be passed on to us, increasing the cost to run our hosting facilities. Any enactment of laws or promulgations of regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions by the United States, or any domestic or foreign jurisdiction in which we conduct business, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Latency in confirming transactions on a network could result in a loss of confidence in the network, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Latency in confirming transactions on a network can be caused by a number of factors, such as transaction processors ceasing to support the network and/or supporting a different network. To the extent that any transaction processors cease to record transactions on a network, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain of the network until a block is solved by a transaction processor that does not require the payment of transaction fees or other incentives. Currently, there are no known incentives for transaction processors to elect to exclude the recording of transactions in solved blocks. However, to the extent that any such incentives arise (for example, with respect to Bitcoin, a collective movement among transaction processors or one or more transaction processing pools forcing Bitcoin users to pay transaction fees as a substitute for, or in addition to, the award of new bitcoin upon the solving of a block), transaction processors could delay the recording and verification of a significant number of transactions on a network's blockchain. If such latency became systemic, and sustained, it could result in greater exposure to double-spending transactions and a loss of confidence in the applicable network, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, increasing growth and popularity of digital assets, ICOs and security token offerings, as well as non-digital asset related applications that utilize blockchain technology on certain networks, can cause congestion and backlog, and as result, increase latency on such networks. An increase in congestion and backlogs could result in longer transaction confirmation times, an increase in unconfirmed transactions (that is, transactions that have yet to be included in a block on a network and therefore are not yet completed transactions), higher transaction fees and an overall decrease in confidence in a particular network, which could ultimately affect our ability to transact on that particular network and, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant or unexpected changes to our transaction processing operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We and our potential customers are engaged in the business of verifying and confirming transactions on a blockchain, also known as transaction processing, or “mining.” We may have to make changes to the specifications of our transaction processing operations for any number of reasons beyond our control (e.g., increased governmental and quasi-governmental regulation of blockchain-related digital assets; changes in methods of validating digital asset transactions; creation of new digital assets; general economic conditions; changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences; and rising energy costs, among other reasons), or we may be unable to develop our transaction processing operations in a manner that realizes those specifications or any form of functioning and profitable transaction processing operations. Furthermore, it is still possible that our transaction processing operations may experience malfunctions, electrical power failure, hacking, cybersecurity breaches or otherwise fail to be adequately developed or maintained. Any of the above risks, which could also impact our potential hosting customers, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Currently, we believe there is relatively limited use of digital assets in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to relatively sizable use by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect an investment in our stock.

We believe digital assets have not yet gained widespread acceptance as a means of payment for goods and services by any major retail or commercial outlets. We believe a significant portion of the demand for digital assets is generated by speculators and investors, some of whom may have no knowledge of the inner workings of those assets. Certain of these investors may seek to profit from the short-term or long-term holding of digital assets, and thus, may contribute to digital asset price volatility. A lack of expansion in the use of digital assets in retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased price volatility of digital assets or a reduction in the market price of digital assets or in the demand for digital assets which would reduce the demand of our hosting and colocation services or in the value of the digital assets held by us, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may diversify our business by mining or investing in additional digital assets, financial instruments and/or businesses, which could require significant investment or expose us to trading risks.

The field of digital assets is constantly expanding with over 4,000 digital assets in existence as of January 2021. We intend to evaluate the potential for mining or investing in existing, new and alternative digital assets. To the extent we elect to commence activities to generate digital assets, we would be required to invest our assets either to obtain mining equipment configured to generate digital assets based on a “proof of work” protocol or to post “stakes” to generate digital assets based on a “proof of stake” protocol. In addition, or in the alternative, we may trade its digital assets for other digital assets on centralized or decentralized exchanges. Optimization of such trades may vary depending on the exchange on which the trade is conducted because we may not have access to all exchanges on which such trades are available. Further, trading on centralized and decentralized exchanges may expose us to additional risks if such exchanges experience breaches of security measures, system errors or vulnerabilities, software corruption, hacking or other irregularities. Any new digital asset obtained through generation or trading may be more volatile or fail to increase in value compared to digital assets we currently hold. As a result, any investment in different digital assets may not achieve our goals, may be viewed negatively by analysts or investors and may negatively affect our revenues and results of operations.

If the transaction fees for recording digital assets in a blockchain increase, demand for digital assets may be reduced and prevent the expansion of the networks to retail merchants and commercial business, resulting in a reduction in the acceptance or price of digital assets.

As the number of digital assets awarded for solving a block in a blockchain decreases, the incentive for mining participants to contribute processing power to networks will transition from a set reward to transaction fees. In order to incentivize mining participants to continue to contribute processing power to the networks, the network may transition from a set reward to transaction fees earned upon solving for a block. If mining participants demand higher transaction fees to record transactions in a blockchain or a software upgrade automatically charges fees for all transactions, the cost of using digital assets may increase and the marketplace may be reluctant to accept digital assets as a means of payment. Existing users may be motivated to switch from one digital asset to another or back to fiat currency. Decreased use and demand for digital assets may adversely affect their value and result in a reduction in the value of our common stock.

If the award of new digital assets and/or transaction fees for solving blocks is not sufficiently high to incentivize transaction processors, such processors may reduce or cease expending processing power on a particular network, which could negatively impact the utility of the network, reduce the value of its digital assets and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As the number of digital assets rewarded to transaction processors for validating blocks in a network decreases, the incentive for transaction processors to continue contributing processing power to the network may shift toward transaction fees. Such a shift may increase the transaction fees on a network. Higher transaction fees may reduce the utility of a network for an end user, which may cause end users to reduce or stop their use of that network. In such case, the price of the relevant digital asset may decline substantially and could go to zero. Such reduced price and demand for, and use of, the relevant digital asset and network, either as it applies to our transaction processing services or to those of our potential hosting customers, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As more processing power is added to a network, our relative percentage of total processing power on that network is expected to decline absent significant capital investment, which has an adverse impact on our ability to generate revenue from processing transactions on that network and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Processing power on networks has been increasing rapidly over time while the rewards and transaction fees available on those networks tends to decline over time. In order to grow or maintain the revenue we generate from processing transactions on such networks, we are required to invest significant capital to acquire new computer servers, expand our power capacity and otherwise increase our effective processing power on such networks. In the event we are unable to invest sufficient capital to grow or maintain the level of our processing power on a network relative to the total processing power of such network, our revenue from the applicable network will decline over time and as a result, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a decrease in the price of computer servers may result in an increase in transaction processors, which may lead to more competition for fees in a particular network. In the event we are unable to realize adequate fees on a network due to increased competition, our revenue from the applicable network will decline over time and in turn, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may only have limited control over our mining operation.

Our mining operation comprises blockchain mining technologies that depend on a network of computers to run certain software programs to solve complex transactions in competition with other mining operations and to process transactions. Because of this less centralized model and the complexity of our mining operation, we have limited control over the success of our mining operations. While we participate in mining pools to combine our mining operations with other mining participants to increase processing power to solve blocks, there can be no assurance that such pools will adequately address this risk.

Our reliance on third-party mining pool service providers for our mining revenue payouts may have a negative impact on our operations.

We utilize third party mining pools to receive our mining rewards from a given network. Mining pools allow mining participants to combine their processing power, which increases the chances of solving a block and getting paid by the network. The rewards are distributed by the pool operator, proportionally to our contribution to the pool's overall mining power used to generate each block. We are dependent on the accuracy of the mining pool operator's record keeping to accurately record the total processing power provided to the pool for a given bitcoin or other digital asset mining application in order to assess the proportion of that total processing power we provided. While we have internal methods of tracking both our power provided and the total power used by the pool, the mining pool operator uses its own record-keeping to determine our proportion of a given reward. We have little means of recourse against the mining pool operator if we determine the proportion of the reward paid out to us by a mining pool operator is incorrect, other than leaving the pool. If we are unable to consistently obtain accurate proportionate rewards from our mining pool operators, we may experience reduced reward for our efforts, which would have an adverse effect on our business and operations.

Malicious actors or botnet may obtain control of more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin or other network.

If a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on the Bitcoin or other network, it may be able to alter the blockchain on which the Bitcoin or other network and most Bitcoin or other digital asset transactions rely by constructing fraudulent blocks or preventing certain transactions from completing in a timely manner, or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude, or modify the ordering of transactions, though it could not generate new bitcoin or digital assets or transactions using such control. The malicious actor could “double-spend” its own bitcoin or digital assets (i.e., spend the same bitcoin or digital assets in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users’ transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the Bitcoin or other network, or the Bitcoin or other community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible.

Although there are no known reports of malicious activity or control of the Bitcoin blockchain achieved through controlling over 50% of the processing power on the network, it is believed that certain mining pools may have exceeded the 50% threshold. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk in that a single mining pool could exert authority over the validation of Bitcoin transactions. To the extent that the Bitcoin or other digital asset ecosystems, including developers and administrators of mining pools, do not act to ensure greater decentralization of Bitcoin or other digital asset mining processing power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on the Bitcoin or other network will increase, which may adversely affect an investment in us.

Transaction processing operators may sell a substantial amount of digital assets into the market, which may exert downward pressure on the price of the applicable digital asset and, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Transaction processing requires the investment of significant capital for the acquisition of hardware, leasing or purchasing space, involves substantial electricity costs and requires the employment of personnel to operate the data facilities, which may lead transaction processing operators to liquidate their positions in digital assets to fund these capital requirements. In addition, if the reward of new digital assets for transaction processing declines, and/or if transaction fees are not sufficiently high, profit margins for transaction processing operators may be reduced, and such operators may be more likely to sell a higher percentage of their digital assets.

Whereas it is believed that individual operators in past years were more likely to hold digital assets for more extended periods, the immediate selling of newly transacted digital assets by operators may increase the supply of such digital assets on the applicable exchange market, which could create downward pressure on the price of the digital assets and, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To the extent that the profit margins of digital asset mining operations are not high, mining participants are more likely to sell their earned bitcoin, which could constrain bitcoin prices.

Over the past few years, digital asset mining operations have evolved from individual users mining with computer processors, graphics processing units and first-generation application-specific integrated circuit (“ASIC”) servers. Currently, new processing power is predominantly added by incorporated and unincorporated “professionalized” mining operations. Professionalized mining operations may use proprietary hardware or sophisticated ASIC machines acquired from ASIC manufacturers. They require the investment of significant capital to acquire this hardware, to lease operating space (often in data centers or warehousing facilities), and to pay the costs of electricity and labor to operate the mining farms. As a result, professionalized mining operations are of a greater scale than prior mining operations and have more defined and regular expenses and liabilities. These regular expenses and liabilities require professionalized mining operations to maintain profit margins on the sale of digital assets. To the extent the price of digital assets decline and such profit margin is constrained, professionalized mining participants are incentivized to more immediately sell digital assets earned from mining operations, whereas it is believed that individual mining participants in past years were more likely to hold newly mined digital assets for more extended periods. The immediate selling of newly mined digital assets greatly increases the trading volume of the digital assets, creating downward pressure on the market price of digital asset rewards. The extent to which the value of digital assets mined by a professionalized mining operation exceeds the allocable capital and operating costs determines the profit margin of such operation. A professionalized mining operation may be more likely to sell a higher percentage of its newly mined digital assets rapidly if it is operating at a low profit margin and it may partially or completely cease operations if its profit margin is negative. In a low profit margin environment, a higher percentage could be sold more rapidly, thereby potentially depressing digital asset prices. Lower digital asset prices could result in further tightening of profit margins for professionalized mining operations creating a network effect that may further reduce the price of digital assets until mining operations with higher operating

costs become unprofitable forcing them to reduce mining power or cease mining operations temporarily. Such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects or operations and potentially the value of bitcoin and any other digital assets we mine or otherwise acquire or hold for our own account.

The “halving” of rewards available on the Bitcoin network, or the reduction of rewards on other networks, has had and in the future could have a negative impact on our ability to generate revenue as our customers may not have an adequate incentive to continue transaction processing and customers may cease transaction processing operations altogether, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Under the current protocols governing the Bitcoin network, the reward for validating a new block on that network is cut in half from time to time, which has been referred to in our industry as the “halving.” When the Bitcoin network was first launched, the reward for validating a new block was 50 bitcoin. In 2012, the reward for validating a new block was reduced to 25 bitcoin. In July 2016, the reward for validating a new block was reduced to 12.5 bitcoin, and in May 2020, the reward was further reduced to 6.25 bitcoin. In addition, other networks may operate under rules that, or may alter their rules to, limit the distribution of new digital assets. We, and to our knowledge, our potential hosting customers, currently rely on these rewards to generate a significant portion of our total revenue. If the award of digital assets for solving blocks and transaction fees are not sufficiently high, neither we nor our customers may have an adequate incentive to continue transaction processing and may cease transaction processing operations altogether, which as a result may significantly reduce demand for our hosting services. As a result, the halving of available rewards on the Bitcoin network, or any reduction of rewards on other networks, would have a negative impact on our revenues and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the reduction of rewards may reduce our profit margins, which could result in us selling a substantial portion of our digital assets, which are subject to high volatility. If we are forced to sell digital assets at low prices, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We recently sold our digital assets, and may from time to time sell all or a portion of digital assets we mine in the future, to pay for costs and expenses, which has reduced the amount of digital assets we hold, thus preventing us from recognizing any gain from the appreciation in value of the digital assets we have sold and may sell in the future.

We recently sold our digital assets, and may from time to time sell all or a portion of digital assets we mine in the future, to pay for costs and expenses incurred, capital expenditures and other working capital, irrespective of then-current digital asset prices. Our past sales of digital assets have reduced the amount of digital assets we hold. When we sell a digital asset, we are unable to benefit from any future appreciation in the underlying value of that digital asset.

Consequently, our digital assets may be sold at a time when the price is lower than it otherwise might be in the future, which could reduce the gain we might have realized on the sale of that digital asset at a different time. If we sell any digital assets in the future, the loss of potential realized gains from the sale of such digital assets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Digital assets are subject to extreme price volatility. The value of digital assets is dependent on a number of factors, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently generate a portion of our revenue from processing blockchain transactions, in return for which receive digital assets like Bitcoin. We believe the value of digital assets related to our business is dependent on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- global digital asset supply;
- global digital asset demand, which can be influenced by the growth of retail merchants’ and commercial businesses’ acceptance of digital assets as payment for goods and services, the security of online digital asset exchanges and digital wallets that hold digital assets, the perception that the use and holding of digital assets is safe and secure, and the regulatory restrictions on their use;
- investors’ expectations with respect to the rate of inflation of fiat currencies;
- investors’ expectations with respect to the rate of deflation of digital assets;
- cyber theft of digital assets from online wallet providers, or news of such theft from such providers or from individuals’ online wallets;
- the availability and popularity of businesses that provide digital asset-related services;

- fees associated with processing a digital asset transaction;
- changes in the software, software requirements or hardware requirements underlying digital assets;
- changes in the rights, obligations, incentives, or rewards for the various participants in digital asset mining;
- interest rates;
- currency exchange rates, including the rates at which digital assets may be exchanged for fiat currencies;
- fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies on digital asset exchanges and liquidity on such exchanges;
- interruptions in service or failures of major digital asset exchanges;
- investment and trading activities of large investors, including private and registered funds, that may directly or indirectly invest in digital assets;
- momentum pricing;
- monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations;
- regulatory measures, if any, that affect the use of digital assets, restrict digital assets as a form of payment, or limit the purchase of digital assets;
- global or regional political, economic or financial events and conditions;
- expectations that the value of digital assets will change in the near or long term. A decrease in the price of a single digital asset may cause volatility in the entire digital asset industry and may affect other digital assets. For example, a security breach that affects investor or user confidence in bitcoin, ethereum, litecoin or another digital asset may affect the industry as a whole and may also cause the price of other digital assets to fluctuate; or
- with respect to bitcoin, increased competition from other forms of digital assets or payments services.

Bitcoin and other digital assets have historically experienced significant intraday and long-term price volatility, significantly impacted by momentum pricing. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, accounts for anticipated future appreciation in value. The market price for digital assets is determined using data from various digital asset exchanges, over-the-counter markets, digital asset futures markets, derivative platforms and other digital asset investment vehicles. We believe that momentum pricing may have resulted, and may continue to result, in significant and rampant speculation regarding future appreciation (or depreciation) in the value of digital assets, inflating and making their market prices more volatile, even more so than with traditional asset classes, such as equities. In addition, there is currently growing but limited acceptance of digital assets in the retail and commercial marketplace, as compared to the demand generated by investors seeking a long-term value retention or by speculators seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of such digital assets, which may contribute to their extreme levels of price volatility.

Even if shareholders are able to hold their common stock for the long-term, their common stock may never generate a profit, since digital asset markets have historically experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices, in addition to sharp fluctuations. Investors should be aware that there is no assurance that bitcoin or other digital assets will maintain their long-term value in terms of future purchasing power or that the acceptance of digital asset payments by mainstream retail merchants and commercial businesses will continue to grow. If the price of bitcoin or other digital assets declines, we expect our profitability to decline.

Any loss or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset of ours is irreversible. We also may temporarily lose access to our digital assets.

Digital assets are each accessible and controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key associated with the digital asset, wherein the public and private keys are held in an offline or online digital wallet. To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is available, we will be unable to access the applicable digital asset associated with that private key and the private key cannot be restored. As a result, any digital assets associated with such key could be irretrievably lost. Any loss of private keys relating to digital wallets used to store the applicable digital assets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we may temporarily lose access to our digital assets as a result of software or systems upgrades or maintenance. In this case, we would likely rely on third parties to assist in restoring our access, and we cannot provide any assurance that such third parties will be able to restore access on a timely basis, or at all. Any temporary loss, if it occurs, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Intellectual property rights claims may adversely affect the operation of any or all of the networks.

Third parties may assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of digital assets and the holding and transfer of such assets. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property rights claims or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in the long-term viability of any or all of the networks or other similar peer-to-peer networks, or in the ability of end-users to hold and transfer digital assets, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property rights claim could prevent us and other end-users from holding or transferring the digital assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A soft or hard fork on a network could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The rules governing a network's protocol are subject to constant change and, at any given time, there may be different groups of developers that can modify a network's protocol. As network protocols are not sold and their use does not generate revenues for their development teams, the core developers are generally not compensated for maintaining and updating the network protocols. Consequently, there is a lack of financial incentive for developers to maintain or develop networks and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with network protocols. Although the Bitcoin and other leading networks are currently supported by core developers, there can be no guarantee that such support will continue or be sufficient in the future. To the extent that material issues arise with the Bitcoin or another network protocol and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the networks may be adversely affected.

Any individual can download the applicable network software and make any desired modifications that alter the protocols and software of the network, which are proposed to developers, users and transaction processors on the applicable network through software downloads and upgrades, typically posted to development forums such as GitHub.com. Such proposed modifications can be agreed upon, developed, adopted and implemented by a substantial majority of developers, transaction processors and users, which, in such event, results in a "soft fork" or "hard fork" on the relevant network. A "soft fork" occurs when an updated version of the validating protocol is still "backwards compatible" with previous versions of the protocol. As a result, non-upgraded network participants with an older version of the validating protocol will still recognize new blocks or transactions and may be able to confirm and validate a transaction; however, the functionality of the non-upgraded network participant may be limited. Thus, non-upgraded network participants are incentivized to adopt the updated version of the protocol. The occurrence of a soft fork could potentially destabilize transaction processing and increase transaction and development costs and decrease trustworthiness of a network.

A "hard fork" occurs when the updated version of the validating protocol is not "backwards compatible" with previous versions of the protocol, and therefore, requires forward adoption by network participants in order to recognize new blocks, validate and verify transactions and maintain consensus on the relevant blockchain. Since the updated version of the protocol is not backwards compatible, a hard fork can cause the relevant blockchain to permanently diverge into two separate blockchains on a network. For example, in the case of Bitcoin, a hard fork created two new digital assets: Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin Gold. The value of a newly created digital asset from a hard fork ("forked digital asset") may or may not have value in the long-run and may affect the price of other digital assets if interest and resources are shifted away from previously existing digital assets to the forked digital asset. The value of a previously existing digital asset after a hard fork is subject to many factors, including the market reaction and value of the forked digital asset and the occurrence of other soft or hard forks in the future. As such, the value of certain digital assets could be materially reduced if existing and future hard forks have a negative effect on their value.

If a soft fork or hard fork occurs on a network, which we or our hosting customers are processing transactions or hold digital assets in, we may be required to upgrade our hardware or software in order to continue our transaction processing operations, and there can be no assurance that we may be able to make such upgrades. A soft fork or hard fork in a particular digital asset that we process could have a negative effect on the value of that digital asset and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The digital assets held by us may be subject to loss, damage, theft or restriction on access, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is a risk that some or all of the digital assets held or hosted by us could be lost, stolen or destroyed. We believe that the digital assets held or hosted by us and our mining operation will be an appealing target to hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal our digital assets. Our security procedures and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of one of our employees, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to our digital asset accounts, private keys, data or digital assets. Although we implement a number of security procedures with various elements such as two-factor verification, segregated accounts and secured facilities and plan to implement the maintenance of

data on computers and/or storage media that is not directly connected to, or accessible from, the internet and/or networked with other computers (“cold storage”), to minimize the risk of loss, damage and theft, and we update such security procedures whenever reasonably practicable, we cannot guarantee the prevention of such loss, damage or theft, whether caused intentionally, accidentally or by an act of God.

Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce our employees to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our infrastructure. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event, and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. As technological change occurs, the security threats to our bitcoin will likely adapt and previously unknown threats may emerge. Our ability to adopt technology in response to changing security needs or trends may pose a challenge to the safekeeping of our digital assets. To the extent we are unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats, our digital assets may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack.

Any of these events could expose us to liability, damage our reputation, reduce customer confidence in our services and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, we believe that as our assets grow, we may become a more appealing target for security threats, such as hackers and malware. If an actual or perceived breach of our digital asset accounts occurs, the market perception of our effectiveness could be harmed.

The digital assets held by us are not subject to FDIC or SIPC protections.

We do not hold our digital assets with a banking institution or a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), and to date, neither the FDIC nor the SIPC has extended any such protections to depositors of digital assets. Accordingly, our digital assets are not subject to the protections by FDIC or SIPC member institutions and any loss of our digital assets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to maintain our competitive position as digital asset networks experience increases in total network hash rate.

As the relative market prices of a digital asset, such as Bitcoin, increases, more companies are encouraged to mine for that digital asset and as more miners are added to the network, its total hash rate increases. In order for us to maintain its competitive position under such circumstances, we must increase our total hash rate by acquiring and deploying more mining machines, including new miners with higher hash rates. There are currently only a few companies capable of producing a sufficient number of machines with adequate quality to address the increased demand. If we are not able to acquire and deploy additional miners on a timely basis, our proportion of the overall network hash rate will decrease and we will have a lower chance of solving new blocks which will have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

To the extent that any miners cease to record transactions in solved blocks, transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee will not be recorded on the blockchain until a block is solved by a miner who does not require the payment of transaction fees. Any widespread delays in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in that digital asset network, which could adversely impact an investment in us.

To the extent that any miners cease to record transactions in solved blocks, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain. Currently, there are no known incentives for miners to elect to exclude the recording of transactions in solved blocks; however, to the extent that any such incentives arise (e.g., a collective movement among miners or one or more mining pools forcing Bitcoin users to pay transaction fees as a substitute for or in addition to the award of new Bitcoins upon the solving of a block), actions of miners solving a significant number of blocks could delay the recording and confirmation of transactions on the blockchain.

Any systemic delays in the recording and confirmation of transactions on the blockchain could result in greater exposure to double-spending transactions and a loss of confidence in certain or all digital asset networks, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results.

Our interactions with a blockchain may expose us to SDN or blocked persons or cause us to violate provisions of law that did not contemplate distribute ledger technology.

The Office of Financial Assets Control of the U.S. Department of Treasury (“OFAC”) requires us to comply with its sanction program and not conduct business with persons named on its specially designated nationals (“SDN”) list. However, because of the pseudonymous nature of blockchain transactions, we may inadvertently and without our knowledge engage in transactions with persons named on OFAC’s SDN list. Our internal policies prohibit any transactions with such SDN individuals, but we may not be adequately capable of determining the ultimate identity of the individual with whom we transact with respect to selling digital assets. In addition, in the future, OFAC or another regulator, may require us to screen transactions for OFAC addresses or other bad actors before including such transactions in a block, which may increase our compliance costs, decrease our anticipated transaction fees and lead to decreased traffic on our network. Any of these factors, consequently, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results.

Moreover, federal law prohibits any U.S. person from knowingly or unknowingly possessing any visual depiction commonly known as child pornography. Recent media reports have suggested that persons have imbedded such depictions on one or more blockchains. Because our business requires us to download and retain one or more blockchains to effectuate our ongoing business, it is possible that such digital ledgers contain prohibited depictions without our knowledge or consent. To the extent government enforcement authorities literally enforce these and other laws and regulations that are impacted by decentralized distributed ledger technology, we may be subject to investigation, administrative or court proceedings, and civil or criminal monetary fines and penalties, all of which could harm our reputation and could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Such material weaknesses may result in material misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations. We may also identify additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified material weaknesses in Core Scientific’s internal control over financial reporting related to (i) insufficient accounting and supervision with respect to the appropriate level of technical accounting experience and appropriate processes and procedures to assess and apply the relevant accounting framework, particularly in new or non-routine areas, (ii) a lack of appropriate communication and recordkeeping, particularly related to equity transactions, (iii) design deficiencies in internal controls necessary to enforce appropriate segregation of duties for manual journal entries to our books and records, and (iv) design deficiencies in internal controls necessary to enforce appropriate segregation of duties for our digital asset wallets. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. With the oversight of our senior management and audit committee, we have instituted plans to remediate the material weakness and will continue to take remediation steps, including hiring additional key supporting accounting personnel with public company reporting and accounting operations experience. In addition, we are formalizing inter-departmental communication, including establishing appropriate standing and ad hoc committees and enhancing electronic document storage for key financial transactions. We believe the measures described above will remediate the material weaknesses identified and strengthen our internal control.

While we implement our plan to remediate the material weaknesses described above, we cannot predict the success of such plan or the outcome of its assessment of these plans at this time. If our steps are insufficient to remediate the material weaknesses successfully and otherwise establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, the reliability of our financial reporting, investor confidence, and the value of its common stock could be materially and adversely affected. We can give no assurance that the implementation of this plan will remediate these deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting or that additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. The failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in errors in our financial statements that could result in a restatement of its financial statements, causing us to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations of the applicable listing standards of the Nasdaq. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly and place significant strain on our personnel, systems and resources.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers. We are also continuing to improve our internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. In addition, changes in accounting principles or interpretations could also challenge our internal controls and require that we establish new business processes, systems and controls to accommodate such changes. We have limited experience with implementing the systems and controls that are necessary to operate as a public company, as well as adopting changes in accounting principles or interpretations mandated by the relevant regulatory bodies. Additionally, if these new systems, controls or standards and the associated process changes do not give rise to the benefits that we expect or do not operate as intended, it could adversely affect our financial reporting systems and processes, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial reports or the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Moreover, our business may be harmed if we experience problems with any new systems and controls that result in delays in their implementation or increased costs to correct any post-implementation issues that may arise.

Further, in addition to the material weaknesses we currently have, weaknesses in our disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting may be discovered in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement could harm our business or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that we will eventually be required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the Nasdaq. We are not currently required to comply with the SEC rules that implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and are therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for that purpose. As a public company, we are required to provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting commencing with our second annual report on Form 10-K.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until our first annual report filed with the SEC where we are an accelerated filer or a large accelerated filer, and do not qualify as an emerging growth company or smaller reporting company with revenues of less than \$100 million. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our internal control over financial reporting is documented, designed or operating. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could harm our business and could cause a decline in the trading price of our common stock. For more information as it relates to the risk controls, please see “*We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Such material weaknesses may result in material misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations. We may also identify additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control.*”

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Securities and Other General Matters

An active trading market for our common stock may never develop or be sustained.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq under the symbol “CORZ.” However, we cannot assure you that an active trading market for our common stock will develop on that exchange or elsewhere or, if developed, that any market will be sustained. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of the likelihood that an active trading market for our common stock will develop or be maintained, your ability to sell your shares of our common stock when desired or the prices that you may obtain for your shares.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The trading price of our common stock is likely to be volatile and could be subject to fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These fluctuations could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in our common stock as you might be unable to sell your shares at or above the price you paid for those shares. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock include the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- volatility in the trading prices and trading volumes of technology stocks;
- volatility in the price of bitcoin and other digital assets;
- changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- sales of shares of our common stock by us or our stockholders, including sales as a result of the waiver of lock up restrictions that went into effect in March 2022;
- failure of securities analysts to maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections, or our failure to meet those projections;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, features, or services;
- the public’s reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our results of operations;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business, our competitors’ businesses or the competitive landscape generally;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both, or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- announced or completed acquisitions of businesses, products, services or technologies by us or our competitors;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;
- any significant change in our management; and
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets.

In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and in the market price of a particular company’s securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management’s attention and resources.

Future sales and issuances of our capital stock or rights to purchase capital stock could result in additional dilution of the percentage ownership of our stockholders and could cause our stock price to decline.

We may issue additional securities, including shares of common stock underlying warrants or as a result of the conversion of convertible notes or the exercise of options or restricted stock units (“RSUs”). Future sales and issuances of our capital stock or rights to purchase our capital stock could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders. We may sell common stock, convertible securities and other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner as we may determine from time to time. If we sell any such securities in subsequent transactions, investors may be materially diluted. New investors in such subsequent transactions could gain rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock.

Sales of our common stock, or the perception of such sales, in the public market could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well, and certain selling securityholders still may receive significant proceeds.

The sale of our securities in the public market or the perception that such sales could occur, could harm the prevailing market price of our securities. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. Resales of our common stock may cause the market price of our securities to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Pursuant to our second amended and restated bylaws (the “Bylaws”) and certain lock-up agreements entered into prior to the consummation of the Business Combination by and among Core and the stockholders and employees signatories thereto, certain stockholders of Core, including Legacy Core Scientific’s stockholders and XPDI Sponsor LLC (the “Sponsor”), which held approximately 90.7% and 2.6%, respectively, of our outstanding common stock as of the closing of the Business Combination, agreed that, with respect to our common stock (including securities convertible into our common stock) held by Legacy Core Scientific’s stockholders, through the date that is 180 days after the closing of the Business Combination, with respect to the Private Placement Warrants and any of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, through the date that is 30 days after the closing of the Business Combination, and, with respect to the Founder Shares, through the date that is one year after the closing of the Business Combination, subject to certain exceptions, to not, without the prior written consent of the our board of directors, among other things, sell, offer to sell, contract or agree to sell, hypothecate, pledge, grant any option to purchase or otherwise dispose of or agree to dispose of, directly or indirectly any shares of our common stock, the Private Placement Warrants, our common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, as applicable, held by the respective parties. Our board of directors can terminate these restrictions at any time and may do so to increase the number of shares eligible for resale on the public market.

The above-referenced lock-up restrictions on our common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants expired on February 18, 2022, the 30th day following the Business Combination. In addition, as previously announced, on February 24, 2022, our board of directors unanimously approved a complete waiver and release of the lock-up restrictions under the Bylaws and the comparable contractual lock-up restrictions pursuant to the lock-up agreements, effective March 10, 2022. As a result, 282,311,836 shares of our common stock became eligible for sale in the public market at the opening of trading on March 10, 2022 (subject to trading limitations on shares held by affiliates of the Company, compliance with securities laws, continued vesting of any unvested equity awards as of such date, and the Company’s insider trading policy). These lock-up parties are no longer restricted from selling our securities held by them, other than by applicable securities laws.

In connection with the Business Combination, XPDI’s existing registration rights agreement was amended and restated to: (i) provide that we will file a registration statement to register for resale of the securities held by the parties thereto under the Securities Act and (ii) afford each such party “piggyback” registration rights with respect to any underwritten offerings by the other stockholders and by us. We filed a resale Registration Statement on Form S-1 (the “Resale Registration Statement”) under the Securities Act to register certain shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock issued in connection with the Business Combination and we may file additional such registration statements in the future.

Additionally, the Company entered into entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the “B. Riley Purchase Agreement”) and a registration rights agreement with B. Riley Principal Capital II, LLC (“B. Riley”). Pursuant to the B. Riley Purchase Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the B. Riley Purchase Agreement, the Company will have the right to sell up to \$100,000,000 of shares of the Company’s common stock, subject to certain limitations and conditions. The Company filed a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (the “B. Riley Registration Statement” and, together with the Resale Registration Statement, the “Registration Statements”) under the Securities Act to register the resale of shares of common stock sold pursuant to the B. Riley Purchase Agreement, which has not yet been declared effective as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The shares of common stock being offered for resale by the selling securityholders pursuant to the Registration Statements represent approximately 53.2% of shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis as of August 12, 2022. Given the substantial number of

shares of common stock being registered for potential resale by the selling securityholders, the sale of shares by the selling securityholders, or the perception in the market that the selling securityholders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could increase the volatility of the market price of our common stock or result in a significant decline in the public trading price of our common stock. Even if our trading price is significantly below \$10.00, the offering price for the units offered in XPDI's IPO, certain of the selling securityholders, including the Sponsor, may still have an incentive to sell shares of our common stock because they purchased the shares at prices lower than the public investors or the current trading price of our common stock.

For example, based on the closing price of our common stock of \$2.91 as of August 18, 2022, the Sponsor and other holders of the Founder Shares would experience a potential profit of up to approximately \$2.917 per share, or approximately \$25.2 million in the aggregate.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time, particularly after expiration of the above-mentioned lock-up periods and the registration of the resale of our securities discussed above. These sales, or the perception in the market that members of our management or holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock and the Warrants.

In addition, common stock reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans will become eligible for sale in the public market once those shares are issued, subject to provisions relating to various vesting agreements and, in some cases, limitations on volume and manner of sale applicable to affiliates under Rule 144, as applicable. The aggregate number of shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under the Core Scientific, Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan is 45,000,000 shares. We filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock issued pursuant to this plan and may file additional such registration statements in the future. In addition, we registered for resale 122,292,178 shares subject to the Core assumed options and Core assumed RSUs and to be issued under various Legacy Core Scientific equity incentive plans under such Registration Statement on Form S-8. All Form S-8 registration statements automatically become effective upon filing. Accordingly, shares registered under such registration statements may be immediately available for sale in the open market.

The Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants may never be in the money, and may expire worthless.

The exercise price of the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants is \$11.50 per share. We believe the likelihood that warrant holders will exercise the warrants, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the trading price of our common stock. If the trading price for our common stock is less than \$11.50 per share, we believe holders of the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants will be unlikely to exercise their warrants. There is no guarantee that the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants will be in the money following the time they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, and as such, the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants may expire worthless and we may receive no proceeds from the exercise of the warrants.

Because we have not conducted an underwritten offering of our securities, no underwriter has conducted due diligence of our business, operations or financial condition or reviewed our disclosure.

Section 11 of the Securities Act ("Section 11") imposes liability on parties, including underwriters, involved in a securities offering if the registration statement contains a materially false statement or material omission. To effectively establish a due diligence defense against a cause of action brought pursuant to Section 11, a defendant, including an underwriter, carries the burden of proof to demonstrate that he or she, after reasonable investigation, believed that the statements in the registration statement were true and free of material omissions. In order to meet this burden of proof, underwriters in a registered offering typically conduct extensive due diligence of the registrant and vet the registrant's disclosure. Such due diligence may include calls with the issuer's management, review of material agreements, and background checks on key personnel, among other investigations.

Because we became publicly traded through a business combination with XPDI, a SPAC (as defined below), rather through an underwritten offering of its ordinary shares, no underwriter has conducted diligence on Legacy Core Scientific or XPDI in order to establish a due diligence defense with respect to the disclosure presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If such investigation had occurred, certain information in our public disclosures may have been presented in a different manner or additional information may have been presented at the request of such underwriter.

XPDI has identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness could continue to adversely affect Core's ability to report its results of operations and financial condition accurately and in a timely manner.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Our management is likewise required, on a quarterly basis, to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and to disclose any changes and material weaknesses identified through such evaluation in those internal controls. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

XPDI identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting relating to the classification of a portion of the Class A Common Stock in permanent equity rather than temporary equity, as further described herein. Specifically, XPDI's management concluded that its control around the interpretation and accounting for certain complex features of the shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants issued by XPDI was not effectively designed or maintained. This material weakness resulted in the restatement of XPDI's balance sheet as of February 12, 2021 and its interim financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021. Additionally, this material weakness could result in a misstatement of the warrant liability, shares of Class A Common Stock and related accounts and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement of the financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result of this material weakness, XPDI's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of March 31, 2021, June 30, 2021, September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2021.

Any failure to maintain such internal control could adversely impact our ability to report our financial position and results of operations on a timely and accurate basis. If our financial statements are not accurate, investors may not have a complete understanding of our operations. Likewise, if our financial statements are not filed on a timely basis, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the stock exchange on which our common stock is listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities. In either case, there could result a material adverse effect on our business. Failure to timely file will cause us to be ineligible to utilize short form registration statements on Form S-3 or Form S-4, which may impair our ability to obtain capital in a timely fashion to execute our business strategies or issue shares to effect an acquisition. Ineffective internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

We can give no assurance that any additional material weaknesses or restatements of financial results will not arise in the future due to a failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting or circumvention of these controls. In addition, even if we are successful in strengthening our controls and procedures, in the future those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or errors or to facilitate the fair presentation of our financial statements.

Our warrants are accounted for as liabilities and the changes in value of our warrants could have a material effect on our financial results.

On April 12, 2021, the staff of the SEC (the "SEC Staff") issued a public statement entitled "Staff Statement on Accounting and Reporting Considerations for Warrants issued by Special Purpose Acquisition Companies ("SPACs")" (the "Statement"). The Statement focused on certain settlement terms and provisions related to certain tender offers following a business combination, which terms are similar to those contained in the Warrant Agreement (as defined below) governing our warrants initially issued by XPDI. As a result of the SEC Statement, we reevaluated the accounting treatment of our 8,625,000 Public Warrants and 6,266,667 Private Placement Warrants, which were initially issued by XPDI, a SPAC, and determined to classify the warrants as derivative liabilities measured at fair value, with changes in fair value each period reported in earnings.

As a result, included on our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets filed with the SEC are derivative liabilities related to embedded features contained within our warrants. Accounting Standards Codification 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* ("ASC 815"), provides for the remeasurement of the fair value of such derivatives at each balance sheet date, with a resulting non-cash gain or loss related to the change in the fair value being recognized in earnings in the statement of operations. As a result of the recurring fair value measurement, our consolidated financial statements and results of operations may fluctuate quarterly, based on factors, which are outside of our control. Due to the recurring fair value measurement, we expect that we will recognize non-cash gains or losses on our warrants each reporting period and that the amount of such gains or losses could be material.

We may redeem your unexpired public warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to you, thereby making your public warrants worthless.

We have the ability to redeem the outstanding public warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, if, among other things, the last reported sales price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant). If and when the public warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise its redemption right even if it is unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. Redemption of the outstanding public warrants as described above could force you to (i) exercise your public warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous for you to do so, (ii) sell your public warrants at the then-current market price when you might otherwise wish to hold your public warrants or (iii) accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding public warrants are called for redemption, we expect would be substantially less than the market value of your public warrants. None of the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by us so long as they are held by the Sponsor, the Anchor Investors or their permitted transferees.

We may be required to take write-downs or write-offs, or may be subject to restructuring, impairment or other charges that could have a significant negative effect on our financial condition, results of operations and the price of our common stock, which could cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

Factors outside of Legacy Core Scientific's control may arise at any time. As a result of these factors, Core may be forced to later write-down or write-off assets, restructure operations or incur impairment or other charges that could result in Core reporting losses. Even though these charges may be non-cash items and therefore not have an immediate impact on Core's liquidity, the fact that Core could report charges of this nature could contribute to negative market perceptions about Core or its securities. In addition, charges of this nature may cause Core to be unable to obtain future financing on favorable terms or at all.

Provisions in our corporate charter documents and under Delaware law may prevent or frustrate attempts by our stockholders to change our management or hinder efforts to acquire a controlling interest in us, and the market price of our common stock may be lower as a result.

Certain provisions of our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the "Charter") and our Bylaws may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a merger, acquisition, tender offer, takeover attempt or other change of control transaction that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by our stockholders.

These provisions provide for, among other things:

- the ability of our board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock;
- advance notice for nominations of directors by stockholders and for stockholders to include matters to be considered at our annual meetings;
- certain limitations on convening special stockholder meetings;
- limiting the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to act by written consent; and
- our board of directors have the express authority to make, alter or repeal the Bylaws.

Moreover, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL"), which prohibit a person who owns 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

These anti-takeover provisions could make it more difficult or frustrate or prevent a third party to acquire our company, even if the third party's offer may be considered beneficial by many of our stockholders. Additionally, the provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove its current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of its management. As a result, our stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their shares. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

Our common stock market price and trading volume could decline if securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. The analysts' estimates are based upon their own opinions and are often different from our estimates or expectations. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our common stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the price of our securities would likely decline. If few securities analysts commence coverage of us, or if one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our securities could decrease, which might cause the price and trading volume of our common stock to decline.

We will incur costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies in the United States, which may harm our business.

As a public company listed in the United States, we will incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses. In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including regulations implemented by the SEC and the Nasdaq, may increase legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If, notwithstanding our efforts, we fail to comply with new laws, regulations and standards, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business may be harmed.

Failure to comply with these rules might also make it more difficult for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we might be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events would also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, on committees of our board of directors or as members of senior management.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared nor paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, stockholders must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

Our management has limited experience in operating a public company. The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management's attention, and the increases in legal, accounting and compliance expenses may be greater than we anticipate.

We are incurring significant legal, accounting and other expenses that Legacy Core Scientific did not incur as a private company, and may and may incur additional expenses once we are no longer an "emerging growth company" or a "smaller reporting company." We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and are required to comply with the applicable requirements of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as well as the rules and regulations subsequently implemented by the SEC and the listing standards of the Nasdaq, including changes in corporate governance practices and the establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls. Compliance with these rules and regulations can be burdensome.

Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations have increased, and will continue to increase, Legacy Core Scientific's historical legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to attract and retain qualified members of its board of directors as compared to a private company. In particular, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which will increase when we are no longer an "emerging growth company" or a "smaller reporting company" with revenues of less than \$100 million. We have hired and will continue to hire additional accounting and financial staff, and engage outside consultants, all with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge and maintain an internal audit function, which will increase our operating expenses. Moreover, we have incurred and may continue to incur additional compensation costs in the event that we decide

to pay cash compensation closer to that of other publicly listed companies, which would increase our general and administrative expenses and could materially and adversely affect our profitability.

Our executive officers have limited experience in the management of a publicly traded company. Their limited experience in dealing with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies could be a significant disadvantage in that it is likely that an increasing amount of their time may be devoted to these activities, which will result in less time being devoted to the management and growth of the post-combination company. Our management must continually assess its staffing and training procedures to improve its internal control over financial reporting. Further, the development, implementation, documentation and assessment of appropriate processes, in addition to the need to remediate any potential deficiencies, requires substantial time and attention from management. The development and implementation of the standards and controls necessary for us to continue to achieve the level of accounting standards required of a public company may require costs greater than expected. It is possible that we will be required to further expand our employee base and hire additional employees to support our operations as a public company, which will increase our operating costs in future periods.

We qualify as an “emerging growth company” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and if we take advantage of certain exemptions from disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies, such decision could make our securities less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare our performance to the performance of other public companies.

We qualify as an “emerging growth company” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”). As such, we are eligible for and intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies” for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, including, but not limited to, (a) not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, (b) exemptions resulting in reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in Core’s periodic reports and proxy statements and (c) exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. As a result, our stockholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following February 12, 2026, the fifth anniversary of the Initial Public Offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700.0 million as of the prior June 30th and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period. We cannot predict whether investors will find our securities less attractive because of our reliance on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result of our reliance on these exemptions, the trading prices of our securities may be lower than they otherwise would be, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the trading prices of our securities may be more volatile.

Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies, but that any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. We have elected not to opt out of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, we, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of our financial statements with those of another public company, which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of the extended transition period, difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In July 2022, in connection with the B. Riley Purchase Agreement and, in consideration for B. Riley's commitment to purchase shares of common stock at the Company's direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued 573,381 shares of Company common stock to B. Riley as a commitment fee (the "Commitment Fee Shares"). The net proceeds to the Company from sales that the Company elects to make to B. Riley under the B. Riley Purchase Agreement, if any, will depend on the frequency and prices at which the Company sells shares of the Company's Common Stock to B. Riley. The Company expects that any proceeds received by the Company from such sales to B. Riley will be used for general corporate purposes. The Company and B. Riley have entered into a Registration Rights Agreement providing for the registration of such shares.

In August 1, 2022, in connection with the execution of the Amended Bridge Notes, the Company agreed to pay B. Riley Commercial Capital an advisory fee of \$750,000, paid in the form of 386,697 shares of Company common stock (the "Advisory Fee Shares"). The net proceeds from the Amended Bridge Notes were used by the Company for working capital and general corporate purposes. The Advisory Fee Shares are subject to the Registration Rights Agreement.

The Commitment Fee Shares and the Advisory Fee Shares were issued by the Company in reliance upon the exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506(b) of Regulation D promulgated thereunder. The Company filed the B. Riley Registration Statement to register the resale of the Commitment Fee Shares and the Advisory Fee Shares, which B. Riley Registration Statement has not yet been declared effective as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herein
10.1†#	Bridge Promissory Note, dated as of April 7, 2022, by and between the Company and B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC.	X
10.2†#	Bridge Promissory Note, dated as of April 7, 2022, by and between the Company and BRF Finance Co. LLC.	X
31.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X
31.2	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.	
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.	X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.	X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.	X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.	X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.	X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (the cover page XBRL tags)	

† Certain of the exhibits and schedules to these exhibits have been omitted in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 601(a)(5). The registrant agrees to furnish a copy of all omitted exhibits and schedules to the SEC upon its request.

Certain portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been omitted because they are not material and are the type that the registrant treats as private or confidential.

* Furnished herewith. This exhibit shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. Such exhibit shall not be deemed incorporated into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

CORE SCIENTIFIC, INC.

Date: August 22, 2022

By: /s/ Denise Sterling
Denise Sterling
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)