Important Notice

Draft status, scope, and legal limitations

Draft document
This whitepaper is a technical and product design document. It is not an offer of securities, a promise of financial return, or investment advice.

KPOW Chain, the KPOW coin, KpowBIT Exchange, and the planned Mining Rental Platform are under active design and development. Chain parameters, token distribution controls, presale terms, activation dates, marketplace rules, and regulatory availability may change following engineering review, public testnet results, security assessments, partner readiness, market conditions, and applicable laws.

Mining, digital assets, token sales, and trading involve substantial risks. Mining output depends on hardware, difficulty, network conditions, pool performance, electricity, token prices, and other variables. KpowBIT does not guarantee profitability, token value, exchange liquidity, uninterrupted service, or completion of roadmap items on a fixed date.

Prospective users, miners, providers, purchasers, and contributors should conduct independent technical, financial, tax, and legal review. Participation may be restricted in some jurisdictions. KYC, sanctions screening, eligibility rules, and additional disclosures may apply.

Document field	Value
Version	Draft v0.5
Publication date	September 2026
Language	English
Project website	kpowbit.com
Exchange access	trade.kpowbit.com
Chain parameter status	Current KPOW Coin specification; product availability subject to deployment
Maximum supply	21,000,000 KPOW

This revision incorporates the supplied KPOW Coin network specification, including Chain ID 112016, the published RPC and explorer endpoints, the kpow-geth repository, genesis allocation addresses, uncle reward rules, and the custom EMA-based difficulty algorithm. Users should still verify binaries, releases, and operational endpoint status through official project channels before use.

Contents

Whitepaper structure

Reading guide
Sections 5-8 describe the proposed chain and monetary design. Sections 9-11 describe product delivery. Sections 13-17 describe controls, governance, roadmap, and risk.

1. Executive Summary

Programmable Proof of Work for mining and digital asset markets

KPOW Coin is a fixed-supply Proof-of-Work network implemented as a fork of Ethereum Classic core-geth. It uses the Ethash engine, Chain ID 112016, a custom EMA-based difficulty adjustment algorithm, and a maximum base supply of 21,000,000 KPOW. The wider KpowBIT ecosystem includes the KPOW Network, KpowBIT Exchange, and the planned Mining Rental Platform.

The maximum base supply is 21,000,000 KPOW. Mineable base rewards account for 14,700,000 KPOW (70%), while 6,300,000 KPOW (30%) is assigned at genesis. The supplied coin specification lists two genesis balances: 4,200,000 KPOW at 0xD04079c9eF5fdF82110FF24B1F8aE11Aa06eD4E2 and 2,100,000 KPOW at 0xEa12141040580222dbDB432B2F6f23bD5E1d27E4.

The target block time is 13 seconds. Base rewards are 2.0 KPOW for blocks 0-3,999,999, 1.0 KPOW for blocks 4,000,000-8,399,999, and 0.5 KPOW for blocks 8,400,000-12,999,999. From block 13,000,000 onward the base block reward is 0 KPOW. The three rewarded phases total exactly 14,700,000 KPOW in mineable base rewards.

Core parameter	Current value
Maximum base supply	21,000,000 KPOW
Mineable base rewards	14,700,000 KPOW (70%)
Genesis allocations	6,300,000 KPOW (30%)

Core parameter	Current value
Base reward schedule	2.0 → 1.0 → 0.5 → 0 KPOW
Target block time	13 seconds
Mining ends	Base reward = 0 from block 13,000,000
Chain ID	112016
Node architecture	Ethereum Classic core-geth (Fork)
Consensus / algorithm	Proof of Work / Ethash

The project follows a presale-first, network-first delivery model. Presale and community formation are followed by public KPOW network validation, node and mining releases, RPC and explorer operations, and mainnet readiness. KpowBIT Exchange follows the network so deposits, withdrawals, and KPOW markets can integrate the native chain directly. The Mining Rental Platform follows after provider, metering, settlement, dispute, and security systems have been tested.

2. Vision and Design Principles

A protocol and product ecosystem designed to remain understandable

KPOW is designed around a clear separation of responsibilities: the chain provides neutral, verifiable settlement and predictable issuance; KpowBIT provides user-facing products, operations, support, compliance controls, and marketplace coordination.

2.1 Fixed monetary limit

The protocol must not exceed 21 million KPOW. The 70% mining allocation and 30% genesis allocation together account for the full maximum supply.

2.2 Proof before authority

Blocks, transactions, and monetary emission must be independently verifiable by nodes. Administrative services may operate products, but they must not override consensus rules.

2.3 Open programmability

EVM compatibility is intended to support familiar Solidity tools, vesting contracts, ecosystem assets, collateral, settlement modules, and third-party applications.

2.4 Product before speculation

The roadmap prioritizes exchange operations, chain testing, and measurable marketplace utility rather than relying only on presale or marketing activity.

2.5 Transparent allocation

Genesis wallets, locked balances, vesting rules, treasury movements, and circulating supply should be publicly reported before or at launch.

2.6 Measurable mining service

Future rental rewards and provider settlement should depend on verified service delivery, not only on self-reported hardware or advertised hashrate.

3. Market Context and Problem

Fragmented workflows across mining, markets, and infrastructure

3.1 Mining access remains difficult

Direct mining often requires hardware acquisition, hosting, power management, network configuration, pool integration, maintenance, and risk management. These requirements create a high entry barrier for users who want controlled access to mining capacity without operating a facility.

3.2 Mining providers need structured demand

Mining farms and hardware operators may have available capacity, but converting that capacity into reliable demand requires listing, pricing, metering, settlement, support, reputation, dispute, and anti-fraud systems.

3.3 Mining rewards and markets are disconnected

Users frequently move between pools, wallets, mining services, explorers, and exchanges. Each transfer introduces operational complexity, fees, delays, and additional security exposure.

3.4 Emerging PoW assets lack tailored market infrastructure

Smaller mining communities often need transparent market operations, wallet integration, node monitoring, and responsive support tailored to Proof-of-Work projects.

3.5 Rental markets carry verification risks

A rental marketplace must defend against false hardware claims, unstable delivery, self-rental, wash activity, manipulated benchmarks, fake uptime, pool incompatibility, and payment disputes.

Design response
KPOW separates consensus, product operations, and marketplace verification so each layer can be tested, audited, and improved without making every product rule part of the base protocol.

4. KPOW / KpowBIT Ecosystem

Protocol layer, market layer, and infrastructure layer

Figure 1. Proposed separation between KPOW Chain, KpowBIT products, and open infrastructure.

4.1 KPOW Chain

The proposed native settlement network provides Proof-of-Work consensus, KPOW issuance, EVM execution, gas accounting, asset settlement, and smart-contract infrastructure.

4.2 KpowBIT Exchange

The first planned production product provides user accounts, wallets, deposits, withdrawals, spot markets, operational monitoring, and APIs. It also creates a market access point for KPOW and supported Proof-of-Work assets.

4.3 Mining Rental Platform

A planned two-sided marketplace targeted for approximately Q2 2027. Renters compare verified offers and contract terms. Providers publish eligible GPU or ASIC capacity, receive orders, deliver hashrate, and settle completed contracts under marketplace rules.

4.4 Open infrastructure

Explorers, nodes, mining clients, pools, RPC endpoints, monitoring, developer tools, and future third-party integrations expand the network beyond products operated directly by KpowBIT.

5. KPOW Chain Architecture

Proposed technical structure

5.1 Node responsibilities

- Validate blocks, transactions, signatures, gas, and state transitions.
- Maintain the canonical chain according to Proof-of-Work fork-choice rules.
- Expose JSON-RPC, WebSocket, and optional IPC interfaces for wallets, explorers, and applications.
- Execute EVM-compatible smart contracts deterministically.
- Enforce maximum-supply, block-reward, and terminal reward-block rules from genesis.

5.2 Proof-of-Work consensus

KPOW uses Ethash through the core-geth engine. Miners compete to produce valid Proof-of-Work blocks, while nodes independently verify the work, block rules, transactions, and resulting state transition.

5.3 EVM execution

The KPOW node architecture is an Ethereum Classic core-geth fork with project-specific network identity, Chain ID, genesis allocation, reward schedule, uncle rules, and custom EMA-based difficulty adjustment. The published chain repository is https://github.com/KpowBIT-Project/kpow-geth. Release binaries and source revisions should be reproducibly built and verified before production use.

5.4 Difficulty adjustment

KPOW uses a completely custom EMA-based difficulty adjustment algorithm built into the core-geth consensus engine. The target block time is 13 seconds, the smoothing window is 8 blocks, and the controller gain is 50% (divisor 2). Per block, difficulty increase is capped at +6.25% and decrease at

-12.5%. Timestamp delta is clamped to [1s, 78s], minimum difficulty uses the standard Ethash minimum (vars.MinimumDifficulty), and the difficulty bomb is completely disabled / removed.

Parameter	Value / Rule	Description
Target Block Time	13 seconds	Expected average time between blocks
Smoothing Window	8 blocks	EMA-compatible calculation window
Controller Gain	50%	Divisor = 2
Max Increase / Block	+6.25%	Upper bound factor = 1/16
Max Decrease / Block	-12.5%	Lower bound factor = 1/8
Timestamp Delta Clamp	[1s, 78s]	Clamped between 1 sec and 6 × 13s
Minimum Difficulty	Ethash Min	Standard Ethash minimum limit (vars.MinimumDifficulty)
Difficulty Bomb	None	Completely disabled / removed

5.5 Uncle Block Rules

KPOW defines explicit uncle compensation using a fixed fraction of the current Base Block Reward. Uncle depth does not influence the reward.

- Winning Block Miner: Full Base Block Reward + (1/32 × Base Reward) per included uncle.
- Uncle Miner: 1/32 of the Base Block Reward.
- Uncle Depth Influence: None (depth does not affect uncle reward).

5.6 Network interfaces

Interface	Purpose
P2P	Block and transaction propagation between nodes
JSON-RPC	Wallet, explorer, exchange, and application integration
WebSocket	Event subscriptions and real-time application updates
CLI	Node operations, mining configuration, wallet and developer workflows
Explorer API	Public chain data, transaction inspection, and verification

6. Network Parameters

Current KPOW Coin mainnet configuration

Parameter	Current value	Source / note

Coin Name	KPOW Coin	Current coin specification
Ticker / Symbol	KPOW	Current coin specification
Chain ID	112016	Published network identifier
Node Architecture	Ethereum Classic core-geth (Fork)	Published node architecture
Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)	Published consensus mechanism
Base Algorithm	Ethash (via core-geth engine)	Published mining engine
RPC Endpoint	https://rpc.kpowbit.com	Published endpoint
Block Explorer	https://explorer.kpowbit.com	Published explorer
GitHub Repository	https://github.com/KpowBIT-Project/kpow-geth	Published chain source
Max Total Supply (Base)	21,000,000 KPOW	Fixed base supply
Genesis Allocations (Premine)	6,300,000 KPOW (30%)	Two published genesis addresses
Mineable Base Rewards	14,700,000 KPOW (70%)	Base mining emission
Base Reward Schedule	2.0 → 1.0 → 0.5 → 0 KPOW	Zero from block 13,000,000 onward
Target Block Time	13 seconds	DAA target
Difficulty Adjustment	Custom EMA-based	8-block smoothing window; bounded per-block response
Difficulty Bomb	None	Completely disabled / removed

Parameter governance
Consensus-critical values must be finalized before genesis, encoded in the client, documented in the mainnet specification, and validated on public testnet. Changes after launch require transparent upgrade procedures.

6.1 RPC, explorer, source, and wallet configuration

The supplied KPOW Coin specification publishes the mainnet Chain ID, RPC endpoint, block explorer, ticker, and chain repository. A separate testnet Chain ID, WebSocket endpoint, and port profile are not specified in the supplied coin document and are therefore not defined in this revision.

Wallet / resource field	KPOW Mainnet	Source status

Network name	KPOW Coin	Current specification
RPC URL	https://rpc.kpowbit.com	Published
Chain ID	112016	Published
Currency symbol	KPOW	Published
Explorer	https://explorer.kpowbit.com	Published
GitHub repository	https://github.com/KpowBIT-Project/kpow-geth	Published
Testnet fields	Not specified	Not defined in supplied coin specification

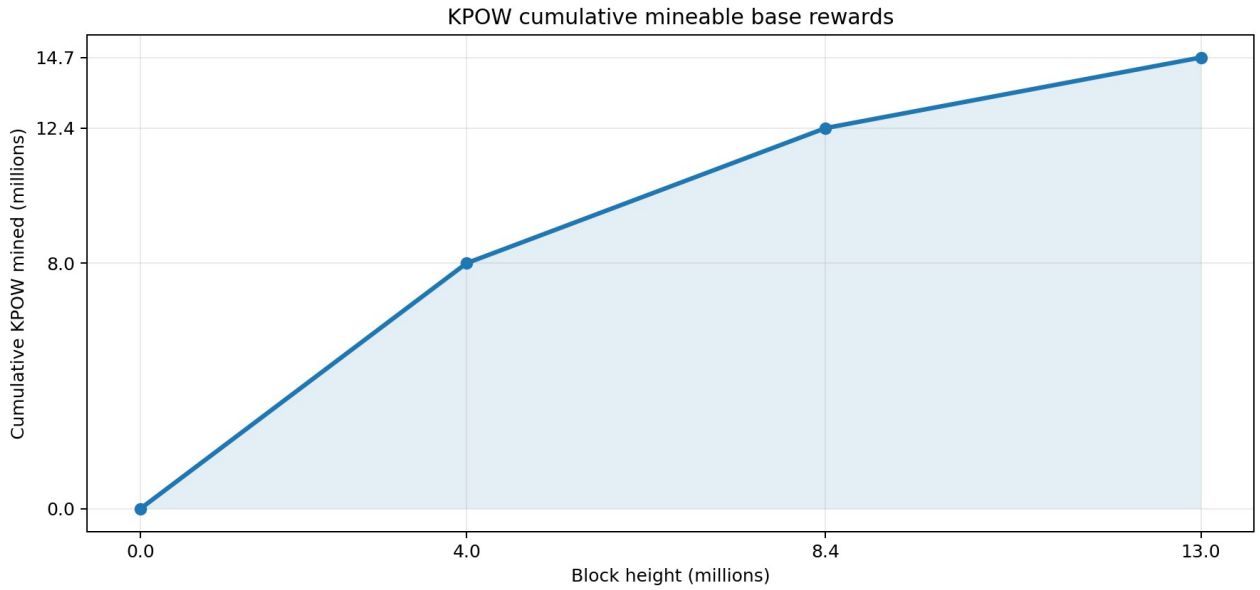
Genesis allocation addresses in the current coin specification are 0xD04079c9eF5fdF82110FF24B1F8aE11Aa06eD4E2 with 4,200,000 KPOW and 0xEa12141040580222dbDB432B2F6f23bD5E1d27E4 with 2,100,000 KPOW. Together they account for 6,300,000 KPOW of genesis supply.

7. Monetary Policy and Mining Schedule

A staged 2.0 → 1.0 → 0.5 KPOW base reward, then zero

Mineable base rewards total 14,700,000 KPOW, equal to 70% of the 21,000,000 KPOW maximum base supply. Blocks 0-3,999,999 pay 2.0 KPOW each (8,000,000 KPOW); blocks 4,000,000-8,399,999 pay 1.0 KPOW each (4,400,000 KPOW); blocks 8,400,000-12,999,999 pay 0.5 KPOW each (2,300,000 KPOW). From block 13,000,000 onward, the base block reward is zero.

Figure 2. Target cumulative mining emission under the staged 2 → 1 → 0.5 KPOW reward schedule and an approximately 13-second target block time.



Metric	Calculation	Result
Mining allocation	8,000,000 + 4,400,000 + 2,300,000	14,700,000 KPOW
Phase 1 emission	Blocks 0-3,999,999: 4,000,000 × 2 KPOW	8,000,000 KPOW
Phase 2 emission	Blocks 4,000,000-8,399,999: 4,400,000 × 1 KPOW	4,400,000 KPOW
Phase 3 emission	Blocks 8,400,000-12,999,999: 4,600,000 × 0.5 KPOW	2,300,000 KPOW
Target mining duration	13,000,000 × 13 seconds	169,000,000 seconds ≈ 5.36 years

7.1 Mining Economics After Subsidy

Three reward phases and a defined terminal reward block

The current design uses three staged subsidy levels rather than a repeating halving cycle. This keeps the issuance schedule simple to audit while gradually reducing new supply over the mining period. Network security, miner economics, circulating supply, exchange liquidity, and fee sustainability must be studied carefully during testnet, especially around each reward transition and the terminal reward block.

7.2 Transaction fees after subsidy

Base-layer transaction fees are expected to compensate miners as the subsidy approaches zero. Fee-market behavior, minimum relay policy, block gas limits, transaction demand, and post-subsidy security require simulation and stress testing before mainnet.

The project should monitor the percentage of miner revenue produced by subsidy versus fees throughout testnet and mainnet. If fee demand is insufficient, security may decline when the block subsidy ends. Any response must preserve the 21 million maximum supply and be disclosed through transparent protocol governance.

7.3 Supply accounting

Maximum supply, mined supply, genesis allocation, circulating supply, locked supply, treasury balances, and vesting balances should be reported separately. Unmined protocol rewards must not be represented as circulating supply.

Post-subsidy test requirement
Before mainnet, stress tests should model low fees, changing hashrate, block-space demand, pool concentration, and miner exit around block 13,000,000.

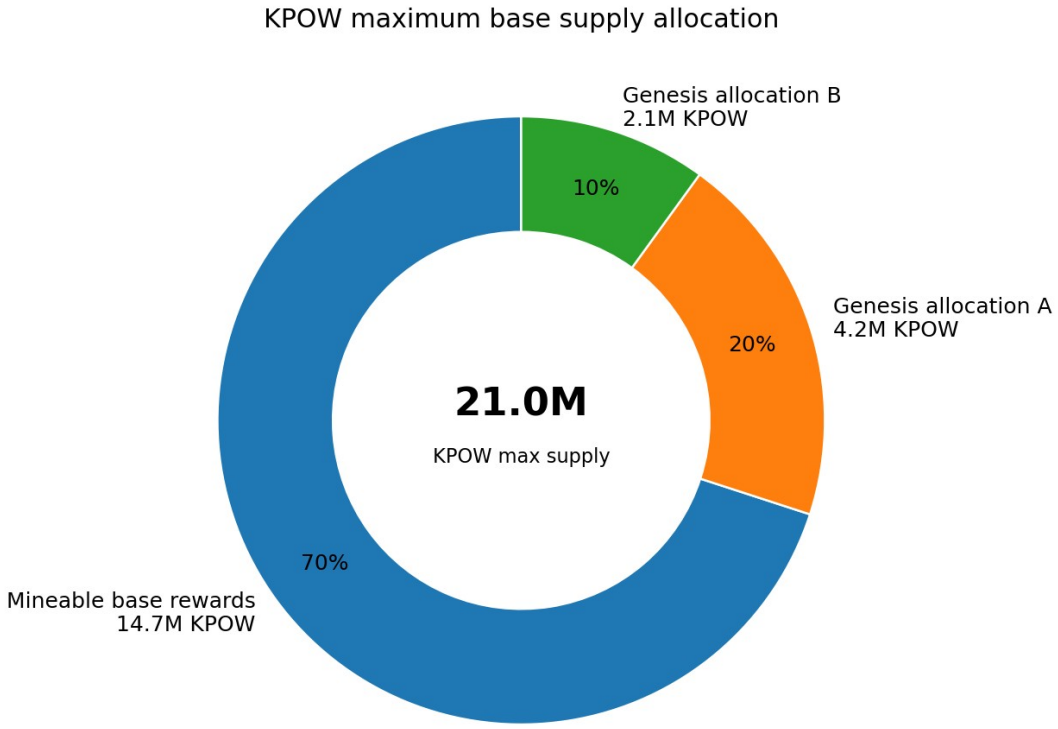
8. Tokenomics and Distribution

Genesis Address	Balance (KPOW)
0xD04079c9eF5fdF82110FF24B1F8aE11Aa06eD4E2	4,200,000
0xEa12141040580222dbDB432B2F6f23bD5E1d27E4	2,100,000
Total Genesis Supply	6,300,000

Protocol supply: 70% mineable + 30% genesis; project-purpose view maps the two genesis balances as 20% / 10%

Source boundary: the supplied KPOW Coin specification defines 14.7M KPOW as mineable base rewards and two genesis balances totaling 6.3M KPOW. The Ecosystem & Liquidity / Development Fund purpose names are project-level allocation labels, not fields defined by consensus.

Figure 3. KPOW maximum base supply: 70% mineable rewards and 30% genesis allocation (20% + 10% published genesis balances).



8.1 Allocation Details

Purpose, controls, and circulating-supply treatment

Allocation	Share	KPOW amount	Primary purpose
Proof-of-Work Mining	70%	14,700,000	Mineable base rewards created by the staged block schedule
Genesis Allocation A	20%	4,200,000	Published 4,200,000 KPOW genesis balance; project purpose label: Ecosystem & Liquidity
Genesis Allocation B	10%	2,100,000	Published 2,100,000 KPOW genesis balance; project purpose label: Development Fund

8.2 Proof-of-Work Mining - 70%

This allocation enters circulation only through valid blocks. It is not held in a genesis wallet before mining. The terminal block and maximum mining emission are deterministic under the current supplied consensus specification.

8.3 Genesis Allocation A - 20%

The supplied coin specification assigns 4,200,000 KPOW at genesis to 0xD04079c9eF5fdF82110FF24B1F8aE11Aa06eD4E2. Project policy currently labels this balance Ecosystem & Liquidity. The spending purpose, lockups, signers, and release schedule are governance metadata and must be disclosed separately from consensus rules.

8.4 Genesis Allocation B - 10%

The supplied coin specification assigns 2,100,000 KPOW at genesis to 0xEa12141040580222dbDB432B2F6f23bD5E1d27E4. Project policy currently labels this balance Development Fund. Its signers, lock conditions, budgets, and release policy should be disclosed separately and are not consensus fields in the supplied coin specification.

8.5 Circulating supply

Initial circulating supply is not defined by the maximum supply alone. It depends on presale release, liquidity provisioning, airdrop distribution, development-fund lockups, and mined blocks. A circulating-supply policy and wallet disclosure should be published before market launch.

9. Presale Framework

Planned before KPOW Network and KpowBIT Exchange release

The KPOW presale is planned before the public release of KpowBIT Exchange. Under the current project allocation policy, presale KPOW is intended to come from the project-designated Ecosystem & Liquidity use of Genesis Allocation A; it does not increase the 21 million maximum base supply.

Presale design area	Proposed approach
Payment asset	USDT only
Supported payment networks	Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, and Polygon, subject to final configuration
Allocation record	KPOW receiving address and verified payment transaction
Price	To be published in official presale terms
Minimum / maximum	To be published and enforced per wallet / participant
Hard cap	Limited by the published presale sub-allocation
Vesting / delivery	To be disclosed before purchase and implemented through auditable records or contracts
Eligibility	May require KYC, sanctions screening, jurisdiction restrictions, and acceptance of terms

- Presale proceeds should be received by disclosed treasury or multi-signature addresses.
- Payment token contracts and treasury addresses must be published for each supported network.
- Transaction verification should confirm chain ID, USDT contract, payer, recipient, amount, receipt status, and confirmations.
- Presale dashboards must distinguish committed, paid, verified, distributed, locked, refunded, and rejected allocations.
- No presale page should promise guaranteed listing price, liquidity, return, mining profit, or token appreciation.

Presale disclosure requirement
Final price, allocation, schedule, wallet addresses, vesting, refund policy, restricted jurisdictions, and delivery mechanism must be released in a separate official Presale Terms document before payments are enabled.

10. KpowBIT Exchange

The market layer planned after KPOW Network launch

KpowBIT Exchange is planned after the KPOW Network testnet and mainnet milestones. This sequencing allows the exchange to integrate the native KPOW chain, confirmations, deposits, withdrawals, explorer links, and network monitoring as part of its initial KPOW market support.

Product area	Planned capability
Accounts	Registration, authentication, account security, eligibility controls, and support workflows
Wallet infrastructure	Deposits, confirmations, balances, withdrawals, monitoring,

Product area	Planned capability
	hot/cold wallet controls
Spot markets	Order placement, matching, order books, trades, fees, and market information
PoW asset support	Integration processes for nodes, wallets, confirmations, maintenance, and risk monitoring
APIs	Public market data, authenticated trading, account, wallet, and operational integrations
Security	2FA, withdrawal controls, monitoring, incident response, key management, and audits

10.1 Network-first exchange sequencing

Launching KPOW Network before KpowBIT Exchange reduces integration ambiguity for native deposits and withdrawals. The exchange can still provide the operational account, wallet, market, support, and monitoring foundation required by the later rental marketplace.

10.2 KPOW market access

KpowBIT Exchange may provide a market for KPOW after chain, wallet, custody, legal, liquidity, and operational requirements are satisfied. Listing timing, pairs, market-making arrangements, and withdrawal availability must be announced separately.

10.3 Proof-of-Work market focus

The exchange is intended to support established and emerging Proof-of-Work communities with transparent wallet status, chain monitoring, maintenance communication, and market operations.

11. Mining Rental Platform

Planned two-sided marketplace targeted for Q2 2027

The Mining Rental Platform is planned as a marketplace connecting renters who need mining capacity with providers operating eligible GPU or ASIC infrastructure. The target is approximately Q2 2027, subject to engineering, provider readiness, security review, and regulatory assessment.

Renter workflow	Provider workflow
Create and fund an eligible account	Apply and complete provider verification
Select coin, algorithm, pool, or mining package	Connect and register eligible hardware
Compare hardware, hashrate, price, duration, uptime, and rating	Benchmark hardware and verify identity / stability
Accept terms and start a rental	Publish capacity, price, duration, and maintenance windows

Renter workflow	Provider workflow
Monitor hashrate, shares, uptime, and contract time	Deliver measurable service under platform telemetry
Complete, extend, or dispute under published rules	Receive eligible settlement after verification and dispute window

11.1 Marketplace listing data

- Hardware model and quantity
- Supported algorithm and software profile
- Advertised and observed hashrate
- Price, billing unit, minimum duration, and fees
- Region, connectivity, latency, and availability
- Provider uptime, completed contracts, cancellations, disputes, and rating
- Collateral, refund, failure, maintenance, and dispute terms

11.2 Delivery verification

Provider payment should depend on measured delivery. Verification may combine platform telemetry, pool-side data, accepted shares, session logs, hardware identity, uptime, and contract records. Self-rental, circular payment, false benchmarks, hardware substitution, and manipulated uptime should be monitored and penalized under published rules.

11.3 Profitability disclosure

Mining output and financial performance depend on asset price, network difficulty, pool conditions, fees, electricity economics, hardware efficiency, downtime, and market conditions. Estimates are not guarantees, and the platform should not advertise fixed or risk-free returns.

12. KPOW Utility

Native functions across protocol and product layers

Layer	Potential KPOW utility
KPOW Chain	Gas fees, smart-contract deployment, asset settlement, and miner compensation
Mining	Block rewards and transaction-fee revenue
KpowBIT Exchange	Potential trading-fee discounts, campaign rewards, VIP access, or supported market functions
Mining Rental	Potential service discounts, provider collateral, settlement, reputation bonds, or ecosystem incentives
Community	Airdrops, grants, contributor programs, and future

Layer	Potential KPOW utility
	governance participation
Infrastructure	Developer grants, node or pool programs, audits, integrations, and open tooling

Utility must be activated only when the corresponding product and control framework are ready. Token utility should not be described as guaranteed profit, interest, passive income, or a right to company revenue unless a legally reviewed structure explicitly provides such rights.

Protocol and product separation
KPOW Chain can remain a neutral settlement protocol while KpowBIT products apply account rules, fees, eligibility, collateral, support, and dispute procedures at the application layer.

13. Security and Risk Controls

Defense in depth across chain, exchange, presale, and rental services

Area	Primary controls
Consensus	Public testnet, deterministic validation, difficulty simulation, reorganization testing, client review
Wallets and treasury	Multi-signature control, cold storage, limited hot-wallet exposure, transaction monitoring, backup and recovery
Presale	Signed quotes, chain-specific verification, duplicate transaction prevention, allocation caps, disclosed treasury addresses
Exchange	2FA, withdrawal controls, key management, monitoring, rate limits, incident response, audit logs
Rental marketplace	Hardware verification, telemetry, collateral, reputation, dispute rules, anti-self-rental and anti-wash controls
Software supply chain	Reproducible builds, dependency review, signed releases, vulnerability disclosure, patch process

- Public testnet should run long enough to expose unstable difficulty, network partitions, mining oscillation, wallet failures, and EVM compatibility issues.
- Consensus code, vesting contracts, presale verification, treasury processes, exchange custody, and rental settlement require independent review appropriate to their risk.
- Critical keys and production secrets must never be embedded in frontend code, public repositories, or client-delivered environment variables.
- Incident response should define severity, containment, user communication, withdrawal controls, evidence retention, and recovery procedures.

14. Governance and Treasury Transparency

Controls before decentralization claims

Early project governance is expected to be operational rather than fully decentralized. The project should clearly identify who controls consensus releases, genesis wallets, exchange operations, treasury spending, presale configuration, and marketplace policy.

Transparency item	Recommended disclosure
Genesis allocation	Wallet addresses, purpose, amount, lock, vesting, and authorized signers
Genesis Allocation A (project: Ecosystem & Liquidity)	Presale sub-allocation, liquidity inventory, airdrop budgets, grants, and remaining balance
Genesis Allocation B (project: Development Fund)	Multi-signature address, budget categories, spending approvals, vesting or release schedule
Circulating supply	Methodology, excluded locked wallets, mined supply, released genesis balances, and reporting frequency
Software governance	Repository, licenses, release signing, upgrade policy, supported versions, and security contacts
Future governance	Scope of community voting, eligibility, quorum, timelocks, emergency powers, and legal limitations

Community governance should not be introduced as a marketing label before voting scope, treasury authority, emergency powers, quorum, execution, and accountability are defined. Security-sensitive actions may require time delays, multi-signature execution, or staged activation.

15. Era Plan

Presale, network, exchange, rental, and open-utility milestones

Era	Target period	Primary milestones
Era I - Presale & Community	Q3 2026	Publish the whitepaper and final presale terms; configure USDT payments on supported networks; disclose allocation and treasury controls; complete community onboarding and airdrop verification.
Era II - KPOW Network	Q4 2026	Publish the final technical specification; release public network tooling, node, RPC, explorer, mining client, and pool integration; validate Ethash, the custom EMA-based DAA, uncle

Era	Target period	Primary milestones
		rules, 13-second target blocks, staged reward rules, and genesis allocation; launch mainnet when readiness criteria are met.
Era III - KpowBIT Exchange	Q1 2027	Launch and stabilize KpowBIT Exchange after KPOW Network; integrate the KPOW mainnet wallet, deposits, withdrawals, confirmations, explorer links, spot markets, account controls, and operational monitoring.
Era IV - Mining Rental	Q2 2027	Onboard and verify selected GPU and ASIC providers; implement searchable offers, contract monitoring, metering, settlement, dispute controls, and closed beta before targeted public release.
Era V - Open Utility	Q3 2027-2028+	Expand nodes, pools, wallets, developer tools, APIs, provider regions, KPOW utility, grants, open integrations, and transparent governance modules.

Roadmap rule
Dates are targets, not guarantees. A milestone should move forward only when engineering, security, liquidity, operational, provider, and legal readiness are sufficient.

16. Risk Factors

Material risks that participants should evaluate

Technology risk

Consensus, EVM, wallet, explorer, API, exchange, and marketplace software may contain defects, vulnerabilities, or incompatibilities.

Network-security risk

A new Proof-of-Work network may have low or volatile hashrate, making reorganizations, mining attacks, oscillation, or stalled blocks more likely.

Post-subsidy security risk

The proposed subsidy ends after approximately 5.36 target years. Transaction-fee revenue may be insufficient to maintain desired security unless network usage and miner economics develop.

Liquidity and market risk

KPOW may experience low liquidity, high volatility, market manipulation, price gaps, or no sustainable market.

Presale risk

Technical, legal, operational, or market events may delay exchange release, token delivery, liquidity, or project milestones.

Custody and counterparty risk

Exchange, treasury, payment, market-making, infrastructure, or provider counterparties may fail or be compromised.

Mining and rental risk

Hardware may underperform, fail, become incompatible, or produce lower output due to difficulty, pool conditions, fees, downtime, or price changes.

Regulatory risk

Token sales, exchanges, mining services, custody, promotions, and cross-border payments may be restricted or require licensing, KYC, reporting, or product changes.

Roadmap risk

The exchange, chain, rental marketplace, integrations, and governance plans may be delayed, changed, reduced, or discontinued.

17. Legal and Regulatory Considerations

Availability depends on jurisdiction and final structure

This whitepaper does not create a contract, fiduciary duty, partnership, guaranteed service, ownership right, debt claim, revenue share, or promise of return. Final rights and obligations arise only from applicable terms, contracts, laws, and on-chain records.

- Presale participation may be unavailable to residents of restricted jurisdictions or sanctioned persons.
- Identity verification, source-of-funds review, transaction monitoring, tax reporting, or other controls may apply.
- Exchange and custody services may require licensing, registration, local partners, or jurisdiction-specific restrictions.
- Mining rental services may be limited by consumer-protection, financial, cloud-service, energy, tax, or digital-asset rules.
- Marketing materials must avoid guaranteed-return claims and clearly distinguish forecasts, targets, estimates, and live data.
- Final presale terms, exchange terms, risk disclosures, privacy policy, and marketplace terms should be reviewed by qualified counsel.

No reliance
Users should not rely on this draft as the sole basis for purchasing KPOW, trading, mining, providing hardware, or entering a rental contract.

Appendix A. Monetary Calculations

Reproducible supply and duration formulas

Calculation	Formula	Result
Proof-of-Work allocation	21,000,000 × 70%	14,700,000 KPOW
Genesis Allocation A	21,000,000 × 20%	4,200,000 KPOW
Genesis Allocation B	21,000,000 × 10%	2,100,000 KPOW
Phase 1 mining	4,000,000 × 2	8,000,000 KPOW
Phase 2 mining	4,400,000 × 1	4,400,000 KPOW
Phase 3 mining	4,600,000 × 0.5	2,300,000 KPOW
Terminal reward block	4,000,000 + 4,400,000 + 4,600,000	13,000,000 blocks
Target elapsed seconds	13,000,000 × 13	169,000,000 seconds
Target elapsed days	169,000,000 ÷ 86,400	1,956.02 days
Target elapsed years	1,956.02 ÷ 365.25	5.36 years

Actual calendar duration may differ because the block interval is a target average. Temporary hashrate changes, difficulty adjustment, network conditions, timestamp rules, and implementation behavior can make blocks faster or slower than approximately 13 seconds.

Appendix B. Terminology

Definitions used in this document

Term	Meaning
Maximum supply	The highest total number of KPOW that consensus permits to exist.
Mining allocation	KPOW created only through valid block rewards.
Genesis allocation	KPOW assigned at network genesis to disclosed addresses. Project-purpose labels are governance metadata, not consensus fields.
Circulating supply	KPOW reasonably available to the public market, excluding

Term	Meaning
	locked, unmined, and restricted balances under the published methodology.
Block reward	New KPOW created for a valid block before the terminal reward block.
Terminal reward block	The final block eligible for the staged mining subsidy; rewards become zero after block 13,000,000 under the proposed design.
EVM compatibility	Ability to execute Ethereum Virtual Machine bytecode and use compatible development tools, subject to implementation details.
Provider	An approved operator listing eligible GPU or ASIC mining capacity.
Renter	A user purchasing temporary access to listed mining capacity.
Transparent hybrid launch	A launch with both protocol-mined supply and disclosed genesis allocation; not a pure fair launch.

Appendix C. Pre-Mainnet Checklist

Minimum publication and validation items

☐ Final consensus specification and mining algorithm published.

☐ Genesis block, allocation file, published genesis addresses and balances; any locks, signers, and vesting published.

☐ Maximum supply, terminal reward block, and overflow / boundary tests independently verified.

☐ **Approximately 13-second block target and per-block difficulty behavior tested under hashrate shocks.**

☐ Node, miner, wallet, explorer, RPC, and EVM compatibility tested on public testnet.

☐ Reorganization, timestamp, peer, transaction-pool, gas, state, and denial-of-service tests completed.

☐ Reproducible builds, signed binaries, licenses, source attribution, and vulnerability process published.

☐ Presale terms, payment contracts, treasury addresses, allocation records, vesting, and restricted jurisdictions published.

☐ Exchange wallet, listing, custody, withdrawal, incident, support, and maintenance procedures reviewed.

☐ Rental provider onboarding, metering, settlement, collateral, refund, dispute, and anti-fraud policies tested before beta.

☐ Circulating-supply methodology and reporting process published.

☐ Independent security and legal reviews completed at a level appropriate to launch risk.

☐ Mainnet RPC, explorer, Chain ID, and wallet configuration published and tested; any future testnet values are published separately when defined.

☐ **Public endpoints monitored for synchronization, rate limits, archive requirements, and security exposure.**

☐ Published genesis allocation addresses, balances, signers, purpose, and any lock conditions independently verifiable.

☐ Ethereum Classic core-geth fork history, licenses, renamed identifiers, signed releases, and reproducible build instructions published.

End of Draft v0.5
This document incorporates the supplied KPOW Coin network specification for Chain ID, core-geth architecture, Ethash mining, genesis allocations, block rewards, uncle rules, RPC/explorer/source links, and custom EMA difficulty adjustment. Product and operational sections will continue to be revised as deployments and audits progress.