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There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. The development risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operation operations may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the Company's validator nodes trading price of our Common Stock could decline substantially and investors could lose all or part of non-custodial staking, as well as their development investment. **Summary Risk Factors** Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that you should consider before investing in our common stock. Set forth below is a summary of StakeSeeker the principal risks we face: ● We have a limited operating history, particularly with respect to our blockchain infrastructure solutions business. Builder and ChainQ operations are hosted on cloud computing by Amazon Web Services ("AWS"). ● The consolidation of our proprietary technology on AWS subjects the Company to cyber security and other risks that face AWS. We have limited control over AWS, the services it provides us and an evolving business model the safety and security measures related thereto. If AWS fails to maintain the continuous functionality or security of its networks and related hardware on which we rely for our operations, we may be unable to generate revenue, develop, adapt or execute effectively, and we otherwise would be unable to manage our growth or implement our business plan as intended or at all. ● We are highly dependent on our executive officers, particularly Charles Allen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Michal Handerman, our Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Prevoznik, our Chief Financial Officer, and the loss of the services of any of these individuals could materially harm suffer substantial losses. For example, some PoS networks implement the slashing penalties described above, wherein the crypto assets that were staked to allow us to participate in the validation process are taken away from us, if a validator node on which the crypto asset is staked is offline for a certain amount of time. Additionally, if our Delegators crypto assets become business. ● We may be subject to slashing regulatory actions, private causes of actions due to our operations in we could experience significant losses, from resulting claims against us by them the cryptocurrency industry, as well as reputational harm and regulatory lost customer relationships. If any of the foregoing or other adverse developments in the cryptocurrency industry could otherwise adversely affect us. ● Because of our involvement in staking of crypto assets through delegations as part of our StaaS strategy, we are subject to risks inherent in engaging in activities involving financial instruments owned by third-party users, notwithstanding the non-custodial nature of our operations management believes to constitute meaningful distinctions for regulatory, compliance and other purposes. ● A particular crypto asset's status as a "security" in any relevant jurisdiction is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, and if we are unable to correctly characterize a crypto asset, we may be subject to regulatory scrutiny, investigations, fines, sanctions, penalties and other adverse consequences, including potentially becoming subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940 which would impose significant regulatory burdens and compliance costs. ● Crypto assets and our related activities are characterized by numerous other risks and uncertainties, including the possibility for adverse developments such as regulatory actions, bans or restrictions, declines in the price of, demand for or public perception of crypto assets, theft, fraud, hacking, manipulation or malicious coding, price volatility, the potential for one cryptocurrency to branch into two, variations among and the potential for adverse changes to blockchain algorithms, and other external forces beyond our control described more fully below. ● The future development and growth of cryptocurrencies is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to predict and evaluate, and the market for the crypto assets we obtain and hold may not grow as we expect or the prices may decline, including due to political or economic crises or other factors which we neither predict nor control. ● The cryptocurrency space is subject to continuous regulatory uncertainty, and any adverse regulatory changes or other developments with respect to our operations or the crypto assets with which we transact may require us to alter our business model or suspend or cease some or all of our operations. ● Our focus on PoS blockchain networks exposes us to risk of loss due to features unique to those networks, including by virtue of being locked in by smart contracts such that we cannot liquidate a portion of the relevant crypto assets for a period of time during and after the staking process, during which the price or value of the crypto assets may depreciate. ● We are subject to various other risks and uncertainties relating to our StaaS and other elements of our business, including potential loss of revenue if we experience excessive removal of delegated crypto assets on our validator nodes, potential shifts in the block building landscape, and competitive forces for Ethereum and other crypto assets for which our services are offered, technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software, and our efforts with respect to new features and services which were recently launched or are still under development. ● Our stock price has in the past and may in the future be subject to significant volatility due to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including its potential connection to the price of one or more of the crypto assets with which we are or may become involved. Risks Related to Our Company in General We have a history of operating losses and expect to incur additional operating losses as we scale our business. BTCS has operated as a publicly traded company for over a decade and commenced its blockchain infrastructure operations in 2021. While the Company continues to expand its business model, the blockchain and cryptocurrency industries remain highly dynamic and subject to rapid technological, regulatory, and market changes. As a result, there is uncertainty regarding the future profitability of our operations. We incurred a net loss of \$ 1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, and we expect to incur additional losses in the near term as we invest in scaling our Ethereum block-building operations under Builder and expanding NodeOps validator operations. The amount and timing of future losses, and whether we will ultimately achieve sustained profitability, remain uncertain. Our ability to achieve profitability depends on various factors, including successfully scaling our Builder operations, improving margins, securing greater order flow, and managing infrastructure costs efficiently. If we fail to execute our business plan effectively or encounter unexpected challenges in the regulatory, competitive, or technological landscape, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. We have an evolving business model which we may be unable to develop, adapt or execute effectively. As crypto assets and blockchain technologies continue to develop and achieve wider adoption, we expect the associated services and products to evolve rapidly and potentially in unpredictable ways. The SEC has brought enforcement actions with respect to crypto assets and related activities, including custodial staking-as-a-service models, and the SEC and courts have issued further orders and guidance as the crypto asset industry continues to develop and evolve, as more particularly described later in these Risk Factors. These or future developments may force or cause us to potentially change our future business in order to comply fully with the federal securities laws as well as applicable state securities laws. As a result, to stay current with the industry, our business model may need to evolve in the future as well. From time to time we may modify aspects of our business model relating to our product mix and service offerings. Our goals related to investments into development efforts may not come to fruition, including due to adverse developments in regulatory, technological, competitive or other aspects that are beyond our control. As the crypto industry and technology surrounding it continues to develop, new market entrants offering the same, similar or alternative products and services to ours could arise, challenging our business model and market share. For example, disruptive technologies such as generative artificial intelligence (AI) may fundamentally alter the use of crypto assets and related infrastructure in unpredictable ways. Because of the foregoing realities and uncertainties surrounding our business and industry, we may invest substantial resources towards developing additional ChainQ platform features, or new offerings such as Builder, that ultimately fail to achieve the goals or benefits sought, or need to be suspended, due to competitive, regulatory, technological or other conditions or developments beyond our control. Further, any success we have achieved or may in the future achieve towards our goal could be stifled by these forces, particularly if we are unable to adequately or quickly adapt to them, which could render some or all of our offerings obsolete. We cannot offer any assurance that our current business plan or any other modifications or undertakings with respect thereto will be successful or will not result in harm to the business. In addition, we may not be able to manage our growth effectively, which could damage our reputation, limit our growth and negatively affect our operating results. If we are unable to effectively develop, execute and adjust our business plan, or successfully manage our growth, you could lose some or all of your investment. The loss of our executive officers could have a material adverse effect on us. Our success depends on the continued services of our executive officers who have extensive technological and market knowledge and long-standing industry relationships. In particular, we have relied and will continue to rely on Charles Allen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Michal Handerman, our Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Prevoznik, our Chief Financial Officer, to continue and grow our operations and execute our business plan. Our reputation among and our relationships with key cryptocurrency industry leaders are the direct result of a significant investment of time and effort by these individuals to build our credibility in a highly specialized industry. The loss of services of any of our executive officers could materially and adversely affect our business and growth opportunities, including by damaging our relationships with key leaders in the crypto asset industry, disrupting our operations, and impairing our ability to execute our business strategy. Financial institutions may refuse to provide banking services to businesses engaged in cryptocurrency-related activities, and broader financial sector instability could materially and adversely affect us and our industry. Companies operating in the cryptocurrency sector, including blockchain infrastructure providers like BTCS, have historically faced challenges in securing and maintaining banking relationships. Some financial institutions remain hesitant to provide services to businesses engaged in crypto asset activities due to regulatory uncertainty, compliance concerns, and perceived risks associated with digital assets. This reluctance could limit our ability to access essential banking services, process transactions, or efficiently convert crypto assets to fiat currency. If financial institutions restrict or discontinue banking services for crypto-related businesses, it could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our liquidity and financial position. Additionally, broader financial instability, market volatility, or changes in banking regulations that restrict financial institutions from servicing cryptocurrency-related businesses could have adverse consequences for BTCS and the broader industry. Increased scrutiny from regulators, de-risking by banks, or policy shifts that limit financial sector engagement with digital assets could create barriers to capital access, slow industry growth, and harm public perception of cryptocurrencies as a legitimate financial system. If we are unable to obtain or maintain adequate banking relationships, we may experience delays in financial transactions, incur increased costs, or face operational inefficiencies that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Risks Related to Crypto Assets General Risks Related to Crypto Assets Market Volatility and Adoption Risks The prices of crypto assets are highly volatile, and significant declines in their value may adversely affect our business and financial condition. The value of crypto assets is subject to extreme volatility due to various factors, including but not limited to: (i) market demand, (ii) regulatory developments, (iii) macroeconomic trends and monetary policies, and (iv) technological advancements and security vulnerabilities, and (v) market manipulation risks. Significant price declines in crypto assets can adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from staking and other blockchain infrastructure operations, as these activities are directly dependent on the valuations of the underlying assets. Additionally, prolonged periods of price volatility or declines may reduce market confidence, decrease participation in staking and validator services, and impact our financial condition. If the value of the crypto assets we stake or own decreases significantly, it could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and prospects. The price of crypto assets may be affected by the sale of such crypto assets by other vehicles investing in crypto assets or tracking cryptocurrency markets. The global market for crypto assets is characterized by supply constraints that differ from those present in the markets for commodities or other assets such as gold and silver. The mathematical protocols under which certain cryptocurrencies are mined or minted permit the creation of a limited, predetermined amount of currency, while others have no limit established on total supply. To the extent that other vehicles investing in crypto assets or tracking cryptocurrency markets form and come to represent a significant proportion of the demand for crypto assets, large redemptions of the securities of those vehicles and the subsequent sale of crypto assets by such vehicles could negatively affect crypto asset prices and therefore affect the value of our crypto assets. Such events could have a material adverse effect on an investment in us. There is a lack of liquid markets, and possible manipulation of blockchain / cryptocurrency-based crypto assets. Crypto assets that are represented and trade on a ledger-based platform may not necessarily benefit from viable trading markets. Stock exchanges have listing requirements and vet issuers; requiring them to be subjected to rigorous listing standards and rules, and monitor investors transacting on such platform for fraud and other improprieties. These conditions may not necessarily be replicated on a distributed ledger platform, depending on the platform's controls and other policies. The laxer a distributed ledger platform is about vetting issuers of cryptocurrency assets or users that transact on the platform, the higher the potential risk for fraud or the manipulation of the ledger due to a control event. These factors may decrease liquidity or volume or may otherwise increase volatility or other assets trading on a ledger-based system, which may adversely affect us. Such circumstances could adversely affect an investment in us. Political or economic crises

may motivate large-scale sales of crypto assets, which could result in a reduction in crypto asset values and adversely affect an investment in us. Geopolitical or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of crypto assets, which could rapidly decrease the price of crypto assets. Such events include recessions, rising inflation, tariffs, social, political and economic risks, conflicts, acts of war and sanctions and other restrictive actions by the United States and / or other countries. For example, market analysts have indicated that in some cases, such as during large scale adverse economic events, trading and market prices of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum have correlated to some extent with the movement of equity markets, regardless of the stock or asset class. As an emerging asset class with limited acceptance as a payment system or commodity, global crises and general economic downturn may discourage investment in crypto assets as investors focus their investment on less volatile asset classes as a means of hedging their investment risk. As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, crypto assets such as Ethereum, which is relatively new, is subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of crypto assets either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of crypto assets would result in a reduction in crypto asset values and could adversely affect an investment in us. Regulatory and Legal Risks Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in us or restrict the use of cryptocurrencies in a manner that adversely affects our business, prospects, or operations. As cryptocurrencies have grown in both popularity and market size, governments around the world have reacted differently to cryptocurrencies; certain governments have deemed them illegal, and others have allowed their use and trade without restriction, while some jurisdictions, such as the United States, subject the mining, ownership and exchange of cryptocurrencies to extensive, and in some cases overlapping, unclear and evolving regulatory requirements. In January 2025, U. S. President Donald Trump issued an executive order forming a presidential working group to establish a clear regulatory framework for digital assets, and leaders in both houses of the U. S. Congress have announced a bicameral working group with the objective of passing legislation to provide regulatory clarity for the industry. Committees in both houses of the U. S. Congress have held hearings to ensure fair access to financial services, including for companies operating in the digital asset space. Additionally, in early March 2025, President Trump announced the creation of a U. S. strategic crypto reserve, which will include Bitcoin, Ethereum, Solana, XRP, and Cardano. This marks a shift from his previous stance of establishing a Bitcoin-only reserve. While these ongoing regulatory developments appear to be positive, and we anticipate greater regulatory certainty in the future, given the difficulty of predicting the outcomes of ongoing and future regulatory actions and legislative developments, it is possible that future developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, or operations. A particular crypto asset's status as a "security" in any relevant jurisdiction is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, with a growing number of regulators taking the position that certain crypto assets are securities and bringing enforcement actions accordingly, and if we are unable to properly characterize a crypto asset or comply with the applicable regulatory requirements, we may be subject to regulatory scrutiny, investigations, fines, and other penalties, which may adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. The SEC and its staff have taken the position that certain crypto assets fall within the definition of a "security" under the U. S. federal securities laws. Legal tests to determine whether a crypto asset is a security have been established by the U. S. Supreme Court case law and the SEC has issued reports, orders, and statements that provide guidance on when a crypto asset may be a security for purposes of the U. S. federal securities laws. The process of determining whether a specific crypto asset qualifies as a security involves a nuanced analysis open to interpretation, making the outcome uncertain and challenging to predict. Despite regulatory developments in this field, some ambiguity persists, as the identification of crypto assets as securities or otherwise can be a complex matter. Moreover, based upon decided federal court cases, it appears that the federal courts of appeals, and possibly the U. S. Supreme Court, may ultimately settle unresolved legal issues with respect to the identification of certain crypto assets as securities. In separate SEC complaints, the SEC has alleged several crypto assets we hold, specifically Cardano, Tezos, Solana, Cosmos, Polygon, Axie Infinity, and NEAR Protocol are securities. Based on our current legal analysis, while the SEC's identification of certain crypto assets held by us as securities could have a material adverse impact on our business, this conclusion is subject to significant uncertainty given the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape, financial condition, and results of operations. However, if our conclusions or any part thereof turn out to be incorrect, or new adverse regulatory developments occur, we could be adversely impacted and / or be forced to modify or cease certain aspects of our current and planned operations and business. In February 2023, the SEC charged Kraken with failing to register the offer and sale of its staking- as- a- service program, whereby investors transferred crypto assets to Kraken for staking in exchange for advertised annual investment returns. Kraken settled this action by agreeing to cease its custodial staking business and to pay \$ 30 million in disgorgement, prejudgment interest, and civil penalties. While there are material distinctions between Kraken's staking model and ours, including the fact that we do not take custody of or exert control over the crypto assets that are staked using our platform, the SEC could disagree with our assessment and seek to enforce the federal securities laws and regulations against our operations. If we become subject to regulatory scrutiny or enforcement actions by securities regulators, it could result in expensive litigation and penalties and cessation of the allegedly noncompliant operations, which would materially adversely harm us, including due to our recent shift of focus to our non-custodial staking- as- a- service business and the costs and efforts deployed towards its development. These or additional developments that may arise underscore the risks in our business, particularly its reliance on the use of crypto assets and staking of users' crypto asset holdings. Further, certain crypto assets may be deemed to be a single "security" under the laws of some jurisdictions but not others. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the future, adopt additional laws, regulations, or directives that affect the characterization of crypto assets as "securities." As a result of the foregoing recent and potential developments, we may be forced to, or voluntarily elect to, limit, suspend or cease our staking services operations or certain aspects thereof in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations and avoid the regulatory scrutiny and adverse consequences that could result. While we do not currently, nor do we plan to, offer, sell, trade, and clear crypto assets or take custody of crypto assets as part of any potential staking- as- a- service provider operations we may undertake, crypto assets we stake and validate transactions for could be deemed to be a "security" under applicable laws. This could be the case even if we conclude that our activities are compliant with these laws and regulations. Our blockchain infrastructure operations which entails securing blockchains by validating blockchain transactions (most analogous to Bitcoin mining) could be construed as facilitating transactions in crypto assets; as such we could be subject to legal or regulatory action in the event the SEC, a foreign regulatory authority, or a court were to determine that a blockchain we secure is a "security" under applicable laws. Because our platform is not registered or licensed with the SEC or foreign authorities as a broker-dealer, national securities exchange, or ATS (or foreign equivalents), and we do not seek to register or rely on an exemption from such registration or license to secure blockchains. We recognize that the application of securities laws to the specific facts and circumstances of crypto assets is a complex and often unpredictable process and subject to change, and staking and securing a blockchain, while similar to Bitcoin mining, does not guarantee any conclusion under the U. S. federal securities laws, particularly given that each crypto asset and blockchain network is unique. Therefore, if we do conclude that a particular crypto asset is not a security on advice of our legal counsel, and the SEC or other government agencies or courts disagree with this assessment, we could be held liable for violation of securities laws. In addition, new laws may be implemented that prevent or hinder us from operating in the manner we currently conduct our business or plan to conduct our business, in which case our business may be materially harmed. Further, if any crypto asset is deemed to be a security under any U. S. federal, state, or foreign jurisdiction, or in a proceeding in a court of law or otherwise, it may have adverse consequences for such crypto asset. For instance, the networks on which such crypto assets are utilized may be required to be regulated as securities intermediaries, and subject to applicable rules, which could effectively render the network impracticable for its existing purposes. Further, it could draw negative publicity and a decline in the general acceptance of the crypto asset. Also, such a development may make it difficult for such supported crypto assets to be traded, cleared, and custodied as compared to other crypto assets that are not considered to be securities. These events could, among things, result in a decline in the market prices for the crypto assets on which our operations rely, and thereby reduce the demand for our PoS- validating operations-solutions and the revenue generated therefrom. To the extent we hold crypto assets allegedly identified as securities by the SEC, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and our stock price. Because crypto assets may be determined to be Digital Securities, we may inadvertently violate the 1940 Act and incur large losses as a result and potentially be required to register as an investment company. This would have a material adverse effect on an investment in us. We hold and plan to acquire a portfolio of crypto assets including Ethereum and other crypto assets, each of which may be subject to different and evolving regulatory treatment that could materially impact our ability to continue holding or transacting in such assets. There is an increased regulatory examination of crypto assets and Digital Securities. This has led to regulatory and enforcement activities. As described elsewhere in these Risk Factors, the SEC and certain state regulators have in recent years begun to take a more definitive and aggressive stance indicating that crypto assets and related activities, including custodial staking- based services, entail the offer and sale of securities subject to applicable securities laws and regulations. We cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of Ethereum and other crypto assets, or our operations as they relate to such crypto assets or in general, under the law. Under the 1940 Act, a company may be deemed an investment company under if the value of its investment securities is more than 40 % of its total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) on a consolidated basis. Crypto assets we may own in the future may be determined to be Digital Securities by the SEC or a court. Additionally, one or more states may conclude Ethereum, or other crypto assets held by us in the future are securities under state securities laws which would require registration under state laws including merit review laws. For example, California defines the term "investment contract" more strictly than the SEC. Future legislation, SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments, including interpretations released by a regulatory authority, may impact the manner in which Ethereum and other crypto assets owned by us are treated for classification and clearing purposes. If a crypto asset we hold were later determined to be a Digital Security, we could inadvertently become an investment company, as defined by the 1940 Act, if the value of the Digital Securities we owned exceeded 40 % of our assets excluding cash. We are subject to the following risks: • the SEC or a court may conclude that Ethereum, or other crypto assets we later acquire to be securities, notwithstanding differing conclusions we may draw on advice of counsel; • based on legal advice, we may acquire other crypto assets which we have been advised are not securities but later are held to be securities; and • we may knowingly acquire crypto assets that are securities and acquire minority investments in businesses which investments are securities. In the event that the crypto assets held by us exceed 40 % of our total assets, exclusive of cash, we may inadvertently become an investment company. In order to limit our acquisition of Digital Securities to stay within the 40 % threshold, we will examine the manner in which a crypto asset was initially marketed, the economic reality of the instrument, and apply the Howey test factors to determine if it may be deemed a Digital Security subject to federal and state securities laws. Even if we conclude that a particular crypto asset is not a security under the 1940 Act, certain states take a stricter view which means the crypto asset may have violated applicable state securities laws. Should the total value of securities which we hold exceed more than 40 % of our assets (exclusive of cash) SEC Rule 3a- 2 under the 1940 Act allows an issuer to prevent itself from being deemed an investment company if it reduces its holdings of securities to less than 40 % of its assets (exclusive of cash) and does not go above the 40 % threshold more than once every three years. Accordingly, if changes in the classification of crypto assets causes us to exceed the 40 % threshold, we may experience large losses when we liquidate Digital Securities as a result of continued volatility. The 40 % requirement 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. To the extent that crypto assets held by us are deemed by the SEC or a state legislator to fall within the definition of a security, we may be required to register and comply with additional regulation under the Investment Company Act, including additional periodic reporting and disclosure standards and requirements and the registration of our Company as an investment company. Such additional registrations: i) would result in extraordinary, non- recurring expenses, ii) would be time consuming and restrictive, iii) would require a restructuring of our operations, and iv) would result in significant constraints in the kind of business we could do as a registered investment company, thereby materially and adversely impacting an investment in us. Further, if our examination of a crypto asset is incorrect, we may incur regulatory penalties and private investor liabilities since Section 5 of the Securities Act imposes strict liability for unregistered securities offerings, regardless of intent, and state securities laws generally impose liability for negligent misrepresentations. In order to comply with the 1940 Act, we anticipate having increased management time and legal expenses in order to analyze which crypto assets are securities and periodically analyze our total holdings to ensure that we do not maintain more than 40 % of our total assets (exclusive of cash) as securities. If our view that the crypto assets we hold are not securities is challenged by the SEC and courts uphold the challenge, we may inadvertently violate the 1940 Act and incur substantial legal fees in defending our position. The cost of such compliance would result in the Company incurring substantial additional expenses, and the failure to register if required would have a materially adverse impact to conduct our operations. If the SEC concludes that NodeOps our non- custodial

staking business involves the offer and sale of a security in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and the courts conclude the SEC is correct, we will be required to cease our staking as a service business and seek another business opportunity and may be subject to monetary and other penalties. The SEC has been successful in litigating against certain companies and individuals who have offered and sold various cryptocurrencies in violation of the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). While we believe that our non-custodial staking business does not involve the offer or sale of a security, we do not know if the SEC will agree or whether if we seek relief from the courts, we will be successful. If we are also found to have offered and sold securities in violation of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, the SEC could sue us for acting as an unregistered dealer. Further, as discussed in the risk factor noted above, we may inadvertently violate the 1940 Act. Whether we voluntarily cease our current business or litigate and lose, we would be required to find another business opportunity whether through an acquisition or otherwise. We may also have to pay a civil monetary penalty if the SEC sues us and is successful or as a condition of any settlement. Current interpretations require the regulation of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other crypto assets under the CEA by the CFTC, we may be required to register and comply with such regulations. To the extent that we decide to continue operations, the required registrations and regulatory compliance steps may result in extraordinary, non-recurring expenses to us. We may also decide to cease certain operations. Any disruption of our operations in response to the changed regulatory circumstances may be at a time that is disadvantageous to investors. Current and future legislation, CFTC and other regulatory developments, including interpretations released by a regulatory authority, may impact the manner in which Ethereum, and other crypto assets we own are treated for classification and clearing purposes. In particular, derivatives on these assets are not excluded from the definition of "commodity future" by the CFTC. We cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other crypto assets under the law. Bitcoin and Ethereum have been deemed to fall within the definition of a commodity and, we may be required to register and comply with additional regulation under the CEA, including additional periodic report and disclosure standards and requirements. Moreover, we may be required to register as a commodity pool operator and to register us as a commodity pool with the CFTC through the National Futures Association. Such additional registrations may result in extraordinary, non-recurring expenses, thereby materially and adversely impacting an investment in us. If we determine not to comply with such additional regulatory and registration requirements, we may seek to cease certain of our operations. Any such action may adversely affect an investment in us. 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 distributed ledger technology. The Office of Financial Assets Control of the U. S. Department of Treasury 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, to the extent validation constitutes a transaction, with persons named on OFAC's SDN list. While we do not believe validation constitutes a transaction, we can provide no assurances that regulators will agree with our interpretation. By way of example our Ethereum validator nodes only use block builders which remove wallet addresses found on the SDN list and Builder also screens out these SDN wallet addresses. Our Company's policy prohibits any transactions with such SDN individuals, but we may not be adequately capable of determining the ultimate identity of the individual who delegate to our nodes. Additionally, the U. S. Department of Treasury recently has added sanctions that prevent U. S. persons from using cryptocurrencies to circumnavigate financial sanctions placed on Russia. 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 affect the value of our Common Stock. If federal or state legislatures or agencies initiate or release tax determinations that change the classification of Bitcoin, Ethereum or other crypto assets as property for tax purposes (in the context of when such crypto assets are held as an investment), such determination could have a negative tax consequence on our Company or our shareholders. Current IRS guidance indicates that crypto assets such as Ethereum should be treated and taxed as property, and that transactions involving the payment of Ethereum for goods and services should be treated as barter transactions. While this treatment creates a potential tax reporting requirement for any circumstance where the ownership of an Ethereum passes from one person to another, usually by means of Ethereum transactions (including off-blockchain transactions), it preserves the right to apply capital gains treatment to those transactions which may have adversely affect an investment in our Company. To the extent that a foreign jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of crypto asset users imposes onerous tax burdens crypto users, or imposes sales or value added tax on purchases and sales of crypto assets for fiat currency, such actions could result in decreased demand for crypto assets in such jurisdiction, which could impact the price of crypto assets and negatively impact an investment in our Company. Technology and Ecosystem Risks The further development and acceptance of cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the issuance of and transactions in cryptocurrencies, which represent a rapidly changing industry, are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The use of crypto assets to, among other things, buy and sell goods and services and complete transactions, is part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that employs cryptocurrency assets based upon a computer-generated mathematical and / or cryptographic protocol. Large-scale acceptance of cryptocurrencies as a means of payment has not, and may never, occur. The growth of the cryptocurrency industry in general, and the use of crypto assets in particular, is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the further development of the cryptocurrency industry include but are not limited to: • continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of crypto assets as a medium of exchange; • government and quasi-government regulation of crypto assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of the crypto assets systems; • the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of cryptocurrency networks; • changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences; • the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies and digital forms of fiat currencies; • general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to crypto assets; and • the impact of regulators focusing on crypto assets and Digital Securities and the costs associated with such regulatory oversight. A decline in the popularity or acceptance of the Ethereum network or other blockchains networks we have exposure to could adversely affect an investment in us. The outcome of these factors could have negative effects on our ability to continue as a going concern or to pursue our business strategy at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects or operations as well as potentially negative effect on the value of any Ethereum or other crypto assets we hold or acquire, which would harm investors in our securities. The decentralized nature of crypto asset systems may lead to slow or inadequate responses to crises, which may negatively affect our business. The decentralized nature of the governance of crypto asset systems may lead to ineffective decision making that slows development or prevents a network from overcoming emergent obstacles. Governance of many crypto asset systems is by voluntary consensus and open competition with no clear leadership structure or authority. To the extent lack of clarity in corporate governance of cryptocurrency systems leads to ineffective decision making that slows development and growth of such crypto assets, the value of our Common Stock may be adversely affected. Crypto exchanges are relatively new and therefore may be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for other products. To the extent that large crypto exchanges representing a substantial portion of the crypto asset volume are involved in fraud or experience security failures or other operational issues, such exchanges' failures may result in a reduction in the price of crypto assets and adversely affect an investment in us. A number of crypto exchanges have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such exchanges. While smaller exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger exchanges more stable, larger exchanges are 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). A lack of stability in an exchange market and the closure or temporary shutdown of larger crypto exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in crypto assets overall and result in greater volatility in crypto asset values. These potential consequences of an exchange's failure could adversely affect an investment in us. Operational Risks Specific to BTC's Crypto Asset Activities Business Model Dependence and Revenue Risks Because our blockchain infrastructure business is dependent on the value of the crypto assets we stake to obtain blockchain rewards, and because those rewards are paid out in the form of the blockchain's native crypto assets, low market values and / or continued or long-term declines in crypto asset prices will materially and adversely affect our results of operations. Our reliance on staking, which continues to increase as we continue to expand our non-custodial staking-as-a-service business, means that if the market values of the crypto assets we stake declines, the revenue we generate from staking will diminish. This is because the rewards for staking a given crypto asset are paid out in more of that same crypto asset. Therefore, if the market price for the crypto asset declines while staking is ongoing, unless the price later recovers, the rewards we receive may not cover the decline in value of the assets, potentially resulting in significant losses to our staking operations. If this trend continues, our operating results and financial condition will be materially adversely affected. Builder, ChainQ, and our blockchain infrastructure operations including Company owned and run validator nodes on PoS blockchains, are subject to concentration risks due to reliance on a limited number of infrastructure providers. The development and operation of the Company's validator nodes for non-custodial staking, as well as the Builder block-builders and the development of ChainQ, are hosted on a combination of cloud computing infrastructure provided by Amazon Web Services ("AWS") and bare metal servers operated by a separate service provider, Latitude. While this diversification mitigates some concentration risks, significant portions of our proprietary technology and operations remain reliant on AWS and Latitude, which subjects us to cyber security and operational risks specific to these providers. We have limited control over the services provided by AWS and Latitude, including their safety and security measures. If either provider fails to maintain the continuous functionality or security of their networks and related hardware, our ability to operate could be compromised. For example, some PoS networks impose slashing penalties if a validator node is offline for an extended period, resulting in the loss of crypto assets staked for validation purposes. If validator nodes hosted on either AWS or bare metal servers experience outages or other disruptions, we may face significant losses, including slashing penalties, claims from Delegators, reputational harm, and loss of customer relationships. Any adverse developments affecting AWS or our bare metal server provider, including service outages, cyberattacks, or operational failures, could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue, harm our reputation, and negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Crypto assets staked on Proof-of-Stake blockchains are locked in smart contracts and may not be accessible and liquid. Crypto assets which utilize PoS consensus mechanisms are locked in smart contracts while staked, which limits the liquidity of the underlying crypto asset. This is because under PoS network protocols, in order to participate in the staking process validators such as us are required to enter into smart contracts which, among other things, require the validator to continue to keep a specified number of the crypto assets owned by the validator "locked-up" in the network for a specified period of time before they can again be transferred by such validator. This lock-up period often extends beyond the time at which the transaction is validated. We currently stake certain of our crypto assets and operate nodes on blockchain networks through our blockchain infrastructure services business. During times of high volatility or downturns, which are common among crypto assets for many reasons including those described elsewhere in these Risk Factors, we may be unable to liquidate certain crypto assets to the extent desired. As such we may experience large losses when and if we are able to liquidate our crypto assets as a result of continued volatility. Further if we are unable to liquidate our crypto assets we could suffer material financial losses, which would adversely impact our business. Our non-custodial staking-as-a-service business is plan and operations depend dependent on consumers' consumer investing investment in crypto assets and staking to our nodes and monitoring them using our non-custodial platform, and economic downturns will or excessive removal of delegated crypto assets could materially and adversely affect us impact our business. Our non-custodial staking-as-a-service business strategy depends on consumers purchasing crypto assets, from exchanges and holding them long-term, and staking them to our validator nodes. Therefore, economic downturns or a recession could significantly reduce will cause a reduction in delegation traffic to our nodes nodes as by causing consumers to may reduce spending on investments or non-essential items such as crypto assets. Similarly, a decline in the popularity or public perception of such crypto assets would could yield a similar result. Crypto In 2022, the U. S. capital markets in general, and crypto assets prices in particular, saw significant declines as the Federal Reserve heightened interest rates to combat inflation. This followed initial declines earlier in 2022 in response to the Ukraine war and worsening supply chain issues and supply shortages. While the markets have appeared to recover as of February 2024, crypto and stock prices have nonetheless experienced substantial volatility in recent years, and in the event of adverse market conditions, consumers may elect to sell their crypto assets or decline to increase their holdings, rather than hold and stake them to our nodes. Because Additionally, we and our industry depend on consumers holding and staking may experience loss of revenue from the excessive removal of delegated crypto assets long-term from our validator nodes, whether due to economic factors,

declining market confidence, or changes in consumer preferences, such as a trend toward loss of associated revenue, which could materially and adversely impact our business and prospects. Particularly in the event of prolonged or recurring recessionary or conditions, turbulent market conditions, or a significant loss of delegated assets could harm our business, results of operations, and prospects. Technology and Performance Risks We may suffer losses due to staking, delegating, and other related services. Crypto assets which utilize PoS consensus mechanisms enable holders to earn rewards by operating nodes and participating in decentralized governance, bookkeeping and transaction confirmation activities on their underlying blockchain networks. We stake certain of our crypto assets and operate nodes on blockchain networks through our blockchain infrastructure operations. Most PoS networks require crypto assets to be transferred into smart contracts on the underlying blockchain networks not under our or anyone's control. If our validators, any third-party service providers, or smart contracts fail to behave as expected, suffer cybersecurity attacks, experience security issues, or encounter other problems, our crypto assets may be irretrievably lost. In addition, most PoS blockchain networks dictate requirements for participation in the relevant decentralized governance activity, and may impose penalties, or "slashing," if the relevant activities are not performed correctly, such as if the node operator acts maliciously on the network, "double signs" any transactions, or experience extended downtimes. Slashing penalties can apply due to prolonged inactivity on a blockchain network and inadvertent errors such as computing or hardware issues, as well as more serious behavior such as intentional malfeasance. If we are slashed by an underlying blockchain network, our crypto assets may be confiscated, withdrawn, or burnt by the network, resulting in permanent and irrecoverable losses that could materially impact our financial position. Any penalties or slashing events could damage our brand and reputation, cause us to suffer financial losses, and adversely impact our business. Our business faces significant scaling obstacles due to its dependence on crypto assets and related infrastructure. Crypto assets on which our current and planned operations depend 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 of crypto assets is essential to the widespread acceptance of crypto assets as a means of payment or other uses that stakeholders have in the past cited in demonstrating interest in crypto assets. Many crypto asset networks, including those with which we are or may become involved in our operations, face significant scaling challenges. For example, crypto assets are limited with respect to how many transactions can occur per second. Participants in the crypto asset ecosystem debate potential approaches to increasing the average number of transactions per second that a network can handle and have implemented mechanisms or are researching ways to increase scale, such as increasing the allowable sizes of blocks, and therefore the number of transactions per block, and sharding (a horizontal partition of data in a database or search engine), which would not require every single transaction to be included in every single validator's block. However, there is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of crypto asset transactions will be effective. If adoption of crypto assets as a means of payment or other uses does not occur on the schedule or scale anticipated or at all, the demand for crypto assets may stagnate or decrease, which could adversely affect future prices of crypto assets we hold or otherwise rely upon in our operations, and our results of operations and financial condition, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or the market price for our securities. Our business operations involve running validator nodes for blockchain networks, including those associated with third-party staking ecosystems. This presents several risks that could materially affect our financial condition, results of operations, and business prospects. Operating validator nodes for third-party staking ecosystems presents significant risks, particularly around the security of staked tokens and governance uncertainties. Staked tokens are locked in smart contracts, and vulnerabilities in the blockchain protocol or smart contract code could result in loss or slashing of tokens. Additionally, many staking ecosystems operate under decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs), where governance decisions — such as fee changes, validator selection criteria, or protocol upgrades — can be unpredictable and influenced by participants with concentrated voting power. Adverse governance outcomes or misalignment with DAO strategies could negatively impact the economic viability of our validator operations. Furthermore, any controversy or operational failures associated with third-party providers could harm our reputation, even if we are not directly involved. Finally, protocol updates or changes may require rapid technical adaptations, and failure to do so could result in penalties, operational disruptions, or removal from the validator set. Despite our efforts to mitigate these risks through security measures and governance monitoring, these challenges could materially affect our operations, the security of our crypto assets, our financial results, and the price of our stock. The inherent vulnerabilities in blockchain protocols or smart contract codes could lead to potential loss of staked tokens, while unpredictable governance decisions by decentralized autonomous organizations could impact our strategic alignment and economic viability. Consequently, any adverse outcomes or operational failures could have a material adverse effect on our company. Shifts in the Ethereum block-building landscape and market could increase the difficulty of remaining competitive and increase costs. Our Ethereum block builder, Builder, faces competition from existing and potential entrants in the expanding market. New and existing competitors may emerge with superior algorithms or strategies, potentially eroding our current market share, potential growth, and revenue generation potential. Moreover, changes in the Ethereum ecosystem, including network upgrades or shifts to alternative networks, may impact the demand for our services. Staying competitive requires continuous innovation and adaptation to market dynamics, which may necessitate additional investments and resources. Our obligations to comply with the laws, rules, regulations, and policies of a variety of jurisdictions is uncertain and untested, and we are subject to uncertainty with respect to our Ethereum block building and non-custodial staking-as-a-service businesses and we may be subject to investigations and enforcement actions by U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental authorities. In addition to the securities laws and regulations discussed elsewhere in these Risk Factors, laws regulating financial services, the internet, mobile technologies, digital, and related technologies inside and outside of the U.S. may impose obligations on us, as well as broader liability. For example, we are required to comply with laws and regulations related to sanctions and export controls enforced by U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC, and U.S. anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations, enforced by FinCEN and certain state financial services regulators. U.S. sanctions laws and regulations generally restrict dealings by persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction with certain governments, countries, or territories that are the target of comprehensive sanctions, currently the Crimea Region of Ukraine, Russian Federation, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, and Venezuela as well as with persons identified on certain prohibited lists. In May 2019, FinCEN issued guidance on the application of FinCEN regulations to certain business models. While the guidance directly addressed Bitcoin mining, it did not address securing PoS blockchains, which, while similar to Bitcoin mining, has technical nuanced differences which that could potentially alter the analysis. As such, there can be no guarantee that securing (staking) on PoS blockchain networks will be viewed as compliant, notwithstanding the May 2019 FinCEN guidance. In particular, the nature of blockchains make it technically impossible in all circumstances to prevent or identify transactions with particular persons or addresses. Our platform, StakeSeeker, utilizes geo-blocking in an effort to prevent its use by persons located in sanctioned jurisdictions by employing third-party software, Cloudflare, to automatically identify and restrict log-in attempts to the StakeSeeker platform from specific countries and jurisdictions. These restricted areas include Cuba, Iran, North Korea, the Russian Federation, Syria, and Venezuela. Any StakeSeeker users detected from these regions will be redirected to a page informing them that their access has been restricted. In addition, our Builder block builder software is equipped with a filtering mechanism that screens transactions initiated by wallet addresses listed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN) list, ensuring transactions from identified wallets are not included in the blocks we propose to validators. We actively monitor sanctioned jurisdictions to ensure that appropriate restrictions are maintained. If, notwithstanding these efforts, our current or planned activities are found to constitute "facilitating" or assisting the actions of non-U.S. persons that would be prohibited for U.S. persons to perform directly due to U.S. sanctions, despite the fact we don't take custody of staked crypto assets nor pay delegator crypto rewards, it could result in material negative consequences for us, including costs related to government investigations, harsh financial penalties, and harm to our reputation. The impact on us related to these matters could be substantial. We've sought and are seeking additional legal guidance on what, if any, controls and procedures need to be put in place and whether our activities could constitute facilitation of any illicit activities under the current regulatory framework. Regulators worldwide frequently study each other's approaches to the regulation of the digital economy. Consequently, developments in any jurisdiction may influence other jurisdictions. New developments in one jurisdiction may be extended to additional services and other jurisdictions. In addition, digital economies themselves are subject to rapid and unpredictable change so that regulators could decide warrants updates or additions to existing regulatory regimes. As a result, the risks created by any new law or regulation in one jurisdiction are magnified by the potential that they may be replicated, affecting our business in another place. Conversely, if regulations diverge worldwide, we may face difficulty adjusting aspects of our business. The complexity of U.S. federal and state and international regulatory and enforcement regimes, coupled with the evolving global regulatory environment, could result in a single event prompting a large number of overlapping investigations and legal and regulatory proceedings by multiple government authorities in different jurisdictions. Any of the foregoing could, individually or in the aggregate, harm our reputation, damage our brands and business, and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Due to the uncertain application of existing laws and regulations, it may be that, despite our planned regulatory and legal analysis that certain products and services are currently unregulated, such products or services may indeed be subject to financial regulation, licensing, or authorization obligations that we have not obtained or with which we have not complied. As a result, we are at a heightened risk of enforcement action, litigation, regulatory, and legal scrutiny which could lead to sanctions, cease, and desist orders, or other penalties and censures which could significantly and adversely affect our continued operations and financial condition. We may experience losses resulting from technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software. Our Ethereum block-building process heavily relies on advanced algorithms and technology. Technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software could lead to significant operational disruptions and potential financial losses that may be substantial and could materially impact our business. While we implement extensive testing and security measures, we cannot guarantee that all technical vulnerabilities will be detected and remediated before causing harm. Furthermore, the security of our operation is paramount, as vulnerabilities in smart contracts, blockchain infrastructure, or the Ethereum network could result in security breaches, data breaches, and financial harm to our clients and us. Ensuring the ongoing scalability and efficiency of our algorithms requires continuous investment in research and development. Malicious actors gaining 50% or greater control of a cryptocurrency network could manipulate the blockchain, leading to significant adverse effects on the network and indirectly on our business. 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 or staked assets dedicated to either mining or staking a cryptocurrency, it may be able to alter blockchains on which transactions of cryptocurrency reside and 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 depending on blockchain may not generate new units or transactions using such control. The malicious actor could "double-spend" its own cryptocurrency (i.e., spend the same crypto asset in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for as long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet does not yield its control of the processing power or staked assets on the network, or the cryptocurrency community does not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to blockchains may not be possible. The foregoing description is not the only means by which the entirety of blockchains or cryptocurrencies may be compromised but is only an example and may differ from blockchain to blockchain. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single validator could exert authority over the validation of network transactions. To the extent that a blockchain ecosystem including other validators do not act to ensure greater decentralization of validator voting power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control will increase because the botnet or malicious actor could compromise more than 50% voting power and thereby gain control of the blockchain, whereas if the blockchain remains decentralized it is inherently more difficult for the botnet of malicious actor to aggregate enough voting power to gain control of the blockchain, may adversely affect an investment in our Common Stock. Such lack of controls and responses to such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue as a going concern or to pursue our new strategy at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects or operations and potentially the value of any Ethereum or other crypto assets we acquire or hold, and harm investors. Security Risks Related to Our Crypto Asset Holdings Our crypto assets may be subject to loss, damage, theft or restriction on access. There is a risk that part or all of our crypto assets could be lost, stolen, destroyed or become inaccessible. Our We believe that our crypto assets are will be an appealing target to hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage, or steal our crypto assets, and we have experienced attempts to breach our security measures in the past. To minimize the risk of loss, damage and theft, security breaches, and unauthorized access we primarily hold our crypto assets in various cryptocurrency digital wallets utilizing industry-standard multi-signature security protocols and cold storage solutions, and hold minimal amounts (less than 1% of total holdings) at regulated exchanges. Nevertheless, the digital wallets and exchanges we utilize may not be impenetrable and may not be free from defect or immune to acts of God, and any loss due to a security breach, software defect or act of God will be borne by us. Any of these events may adversely affect our operations and, consequently, an investment in us. To the extent that any of our crypto assets are held by crypto exchanges, we may face heightened risks from cybersecurity attacks and the financial stability of the exchanges. All crypto assets

not held in a Company's controlled digital wallet are held at crypto exchanges and subject to the risks encountered by those exchanges including DDoS Attacks, other malicious hacking, a sale of the exchange, loss of the crypto assets by the exchange, security breaches, and unauthorized access of our account by hackers. The Company may not maintain a custodian agreement with the exchanges with which it holds its crypto assets, and such exchanges do not provide insurance and may lack the resources to protect against hacking and theft. Less than 0.1% of the Company's crypto assets are typically stored at exchanges; however, this may increase at or around the sales or purchase of crypto assets. We may be materially and adversely affected if the exchanges suffer cyberattacks or incur financial problems. The loss or destruction of a private key required to access a crypto asset may be irreversible. Our loss of access to our private keys could adversely affect an investment in us. Crypto assets are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key relating to the local or online digital wallet in which the crypto assets are held. We are required by the operation of the crypto asset network to publish the public key relating to a digital wallet in use by us when it first verifies a spending transaction from that digital wallet and disseminates such information into the network. We safeguard and keep private the private keys relating to our crypto assets not held at exchanges by utilizing key sharing and multi-signature storage techniques; to the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, we will be unable to access the crypto assets held by it and the private key will not be capable of being restored by the network. Any loss of private keys relating to digital wallets used to store our crypto assets could adversely affect an investment in us. Security threats to us could result in a loss of Company's crypto assets. 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 Ethereum and other crypto assets. Any breach of our infrastructure could result in damage to our reputation which could adversely affect an investment in us. Furthermore, we believe that, as our assets continue to grow, it may become a more appealing target for security threats such as hackers and malware. The security system and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of an employee of ours, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to our private keys, data, or Ethereum. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of ours 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. If an actual or perceived breach of our security system occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security system could be harmed, which could adversely affect an investment in us. In the event of a security breach, we may be forced to cease operations, or suffer a reduction in assets, the occurrence of each of which could adversely affect an investment in us. Incorrect or fraudulent crypto asset transactions may be irreversible. Crypto asset transactions are not, from an administrative perspective, reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to a blockchain, an incorrect transfer of crypto assets or a theft of crypto assets generally will not be reversible, and we may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, our crypto 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 which has received our crypto assets through error or theft, we will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred crypto assets. To the extent that we are unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could adversely affect an investment in us. The limited rights of legal recourse against us, and our lack of insurance protection expose us and our shareholders to the risk of loss of our crypto assets for which no person is liable. The crypto assets held by us are not insured **through any government program or private insurance policy**. ~~Any~~ **Therefore, a loss of may be suffered with respect to** our crypto assets ~~which are, whether through security breaches, technical failures, or other causes, would not be covered by~~ insurance and **could result for which no person is liable in damages which permanent and unrecoverable losses that** could adversely affect our operations and, consequently, an investment in us. Crypto assets held by us are not subject to FDIC or SIPC protections. We do not and will not hold our Ethereum and other crypto assets with a banking institution or a member of the FDIC or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and, therefore, our crypto assets are not subject to the protections enjoyed by depositors with FDIC or SIPC member institutions. Risks Related to Our Development Efforts There is substantial doubt that we will be able to fully develop or commercialize our StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform as intended. We are continuing to develop our StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform with the ultimate goal of **consolidating creating an advanced blockchain infrastructure tool to enhance users' user accessibility - information so that it can be more easily accessed and operational efficiency reviewed by users**. We may not successfully fully develop this platform as planned, in a cost-efficient manner, to the extent sought or at all. If we fail to develop a comprehensive **dashboard-platform** for StakeSeeker-ChainQ as intended, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, especially to the extent that we allocate significant capital, labor, and other resources to this endeavor rather than focusing on other business opportunities which may prove to have been more lucrative in hindsight. Even if we do successfully develop our platform and bring it to the marketplace, there is no guarantee that we will attract enough users to generate revenue or become profitable. Our competitors, most of whom have greater capital and human resources than we do, may develop technologies that are superior to our platform or commercialize comparable technologies before us, in which case our ability to attract users and generate revenue therefrom could be rendered unlikely or even impossible. If we fail to obtain users for our platform or find an alternative means of commercializing our platform to recoup our investment therein, it will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Finally, even if we do fully develop the platform and attract users, events outside of our control such as regulatory actions against us or crypto assets on which our platform depend, or economic downturns, could force us to cease operating our platform or render it obsolete. If we fail to fully develop and commercialize our platform in a timely and effective manner, your investment in us could lose some or all of its value. Even if we develop and commercialize our StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform, we may not be able to generate material revenues. The continued development of StakeSeeker-ChainQ will require significant time and capital. Even if we do develop this platform and acquire a sufficient number of users to generate revenue, we cannot guarantee the revenue would be material or sufficient to justify the costs we anticipate incurring to develop the platform. While we are pursuing the development of additional features to make our platform more useful and attractive to consumers involved in **crypto-assets-blockchain technology**, we may fail to develop these features effectively in an efficient manner, or within a timeframe that enables us to be or remain competitive. Our ability to capitalize on any platform we do develop will depend on a variety of factors and uncertainties beyond our control, including the competition we face and similar or superior services that may already exist by the time we begin marketing our platform, the volatile nature of the blockchain industry generally and the unknown demand for the services we plan to offer through our platform as it is currently envisioned, regulatory developments that have arisen or may arise in the future, and the advancement of new technologies which could arise in the future and render our platform partially or completely obsolete. If any of these or other risks come to fruition to prevent our platform from generating material revenue to justify its costs of production, it would have a material adverse effect on our business. ~~We may experience loss of revenues resulting from excessive removal of delegated crypto assets from our validator nodes. To the extent the Company successfully executes on its business plan and earns material revenue from customers who delegate their crypto assets to the Company's validator nodes and subsequently experiences excessive removal of customer staked crypto assets from its validator nodes (i.e. a loss of customers) the Company would lose the related revenue which may have a material adverse impact on the Company. Shifts in the Ethereum block building landscape and market could increase the difficulty of remaining competitive and increase costs. Our Ethereum block builder, Builder, faces competition from existing and potential entrants in the expanding market. New and existing competitors may emerge with superior algorithms or strategies, potentially eroding our current market share, potential growth, and revenue generation potential. Moreover, changes in the Ethereum ecosystem, including network upgrades or shifts to alternative networks, may impact the demand for our services. Staying competitive requires continuous innovation and adaptation to market dynamics, which may necessitate additional investments and resources. We may experience losses resulting from technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software. The risk of technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software could lead to operational disruptions and potential financial losses. Our Ethereum block building process heavily relies on advanced algorithms and technology. The risk of technical failures, bugs, or vulnerabilities in our block builder software could lead to operational disruptions and potential financial losses. Furthermore, the security of our operation is paramount, as vulnerabilities in smart contracts, blockchain infrastructure, or the Ethereum network could result in security breaches, data breaches, and financial harm to our clients and us. Ensuring the ongoing scalability and efficiency of our algorithms requires continuous investment in research and development.~~The development of our StakeSeeker and ChainQ platforms **platform** will depend on the successful efforts of our employees. Our platform development efforts are completely dependent on our infrastructure. We use internally developed systems for the platforms. Any future difficulties in developing aspects of our platforms may cause delays in bringing our platforms to market. If our data stored on AWS **as well as bare metal servers**, and the backups thereof, are compromised, our platform and prospects could be harmed. Despite our implementation of network security measures, our servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, and similar disruptions, the occurrence of any of which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss of critical data, or the inability to launch our platform. The occurrence of any of the foregoing risks could materially harm our business. We are subject to cyber security risks and may incur delays in platform development in an effort to minimize those risks and to respond to cyber incidents. ~~StakeSeeker-ChainQ~~ **StakeSeeker-ChainQ** is and will continue to be dependent on the secure operation of our website and systems as well as the operation of the Internet generally. The platform involves **processing reading user data**, and storage of **user sensitive** data, and security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, litigation, and potential liability. A number of large Internet companies have suffered security breaches, some of which have involved intentional attacks. From time to time, we and many other internet businesses also may be subject to a denial-of-service attacks wherein attackers attempt to block customers' access to our website. If we are unable to avert a denial-of-service attack for any significant period, we could sustain delays in the development of the platform and when launched risk losing future users and have user dissatisfaction. We may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate or prevent rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks may target us, our users, or exchanges we read data from in general or the communication infrastructure on which we depend. If an actual or perceived attack or breach of our security occurs, user perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose our future user. Actual or anticipated attacks and risks may cause us to incur increasing costs, and delay development. A person who is able to circumvent our security measures might be able to misappropriate our or our users' proprietary information, cause interruption in our operations, damage our computers or those of our users, or otherwise damage our reputation and platform. Any compromise of our security could result in a violation of applicable privacy and other laws, significant legal and financial exposure, damage to our reputation, and a loss of confidence in our security measures, which could harm our business. We may become subject to data privacy and data security laws and regulations by virtue of our StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform, which could force us to incur significant compliance costs and expose us to liabilities. By virtue of our platform, including planned additional functions, we may become subject to the various local, state, federal, and international laws and regulations that apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer, and processing of personal data. These data protection and privacy laws and regulations and their applicability to our current and future operations and offerings are subject to uncertainty and continue to evolve in ways that could adversely impact our business. These laws could have a substantial impact on our operations, depending in large part on the location of our operations, users, employees and other stakeholders with which we are or become involved. In the United States, state and federal lawmakers and regulatory authorities have increased their attention on the collection and use of user data. For example, California enacted the California **Consumer Rights** Privacy Act, or **CCPA-CPRA**, which **augmented the California Privacy Rights Act**, became effective in 2020. The **CCPA-CPRA** requires covered companies to, among other things, provide new disclosures to California users, and affords such users new privacy rights such as the ability to opt-out of certain sales of personal information and expanded rights to access and require deletion of their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing, and receive detailed information about how their personal information is collected, used, and shared. The **CCPA-CPRA** provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for security breaches that may increase security breach litigation. Potential uncertainty surrounding the **CCPA-CPRA** may increase our compliance costs and potential liability, particularly in the event of a data breach, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, including how we use personal information, our financial condition, the results of our operations or prospects. Since the **CCPA-CPRA** was enacted, a growing number of states have enacted similar legislation designed to protect the personal information of consumers and penalize companies that fail to comply, and other states have also proposed similar legislation. The costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, the **CCPA-CPRA**, and similar laws may limit our prospective customer base or the use and adoption of our products and services and/or require us to incur substantial compliance costs, which could have an adverse impact on our business. Additionally, many foreign countries and governmental bodies in which our users may reside, have laws and regulations concerning the collection, use, processing, storage, and deletion of personal information obtained from their residents or by businesses operating within their jurisdiction. These laws and regulations are often more restrictive than those in the United States. Such laws and regulations may require companies to implement new privacy and security policies, permit individuals to access, correct, and delete personal information stored or maintained by such companies, inform individuals of security breaches that affect their personal information, require that certain types of data be retained on local servers within these jurisdictions, and, in some cases, obtain individuals' affirmative opt-in consent to collect and use personal

information for certain purposes. There is a risk that as we develop and offer our platform and other services, we may become subject to one or more of these data privacy and security laws. Despite our efforts to comply with applicable laws, regulations and other obligations relating to privacy, data protection, and information security, including by deploying geo-blocking features to limit the jurisdictions from which our platform can be accessed, it is possible that our practices, offerings, or platform, or third parties on which we rely, could fail. For instance, the overall regulatory framework governing the application of privacy laws to blockchain technology is still highly undeveloped and likely to evolve. Further, given the pseudonymous nature of activities involving crypto assets, we may encounter enhanced difficulties face unique and substantial challenges in our compliance efforts that are not present to the same degree in traditional financial services, including difficulties in identifying and verifying other business types identity of transaction participants, monitoring suspicious activities, and maintaining effective know-your-customer (KYC) procedures. Our failure, or the failure by our third-party providers or partners, to comply with applicable laws or regulations and to prevent unauthorized access to, or use or release of personal data, or the perception that any of the foregoing types of failure has occurred, even if unfounded, could subject us to audits, inquiries, whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, potential severe criminal or civil sanctions, fines or damages, reputational harm, or expensive and time-consuming proceedings by governmental agencies and private claims and litigation, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. We may infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may prevent or delay our product development efforts and stop us from commercializing or increase the costs of commercializing the StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform. Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties, however, we may not always be able to determine that we are using or accessing protected information or software. For example, there could be issued patents of which we are not aware that our products infringe. There also could be patents that we believe we do not infringe, but that we may ultimately be found to infringe. Moreover, patent applications are in some cases maintained in secrecy until patents are issued. The publication of discoveries in scientific or patent literature frequently occurs substantially later than the date on which the underlying discoveries were made and patent applications were filed. 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 products infringe. Because of the foregoing, we may be subject to legal claims of alleged infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties. We expect this risk to increase as we continue to develop and roll-out additional functions for the StakeSeeker-ChainQ platform and potential StaaS operations in the future. The ready availability of damages, royalties and the potential for injunctive relief has increased the defense litigation costs of patent infringement claims, especially those asserted by third parties whose sole or primary business is to assert such claims. Such claims, even if not meritorious, may result in significant expenditure of financial and managerial resources, and the payment of damages or settlement amounts. Accordingly, we could expend significant resources defending against patent infringement and other intellectual property right claims, which could require us to divert resources away from operations. Any damages we are required to pay or injunctions against our continued use of such intellectual property in resolution of such claims may cause a material adverse effect to our business and operations, which could adversely affect the trading price of our securities and harm our investors. Additionally, we may become subject to injunctions prohibiting us from using software or business processes we currently use or may need to use in the future or requiring us to obtain licenses from third parties when such licenses may not be available on financially feasible terms or terms acceptable to us or at all. In addition, we may not be able to obtain on favorable terms, or at all, licenses or other rights with respect to intellectual property we do not own in providing e-commerce services to other businesses and individuals under commercial agreements. Risks Related to Our Public Company Reporting Requirements and Accounting Matters We may need to implement additional finance and accounting systems, procedures and controls as we grow our business and organization and to satisfy new reporting requirements. We are required to comply with a variety of reporting, accounting, and other rules and regulations. Compliance with existing requirements is expensive. We may need to implement additional finance and accounting systems, procedures, and controls to satisfy our reporting requirements and such further requirements may increase our costs and require additional management time and resources. For example, many crypto assets, including those on PoS blockchain networks with which we are or may become involved, demonstrate novel and unique accounting challenges, including due to smart contracts affecting the underlying crypto assets. Any deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting, should they arise, could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, negatively affect the market price of our Common Stock, subject us to regulatory investigations and penalties, and adversely impact our business and financial condition. Changes in accounting standards and subjective assumptions, estimates and judgments by management related to complex accounting matters could significantly affect our financial results. Generally accepted accounting principles and related accounting pronouncements, implementation guidelines and interpretations with regard to a wide range of matters that are relevant to our business, including but not limited to revenue recognition, estimating valuation allowances and accrued liabilities (including allowances for returns, credit card chargebacks, doubtful accounts and obsolete and damaged inventory), internal use software and website development (acquired and developed internally), accounting for income taxes, valuation of long-lived and intangible assets and goodwill, stock-based compensation and loss contingencies, are highly complex and involve many subjective assumptions, estimates and judgments by our management. Additional complexities can arise with respect to crypto asset operations. Changes in these rules or their interpretation or changes in underlying assumptions, estimates or judgments by our management could significantly change our reported or expected financial performance. Further, in January 2024 we adopted a new accounting treatment (ASU No. 2023-08) for our crypto assets, which may pose challenges or added expenses in the preparation of our financial statements, or render a comparison of our financial performance and condition between periods more difficult or investors, especially given the novelty of this new accounting method for crypto assets. If our estimates or judgment judgments relating to our critical accounting policies prove to be incorrect, our operating results could be adversely affected. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, as provided in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, and equity, and the amount of revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Significant estimates and judgments involve the identification of performance obligations in revenue recognition, evaluation of tax positions, and the valuation of stock-based awards and crypto assets we hold, among others. Our operating results may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our operating results to fall below the expectations of analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the trading price of our Common Stock. We are subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and other federal securities laws, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"). The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports and other information with the SEC and furnishing audited reports to shareholders will cause our expenses to be higher than they would have been if we were privately held. It may be time-consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop, implement and maintain the internal controls and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other finance personnel in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. Public company compliance may make it more difficult to attract and retain officers and directors. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, we expect these rules and regulations to increase our compliance costs and make certain activities more time-consuming and costly. The impact of the SEC's July 25, 2017 report on Digital Securities (the "DAO Report") as well as enforcement actions and speeches made by the SEC's Chairman will increase our compliance and legal costs. As a public company, we also expect that these rules and regulations will make it more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our Board or as executive officers, and to maintain insurance at reasonable rates, or at all. Risks Related to our Common Stock Our stock price may be volatile. The market price of our Common Stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following: • changes in our industry including changes which adversely affect crypto assets; • adverse regulatory developments such as the recent actions brought by securities regulators on crypto assets activities; • public announcements and corporate events; • continued volatility in the price of crypto assets; • our ability to obtain working capital financing; • sales of our securities or those of other companies, or of crypto assets, due to external forces such as geopolitical turmoil, inflation, federal interest rate adjustments or other events; • additions or departures of key personnel including our executive officers; • sales of our Common Stock; • exercise of our warrants and the subsequent sale of the underlying Common Stock; • conversion of our convertible notes and the subsequent sale of the underlying Common Stock; • our ability to execute our business plan; • operating results that fall below expectations; • loss of any strategic relationship; and • economic and other external factors. In addition, the securities markets have, from time-to-time, experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock. As a result, you may be unable to resell your shares at a desired price. While we paid a cash dividend in 2022, and declared a Series V Preferred stock ("Series V") dividend in 2023, we do not expect to pay regular or recurring dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our Common Stock. While we declared and paid a cash dividend (which came with the option to be paid in Bitcoin if elected by the shareholder) payable to holders of our Common Stock as of March 17, 2022, and distributed Series V dividend to shareholders of our Common Stock of record as of May 12, 2023, we do not anticipate paying dividends on a regular or recurring basis for the foreseeable future. Any future payment of dividends on our Common Stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our Common Stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates. Our articles of incorporation allow for our Board to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our shareholders, which could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our Common Stock. Pursuant to our articles of incorporation, our Board has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock without further shareholder approval. Our Board also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further shareholder approval. As a result, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, provide holders of the preferred anti-dilution protection, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of Common Stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our Common Stock. For example, we issued a total of 14,151,542,033, 803,231 shares of Series V Preferred Stock in June 2023, which has preferred stock comes with a 20% liquidation preference over our Common Stock and also has certain rights to dividend and distributions at the discretion of the Board. In addition, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that has greater voting power than our Common Stock or that is convertible into our Common Stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our Common Stock or result in dilution to our existing shareholders. The Conversion of Series V Preferred Stock to Common Stock Could Result in Substantial Dilution and Cause Market Volatility At the 2024 annual meeting, BTCS shareholders approved a proposal authorizing the Board of Directors, at its discretion, to convert each share of Series V Preferred Stock into one share of Common Stock. While the Board now has the authority to implement this conversion, it has not yet taken such action. If the Board decides to proceed with the conversion, the issuance of a substantial number of additional shares of Common Stock could result in significant dilution to existing common shareholders. As of December 31, 2024, there were 15,033,231 shares of Series V Preferred Stock outstanding. If all Series V shares are converted into Common Stock, the number of outstanding shares of our Common Stock would materially increase. Such an increase in our outstanding Common Stock could materially affect the market price of our shares and impact investor confidence. Additionally, the increase in the number of freely tradeable shares could create downward pressure on the stock price if investors decide to sell shares in response to the dilution or due to other market-related factors. Current and prospective investors may also perceive the conversion negatively, leading to increased volatility and reduced demand for our Common Stock. Furthermore, our ability to raise capital in the future through equity offerings may be affected by the potential overhang of additional shares. Substantial future sales of our Common Stock by us or by our existing shareholders could cause our stock price to fall. We have primarily financed our strategic growth through our ATM Agreement. Additional equity financings (in addition to the shares issued under the ATM Agreement) or other share issuances by us, including shares issued in connection with strategic alliances and corporate partnering transactions, could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock. Sales by existing shareholders of a large number of shares of our Common Stock in the public market or the perception that additional sales could occur could cause the market price of our Common Stock to drop. Additionally, if we were not eligible to sell shares under our existing Registration Statement on Form S-3, we would be prohibited from selling under the ATM Agreement and may need to raise capital under terms less friendly to the Company and cause more dilution to existing and future shareholders. ITEM 7A. 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 under this item. ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA See Item 15 (a) (1) ITEM 9. CHANGES

IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE None ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2023-2024. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2023-2024. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined effective could provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023-2024, based on the framework in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework"). Based on our evaluation under the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2023-2024. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15 (f) or 15d-15 (f) under the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION On November 14-17, 2023-2024, Charles Allen, our Chief Executive Officer, adopted a trading plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act (a "Rule 10b5-1 trading plan"), which in accordance with the Company's insider trading policies and procedures. The plan was effective as of February 18, 2025 and is intended scheduled to satisfy the affirmative defense terminate on October 15, 2027, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms Rule 10b5-1(e). The trading Under the plan, provides for the potential sale of up to an aggregate of 1.25-75 million shares of our the Company's common stock. The duration may be sold, subject to the terms and conditions of the plan is through. On October 15-22, 2024, On December 5, 2023-2024, Michael Handerhan, our Chief Operating Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan in accordance with the company's insider trading policies and procedures. The plan was effective as of March 5, which 2025 and is intended scheduled to satisfy the affirmative defense terminate on October 15, 2025, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms Rule 10b5-1(e). The trading Under the plan, provides for the potential sale of up to an aggregate of 750,000 shares of our the Company's common stock. The duration may be sold, subject to the terms and conditions of the plan is through October 15, 2024. No other officers, as defined in Rule 16a-1 (f), or directors adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or a "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408, during the last fiscal quarter. ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS Not Applicable. PART III ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2024-2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2023-2024. Our Board has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to all officers, directors, and employees, which is available on our website (http://www.btcs.com) under "Corporate Governance." We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our Code of Ethics and by posting such information on our website at the address and location specified above. ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2023-2024. ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS (a) Documents filed as part of the report. (1) Consolidated Financial Statements. See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appears on page F-1 hereof. The financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Financial Statements are filed herewith in response to this Item. (2) Consolidated Financial Statements Schedules. All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is contained in the consolidation financial statements or notes included in this report. (3) Exhibits. See the Exhibit Index. EXHIBIT INDEX Filed / Incorporated by Reference Exhibit No. Description Furnished Herewith Form Exhibit No. Filing Date 1. 1 At-The Market Offering Agreement, dated September 14, 2021, 2020, by and between BTCS Inc. and H. C. Wainwright & Co., LLC 8-K 1. 19/14/21 2. 1 Articles of Merger 8-K / A 3. 1 7/31/15 2. 2 Agreement and Plan of Merger 8-K / A 3. 2 7/31/15 3. 1 Articles of Incorporation 10-K 3. 1 3/31/11 3. 1 (a) Amendment No. 1 To Articles of Incorporation 8-K 3. 1 3/25/13 3. 1 (b) Amendment No. 2 To Articles of Incorporation 8-K 3. 1 2/5/14 3. 1 (c) Certificate of Amendment filed February 13, 2017 8-K 3. 1 2/16/17 3. 1 (d) Amendment No. 3 To Articles of Incorporation 8-K 3. 1 4/9/19 3. 1 (e) Certificate of Change - Reverse Split 8-K 3. 1 8/17/21 3. 1 (f) Certificate of Designation - Series V 8-K 3. 1 1/31/23 3. 1 (g) Certificate of Amendment to the Series V Certificate of Designation 8-K 3. 1 4/19/23 3. 1 (h) Amendment No. 4 to Articles of Incorporation - Increase Authorized Capital 8-K 3. 1 7/13/23 3. 2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of BTCS TouchIT Technologies, Inc. S-1 3. 2 5/29/08 3. 2 (a) Amendment No. 1 to the Bylaws 8-K 3. 1 4/7/12 3. 2 4. 1 BTCS Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (2) 10-Q 4. 1 8/11/23 4. 2 Description of Securities (H) 10-K 4. 2 3/21/24 1. 1 Employment Agreement - Charles Allen (2) 10-K 10. 8 6/23/17 10. 1 (a) Amendment to Employment Agreement - Charles Allen (2) 10-K 10. 15 (a) 3/23/20 10. 2 Employment Agreement - Michael Handerhan (2) 10-K 10. 9 6/23/17 10. 2 (a) Amendment to Employment Agreement - Michael Handerhan (2) 10-K 10. 16 (a) 3/23/20 10. 3 Offer Letter - Michael Prevoznik (2) 10-K 10. 4 3/11/22 10. 4 Offer Letter - Manish Paranjape (2) 10-K 10. 4 3/31/23 19. 1 Insider Trading Policy (10-K 19. 1) 3/21/24 21. 1 List of Subsidiaries (1) 23. 1 Consent of RBMS LLP (1) 31. 1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (1) Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (1) Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (3) 97. 1 Clawback Policy (10-K 97. 1) 3/21/24 101. INS Inline XBRL Instance Document (1) 101. SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (1) 101. CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase (1) 101. DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase (1) 101. LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase (1) 101. PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase (1) Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101). (1) \* Exhibits and / or Schedules have been omitted. The Company hereby agrees to furnish to the SEC upon request any omitted information. (1) Filed herein (2) Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan. (3) Furnished herein ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY. Not applicable. SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on March 21-20, 2024-2025. BTCS INC. Date: March 21-20, 2024-2025 / s/ Charles Allen Charles W. Allen Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of BTCS Inc. and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Signature Title Date / s/ Charles Allen Chief Executive Officer March 21-20, 2024-2025 Charles W. Allen (Principal Executive Officer) and Chairman of the Board of Directors / s/ Michael Prevoznik Chief Financial Officer March 21-20, 2024-2025 Michael Prevoznik (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) / s/ Michael Handerhan Director March 21-20, 2024-2025 Michael Handerhan / s/ Melanie Pump Director March 21-20, 2024-2025 Melanie Pump / s/ Charlie Lee Director March 21-20, 2024-2025 Charlie Lee / s/ Ashley DeSimone Director March 20, 2025 Ashley DeSimone REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Opinion on the Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of BTCS Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023-2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022-2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023-2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Change in Accounting Principle As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for digital assets (crypto currencies) to fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in net income, effective as of January 1, 2023 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-08, Intangibles- Goodwill and Other- Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60): Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets ("ASU 2023-08"). Basis for Opinion These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. Critical Audit Matters The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate. Evaluation of Corporate Crypto Assets Held Critical audit evidence pertaining to Matter Description Crypto assets are generally accessible only by the possessor of the unique private key relating to the existence and control of the digital wallet or node in which the crypto assets are held. Accordingly, private keys must be safeguarded and secured in order to prevent an unauthorized party from accessing the consolidated financial statements, the crypto assets within a digital wallet. The Company accounts primarily holds crypto assets for its digital own use in wallets. The loss, theft, or otherwise compromise of access to the private keys required to access the crypto assets could adversely affect as indefinite-lived intangible assets measured at fair value pursuant to ASU No. 2023-08. The digital assets are recorded at fair value. As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of the Company's digital ability to access the crypto assets was \$ 25 within its environment. 2 million This could result in loss of corporate crypto assets held. We identified crypto the evaluation of audit evidence pertaining to the existence of the digital assets held and whether the Company controls the digital assets as a critical audit matter due to. Especially subjective auditor judgment was involved in determining the nature and extent of evidence audit effort required to obtain assess the existence of the digital assets and whether the Company controls the digital assets, as control over the digital assets is provided through stored private cryptographic keys. In addition, information technology (IT) professional with specialized skills and knowledge in IT controls was needed to assist in the evaluation of the sufficiency sufficient appropriate audit evidence of certain controls over digital assets. The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical the risks of material misstatement related to the existence and rights & obligations of crypto assets in storage. The nature and extent of audit effort required to address the matter includes significant involvement of more experienced engagement team members and discussions and consultations with subject matter experts related to the matter. How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit Our audit procedures related to crypto assets in storage included the following, among others: a. We evaluated the design of consulted with subject matter experts regarding our planned audit response to address certain internal risks of material misstatement of crypto assets in storage. b. We noted the controls within over the digital assets process, including a control over the comparison of the Company's private key management process including controls related to physical access, key generation, and segregation of duties

across the processes. c. We tested the effectiveness of management's reconciliation control of internal books and records to external blockchains. d. We independently obtained evidence from public blockchains to test the existence of digital crypto asset balances. e. We obtained evidence that management has control of the private keys required to access crypto assets held through observing the wallets signed in using selected information on the representative blockchain via blockchain explorers. This included assessing the controls to prevent unauthorized users from access to the private keys and to prevent the misuse or misappropriation through observing the movement of selected crypto assets. We involved IT professional with specialized skills and knowledge in IT controls, who assisted in evaluating certain internal controls over the digital assets process, related specifically to the control of the private cryptographic keys, the storing of these keys, and the reconciliation of digital assets per the Company's ledgers to the public blockchain. We also compared on test basis of the Company's record of digital-asset transactions to the records on the public blockchain using at least two different blockchain explorers. f. We performed procedures to establish that the Company has controls over the crypto assets. We evaluated the reasonableness reliability of audit evidence obtained from public blockchains the prices utilized by the Company to value digital assets by obtaining independent digital asset prices and comparing those to the prices selected by the Company. We applied auditor judgment in determining the nature and extent of audit evidence required, especially related to assessing the existence of the digital assets and whether the Company controls the digital assets. We evaluated the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence obtained by assessing the results of procedures performed over the digital assets. / s / RBSM LLP PCAOB ID 587 We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016. Las Vegas, Nevada March 21-20, 2024 2025 F-2

**Consolidated** Balance Sheets December 31, December 31, 2024 2023 2022-Assets: Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents \$ 1, 977, 778 \$ 1, 458, 327 \$ 2, 146, 783-Stablecoins 39, 545 21, 044 -Crypto assets 646, 539 302, 783 982-Staked crypto assets 35, 410, 144 24, 900, 146 1, 826, 307-Prepaid expenses 63, 934 62, 461 123, 727-Receivable for capital shares sold 291, 440 -Total current assets 38, 137, 940 27, 036, 201 4, 097, 799-Other assets: Investments, at value (Cost \$ 100, 000) 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 Property and equipment, net 7, 449 10, 490 11, 152-Staked crypto assets - long term 5, 708, 624-Total other assets 107, 449 110, 490 5, 819, 776-Total Assets \$ 38, 245, 389 \$ 27, 146, 691 \$ 9, 917, 575-Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity: Accounts payable and accrued expenses \$ 70, 444 \$ 55, 058 \$ 76, 727-Accrued compensation 3, 907, 091 712, 092 295, 935-Warrant liabilities 213 267, 750 900 213, 750 Total current liabilities 4, 245, 435 980, 900 586, 412-Stockholders' equity: Preferred stock: 20, 000, 000 shares authorized at \$ 0. 001 par value: -Series V preferred stock: 15, 033, 231 and 14, 567, 829 -0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively 2, 646, 314 2, 563, 938 -Preferred stock value 2, 646, 314 2, 563, 938 -Common stock, 975, 000 shares authorized at \$ 0. 001 par value, 18, 717, 743 and 15, 320, 281 and 13, 407, 149 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively 18, 718 15, 322 13, 408 -Additional paid-in capital 171, 283, 199 162, 263, 634 160, 800, 263-Accumulated deficit (139, 948, 277) (138, 677, 103) (151, 482, 208) Total stockholders' equity 33, 999, 954 26, 165, 791 9, 331, 163-Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity \$ 38, 245, 389 \$ 27, 146, 691 \$ 9, 917, 575-The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. F- 3

**Consolidated** Statements of Operations 2024 2023 2022-For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 2022-Revenues Validator-Blockchain infrastructure revenue revenues (net of fees) \$ 4, 073, 518 \$ 1, 339, 628 \$ 1, 692, 648-Total revenues 4, 073, 518 1, 339, 628 1, 692, 648-Cost of revenues Validator expenses-Blockchain infrastructure costs 3, 127, 509 359, 778 426, 440-Gross profit 946, 009 979, 850 1, 266, 014-Operating expenses: General and administrative \$-1, 863-672, 276 916 \$-1, 916-450, 193-724 Research and development 755, 813 687, 288 611, 758 Compensation and related expenses 6, 598, 348 2, 429 842, 336 144 3, 313, 638-Marketing 80, 993 12, 153 78, 171-Impairment loss on crypto assets -13, 348, 874-Realized (gains) losses on crypto asset transactions 767, 375 604, 269 (506, 757)-Total operating expenses 9, 874, 805 5, 296, 770 48, 761, 877-Other income (expenses): Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on crypto assets 7, 683, 772 12, 135, 648 -Change in fair value of warrant liabilities -1, 638, 750-Distributions to warrant holders (35 54, 625-150) - Other income 28, 000- Total other income (expenses) 7, 657, 622 12, 135, 648 1, 603, 125-Net income (loss) \$ (1, 271, 174) \$ 7, 818, 728 Basic net (15, 892, 738) Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders - basic and diluted \$ (0. 08) \$ 0. 55 Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders \$ (+0. 25-08) \$ 0. 45 Basic Weighted-weighted average number of common shares outstanding 16, 263, 702 14, 092, 233 Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted 14 16, 092 263, 233 12 702 17, 732 546, 914 339 F- 4

**Consolidated** Statements of Stockholders' Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022-Shares-Amount Capital-Deficit-Equity-Additional Total-Stockholders'-Common Stock Paid-in-Accumulated (Deficit) Shares-Amount Capital-Deficit-Equity-Balance December 31, 2021-10, 528, 212 \$ 10, 529 \$ 147, 682, 384 \$ (135, 589, 470) \$ 12, 103, 443-Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering 2, 172, 336 2, 172, 111, 124, 159-11, 126, 331-Stock-based compensation -406, 601 407 2, 624, 863-2, 625, 270-Dividend distributions - (621, 143) - (621, 143) -Net loss - (15, 892, 738) (15, 892, 738) Balance December 31, 2022-13, 407, 149 \$ 13, 108 \$ 160, 800, 263 \$ (151, 482, 208) \$ 9, 331, 163-Shares Amount Shares Amount Capital Deficit Equity Series V Additional Total Preferred Stock Common Stock Paid-in Accumulated Stockholders' Shares Amount Shares Amount Capital Deficit Equity Balance December 31, 2023 14, 567, 829 2, 563, 938 15, 320, 281 15, 322 162, 263, 634 (138, 677, 103) \$ 26, 165, 791 Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering - 2, 021, 361 2, 021 6, 679, 756 - 6, 681, 777 Stock-based compensation 465, 402 82, 376 1, 376, 101 1, 375 2, 339, 809 - 2, 423, 560 Net income (loss) - (1, 271, 174) (1, 271, 174) Balance December 31, 2024 15, 033, 231 (1) \$ 2, 646, 314 18, 717, 743 (2) \$ 18, 718, 728 33, 999, 954 (1) Includes 98, 294 restricted shares of Series V Preferred Stock held by employees that remain subject to forfeiture based on time-based vesting conditions. See Note 6 - Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for further details. (2) Includes 270, 794 restricted shares of Common Stock held by employees that remain subject to forfeiture based on time-based vesting conditions. See Note 6 - Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for further details. Series V Additional Total Preferred Stock Common Stock Paid-in Accumulated Stockholders' Shares Amount Shares Amount Capital Deficit Equity Balance December 31, 2022, as adjusted- \$ 13, 107, 149 \$ 13, 108 \$ 160, 800, 263 \$ (146, 495, 831) (1) \$ 14, 317, 540 (1) Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering - 1, 707, 621 1, 708 2, 686, 086 - 2, 687, 794 Issuance of Series V preferred stock 14, 542, 803 2, 559, 533 - (2, 559, 533) - Stock-based compensation 25, 026 4, 405 505, 511 506 1, 336, 818 - 1, 341, 729 Net income (loss) - 7, 818, 728 7, 818, 728 Balance December 31, 2023 14, 567, 829 2, 563, 938 15, 320, 281 \$ 15, 322 162, 263, 634 (138, 677, 103) \$ 26, 165, 791 Balance 14, 567, 829 2, 563, 938 15, 320, 281 \$ 15, 322 162, 263, 634 (138, 677, 103) \$ 26, 165, 791 (1) Includes an adjustment to the opening balance of \$ 4, 986, 377 resulting from a change in accounting principle. See Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Principle for further details. F- 5

**Consolidated** Statements of Cash Flows 2024 2023 2022-For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 2022-Net Cash cash flows used from operating activities: Net income (loss) \$ (1, 271, 174) \$ 7, 818, 728 \$ (15, 892, 738) Adjustments to reconcile net loss income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation expense 5, 689 5, 033 4, 039-Stock-based compensation 2, 423, 560 1, 341, 729 Blockchain infrastructure revenue (4, 073, 518) (1, 339, 628) Builder payments (non-cash) 2, 625 765, 731 270-Validator revenue (1, 339, 628) (1, 692, 454) Blockchain network fees (non-cash) -1, 321-Change in fair value of warrant liabilities - (1, 638, 750) Sale of non-productive crypto assets - 2, 547 54, 325 150-Realized gain losses on crypto assets transactions 767, 375 604, 269 (506, 757)-Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on crypto assets (7, 683, 772) (12, 135, 648) -Impairment loss on crypto assets -13, 348, 874 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Stablecoins (18, 501) (21, 044) -Prepaid expenses and other current assets (1, 473) 61, 266 200, 824-Receivable for capital shares sold (-291, 440) (291, 440) -Accounts payable and accrued expenses 15, 386 (21, 669) (62, 332) Accrued compensation 3, 194, 999 416, 157 288, 601-Net cash used in operating activities (3, 530, 108) (3, 562, 247) (776, 777) -Cash flows from investing activities: Purchase of productive crypto assets for validating (3, 531, 550) (1, 804, 482) (9, 453, 024) Sale of productive crypto assets 901, 980 1, 994, 851 585, 595-Purchase of investments - (100, 000) Purchase of property and equipment (2, 648) (5, 276) (5, 408) Sale of property and equipment 904 -Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (2, 632, 218) 185, 997 (8, 972, 837) -Cash flow from financing activities: Dividend distributions - (630, 801) -Net proceeds from issuance common stock / At-the-market offering 6, 681, 777 2, 687, 794 11, 126, 331-Net cash provided by financing activities 6, 681, 777 2, 687, 794 10, 495, 530-Net (decrease) / increase in cash 519, 451 (688, 456) 745, 916-Cash, beginning of period 1, 458, 327 2, 146, 783 1, 400, 867-Cash, end of period \$ 1, 977, 778 \$ 1, 458, 327 \$ 2, 146, 783-Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing and investing activities: Series V Preferred Stock Distribution \$ 82, 375 2, 559, 533 F- 6 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Note 1- Organization and Description of Business and Recent Developments BTCS Inc. (formerly Bitcoin Shop, Inc.), a Nevada corporation ("BTCS" or the "Company") was incorporated in 2008 and, a Nevada corporation listed on Nasdaq, is a Nasdaq-listed company operating in the U. S.-based blockchain technology company sector since 2014 with a primary focus focused on blockchain infrastructure. Our core focus is on driving scalable growth through a diverse range of business streams leveraging and built on top of four core and proven blockchain infrastructure operations. The Company secures and's primary operates operations center on the Ethereum network, reflecting its strategic emphasis on Ethereum block-building ("Builder") and validator nodes- node operations ("as-a" Validator NodeOps") on across various proof-of-stake ("PoS") and delegated proof-of-stake ("dPoS") based networks. BTCS operates non-custodial validator nodes (or "nodes") that participate in blockchain networks- network earning consensus by performing transaction validation ("attestation") and block proposal services. The Company earns native token rewards by staking its PoS or proof-of-stake crypto assets (also referred to "cryptocurrencies", "crypto", "crypto assets", "digital assets", or "tokens") to validator nodes operated by both BTCS and third-parties. Additionally, with on certain dPoS networks, BTCS enables third-party crypto asset holders to delegate their assets to its validator nodes, earning validator node fees as a percentage of staking rewards generated from delegated crypto assets. In 2024, BTCS launched its Builder operations, a core component of its blockchain infrastructure strategy. Builder leverages advanced algorithms to optimize the construction of Ethereum blocks for on-chain validation, focusing on maximizing gas fee revenue. Builder has become a central revenue driver for BTCS, positioning the Company as an emphasis integral participant in Ethereum's transaction cycle. In addition to its blockchain infrastructure operations, BTCS has developed ChainQ, an AI-powered blockchain data and analytics platform designed to enhance transparency and accessibility within the blockchain ecosystem. Currently in beta, ChainQ provides intuitive tools for exploring and analyzing on Ethereum- chain data, leveraging insights from BTCS's blockchain infrastructure activities. As part of its strategic focus on Builder and Validator Node operations, BTCS discontinued support for its StakeSeeker platform on December 27, 2024. The Company's operations are subject non-custodial Staking-as-a-Service ("StaaS") business allows crypto asset holders to regulatory uncertainties, technological risks and market volatility inherent to blockchain technology and earn staking rewards by participating in network consensus mechanisms through staking (or "delegating") their crypto assets to BTCS-operated validator nodes (or "nodes"). As a non-custodial Validator and StaaS provider, BTCS may charge a validator node fee, typically determined as a percent of the crypto asset rewards earned on crypto assets delegated to its node, creating the opportunity for potential scalable revenue and business growth with limited additional costs. The Company believes that StaaS provides a more accessible and cost-effective way for crypto asset holders to participate in blockchain network consensus, thereby promoting the growth and adoption of blockchain technology. The Company's internally developed "StakeSeeker" platform is a personal finance software and education center with a comprehensive crypto dashboard for crypto asset holders to connect, monitor, track, and analyze their crypto portfolios across exchanges and wallets in a single analytics platform. The StakeSeeker dashboard reads user data from digital wallets and utilizes application programming interfaces (APIs) to read data from crypto exchanges and does not allow for the trading or custody of crypto assets. StakeSeeker's Stake Hub functions as an educational center, offering users guidance on the delegation of their crypto assets to our non-custodial validator nodes, along with the ability to monitor such delegation activities through data analysis. StakeSeeker does not provide or facilitate direct, asset delegation or transaction execution on our platform. Stake Hub's primary purpose is to offer instructional support and tracking capabilities. There is no active process for asset delegation through the Stake Hub dashboard; it is primarily a monitoring tool. The StakeSeeker platform is currently free-to-use for registered users so is not currently generating revenue. The Company is not a broker-dealer or an investment advisor and does not provide any such related services. StakeSeeker provides a valuable analytical platform to crypto enthusiasts and strategically seeks to entice users with its cutting-edge features. The underlying strategic objective of the platform is to drive the expansion of Delegators to our validator nodes. The Company anticipates taking the StaaS Platform out of beta prior to the end of 2024. The current functionality allows for crypto asset holders to connect, monitor, track, and analyze their crypto portfolios across exchanges and wallets in a single analytics platform. In the future we may add support for additional blockchains and provide other analytic tools. We are also exploring the feasibility of adding Ethereum non-custodial staking to StakeSeeker in 2024. We anticipate the costs associated with doing so would be in line with our historical research and development costs. The Company has introduced "Builder", a newly developed Ethereum block-builder ("Builder") that utilizes advanced algorithms to maximize validator earnings by constructing optimized blocks for on-chain validation. Builders actively monitor the Ethereum transaction queue, known as the "mempool", for pending transactions and strategically reorder them to create "optimized blocks" containing transactions with the highest fees. Builders pay a fee to increase the chances of their blocks being selected by a validator and, in return, earn the associated crypto transaction fees. The Company's business is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks associated with the evolving regulatory landscape for crypto assets, risks associated with the volatility of crypto asset prices, and risks associated with the development and adoption of blockchain technology. The Company's future success is dependent depends on various factors, including the continued growth of the crypto asset market, the adoption of blockchain technology, and as well as the Company's ability to scale effectively operate and grow its Ethereum block-building operations and expand its broader blockchain infrastructure operations and StaaS business. F- 7 Note 2-

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Basis of Presentation The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company’s subsidiaries are entities in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting rights, or where it exercises control. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Reclassifications Certain amounts in prior period amounts financial statements have been reclassified in order to conform with to the current period’s presentation. These reclassifications have did not affect impact on the Company’s previously reported net income (loss), total assets, total liabilities, or equity, nor did they impact previously disclosed information. Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at financial institutions that are insured by the FDIC. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the Company had approximately \$ 1, 978, 000 and \$ 1, 458, 000 and \$ 2, 147, 000 in cash. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to \$ 250, 000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the Company had approximately \$ 1, 474, 000 and \$ 933, 000 and \$ 1, 682, 000 in excess of the FDIC insured limit, respectively. The Company holds stablecoins, such as USDT (Tether) and USDC (USD Coin), which are crypto assets that are pegged to the value of one U. S. dollar and can be redeemed on demand for one U. S. dollar. Our stablecoins are typically held in secure digital wallets or on crypto asset exchanges. The Company acquires and holds stablecoins primarily to facilitate crypto asset transactions, including, but not limited to, payments to third- party vendors. The Company accounts for its stablecoins as indefinite- lived intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350. Intangibles – Goodwill and Other. While not accounted for as cash or cash equivalents, these stablecoins are considered a liquidity resource. Fair Value Measurement The Company’s accounts for the fair value measurement for its crypto assets is guided by in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, Fair Value Measurement. According to ASC 820, defines fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset in a current sale, assuming an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Market participants are considered to be independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact. It requires the Company to assume that its crypto assets are sold in their principal market or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. In this context, market participants are considered to be independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact. Kraken serves has been identified as the principal market for the Company’s crypto assets, being serving as the Company’s primary cryptocurrency exchange for both purchases and sales. Coinbase is designated as the secondary principal market. This determination results from is based on a comprehensive evaluation process that considers considering various factors, including regulatory compliance, trading activity, and price stability. The Company places significant trust in Kraken’s well- established reliability and robust capabilities. To determine the fair value of its crypto assets is, the Company relies primarily determined based on coinmarketcap.com (“CoinMarketCap”) as the principal pricing source. The selection of CoinMarketCap is the result of thorough due diligence, which identified it as the most reliable source for consistently obtaining timely and accurate crypto asset price data obtained, covering all the crypto assets held by the Company. The real-time pricing from Kraken, CoinMarketCap is notably aligned with the bid/ ask quotes observed on the Company’s primary exchange and principal market. In the absence of Kraken data, pricing from Coinbase serves as a secondary source. While Kraken is designated as the primary exchange, the Company retains maintains the flexibility to conduct engage in cryptocurrency transactions on other exchanges where it maintains accounts. This flexibility allows the Company to adapt to changing market conditions and explore alternative platforms when necessary to ensure cost- effective execution and fair value measurement using the most advantageous market. The determination selection of Kraken as the principal market reflects the Company’s commitment to informed decision- making informed decisions based on regulatory compliance, trading activity, and price stability and achieving the most accurate representation of fair value for its crypto assets. The Regular reviews ensure alignment with the Company’s regularly reviews and assesses its choice of principal market to ensure it aligns with its objectives and the evolving landscape of the cryptocurrency market dynamics. F- 8 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Accounting for Crypto Assets The cost basis of the Company’s crypto assets is initially recorded at their fair value using the last close U. S. dollar spot price of the day in the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) related crypto asset at 4: 00 p. m., New York time, zone on the date of receipt (or “ carrying value”). Crypto assets are measured at their fair respective fair market values at each reporting period end on the balance sheets and classified as either ‘ Staked Crypto Assets’ or ‘ Crypto Assets’ to distinguish their nature within the respective balances. Staked crypto assets are presented as current assets if their lock- up periods are less than 12 months, and as long- term other assets if the lock- up extends beyond one year. The majority of our crypto assets are staked, typically with lock- up periods of less than 21 days, and are considered current assets in accordance with ASC 210- 10- 20, Balance Sheet, due to the Company’s ability to sell them in a liquid marketplace, as we have a reasonable expectation that they will be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of our business to support operations when needed. The classification of purchases and sales in the consolidated statements of cash flows is determined based on the nature of the crypto assets, which can be categorized as ‘ productive’ (i. e. acquired for purposes of staking) or ‘ non- productive’ (e. g. bitcoin). Acquisitions of non- productive crypto assets are treated as operating activities, while acquisitions of productive crypto assets are classified as investing activities in accordance with ASC 230- 10- 20, Investing activities. Productive crypto assets staked with lock- up periods of less than 12 months are listed as current assets in the ‘ Staked Crypto Assets’ line item on the balance sheet. Staked crypto assets with lock- up periods exceeding 12 months are categorized as long- term other assets. Non- productive crypto assets are included in the ‘ Crypto Assets’ line item on the balance sheet. Effective January 1, 2023, the Company has elected to early adopt ASU No. 2023- 08, resulting in a material change in accounting principle related to the Company’s accounting treatment of crypto assets. The impacts of the change in accounting principle are discussed further in Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principle. Prior The Company employs the specific identification method to determine the cost basis Company’s adoption of our assets ASU No. 2022- 08, the Company accounted for the computation of gains and losses, its crypto assets as indefinite- lived intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350- Intangibles – Goodwill – 60- 50- 2a. This method involves identifying and using Other – the. An intangible actual cost of each individual asset sold with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently, when events disposed of to calculate the gain or loss on changes in circumstances occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite- lived asset is impaired. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its sale fair value. Realized gains (in testing for impairment, the Company has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an impairment exists. If it is determined that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative impairment test is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, it is required to perform a quantitative impairment test. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversal of impairment losses is not permitted. Prior to the Company’s adoption of ASU No. 2022- 08, on a quarterly basis, crypto assets were measured at carrying value, net of any impairment losses incurred since receipt. The Company recorded impairment losses as the fair value fell below the carrying value of the crypto assets at any time during the period, as determined using the lowest intraday U. S. dollar spot price of the related crypto asset subsequent to its acquisition. The crypto assets could only be marked down when impaired and not marked up when their value increases. Impairment losses could not be recovered for any subsequent increase in fair value until the sale or disposal of the asset. Such impairment in the value of crypto assets was recorded as a component of costs and expenses in our statements of operations. The Company recorded impairment losses of approximately \$ 0 and \$ 13, 349, 000 related to crypto assets during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Realized gain (loss) on sale of crypto assets are included in other income (expense expenses) in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded realized gains (losses) on crypto assets of approximately (\$ 767, 000 and \$ 604, 000) and \$ 507, 000 during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, respectively. F- 9 Operating Segments The Company’s blockchain infrastructure operations include two primary revenue- generating activities: Ethereum block building (“ Builder”) and validator node operations (“ NodeOps”). The Company’s Chief Operating Decision Maker (“ CODM”) is comprised of several members of its executive management team, including the Chief Executive Officer (“ CEO”), Chief Operating Officer (“ COO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“ CFO”), who are responsible for evaluating the Company’s financial performance, managing operations, and allocating capital and resources. The CODM regularly reviews discrete financial information related to Builder and NodeOps, assessing financial performance based on gross profit (loss), direct operating expenses, and key financial metrics. These financial reviews direct operational decisions and shape capital deployment strategies for each activity. While the CODM evaluates Builder and NodeOps separately, these activities share common economic characteristics, infrastructure, and operational oversight and are therefore aggregated into a single operating segment under ASC 280, Segment Reporting. Consistent with ASU 2023- 07, the Company discloses significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM for decision- making purposes. See Note 12 – Segment Information for more information. Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue under ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of the new revenue standard is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The following five steps are applied to achieve that core principle: ● Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer ● Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract ● Step 3: Determine the transaction price ● Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract ● Step 5: Recognize revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Company generates revenue through 1) staking rewards generated from its blockchain infrastructure operations (NodeOps), and 2) gas fees earned from successful Ethereum block- building through Builder. These revenues are collectively termed ‘ Blockchain infrastructure revenues’ in the consolidated statements of operations. The transaction consideration the Company receives- the crypto asset awards and gas fees- are a non- cash consideration, which the Company measures at fair value on the date received. The fair value of the crypto asset award received is determined using the U. S. dollar spot price of the related crypto asset at 4: 00 p. m., New York time, on the date of receipt. Blockchain Infrastructure The Company engages in network- based smart contracts by running its own crypto asset validator nodes as well as by staking (or “ delegating”) crypto assets directly to both its own validator nodes and nodes run by third- party operators. Through these contracts, the Company provides crypto assets to stake to a node for the purpose of validating transactions and adding blocks to a respective blockchain network. The term of a smart contract can vary based on the rules of the respective blockchain and typically last from a few days to several weeks after it is cancelled (or “ un- staked”) by the delegator and requires that the crypto assets staked remain locked up during the duration of the smart contract. In exchange for staking the crypto assets and validating transactions on blockchain networks, the Company is entitled to all of the fixed crypto asset award earned from the network when delegating to the Company’s own node and is entitled to a fractional share of the fixed crypto asset award a third- party node operator receives (less crypto asset transaction fees payable to the node operator, which are immaterial and are recorded as a deduction from revenue), for successfully validating or adding a block to the blockchain. The Company’s fractional share of awards received from delegating to a third- party validator node is proportionate to the crypto assets staked by the Company compared to the total crypto assets staked by all Delegators to that node at that time. F- 10 On certain blockchain networks on which the Company operates a validator node, the Company earns a validator node fee (“ Validator Fee”), determined as a node operator’s published percentage of the crypto asset rewards earned on crypto assets delegated to its node. Token rewards earned from staking, as well as tokens earned as Validator Fees, are calculated and distributed directly to BTCs digital wallets by the blockchain networks as part of their consensus mechanisms. The provision of validating blockchain transactions is an output of the Company’s ordinary activities. Each separate block creation or validation under a smart contract with a network represents a performance obligation. The satisfaction of the performance obligation for processing and validating blockchain transactions occurs at a point in time when confirmation is received from the network indicating that the validation is complete, and the awards are available for transfer. At that point, revenue is recognized. Ethereum Block Building (Builder) The Company participates in the Ethereum blockchain network by engaging in the construction of blocks (“ block building”) containing strategically bundled transactions from the Ethereum mempool and from searchers who connect to the Company’s endpoint with the intent of the Company’s builder proposing their transactions. Revenue recognition for these activities, conducted through Builder, entails the recognition of gas fees (or “ transaction fees”) earned in exchange for successfully constructing blocks of bundled transactions and having these blocks selected and proposed by a validator to the Ethereum network for validation and successfully finalized on the network. These gas fees are earned as a direct result of the Company’s fulfillment of its performance obligations, which include the construction of blocks by bundling transactions to maximize the value of the included fees and the proposal of that block by a Validator. Each constructed block under a smart contract with the Ethereum network signifies a distinct performance obligation. As part of the block construction and proposal process, the Company’s Builder purchases block space through a fixed non- negotiable fee paid to a Validator (a “ Validator Payment”) embedded in each proposed block. The Validator Payment, predetermined by the Builder, is paid to Validators as compensation for selecting and proposing the Company’s block to the network for validation. The Validator Payment is intrinsically linked to the Company’s performance obligations and is disbursed in the block constructed by the Builder if our Builder’s block is both selected by a Validator and

successfully proposed to, and finalized on, the Ethereum network; otherwise, our Validator Payment may be included in a subsequent block. The Validator Payment represents a direct and fixed pre-determined cost. The satisfaction of the performance obligation occurs at a point in time when the constructed block is both proposed by a Validator and successfully finalized on the Ethereum network. At this juncture, the Company has fulfilled its obligations, and the gas fees associated with the transactions included in the block become available and are transferred to the Company's digital wallet. The Company recognizes revenue, reflecting the fair value of the total gas fees earned from the constructed block. F-10-11 The following table summarizes the revenues earned from the Company's operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Revenues Earned from Company's Operations 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations NodeOps \$ 1,620,305 \$ 1,339,628 Builder 2,453,213- Total revenues \$ 4,073,518 \$ 1,339,628 The following table details the native token rewards and their respective fair market value recognized as revenue during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The tables distinguish between Revenues earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps include token rewards earned from staking the delegation of cryptocurrency assets to BTCs run third-party Validator validator nodes as well as delegating to token rewards derived from BTCs-operated validator nodes operated, which include staking of the Company's crypto assets to BTCs nodes and Validator Fees earned from third parties asset delegations to our nodes. Revenues earned from Ethereum block-building through Builder includes block rewards generated by BTCs Builders unaffiliated third-parties. Crypto assets earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps to BTCs validator nodes-Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned From From BitCoins FY Blockchain Infrastructure Staking Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022-2024 FY-2022 FY-2023 FY-2023 Asset Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Ethereum (ETH) 390,261 \$ 768,792, 992,442 358 \$ 639, 357 Cosmos ( Atom-ATOM ) 45-52, 200-509 \$ 214,390, 217,740 43, 268 \$ 408, 964 Axie Infinity (AXS) \* 22, 997 \$ 151, 648 18, 522 \$ 127, 691 Akash (AKT) 22, 742 \$ 81, 292 11, 666 \$ 9, 808 Solana (SOL) \* 419 \$ 62, 210 474 \$ 11, 592 Avalanche (AVAX) 1, 237 \$ 39, 255 664 \$ 9, 117 NEAR Protocol (NEAR) \* 6, 441 \$ 36, 457 5, 494 \$ 8, 836 Kava (KAVA) 49-27, 690-143 \$ 114-15, 603-263 53, 435 \$ 43, 642 Kusama (KSM) 824-652 \$ 73-15, 138-746 820 \$ 21, 981 Mina Polygon (MINA-POL Ika MATIC) \* 4, 220- 20, 970 \$ 12, 728 24, 878 \$ 20, 613 Polkadot (DOT) \* 1, 244 \$ 8, 021 1, 371 \$ 7, 358 Rocket Pool (RPL) \* 14 \$ 170- \$ Tezos (XTZ) \* 1, 353 \$ 1, 182 2, 413 \$ 2, 594-326 Mina (MINA) 6, 480 \$ 6, 404 15, 840 \$ 10, 959 Evmos (EVMOS) \$ 89, 591 \$ 10, 807 Akash (AKT) 6, 376 \$ 1, 459 11, 666 \$ 9, 808 Avalanche (Avax) 1, 051 \$ 20, 791 664 \$ 9, 117 NEAR Protocol (NEAR) 970 \$ 1, 512 5, 404 \$ 8, 836 Oasis Network (ROSE) 9-26, 758-567 \$ 533-3, 254 98, 001 \$ 5, 802 Tezos Cardano (XTZ-ADA) 3 \* 5, 010 620 \$ 7, 048 2, 413 \$ 2, 218 2, 394 326 Terra (Luna) 61 \$ 5, 775 Evmos (EVMOS) \* 21, 581 401 \$ - Algorand (Algo) 98-1, 275 89, 591 \$ 10, 807 H5- \$ - Total earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps to BTCs validator nodes- \$ 1, 220-620, 403-305 \$ 1, 171-339, 599 Crypto assets 628 \* All or a portion of revenue earned from staking to third-party validator nodes-Crypto assets earned from Ethereum block-building through Builder Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned From Third-Party FY-Ethereum For the Year Ended December 31, 2022-2024 FY-2022 FY-2023 FY-2023 Asset Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Ethereum Axie Infinity (AXS-ETH) 886 17, 392 \$ 385 2, 453 101-18, 522 213- \$ 127, 691 Polygon (Matic) 31, 395 \$ 27, 826 24, 878 \$ 20, 613 Solana (SOL) 407 \$ 20, 428 474 \$ 11, 592 Polkadot (DOT) 2, 989 \$ 35, 658 1, 371 \$ 7, 358 Cardano (ADA) 5, 102 \$ 3, 038 2, 394 \$ 775 Total earned from staking to third-party validator nodes-Ethereum block building through Builder 886 \$ 472-2, 051 453, 213- \$ 168, 029 Total \$ 1, 692, 454 \$ 1, 339, 628 Cost of Revenue-Revenues The Company's cost of revenue-revenues related to its blockchain infrastructure operations primarily includes direct production costs associated with transaction validation on the network, cloud-based server hosting expenses related to our validator nodes and Builders, and allocated employee salaries dedicated to node maintenance and support. Additionally, the cost of revenue-revenues encompasses fees, including equity compensation stock-based-Validator Payments made from our Builder to Validators as well as fees paid to third parties for their assistance in software maintenance and node operations. These costs directly related to the production of revenues are collectively summarized as "Validator-termed Blockchain infrastructure expenses"; in the consolidated statements of operations. The following table further details the costs of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Costs of Revenues 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Cost of staking revenues \$ 186, 669 \$ 359, 778 Cost of Builder revenues 2, 940, 840- Total cost of revenues \$ 3, 127, 509 \$ 359, 778 F-11-12 Internally Developed Software Internally developed software consists of the core technology of the Company's StakeSeeker and ChainQ platform platforms, which is being designed to allow users to track, monitor and analyze their aggregate cryptocurrency portfolio holdings by connecting their crypto exchanges and digital wallets as well as providing a non-custodial delegation process to earn staking rewards on crypto asset holdings. For internally developed software, the Company uses both its own employees as well as the services of external vendors and independent contractors. The Company accounts for computer software used in the business in accordance with ASC 985-20 and ASC 350. ASC 985-20, Software- Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed, requires that software development costs incurred in conjunction with product development be charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established. Thereafter, until the product is released for sale, software development costs must be capitalized and reported at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value of the related product. Some companies use a "tested working model" approach to establishing technological feasibility (i. e., beta version). Under this approach, software under development will pass the technological feasibility milestone when the Company has completed a version that contains essentially all the functionality and features of the final version and has tested the version to ensure that it works as expected. ASC 350, Intangibles- Goodwill and Other, requires computer software costs associated with internal use software to be charged to operations as incurred until certain capitalization criteria are met. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage and the post- implementation stages are expensed as incurred. Certain qualifying costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized as property, equipment and software. These costs generally consist of internal labor during configuration, coding, and testing activities. Capitalization begins when (i) the preliminary project stage is complete, (ii) management with the relevant authority authorizes and commits to the funding of the software project, and (iii) it is probable both that the project will be completed and that the software will be used to perform the function intended. Property and Equipment Property and equipment consist of computer, equipment and office furniture and fixtures, all of which are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are recorded using the straight-line method over the respective useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Use of Estimates The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U. S. GAAP. This requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. The Company's significant estimates and assumptions include the recoverability and useful lives of indefinite life intangible assets, stock-based compensation, and the valuation allowance related to the Company's deferred tax assets. Certain of the Company's estimates, including the carrying amount of the indefinite life intangible assets, could be affected by external conditions, including those unique to the Company and general economic conditions. It is reasonably possible that these external factors could have an effect on the Company's estimates and could cause actual results to differ from those estimates and assumptions. Income Taxes The Company recognizes income taxes on an accrual basis based on tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its tax returns. A tax position is defined as a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax filing that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Tax positions are recognized only when it is more likely than not (i. e., likelihood of greater than 50 %), based on technical merits, that the position would be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are measured using a probability-weighted approach as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 % likely of being realized upon settlement. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is established to reduce deferred tax assets if all, or some portion, of such assets will more than likely not be realized. Should they occur, the Company's policy is to classify interest and penalties related to tax positions as income tax expense. Since the Company's inception, no such interest or penalties have been incurred. F-12-13 Accounting for Warrants The Company accounts for the issuance of Common Stock purchase warrants issued in connection with the equity offerings in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. The Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) gives the Company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the Company) or (ii) gives the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). In addition, Under ASC 815, registered Common Stock warrants that require the issuance of registered shares upon exercise and do not expressly preclude an implied right to cash settlement are accounted for as derivative liabilities. The Company classifies these derivative warrant liabilities on the balance sheets as a current liability. The Company assessed the classification of Common Stock purchase warrants as of the date of each offering and determined that such instruments originally met the criteria for equity classification; however, as a result of the Company no longer being in control of whether the warrants may be cash settled, the instruments no longer qualify for equity classification. Accordingly, the Company classified the warrants as a liability at their fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. This liability is subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until the warrants are exercised or expired, and any change in fair value is recognized as "change in the fair value of warrant liabilities" in the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the warrants has been estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model (see Note 4-5- Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities). Stock-based Compensation The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation- Stock Compensation. ASC 718 addresses all forms of share-based payment awards including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans and stock incentive shares. Under ASC 718, awards result in a cost that is measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest and will result in a charge to operations. Share-based payment awards exchanged for services are accounted for at the fair value of the award on the estimated grant date. Options Stock options issued under the Company's equity long-term incentive plans are granted with an exercise price equal to no less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant and expire up to ten years from the date of grant. The Company estimates the fair value of stock option grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent management's best estimates and involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. Expected Volatility - The Company uses historical volatility as it provides a reasonable estimate of the expected volatility. For options granted prior to January 1, 2025, historical volatility was based on the most recent volatility of the stock price over a period equivalent to the expected term of the option. For the most recent options granted on January 1, 2025, historical volatility was determined using a two-year lookback period. Management selected this approach to better reflect the Company's current market conditions and exclude periods of non-representative volatility associated with significant changes in the Company's business, market conditions, and capital structure. The two-year lookback period balances capturing industry and market cycles with avoiding outdated and non-representative data. Risk-Free Interest Rate - The risk-free interest rate is based on the U. S. treasury zero-coupon yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option. Expected Term - The Company's expected term represents the weighted-average period that the Company's stock options are expected to be outstanding. The expected term is based on the expected time to post-vesting exercise of options by employees. The Company uses historical exercise patterns of previously granted options to derive employee behavioral patterns used to forecast expected exercise patterns. Expected Dividend - The Company has not historically declared or paid any cash dividends on its common shares and does not plan to pay any recurring cash dividends in the foreseeable future, and, therefore, uses an expected dividend yield of zero in its valuation models. F-13-14 Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") For awards vesting upon the achievement of a service condition, compensation cost measured on the grant date will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Stock-based compensation expense for the market-based restricted stock units with explicit service conditions is recognized on a straight-line basis over the longer of the derived service period or the explicit service period, regardless of whether the market condition is satisfied. However, in the event that the explicit service period is not met, previously recognized compensation cost would be reversed. Market-based restricted stock units subject to market-based performance targets require achievement of the performance target as well as a service condition in order for these RSUs to vest. The Company estimates the fair value of market-based RSUs as of the grant date and expected derived term using a Monte Carlo simulation that incorporates pricing inputs covering the period from the grant date through the end of the derived service period. Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value Year Ended December 31, 2023-2022 Exercise price \$ 1.29 \$ 1.51 Term (years) 5.00 5.00 Expected stock price volatility 151.32% 165.79% Risk-free rate of interest 3.97% 2.77% Expected Volatility - The Company uses historical volatility as it provides a reasonable estimate of the expected volatility. Historical volatility is based on the most recent volatility of the stock price over a period of time equivalent to the expected term of the option-RSUs. Risk-Free Interest Rate - The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. treasury zero-coupon yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option-RSUs. Expected Term - The Company's expected term represents the weighted-average period that the Company's RSUs stock options are expected to be outstanding. The expected term is based on the stipulated 5

expected time to post-year period from the grant date until the market-based criteria are achieved. If the market-based criteria are not achieved within the five-year period from the grant date, the RSUs will not vest and shall expire. **Vesting Hurdle Price** – The vesting exercise hurdle prices are determined by taking the vesting Market Cap criteria divided by the shares outstanding as of the valuation dates. Dividends Effective January 27, 2023, the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) approved the issuance of a newly designated Series V Preferred Stock (“Series V”) on a one-for-one basis to the Company’s shareholders (including restricted stock unit holders and warrant holders who were entitled to such distribution). The distribution of Series V shares was approved and completed on June 2, 2023 to shareholders as of the record date of May 12, 2023. The Series V: (i) is non-convertible, (ii) has a 20% liquidation preference over the shares of common stock, (iii) is non-voting and (iv) has certain rights to dividends and distributions (at the discretion of the Board). A total of 14,542,803 shares of Series V Preferred Stock were distributed to shareholders on June 2, 2023. **In June On January 5, 2022-2023, the Board declared Series V shares commenced trading on Upstream, a Merj Exchange market (“Upstream”). In November 2023, Upstream announced that it was non-recurring special dividend of \$-0. S. individuals with 05 for each outstanding share of Common Stock of the ability Company, payable to trade holders of record as of the close of business on Upstream March 17, 2022. The dividend distributions All Series V shares owned by U. S investors were considered a return returned of capital as the distributions were in excess of the Company’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. The return of capital distribution reduces the Company’s additional paid in capital balance. Dividend distributions amounted to \$ 0 and \$ 631,000 during the transfer agent years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company will evaluate the appropriateness of potential future dividends as the Company continues to grow its operations. Advertising Expense Advertisement costs are expensed as incurred and included in marketing expenses. Advertising and marketing expenses amounted to approximately \$ 81,000 and \$ 12,000 and \$ 78,000 for the year years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, respectively. Net Income (Loss) per Share Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the Company’s restricted stock units, options and warrants. Diluted loss per share excludes the shares issuable upon the conversion of preferred stock notes and warrants from the calculation of net loss per share if their effect would be anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 31, 2024, diluted loss per share excludes all potential common shares, including restricted stock units, options, warrants, and other convertible instruments, as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the net loss reported for the period. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company reported net income. As a result, diluted net income per share included potential common shares that were dilutive during the period. The following financial instruments were from not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share calculation as of for the year ended December 31, 2023 2024, as and 2022 because their effect was anti-dilutive: Schedule of Earnings Per Share Anti-diluted 2023-2022 As of December 31, 2023 2024 2022 Warrants to purchase common stock 712, 500 912, 500 Options 1, 200 302, 500 000-1, 150, 000 Non-vested restricted stock unit awards units-1, 606-140, 373-1-971 Non-vested restricted common stock 232, 552 590-553 Total 3, 518 388, 523 873 3, 653, 053 Anti-dilutive securities 3, 518 388, 523 873 3, 653, 053 F- 14 15 Recent Accounting Pronouncements The Company continually assesses new accounting pronouncements to determine their applicability. When it is determined that a new accounting pronouncement affects the Company’s financial reporting, the Company undertakes a study to determine the consequences of such change to its Consolidated Financial Statements and assures that there are proper controls in place to ascertain that the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements properly reflect the change. In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-08, Intangibles — Goodwill and Other — Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60) (“ASU 2023-08”), which is intended to improve the accounting for and disclosure of crypto assets. The ASU requires entities to subsequently measure crypto assets that meet specific criteria at fair value, with changes recognized in net income each reporting period. The ASU also requires specific presentation of cash receipts arising from crypto assets that are received as noncash consideration in the ordinary course of business and are converted nearly immediately into cash. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU No. 2023-08 effective January 1, 2023, which had a material impact to its financial statement and related disclosures, which are further discussed in Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principle. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (“ASU 2023-07”). ASU 2023-07 is intended to enhance reportable segment disclosures by requiring disclosures of significant segment expenses regularly provided to the CODM, requiring disclosure of the title and position of the CODM and explanation of how the reported measures of segment profit and loss are used by the CODM in assessing segment performance and a location of resources. ASU 2023-07 is effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2023. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 for the year ended December 31, 2024. As a result of the adoption, the Company expanded its disclosures in Note 12 – Segment Information, to present significant expenses that are included within cost of revenue, by reportable segment, which are presented to the CODM. In December 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) (“ASU 2024-03”). ASU 2024-03 requires, in the notes to the financial statements, disclosures of specified information about certain costs and expenses specified in the updated guidance. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact the updated guidance will have on its disclosures. Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB, including its Emerging Issues Task Force, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Securities and Exchange Commission did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company’s present or future consolidated financial statements. Note 3- Changes in Accounting Principle Effective January 1, 2023, the Company has elected to early adopt ASU No. 2023-08, resulting in a material change in accounting principle related to the Company’s accounting treatment of crypto assets. As a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2023-08, crypto assets are recorded at their fair market value on its balance sheet and changes in the fair market value of its crypto assets during reporting periods are recorded within its consolidated statements of operations as unrealized appreciation (depreciation). Prior to adopting ASU No. 2023-08, crypto assets were accounted for as intangible assets with an indefinite life in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, carrying them at their impaired value and recognizing impairment losses during reporting periods. Adoption of the fair market value guidance contained within ASU No. 2023-08 eliminates the need to calculate impairment losses on crypto assets for the year of adoption and moving forward. The Company elected to early adopt the guidance contained with ASU No. 2023-08 as we believe that the specified changes in financial reporting better reflect the economic realities of the Company’s business model and the value of the crypto assets held, enhancing the transparency and accuracy of the consolidated financial statements. The adoption of ASU No. 2023-08 required an adjustment to the Company’s opening Retained Earnings balance as of January 1, 2023, to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the change in accounting principle to previous periods. The adjustment accounts for the difference between the December 31, 2022 ending book value of crypto assets and their respective fair market value, which amounted to approximately \$ 4,986,000. F- 15 16 Note 4 – Crypto Assets The following table tables presents present the Company’s crypto assets held as of December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Crypto Assets Held Asset Tokens Cost Fair Market Value As of December 31, 2024 Asset Tokens Cost Fair Market Value Ethereum (ETH) 9,060 \$ 12,958,468 \$ 30,198,638 Cosmos (ATOM) 322,547 \$ 234,713 \$ 1,995,181 Solana (SOL) 7,038 486,861 \$ 1,329,855 Avalanche (AVAX) 19,085 \$ 1,168,537 678,454 Axie Infinity (AXS) 83,546 \$ 2,065,637 \$ 517,820 NEAR Protocol (NEAR) 86,650 199,237 \$ 424,934 Akash (AKT) 142,090 127,448 \$ 396,659 Kusama (KSM) 8,440 \$ 1,442,829 277,773 Kava (KAVA) 372,126 \$ 1,104,360 \$ 164,889 Polkadot (DOT) 9,904 147,699 \$ 65,701 Rocket Pool (RPL) 599 6,715 \$ 6,779 Total as of December 31, 2024 \$ 24,942,504 \$ 36,056,683 Asset Tokens Cost Fair Market Value Ethereum (ETH) 7,815 \$ 8,862,438 \$ 17,829,264 Cosmos (Atom) 270,098 4,843,231 \$ 2,860,870 Solana (SOL) 7,845 535,109 796,327 Avalanche (Avax) 17,842 \$ 1,129,281 687,713 Axie Infinity (AXS) 60,552 \$ 1,913,988 535,546 Polygon (Matic) 506,010 848,606 491,138 Oasis Network (ROSE) 2,647,629 157,541 363,571 Kusama (KSM) 7,313 \$ 1,427,083 329,353 Kava (KAVA) 345,394 \$ 1,089,300 301,429 NEAR Protocol (NEAR) 80,267 162,780 293,204 Akash (AKT) 119,071 46,156 291,574 Cardano (ADA) 265,254 402,901 157,615 Mina (MINA) 90,017 63,539 122,007 Polkadot (DOT) 8,650 139,711 70,879 Evmos (EVMOS) 345,777 97,404 43,886 Tezos (XTZ) 26,174 73,318 26,379 Band Protocol (BAND) 992 1,500 2,174 Total – December 31, 2023 \$ 21,793,886 \$ 25,202,929 The following table presents a roll rollforward – forward of the Company’s crypto asset activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022: Schedule of Crypto Asset Activities December 31, 2021-Book Value \$ 12,365,472 Purchases of crypto assets 9,453,024 Rewards earned from staking 1,692,454 Sales of crypto assets (3,132,920) Realized gains on sale of crypto assets 506,757 Impairment loss (13,348,874) December 31, 2022-Book Value \$ 7,535,913 Opening adjustment for change in accounting principle 4,986,377 Purchases of crypto assets 1,804,482 Rewards earned from staking blockchain infrastructure operations 1,339,628 Sales of crypto assets (1,994,851) Realized gains on sale of crypto assets 147,295 Realized losses on sale of crypto assets (751,563) Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of crypto assets 12,135,648 December 31, 2023- Fair Market Value \$ 25,202,929 Purchases of crypto assets 3,531,550 Rewards earned from blockchain infrastructure operations 4,073,518 Sales of crypto assets (901,980) Crypto payments (2,765,731) Realized gains on sale of crypto assets 405,633 Realized losses on sale of crypto assets (1,173,008) Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of crypto assets 7,683,772 December 31, 2024- Fair Market Value \$ 36,056,683 F- 16 17 Note 5- Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities The Company measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., an “exit price”) in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement: Level 1 – Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, these valuations do not entail a significant degree of judgment. Level 2 – Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at cost, which management believes approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The following tables present the Company’s assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the Company’s s estimated level within the fair value hierarchy of those assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022: Schedule of Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Valued on Recurring Basis Fair Value Measured at December 31, 2024 Total at December 31, Quoted prices in active markets Significant other observable inputs Significant unobservable inputs 2024 (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3) Assets Crypto Assets \$ 36,056,683 \$ 36,056,683 \$ - \$ - Investments 100,000- 100,000 Total Assets \$ 36,156,683 \$ 36,056,683 \$ - \$ 100,000 Liabilities Warrant Liabilities \$ 267,900 \$ - \$ - \$ 267,900 Fair Value Measured at December 31, 2023 Total at December 31, Quoted prices in active markets Significant other observable inputs Significant unobservable inputs 2023 (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3) Assets Crypto Assets \$ 25,202,929 \$ 25,202,929 \$ - \$ - Investments 100,000- 100,000 Total Assets \$ 25,302,929 \$ 25,202,929 \$ - \$ 100,000 Liabilities Warrant Liabilities \$ 213,750 \$ - \$ - \$ 213,750 Fair Value Measured at December 31, 2022 Total at December 31, Quoted prices in active markets Significant other observable inputs Significant unobservable inputs 2022 (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3) Assets Investments \$ 100,000 \$ - \$ - \$ 100,000 Liabilities Warrant Liabilities \$ 213,750 \$ - \$ - \$ 213,750 The Company did not make any transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. F- 17 The following table sets..... 213,750 \$ 213,750 F- 18 Level 3 Valuation Techniques Level 3 financial assets consist of private equity investments for which there is no current public market for these securities such that the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. As of December 31, 2023-2024, the Company’s Level 3 investments were carried at original cost of the investments, with a value of \$ 100,000. The Company has elected to apply the measurement alternative under ASC 321, Investments — Equity Securities, for these investments. Level 3 financial liabilities consist of the warrant liabilities for which there is no current market for these securities such that the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. Changes in fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are analyzed each period based on changes in estimates or assumptions and recorded as appropriate. A significant decrease in the volatility or a significant decrease in the Company’s stock price, in isolation, would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement. Changes in the values of the warrant liabilities are recorded in “change in fair value of warrant liabilities” in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. On March 2, 2021, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “Offering”) with certain purchasers pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell an aggregate of (i) 950,000 shares of Common Stock, and (ii) Common Stock warrants (the “Warrants”) to purchase up to 712,500 shares of Common Stock for gross proceeds of \$ 9.5 million in a private placement. The closing of the Offering occurred on March 4, 2021. The Warrants require, at the option of the holder, a net-cash settlement following certain fundamental transactions (as defined in the Warrants) at the Company. At the time of issuance, the Company maintained control of**



calendar year-end date over the four years following the one year anniversary of the grant date. F-22 As of the LTI RSU Amendment Date, the Company determined the pre-modification resulted in and a post-modification estimated fair value of the LTI RSUs accounting for the amended market cap criteria. The increase in fair value of the LTI RSUs attributable to the modification was valued to be approximately \$ 83, 000 and, which was added to the related unrecognized compensation expense in accordance with ASC 718 – Share- Based Compensation. The, whereby any previously recognized compensation cost that has not vested as of the modification date should be adjusted to reflect the new fair value of the equity awards on the date of the modification market-based LTI RSUs is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine estimate the fair value as of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for the Monte-Carlo simulation: Valuation Dates: January 1, 2023, modification date: Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value January 1, 2023 (Modification) January 2, 2022 (Original Issuance) Vesting Hurdle Price \$ 3. 81- \$ 30. 52 \$ 8- 07- \$ 36- 99 Term (years) 4 – 00- 5- 00 Expected stock price volatility 97. 30 % 403- 72% Risk- free rate of interest 4. 10 % + For awards vesting upon the achievement of a service condition, compensation cost measured on the grant date will be recognized on a straight- line basis over the vesting period. 32% Expected Volatility: The Stock- based compensation expense for the market- based restricted stock units with explicit service conditions is recognized on a straight- line basis over the longer of the derived service period or the explicit service period, regardless of whether the market condition is satisfied. However, in the event that the explicit service period is not met, previously recognized compensation cost would be reversed. Market-based restricted stock units subject to market-based performance targets require achievement of the performance target as well as a service condition in order for these LTI RSUs to vest. On December 12, 2024, the Company achieved uses historical volatility as it provides a reasonable estimate of the expected volatility. Historical volatility is \$ 50 million market capitalization threshold, triggering the vesting of certain performance-based LTI RSUs granted on the most recent volatility of the stock price over a period of time equivalent to the expected term of the RSUs. Risk-Free Interest Rate: The risk-free interest rate is based on the U. S. treasury zero-coupon yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the RSUs. Expected Term: The Company's expected term represents the weighted-average period that the Company's RSUs are expected executive officers. As a result of meeting this threshold, 342, 082 shares of common stock and 342, 082 shares of Series V preferred stock vested and were issued to be outstanding executive officers. Of the common stock, 45, 479 shares of common stock were returned to net settle the issuance and pay related taxes, resulting in a net share issuance of 296, 603 shares of common stock. In addition, 38, 242 restricted shares of common stock and 38, 242 restricted shares of Series V were issued as a result of achieving the performance milestone under the LTI plan. These expected term is restricted shares remain subject to time-based on the stipulated vesting conditions and will vest over a two-year period from, with full vesting expected by December 31, 2026. F-22 Accelerated Vesting of RSUs and Conversion to Restricted Common Stock On December 12, 2024, the grant date until the market Board approved a resolution allowing recipients of RSUs with time-based vesting criteria are achieved. If to elect to accelerate vesting and convert their market RSUs into restricted shares of Common Stock. The restricted shares issued under this resolution remain subject to the original time-based vesting schedules of criteria are not achieved within the five-year period from the grant date, the RSUs will not. Additionally, the Board approved a resolution to accelerate the vesting of RSUs that were originally scheduled to vest and shall expire. Vesting Hurdle Price: The vesting hurdle prices are determined by taking the vesting Market Cap criteria divided by the shares outstanding as of the valuation dates. Effective September 30, 2022, Mr. David Garrity resigned as a director of BTCS, Inc. The Board agreed to fully vest Mr. Garrity's remaining unvested restricted stock units (7, 962 shares) and pay Mr. Garrity approximately \$ 5, 600, which represents the remaining unpaid 2022 director fees as of the date of resignation. On October 1, 2022, the Company granted a total of 7, 962 restricted stock units to Melanie Pump, a non-employee director of the Company, which vested on December 31, 2023 2024 without restriction, with a total fair value of approximately \$ 12, 000. This action was taken On December 9, 2022, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors approved the grant of 25, 000 RSUs to reduce Mr. Prevoznik and Mr. Paranjape each, effective January 1, 2023, which vest annually over a five-year period with the first administrative burden on the Company and align the vesting date being with the issuance of other accelerated RSUs. Effective December 12, 2024, the vesting of 220, 052 RSUs was accelerated and converted into restricted shares of Common Stock issued to executive officers. As a portion of these RSUs was eligible for the Series V share dividend, an additional 60, 052 restricted shares of Series V preferred stock were issued. These restricted shares retained their original time-based vesting schedules, ranging from one to five years. Additionally, 65, 026 shares of unrestricted Common Stock and, due to dividend eligibility, 25, 026 unrestricted shares of Series V preferred stock were issued as a result of the Board-approved accelerated vesting of outstanding RSUs originally scheduled to vest on December 31 the one-year anniversary of the execution date of the effective grant date, subject 2024. Of the total issuances related to the accelerated continued employment on each applicable vesting date. The fair value of the RSUs on December 12 the grant date was approximately \$ 16- 000 2024, each. A summary of 62, 718 unrestricted shares were returned to net settle the Company's issuance and pay related taxes, resulting in a net share issuance of 2, 308 shares of unrestricted Common Stock. The following table summarizes restricted Common stock activity units granted under the 2021 Plan during for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 :

Summary of Restricted Stock Number of Restricted Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and nonvested 2022 are as of December 31, 2023- Converted from restricted stock units 220, 052	2024	2023
Granted	1, 670, 569	3, 28
Vested	(109, 379)	2, 29
Nonvested at	December 31, 2022	1, 590, 553
Granted	50, 000	0, 63
Vested	(34, 180)	3, 55
Nonvested at	December 31, 2022	1, 606, 373
Granted	300, 000	1, 71
Vested	(445, 350)	3, 13
Vested and converted to restricted common shares	(220, 052)	2, 04
Forfeited	(100, 000)	1, 63
Nonvested as of	December 31, 2024	1, 140, 971

Stock-based compensation expenses are recorded as a part of selling, general and administrative expenses, compensation expenses, and cost of revenues. Stock-based compensation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 were as follows: Schedule of Stock-based Compensation Expense 2024 2023 2022 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 2022 Employee bonus stock awards \$ 675, 061 \$ 1- 152- 525 Employee stock option awards \$ 2, 973, 503 \$ 1, 726 97- 142 Employee restricted stock unit awards 1, 188, 963 956, 526 Employee stock-based salary payments and bonus awards 1, 575- 176 475- 679 675, 061 Non-employee restricted stock awards 165, 011 195, 784 225- 207 Stock-based compensation \$ 5, 504, 156 \$ 1, 839, 097 \$ 3, 050, 349 Stock Purchase Warrants The following is a summary of warrant activity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022- Summary of Warrant Activity Number of Warrants Outstanding as of December 31, 2021- 2022 962- 912 794- 500 Expiration of warrants ( 50- 200, 294- 000) Outstanding as of December 31, 2022 2023 912- 712 500 Expiration of warrants ( 200, 000) Outstanding as of December 31, 2023 2024 712, 500 F- 24 23 Note 7 – Executive Compensation Employment Agreements Charles W. Allen – Chief Executive Officer and Director On June 22, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Charles Allen (the “ Allen Employment Agreement ”), whereby Mr. Allen agreed to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for a period of two (2) years, subject to renewal, in consideration for an annual salary of \$ 245, 000. Additionally, under the terms of the Allen Employment Agreement, Mr. Allen shall be eligible for an annual bonus if we meet certain criteria, as established by the Board. Mr. Allen shall be entitled to participate in all benefits plans we provide to our senior executives. We shall reimburse Mr. Allen for all reasonable expenses incurred in the course of his employment. The Company shall pay the Executive \$ 500 per month to cover telephone and internet expenses. If the Company does not provide office space to the Executive the Company will pay the Executive an additional \$ 500 per month to cover expenses in connection with their office space needs. On February 6, 2019 we amended the Allen Employment Agreement whereby the annual salary was increased to \$ 345, 000 per year effective January 1, 2019, subject to a 4. 5 % annual increase each subsequent year to adjust for inflation. All other terms of the Allen Employment Agreement remained unchanged including the Annual Increase. For the year ended December 31, 2023 2024, Mr. Allen's annual base salary was \$ 411- 429, 933 419. On June 24, 2022, as a part of its cost-cutting measures, Charles Allen agreed to forfeit \$ 25, 000 of his annual base salary for 2022. The forfeiture in 2022 does not alter or amend current employment agreements, or any calculations based on those agreements. Michal Handerhan – Chief Operating Officer and Director On June 22, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Michal Handerhan (the “ Handerhan Employment Agreement ”), whereby Mr. Handerhan agreed to serve as our Chief Operating Officer and Secretary for a period of two (2) years, subject to renewal, in consideration for an annual salary of \$ 190, 000. Additionally, under the terms of the Handerhan Employment Agreement, Mr. Handerhan shall be eligible for an annual bonus if we meet certain criteria, as established by the Board. Mr. Handerhan shall be entitled to participate in all benefits plans we provide to our senior executives. We shall reimburse Mr. Handerhan for all reasonable expenses incurred in the course of his employment. The Company shall pay the Executive \$ 500 per month to cover telephone and internet expenses. If the Company does not provide office space to the Executive the Company will pay the Executive an additional \$ 500 per month to cover expenses in connection with their office space needs. On January 19, 2022, the Board approved a salary increase for Michael Handerhan to \$ 275, 000, effective January 1, 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2023 2024 Mr. Handerhan's annual base salary was \$ 287- 300, 375- 307. On June 24, 2022, as a part of its cost-cutting measures, Michal Handerhan agreed to each forfeit \$ 25, 000 of his annual base salary for 2022. The forfeiture in 2022 does not alter or amend current employment agreements, or any calculations based on those agreements. F- 25 Michael Prevoznik – Chief Financial Officer On December 1, 2021 we entered into an employment agreement with Michael Prevoznik (the “ Prevoznik Employment Agreement ”), whereby Mr. Prevoznik agreed to serve as our Chief Financial Officer in consideration for an annual salary of \$ 175, 000. Additionally, under the terms of the Prevoznik Employment Agreement, Mr. Prevoznik shall be eligible for an annual bonus if we meet certain criteria, as established by the Board. Mr. Prevoznik shall be entitled to participate in all benefits plans we provide to our senior executives. We shall reimburse Mr. Prevoznik for all reasonable expenses incurred in the course of his employment. The Company shall pay the Executive \$ 500 per month to cover telephone and internet expenses. If the Company does not provide office space to the Executive the Company will pay the Executive an additional \$ 500 per month to cover expenses in connection with their office space needs. On June 1, 2022, the Board approved a salary increase for Michael Prevoznik to \$ 225, 000, effective June 1, 2022. On December 9, 2022, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board approved a 4. 5 % inflationary increase in Mr. Prevoznik's annual base salary, effective January 1, 2023. On January 12, 2024, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board approved a 4. 5 % inflationary increase in Mr. Prevoznik's annual base salary, effective January 1, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2023 2024 Mr. Prevoznik's annual base salary was \$ 235- 245, 425- 706. On January 1, 2025, the Board approved a salary increase for Michael Prevoznik to \$ 260, 000, effective January 1, 2025. Manish Paranjape – Chief Technology Officer On February 22, 2022 we entered into an employment agreement with Manish Paranjape (the “ Paranjape Employment Agreement ”), whereby Mr. Paranjape agreed to serve as our Chief Technology Officer in consideration for an annual salary of \$ 225, 000. Additionally, under the terms of the Paranjape Employment Agreement, Mr. Paranjape shall be eligible for an annual bonus if we meet certain criteria, as established by the Board. Mr. Paranjape shall be entitled to participate in all benefits plans we provide to our senior executives. We shall reimburse Mr. Paranjape for all reasonable expenses incurred in the course of his employment. The Company shall pay the Executive \$ 500 per month to cover telephone and internet expenses. If the Company does not provide office space to the Executive the Company will pay the Executive an additional \$ 500 per month to cover expenses in connection with their office space needs. On December 9, 2022, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board approved a 4. 5 % inflationary increase in Mr. Paranjape's annual base salary, effective January 1, 2023. On January 12, 2024, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board approved a 4. 5 % inflationary increase in Mr. Paranjape's annual base salary, effective January 1, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2023 2024 Mr. Paranjape's annual base salary was \$ 245, 706. On February 3, 2025, Mr. Paranjape resigned as Chief Technology Officer of BTCS Inc. F- 26 24 Termination / Severance Provisions The terms of the Allen Employment Agreement and Handerhan Employment Agreement (collectively the “ Employment Agreements ”) provide each of Messrs. Allen and Handerhan (the “ Executives ”) certain, severance and change of control benefits if the Executive resigns from the Company for good reason or the Company terminates him other than for cause. In such circumstances, the Executive would be entitled to a lump sum payment equal to (i) the Executive's then-current base salary, and (ii) payment on a pro-rated basis of any bonus or other payments earned in connection with any bonus plan to which the Executive was a participant. In addition, the severance benefit for the Executives the employment agreements include the Company continuing to pay for medical and life insurance coverage for up to one year following termination. If, within eighteen months following a change of control (as defined below), the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company without cause or he resigns from the Company for good reason, the Executive will receive certain severance compensation. In such circumstances, the cash benefit to the Executive will be a lump sum payment equal to two times (i) his then-current base salary and (ii) his prior year cash bonus and incentive compensation. Upon the occurrence of a change of control, irrespective of whether his employment with the Company terminates, each Executive's stock options and equity-based awards will immediately vest. A “ change of control ” for purposes of the Employment Agreements means any of the following: (i) the sale or partial sale of the Company to an un-affiliated person or entity or group of un-affiliated persons or entities pursuant to which such party or parties acquire shares of capital stock of the

Company representing at least twenty five (25 %) of the fully diluted capital stock (including warrants, convertible notes, and preferred stock on an as converted basis) of the Company; (ii) the sale of the Company to an un-affiliated person or entity or group of such persons or entities pursuant to which such party or parties acquire all or substantially all of the Company's assets determined on a consolidated basis, or (iii) Incumbent Directors (Mr. Allen and Mr. Handerhan) cease for any reason, including, without limitation, as a result of a tender offer, proxy contest, merger or similar transaction, to constitute at least a majority of the Board of the Company. Additionally, pursuant to the terms of the Employment Agreements, we have entered into an indemnification agreement with each executive officer. Clawback Policy On November 17, 2023, our Board adopted a clawback policy in accordance with the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Exchange, to recoup "excess" incentive compensation, if any, earned by current and former executive officers during a three year look back period in the event of a financial restatement due to material non-compliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws (with no fault required). **F-25** Bonuses On January 2, 2022, Charles Allen, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, was awarded 173,611 fully-vested shares of Common Stock and Michael Handerhan, the Company's Chief Operating Officer, was awarded 111,111 fully-vested shares of Common Stock granted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") as equity bonuses. On May 12, 2022, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board of the Company, the Board approved a performance-based Annual Cash Incentive Plan ("ACIP") for the Company's executives for fiscal year 2022 whereby if an executive meets their performance milestones, the executive will receive a bonus in amount up to 48% to 107% of the applicable executive's base salary. F-27 On December 9, 2022, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board approved an annual performance payout in the aggregate amount of \$ 278,498, to be paid in stock and cash in the closing price of the Company's common stock on January 1, 2023 as follows: Schedule of Annual Performance Payout For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Charles Allen- CEO 104,987 Michael Handerhan- COO 82,500 Michael Prevoznik- CFO 45,000 Manish Paranjape- CTO 46,011 Total Performance Bonuses Earned 278,498. Bonuses On May 11, 2023, the Compensation Committee of the Board of the Company approved a performance-based Annual Cash Incentive Plan ("ACIP") for the Company's executives for fiscal year 2023 whereby if an executive meets their performance milestones, the executive will receive a bonus in amount up to 64% to 128% of their applicable executive base salary, contingent on achieving key performance milestones established by the Board. Bonuses were payable in cash and / or equity, at the sole discretion of the Board, and based on the closing price of the Company's base salary Common Stock on December 31, 2023. On December 29, 2023, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board approved an annual performance payout in the aggregate amount payouts of \$ 705,061 for fiscal year 2023, to be paid in stock and cash in the closing price of the Company's common stock on January 1, 2023. **performances allocated** as follows: For Schedule of Annual Performance Payout Executive Bonuses for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 Charles Allen- CEO \$ 354,849 Michael Handerhan- COO 151,164 Michael Prevoznik- CFO 101,399 Manish Paranjape- CTO 97,649 Total Performance Bonuses Earned \$ 705,061. **Of the total performance bonuses earned by Officers for fiscal year 2023, \$ 30,000 was paid in cash, with the remainder awarded in 414,148 shares of restricted Common Stock. Bonuses On April 11, 2024, the Board approved the ACIP for fiscal year 2024, increasing the potential bonus range to 163% to 195% of base salary. As in prior years, bonuses were contingent on achieving performance milestones established by the Board and payable in cash, incentive stock options, and / or restricted shares of Common Stock, at the sole discretion of the Board, and based on the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on December 31, 2024. On January 1, 2025, the Board approved aggregate payouts of \$ 1,916,909 for fiscal year 2024 performance, allocated as follows: Bonuses for the Year Ended December 31, 2024 Charles Allen- CEO \$ 739,324 Michael Handerhan- COO 473,381 Michael Prevoznik- CFO 352,102 Manish Paranjape- CTO 352,102 Total Performance Bonuses Earned \$ 1,916,909. Of the total performance bonuses earned by Officers for fiscal year 2024, approximately \$ 200,000 was paid in cash, with the remainder awarded in 319,930 shares of restricted Common Stock and 1,234,795 incentive stock options. The equity awards disclosed here pertain only to Officers, whereas Footnote 6 - Stockholders' Equity includes total equity awards granted to both Officers and other employees. F-28 26 Note 8 - Accrued Expenses As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the Company had accrued expenses consisting of the following: Schedule of Accrued Expenses December 31, 2023-2024 December 31, 2022-2023 Accrued compensation \$ 3,907,091 \$ 712,092 \$ 295,935 Accounts payable and accrued expenses 70,444 55,058 76,727 Accrued Expenses \$ 3,977,535 \$ 767,150 \$ 372,662 Accrued compensation and related expenses include approximately \$ 3,907,000 and \$ 710,000 and \$ 284,000 related to performance bonus accruals as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, respectively. **The accrued compensation balance for 2024 reflects stock-based compensation expenses associated with the performance bonuses approved by the Board on January 1, 2025 as well as discretionary bonuses accrued for non-officer employees. While the total bonus amounts for officers approved for fiscal year 2024 were \$ 1,916,909 (as disclosed in Note 7 - Executive Compensation), the portion allocated to incentive stock options was recognized at a higher expense for accounting purposes, as required under U. S. GAAP. The stock-based compensation charges for the options component were determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, resulting in a higher accrued amount.** Note 9 - Employee Benefit Plans The Company maintains defined contribution benefit plans under Section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering substantially all qualified employees of the Company (the "401 (k) Plan"). Under the 401 (k) Plan, the Company may make discretionary contributions of up to 100 % of employee contributions. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the Company made contributions to the 401 (k) Plan of \$ 109,000 and \$ 95,000 and \$ 45,000, respectively. Note 10 - Liquidity The Company follows " Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern ". The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that it will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. As reflected in the consolidated financial statements, the Company has historically incurred a net loss and has an accumulated deficit of approximately \$ 438,139,677,948,000 as of December 31, 2023-2024, and net cash used in operating activities of approximately \$ 3,562,530,000 for the reporting period then ended. The Company is implementing its business plan and generating revenue; however, the Company's cash position and liquid crypto assets are sufficient to support its daily operations over the next twelve months. **The Company has sustained recurring losses and negative cash flows from operations. Over the past year, the Company's growth has been funded through the sale of common stock equity. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had approximately \$ 1,458,000 of unrestricted cash. However, historically the Company has experienced and may continue to experience negative operating margins and negative cash flows from operations, as well as an ongoing requirement for additional capital investment. The Company expects that it will need to raise additional capital to accomplish its business plan over the next several years. The Company expects to seek additional funding through debt or equity financing. There can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing and capital might be available.** F-29 27 Note 11 - Income Taxes The Company had no income tax expense due to operating losses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. The tax effects of temporary differences and tax loss and credit carry forwards that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 are comprised of the following: Schedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities 2024 2023 2022-As of December 31, 2024 2023 2022-Deferred tax assets: Federal net-operating loss carryforward \$ 4,319,838 \$ 3,488,995 \$ 2,776,943 State net-operating loss carryforward 845,420 592,038 360,818 Other (non-qualified stock options) 15,997 225-R & D Capitalization Sec 174 166,794 015- Total deferred tax assets 5,331,273 4,097,030 3,363,555-Deferred tax liabilities: Unrealized gains on crypto assets 2,337,619 715,899 -Total deferred tax liabilities 2,337,619 715,899 -Valuation allowance (2,993,654) (3,381,131) (3,363,555)-Deferred tax assets, net \$- \$- At December 31, 2023-2024, the Company had net operating loss ("NOL") carry forwards for federal and state tax purposes of approximately \$ 25,333,753,665,000 which begins to expire in 2034. The 20-year carryforward period has been replaced with an indefinite carryforward period for these NOLs generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and future years. Accordingly, the amount of Federal NOLs that were generated in the tax year December 31, 2014 in the amount of \$ 1,290,156 will expire after December 31, 2034. The amount of NOLs that were generated in the tax year December 31, 2015 in the amount of \$ 1,545,343 will expire after December 31, 2035. The amount of NOLs that were generated in the tax year December 31, 2016 in the amount of \$ 794,762 will expire after December 31, 2036. The amount of NOLs that were generated in the tax year December 31, 2017 in the amount of \$ 1,084,564 will expire after December 31, 2037. The NOLs generated in the tax years December 31, 2018 in the amounts of \$ 11,899,437 and onwards will have an indefinite life per current U. S. federal income tax legislation. Prior to the February 5, 2014 merger, the Company had generated net operating losses, which the Company's preliminary analysis indicates would be subject to significant limitations pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 382. The Company has not completed its IRC Section 382 Valuation, as required and the NOL's because of potential Change-Change of Ownership ownerships might be completely worthless. **Therefore, Management of the Company has recorded a full valuation reserve, since it is more likely than not that no benefit will be realized for the deferred tax assets.** As of December 31, 2023-2024, the Company had a deferred tax liability related to the unrealized gains on its crypto assets amounting to approximately \$ 745,2,899,338,000. The final tax impact could significantly differ from current estimates due to future market fluctuations and changes in tax laws. (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to BTCS Inc. and will be retained by BTCS Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. In connection with the Annual Report of BTCS Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024-2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Michael Prevoznik, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Sec. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that **Therefore, Management of the Company has recorded a Full-Valuation-Valuation Reserve Reserve, since it is more likely than not that no benefit will be realized for the Deferred-Deferred Tax Assets assets.** As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a deferred tax liability related to the unrealized gains on its crypto assets amounting to approximately \$ 2,338,000. The final tax impact could significantly differ from current estimates due to future market fluctuations and changes in tax laws. **Therefore, Management of the Company has recorded a full valuation reserve, since it is more likely than not that no benefit will be realized for the deferred tax assets.** In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent depends upon on the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers evaluates the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and taxing available tax planning strategies in making this assessment. In case As a result of the deferred tax liability arising from assets will not be realized-unrealized crypto gains in future periods, the Company has provided a valuation allowance was partially reduced for the full amount of the deferred tax assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$ 48,387,000 as of December 31, 2023-2024. However, due to the Company's continued history of operating losses and lack of clear evidence of sustained profitability, a full release of the valuation allowance remains unjustified at this time. The expected tax expense (benefit) based on the U. S. federal statutory rate is reconciled with the actual tax expense (benefit) as follows: Schedule of Income Tax Rate 2024 2023 2022-For the years ended December 31, 2024 2023 2022-Statutory Federal Income Tax Rate (21.00%) (21.00%) (21.00%) % State Taxes, Net of Federal Tax Benefit (6.46%) (6.48%) (6.72%) % Federal tax rate change 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% Other 27.48% 46% 27.72-48% % Change in Valuation Allowance (0.00%) (0.00%) (0.00%) % Income Taxes Provision (Benefit)-% % The Company has not identified any uncertain tax positions requiring a reserve as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022- F-BTCS Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS X. References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_IncomeTaxDisclosureAbstract-Namespaces Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrl:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The entire disclosure for income tax. References Reference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 12-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-12Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 231-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482663/740-10-55-231Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 12C-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-12CReference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 12B-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-12BReference 5: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 270-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147477891/740-270-50-1Reference 6: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SAB Topic 6.1.S.Q1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479360/740-10-S99-1Reference 7: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-13Reference 8: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08 (h) (2))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1Reference 9: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/**

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NodeOps includes revenue generated from staking rewards earned by BTC's own proof-of-stake crypto assets, as well as validator fees collected from third-party delegations. Builder generates revenue from gas fees embedded in successfully finalized Ethereum blocks constructed by the Builder. Gross profit (loss) is the primary segment performance measure reviewed by the CODM for operational and capital allocation decisions. The following tables present segment revenue and gross profit (loss), including the significant expense items reviewed by the CODM, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Segment Revenue and Gross Profit (loss) NodeOps Builder Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 NodeOps Builder Total Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations \$ 1,620,305 \$ 2,453,213 \$ 4,073,518 Less: Cost of Revenues Validator Payments- 2,765,735 735 Cloud and server hosting costs 142,187 125,149 267,336 Compensation costs 30,372 48,770 79,142 Third-party contractor support costs 14,110 1,186 15,296 Gross profit (loss) \$ 1,433,636 \$ (487,627) \$ 946,009 NodeOps Builder Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 NodeOps Builder Total Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations \$ 1,339,628 \$ - \$ 1,339,628 Less: Cost of Revenues Validator Payments- Cloud and server hosting costs 324,644-324,644 Compensation costs 24,857-24,857 Third-party contractor support costs 10,277-10,277 Gross profit (loss) \$ 979,850 \$ - \$ 979,850 The following table reconciles total segment gross profit to consolidated net income (loss): 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Gross profit 946,009 979,850 Total operating expenses (9,874,805) (5,296,770) Other income (expense) 7,657,622 12,135,648 Net income (loss) \$ (1,271,174) \$ 7,818,728 X-References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SegmentReportingAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The entire disclosure for reporting segments including data and tables. Reportable segments include those that meet any of the following quantitative thresholds a) it's reported revenue, including sales to external customers and intersegment sales or transfers is 10 percent or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments b) the absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10 percent or more of the greater, in absolute amount of 1) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss or 2) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that did report a loss c) its assets are 10 percent or more of the combined assets of all operating segments. 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Abstract ] Subsequent Events Note 13 - Subsequent Events The Company evaluates events that have occurred after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued. Based upon the evaluation, the Company did not identify any recognized or non-recognized subsequent events that would have required adjustment or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements other than disclosed. ATM Sales During the period from January 1, 2025 to March 17, 2025, the Company sold a total of 33,352 shares of Common Stock under the ATM Agreement for aggregate total gross proceeds of approximately \$ 69,000 at an average selling price of \$ 2.08 per share, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$ 67,000 after deducting commissions and other transaction costs. Payment of 2024 Performance Bonuses On January 1, 2025, the Company issued 329,110 shares of common stock to officers and employees as part of the payment of accrued bonus compensation for the year ended December 31, 2024. The total fair value of the shares issued was approximately \$ 813,000 based on the Company's closing stock price on the issuance date. Of the shares issued, 33,731 shares were returned to net settle the issuance and pay related taxes, resulting in a net share issuance of 29,295,379 shares of common stock. In addition to the stock issuance, the Company paid approximately \$ 221,000 in cash bonuses to officers and employees, consistent with the terms of the 2024 Annual Incentive Plan. As part of the payment of accrued bonus compensation for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company also issued 1,312,068 options to employees and officers. The options were granted under the Company's 2021 Equity Incentive Plan with an expiration term of 7 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at approximately \$ 2,872,000 using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: Schedule of Fair Value of the Options Using the Black-Scholes Valuation Model Assumption Value Exercise Price \$ 2.47 Expected Stock Price Volatility 113.88 % Risk-Free Interest Rate 4.16 % Expiration Term (Years) 7.00 Dividend Yield 0.00 % The total compensation expense associated with the 2024 performance bonuses was accrued as of December 31, 2024, in accordance with ASC 718 - Share-Based Compensation and ASC 710 - Compensation. The settlement of the bonuses in 2025 via a combination of cash, shares, and options aligns with the terms of the 2024 Annual Incentive Plan. There is no additional financial impact in 2025 related to the settlement, as the full expense was recognized in 2024. LTI RSU Issuance On January 1, 2025, the Board approved the grant of 150,000 RSUs under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTI") to a non-officer employee. These RSUs are subject to both market capitalization and time-based vesting conditions. The RSUs vest in three equal tranches of 50,000 RSUs each, based on the Company achieving and sustaining specific market capitalization thresholds for 30 consecutive days on or before December 31, 2026, as follows: Schedule of Restricted Stock UnitsMarket Cap Vesting Thresholds \$ 100 million \$ 150 million \$ 300 million 50,000 50,000 50,000 Any RSUs for which the market capitalization condition is not met by December 31, 2026, will expire. For any tranche in which the market capitalization condition is achieved, the RSUs remain subject to a time-based vesting schedule, with 20 % of eligible RSUs vesting annually over five years, beginning on each December 31, 2025 through 2029, provided the grantee remains in continuous service through each vesting date. The fair value of these market-based RSUs was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value as of the grant date, January 1, 2025: Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value January 1, 2025 Vesting Hurdle Price \$ 5.26- \$ 15.79 Term (years) 2.00 Expected stock price volatility 92.70 % Risk-free rate of interest 4.25 % The Company will recognize compensation expense for these RSUs over the requisite service period, subject to acceleration upon meeting the market capitalization criteria. Accelerated Vesting of RSUs and Conversion to Restricted Common Stock On January 13, 2025, the vesting of 1,170,834 RSUs was accelerated and converted into restricted shares of Common Stock issued to executive officers and employees. As a portion of these RSUs was eligible for the Series V share dividend, an additional 1,020,834 restricted shares of Series V preferred stock were issued. The newly issued restricted shares of Common Stock and Series V preferred stock retain their original market capitalization-based vesting conditions, as well as their time-based vesting schedules, which range from one to five years. X-References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The entire disclosure for significant events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued or the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Examples include: the sale of a capital stock issue, purchase of a business, settlement of litigation, catastrophic loss, significant foreign exchange rate changes, loans to insiders or affiliates, and transactions not in the ordinary course of business. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 855- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/855/tableOfContentReference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/

role / disclosureRef- Topic 855- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 50- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph (a)- Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483399/855-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap-SubsequentEventsTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap- Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSummary of Significant Accounting Policies (Policies) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Accounting Policies | Abstract | Basis of Presentation Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company's subsidiaries are entities in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting rights, or where it exercises control. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Reclassifications of certain amounts in prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation. These reclassifications did not affect previously reported net income (loss), total assets, total liabilities, or equity, nor did they impact previously disclosed information. Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at financial institutions that are insured by the FDIC. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, upon recommendation the Company had approximately \$ 1, 978, 000 and \$ 1, 458, 000 in cash. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$ 250, 000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had approximately \$ 1, 474, 000 and \$ 933, 000 in excess of the FDIC insured limit, respectively. Stablecoins Stablecoins The Company holds stablecoins, such as USDT (Tether) and USDC (USD Coin), which are crypto assets that are pegged to the value of one U. S. dollar. Our stablecoins are typically held in secure digital wallets or on crypto asset exchanges. The Company acquires and holds stablecoins primarily to facilitate crypto asset transactions, including, but not limited to, payments to third-party vendors. The Company accounts for its stablecoins as indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and the Other Compensation Committee. While not accounted for as cash or cash equivalents, the these stablecoins are considered a liquidity resource. Crypto Assets Crypto Assets Fair Value Measurement The Company's accounts for the fair value measurement for its crypto assets in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, Fair Value Measurement. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received for an asset in a current sale, assuming an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Market participants are considered to be independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact. It requires the Company to assume that its crypto assets are sold in their principal market or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Kraken serves as the principal market for the Company's crypto assets, being the Company's primary cryptocurrency exchange for both purchases and sales. Coinbase is designated as the secondary principal market. This determination results from a comprehensive evaluation considering various factors, including compliance, trading activity, and price stability. The fair value of crypto assets is primarily determined based on pricing data obtained from Kraken, the Company's principal market. In the absence of Kraken data, pricing from Coinbase serves as a secondary source. While Kraken is designated as the primary exchange, the Company retains flexibility to conduct cryptocurrency transactions on other exchanges where it maintains accounts. This flexibility allows the Company to adapt to changing market conditions and explore alternative platforms when necessary to ensure cost-effective execution and fair value measurement using the most advantageous market. The selection of Kraken as the principal market reflects the Company's commitment to informed decision-making and achieving the most accurate representation of fair value for its crypto assets. Regular reviews ensure alignment with the Company's objectives and cryptocurrency market dynamics. BTCS Inc. approved NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Accounting for Crypto Assets The cost basis of the Company's crypto assets is initially recorded at their fair value using the last close price of the day in the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) time zone on the date of receipt. Crypto assets are measured at their fair respective fair market values at each reporting period end on the balance sheets and classified as either 'Staked Crypto Assets' or 'Crypto Assets' to distinguish their nature within the respective balances. Staked crypto assets are presented as current assets if their lock-up periods are less than 12 months, and as long-term other assets if the lock-up extends beyond one year. The majority of our crypto assets are staked, typically with lock-up periods of less than 21 days, and are considered current assets in accordance with ASC 210-10-20, Balance Sheet, due to the Company's ability to sell them in a liquid marketplace, as we have a reasonable expectation that they will be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of our business to support operations when needed. The classification of purchases and sales in the consolidated statements of cash flows is determined based on the nature of the crypto assets, which can be categorized as 'productive' (i.e. acquired for purposes of staking) or 'non-productive' (e.g. bitcoin). Acquisitions of non-productive crypto assets are treated as operating activities, while acquisitions of productive crypto assets are classified as investing activities in accordance with ASC 230-10-20, Investing activities. Productive crypto assets staked with lock-up periods of less than 12 months are listed as current assets in the 'Staked Crypto Assets' line item on the balance sheet. Staked crypto assets with lock-up periods exceeding 12 months are categorized as long-term other assets. Non-productive crypto assets are included in the 'Crypto Assets' line item on the balance sheet. Effective January 1, 2023, the Company elected to early adopt ASU No. 2023-08, resulting in a material change in accounting principle related to the Company's accounting treatment of crypto assets. The impacts of the change in accounting principle are discussed further in Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principle. The Company employs the specific identification method to determine the cost basis of our assets for the computation of gains and losses, in accordance with ASC 350-60-50-2a. This method involves identifying and using the actual cost of each individual asset sold or disposed of to calculate the gain or loss on its sale. Realized gains (losses) on sale of crypto assets are included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded realized losses on crypto assets of approximately \$ 767, 000 and \$ 604, 000 during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. BTCS Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Operating Segments Operating Segments The Company's blockchain infrastructure operations include two primary revenue-generating activities: Ethereum block building ("Builder") and validator node operations ("NodeOps"). The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is comprised of several members of its executive management team, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Operating Officer ("COO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), who are responsible for evaluating the Company's financial performance, managing operations, and allocating capital and resources. The CODM regularly reviews discrete financial information related to Builder and NodeOps, assessing financial performance based on gross profit (loss), direct operating expenses, and key financial metrics. These financial reviews direct operational decisions and shape capital deployment strategies for each activity. While the CODM evaluates Builder and NodeOps separately, these activities share common economic characteristics, infrastructure, and operational oversight and are therefore aggregated into a single operating segment under ASC 280, Segment Reporting. Consistent with ASU 2023-07, the Company discloses significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM for decision-making purposes. See Note 12 – Segment Information for more information. Revenue Recognition Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue under ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of the new revenue standard is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The following five steps are applied to achieve that core principle: • Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer • Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract • Step 3: Determine the transaction price • Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract • Step 5: Recognize revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Company generates revenue through 1) staking rewards generated from its blockchain infrastructure operations (NodeOps), and 2) gas fees earned from successful Ethereum block-building through Builder. These revenues are collectively termed 'Blockchain infrastructure revenues' in the consolidated statements of operations. The transaction consideration the Company receives- the crypto asset awards and gas fees- are a non-cash consideration, which the Company measures at fair value on the date received. Blockchain Infrastructure The Company engages in network-based smart contracts by running its own crypto asset validator nodes as well as staking (or "delegating") crypto assets directly to both its own validator nodes and nodes run by third-party operators. Through these contracts, the Company provides crypto assets to stake to a node for the purpose of validating transactions and adding blocks to a respective blockchain network. The term of a smart contract can vary based on the rules of the respective blockchain and typically last from a few days to several weeks after it is cancelled (or "un-staked") by the delegator and requires that the crypto assets staked remain locked up during the duration of the smart contract. In exchange for staking the crypto assets and validating transactions on blockchain networks, the Company is entitled to all of the fixed crypto asset award earned from the network when delegating to the Company's own node and is entitled to a fractional share of the fixed crypto asset award a third-party node operator receives (less crypto asset transaction fees payable to the node operator, which are immaterial and are recorded as a deduction from revenue), for successfully validating or adding a block to the blockchain. The Company's fractional share of awards received from delegating to a third-party validator node is proportionate to the crypto assets staked by the Company compared to the total crypto assets staked by all Delegators at that node at that time. On certain blockchain networks on which the Company operates a validator node, the Company earns a validator node fee ("Validator Fee"), determined as a node operator's published percentage of the crypto asset rewards earned on crypto assets delegated to its node. Token rewards earned from staking, as well as tokens earned as Validator Fees, are calculated and distributed directly to BTCS digital wallets by the blockchain networks as part of their consensus mechanisms. The provision of validating blockchain transactions is an output of the Company's ordinary activities. Each separate block creation or validation under a smart contract with a network represents a performance obligation. The satisfaction of the performance obligation for processing and validating blockchain transactions occurs at a point in time when confirmation is received from the network indicating that the validation is complete, and the awards are available for transfer. At that point, revenue is recognized. Ethereum Block Building (Builder) The Company participates in the Ethereum blockchain network by engaging in the construction of blocks ("block building") containing strategically bundled transactions from the Ethereum mempool and from searchers who connect to the Company's endpoint with the intent of the Company's builder proposing their transactions. Revenue recognition for these activities, conducted through Builder, entails the recognition of gas fees (or "transaction fees") earned in exchange for successfully constructing blocks of bundled transactions and having these blocks selected and proposed by a validator to the Ethereum network for validation and successfully finalized on the network. These gas fees are earned as a direct result of the Company's fulfillment of its performance obligations, which include the construction of blocks by bundling transactions to maximize the value of the included fees and the proposal of that block by a Validator. Each constructed block under a smart contract with the Ethereum network signifies a distinct performance obligation. As part of the block construction and proposal process, the Company's Builder purchases block space through a fixed non-negotiable fee paid to a Validator (a "Validator Payment") embedded in each proposed block. The Validator Payment, predetermined by the Builder, is paid to Validators as compensation for selecting and proposing the Company's block to the network for validation. The Validator Payment is intrinsically linked to the Company's performance obligations and is disbursed in the block constructed by the Builder if our Builder's block is both selected by a Validator and successfully proposed to, and finalized on, the Ethereum network; otherwise, our Validator Payment may be included in a subsequent block. The Validator Payment represents a direct and fixed pre-determined cost. The satisfaction of the performance obligation occurs at a point in time when the constructed block is both proposed by a Validator and successfully finalized on the Ethereum network. At this juncture, the Company has fulfilled its obligations, and the gas fees associated with the transactions included in the block become available and are transferred to the Company's digital wallet. The Company recognizes revenue, reflecting the fair value of the total gas fees earned from the constructed block. BTCS Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS The following table summarizes the revenues earned from the Company's operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Revenues Earned from Company's Operations 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations NodeOps \$ 1, 620, 305 \$ 1, 339, 628 Builder 2, 453, 213- Total revenues \$ 4, 073, 518 \$ 1, 339, 628 The following table details the native token rewards and their respective fair market value recognized as revenue during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Revenues earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps include token rewards earned from the delegation of cryptocurrency assets to third-party validator nodes as well as token rewards derived from BTCS-operated validator nodes, which include staking of the Company's crypto assets to BTCS nodes and Validator Fees earned from third parties asset delegations to our nodes. Revenues earned from Ethereum block-building through Builder includes block rewards generated by BTCS Builders. Crypto assets earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps

Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned from Blockchain Infrastructure Staking Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Asset Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Ethereum (ETH) 261 \$ 792, 442 358 \$ 639, 357 Cosmos (ATOM) 52, 509 \$ 390, 740 43, 268 \$ 408, 964 Axie Infinity (AXS) \* 22, 997 \$ 151, 648 18, 522 \$ 127, 691 Akash (AKT) 22, 742 \$ 81, 292 11, 666 \$ 9, 808 Solana (SOL) \* 419 \$ 62, 210 474 \$ 11, 592 Avalanche (AVAX) 1, 237 \$ 39, 255 664 \$ 9, 117 NEAR Protocol (NEAR) \* 6, 441 \$ 36, 457 5, 494 \$ 8, 836 Kava (KAVA) 27, 143 \$ 15, 263 53, 435 \$ 43, 642 Kusama (KSM) 652 \$ 15, 746 820 \$ 21, 981 Polygon (POL fka MATIC) \* 20, 970 \$ 12, 728 24, 878 \$ 20, 613 Polkadot (DOT) \* 1, 244 \$ 8, 021 1, 371 \$ 7, 358 Rocket Pool (RPL) \* 14 \$ 170- \$- Tezos (XTZ) \* 1, 353 \$ 1, 182 2, 413 \$ 2, 326 Mina (MINA) 6, 480 \$ 6, 404 15, 840 \$ 10, 959 Oasis Network (ROSE) 26, 567 \$ 3, 254 98, 001 \$ 5, 802 Cardano (ADA) \* 5, 010 \$ 2, 218 2, 394 \$ 775 Evmos (EVMOS) \* 21, 581 \$ 1, 275 89, 591 \$ 10, 807 Total earned from blockchain infrastructure staking activities through NodeOps \$ 1, 620, 305 \$ 1, 339, 628 \* All or a portion of revenue earned from staking to third-party validator nodes Crypto assets earned from Ethereum block-building through Builder Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned From Ethereum For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Asset Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Token Rewards Revenue (\$ USD) Ethereum (ETH) 886 \$ 2, 453, 213- \$- Total earned from Ethereum block building through Builder 886 \$ 2, 453, 213- \$- Cost of Revenues Cost of Revenues

The Company's cost of revenues related to its blockchain infrastructure operations primarily includes direct production costs associated with transaction validation on the network, cloud-based server hosting expenses related to our validator nodes and Builders, and allocated employee salaries dedicated to node maintenance and support. Additionally, the cost of revenues encompasses Validator Payments made from our Builder to Validators as well as fees paid to third parties for their assistance in software maintenance and node operations. These costs directly related to the production of revenues are collectively termed 'Blockchain infrastructure expenses' in the consolidated statements of operations. The following table further details the costs of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Schedule of Costs of Revenues 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Cost of staking revenues \$ 186, 669 \$ 359, 778 Cost of Builder revenues 2, 940, 840- Total cost of revenues \$ 3, 127, 509 \$ 359, 778 BTCs Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Internally Developed Software Internally Developed Software Internally developed software consists of the core technology of the Company's StakeSeeker and ChainQ platforms. For internally developed software, the Company uses both its own employees as well as the services of external vendors and independent contractors. The Company accounts for computer software used in the business in accordance with ASC 985-20 and ASC 350. ASC 985-20, Software- Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed, requires that software development costs incurred in conjunction with product development be charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established. Thereafter, until the product is released for sale, software development costs must be capitalized and reported at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value of the related product. Some companies use a "tested working model" approach to establishing technological feasibility (i.e., beta version). Under this approach, software under development will pass the technological feasibility milestone when the Company has completed a version that contains essentially all the functionality and features of the final version and has tested the version to ensure that it works as expected. ASC 350, Intangibles- Goodwill and Other, requires computer software costs associated with internal use software to be charged to operations as incurred until certain capitalization criteria are met. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage and the post-implementation stages are expensed as incurred. Certain qualifying costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized as property, equipment and software. These costs generally consist of internal labor during configuration, coding, and testing activities. Capitalization begins when (i) the preliminary project stage is complete, (ii) management with the relevant authority authorizes and commits to the funding of the software project, and (iii) it is probable both that the project will be completed and that the software will be used to perform the function intended. Property and Equipment Property and Equipment Property and equipment consist of computer, equipment and office furniture and fixtures, all of which are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are recorded using the straight-line method over the respective useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Use of Estimates Use of Estimates The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. This requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. The Company's significant estimates and assumptions include the recoverability and useful lives of indefinite life intangible assets, stock-based compensation, and the valuation allowance related to the Company's deferred tax assets. Certain of the Company's estimates, including the carrying amount of the indefinite life intangible assets, could be affected by external conditions, including those unique to the Company and general economic conditions. It is reasonably possible that these external factors could have an effect on the Company's estimates and could cause actual results to differ from those estimates and assumptions. Income Taxes Income Taxes The Company recognizes income taxes on an accrual basis based on tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its tax returns. A tax position is defined as a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax filing that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Tax positions are recognized only when it is more likely than not (i.e., likelihood of greater than 50%), based on technical merits, that the position would be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are measured using a probability-weighted approach as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is established to reduce deferred tax assets if all, or some portion, of such assets will more than likely not be realized. Should they occur, the Company's policy is to classify interest and penalties related to tax positions as income tax expense. Since the Company's inception, no such interest or penalties have been incurred. BTCs Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Accounting for Warrants Accounting for Warrants The Company accounts for the issuance of Common Stock purchase warrants issued in connection with the equity offerings in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. The Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) gives the Company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the Company) or (ii) gives the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). In addition, Under ASC 815, registered Common Stock warrants that require the issuance of registered shares upon exercise and do not expressly preclude an implied right to cash settlement are accounted for as derivative liabilities. The Company classifies these derivative warrant liabilities on the balance sheets as a current liability. The Company assessed the classification of Common Stock purchase warrants as of the date of each offering and determined that such instruments originally met the criteria for equity classification; however, as a result of the Company no longer being in control of whether the warrants may be cash settled, the instruments no longer qualify for equity classification. Accordingly, the Company classified the warrants as a liability at their fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. This liability is subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until the warrants are exercised or expired, and any change in fair value is recognized as "change in the fair value of warrant liabilities" in the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the warrants has been estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model (see Note 5- Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities). Stock-based Compensation Stock-based Compensation The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation- Stock Compensation. ASC 718 addresses all forms of share-based payment awards including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans and stock incentive shares. Under ASC 718, awards result in a cost that is measured at fair value on the awards' grant date of 50,000 based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest and will result in a charge to operations. Share-based payment awards exchanged for services are accounted for at the fair value of the award on the estimated grant date. Options Stock options issued under the Company's equity incentive plans are granted with an exercise price equal to no less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant and expire up to ten years from the date of grant. The Company estimates the fair value of stock option grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent management's best estimates and involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. Expected Volatility- The Company uses historical volatility as it provides a reasonable estimate of the expected volatility. For options granted prior to January 1, 2025, historical volatility was based on the most recent volatility of the stock price over a period equivalent to the expected term of the option. For the most recent options granted on January 1, 2025, historical volatility was determined using a two-year lookback period. Management selected this approach to better reflect the Company's current market conditions and exclude periods of non-representative volatility associated with significant changes in the Company's business, market conditions, and capital structure. The two-year lookback period balances capturing industry and market cycles with avoiding outdated and non-representative data. Risk-Free Interest Rate- The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. treasury zero-coupon yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option. Expected Term- The Company's expected term represents the weighted-average period that the Company's expected term represents the weighted-average period that the Company's RSUs are expected to be outstanding. The expected term is based on the stipulated 5-year period from the grant date until the market-based criteria are achieved. If the market-based criteria are not achieved within the five-year period from the grant date, the RSUs will not vest and shall expire. Vesting Hurdle Price- The vesting hurdle prices are determined by taking the vesting Market Cap criteria divided by the shares outstanding as of the valuation date Dividends Dividends Effective January 27, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") approved the issuance of a newly designated Series V Preferred Stock ("Series V") on a one-for-one basis to the Company's shareholders (including restricted stock unit holders and warrant holders who were entitled to such distribution). The distribution of Series V shares was approved and completed on June 2, 2023 to shareholders as of the record date of May 12, 2023. The Series V: (i) is non-convertible, (ii) has a 20% liquidation preference over the shares of common stock, (iii) is non-voting and (iv) has certain rights to dividends and distributions (at the discretion of the Board). A total of 14, 542, 803 shares of Series V Preferred Stock were distributed to shareholders on June 2, 2023. In June 2023, the Series V shares commenced trading on Upstream, a Merj Exchange market ("Upstream"). In November 2023, Upstream announced that it was no longer providing U.S. individuals with the ability to trade on Upstream. All Series V shares owned by U.S. investors were returned to the transfer agent. The Company will evaluate the appropriateness of potential future dividends as the Company continues to grow its operations. Advertising Expense Advertising Expense Advertisement costs are expensed as incurred and included in marketing expenses. Advertising and marketing expenses amounted to approximately \$ 81, 000 and \$ 12, 000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Net Income (Loss) per Share Net Income (Loss) per Share Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the Company's restricted stock units, options and warrants. Diluted loss per share excludes the shares issuable upon the

conversion of preferred stock and warrants from the calculation of net loss per share if their effect would be anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 31, 2024, diluted loss per share excludes all potential common shares, including restricted stock units, options, warrants, and other convertible instruments, as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the net loss reported for the period. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company reported net income. As a result, diluted net income per share included potential common shares that were dilutive during the period. The following financial instruments were from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2024, as their effect was anti-dilutive: Schedule of Earnings Per Share Anti-diluted As of December 31, 2024 Warrants to purchase common stock 712, 500 Options 1, 302, 500 Non-vested restricted stock unit awards 1, 140, 971 Non-vested restricted common stock 232, 552 Total 3, 388, 523 Anti-dilutive securities 3, 388, 523 BTCS Inc. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Recent Accounting Pronouncements Recent Accounting Pronouncements The Company continually assesses new accounting pronouncements to determine their applicability. When it is determined that a new accounting pronouncement affects the Company's financial reporting, the Company undertakes a study to determine the consequences of such change to its Consolidated Financial Statements and assures that there are proper controls in place to ascertain that the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements properly reflect the change. In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60) ("ASU 2023-08"), which is intended to improve the accounting for and disclosure of crypto assets. The ASU requires entities to subsequently measure crypto assets that meet specific criteria at fair value, with changes recognized in net income each reporting period. The ASU also requires specific presentation of its cash receipts arising from crypto assets that are received as noncash consideration in the ordinary course of business and are converted nearly immediately into cash. The amendments in this update are executive-effective officers (Mr. Allen for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 Mr. Handerhan Mr with early adoption permitted Prevoznik and Mr. The Company adopted ASU No. Paranjape), 2023-08 effective January 1, 2023, which had a material impact to its financial statement and related disclosures, which are further discussed in Note 3—Changes in Accounting Principle. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures ("ASU 2023-07"). ASU 2023-07 is intended to enhance reportable segment disclosures by requiring disclosures of significant segment expenses regularly provided to the CODM, requiring disclosure of the title and position of the CODM and explanation of how the reported measures of segment profit and loss are used by the CODM in assessing segment performance and a location of resources. ASU 2023-07 is effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2023. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 for the year ended December 31, 2024. As a result of the adoption, the Company expanded its disclosures in Note 12—Segment Information, to present significant expenses that are included within cost of revenue, by reportable segment, which are presented to the CODM. In December 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) ("ASU 2024-03"). ASU 2024-03 requires, in the notes to the financial statements, disclosures of specified information about certain costs and expenses specified in the updated guidance. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The F-17 of Changes in Fair Value and Other Adjustments of Warrants The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 2023 and 2022 2022, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: Schedule of Changes in Fair Value and Other Adjustments of Warrants Fair Value of Level 3 Financial Assets December 31, December 31, 2024-2023 2022 Beginning balance \$ 100,000 \$ - Purchases 100,000 Purchases Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) Ending balance \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000 Fair Value of Level 3 Financial Liabilities December 31, December 31, 2024-2023 2022 Beginning balance \$ 213,750 \$ 213,750 750-852,500 Warrant liabilities classification Fair value adjustment of warrant liabilities 54- (1, 450-638,750) Ending balance \$ 267,213, 900-750 \$ 213,750 RSUs is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value as of the January 1, 2023, modification date: Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value January 1, 2023 (Modification) Vesting Hurdle Price \$ 3.81-\$30.52 Term (years) 4.00 Expected stock price volatility 97.30 % Risk-free rate of interest 4.10 % Summary of Restricted Stock The following table summarizes RSU activity under the 2021 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Summary of Restricted Stock Number of Restricted Stock Units Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Nonvested as of December 31, 2022 1, 590, 553 \$ 3.34 Granted 50, 000 0.63 Vested (34, 180) 3.55 Nonvested as of December 31, 2023 1, 606, 373 \$ 3.25 Granted 300, 000 1.71 Vested (445, 350) 3.13 Vested and converted to restricted common shares (20, 052) 2.04 Forfeited (100, 000) 1.63 Nonvested as of December 31, 2024 1, 140, 971 \$ 3.27 Schedule of Stock-based Compensation Expense Stock-based compensation expenses are recorded as a part of general and administrative expenses, compensation expenses and cost of revenues. Stock-based compensation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows: Schedule of Stock-based Compensation Expense 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Employee stock option awards \$ 2, 973, 503 \$ 11, 726 Employee restricted stock unit awards 1, 188, 963 956, 526 Employee stock-based salary payments and bonus awards 1, 176, 679 675, 061 Non-employee restricted stock awards 165, 011 195, 784 Stock-based compensation \$ 5, 504, 156 \$ 1, 839, 097 Summary of Warrant Activity The following is a summary of warrant activity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Summary of Warrant Activity Number of Warrants Outstanding as of December 31, 2022 912, 500 Expiration of warrants (200, 000) Outstanding as of December 31, 2023 712, 500 Expiration of warrants Outstanding as of December 31, 2024 712, 500 Common Stock [Member] Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Line Items] Summary of Restricted Stock The following table summarizes restricted Common Stock activity under the 2021 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Summary of Restricted Stock Number of Restricted Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and nonvested as of December 31, 2023: Converted from restricted stock units 220, 052 Granted 12, 500 Outstanding and nonvested as of December 31, 2024 232, 552 2021 Equity Incentive Plan [Member] Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Line Items] Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Exercise price \$ 1.52 \$ 1.29 Term (years) 5.00 5.00 Expected stock price volatility 141.86 % 151.32 % Risk-free rate of interest 4.50 % 3.97 % X-Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. 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employee. Disclosure also typically includes the amount of related compensation expense recognized during the reporting period, the number of shares or units issued during the period under such arrangements, and the carrying amount as of the balance sheet date of the related liability. 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Details Name: us-gaap\_PayablesAndAccrualsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionTabular disclosure of the components of accrued liabilities. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfAccruedLiabilitiesTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationIncome Taxes (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Income Tax Disclosure | Abstract | Schedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities The tax effects of temporary differences and tax loss and credit carry forwards that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are comprised of the following: Schedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities 2024 2023 As of December 31, 2024 2023 Deferred tax assets: Federal net-operating loss carryforward \$ 4,319,838 \$ 3,488,995 State net-operating loss carryforward 845,420 592,038 Other (non-qualified stock options)- 15,997 R & D Capitalization Sec 174 166,015- Total deferred tax assets \$ 5,331,273 4,097,030 Deferred tax liabilities: Unrealized gains on crypto assets 2,337,619 715,899 Total deferred tax liabilities 2,337,619 715,899 Valuation allowance (2,993,654) (3,381,131) Deferred tax assets, net \$- \$- Schedule of Income Tax Rate The expected tax expense (benefit) based on the U. S. federal statutory rate is reconciled with actual tax expense (benefit) as follows: Schedule of Income Tax Rate 2024 2023 For the years ended December 31, 2024 2023 Statutory Federal Income Tax Rate (21.00) % (21.00) % State Taxes, Net of Federal Tax Benefit (6.46) % (6.48) % Federal tax rate change 0.00 % 0.00 % Other 27.46 % 27.48 % Change in Valuation Allowance (0.00) % (0.00) % Income Taxes Provision (Benefit)- % % X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_IncomeTaxDisclosureAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionTabular disclosure of the components of net deferred tax asset or liability recognized in an entity's statement of financial position, including the following: the total of all deferred tax liabilities, the total of all deferred tax assets, the total valuation allowance recognized for deferred tax assets. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfDeferredTaxAssetsAndLiabilitiesTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionTabular disclosure of the reconciliation using percentage or dollar amounts of the reported amount of income tax expense attributable to continuing operations for the year to the amount of income tax expense that would result from applying domestic federal statutory tax rates to pretax income from continuing operations. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 231-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482663/740-10-55-231>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 12A-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-12A>Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 740-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 12-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-12> Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfEffectiveIncomeTaxRateReconciliationTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSegment Information (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Segment Reporting | Abstract | Schedule of Segment Revenue and Gross Profit (loss) Schedule of Segment Revenue and Gross Profit (loss) NodeOps Builder Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 NodeOps Builder Total Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations \$ 1,620,305 \$ 2,453,213 \$ 4,073,518 Less: Cost of Revenues Validator Payments- 2,765,735 2,765,735 Cloud and server hosting costs 142,187 125,149 267,336 Compensation costs 30,372 48,779 142 Third-party contractor support costs 14,110 1,186 15,296 Gross profit (loss) \$ 1,433,636 \$ (487,627) \$ 946,009 NodeOps Builder Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 NodeOps Builder Total Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations \$ 1,339,628 \$- \$ 1,339,628 Less: Cost of Revenues Validator Payments--- Cloud and server hosting costs 324,644-324,644 Compensation costs 24,857-24,857 Third-party contractor support costs 10,277-10,277 Gross profit (loss) \$ 979,850 \$- \$ 979,850 The following table reconciles total segment gross profit to consolidated net income (loss): 2024 2023 For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 2023 Gross profit 946,009 979,850 Total operating expenses (9,874,805) (5,296,770) Other income (expense) 7,657,622 12,135,648 Net income (loss) \$ (1,271,174) \$ 7,818,728 X-DefinitionTabular disclosure of the profit or loss and total assets for each reportable segment. An entity discloses certain information on each reportable segment if the amounts (a) are included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or (b) are otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 25-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-25>Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 22-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22>Reference 3: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 30-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30> Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfSegmentReportingInformationBySegmentTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SegmentReportingAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSubsequent Events (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award | Line Items | Schedule of Fair Value of the Options Using the Black-scholes Valuation Model The fair value of the options was estimated at approximately \$ 2,872,000 using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: Schedule of Fair Value of the Options Using the Black-scholes Valuation ModelAssumption Value Exercise Price \$ 2.47 Expected Stock Price Volatility 113.88 % Risk-Free Interest Rate 4.16 % Expiration Term (Years) 7.00 Dividend Yield 0.00 % Schedule of Restricted Stock Units Schedule of Restricted Stock UnitsMarket Cap Vesting Thresholds \$ 100 million \$ 150 million \$ 300 million 50,000 50,000 50,000 Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value The fair value of market-based LTI RSUs is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value as of the January 1, 2023, modification date: Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value January 1, 2023 (Modification) Vesting Hurdle Price \$ 3.81-3.30 52 Term (years) 4.00 Expected stock price volatility 97.30 % Risk-free rate of interest 4.10 % Restricted Stock | Member | Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award | Line Items | Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value The fair value of these market-based RSUs was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value as of the grant date, January 1, 2025: Schedule of Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Estimate Fair Value January 1, 2025 Vesting Hurdle Price \$ 5.26-5.15 79 Term (years) 2.00 Expected stock price volatility 92.70 % Risk-free rate of interest 4.25 % X-DefinitionTabular disclosure of input and valuation technique used to measure fair value and change in valuation approach and technique for each separate class of asset and liability measured on recurring and nonrecurring basis. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 103-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-103>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(bbb\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (bbb) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(bbb\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (bbb) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueAssetsAndLiabilitiesMeasuredOnRecurringAndNonrecurringBasisValuationTechniquesTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionTabular disclosure of employee stock purchase plan activity. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(g\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (g)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfShareBasedCompensationEmployeeStockPurchasePlanActivityTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionTabular disclosure of the significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of stock options, including, but not limited to: (a) expected term of share options and similar instruments, (b) expected volatility of the entity's shares, (c) expected dividends, (d) risk-free rate (s), and (e) discount for post-vesting restrictions. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\)-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Section 50-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Subparagraph (f) (2)-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Section 50-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ScheduleOfShareBasedPaymentAwardStockOptionsValuationAssumptionsTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 35-Paragraph 1D-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480483/718-10-35-1D>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 35-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480483/718-10-35-3>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\) \(3\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a) (3)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(ii\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (ii)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(iii\)-Publisher FASB-URI 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https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (iv) (03)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)

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[http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 16: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(01\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(01)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 17: 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[http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(e\)\(2\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(e)(2)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 24: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 25: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 26: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 27: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iv\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iv)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 28: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(v\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(v)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = us-gaap\_RestrictedStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Revenues Earned from Company's Operations (Details)- USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Product Information [ Line Items ] Total revenues \$ 4, 073, 518 \$ 1, 339, 628 Node Ops [ Member ] Product Information [ Line Items ] Total revenues 1, 620, 305 1, 339, 628 Builder [ Member ] Product Information [ Line Items ] Total revenues \$ 2, 453, 213 X- Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_ProductInformationLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Amount of revenue recognized from goods sold, services rendered, insurance premiums, or other activities that constitute an earning process. Includes, but is not limited to, investment and interest income before deduction of interest expense when recognized as a component of revenue, and sales and trading gain (loss). 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[http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic270-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic270-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(e\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(e)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32)Reference 5: 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xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Details Name: srt\_ProductOrServiceAxis = BTCs\_NodeOpsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_ProductOrServiceAxis = BTCs\_BuilderPlusMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned from Blockchain Infrastructure Staking Activities (Details)- USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Revenues \$ 4, 073, 518 \$ 1, 339, 628 Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Revenues 1, 620, 305 1, 339, 628 Ethereum [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewardsRevenues 792, 442 639, 357 Cosmos [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards \$ 1 | 22, 997 18, 522 Revenues [ 1 ] | 151, 648 127, 691 Akash [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards 22, 742 11, 666 Revenues 81, 292 9, 808 Solana [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 62, 210 11, 592 Avalanche [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards 1, 237 39, 255 9, 117 E A R Protocol [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 6, 441 5, 494 Revenues [ 1 ] | 36, 457 8, 836 Kava [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards 27, 143 53, 435 Revenues 15, 263 43, 642 Kusama [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 20, 970 24, 878 Revenues [ 1 ] | 12, 728 20, 613 Polkadot [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 1, 244 1, 371 Revenues [ 1 ] | 8, 021 7, 358 Rocket Pool [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] Revenues [ 1 ] Tezos [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 1, 353 2, 413 Revenues [ 1 ] | 1, 182 2, 326 Mina [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards 6, 480 15, 840 Revenues 6, 404 10, 959 Oasis Network [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards 26, 567 98, 001 Revenues 3, 254 5, 802 Cardano [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 5, 010 2, 394 Revenues [ 1 ] | 2, 218 Evmos [ Member ] Bitcoin [ Member ] Crypto Asset, Holding [ Line Items ] Token rewards [ 1 ] | 21, 581 89, 591 Revenues [ 1 ] | \$ 1, 275 \$ 10, 807 [ 1 ] All or a portion of revenue earned from staking to third-party validator nodesX- Definition Token rewards. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCs\_TokenRewards Namespace Prefix: BTCs\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(d\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(d)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic350-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476168/350-60-50-1)

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ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 48-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 41-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-41Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 270-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (i)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (ee)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32Reference 5: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/otherTransitionRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 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https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30Reference 21: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 42-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-42Reference 22: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 22-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22Reference 23: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 40-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-40Reference 24: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 22-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22Reference 25: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 235-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.9-05 (b) (2))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147477314/942-235-S99-1Reference 26: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-03 (1))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2Details Name: us-gaap\_Revenues Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueByAssetClassAxis = BTCs\_BitcoinMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_EthereumMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_CosmosMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_AxiInfiMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_AkashMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_SolanaMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_AvalancheMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_NEARProtocolMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_KavaMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_KusamaMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_PolygonMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_PolkadotMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_RocketPoolMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_TezosMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_MinaMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_OasisNetworkMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_CardanoMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_EvmosMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt\_CryptoAssetAxis = BTCs\_Schedule of Crypto Assets Earned From Ethereum (Details)-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Impairment Effects on Earnings Per Share | Line Items | Revenues \$ 4,073,518 \$ 1,339,628 Ethereum | Member | Impairment Effects on Earnings Per Share | Line Items | Token rewards Revenues 2,453,213 Ethereum Block Building | Member | Impairment Effects on Earnings Per Share | Line Items | Token rewards Revenues \$ 2,453,213 X-DefinitionToken rewards. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCs\_TokenRewards Namespace Prefix: BTCs\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_ImpairmentEffectsOnEarningsPerShareLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of revenue recognized from goods sold, services rendered, insurance premiums, or other activities that constitute an earning process. Includes, but is not limited to, investment and interest income before deduction of interest expense when recognized as a component of revenue, and sales and trading gain (loss). ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 48-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 41-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-41Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 270-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (i)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (ee)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32Reference 5: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/otherTransitionRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32Reference 6: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/otherTransitionRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32Reference 7: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08 (g) (1) (ii))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1Reference 8: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3Reference 9: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28Reference 10: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-01 (a) (4) (i))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 11: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-01 (a) (4) (ii))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 12: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-01 (a) (4) (iii) (A))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 13: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-01 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 14: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-02 (a) (4) (iii) (A))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 15: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-02 (a) (4) (iii) (B))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 16: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-02 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 17: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210.13-02 (a) (4) (v))-Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 18: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph





Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionFair value of crypto- asset held for platform user. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameStaffAccountingBulletin\(SAB\)-NumberTopic5-SectionFF-ParagraphQuestion2-PublisherSECReference2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameStaffAccountingBulletin(SAB)-NumberTopic5-SectionFF-ParagraphQuestion2-PublisherSECReference2): [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic405-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SAB\)Topic5.FF.Q2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476188/405-10-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic405-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SAB)Topic5.FF.Q2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476188/405-10-599-1) Details Name: srt\_PlatformOperatorCryptoAssetHeldForUser Namespace Prefix: srt\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_OtherLiabilitiesDisclosureAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSchedule of Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Valued on Recurring Basis (Details)- USD \$ Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Crypto Assets \$ 36, 056, 683 \$ 25, 202, 929 Investments 100, 000 100, 000 Total Assets 36, 156, 683 25, 202, 929 Warrant liabilities 267, 900 213, 750 \$ 213, 750Fair Value, Inputs, Level 1 [Member] Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Crypto Assets 36, 056, 683 25, 202, 929 Investments Total Assets 36, 056, 683 25, 202, 929 Warrant liabilities Fair Value, Inputs, Level 2 [Member] Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Crypto Assets Investments Total Assets Warrant liabilities Fair Value, Inputs, Level 3 [Member] Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Crypto Assets Investments 100, 000 100, 000 Total Assets 100, 000 100, 000 Warrant liabilities \$ 267, 900 \$ 213, 750 X- DefinitionCrypto assets. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_CryptoAssets Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionFair value portion of asset recognized for present right to economic benefit. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph100-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-100>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_AssetsFairValueDisclosure Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionFair value, after the effects of master netting arrangements, of a financial liability or contract with one or more underlyings, notional amount or payment provision or both, and the contract can be net settled by means outside the contract or delivery of an asset, expected to be settled within one year or normal operating cycle, if longer. Includes assets not subject to a master netting arrangement and not elected to be offset. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic210-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483466/210-20-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic210-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483466/210-20-50-3) Details Name: us-gaap\_DerivativeLiabilitiesCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph100-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-100>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueAssetsAndLiabilitiesMeasuredOnRecurringAndNonrecurringBasisLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionFair value portion of investment securities, including, but not limited to, marketable securities, derivative financial instruments, and investments accounted for under the equity method. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2E-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2E>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueInputsLevel1Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap\_FairValueInputsLevel2Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap\_FairValueInputsLevel3Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Valuation Methodology and Significant Unobservable Inputs Warrant Liabilities (Details) 12 Months EndedDec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Risk-free rate of interest 4. 16 % 4. 10 % Expected volatility 113. 88 % 97. 30 % Expected life (in years) 7 years 4 yearsExpected dividend yield 0. 00 % Fair Value, Inputs, Level 3 [Member] Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis [Line Items] Risk-free rate of interest 4. 16 % 4. 23 % Expected volatility 120. 67 % 108. 19 % Expected life (in years) 1 year 2 months 1 day 2 years 2 months 4 daysExpected dividend yield X- DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph100-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-100>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueAssetsAndLiabilitiesMeasuredOnRecurringAndNonrecurringBasisLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe estimated dividend rate (a percentage of the share price) to be paid (expected dividends) to holders of the underlying shares over the option's term. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedDividendRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe estimated measure of the percentage by which a share price is expected to fluctuate during a period. Volatility also may be defined as a probability-weighted measure of the dispersion of returns about the mean. The volatility of a share price is the standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the share over a specified period. That is the same as the standard deviation of the differences in the natural logarithms of the stock prices plus dividends, if any, over the period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedVolatilityRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe risk-free interest rate assumption that is used in valuing an option on its own shares. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iv\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iv)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsRiskFreeInterestRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionExpected term of award under share-based payment arrangement, in 'PnYmNdtHnMns' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedTerm1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap\_FairValueInputsLevel3Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Changes in Fair Value and Other Adjustments of Warrants (Details)- USD (\$) 12 Months EndedDec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Fair Value Disclosures [Abstract] Beginning balance \$ 100, 000 \$ 100, 000Purchases Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) Ending balance 100, 000 100, 000Warrant liabilities, beginning balance 213, 750 213, 750Warrant liabilities classification Fair value adjustment of warrant liabilities 54, 150 Warrant liabilities, ending balance \$ 267, 900 \$ 213, 750X- DefinitionWarrant liabilities classification. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_WarrantLiabilitiesClassification Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionFair value, after the effects of master netting arrangements, of a financial liability or contract with one or more underlyings, notional amount or payment provision or both, and the contract can be net settled by means outside the contract or delivery of an asset, expected to be settled within one year or normal operating cycle, if longer. Includes assets not subject to a master netting arrangement and not elected to be offset. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic210-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483466/210-20-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic210-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483466/210-20-50-3) Details Name: us-gaap\_DerivativeLiabilitiesCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount of expense (income) related to adjustment to fair value of warrant liability. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph28-Subparagraph\(b\)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://www.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph28-Subparagraph(b)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28)Reference 2: <http://www.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section25-Paragraph13-SubTopic10-Topic480-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481766/480-10-25-13> Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueAdjustmentOfWarrants Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueDisclosuresAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of increase (decrease) of financial instrument classified as an asset measured using unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumption about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_FairValueMeasurementWithUnobservableInputsReconciliationRecurringBasisAssetPeriodIncreaseDecrease Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of purchases of financial instrument classified as an asset measured using unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumption about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph101-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-101>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50->

Paragraph 3- Subparagraph (b)- Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_FairValueMeasurementWithUnobservableInputsReconciliationRecurringBasisAssetPurchases Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionFair value of financial instrument classified as an asset measured using unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumption about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 101-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-101>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_FairValueMeasurementWithUnobservableInputsReconciliationRecurringBasisAssetValue Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantFair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Details Narrative)- USD (\$) Mar. 02, 2021 Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis | Line Items | Investments fair value \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000Securities Purchase Agreement | Member | Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis | Line Items | Shares of common stock 950,000 Common stock warrants 712,500 Gross proceeds from private placement \$ 9,500,000 Fair Value, Inputs, Level 3 | Member | Fair Value, Assets and Liabilities Measured on Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis | Line Items | Investments fair value \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000X- DefinitionNumber of securities into which the class of warrant or right may be converted. For example, but not limited to, 500,000 warrants may be converted into 1,000,000 shares. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-3> Details Name: us- gaap\_ClassOfWarrantOrRightNumberOfSecuritiesCalledByWarrantsOrRights Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 100-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482078/820-10-55-100>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-3) Details Name: us- gaap\_FairValueAssetsAndLiabilitiesMeasuredOnRecurringAndNonrecurringBasisLineItems Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionFair value portion of investment securities, including, but not limited to, marketable securities, derivative financial instruments, and investments accounted for under the equity method. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2E-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2E>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_InvestmentsFairValueDisclosure Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionThe cash inflow associated with the amount received from entity's raising of capital via private rather than public placement. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us- gaap\_ProceedsFromIssuanceOfPrivatePlacement Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of new stock issued during the period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(28\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 505-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478448/946-505-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 505-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478448/946-505-50-2)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-09\(4\)\(b\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479134/946-220-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(4)(b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479134/946-220-S99-3)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-03\(i\)\(1\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-03(i)(1))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3)Reference 7: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.3-04\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us- gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesNewIssues Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us- gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_SecuritiesPurchaseAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us- gaap\_FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us- gaap\_FairValueInputsLevel3Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Option Activity (Details)- USD (\$) 12, 2024 Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022Equity | Abstract | Number of shares outstanding, beginning balance 1,200,000 1,150,000 Weighted average exercise price, beginning balance \$ 2.12 \$ 2.15 Total intrinsic value, beginning balance \$ 8,700 Weighted average remaining contractual life (In years), ending balance 5 years 1 year 8 months 12 days 2 years 4 months 24 days 3 years 3 months 18 daysNumber of Shares, Employee options granted 120,000 85,000 Weighted average exercise price, employee options granted \$ 1.52 \$ 1.29 Total intrinsic value, employee options granted Weighted average remaining contractual life (In years), employee options granted 4 years 7 months 6 days 5 years Number of shares, employee options forfeited (35,000) Weighted average exercise price, employee options forfeited \$ 1.02 Total intrinsic value, employee options forfeited \$ 11,100 Number of shares outstanding, ending balance 1,302,500 1,200,000 1,150,000Weighted average exercise price, ending balance \$ 1.96 \$ 2.12 \$ 2.15Total intrinsic value, ending balance \$ 804,300 \$ 8,700 Number of shares outstanding, options vested and exercisable 1,141,250 1,145,000 Weighted average exercise price, options vested and exercisable \$ 2.02 \$ 2.15 Total intrinsic value, options vested and exercisable \$ 649,125 Weighted average remaining contractual life (In years), options vested and exercisable 1 year 3 months 18 days 2 years 3 months 18 days Number of shares, employee options expired (17,500) Weighted average exercise price, employee options expired \$ 10.30 X- DefinitionShare based compensation arrangement by share based payment award options outstanding weighted average remaining contractual term grants in period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsOutstandingWeightedAverageRemainingContractualTermGrantsInPeriod Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us- gaap\_EquityAbstract Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of options or other stock instruments for which the right to exercise has lapsed under the terms of the plan agreements. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(iv\) \(04\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (iv) (04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsExpirationsInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe combined weighted average of the accumulated differences between the fair values on underlying shares and exercises prices to acquire such shares as of the grant date on options that were either forfeited or lapsed. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(d\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (d) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsForfeituresAndExpirationsInPeriodWeightedAverageIntrinsicValue Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of shares under options that were cancelled during the reporting period as a result of occurrence of a terminating event specified in contractual agreements pertaining to the stock option plan. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(iv\) \(03\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (iv) (03)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsForfeituresInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe grant- date intrinsic value of options granted during the reporting period as calculated by applying the disclosed option pricing methodology. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(d\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (d) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsGrantsInPeriodGrantDateIntrinsicValue Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionGross number of share options (or share units) granted during the period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(iv\) \(01\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (iv) (01)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsGrantsInPeriodGross Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount by which the current fair value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of options outstanding. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2> Details Name: us- gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsOutstandingIntrinsicValue Namespace Prefix: us- gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionWeighted average price at which grantees can acquire the shares reserved for issuance under the stock option plan. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 3: 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https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 15: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI 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https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 24: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 25:

gaap\_Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount by which current fair value of underlying stock exceeds exercise price of fully vested and expected to vest exercisable or convertible options. Includes, but is not limited to, unvested options for which requisite service period has not been rendered but that are expected to vest based on achievement of performance condition, if forfeitures are recognized when they occur. ReferencesReference 1:

Standards Codification- Section 50- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph (f) (2) (i)- Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2>Reference 25: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 26: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 27: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(iv\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(iv)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 28: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(v\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(v)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionExpected term of award under share-based payment arrangement, in 'PnYnMnDnTnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(f\)\(2\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(f)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedTerm Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_RangeAxis = srt\_MaximumMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_PlanNameAxis = BTCS\_TwoThousandAndTwentyOneEquityIncentivePlanMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Restricted Stock (Details)- \$ / shares 12 Months Ended Dec. 12, 2024 Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [ Line Items ] Number of restricted stock units, nonvested, beginning balance 1, 606, 373 1, 590, 553Number of restricted stock units, converted from restricted stock unit (220, 052) Number of restricted stock units, granted 300, 000 50, 000Number of restricted stock units, nonvested, ending balance 1, 140, 971 1, 606, 373Weighted average grant date fair value nonvested, beginning balance \$ 3. 25 \$ 3. 34Weighted average grant date fair value, granted \$ 1. 71 \$ 0. 63Number of restricted stock units, vested (220, 052) (445, 350) (34, 180) Weighted average grant date fair value, vested \$ 3. 13 \$ 3. 55Weighted average grant date fair value, Vested and converted to restricted common shares \$ 2. 04 Number of restricted stock units, forfeited (100, 000) Weighted average grant date fair value, forfeited \$ 1. 63 Weighted average grant date fair value nonvested, ending balance \$ 3. 27 \$ 3. 25Common Stock [ Member ] Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [ Line Items ] Number of restricted stock units, nonvested, beginning balance Number of restricted stock units, converted from restricted stock unit 220, 052 Number of restricted stock units, granted 12, 500 Number of restricted stock units, nonvested, ending balance 232, 552 X- DefinitionShare based compensation arrangement by share based payment award equity instruments other than options converted ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsConverted Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionShare based compensation arrangement by share based payment award equity instruments other than options vested and converted in period weighted average grant date fair value ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsVestedAndConvertedInPeriodWeightedAverageGrantDateFairValue Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph4-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-4>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph5-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-5>Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481674/830-30-50-1>Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph17-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-17>Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph\(d\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic830-SubTopic30-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph20-Subparagraph(d)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20)Details Name: us-gaap\_AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncomeLossLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of equity-based payment instruments, excluding stock (or unit) options, that were forfeited during the reporting period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(03\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(03)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsForfeitedInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of grants made during the period on other than stock (unit) option plans that were not exercised or put into effect as a result of the occurrence of a terminating event. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(03\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(03)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsForfeituresWeightedAverageGrantDateFairValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of grants made during the period on other than stock (or unit) option plans (for example, phantom stock or unit plan, stock or unit appreciation rights plan, performance target plan). ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(01\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(01)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsGrantsInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe weighted average fair value at grant date for nonvested equity-based awards issued during the period on other than stock (or unit) option plans (for example, phantom stock or unit plan, stock or unit appreciation rights plan, performance target plan). ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(01\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(01)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsGrantsInPeriodWeightedAverageGrantDateFairValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of non-vested equity-based payment instruments, excluding stock (or unit) options, that validly exist and are outstanding as of the balance sheet date. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsNonvestedNumber Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionPer share or unit weighted- average fair value of nonvested award under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes share and unit options. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(ii)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsNonvestedWeightedAverageGrantDateFairValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionThe number of equity-based payment instruments, excluding stock (or unit) options, that vested during the reporting period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(02\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(02)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsVestedInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe weighted average fair value as of grant date pertaining to an equity-based award plan other than a stock (or unit) option plan for which the grantee gained the right during the reporting period, by satisfying service and performance requirements, to receive or retain shares or units, other instruments, or cash in accordance with the terms of the arrangement. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(02\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(02)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsVestedInPeriodWeightedAverageGrantDateFairValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr- types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_StatementEquityComponentsAxis = us-gaap\_CommonStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Stock-based Compensation Expense (Details)- USD (\$ 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award [ Line Items ] Stock-based compensation \$ 5, 504, 156 \$ 1, 839, 097Share-Based Payment Arrangement, Option [ Member ] Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award [ Line Items ] Stock-based compensation 2, 973, 503 11, 726Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [ Member ] Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award [ Line Items ] Stock-based compensation 1, 188, 963 956, 526Employee Share Based Salary Payments [ Member ] Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award [ Line Items ] Stock-based compensation 1, 176, 679 675, 061Non Employee Restricted Stock Awards [ Member ] Share-Based Compensation Arrangement by Share-Based Payment Award [ Line Items ] Stock-based compensation \$ 165, 011 \$ 195, 784X- DefinitionAmount of expense for award under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes amount capitalized. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(F\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(F)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(h\)\(1\)\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(h)(1)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_AllocatedShareBasedCompensationExpense Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionLine



each Series V into one share of Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Market cap vesting thresholds, value \$ 50,000,000 \$ 100,000,000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) Two | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Market cap vesting thresholds, value 100,000,000 150,000,000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) Three | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Market cap vesting thresholds, value 150,000,000 200,000,000 Unrecognized compensation 83,000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) Four | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Market cap vesting thresholds, value \$ 300,000,000 \$ 400,000,000 Unrestricted Common Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Number of restricted stock splits or units, vested 65,026 Unrestricted | Member | Accumulated other similar corporate actions which affect the outstanding Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | number/number of restricted stock units, vested 25,026 62,718 Common Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Share based payment issued, shares immediately prior to the date of such 1,376,101 505,511 Share based payment issued, shares - To the extent necessary, the Corporation shall cause such actions to be taken value \$ 1,375 \$ 506 Shares vested 45,479 380,399 270,794 Issuance of restricted stock, value \$ 430,000 Sharebased compensation arrangement by sharebased payment award, each of its subsidiaries so as to enable options to the maximum extent permitted by law, grants the proceeds of a Liquidation Event to be distributed to the Series V Holders. "Liquidation Event" means, whether in period a single transaction or series of transactions, gross 370 the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, 928 354 dissolution or winding up of the Corporation or such subsidiaries the assets of which constitute all or substantially all of the assets of the business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. 713 342 taken as a whole. (c) Voting Rights. Except as otherwise provided within the Certificate or as required by law, 082 Restricted the holders of the shares 38,242 Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At- Series V Preferred shall have no voting rights (d) Other - the Rights. The market offering, shares 296 of Series V Preferred shall not have any voting powers. 603 2 preferences or relative participating 021 361 1 optional or other special rights - 707 or qualifications. 621 limitations or restrictions thereof, other than as set forth in the Certificate. Certain Provisions of Our Charter and Bylaws (a) Dividend Rate. Subject to the rights of holders of any Preferred Stock | Member | having preference as to dividends and except as otherwise provided by the Articles of Incorporation (hereinafter, the "Articles") or the NRS, the holders of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive dividends when, and as if declared by the Board out of assets legally available therefor. (b) Voting Rights. Except as otherwise provided by the NRS, the holders of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share of Common Stock. No holder of shares of Common Stock shall have the right to cumulate votes. (c) Liquidation Rights. In the event of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the affairs of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, subject to the prior rights of holders of Preferred Stock to share ratably in the Company's assets, the Common Stock and any shares of Preferred Stock which are not entitled to any preference in liquidation shall share equally and ratably in the Company's assets available for distribution after giving effect to any liquidation preference of any shares of Preferred Stock. A merger, conversion, exchange or consolidation of the Company with or into any other person or sale or transfer of all or any part of the assets of the Company (which shall not in fact result in the liquidation of the Company and the distribution of assets to stockholders) shall not be deemed to be a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Company. (d) No Conversion, Redemption, or Preemptive Rights. The holders of Common Stock shall not have any conversion, redemption, or preemptive rights. (e) Consideration for Shares. The Common Stock shall be issued for such consideration as shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Board. (a) Designation. The Board is hereby vested with the authority from time to time to provide by resolution for the issuance of shares of Preferred Stock in one or more series not exceeding the aggregate number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized by the Articles, and to prescribe with respect to each such series the voting powers, if any; designations, preferences, and relative participating, optional, or other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations, or restrictions relating thereto, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the voting rights relating to the shares of Preferred Stock of any series (which voting rights, if any, may be full or limited, may vary over time, and may be applicable generally or only upon any stated fact or event); the rate of dividends (which may be cumulative or noncumulative); the condition or time for payment of dividends and the preference or relation of such dividends to dividends payable on any other class or series of capital stock; the rights of holders of Preferred Stock of any series in the event of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the affairs of the Company; the rights, if any, of holders of Preferred Stock of any series to convert or exchange such shares of Preferred Stock for shares of any other class or series of capital stock or for any other securities, property, or assets of the Company or any subsidiary (including the determination of the price or prices or the rate or rates applicable to such rights to convert or exchange and the adjustment thereof, the time or times during which the right to convert or exchange shall be applicable, and the time or times during which a particular price or rate shall be applicable); whether the shares of any series of Preferred Stock shall be subject to redemption by the Company and if subject to redemption, the times, prices, rates, adjustments and other terms and conditions of such redemption. The powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions and relative rights may be made dependent upon any fact or event which may be ascertained outside the Articles or the resolution in the manner in which the fact or event may operate on such series is stated in the Articles or resolution. The Board is further authorized to increase or decrease (but not below the number of such shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issuance of shares of that series. Unless the Board provides to the contrary in the resolution which fixes the characteristics of a series of Preferred Stock, neither the consent by series, or otherwise, of the holders of any outstanding Preferred Stock nor the consent of the holders of any outstanding Common Stock shall be required for the issuance of any new series of Preferred Stock regardless of whether the rights and preferences of the new series of Preferred Stock are senior or superior, in any way, to the outstanding series of Preferred Stock or the Common Stock. (b) Certificate. Before the Company may issue any shares of Preferred Stock of any series, a certificate of designation setting forth a copy of the resolution or resolutions of the Board, and establishing the voting powers, designations, preferences, the relative participating, optional, or other rights, if any, and the qualifications, limitations, and restrictions, if any, relating to the shares of Preferred Stock of such series, and the number of shares of Preferred Stock of such series authorized by the Board to be issued shall be made and signed by an officer of the corporation and filed in the manner prescribed by the NRS. Special Meetings Under our bylaws, (a) Special meetings of the stockholders of the corporation may be called, for any purpose or purposes, by (i) the Chairman of the Board, (ii) the Chief Executive Officer, or (iii) the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time any such resolution is presented to the Board for adoption), and shall be held at such place, on such date, and at such time, as the Board shall determine. (b) If a special meeting is called by any person or persons other than the Board, the request shall be in writing, specifying the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted, and shall be delivered personally or sent by registered mail or by tele-graphic or other facsimile transmission to the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Secretary of the Company. No business may be transacted at such special meeting otherwise than specified in such notice. The Board shall determine the time and place of such special meeting, which shall be held not less than 35 nor more than 120 days after the date of the receipt of the request. Upon determination of the time and place of the meeting, the officer receiving the request shall cause notice to be given to the stockholders entitled to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws. If the notice is not given within 60 days after the receipt of the request, the person or persons requesting the meeting may set the time and place of the meeting and give the notice. Transfer Agent and Registrar Equity Stock Transfer is the transfer agent and registrar in respect of the Common Stock and Series V Preferred Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Share based payment issued, shares 465,402 25,026 Share based payment issued, value \$ 82,376 \$ 4,405 Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At- the market offering, shares 14,542,803 Preferred stock value \$ 2,560,000 Unrestricted Common Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At- the market offering, shares 2,308 Each Independent Director | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Stock option grant date fair value \$ 50,000 Each Independent Director | Member | | Four Equal Installments | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Stock option grant date fair value \$ 12,500 Independent Directors | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Share based payment issued, shares 87,498 122,124 Share based payment issued, value \$ 136,000 \$ 150,000 Officer | Member | | Common Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Share based compensation 414,148 410,317 Accrued bonus compensation \$ 675,000 \$ 264,000 Mr Pursuant Allen | Member | | Restricted Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Grants approved 50,000 Mr Handerhan | Member | | Restricted Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Grants approved 50,000 Mr Prevoznik | Member | | Restricted Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Grants approved 50,000 Mr Paranjape | Member | | Restricted Stock | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Grants approved 50,000 000 At- the Market Offering Agreement | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Gross proceeds from issuance of common stock \$ 250,000,000 \$ 6,905,000 \$ 2,790,000 Sale of stock, number of shares issued in transaction 2,021,361 1,707,621 Shares issued, price per share \$ 3.42 \$ 1.63 Proceeds from issuance of stock net \$ 6,682,000 \$ 2,688,000 At- the Market Offering Agreement | Member | | H. C. Wainwright And Co LLC | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Proceeds from issuance of common stock \$ 98,767,500 At- the Market Offering Agreement | Member | | H. C. Wainwright and Co., LLC | Member | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Line Items | Percentage of gross proceeds of offerings 3.00 % X- Definition Defined market capitalization thresholds, value. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_DefinedMarketCapitalizationVestingThresholdsValue Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrl:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionGross proceeds from issuance of common stock. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_GrossProceedsFromIssuanceOfCommonStock Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrl:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionPercentage of gross proceeds of offerings. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_PercentageOfGrossProceedsOfOfferings Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: dtr- types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionUnrecognized compensation. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_UnrecognizedCompensation Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrl:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionCarrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable for incentive compensation awarded to employees and directors or earned by them - them 202-based on the terms of one or more relevant arrangements. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-9-03 (15) (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/214748566/942-210-S99-1 Details Name: us-gaap\_AccruedBonusesCurrentAndNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrl:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information regarding associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the Company's table. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-4Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 5-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-5Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481674/830-30-50-1Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 17-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-17Reference 5: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 20-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20Reference 6: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 20-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20Reference 7: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 20-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20Reference 8: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 20-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481694/830-30-45-20 Details Name: us-gaap\_AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncomeLossLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrl:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe maximum number of common shares permitted to be issued by an entity's charter and bylaws. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-04 (16) (a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479170/946-210-S99-1 Details Name: us-gaap\_CommonStockSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrl:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type:

instantX- DefinitionDescribe the conversion features of preferred stock if preferred stock is convertible. That is, shares of preferred stock into which another convertible security was converted, or shares of preferred stock into which another class of preferred stock was converted. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic505-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph3-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-3> Details Name: us-gaap\_PreferredStockConversionBasis Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAggregate par or stated value of issued nonredeemable preferred stock (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer). This item includes treasury stock repurchased by the entity. Note: elements for number of nonredeemable preferred shares, par value and other disclosure concepts are in another section within stockholders' equity. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_PreferredStockValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionThe cash inflow associated with the amount received from entity's first offering of stock to the public. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph\(a\)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph(a)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap\_ProceedsFromIssuanceInitialPublicOffering Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe cash inflow from the issuance of common stock, preferred stock, treasury stock, stock options, and other types of equity. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph\(a\)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph(a)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(SX210.6-03\(i\)\(1\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(SX210.6-03(i)(1))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Details Name: us-gaap\_ProceedsFromIssuanceOrSaleOfEquity Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of shares issued or sold by the subsidiary or equity method investee per stock transaction. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SaleOfStockNumberOfSharesIssuedInTransaction Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDescription of service or performance condition required to be met for earning right to award under share-based payment arrangement. Includes, but is not limited to, combination of market, performance or service condition. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)\(1\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)(1)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardVestingRights Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of equity-based payment instruments, excluding stock (or unit) options, that vested during the reporting period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(02\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(2)(iii)(02)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardEquityInstrumentsOtherThanOptionsVestedInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of shares authorized for issuance under share-based payment arrangement. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)\(3\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)(3)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardNumberOfSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionNet number of share options (or share units) granted during the period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(01\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(1)(iv)(01)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsGrantsInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionGross number of share options (or share units) granted during the period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(01\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(c)(1)(iv)(01)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsGrantsInPeriodGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardSharesIssuedInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionWeighted average remaining contractual term for option awards outstanding, in 'PnYnMndTnHnMns' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents the reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-Subparagraph\(e\)\(1\)-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Paragraph2-Section50-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-Subparagraph(e)(1)-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Paragraph2-Section50-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsOutstandingWeightedAverageRemainingContractualTerm2 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:durationItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of options vested. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsVestedNumberOfShares Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of shares of stock issued as of the balance sheet date, including shares that had been issued and were previously outstanding but which are now held in the treasury. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap\_SharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionPer share or per unit amount of equity securities contained herein-issued. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SharesIssuedPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionNumber of new stock issued during the period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/214748448/946-505-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/214748448/946-505-2)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(SX210.6-09\(4\)\(b\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479134/946-220-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(SX210.6-09(4)(b))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479134/946-220-S99-3)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(SX210.6-03\(i\)\(1\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(SX210.6-03(i)(1))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3)Reference 7: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.3-04\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesNewIssues Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionTotal number of shares issued during the period, including shares forfeited, as a result of Restricted Stock Awards. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.3-04\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesRestrictedStockAwardNetOfForfeitures Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, after forfeiture, of shares or units issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes shares or units issued under employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensation Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAggregate value of stock related to Restricted Stock Awards issued during the period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic852-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-03(a)(21))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_

Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Reference 4: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.3-04\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)) Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueRestrictedStockAwardGrossNamespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Definition Value of stock related to Restricted Stock Awards issued during the period, net of the stock value of such awards forfeited. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.3-04\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueRestrictedStockAwardNetOffForfeitures Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Definition Value, after forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(28))) Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(29\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(29))) Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.3-04\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1)Reference 4: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(d\)\(1\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(d)(1)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueShareBasedCompensation Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Definition Value, before forfeiture, of shares issued under share-based payment arrangement. Excludes employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueShareBasedCompensationGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_PlanNameAxis = BTCS\_TwoThousandAndTwentyOneEquityIncentivePlanMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_StatementClassOfStockAxis = BTCS\_SeriesVPreferredStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_RestrictedStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_UnrestrictedStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_RestrictedStockUnitsRSUOneMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_RestrictedStockUnitsRSUTwoMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_RestrictedStockUnitsRSUThreeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_RestrictedStockUnitsRSUFourMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_UnrestrictedCommonStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_UnrestrictedMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_StatementEquityComponentsAxis = us-gaap\_CommonStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_StatementEquityComponentsAxis = us-gaap\_PREFERREDStockMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_EachIndependentDirectorMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_StatementScenarioAxis = BTCS\_FourEqualInstallmentsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_IndependentDirectorsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = srt\_OfficerMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MrHanderhanMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MrPrevoznikMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MrParanjapeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_AtTheMarketOfferingAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: dei\_LegalEntityAxis = BTCS\_WainwrightAndCoLLCMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: dei\_LegalEntityAxis = BTCS\_HCWainwrightCoLLCMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Annual Performance Layout (Details)- USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Total Performance Bonuses Earned \$ 1,916,909 \$ 705,061 Charles Allen [ Member ] Total Performance Bonuses Earned 739,324 354,849 Michal Handerhan [ Member ] Total Performance Bonuses Earned 473,381 151,164 Micheal Prevoznik [ Member ] Total Performance Bonuses Earned 352,102 101,399 Manish Paranjape [ Member ] Total Performance Bonuses Earned \$ 352,102 \$ 97,649X- Definition Amount of expense for employee benefit and equity-based compensation. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_EmployeeBenefitsAndShareBasedCompensation Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_CharlesWallenMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MichalHanderhanMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MichaelPrevoznikMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_ManishParanjapeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_ManishParanjapeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Executive Compensation (Details Narrative) 12 Months Ended Jan. 01, 2025 USD (\$) Dec. 12, 2024 shares Jan. 12, 2024 Dec. 29, 2023 USD (\$) Dec. 09, 2022 Feb. 22, 2022 USD (\$) Dec. 01, 2021 USD (\$) Feb. 06, 2019 USD (\$) Jun. 22, 2017 USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2024 USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2023 USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2022 USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2021 USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2020 USD (\$) Annual performance payout \$ 705,061 \$ 6,598,348 \$ 2,542,336 Employee benefits and share-based compensation 1,916,909 705,061 Number of restricted shares | shares 12,500 Annual Cash Incentive Plan [ Member ] | Minimum [ Member ] | Percentage of performance bonus on base salary 1.63 0.64 Annual Cash Incentive Plan [ Member ] | Maximum [ Member ] | Percentage of performance bonus on base salary 1.95 1.28 Subsequent Event [ Member ] | Annual performance payout \$ 1,916,909 Charles Allen [ Member ] | Employee benefits and share-based compensation 739,324 354,849 Charles Allen [ Member ] | Allen Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Employment agreement term 2 years Annual salary \$ 345,000 \$ 245,000 \$ 245,000 429,933 Compensation Charles Allen [ Member ] | Allen Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Office Space [ Member ] | Compensation Michal Handerhan [ Member ] | Employee benefits and share-based compensation 473,381 151,164 Michal Handerhan [ Member ] | Allen Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Compensation percentage 4.50 % Michal Handerhan [ Member ] | Handerhan Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Employment agreement term 2 years Annual salary \$ 215,000 \$ 190,000 \$ 300,307 \$ 275,000 Compensation Compensation percentage 4.50 % Diluted capital stock percentage 25.00 % Michal Handerhan [ Member ] | Handerhan Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Office Space [ Member ] | Compensation \$ 500 Michael Prevoznik [ Member ] | Prevoznik Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Annual salary \$ 175,000 \$ 245,706 \$ 225,000 Compensation Michael Prevoznik [ Member ] | Prevoznik Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Subsequent Event [ Member ] | Annual salary \$ 260,000 Michael Prevoznik [ Member ] | Prevoznik Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Office Space [ Member ] | Compensation \$ 500 Michael Prevoznik [ Member ] | Manish Paranjape Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Annual salary 245,706 Prevoznik Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Handerhan Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Compensation percentage 4.50 % 4.50 % Manish Paranjape [ Member ] | Employee benefits and share-based compensation 352,102 97,649 Manish Paranjape [ Member ] | Manish Paranjape Employment Agreement [ Member ] | Compensation \$ 500 Compensation percentage 4.50 % 4.50 % Officers [ Member ] | Employee benefits and share-based compensation \$ 200,000 \$ 30,000 Number of restricted shares | shares 319,930 414,148 Shares held in employee stock option plan, allocated | shares 1,234,795 X- Definition Diluted capital stock percentage. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_DilutedCapitalStockPercentage Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Percentage of performance bonus on base salary. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_PercentageOfPerformanceBonusOnBaseSalary Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli:pureItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of expense for salary, wage, profit sharing, incentive and equity-based compensation; and other employee benefit. Other employee benefit expense includes, but is not limited to, service component of net periodic benefit cost for defined benefit plan. Excludes compensation cost in cost of good and service sold. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph48-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03\(4\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(4))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_CompensationExpenseExcludingCostOfGoodAndServiceSold Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Minimum period the individual is required to perform services to be fully vested under the deferred compensation arrangement, in 'PnYmMnDnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents the reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic710-SubTopic10-Section55-Paragraph7-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482943/710-10-55-7>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)\(1\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)(1)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_DeferredCompensationArrangementWithIndividualRequisiteServicePeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Amount of expense for employee benefit and equity-based compensation. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_EmployeeBenefitsAndShareBasedCompensation Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Total of the carrying values as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred through that date and payable for obligations related to services received from employees, such as accrued salaries and bonuses, payroll taxes and fringe benefits. Used to reflect the current portion of the liabilities (due within one year or within the normal operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(20\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(20))) Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap\_EmployeeRelatedLiabilitiesCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of expense for salary and wage arising from service rendered by officer. Excludes allocated cost, labor-related nonsalary expense, and direct and overhead labor cost included in cost of good and service sold. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03\(4\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(4))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2) Details Name: us-gaapOfficersCompensation Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Percentage of vesting of award under share-based payment arrangement. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)\(1\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic718-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)(1)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_SharebasedCompensationArrangementBySharebasedPaymentAwardAwardVestingRightsPercentage Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Number of allocated shares held by the Employee Stock Option Plan at balance sheet date. Allocated shares are shares that have been assigned to individual participant accounts based on a known formula. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandards>

Codification- Topic 718- SubTopic 40- Section 50- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph (d)- Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480489/718-40-50-1> Details Name: us-gaap\_SharesHeldInEmployeeStockOptionPlanAllocated Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Total number of shares issued during the period, including shares forfeited, as a result of Restricted Stock Awards. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 505- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 3-04\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesRestrictedStockAwardGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_PlanNameAxis = BTCS\_AnnualCashIncentivePlanMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_RangeAxis = srt\_MinimumMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_RangeAxis = srt\_MaximumMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_CharlesWallenMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_AllenEmploymentAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_StatementScenarioAxis = BTCS\_OfficeSpaceMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_HanderhanEmploymentAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_MichaelPrevoznikMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_PrevoznikEmploymentAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_TypeOfArrangementAxis = BTCS\_ManishParanjapeEmploymentAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_PrevoznikEmploymentAgreementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCS\_ManishParanjapeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = BTCSOfficersMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Accrued Expenses (Details)- USD (\$ Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Payables and Accruals | Abstract | Accrued compensation \$ 3, 907, 091 \$ 712, 092Accounts payable and accrued expenses 70, 444 55, 058Accrued Expenses \$ 3, 977, 535 \$ 767, 150X- Definition Carrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations, excluding pension and other postretirement benefits, incurred through that date and payable for perquisites provided to employees pertaining to services received from them. Used to reflect the current portion of the liabilities (due within one year or within the normal operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(20\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(20))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_AccruedEmployeeBenefitsCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- Definition Carrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable, pertaining to costs that are statutory in nature, are incurred on contractual obligations, or accumulate over time and for which invoices have not yet been received or will not be rendered. Examples include taxes, interest, rent and utilities. Used to reflect the current portion of the liabilities (due within one year or within the normal operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(20\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(20))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_AccruedLiabilitiesCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of liabilities incurred and payable to vendors for goods and services received classified as other, and expenses incurred but not yet paid, payable within one year or the operating cycle, if longer. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_OtherAccountsPayableAndAccruedLiabilities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_PayablesAndAccrualsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationAccrued Expenses (Details Narrative)- USD (\$ 12 Months EndedDec. 29, 2023 Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Accrued bonuses current and non current \$ 3, 907, 000 \$ 710, 000Annual performance payout \$ 705, 061 6, 598, 348 \$ 2, 542, 336Officer | Member | Annual performance payout \$ 1, 916, 909 X- Definition Carrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable for incentive compensation awarded to employees and directors or earned by them based on the terms of one or more relevant arrangements. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 942- SubTopic 210- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 9-03 \(15\) \(5\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478546/942-210-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic942-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.9-03(15)(5))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478546/942-210-505-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_AccruedBonusesCurrentAndNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of expense for salary, wage, profit sharing, incentive and equity-based compensation; and other employee benefit. Other employee benefit expense includes, but is not limited to, service component of net periodic benefit cost for defined benefit plan. Excludes compensation cost in cost of good and service sold. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 55- Paragraph 48- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph48-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 220- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-03 \(4\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-505-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(4))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-505-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_CompensationExpenseExcludingCostOfGoodAndServiceSold Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Details Name: srt\_TitleOfIndividualAxis = srt\_OfficerMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Employee Benefit Plans (Details Narrative)- USD (\$ 12 Months EndedDec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Retirement Benefits | Abstract | Percentage of defined contribution plan employee 100. 00 % Defined contribution plan employee \$ 109, 000 \$ 95, 000X- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_CompensationAndRetirementDisclosureAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionMaximum amount the employee may contribute to a defined contribution plan. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_DefinedContributionPlanMaximumAnnualContributionsPerEmployeeAmount Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionMaximum percentage of employee gross pay the employee may contribute to a defined contribution plan. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_DefinedContributionPlanMaximumAnnualContributionsPerEmployeePercent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: dtr-type:percentItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationLiquidity (Details Narrative)- USD (\$ 12 Months EndedDec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Organization, Consolidation and Presentation of Financial Statements | Abstract | Accumulated deficit \$ 139, 948, 277 \$ 138, 677, 103Net cash used in operating activities \$ 3, 530, 108 \$ 3, 562, 247X- Definition Amount of cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities, including discontinued operations. Operating activity cash flows include transactions, adjustments, and changes in value not defined as investing or financing activities. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 230- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 45- Paragraph 28- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic230-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph28-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28)Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 230- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 45- Paragraph 24- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic230-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph24-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24)Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 230- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 45- Paragraph 25- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-25](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic230-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph25-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-25) Details Name: us-gaap\_NetCashProvidedByUsedInOperatingActivities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_OrganizationConsolidationAndPresentationOfFinancialStatementsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of accumulated undistributed earnings (deficit). ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 55- Paragraph 10- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(30)(a)(3))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944- SubTopic 40- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 65- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph \(g\) \(2\) \(i\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic40-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(g)(2)(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944- SubTopic 40- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 65- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph \(h\) \(2\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic40-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(h)(2)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944- SubTopic 210- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 7-03 \(a\) \(23\) \(a\) \(4\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478777/944-210-505-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph11-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-11)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946- SubTopic 210- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-04 \(17\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479170/946-210-505-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic946-SubTopic210-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.6-04(17))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479170/946-210-505-1)Reference 8: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 3-04\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-505-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_RetainedEarningsAccumulatedDeficit Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantSchedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities (Details)- USD (\$ Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023Income Tax Disclosure | Abstract | Federal net- operating loss carryforward \$ 4, 319, 838 \$ 3, 488, 995State net- operating loss carryforward 845, 420 592, 038Other (non- qualified stock options) 15, 997R & D Capitalization Sec 174 166, 015 Total deferred tax assets 5, 331, 273 4, 097, 030Unrealized gains on crypto assets 2, 337, 619 715, 899Total deferred tax liabilities 2, 337, 619 715, 899Valuation allowance (2, 993, 654) (3, 381, 131) Deferred tax assets, net X- DefinitionDeferred tax liabilities unrealized gains crypto assets. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_DeferredTaxLiabilitiesUnrealizedGainsCryptoAssets Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionResearch and development capitalization ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ResearchAndDevelopmentCapitalization Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount of deferred tax liability attributable to taxable temporary differences. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 50- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph \(a\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(26)(b))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1)Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 942- SubTopic 210- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section S99- Paragraph 1- Subparagraph \(SX 210. 9-03 \(15\) \(2\)\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478546/942-210-505-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(26)(a))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-505-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_DeferredIncomeTaxLiabilities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount before allocation of valuation allowances of deferred tax asset attributable to deductible temporary differences and carryforwards. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 740- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 50- Paragraph 2- Subparagraph \(b\)- Publisher FASB- URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_DeferredTaxAssetsGross Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount after allocation of valuation allowances of deferred tax asset attributable to deductible temporary differences and carryforwards. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 740- SubTopic 10- Name Accounting Standards Codification- Section 50- Paragraph 2- Publisher FASB- URI https://](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://)



231- Publisher FASB- URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482663/740-10-55-231>Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph9-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-9>Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SABTopic6.1.7\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479360/740-10-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SABTopic6.1.7)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479360/740-10-599-1)Reference 7: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph8-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-8>Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph10-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-10>Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph22-Subparagraph\(h\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph22-Subparagraph(h)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22)Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.7-04\(9\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147477250/944-220-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic944-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.7-04(9))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147477250/944-220-599-1)Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-SubTopic20-Topic740-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482659/740-20-45-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-SubTopic20-Topic740-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482659/740-20-45-2)Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.4-08\(h\)\)-SubTopic10-Topic235-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.4-08(h))-SubTopic10-Topic235-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1)Details Name: us-gaap\_IncomeTaxExpenseBenefitNamespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of operating loss carryforward, before tax effects, available to reduce future taxable income under enacted tax laws. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-3)Details Name: us-gaap\_OperatingLossCarryforwardsNamespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionExpiration date of each operating loss carryforward included in operating loss carryforward, in YYYY-MM-DD format. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-3)Details Name: us-gaap\_OperatingLossCarryforwardsExpirationDate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:dateItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of increase (decrease) in the valuation allowance for a specified deferred tax asset. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-2>Details Name: us-gaap\_ValuationAllowanceDeferredTaxAssetChangeInAmount Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap\_TaxPeriodAxis = us-gaap\_TaxYear2014Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap\_TaxPeriodAxis = us-gaap\_TaxYear2015Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap\_TaxPeriodAxis = us-gaap\_TaxYear2016Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap\_TaxPeriodAxis = us-gaap\_TaxYear2017Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap\_TaxPeriodAxis = us-gaap\_TaxYear2018Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap\_IncomeTaxAuthorityAxis = BTCS\_FederalTaxMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Segment Revenue and Gross Profit (loss) (Details)- USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec 31, 2024 Dec 31, 2023 Revenue from External Customer [Line Items] Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations \$ 4,073,518 \$ 1,339,628 Validator Payments 2,765,735 Cloud and server hosting costs 267,336 324,644 Compensation costs 79,142 24,857 Third-party contractor support costs 15,296 10,277 Gross profit 946,009 979,850 Total operating expenses (9,874,805) (5,296,770) the Other income (expense) 7,657,622 12,135,648 Net income (loss) (1,271,174) 7,818,728 Other Operating Segment [Member] Revenue from External Customer [Line Items] Gross profit 946,009 979,850 Total operating expenses (9,874,805) (5,296,770) Other income (expense) 7,657,622 12,135,648 Net income (loss) (1,271,174) 7,818,728 Node Ops [Member] Revenue from External Customer [Line Items] Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations 1,620,305 1,339,628 Validator Payments Cloud and server hosting costs 142,187 324,644 Compensation costs 30,372 24,857 Third-party contractor support costs 14,110 10,277 Gross profit 1,433,636 979,850 Builder [Member] Revenue from External Customer [Line Items] Revenues from blockchain infrastructure operations 2,453,213 Validator Payments 2,765,735 Cloud and server hosting costs 125,149 Compensation costs 48,770 Third-party contractor support costs 1,186 Gross profit \$ (487,627) X-DefinitionCloud and server hosting costs ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_CloudAndServerHostingCosts Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionCompensation costs ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_CompensationCosts Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThirdparty contractor support costs ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ThirdPartyContractorSupportCosts Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionValidator payments ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_ValidatorPayments Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionLine items represent financial statements of BTCS, Inc concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_EntityWideInformationRevenueFromExternalCustomerLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAggregate revenue less cost of goods and services sold or operating expenses directly attributable to the revenue generation activity. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph22-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section55-Paragraph48-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482785/280-10-55-48>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph\(f\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph(f)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph30-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph30-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic270-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(i\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic270-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(i)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482964/270-10-50-1)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph\(ee\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph(ee)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph32-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03\(2\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(2))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2)Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03\(1\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(1))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2)Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1)Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3)Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic825-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph28-Subparagraph\(f\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic825-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph28-Subparagraph(f)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28)Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-01\(a\)\(4\)\(i\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph(SX210.13-01(a)(4)(i))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A)Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-01\(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph(SX210.13-01(a)(4)(ii))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A)Reference 15: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-01\(a\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(A\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph(SX210.13-01(a)(4)(iii)(A))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A)Reference 16: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-01\(a\)\(4\)\(iv\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph(SX210.13-01(a)(4)(iv))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A)Reference 17: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-01\(a\)\(5\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1A-Subparagraph(SX210.13-01(a)(5))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1A)Reference 18: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-02\(a\)\(4\)\(i\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph(SX210.13-02(a)(4)(i))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B)Reference 19: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-02\(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph(SX210.13-02(a)(4)(ii)(A))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B)Reference 20: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-02\(a\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(B\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph(SX210.13-02(a)(4)(iii)(B))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B)Reference 21: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-02\(a\)\(4\)\(iv\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph(SX210.13-02(a)(4)(iv))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B)Reference 22: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph\(SX210.13-02\(a\)\(5\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1B-Subparagraph(SX210.13-02(a)(5))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-599-1B)Reference 23: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph31-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-31>Details Name: us-gaap\_GrossProfit Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe portion of profit or loss for the period, net of income taxes, which is attributable to the parent. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph6-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-6>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph9-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-9>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic805-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(g\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476176/805-60-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic805-SubTopic60-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(g)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147476176/805-60-65-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic323-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(g\)\(3\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478666/740-323-65-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic740-SubTopic323-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section65-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(g)(3)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147478666/740-323-65-2)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03\(20\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03(20))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-599-2)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section599-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-599-1)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic825-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph28-Subparagraph\(f\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic825-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph28-Subparagraph(f)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28)Reference 9: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph6-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-6>Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3)Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3)Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic250-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3)



2, 872, 000 Expected volatility 92.70 % Risk free interest rate 4.25 % Expiration term 2 years X- DefinitionFair value of options estimated ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: BTCS\_FairValueOfOptionsEstimated Namespace Prefix: BTCS\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAgreed-upon price for the exchange of the underlying asset relating to the share-based payment award. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExercisePrice Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe estimated dividend rate (a percentage of the share price) to be paid (expected dividends) to holders of the underlying shares over the option's term. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\) \(iii\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (f) (2) (iii)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedDividendRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe estimated measure of the percentage by which a share price is expected to fluctuate during a period. Volatility also may be defined as a probability-weighted measure of the dispersion of returns about the mean. The volatility of a share price is the standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the share over a specified period. That is the same as the standard deviation of the differences in the natural logarithms of the stock prices plus dividends, if any, over the period. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\) \(ii\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (f) (2) (ii)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedVolatilityRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe risk-free interest rate assumption that is used in valuing an option on its own shares. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\) \(iv\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (f) (2) (iv)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsRiskFreeInterestRate Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionExpected term of award under share-based payment arrangement, in 'PnYnMndTnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (f) (2) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedTerm1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDetail information of subsequent event by type. User is expected to use existing line items from elsewhere in the taxonomy as the primary line items for this disclosure, which is further associated with dimension and member elements pertaining to a subsequent event. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481674/830-30-50-2> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 855-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483399/855-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventTypeAxis = us-gaap\_SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Schedule of Restricted Stock Units (Details)-Subsequent Event | Member | Jan. 01, 2025 sharesMarket Cap Vesting Thresholds One | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Number of restricted stock units granted and vested, shares 50,000Market Cap Vesting Thresholds Two | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Number of restricted stock units granted and vested, shares 50,000Market Cap Vesting Thresholds Three | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Number of restricted stock units granted and vested, shares 50,000X- DefinitionNumber of shares issued during the period related to Restricted Stock Awards, net of any shares forfeited. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(28\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 4: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.3-04\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap\_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesRestrictedStockAwardNetOfforfeitures Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDetail information of subsequent event by type. User is expected to use existing line items from elsewhere in the taxonomy as the primary line items for this disclosure, which is further associated with dimension and member elements pertaining to a subsequent event. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 830-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481674/830-30-50-2> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 855-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483399/855-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_MarketCapVestingThresholdsOneMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_SubsequentEventTypeAxis = us-gaap\_SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_MarketCapVestingThresholdsTwoMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap\_AwardTypeAxis = BTCS\_MarketCapVestingThresholdsThreeMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Subsequent Events (Details Narrative): USD (\$ 3 Months Ended 12 Months Ended Jan. 13, 2025 Jan. 01, 2025 Dec. 12, 2024 Sep. 13, 2024 Jan. 12, 2024 Jun. 02, 2023 and Mar. 17, 2022-2025 and Dec. 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Subsequent Event | Line Items | Proceeds from issuance of common stock \$ 6, 681, 777 \$ 2, 687, 794Cash bonus \$ 6, 681, 777 \$ 2, 687, 794Expected life (in years) 7 years 4 yearsRestricted shares subject to forfeiture 12, 500 Series V Preferred Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Restricted shares subject to forfeiture 98, 294 Restricted Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Stock option granted 50, 000 Common Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering, shares 296, 603 2, 021, 361 1, 707, 621Cash bonus \$ 2, 021 \$ 1, 708Stock-based compensation, shares 1, 376, 101 505, 511Restricted shares subject to forfeiture 45, 479 380, 399 270, 794 Preferred Stock | Member | Series V Preferred Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering, shares 14, 542, 803 Cash bonus Stock-based compensation, shares 465, 402 25, 026Issuance of Series V preferred stock, shares 14, 542, 803Officers And Employees | Member | 2021 Equity Incentive Plan | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Options exercised 1, 312, 068 Expected life (in years) 7 years Subsequent Event | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering, shares 33, 731 Cash bonus \$ 813, 000 Expected life (in years) 2 years Subsequent Event | Member | Minimum | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Expected life (in years) 1 year Subsequent Event | Member | Maximum | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Expected life (in years) 5 years Subsequent Event | Member | Restricted Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Stock option granted 150, 000 Stock-based compensation, shares 50, 000 Restricted shares subject to forfeiture 1, 170, 834 Subsequent Event | Member | Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Vesting rights, percentage 20.00 % Vesting period 5 years Subsequent Event | Member | Common Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering, shares 295, 379 Subsequent Event | Member | Preferred Stock | Member | Series V Preferred Stock | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of Series V preferred stock, shares 1, 020, 834 Subsequent Event | Member | Officers And Employees | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost / At-the-market offering, shares 329, 110 Subsequent Event | Member | Officers And Employees | Member | 2024 Annual Incentive Plan | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Cash bonus \$ 221, 000 Subsequent Event | Member | At The Market Agreement | Member | Subsequent Event | Line Items | Number of shares issued common stock 33, 352 Proceeds from issuance of common stock \$ 69, 000 Sale of stock, price per share \$ 2.08 Sale of stock, consideration received on transaction \$ 67, 000 X- DefinitionThe cash inflow from the additional capital contribution to the entity. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap\_ProceedsFromIssuanceOfCommonStock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionCash received on stock transaction after deduction of issuance costs. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SaleOfStockConsiderationReceivedOnTransaction Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of shares issued or sold by the subsidiary or equity method investee per stock transaction. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SaleOfStockNumberOfSharesIssuedInTransaction Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionPer share amount received by subsidiary or equity investee for each share of the years common stock issued or sold in the stock transaction. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap\_SaleOfStockPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionPeriod over which grantee's right two-to exercise award under share-based payment arrangement is no longer contingent on satisfaction of service or performance condition, in 'PnYnMndTnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. Includes, but is not limited to, combination of market, performance or service condition. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardVestingPeriod1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNet number of share options (or share units) granted during the period ended December 31. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\) \(1\) \(iv\) \(01\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c) (1) (iv) (01)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsGrantsInPeriod Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionPercentage of vesting of award under share-based payment arrangement. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(a\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (a) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_SharebasedCompensationArrangementBySharebasedPaymentAwardVestingRightsPercentage Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: dtr-types: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionExpected term of award under share-based payment arrangement, in 'PnYnMndTnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2023-2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(f\) \(2\) \(i\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2023-2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (f) (2) (i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap\_SharebasedCompensationArrangementBySharebasedPaymentAwardFairValueAssumptionsExpectedTerm1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap\_Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of new stock issued during the period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(28\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 3: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/210-10-505-1>

