

SITE OPERATIONS · FIELD REPORT

SITE VISIT REPORT

Site TX8 · Travel Dates 06/14/26 – 06/19/26 · Submitted 07/21/26

SITE	Texas 8 (TX8)
LOCATION	[LOCATION REDACTED]
TRAVEL DATES	6/14/26 – 6/19/26 (Site duration: 4 days · Trip duration: 6 days)
OPERATIONS TECHNICIANS	[NAME REDACTED] & [NAME REDACTED]
OTHER ON-SITE PERSONNEL	[NAME REDACTED] & [NAME REDACTED]

01 SITE VISIT OVERVIEW

SCOPE PLANNED	De-rack / rack ~7 pallets of miners; begin site mapping	SCOPE EXECUTED	De-rack / rack ~7 pallets of miners; begin site mapping
---------------	---	----------------	---

02 FACILITY & INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

MINING BOX ARCHITECTURE	Z Boxes	POWER INFRASTRUCTURE	Substation utility feed, transformers, switchgear
COOLING SYSTEMS	8 fans per container; air filters	NETWORK & CONNECTIVITY	StarLink + fiber optic
MINER DENSITY	10 pads · 2 boxes / pad · 3 racks / box · 6 rows / rack · 9 miners / row		

03 SUMMARY OF WORK ACHIEVED

SUNDAY, JUNE 14	TRAVEL
Team traveled to the site region, arriving in the evening in preparation for deployment.	
MONDAY, JUNE 15	ON-SITE
Arrived on site at 8:00 AM and met with on-site personnel. As the site had been visited previously, no site orientation was required. Work began with de-racking and re-racking of the first ten containers. A rental Conex container and seven pallets of miners were received and staged for processing.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 16	ON-SITE
To minimize heat exposure, work began early (~6:00 AM) ahead of a forecasted high of 108°F. The remaining ten containers were de-racked while power draw was actively managed to maintain site stability. Re-racking was completed for containers 11–20. Remaining miners were sorted by ownership, with priority given to retail units first, followed by the highest-efficiency units.	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17

ON-SITE

Additional faulted miners identified throughout the day were removed from service. S21 miners were strategically distributed throughout the site until all available units had been deployed, grouped into columns throughout the first racks in a given container to improve phase balancing and optimize power utilization site-wide.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18

ON-SITE

Additional failed miners were removed and replaced. Remaining retail units were deployed first, followed by the highest-hashrate client-owned units to maximize site performance. Site mapping activities were initiated in Containers 19 and 20; not completed due to time constraints.

03A SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Throughout the deployment, on-site support staff focused on improving office and site organization, including establishing a dedicated miner test rack and optimizing the test bench layout. As proposed by Special Operations leadership, the team implemented on-site miner testing and diagnostics as a proof of concept — aiming to reduce shipments of non-faulty miners off-site while retaining higher-hashing units on site. Support staff operated the test bench during the week, retested all miners processed through the office, and redeployed any units that successfully passed functional testing.

04 OPERATIONAL FINDINGS

Three separate PDUs were found with phases not delivering power:

- Container 1, rack 3, PDU #6 — phases B and C
- Container 4, rack 3, PDU #2 — phases B and C
- Container 20, rack 1, PDU #3 — phase A
- Reusable filters were occluded with dust and debris, increasing the pressure differential across the newly replaced paper filters and causing them to buckle — resulting in miners overheating and faulting at an unsustainable rate.
- Positive pressure in the containers remains compromised; container electrical feeds require foam spray sealant to reduce air and dust intake.
- Due to poor filtration, rainwater was drawn into containers during heavy rain, striking the middle and bottom rows of miners and pooling inside.
- Office organization and test bench improvements were completed pre- and post-deployment.
- A wildlife encounter (black widow spider) occurred in container 12; no injury reported.

05 INCIDENTS & IMPEDIMENTS

- This was the team's first deployment in Texas summer heat, specifically on the exhaust side of the containers while distributing miners. Regular breaks were taken to rehydrate and cool down while maintaining pace to complete deployment and site mapping.
- An insufficient quantity of C20-to-P13 power cords was received in time to power all S21 miners shipped and racked on site.
- Barcode scanners on site were of insufficient quality, creating significant delays in the mapping process.

06 EFFICIENCIES, PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS & OPTIMIZATION OPPORTUNITIES

★ WORK SCHEDULING

Beginning work early each morning to avoid peak daytime temperatures significantly improved productivity and reduced fatigue. This approach allowed more work to be completed before environmental conditions became a limiting factor. Future deployments in hot climates should continue to prioritize early start times whenever practical.

★ DEPLOYMENT DURATION

By the final day on site, the team concluded that a six-day deployment produced diminishing returns. Four consecutive days of physically demanding work in ambient temperatures exceeding 100°F resulted in increased fatigue and reduced efficiency. For similar projects, consider increasing technician headcount, adjusting the work schedule, or extending the deployment to allow for modified hours.

★ CONTAINER SHADE STRUCTURES

Discussions on site identified a low-cost shade solution as a potential improvement. Installing shade structures over the mining container air intake could reduce solar heat loading, lower miner operating temperatures, and improve system reliability — with the added benefit of reduced rainwater intrusion during adverse weather.

★ AIR FILTRATION

Implementing an effective inlet air filtration solution represents one of the greatest opportunities for improving long-term site performance. Better filtration would help maintain cooling efficiency, reduce hardware contamination, extend miner service life, and lower maintenance requirements — and would also be expected to increase average site hashrate by minimizing thermal throttling and dust-related failures.

★ PALLETIZATION OF MINERS AT ORIGIN

To prioritize retail units first, followed by the highest-hashrate client-owned units, sorting and clearly labeling pallets prior to shipping would reduce on-site scanning, sorting, and pallet shuffling — lowering overall technician labor requirements.

07 SAFETY & HAZARD ASSESSMENT

No safety incidents were reported for this reporting period, aside from the wildlife encounter noted in Section 04.

08 COMPLIANCE, COST & PERSONNEL SUMMARY

TECHNICIANS TRAVELING	2	TRIP DURATION	6 days
SITE DURATION	4 days	RECEIPTS	Submitted digitally per company expense policy

TECHNICIAN	FLIGHT	HOTEL	OTHER ¹	TOTAL
[NAME REDACTED]	\$989.32	\$681.86	\$996.23	\$2,667.41
[NAME REDACTED]	\$989.32	\$681.86	\$625.23	\$2,296.41
Total trip cost				\$4,963.82

1. Food, drinks, checked bag, and parking.

09 RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTION ITEMS

- ☐ Apply foam spray to container electrical feeds during the next site curtailment to improve positive pressure and reduce dust intrusion.
- ☐ Have an electrician repair the three PDUs with failed phases.
- ☐ Have an electrician inspect and repair the two fans that appear to have short-circuited.
- ☐ Investigate cost-effective improved filtration and ventilation solutions.
- ☐ Investigate the cost and feasibility of installing shade structures on the air intake side of the containers.
- ☐ Provide travel technicians with a sufficient number of high-quality barcode scanners to support site mapping.

★ This report has been prepared for internal distribution. Site address, coordinates, and personnel names have been redacted per company policy; unredacted originals are retained on file with Special Operations.