OMST

OMNIA MOBILITY SECURITY TOKEN

TOKEN WHITE PAPER + ECONOMIC CONSTITUTION

Version 1.0 | September 8, 2026 | Miami, Florida

Proposed network: Polygon PoS | Standard: ERC-3643 / T-REX

> **WORKING DRAFT - NOT AN OFFER**
> This document defines the proposed economic and technical architecture of OMST. It is not an offering document, promise of return, guarantee of appreciation, or solicitation. Final investor rights, distributions, issuance, transfers, redemptions and repurchases must be set by securities counsel, tax counsel, the project operating agreement and the registered intermediary.

1. Executive Thesis

OMST is designed as a limited-supply, permissioned digital security connected to the economics of OMNIA Autonomous Mobility. The first project is Miami Hub #1: a targeted 30-vehicle Cybercab fleet, subject to Tesla commercial availability and regulatory permission, plus an EV charging and fleet-services hub that can serve third parties.

The token is deliberately not designed as a speculative memecoin. Its investment thesis is based on contractual economic rights, disciplined supply, transparent reporting, growth in the underlying mobility business, and lawful mechanisms for distributions and potential issuer repurchases when cash flow permits.

Design objective
Create a token whose long-term economic value can improve if the underlying business becomes more valuable, while avoiding artificial price support, guaranteed yields, wash trading, undisclosed liquidity manipulation or unlimited inflation.

Core term	Working design
Token	OMST - OMNIA Mobility Security Token
Network	Polygon PoS (EVM)
Standard	ERC-3643 / T-REX permissioned security token
Maximum authorized supply	10,000,000 OMST
Initial investor issuance target	Up to 2,500,000 OMST
Reference issue price	$1.00 per OMST for modeling; final offering terms TBD
Initial raise target	Up to $2.5M
Primary U.S. route	Regulation Crowdfunding, subject to issuer eligibility, counsel and intermediary acceptance
Underlying economics	Preferred project security / economic participation as finalized by counsel
Public DEX trading	Not assumed; transfers restricted to eligible verified holders
Return guarantee	None

2. The Underlying Business

2.1 Miami Hub #1

Asset / activity	Initial objective	Role
Autonomous fleet	30 Cybercabs targeted	Trip revenue and anchor charging demand
Public charging	8-12 fast-charge positions initially	Third-party charging revenue
Fleet turnaround	Cleaning, inspection, staging	Reduce downtime + ancillary revenue
Software layer	Fleet, charging, maintenance, reporting	Operational efficiency and investor transparency
Expansion capacity	Electrical/civil design for more stalls	Future scale without rebuilding the site

2.2 Revenue streams

- Autonomous ride revenue, subject to Tesla/platform terms and lawful operation.
- Retail DC fast-charging revenue from third-party EV users.
- Contracted fleet charging / reserved capacity.
- Cleaning, staging and turnaround services.
- Permitted parking and fleet storage services.
- Inspection and non-regulated light fleet services.
- Advertising/site media where commercially appropriate.
- Future software and fleet-management fees.

2.3 Why vertical integration matters

The proprietary fleet gives the charging hub an anchor customer. The hub, in turn, can lower fleet downtime and create revenue from external customers. This reduces reliance on a single revenue stream and preserves a viable conventional-EV charging business if Cybercab deployment is delayed.

3. Security Architecture: What One OMST Represents

The final legal right represented by OMST must be selected by securities and tax counsel. The recommended economic concept is a tokenized preferred security of the designated project issuer/SPV, rather than a vague "utility" claim.

Right	Recommended concept	Final status
Economic participation	Pro rata participation in a defined distribution pool of distributable cash flow	Counsel to finalize
Liquidation preference	Defined priority, if adopted, ahead of sponsor common equity	Counsel to finalize
Information rights	Quarterly KPI and financial reporting plus required Reg CF reporting	Recommended
Voting	Limited protective votes rather than day-to-day operating control	Recommended
Transfer	Only to eligible/verified holders and subject to securities restrictions	Required by structure
Redemption	No holder put unless specifically funded and documented	Do not promise
Repurchase	Issuer may repurchase when lawful, solvent and board-authorized	Discretionary only
Appreciation	No guarantee; may reflect business growth and market demand if lawful liquidity exists	Never promised

Critical distinction

A token holder does not own a Cybercab, charger or square foot of land individually. The holder owns the security rights defined in the issuer documents. Asset ownership remains with the appropriate project entities.

4. How Investors Can Earn Economic Returns

4.1 Engine A - Cash distributions

The primary investor return mechanism should be distributions from Distributable Cash Flow (DCF), not token inflation. DCF is calculated only after operating costs, taxes, debt service, required reserves and other contractual priorities.

Working waterfall for modeling purposes:

Step	Cash flow treatment
1	Gross receipts: rides + charging + fleet services + ancillary revenue
2	Operating expenses: electricity, platform fees, insurance, lease, payroll, maintenance, cleaning, payment processing
3	Taxes and statutory obligations
4	Debt service and equipment financing
5	Required reserves: working capital, maintenance, vehicle replacement, insurance deductibles, construction contingencies
6	Distributable Cash Flow
7	Preferred OMST distribution pool according to final offering documents
8	Remaining sponsor/common economics according to operating agreement

Recommended modeling target: allocate 40% of annual DCF to the OMST investor distribution pool until a negotiated preferred-return or capital-return milestone is met, then step down to 25% of DCF thereafter. This is a proposed waterfall for counsel and investor modeling - not a guaranteed yield or final legal term.

4.2 Engine B - Growth in enterprise value

If Miami Hub #1 increases fleet size, charging utilization, contracted fleet customers, margins or other valuable assets, the underlying security may become economically more valuable. Any market price, however, depends on lawful transfer venues, buyer demand, information, restrictions and market conditions.

4.3 Engine C - Lawful issuer repurchases

The issuer may adopt a discretionary repurchase policy funded only from excess cash after obligations and reserves. Repurchases would not be automatic and would not be promised as a price-support mechanism. They must comply with securities, corporate, tender-offer, market-manipulation and intermediary rules applicable at the time.

4.4 Engine D - Supply discipline

OMST uses a hard authorized ceiling and controlled issuance. No yield farming, mining rewards or inflationary staking emissions are contemplated. Scarcity alone does not create value; it prevents uncontrolled dilution while business performance provides the economic foundation.

5. Proposed Investor Waterfall - Detailed Model

Illustrative economics
The percentages below are a proposed starting structure to be stress-tested by counsel, tax advisors and the selected funding portal. They are not currently enforceable investor rights.

Phase	Condition	OMST distribution concept
Phase I - Capital recovery	Until cumulative OMST cash distributions equal 100% of original invested capital	40% of DCF allocated pro rata to OMST holders
Phase II - Growth participation	After the Phase I threshold	25% of DCF allocated pro rata to OMST holders
Reserve override	If minimum liquidity/maintenance reserve is breached	Distribution may be reduced/suspended according to documents
Expansion approval	Major reinvestment beyond approved budget	Protective vote or manager standard defined in operating agreement

5.1 Example - not a forecast

Annual DCF	Phase I OMST pool at 40%	Distribution per 2.5M investor OMST
$500,000	$200,000	$0.08/token
$1,000,000	$400,000	$0.16/token
$1,500,000	$600,000	$0.24/token
$2,500,000	$1,000,000	$0.40/token

These examples are mathematical illustrations only. Actual DCF may be zero or negative, and distributions may not occur.

6. Token Supply and Anti-Dilution Philosophy

6.1 Maximum authorized supply

Maximum authorized supply: 10,000,000 OMST. The smart-contract architecture and legal documents should prevent issuance above this ceiling without a formal security-holder and issuer process, and preferably make the ceiling practically immutable after final issuance architecture is approved.

Bucket	Maximum OMST	% of authorized max	Release philosophy
Initial Reg CF investor issuance	2,500,000	25%	Issued only against completed investment closings
Future regulated growth capital	2,000,000	20%	New offerings only; no automatic release
Strategic institutional reserve	1,000,000	10%	Only for disclosed strategic financing
Founder / sponsor long-term incentive	2,000,000	20%	5-year vesting; 12-month cliff proposed
Team / operator incentive pool	750,000	7.5%	Milestone vesting
Acquisition / partnership reserve	750,000	7.5%	Board + compliance approval
Unallocated authorized reserve	1,000,000	10%	Remain unissued unless lawfully authorized
TOTAL	10,000,000	100%	Hard ceiling

6.2 Circulating supply at launch

The intended launch circulation is only the amount actually sold/closed to investors. Unsold offering tokens remain unissued rather than being placed into a discretionary treasury wallet.

6.3 Founder alignment

Founder/sponsor tokens should not be immediately liquid. Proposed vesting: 20% after a 12-month cliff, then monthly or quarterly vesting through year five, subject to transfer restrictions. This aligns the sponsor with long-term operating performance.

7. Valuation Framework

OMST should not market a predetermined future token price. Instead, the issuer should publish transparent operating metrics that sophisticated investors can use to evaluate the project.

Valuation driver	Key metrics
Fleet economics	Active vehicles, revenue/vehicle/day, paid miles, availability, maintenance/mile
Charging economics	kWh sold, utilization, realized $/kWh, gross margin, uptime
Contract quality	Fleet contracts, duration, concentration, churn
Infrastructure	Site lease/control, installed power, charger count, expansion capacity
Cash flow	EBITDA-like operating metrics, DCF, reserves, debt service coverage
Risk	Insurance, incidents, regulation, Tesla dependency, utility constraints
Growth	New hubs, fleet additions, software revenue, geographic expansion

7.1 Reference issue price

$1.00 per OMST is proposed as the initial reference issue price for a $2.5M / 2.5M-token raise. It is not a stablecoin peg, redemption promise or guaranteed floor.

7.2 No artificial revaluation mechanism

The project will not use wash trading, circular transactions, fake volume, undisclosed market-making, guaranteed buy walls, coordinated pumps or misleading scarcity claims. Any revaluation must arise from lawful transactions and the economics of the underlying security.

8. Blockchain Decision: Polygon PoS + ERC-3643

8.1 Why EVM

OMST is a regulated-security project, so compatibility with institutional custody, identity/compliance tooling, Solidity auditing and established tokenization standards matters more than maximum retail trading speed.

8.2 Why Polygon PoS

Polygon provides EVM compatibility and publicly positions its network for real-world-asset tokenization, including permissioned deployments, allowlists and role-based controls. Polygon currently reports more than $800M in tokenized assets on its RWA pages. This ecosystem fit is a strategic reason for the proposed chain choice, not an endorsement by Polygon.

8.3 Why ERC-3643

ERC-3643 is purpose-built for permissioned security tokens. Its standard includes an identity registry, eligibility/compliance checks before transfer, wallet/token freezes, pause functionality, recovery after key loss, mint/burn controls, agent roles and forced transfers where legally required.

Requirement	ERC-3643 mechanism
KYC-linked eligibility	Onchain Identity + Identity Registry
Transfer restriction	canTransfer compliance validation
Lost wallet recovery	Recovery workflow
Court/regulatory action	Freeze / forced transfer capabilities
Offering lockup	Compliance rules / wallet status
Emergency response	Pause token
Operational roles	Owner + authorized Agent roles
Batch administration	Batch transaction support

Chain hierarchy

Polygon is the proposed settlement network. The official legal books and records, transfer-agent/intermediary records and operating documents control if any discrepancy exists. Blockchain code does not override securities law or contractual rights.

9. Smart Contract Architecture

Contract / component	Purpose
OMST ERC-3643 Token	Balances and controlled security-token lifecycle
Identity Registry	Maps verified investor identities/wallets
Trusted Issuers Registry	Defines authorized KYC/claim issuers
Claim Topics Registry	Defines required investor claims
Compliance Contract	Holding limits, jurisdiction rules, lockups, transfer rules
Distribution Registry	Snapshot/record-date data for distributions; payment may occur in USD/USDC through compliant rails
Vesting Contract	Founder/team vesting and lockups
Multisig Treasury	Controls issuer administrative actions
Investor Portal	Off-chain onboarding, KYC, documents, reporting, wallet abstraction

9.1 Administrative security

- No single founder wallet should control minting, pausing or forced transfers.
- Use institutional multisig with separate operational and emergency roles.
- Hardware-backed keys for privileged signers.
- Documented key-rotation and signer-replacement process.
- Independent smart-contract audit before mainnet issuance.
- Testnet rehearsal of issuance, freeze, recovery, distribution snapshots and cap-table reconciliation.

10. Investor Experience

The investor should not need to be a crypto expert. The preferred product experience is closer to a regulated investment portal than a DEX.

1. Create investor account.
2. Review offering materials and risk disclosures.
3. Complete KYC/AML and eligibility checks through the regulated process.
4. Sign subscription/investment documents.
5. Fund investment through supported fiat/payment rails.
6. Receive OMST to an approved custodial or self-custody wallet after closing.
7. View holdings, cost basis, project KPIs and distribution history in the investor dashboard.
8. Transfer only when legally permitted and only to an eligible verified recipient/venue.

10.1 Wallet recovery

Because ERC-3643 supports identity-linked recovery, losing a private key does not have to mean permanent loss of the security. A documented identity-verification and recovery process can reassign securities to a replacement eligible wallet.

11. U.S. Capital-Raising Strategy

11.1 Primary working route - Regulation Crowdfunding

The current working route is Regulation Crowdfunding (Reg CF). SEC guidance states that eligible issuers may raise up to $5 million in a 12-month period and that transactions must occur through a single SEC-registered broker-dealer or funding portal. Non-accredited investor limits and disclosure requirements apply. Reg CF securities generally have a one-year resale restriction, subject to exceptions.

The SEC updated its Reg CF interpretations in 2026, including how the rolling 12-month offering limit is calculated and ongoing reporting questions. The final campaign must be structured against the rules in effect at launch, not assumptions in this white paper.

11.2 Advertising discipline

Reg CF communications are regulated. Before and after Form C filing, the issuer must follow the applicable testing-the-waters and advertising rules. The token should not be promoted with price targets, guaranteed returns or statements implying SEC approval.

11.3 Alternative paths

Exemption	Potential use	Tradeoff
Reg D 506(c)	Accredited-investor tranche or strategic capital	Accredited investors only; verification; restricted securities
Reg D 506(b)	Private strategic raise without general solicitation	Limits solicitation; counsel-led investor qualification
Reg A Tier 2	Future larger public raise up to current statutory limit	Higher cost, SEC qualification and ongoing reporting
Proposed Regulation Crypto Assets	Potential future tailored crypto framework	Proposal only as of Sept. 8, 2026; do not rely on it

12. Use of Proceeds - Initial $2.5M Working Raise

Use	Working allocation	%
Vehicle acquisition reserve / deposits	$1,000,000	40%
Hub charging hardware + site build	$625,000	25%
Working capital + insurance reserve	$300,000	12%
Legal, Reg CF, accounting, portal, compliance	$225,000	9%
Technology, tokenization, security audit, investor portal	$125,000	5%
Site diligence / engineering / permitting	$100,000	4%
Contingency reserve	$125,000	5%
TOTAL	$2,500,000	100%

Vehicle allocation is a reserve, not a Tesla quote. Capital should be released in stages only after written commercial terms, lawful operating path and insurance feasibility are established.

12.1 Milestone escrow philosophy

- No unconditional site commitment before utility/zoning diligence.
- No 30-vehicle purchase commitment before Tesla commercial terms and Miami operating pathway are validated.
- No mainnet token issuance before offering/intermediary approval.
- No construction notice to proceed before validated budget, permits pathway and power feasibility.

13. Financial Scenario Framework

Not projections
These are sensitivity cases to design the security economics. They are not forecasts or promises.

13.1 Fleet gross revenue sensitivity

Gross / vehicle / day	30 vehicles / month	30 vehicles / year
$150	$135,000	$1,642,500
$250	$225,000	$2,737,500
$350	$315,000	$3,832,500

13.2 Public charging gross sensitivity

Illustration: eight posts, 150 kW modeled average deliverable power per post, $0.50/kWh realized retail price.

Utilization	Annual kWh sold	Illustrative gross revenue
10%	1,051,200	$525,600
20%	2,102,400	$1,051,200
30%	3,153,600	$1,576,800

13.3 DCF sensitivity and OMST pool

Illustrative DCF	Phase I 40% OMST pool	Phase II 25% OMST pool
$250K	$100K	$62.5K
$500K	$200K	$125K
$1.0M	$400K	$250K
$1.5M	$600K	$375K
$2.5M	$1.0M	$625K

14. Distribution Mechanics

14.1 Record dates

If distributions are declared, the manager/board would establish record and payment dates consistent with the operating agreement, securities documents and intermediary/transfer-agent records.

14.2 Payment rail

Default investor distributions should be payable in U.S. dollars through compliant banking/payment rails. USDC on Polygon may be offered only if operationally and legally approved and if the investor has elected an eligible wallet. The economic right should not depend on accepting crypto.

14.3 Tax reporting

Distribution characterization depends on the final security and entity tax structure. The issuer must provide the required tax reporting and should not describe distributions as “dividends,” “interest” or “profit share” until tax/securities counsel confirms the classification.

15. Repurchase and Treasury Policy

A repurchase program can align supply with business performance, but it must never be marketed as a guaranteed price floor.

Rule	Proposed policy
Funding source	Only excess cash after obligations, reserves and approved growth capital
Authorization	Board/manager approval under written policy
Disclosure	Material repurchase terms disclosed to holders as required
Venue	Only lawful compliant venue/process
Insider restrictions	Blackout and conflict policies
Manipulation	No trades intended to create false volume or artificial price
Burn vs treasury	Counsel/accounting decision; transparent reporting either way
Minimum cash reserve	No repurchases below board-approved liquidity threshold

16. Governance

16.1 Sponsor control

Day-to-day operating control should remain with the professional manager/sponsor. Token holders should receive defined protective rights rather than operational micromanagement.

16.2 Proposed protective matters

- Issuance above authorized token ceiling.
- Material amendment reducing OMST economic rights.
- Sale of substantially all Miami project assets outside ordinary course.
- Related-party transactions above a disclosed threshold.
- Merger/reorganization that materially alters holder rights.
- Voluntary dissolution of the issuer.

16.3 Reporting covenant

Frequency	Proposed reporting
Monthly dashboard	Operational KPIs, vehicle count, charger uptime, energy sold
Quarterly	Management financials, DCF calculation, cash/debt/reserves, material risks
Annual	Required regulatory report + financial statements at applicable standard
Material event	Major incident, regulatory action, loss of site, financing default, major cybersecurity event

17. Expansion Without Destroying Early Investor Economics

The biggest tokenomics risk is uncontrolled dilution to finance every new city. The recommended architecture separates the parent platform from project-level financing.

Expansion method	Preferred treatment
Miami Hub #1 expansion	May use retained cash/debt/new OMST issuance only under disclosed rules
Orlando Hub #2	Prefer separate SPV/security financing
Tampa Hub #3	Prefer separate SPV/security financing
Parent IP/software	Remain at sponsor/holding level unless explicitly contributed
Cross-project services	Arm’s-length management/service agreements with transparent fees

This lets OMST investors know which cash flows and assets they participate in, while allowing OMNIA to replicate the model without automatically diluting Miami holders.

18. Liquidity and Secondary Trading

OMST should be sold on the premise of a long-duration private/project investment, not instant crypto liquidity. SEC guidance states Reg CF securities generally cannot be resold for one year except under specified exceptions. Even after restrictions expire, a compliant venue, eligible buyer and transfer approval may be required.

- No promise of Coinbase, Binance, Uniswap or other listing.
- No permissionless liquidity pool at launch.
- No market-cap targets.
- No guaranteed redemption at issue price.
- Any secondary venue must support the security’s compliance requirements.

19. Risk Factors

Risk	Why material	Primary mitigation
Cybercab deployment risk	Miami commercial Cybercab availability may be delayed	Stage fleet capital; public EV hub remains usable
Tesla dependency	Vehicle/platform/charging terms can change	Vehicle-agnostic public charging; contracts before scale
Regulatory risk	Autonomous driving and securities rules evolve	Specialized counsel; phased launch
Insurance	Autonomous/ride-hail premiums may be high	Quotes before procurement
Utility/site	Power upgrades can overwhelm economics	FPL diligence before lease close
Demand	Charging/trip demand may underperform	Anchor fleet + fleet contracts + conservative model
Construction	Permits, equipment and utility work can delay launch	Contingency + milestone contracting
Token liquidity	Holders may be unable to resell	Clear long-duration disclosure
Smart-contract risk	Code/keys can fail or be compromised	Audit, multisig, pause/recovery controls
Dilution	Future issuance can reduce economics	Hard ceiling + offering-specific approvals
Cash distributions	DCF may be zero	No guaranteed yield; reserves first
Tax	Treatment may differ from expectations	Tax counsel + proper reporting

20. Compliance and Investor Protection

- KYC/AML and sanctions screening through approved providers/intermediary.
- Investor eligibility and jurisdiction controls encoded into transfer permissions where appropriate.
- No anonymous unrestricted ownership.
- Cap table reconciliation between blockchain, issuer and legally designated recordkeeper.
- Privacy design: identity claims should minimize personal data exposed onchain.
- Document retention and investor communications policy.
- Promoter compensation disclosed as required.
- Anti-fraud and anti-manipulation controls apply regardless of token technology.

21. Roadmap

Stage	Milestone	Token consequence
A - Legal design	Counsel + portal/intermediary selected	Finalize security rights and exemption
B - De-risk asset	Site, FPL, Tesla, insurance diligence	Finalize use of proceeds and minimum raise
C - Contract build	ERC-3643 implementation + audit	Testnet only
D - Offering	Form C / portal launch if Reg CF selected	Subscriptions collected through intermediary
E - Closing	Minimum target reached and conditions met	Issue OMST to verified investors
F - Construction	Hub build and commissioning	Monthly transparency dashboard
G - Fleet pilot	First vehicles active when permitted	Validate economics
H - Scale	Progress to 30 vehicles	Distribution policy activates only from actual DCF
I - Expansion	Evaluate Hub #2	Separate financing preferred

22. Token Launch Checklist

9. Form issuer/SPV and finalize cap table.
10. Select securities counsel and tax counsel.
11. Select registered broker-dealer/funding portal.
12. Confirm Reg CF eligibility and rolling 12-month capacity.
13. Finalize investor security rights and operating agreement.
14. Determine minimum/maximum offering target and escrow mechanics.
15. Prepare required financial statements and Form C disclosures.
16. Finalize ERC-3643 compliance modules and identity provider.
17. Independent smart-contract audit.
18. Multisig and key-management ceremony.
19. Investor portal, KYC, document-signing and wallet-abstraction testing.
20. Marketing compliance review before campaign.
21. Mainnet deployment only after legal/intermediary authorization.
22. Reconcile first closing against official books and records.

23. Sources and Current Reference Framework

1. SEC - Regulation Crowdfunding Guidance for Issuers

https://www.sec.gov/resources-small-businesses/small-business-compliance-guides/regulation-crowdfunding-guidance-issuers

$5M current maximum; issuer disclosures; advertising and resale framework.

2. SEC - Regulation Crowdfunding CFIs, updated July 9, 2026

https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/staff-guidance/corporation-finance-interpretations/regulation-crowdfunding

2026 staff interpretations, including rolling 12-month calculation and reporting.

3. SEC - Exempt Offerings

https://www.sec.gov/resources-small-businesses/exempt-offerings

Overview of Reg CF, Reg D and Reg A.

4. SEC - Proposed Regulation Crypto Assets

https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/2026/08/s7-2026-27

August 2026 proposed rule; comments due Oct. 20, 2026; not relied upon as effective law.

5. ERC-3643 / T-REX Standard

https://ercs.ethereum.org/ERCS/erc-3643

Permissioned security-token standard: identity, compliance, freeze, recovery, pause, forced transfer.

6. Polygon - Real-World Asset Tokenization

https://www.polygon.technology/tokenization

Polygon RWA positioning, EVM compatibility, permissioned deployment support and current ecosystem metrics.

7. Tesla - Cybercab FAQ

https://www.tesla.com/support/robotaxi/cybercab

Cybercab/Robotaxi commercial context; fleet interest should be confirmed directly with Tesla.

8. Tesla - Supercharger for Business

https://www.tesla.com/learn/supercharger-for-business

Commercial charging infrastructure option.

9. FPL - Make-Ready Credit Program

https://www.fpl.com/electric-vehicles/for-business/make-ready-credit-program.html

Potential eligible DC fast-charging infrastructure credits; subject to program terms.

24. Final Constitutional Principles of OMST

- Real business before token price.
- Cash flow before distributions.
- Reserves before repurchases.
- Compliance before liquidity.
- Transparent dilution rules.
- Founder vesting and long-term alignment.
- No guaranteed returns.
- No artificial market support.
- No anonymous unrestricted security transfers.
- No claim of Tesla, SEC, Polygon, FPL or government endorsement without written basis.
- Every material investor right must exist in legal documents, not merely in marketing copy.
- The blockchain records and enforces approved rules; it does not replace corporate governance, accounting or law.

OMST mission statement

OMST is intended to turn ownership economics in real autonomous-mobility infrastructure into a transparent, programmable and compliant digital security. Its success must ultimately be measured by vehicles operating, energy sold, customers served, cash generated and disciplined expansion - not by speculative token activity.

25. Legal Disclaimer

This white paper is a design document and business-planning artifact. It is not a prospectus, Form C, private placement memorandum, investment contract, offer to sell, solicitation to buy, legal opinion, tax opinion or promise of investment performance. No person should invest based on this document alone. Final terms may differ materially after legal, tax, accounting, intermediary, Tesla, utility, insurance and site diligence.

Any actual securities offering must use the documents and process required by applicable law. All forward-looking scenarios are illustrative and subject to substantial risks. Investors could lose some or all invested capital. OMST should not be issued, sold, distributed, promoted for investment, or made transferable on mainnet until qualified securities counsel and the selected regulated intermediary approve the final structure.