BLOTIX

PROTOCOL

WHITEPAPER

Real World Asset Interaction



Powered by **wBLOTIX**

ETHEREUM MAINNET

Ethereum Mainnet | Version 3.0

November 2026

BLOTIX DAO

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PRESENTED BY

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Document	BLOTIX — Protocol for Real World Asset Interaction
Version	3.0 — Publication candidate; technical and legal verification pending
Architecture	BLOTIX internal DAO + external wBLOTIX Ethereum ERC-20
External network	Ethereum Mainnet
External token	wBLOTIX (ERC-20; 18 decimals)
External token contract	0x45e37F6ef37bf9E631F24785E85D17eDbced4b31
Initial external issuance	21,000,000 wBLOTIX
Foundation	Blorion Foundation — Estonia (reported by project leadership)
Date	November 2026

BLOTIX identifies the proposed internal blockchain and decentralized autonomous organization. Native BLOTIX and imported wBLOTIX receipts are distinct assets. The external wBLOTIX contract retains its own administration and is not the internal DAO governance contract.

01 DISCLAIMER

This document describes the intended architecture and the separately documented external Ethereum token. Proposed DAO, wallet and bridge functions are not represented as deployed or independently audited merely because the external token is live. This document is informational and does not constitute an investment offer, legal advice, guaranteed return, guaranteed liquidity or guaranteed regulatory exemption.

Token rights, staking, mining, real-world asset licensing, bridging, custody, governance and related services must be assessed according to actual operation and applicable law. Ethereum source verification and development testing do not constitute an independent security audit.

02 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The BLOTIX ecosystem is designed as two operationally distinct domains: an internal blockchain governed through a genuinely distributed DAO, and an external Ethereum ERC-20 token named wBLOTIX.

Inside the DAO, participants hold native BLOTIX in non-custodial wallets and may participate in governance, mining, staking and asset-related modules according to published protocol rules. Native BLOTIX created or allocated through internal activity cannot be converted into wBLOTIX or withdrawn through the external bridge.

A user who deposits external wBLOTIX into the internal ecosystem receives a separate deposit-backed internal asset, provisionally named i-wBLOTIX. Only i-wBLOTIX supported by verified external reserves may be returned to Ethereum. The internal native balance and imported balance are never treated as one fungible asset.

03 INTRODUCTION

Blockchain records may support traceability and programmable licensing, but do not automatically establish ownership of an off-chain asset. The BLOTIX model distinguishes native community participation, asset-usage rights and the independent external token market.

The intended internal DAO should operate without unilateral control by BLOTIX LLC, the Blorion Foundation or a development team. The foundation may finance technical research and audits without becoming the sole protocol operator.

04 PROBLEM STATEMENT

A centrally operated internal blockchain, administrator-controlled keys or a mandatory human authorization process cannot be described as fully decentralized solely because it is called a DAO. Equally, mixing native rewards with imported bridge receipts would expose external reserves to claims unrelated to external deposits.

The architecture therefore requires independent consensus, user-controlled keys, clear asset separation, publicly verifiable bridge accounting and governance safeguards against concentrated unilateral control.

05 SOLUTION OVERVIEW

The proposed system uses two internal token classes. Native BLOTIX is used for eligible DAO activity and is not bridge-redeemable. i-wBLOTIX represents wBLOTIX deposited from Ethereum and is redeemable only against corresponding externally locked reserves, subject to the published bridge rules.

The bridge is a separately assessed infrastructure and may use operational controls. Such controls do not confer authority to freeze, seize or reassign unrelated native BLOTIX balances. A bridge with operator vetoes must not be described as fully decentralized.

06 PROTOCOL ARCHITECTURE

Internal BLOTIX DAO	Distributed validation, user-signed transfers, native BLOTIX, DAO governance and internal activity modules
Non-custodial wallet	Client-side key generation, independent recovery and signature-based transaction submission
Imported receipt	Separate i-wBLOTIX ledger, credited only after verified Ethereum deposit
Bridge service	External reserve verification, import proofs, withdrawal proofs and replay protection
Ethereum wBLOTIX	Independent ERC-20 token with its own administrative controls
Blorion Foundation	Development, research, education and security funding; no unilateral DAO control

The intended validator set, chain consensus, governance contracts and bridge proof design require a published technical specification before implementation can be considered complete.

07 SMART CONTRACTS AND ON-CHAIN LOGIC

The existing wBLOTIX contract on Ethereum supports standard ERC-20 transfers and privileged functions including role-based administration, controlled minting, pause/unpause, address freezing and controlled seizure, as described in the November 2026 Version 2.0 source.

These external administrative powers are not intended to govern the internal DAO. Native DAO contract logic should be auditable and should not grant a development team discretionary power over ordinary user transfers. Governance upgrades, if allowed, require transparent, distributed authorization and safeguards.

08 TOKEN OVERVIEW

Native BLOTIX	Internal DAO asset; internal staking, mining, governance and eligible tokenization-related activity; not exportable as wBLOTIX
i-wBLOTIX	Proposed internal deposit-backed receipt for imported external wBLOTIX; separately transferable subject to implementation rules
wBLOTIX	External Ethereum ERC-20; 18 decimals; initial issuance 21,000,000; independently administered
Historical BLX	Separate legacy Ethereum contract: 0xbdb37597c7e84d898a5536fbb6e4a5c2bcac640b

The precise native BLOTIX tokenomics, DAO governance rights and technical relationship to historical balances must be documented separately. No general native BLOTIX/wBLOTIX conversion or price

parity is created by this paper.

09 TOKEN SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

According to the original whitepaper, the external wBLOTIX initial issuance was allocated to the institutional Treasury Safe and 1,000,000 wBLOTIX were transferred to the designated Liquidity wallet. This does not establish an active Uniswap pool.

The external 21 million initial issuance is not a fixed maximum because controlled minting exists. The supply of native BLOTIX is separate; imported i-wBLOTIX supply must not exceed verified net external reserves.

10 CONTROLLED EXTERNAL TOKEN ISSUANCE

The existing wBLOTIX contract provides privileged scheduled minting. Version 2.0 describes a maximum of 4,200,000 wBLOTIX per scheduled mint, a 48-hour delay, a seven-day execution window and a 24-hour interval between executed mints. These external powers are not DAO-native issuance rules.

11 BRIDGE: DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL

Import from Ethereum

The user deposits wBLOTIX into an audited lock/reserve mechanism. The bridge verifies the originating chain, token contract, finality, deposit amount, destination, unique event identifier and reserve coverage. It then credits the corresponding amount of i-wBLOTIX to the user’s non-custodial internal wallet.

Return to Ethereum

The user signs a withdrawal for eligible i-wBLOTIX. The internal receipt is burned or irreversibly locked before an equivalent amount of reserved wBLOTIX is released, subject to disclosed fees and controls. Every withdrawal must be uniquely accounted for and protected against replay and double claims.

No internal staking, mining, NFT or tokenization reward creates i-wBLOTIX. A bridge operator may apply separate risk controls, but that function is not itself proof of a fully decentralized bridge. Reserve conservation and independent reconciliation are mandatory design requirements.

12 TRANSFERS AND BATCH DISTRIBUTION

The existing external ERC-20 supports transfer, transferFrom and batchTransfer for up to 100 recipient entries per transaction, as documented in Version 2.0. The internal DAO’s transfer and batch distribution rules must be implemented and tested independently. The user must be able to submit signed native transfers without reliance on a proprietary custodial account.

13 TOKEN BURN MECHANISM

The external wBLOTIX contract supports holder-initiated burns; no automatic external burn percentage, fixed schedule or guaranteed price effect is established. Native BLOTIX burn policies, if any, must be governed by internal protocol rules. Burning i-wBLOTIX on withdrawal does not authorize burning or exporting native BLOTIX.

14 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL WALLETS

Version 2.0 documents external institutional wallets: ADMIN Safe 3/5, TREASURY Safe 2/3, CUSTODY Safe 2/3 and an operational LIQUIDITY wallet. These relate to the external wBLOTIX contract and must not be presented as the DAO’s independent governance.

ADMIN Safe 3/5	0x28F71f656e7989d959f11537dE676F5E4C50f5D6
TREASURY Safe 2/3	0x5c43c3bbaa0b44667CAFeAb640B561dc812ce7f0
CUSTODY Safe 2/3	0x25c74eD5Ca7b258Bb708e2876171b924f6Ed25b5
LIQUIDITY wallet	0x727FE62c510Ea56bAeF39fc9d32E2C21dB40920B

The target internal DAO requires independent validators, transparent voting rights, quorum rules, safeguards against concentration, and a clearly documented upgrade process. Foundation funding does not itself establish decentralization.

15 SECURITY CONTROLS AND NON-CUSTODIAL WALLETS

The current internal wallet keys have reportedly been held within the BLOTIX infrastructure. Making such existing keys exportable does not alone establish exclusive user custody. A robust migration generates fresh keys locally on user devices and transfers balances through an authorized, independently verifiable process.

User recovery must not depend on Blotix-operated servers. The external wBLOTIX contract retains its documented pause, freeze and seizure controls; these are separate from the target internal DAO. Bridge-specific operational risks, censorship, reserve shortfalls and compromised signers must be disclosed.

16 RWA TOKENIZATION AND NFT LICENSES

The internal DAO may support identification of assets, documentary verification, NFT-based usage licenses and lifecycle controls. Any rights of use, duration, termination and enforcement require specific off-chain legal arrangements. Neither an NFT nor blockchain registration automatically conveys legal title or regulatory approval.

The external wBLOTIX ERC-20 does not independently verify RWAs or issue NFT licenses. Proposed modules require their own code, tests, documentation and legal assessment.

17 USE CASES

Internal: governance, community participation, mining and staking mechanisms where actually implemented, native BLOTIX distributions, and RWA/NFT licensing. External: wBLOTIX transfers, institutional distributions and possible DEX liquidity. Cross-domain: verified deposit of external wBLOTIX and return of eligible i-wBLOTIX only.

18 DECENTRALIZED LIQUIDITY

wBLOTIX may interact with ERC-20-compatible decentralized exchanges, subject to contract restrictions. Establishing a liquidity pool requires both assets, approvals, Ethereum gas, pricing parameters and funded liquidity. Neither an internal native BLOTIX balance nor a Treasury-to-Liquidity transfer constitutes a promise of external liquidity.

19 TRANSITION FROM ORIGINAL BLOTIX

The historical Ethereum BLX contract is separate from wBLOTIX. The original whitepaper expressly establishes no automatic migration, redemption, exchange or 1:1 equivalence. Historical token rights and any current internal native balances require a separate rights mapping and migration specification.

The new i-wBLOTIX receipt mechanism concerns only external wBLOTIX deposited into the internal DAO. It is not a migration entitlement for holders of historical BLX or native BLOTIX.

20 ROADMAP

Phase 1 — Existing	wBLOTIX Ethereum deployment, reported source verification, Safe governance and initial allocation
Phase 2 — Specification	Internal chain/validator audit, DAO governance design, token-class separation and non-custodial wallet migration plan
Phase 3 — Development	Separate i-wBLOTIX accounting, bridge reserve verification, withdrawal proofs, security and recovery testing
Phase 4 — Assurance	Independent audits, legal review, operational disclosures and phased rollout
Phase 5 — RWA modules	Separate NFT usage-license contracts and asset integrations following validation

Proposed phases are development targets, not representations of completed implementation or committed delivery dates.

21 SMART CONTRACT VALIDATION AND SECURITY TESTING

The original whitepaper reports 38 Hardhat tests, Sepolia functional validation and Ethereum Mainnet deployment of wBLOTIX on 28 October 2026. The reported Treasury-to-Liquidity transaction hash is 0x152433dacdcd7dcb8eca5f163affab930c37eb9c83f43ab90075628ee082de52.

These reports concern the external contract. They do not validate the proposed internal DAO, independent validators, user-key migration or bridge. An independent third-party security audit was not established as completed in the source document.

22 TEAM, FOUNDATION AND CONTRIBUTORS

Massimo Fustinoni	Protocol Lead / Strategic Coordinator
Massimo Sbordi	Strategic Development Manager (as described in Version 2.0)
Gastón Temperini	Lead Developer (as described in Version 2.0)
Blorion Foundation	Estonia-incorporated entity, as reported by project leadership; proposed support for development, research and audits

Foundation directors, governing documents, funding arrangements and independence from DAO governance should be disclosed before publication of any definitive governance claims.

23 TRANSPARENCY AND ON-CHAIN VERIFICATION

External wBLOTIX Mainnet contract:
https://etherscan.io/address/0x45e37F6ef37bf9E631F24785E85D17eDbced4b31

Historical BLX contract: 0xbdb37597c7e84d898a5536fbb6e4a5c2bcac640b. The four external operational wallet addresses are shown in Section 14. Live balances, roles, contract state and holder counts must be checked independently on-chain.

Internal chain identifiers, validator details, DAO contracts, wallet specifications and bridge reserve addresses remain to be published following technical verification.

24 LEGAL, REGULATORY AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

EU MiCAR recital 22 discusses services provided in a fully decentralized manner without an intermediary. This is not a blanket exemption for a branded DAO, private community, foundation, token issuer or centrally administered bridge. Actual control, service provision and applicable rights must be assessed for each activity.

The regulatory status of token offers, stable-value tokens, RWA rights, custody, exchange, staking and bridge operations must be assessed independently, including any relevant financial-instrument, AML, consumer-protection, data-protection and national rules. No categorical MiCAR exemption is claimed.

25 CONCLUSION AND REFERENCES

The proposed BLOTIX architecture separates native community activity on a target decentralized internal blockchain from the independent wBLOTIX ERC-20 layer on Ethereum. Native BLOTIX is not externally bridgeable. Imported wBLOTIX is represented by a separate deposit-backed receipt, eligible for return only against verified external reserves.

The Blorion Foundation may support research, development and security without becoming the DAO’s sole controlling authority. The design must be implemented, independently assessed and legally reviewed before it can be represented as fully operational.

References: BLOTIX / wBLOTIX Whitepaper V2.0 (November 2026); ethereum.org; etherscan.io; blotix.io; blotix.org; Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.



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