

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-41163

TERAWULF INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

9 Federal Street
Easton, MD

(Address of principal executive offices)

87-1909475

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

21601

(Zip Code)

(410) 770-9500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class:	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	WULF	The Nasdaq Capital Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by checkmark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

There were 391,926,373 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of August 6, 2025.

TERAWULF INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Quarterly Report, including statements regarding our strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected costs, prospects, plans, objectives of management, and expected market growth are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis.” Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, any time we use the words “expects,” “intends,” “will,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “confident,” “continue,” “propose,” “seeks,” “could,” “may,” “should,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “might,” “goals,” “objectives,” “targets,” “planned,” “projects,” and, in each case, their negative or other various or comparable terminology and similar expressions, we intend to clearly express that the information deals with possible future events and is forward-looking in nature. However, the absence of these words or similar expressions does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. For TeraWulf, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

- conditions in the cryptocurrency mining industry, including any prolonged substantial reduction in cryptocurrency prices, and specifically, the value of bitcoin, which could cause a decline in the demand for TeraWulf’s services;
- competition among the various providers of data mining services;
- the need to raise additional capital to meet our business requirements in the future, which may be costly or difficult to obtain or may not be obtained (in whole or in part) and, if obtained, could significantly dilute the ownership interests of TeraWulf’s shareholders;
- the ability to implement certain business objectives and the ability to timely and cost-effectively execute integrated projects;
- adverse geopolitical or economic conditions, including a high inflationary environment and the implementation of new tariffs and more restrictive trade regulations;
- security threats or unauthorized or impermissible access to our data centers, our operations or our digital wallet;
- counterparty risk with respect to our digital asset custodian and our mining pool provider;
- employment workforce factors, including the loss of key employees;
- changes in governmental safety, health, environmental and other regulations, which could require significant expenditures;
- liability related to the use of TeraWulf’s services;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations; and
- other risks, uncertainties and factors included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” and those included under the heading “Risk Factors” in our annual report on Form 10-K, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 3, 2025, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the “Annual Report on Form 10-K”).

These forward-looking statements reflect our views with respect to future events as of the date of this Quarterly Report and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or review publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this Quarterly Report. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments will cause our views to change. You should read this Quarterly Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, merger, dispositions, joint ventures or investments we may undertake. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)
TERAWULF INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(In thousands, except number of shares and par value; unaudited)

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,993	\$ 274,065
Accounts receivable	1,172	475
Digital currency	—	476
Prepaid expenses	2,939	2,493
Other receivables	4,524	3,799
Other current assets	487	123
Total current assets	99,115	281,431
Property, plant and equipment, net	604,760	411,869
Goodwill	55,457	—
Operating lease right-of-use asset	92,735	85,898
Finance lease right-of-use asset	7,114	7,285
Restricted cash	1,425	—
Other assets	8,802	1,028
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 869,408	\$ 787,511
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 38,834	\$ 24,382
Accrued construction liabilities	20,929	16,520
Accrued compensation	4,078	4,552
Accrued interest	2,292	2,559
Other accrued liabilities	6,135	2,414
Other amounts due to related parties	15	1,391
Deferred revenue	687	—
Contingent consideration liabilities	30,000	—
Current portion of deferred rent liability	47,716	—
Current portion of operating lease liability	616	25
Current portion of finance lease liability	2	2
Total current liabilities	151,304	51,845
Deferred rent liability, net of current portion	42,284	—
Operating lease liability, net of current portion	11,255	3,427
Finance lease liability, net of current portion	290	292
Convertible notes	488,716	487,502
Other liabilities	1,227	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES	695,076	543,066

Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 12)**STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:**

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 authorized at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; 9,566 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; aggregate liquidation preference of \$13,248 and \$12,609 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	9,273	9,273
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 600,000,000 authorized at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; 414,599,543 and 404,223,028 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	415	404
Additional paid-in capital	728,217	685,261
Treasury stock at cost, 24,468,750 and 18,568,750 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	(151,509)	(118,217)
Accumulated deficit	(412,064)	(332,276)
Total stockholders' equity	174,332	244,445
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 869,408	\$ 787,511

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

TERAWULF INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024**
(In thousands, except number of shares and loss per common share; unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 47,636	\$ 35,574	\$ 82,041	\$ 78,007
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation shown below)	22,094	13,918	46,647	28,326
Operating expenses	2,039	797	3,183	1,582
Operating expenses – related party	1,475	875	3,223	1,763
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,996	9,113	56,569	21,402
Selling, general and administrative expenses – related party	4,292	2,803	7,863	5,423
Depreciation	18,786	14,133	34,360	29,221
(Gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net	(887)	700	(17)	(629)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	1,600	—	1,600	—
Loss on disposals of property, plant, and equipment	3,831	—	3,831	—
Total costs and expenses	63,226	42,339	157,259	87,088
Operating loss	(15,590)	(6,765)	(75,218)	(9,081)
Interest expense	(4,012)	(5,325)	(8,061)	(16,370)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	(2,027)
Interest income	1,232	447	3,491	947
Loss before income tax and equity in net income of investee	(18,370)	(11,643)	(79,788)	(26,531)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—
Equity in net income of investee, net of tax	—	767	—	6,042
Net loss	\$ (18,370)	\$ (10,876)	\$ (79,788)	\$ (20,489)
Loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.07)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	386,895,095	340,662,826	385,032,650	315,714,178

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

TERAWULF INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024**
(In thousands, except number of shares; unaudited)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Treasury	Accumulated	Total
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Stock	Deficit	
Balances as of March 31, 2025	9,566	\$ 9,273	408,198,263	\$ 408	\$ 705,897	\$ (151,509)	\$ (393,694)	\$ 170,375
Common stock issued for share based liabilities due to related party	—	—	798,319	1	2,374	—	—	2,375
Common stock issued as consideration for business acquisition	—	—	5,000,000	5	19,545	—	—	19,550
Stock-based compensation expense and issuance of stock	—	—	860,514	1	1,303	—	—	1,304
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	—	—	(257,553)	—	(902)	—	—	(902)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,370)	(18,370)
Balances as of June 30, 2025	9,566	\$ 9,273	414,599,543	\$ 415	\$ 728,217	\$ (151,509)	\$ (412,064)	\$ 174,332

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Treasury	Accumulated	Total
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Stock	Deficit	
Balances as of December 31, 2024	9,566	\$ 9,273	404,223,028	\$ 404	\$ 685,261	\$ (118,217)	\$ (332,276)	\$ 244,445
Treasury stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	—	(33,292)	—	(33,292)
Common stock issued for share based liabilities due to related party	—	—	798,319	1	2,374	—	—	2,375
Common stock issued as consideration for business acquisition	—	—	5,000,000	5	19,545	—	—	19,550
Stock-based compensation expense and issuance of stock	—	—	8,136,159	5	39,973	—	—	39,978
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	—	—	(3,557,963)	—	(18,936)	—	—	(18,936)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(79,788)	(79,788)
Balances as of June 30, 2025	9,566	\$ 9,273	414,599,543	\$ 415	\$ 728,217	\$ (151,509)	\$ (412,064)	\$ 174,332

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				
Balances as of March 31, 2024	9,566	\$ 9,273	302,921,785	\$ 303	\$ 532,238	\$ —	\$ (269,471)	\$ 272,343
Warrant exercise	—	—	29,242,661	29	1,872	—	—	1,901
Common stock offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	40,553,489	41	123,003	—	—	123,044
Stock-based compensation expense and issuance of stock	—	—	2,949,636	1	4,841	—	—	4,842
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	—	—	(1,210,849)	—	(5,013)	—	—	(5,013)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,876)	(10,876)
Balances as of June 30, 2024	9,566	\$ 9,273	374,456,722	\$ 374	\$ 656,941	\$ —	\$ (280,347)	\$ 386,241

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				
Balances as of December 31, 2023	9,566	\$ 9,273	276,733,329	\$ 277	\$ 472,834	\$ —	\$ (259,895)	\$ 222,489
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (See Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	37
Warrant exercise	—	—	29,242,661	29	1,872	—	—	1,901
Common stock offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	63,822,089	64	173,630	—	—	173,694
Common stock issued for share based liabilities due to related party	—	—	1,083,189	1	2,499	—	—	2,500
Stock-based compensation expense and issuance of stock	—	—	5,140,146	3	11,770	—	—	11,773
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	—	—	(1,564,692)	—	(5,664)	—	—	(5,664)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,489)	(20,489)
Balances as of June 30, 2024	9,566	\$ 9,273	374,456,722	\$ 374	\$ 656,941	\$ —	\$ (280,347)	\$ 386,241

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

TERAWULF INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(In thousands; unaudited)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (79,788)	\$ (20,489)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of debt issuance costs, commitment fees and accretion of debt discount	1,215	10,691
Related party expense settled with respect to common stock	2,375	—
Stock-based compensation expense	39,978	11,773
Depreciation	34,360	29,221
Amortization of right-of-use asset	1,435	503
Revenue recognized from digital currency mined and hosting services	(82,041)	(77,477)
Gain on fair value of digital currency, net	(17)	(629)
Proceeds from sale of digital currency	—	97,559
Digital currency paid as consideration for services	—	210
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	1,600	—
Loss on disposals of property, plant, and equipment	3,831	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	2,027
Equity in net income of investee, net of tax	—	(6,042)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(544)	—
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(3,259)	1,690
Increase in other receivables	(670)	(1,553)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(357)	301
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(7,700)	22
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	355	(6,267)
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensation, accrued interest and other accrued liabilities	1,083	(1,946)
Decrease in other amounts due to related parties	(750)	(344)
Increase in deferred revenue	687	—
Increase in deferred rent liability	90,000	—
Decrease in operating lease liability	(43)	(23)
Decrease in other liabilities	(73)	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,677	39,227
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of and deposits on plant and equipment	(213,629)	(93,579)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	1,882	—
Acquisition of a business, net of cash acquired	(2,731)	—
Proceeds from sale of digital currency	82,382	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(132,096)	(93,579)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		

Principal payments on long-term debt	—	(63,568)
Payments of prepayment fees associated with early extinguishment of long-term debt	—	(314)
Principal payments on insurance premium and property, plant and equipment financing	—	(1,570)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs paid of \$0 and \$615	—	173,237
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	—	1,901
Purchase of treasury stock	(33,292)	—
Payments of tax withholding related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	(18,936)	(5,664)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(52,228)</u>	<u>104,022</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(182,647)	49,670
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	274,065	54,439
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 91,418</u>	<u>\$ 104,109</u>
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 7,114	\$ 6,214
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

TeraWulf Inc. (“TeraWulf” or the “Company”) is a vertically integrated owner and operator of next-generation digital infrastructure, primarily powered by zero-carbon energy. The Company develops and operates high-performance data centers optimized for bitcoin mining and high-performance computing (“HPC”) workloads, leveraging clean, cost-effective, and reliable energy sources to promote long-term sustainability in digital infrastructure.

TeraWulf generates revenue by providing hash computation services to a mining pool operator, facilitating transaction validation of transactions on the global bitcoin network using the Company’s fleet of application-specific integrated circuit (“ASIC”) miners. Bitcoin earned as consideration is routinely converted to U.S. dollars. The Company also previously generated revenue by hosting third-party bitcoin miners. While capable of mining other digital currencies, the Company has no current plans to do so.

In 2024, the Company launched WULF Compute, which is focused on development and deployment of scalable digital infrastructure to support a broader HPC strategy. This business aims to diversify revenue by offering HPC hosting and colocation, cloud, and connectivity services for GPU-based workloads (see Note 8). With growing demand for high-density compute, TeraWulf’s assets are well-positioned to deliver low-cost, predominantly zero-carbon power to support these workloads.

As of June 30, 2025, TeraWulf owned and operated bitcoin mining activities at the Lake Mariner Facility in upstate New York (the “Lake Mariner Facility”), which began operations in March 2022. Currently, the Company has energized 245 MW of capacity across five buildings and supporting infrastructure at the site.

On May 21, 2025 (the “Acquisition Date”), the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests of each of Beowulf Electricity & Data LLC, Beowulf E&D (MD) LLC, and Beowulf E&D (NY) LLC (collectively, “Beowulf E&D”). The fair value of total consideration for the transaction was approximately \$54.6 million, including \$3.0 million in cash and 5.0 million shares of the Company’s common stock (“Common Stock”) issued on the Acquisition Date. The purchase agreement also includes up to \$9.0 million in contingent cash payments and up to \$13.0 million in additional Common Stock, subject to the achievement of several earnout milestones related to the expansion of the Company’s data center business and project financing initiative (see Note 3). As part of the acquisition, 94 employees of Beowulf E&D, including site staff at the Lake Mariner Facility and corporate personnel, were transitioned to TeraWulf. In addition, the existing Administrative and Infrastructure Services Agreement (the “Services Agreement”) (see Note 16) with Beowulf E&D was terminated on the Acquisition Date.

The Company previously had bitcoin mining activities at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility in central Pennsylvania (the “Nautilus Cryptomine Facility”), developed through a joint venture (see Note 11). The Nautilus Cryptomine Facility commenced operations in February 2023 and achieved full energization of TeraWulf’s 50 MW share by April 2023. In October 2024, TeraWulf sold its 25% equity interest in the joint venture, reallocating capital to expand its wholly owned infrastructure and advance its HPC strategy at the Lake Mariner Facility.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information. In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair statement of such interim results. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

The results for the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statements of operations are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025 or for any future interim period. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and notes required by U.S. GAAP for complete presentation of annual financial statements. The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Use of Estimates in the Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used for (but are not limited to) such items as the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, establishment of useful lives for property, plant and equipment, the fair value of leased assets, the fair value of equity securities or warrants to purchase the Company's Common Stock issued individually or as a component of a debt or equity offering, the fair value of changes to the conversion terms of embedded conversion features, the fair value and requisite service periods of stock-based compensation, the fair value of assets received in nonmonetary transactions, the establishment of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that arise from leasing arrangements, the fair value of contingent consideration liabilities, the timing of commencement of capitalization for plant and equipment, impairment of long-lived assets, impairment of goodwill, recoverability of deferred tax assets, amortization of deferred issuance costs and debt discount, and the recording of various accruals. These estimates are made after considering past and current events and assumptions about future events. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies

Except for the updates noted below, see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 for a detailed discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies.

Revenue Recognition*Mining Pool*

The Company has entered into an arrangement with a cryptocurrency mining pool (the "Foundry USA Pool") to perform hash computation (i.e. hashrate) for the mining pool in exchange for consideration. Providing hash computation services to a mining pool is an output of the Company's ordinary activities. The provision of such hash computation services is the sole performance obligation. The mining pool arrangement is terminable at any time without substantial penalty by Foundry USA Pool and may be terminated without substantial penalty by the Company upon providing one Contract Day's, as defined, prior written notice. The Company's enforceable right to compensation only begins when and continues while the Company provides hash computation services to its customer, the mining pool operator. Accordingly, the contract term with Foundry USA Pool is deemed to be less than 24 hours and to continuously renew throughout the day. Additionally, the Company concluded that the mining pool operator's (i.e., the customer's) renewal right is not a material right because the renewal rights do not include any discounts; that is, the terms, conditions, and compensation amounts are at the then-current market rates.

There is no significant financing component in these transactions.

The mining pool applies the Full Pay Per Share ("FPPS") payout model. Under the FPPS model, in exchange for providing hash computation services to the pool, the Company is entitled to pay-per-share base amount and transaction fee reward compensation, calculated on a daily basis, at an amount that approximates the total bitcoin that could have been mined and transaction fees that could have been awarded using the Company's hash computation services, based upon the then current blockchain difficulty. Under this model, the Company is entitled to compensation, payable in bitcoin, regardless of whether the pool operator successfully records a block to the bitcoin blockchain.

The transaction consideration the Company receives, if any, is noncash consideration and is all variable. Because digital currency is considered noncash consideration, fair value of the digital currency award received would generally be determined using the quoted price of the related digital currency in the Company's principal market at the time of contract inception. The Company has adopted an accounting policy to aggregate individual contracts with individual terms less than 24 hours within each intraday period and apply a consistent valuation point, the start of day Coordinated Universal Time (00:00:00 UTC), to value the related noncash consideration. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur, which is the same day that control of the contracted service transfers to the mining pool and is the same day as the contract inception. After every 24-hour contract term, the mining pool transfers the digital currency consideration to the Company's designated digital currency wallets.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Consideration payable to the customer in the form of a pool operator fee, which is incurred only to the extent that the Company has generated FPPS consideration, is deducted from the bitcoin the Company receives and is recorded as contra-revenue, as it does not represent a payment for a distinct good or service.

The Company recorded revenue from mining of \$47.6 million and \$82.0 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$35.6 million and \$77.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Bitcoin Miner Hosting

The Company had one bitcoin miner hosting contract which expired in February 2024. At the time of contract inception, the quoted price of bitcoin in the Company's principal market was approximately \$38,000. The Company recorded bitcoin miner hosting revenue of \$0 and \$0.8 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

HPC Hosting

In December 2024, the Company entered into long-term data center lease agreements (the "HPC Leases") with a customer for specified data center infrastructure at the Lake Mariner Facility to support the customer's HPC operations. In accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*, the Company determined at contract inception that these agreements contained a lease, comprising lease components related to the right to use data center space and non-lease components for power delivery, physical security, and maintenance services. The HPC Leases are expected to commence at various dates throughout 2025, each with an initial 10-year term. The agreements also provide the customer with two five-year renewal options and a provision for near-term expansion of HPC hosting capacity. While the expansion provision has since expired, the parties remain in active dialogue regarding potential expansion at the site (see Note 8).

Power Curtailment Credits

Proceeds from participation in demand response programs are recorded as a reduction in cost of revenue in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the period in which the corresponding demand response program occurs. The Company recorded demand response program amounts of approximately \$3.1 million and \$5.9 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$1.9 million and \$3.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$90.0 million and \$274.1 million, respectively.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances primarily at two financial institutions that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Company's accounts at these institutions are insured, up to \$250,000, by the FDIC. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's bank balances exceeded the FDIC insurance limit by \$6.9 million. To reduce its risk associated with the failure of such financial institutions, the Company evaluates at least annually the rating of the financial institutions in which it holds deposits.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Restricted Cash

The Company considers cash and marketable securities to be restricted when withdrawal or general use is legally restricted. The Company reports restricted cash in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and determines current or noncurrent classification based on the expected duration of the restriction. The Company had restricted cash of \$1.4 million classified as noncurrent assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025. The Company had no restricted cash as of December 31, 2024.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the condensed consolidated balance sheets that total to the amounts shown in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,993	\$ 274,065
Restricted cash	1,425	—
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 91,418</u>	<u>\$ 274,065</u>

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table shows supplemental cash flow information (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities:		
Cumulative-effect adjustment due to the adoption of Accounting Standard Update 2023-08	\$ —	\$ 37
Common stock issuance costs in accounts payable	\$ —	\$ 48
Purchases of and deposits on plant and equipment in accounts payable, accrued construction liabilities, other accrued liabilities and long-term debt	\$ 45,910	\$ 6,077
Purchases of and deposits on plant and equipment with digital currency	\$ —	\$ 316
Common stock issued for share based liabilities due to related party	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,500
Contingent consideration liabilities for business acquisition	\$ 28,400	\$ —
Consideration related to transition services agreement for business acquisition	\$ 1,300	\$ —
Settlement of preexisting relationships in business acquisition	\$ 2,315	\$ —
Common stock issued as consideration for business acquisition	\$ 19,550	\$ —
Decrease to investment in joint venture due to bitcoin received as distributions from investee	\$ —	\$ 19,087

Digital Currency

Digital currency consists of bitcoin earned as noncash consideration for providing hash computation services to a mining pool and for bitcoin miner hosting services, in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy. From time to time, the Company also received bitcoin as distributions-in-kind from its joint venture. Digital currency is classified as a current asset in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as it is highly liquid and the Company expects to sell it within the next twelve months to support operations.

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued 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"). The new standard requires certain crypto assets to be subsequently measured at fair value, with changes recognized in net income each reporting period.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2023-08 effective January 1, 2024, resulting in a cumulative-effect change of \$7,000 to increase the digital currency balance and decrease the opening accumulated deficit in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2024.

Following adoption of ASU 2023-08, the Company measures digital currency at fair value each reporting period in accordance with ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820"). Fair value is determined using Level 1 inputs based on quoted prices from the active trading platform on which the Company regularly transacts, which is considered its principal market for bitcoin. Because bitcoin is continuously traded, the Company uses the midnight UTC price to align with its revenue recognition policy. Gains and losses from remeasurement are included within "(gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net" in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

For bitcoin sales, gains and losses are calculated as the difference between cash proceeds and the cost basis, using a first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. These gains and losses are also included within "(gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net" in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded a net fair value (gain) loss of \$(0.9) million and \$(17,000) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$(0.6) million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Bitcoin earned through mining activities is recorded as a noncash adjustment in reconciliation of net loss to net cash provided by operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Bitcoin received as distributions-in-kind from equity investees is disclosed as a supplemental noncash investing activity.

Following the repayment of the Term Loans in July 2024 (see Note 10), the Company no longer immediately converts bitcoin into cash immediately. As a result, proceeds from bitcoin sales are reflected as cash flows from investing activities rather than operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Concentrations

During 2025 and 2024, the Company primarily contracted with one supplier for the provision of bitcoin miners and one mining pool operator. The Company does not believe that these counterparties represent a significant performance risk. Revenue did not exceed 10% for any one bitcoin miner hosting customer during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company only operated bitcoin mining facilities. While capable of mining other digital currencies, the Company has no current plans to do so. If the market value of bitcoin declines significantly, the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Company may be adversely affected.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (generally 5 years for computer equipment, 4 years for miners and 10 years for furniture and fixtures and equipment). Leasehold improvements and electrical equipment are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives (25 years) or the lease term. Changes in depreciation and amortization, generally accelerated depreciation and variable amortization, are determined and recorded when estimates of the remaining useful lives or residual values of long-term assets change. Property, plant and equipment includes deposits, amounting to \$0 and \$53.9 million as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, on purchases of such assets, including miners, which would be included in property, plant and equipment upon receipt.

Interest related to construction of assets is capitalized when the financial statement effect of capitalization is material, construction of the asset has begun, and interest is being incurred. Interest capitalization ends at the earlier of the asset being substantially complete and ready for its intended use or when interest costs are no longer being incurred.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Variable Interest Entities

Variable interest entities (“VIE”) are legal entities in which equity investors do not have (i) sufficient equity at risk for the legal entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (ii) as a group, the power, through voting or similar rights, to direct the activities of the legal entity that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance, or (iii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the legal entity or the right to receive expected residual returns of the legal entity. The Company would consolidate any VIE in which it has a controlling financial interest through being deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE. The primary beneficiary of a VIE has both of the following characteristics: (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance; and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. If both characteristics are met, the Company considers itself to be the primary beneficiary and therefore will consolidate that VIE into its consolidated financial statements.

The Company determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon initial involvement with a VIE and reassesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis. The determination of whether an entity is a VIE and whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE is based upon facts and circumstances for the VIE and requires significant judgments such as whether the entity is a VIE, whether the Company’s interest in a VIE is a variable interest, the determination of the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity, whether the Company controls those activities, and whether the Company has the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could be significant to the VIE.

Business Combinations

The Company includes the results of operations of the businesses it acquires as of the acquisition date. The Company allocates the purchase price of the acquisitions to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Contingent consideration is included within the purchase price and is recognized at its fair value on the acquisition date. A liability resulting from contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value as of each reporting date until the contingency is resolved, and subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. Contingent consideration is recorded in current liabilities in the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets.

While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions to accurately apply preliminary values to assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as contingent consideration, where applicable, these estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, the Company records adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of the assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Accounting for business combinations requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially at the acquisition date, including estimates for assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration, where applicable. Although the Company believes the assumptions and estimates it has made have been reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and information obtained from management of the acquired companies and are inherently uncertain. Critical estimates include valuation of the contingent consideration transferred, and assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates, or actual results. Acquisition-related expenses are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently when an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company may elect to utilize a qualitative assessment to evaluate whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value and if so, it performs a quantitative test.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

The Company estimates the fair value of the reporting unit using discounted cash flows. The Company's analyses require significant assumptions and judgments, including assumptions about future economic conditions, revenue growth, and operating margins, among other factors. Events or changes in circumstances considered in the qualitative analysis, many of which are subjective in nature, include: a significant negative trend in the Company's industry or overall economic trends, a significant change in how the Company uses the acquired assets, a significant change in business strategy, a significant decrease in the market value of the asset, and a significant change in regulations or in the industry that could affect the value of the asset. The Company compares the carrying value of each reporting unit to its estimated fair value and if the fair value is determined to be less than the carrying value, the Company would recognize an impairment loss for the difference.

Loss per Share

The Company computes earnings (loss) per share using the two-class method required for participating securities. The two-class method requires income available to common stockholders for the period to be allocated between Common Stock and participating securities based upon their respective rights to receive dividends as if all income for the period had been distributed.

Basic loss per share of Common Stock is calculated by dividing the Company's net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period. Convertible preferred stock is considered a participating security because it shares, in a pro rata basis, in any dividends declared on Common Stock. However, since it does not participate in the Company's losses, it is excluded from the computation of basic net loss per share. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if other instruments were converted into Common Stock, using the treasury stock method or as-converted method, as applicable. However, for periods in which the Company reports a net loss, all potentially dilutive instruments are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share, as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. Subsequent to June 30, 2024, the Company determined that dividends on its preferred stock would no longer be reflected as a reduction to net loss in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, and, therefore, would be excluded from the computation of basic loss per common share. Previously, the Company had included dividends in this calculation.

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company's potentially dilutive instruments and participating securities included convertible preferred stock, Common Stock warrants, convertible notes, restricted stock, and restricted stock units ("RSUs") issued for services. If the full liquidation preference of the Convertible Preferred Stock (as defined in Note 13) was converted at its conversion price as of June 30, 2025, approximately 1.3 million shares of Common Stock would be issued. As of June 30, 2025, 17,266,733 Common Stock warrants were outstanding with a weighted average strike price of \$1.38, and 4,432,093 RSUs were outstanding.

Segment Reporting

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company was engaged in digital currency mining by providing hash computation services to a mining pool operator and offering bitcoin miner hosting services to third parties. The Company's operations are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group ("CODM"), which is composed of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Strategy Officer, to assess performance and allocate resources.

The CODM is regularly provided only with consolidated expense data, as presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Accordingly, the Company has determined that these consolidated expenses represent significant segment-level information. Because financial performance and resource allocation decisions are made on a consolidated basis, the Company operates as a single operating and reportable segment.

The CODM manages this segment using consolidated net loss as the primary measure of performance. Consolidated net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 was \$18.4 million and \$79.8 million, respectively, and \$10.9 million and \$20.5 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. This metric is used by the CODM to evaluate operating results, assess the effectiveness of business strategies, and internally benchmark the Company's performance against its industry peers.

As the Company reports a single segment, total revenue is disclosed in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, segment assets are presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets, and capital expenditures are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATION

On the Acquisition Date, the Company entered into a Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with Beowulf E&D Holdings Inc., a related party due to control by a member of the Company’s management (the “Seller”), pursuant to which, among other things, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding membership interests of Beowulf E&D. The Purchase Agreement and the transaction were negotiated and approved by a special independent committee of the Company’s Board of Directors comprised entirely of independent directors. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination between entities not under common control, the purpose of which was to acquire a business comprised of 94 employees with deep experience in the development and operation of power generation assets and related electrical infrastructure. Integrating this capability directly into TeraWulf supports the Company’s long-term growth strategy, especially as power generation becomes increasingly integral to HPC operations.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, in full consideration of the acquisition of Beowulf E&D, the Company agreed to pay the Seller:

- On the Acquisition Date (i) \$3.0 million in cash and (ii) 5.0 million shares of Common Stock.
- Upon the date on which the Company closes the breakers to the busway which energizes the data hall for the CB-1 Project (the “CB-1 Earnout Milestone”), (i) \$6.0 million in cash and (ii) Common Stock valued at \$6.5 million, calculated on the basis of a 60-day trailing volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) as of the date the CB-1 Earnout Milestone is achieved.
- Upon the execution by the Company of definitive documentation for a project financing of the CB-1 Project and the CB-2 Project (the “Project Financing Closing”), Common Stock valued at \$6.5 million, calculated on the basis of a 60-day trailing VWAP as of the date the Project Financing Closing is achieved.
- Upon the execution by the Company of a data center lease for the CB-3 Project (the “CB-3 Earnout Milestone”). \$13.0 million in cash.

Prior to the transaction, Beowulf E&D also performed certain administrative services to certain affiliates of the Seller. Concurrent with Purchase Agreement, the Company entered into a transition services agreement (the “TSA”) through which the Company, along with Beowulf E&D, agreed to provide to certain affiliates of the Seller, who are related parties of the Company due to control by a member of the Company’s management, certain transition services including, but not limited to, services related to tax and accounting, human resources and payroll, information technology, legal, and other general services) for a period of two years, unless terminated early in accordance with the provisions of the TSA. In consideration for the services, the Seller affiliates agreed to pay the Company a quarterly fee of \$100 as well as reimbursement for third-party expenses incurred in the performance of the services. The Company determined that the TSA is not separate from the business combination and represented additional consideration transferred in the business combination. Accordingly, the Company recorded a liability at fair value at the Acquisition Date of \$1.3 million to be amortized over the two-year term of the TSA. The Company had a \$1.2 million liability related to the future services to be provided under the TSA included in other liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025.

The following table summarizes the Acquisition Date fair value of the aggregate consideration paid for Beowulf E&D pursuant to the Purchase Agreement (in thousands):

Cash consideration ⁽¹⁾	\$	3,000
Equity instruments: 5,000,000 shares of Common stock ⁽²⁾		19,550
Contingent consideration: CB-1 Earnout Milestone ⁽³⁾		12,500
Contingent consideration: Project Financing Closing ⁽⁴⁾		3,500
Contingent consideration: CB-3 Earnout Milestone ⁽⁵⁾		12,400
Consideration related to TSA ⁽⁶⁾		1,300
Settlement of preexisting relationships in business acquisition ⁽⁷⁾		2,315
	\$	<u>54,565</u>

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

- (1) The cash paid at close represents the gross contractual amount paid. Net cash paid, which accounts for the cash acquired of \$ 0.3 million, was \$2.7 million and is reflected as an investing activity in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025.
- (2) The fair value of the Common Stock issued as part of the consideration paid for Beowulf E&D was determined on the basis of the closing market price of the Company's Common Stock on the Acquisition Date.
- (3) The fair value of the CB-1 Earnout Milestone was estimated using a Monte Carlo and Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) simulation in a risk-neutral framework and measured based on significant inputs not observable in the market which ASC 820 refers to as Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions include the expected timing and probability of achieving the CB-1 Earnout Milestone and future stock price volatility.
- (4) The fair value of the Project Financing Closing was estimated using a Monte Carlo and Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) simulation in a risk-neutral framework and measured based on significant inputs not observable in the market which ASC 820 refers to as Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions include the expected timing and probability of achieving the Project Financing Closing and future stock price volatility.
- (5) The fair value of the CB-3 Earnout Milestone was estimated using a discounted cash flow method and measured based on significant inputs not observable in the market which ASC 820 refers to as Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions include the expected timing and probability of achieving the CB-3 Earnout Milestone.
- (6) The fair value of the TSA liability was estimated using the differential cash flow method, assessing the differential in compensation for the services provided based on contractual TSA rates relative to compensation at "market" rates.
- (7) The Company determined the acquisition of Beowulf E&D in effect settled the preexisting relationships between the Company and Beowulf E&D and increased the consideration transferred by \$ 2.3 million reflecting the effective termination of the Services Agreement and the related net receivables due to the Company from Beowulf E&D as of the Acquisition Date. The Services Agreement was determined to be comparable when compared with pricing for current market transactions for the same or similar items.

As of June 30, 2025, the contingent consideration liabilities were remeasured to a fair value of \$0.0 million. The change in the fair value of \$1.6 million is included in change in fair value of contingent consideration in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

In July 2025, the CB-1 Earnout Milestone was achieved and the Company paid \$6.0 million in cash and issued 1.8 million shares of Common Stock to the Seller valued at \$6.5 million, calculated on the basis of a 60-day trailing VWAP as of the date the CB-1 Earnout Milestone was achieved.

The Company recorded the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated acquisition-date fair values, with the difference between the fair value of the net assets acquired and the purchase consideration reflected in goodwill. The total purchase price of \$54.6 million was allocated using information available to the Company at the time of acquisition. The purchase price allocation was based on preliminary valuations and subject to revision as more detailed analyses are completed and additional information about the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed becomes available, including certain tax matters, during the measurement period (up to one year from the Acquisition Date).

In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded goodwill of \$55.5 million, which is primarily a result of the value of Beowulf E&D's specialized assembled workforce acquired and expected synergies of combining operations. The Company determined that all of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase price as of the Acquisition Date (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	269
Prepaid expenses		117
Other receivables		55
Other current assets		7
Property, plant and equipment, net		1,087
Goodwill		55,457
Operating lease right-of-use asset		8,101
Other assets		74
Accounts payable		(320)
Accrued compensation		(1,384)
Other accrued liabilities		(437)
Current portion of operating lease liability		(580)
Operating lease liability, net of current portion		(7,881)
	\$	<u>54,565</u>

The operating lease right-of-use asset includes a \$(0.4) million adjustment to reflect unfavorable terms of a lease when compared to market terms.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, there were no measurement period adjustments identified and recorded. As of the date these condensed consolidated financial statements were issued, the purchase accounting related to this acquisition was incomplete as the valuation of certain working capital balances, deferred taxes and contingent consideration were not yet finalized. The Company has reflected the provisional amounts in these condensed consolidated financial statements. As such, the above balances may be adjusted in a future period as the valuation is finalized and these adjustments may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

The Purchase Agreement also includes customary change of control provisions which provide for accelerated vesting of the earnout consideration in the event of a change of control as well as certain governance rights and additional cash payments. The Company further agreed to form an eligible employee trust administered by a third-party trustee for the benefit of certain individuals that were employed by or provided services to the acquired Beowulf E&D companies or its affiliates, and to fund the trust annually with an amount equal to 2% of the Company's annual capital expenditures, calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, for the development and build out the Company's HPC data centers, as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company determined the eligible employee trust is a VIE and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the trust as the Company has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the trust and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the trust that could potentially be significant.

The Company incurred acquisition-related costs of \$1.5 million which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

Results of operations of the business acquired have been included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements subsequent to the Acquisition Date, which included no revenue, \$1.1 million in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$0.1 million in selling, general and administrative expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 and prior to the Acquisition Date, substantially all of Beowulf E&D's revenues were earned pursuant to the services it provided to the Company under the Services Agreement, which would be considered intercompany and eliminate on a pro forma basis. Additionally, the expenses incurred by Beowulf E&D in providing the services to the Company per the Services Agreement prior to the Acquisition Date are reflected in the fees previously paid by the Company, such that Beowulf E&D's pro forma expenses, prior to the Acquisition Date, are included in selling, general and administrative expenses – related party and operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 16).

Accordingly, the Company determined its consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, in all material respects, reflect on a pro forma basis what the Company's revenues and earnings would have been if the business acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the prior year.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following table presents the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measured as of June 30, 2025			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Digital currency	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contingent consideration liabilities	\$ 30,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,000

	Fair Value Measured as of December 31, 2024			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Digital currency	\$ 476	\$ 476	\$ —	\$ —

The Company has determined the fair value of convertible notes is approximately \$126.6 million as of June 30, 2025 (see Note 10) using Level 1 inputs. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, other receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued construction liabilities, accrued compensation, accrued interest, deferred revenue, other accrued liabilities and other amounts due to related parties are considered to be representative of their respective fair values principally due to their short-term maturities. There were no additional material non-recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, except for (i) the calculation of fair value of Common Stock issued in connection with the New Ground Lease (see Note 8), (ii) the calculation of fair value of Common Stock warrants issued in connection with amendments to the Company's long-term debt agreement (see Note 10), in connection with the issuance of Common Stock (see Note 14), in connection with a Common Stock exchange agreement and on a standalone basis, (iii) and the calculation of fair value of nonmonetary assets distributed from the Company's joint venture (see Note 11), (v) the calculation of PSUs granted to employees as stock-based compensation (see Note 15) and (vi) the calculation of the fair value of components of total consideration transferred in the business acquisition of Beowulf E&D, including contingent consideration, and the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The Company utilized a Monte Carlo simulation in a risk-neutral framework to estimate the fair value of the contingent consideration in the business acquisition, incorporating historical and expected annual volatility of approximately 110%, based on both the Company's and peer public companies' data. Key assumptions used in the valuation model also included the risk-free interest rate is derived from U.S. Treasury yields on the Acquisition Date with a maturity corresponding to the expected timing of achieving each contingent milestone. The Company applied a dividend yield of zero, consistent with historical practice and expectations.

The Company utilized a Black-Scholes option pricing model, along with a discount for lack of marketability ("DLOM"), to value its Common Stock warrants issued in connection with the Term Loans (as defined in Note 10). The DLOM reflects contractual restrictions on the exercise of the warrants. The estimated fair value of the warrants is classified as Level 3 measurement due to the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Key assumptions used in the valuation model include expected share-price volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, and DLOM. Expected volatility is based on historic volatility of a peer group of publicly traded companies over the expected term of the warrants, which is assumed to be equal to the contractual term. The risk-free interest rate is derived from U.S. Treasury yields on the grant date with a maturity corresponding to the expected life of the warrants. The Company applies a dividend yield of zero, consistent with historical practice and expectations.

The Company applied a DLOM of 20% to value the warrants issued in connection with the First Amendment to the LGSA and a DLOM of 30% for warrants issued in connection with the Fifth Amendment.

In addition, the Company used a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the fair value of PSUs, incorporating historical and expected annual volatility of approximately 120%, based on both the Company's and peer public companies' data. A DLOM of 10% was applied in determining the fair value of the Common Stock issued in connection with the New Ground Lease.

NOTE 5 – BITCOIN

The following table presents information about the Company's bitcoin holdings as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands, except for quantity of bitcoin):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Number of bitcoin held	—	5
Carrying basis of bitcoin	\$ —	\$ 477
Fair value of bitcoin	\$ —	\$ 476

The Company's bitcoin holdings are not subject to contractual sale restrictions. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company held no other digital currency.

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Miners	\$ 236,640	\$ 192,655
Construction in process	277,946	107,624
Leasehold improvements	136,784	91,614
Equipment	44,194	32,031
Office furniture and fixtures	153	—
Vehicles	151	104
Deposits on miners	—	53,913
Total	695,868	477,941
Less: accumulated depreciation	(91,108)	(66,072)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 604,760	\$ 411,869

Depreciation expense was \$18.8 million and \$34.4 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$14.1 million and \$29.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded accelerated depreciation expense of \$1.3 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, related to certain miners of which the Company shortened their estimated useful lives based on replacement by April 2024. The Company recorded no impairment during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company sold or otherwise disposed of 2,918 miners and received proceeds of \$1.9 million resulting in a loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of \$3.8 million in the condensed consolidated statement of operations.

NOTE 7 – GOODWILL

The following table summarizes the change in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairment	Goodwill
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Acquisition of Beowulf E&D	55,457	—	55,457
Balance as of June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 55,457</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 55,457</u>

Goodwill attributed to the acquisition reflects the Company's allocation of purchase consideration in excess of the estimated fair values of net assets acquired. The Company recorded no impairment during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE 8 – LEASES**Lessee Accounting**

In May 2021, the Company entered into a ground lease (as amended from time to time, the "Ground Lease"), related to the Lake Mariner Facility in New York with a counterparty which is a related party due to control by a member of Company management (the "Ground Lease Lessor"). The Ground Lease had a term of eight years and was classified as an operating lease remeasured as of the date of the second amendment in July 2022 utilizing a discount rate of 12.6%, which was an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate based on the estimated rate of interest for collateralized borrowing over a similar term of the lease payments at the remeasurement date.

In October 2024, the Company terminated its existing Ground Lease and entered into a new agreement with the same related party counterparty (the "New Ground Lease") for the Lake Mariner Facility. The New Ground lease expanded the acreage of real property covered by the prior lease to support both cryptocurrency mining and HPC co-location data center operations.

The New Ground Lease includes both fixed and variable payments, including an annual escalation factor and the Company's proportionate share of the landlord's cost to own, operate and maintain the premises. It has an initial term of 35 years, commencing on October 9, 2024, and will automatically renew for up to nine additional five-year periods unless the Company provides written notice of termination at least six months prior to the end of the initial or the then-current renewal term. Upon expiration of the New Ground Lease, all buildings and improvements on the premises will revert to the landlord in good condition.

As consideration for terminating the prior lease and entering into the New Ground Lease, the Company issued 20.0 million shares of Common Stock with a fair value of \$68.8 million and paid \$12.0 million in cash (the "Cash Lease Prepayment") to the parent company of the counterparty in October 2024. The Company determined that this transaction constituted a lease modification under ASC 842.

The New Ground Lease contained two lease components: Land and building. The land component was classified as an operating lease, while the building component was classified as a finance lease, as the 35-year initial term represents a major portion of the building's remaining economic life. As of October 9, 2024, the Company remeasured the lease liabilities for both components using a discount rate of 6.9%, which reflects the estimated incremental borrowing rate for a collateralized loan with a term comparable to the lease payments.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

In May 2025 in connection with acquisition of Beowulf E&D, the New Ground Lease was amended and restated (as amended and restated, the “A&R Lease”). While the A&R Lease did not change the parties, term or payments under the lease, A&R Lease grants the Ground Lease Lessor the right to participate in TeraWulf’s board of directors meetings as a non-voting observer for the remainder of the A&R Lease term, provided that the Ground Lease Lessor (together with its affiliates) continues to beneficially own at least 15 million shares of Common Stock. The A&R Lease also provides that (a) Beowulf E&D has been, and is currently providing certain services in its capacity as the exclusive operator of the Lake Mariner site, (b) so long as TeraWulf is an affiliate of the Ground Lease Lessor, the lessee may designate TeraWulf or one or more of its wholly owned subsidiaries as operator of the premises (together with Beowulf E&D, each and collectively “TeraWulf Operator”), and (c) as long as TeraWulf Operator is not in material default of its services, TeraWulf Operator may not be replaced or removed as operator without the prior written consent of the Ground Lease Lessor, with such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

In April 2025, the Company entered into an office lease in New York (the “NY Hudson Lease”). The NY Hudson Lease is expected to commence in the second half of 2025 with an initial term ending March 31, 2033. In connection with the execution of the NY Hudson Lease, the Company issued a letter of credit for \$1.4 million as security for the lease which shall remain in effect through the term of the NY Hudson Lease. The Company is required to maintain a balance of \$1.4 million in a deposit account as collateral to the letter of credit, which is included in restricted cash in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025.

In connection with the acquisition of Beowulf E&D, the Company acquired four office leases of Beowulf E&D, including (i) two leases with remaining lease terms of less than twelve months, for which the Company elected an accounting policy to not recognize these short-term leases on its balance sheet as allowed under ASC 842-20, (ii) an acquired lease for a property in New York with a related party counterparty due to control by members of the Company’s management (the “NY Lease”), which was classified as an operating lease with a remaining term of 11.3 years as of the Acquisition Date, and (iii) an acquired lease for office space in Maryland with a related party counterparty due to control by a member of the Company’s management (the “MD Lease”), which was classified as an operating lease with a remaining term of 6.1 years as of the Acquisition Date. The Company measured the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of the NY Lease and the MD Lease as of May 21, 2025 in accordance with ASC 842 using a discount rate of 6.9% and 6.5%, respectively, which reflects the estimated incremental borrowing rates for a collateralized loan with terms comparable to the lease payments.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded operating lease expense of \$1.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, including variable expense of \$170,000 and \$0.3 million, respectively, in operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and made cash lease payments of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded operating lease expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, including variable expense of \$0.1 million in each period, in operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and made cash lease payments pursuant to the Ground Lease of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded amortization of the right-of-use asset related to its finance lease of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statement of operations and made cash payments of \$6,000 and \$11,000, respectively. The Company also recorded interest expense on finance lease liabilities of \$5,000 and \$10,000, respectively, included in interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. The Company was not party to any finance leases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

The remaining operating and finance lease terms were 20.6 years and 34.3 years, respectively, as of June 30, 2025. The following is a maturity analysis of the annual undiscounted cash flows of the estimated operating and finance lease liabilities as of June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Operating Lease Liability	Finance Lease Liability
Remainder of 2025	\$ 697	\$ 11
2026	1,403	22
2027	1,419	22
2028	1,435	22
2029	1,451	22
Thereafter	14,278	657
	<u>\$ 20,683</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>

A reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to the operating lease liabilities recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025 follows (in thousands):

	Operating Lease Liability	Finance Lease Liability
Undiscounted cash flows of the operating lease	\$ 20,683	\$ 756
Unamortized discount	8,812	464
Total operating lease liability	11,871	292
Current portion of operating lease liability	616	2
Operating lease liability, net of current portion	<u>\$ 11,255</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>

Lessor Accounting

In December 2024, the Company entered into long-term HPC Leases with a customer for specified data center infrastructure at the Lake Mariner Facility to support the customer's HPC operations. The Company determined at contract inception that these arrangements contain a lease, comprising lease components related to the right to use data center space—currently under construction—and non-lease components for power delivery, physical security, and maintenance services.

As of June 30, 2025, none of the HPC Leases had commenced. Each lease is expected to begin at various dates in 2025 and includes an initial 10-year term, two five-year renewal options, and a now-expired provision for near-term capacity expansion. Despite the expiration of this provision, the parties remain in active discussions regarding the customer's potential expansion at the site.

The HPC Leases provide for certain prepaid rent amounts ("Prepaid Rent") representing the first 12 months base rent under each lease for a total of \$90.0 million and shall be applied towards 50% of each month's base rent commencing on the respective commencement date of each lease until the Prepaid Rent is exhausted. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company received the \$90.0 million of Prepaid Rent from the customer and recorded \$47.7 million and \$42.3 million in current portion of deferred rent liability and deferred rent liability, net of current portion, respectively, in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025.

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

The Company's tax provision or benefit from income taxes for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company's annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that are taken into account in the relevant period. The Company has an effective tax rate of 0% for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. The Company's effective rate differs from its statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the recording of a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”), requires a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or a portion or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company estimated a portion of its deferred tax assets will be utilized to offset the Company’s deferred tax liabilities. Based upon the level of historical U.S. losses and future projections over the period in which the remaining deferred tax assets are deductible, at this time, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize the benefits of the remaining deductible temporary differences, and as a result the Company has recorded a valuation allowance as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 for the amount of deferred tax assets that will not be realized.

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Company’s policy is to recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. No accrued interest or penalties were recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

NOTE 10 – DEBT**Loan, Guarantee and Security Agreement (the “LGSA”)**

On December 1, 2021, the Company entered into the LGSA with Wilmington Trust, National Association as administrative agent, which consisted of total Term Loans of \$146.0 million (the “Term Loans”) with an interest rate of 1.5% and a maturity date of December 1, 2024.

Subsequent to an amendment to the LGSA in March 2023 (the “Fifth Amendment”), the Company was required to pay amounts subject to an excess cash flow sweep, as defined, on a quarterly basis which automatically extended to the maturity of the Term Loans in the event the Company repaid at least \$40.0 million of the principal balance of the Term Loans by April 1, 2024, which the Company did in February 2024. Interest payments were due quarterly in arrears prior to the Fifth Amendment and were due monthly in arrears subsequent to the Fifth Amendment. The Company had the option to prepay all or any portion of the Term Loans in increments of at least \$5.0 million subject to certain prepayment fees equal to an amount of 2.0% of the prepaid principal, applicable to approximately 85% of the outstanding principal. Certain events, as described in the LGSA, required mandatory prepayment.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company repaid \$30.2 million and \$63.6 million of the principal balance of the Term Loans, respectively, including voluntary prepayments of \$18.6 million in February 2024. In connection with the voluntary prepayment, the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$2.0 million, which is included in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2024, consisting of \$0.3 million of prepayment fees and the immediate write-off of \$1.7 million of unamortized debt discount associated with the principal repaid. The Company fully repaid the principal balance of the Term Loans ahead of maturity in July 2024.

In connection with the Term Loans under the LGSA, the Company issued certain shares of Common Stock and warrants to purchase Common Stock to the Term Loan holders, and incurred related issuance costs and up-front fees. These included \$29.8 million in December 2021 in connection with the original issuance, \$3.5 million in July 2022 related to the First Amendment, \$2.9 million in October 2022 related to the Third Amendment, and \$16.0 million in March 2023 related to the Fifth Amendment. These amounts were recorded as debt issuance costs and debt discount and were either amortized to interest expense over the term of the LGSA or recognized as part of the loss on extinguishment of debt, as applicable.

LGSA Warrants

In March 2023, in connection with the Fifth Amendment to the LGSA the Company entered into a warrant agreement (the “Warrant Agreement”) to issue the following warrants to the lenders: (i) 27,759,265 warrants to purchase an aggregate number of shares of Common Stock equal to 10.0% of the fully diluted equity of the Company as of the Fifth Amendment effective date with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share of Common Stock (the “Penny Warrants”) and (ii) 13,879,630 warrants to purchase an aggregate number of shares of Common Stock equal to 5.0% of the fully diluted equity of the Company as of the Fifth Amendment effective date with an exercise price of \$1.00 per share of Common Stock (the “Dollar Warrants”). The Penny Warrants are exercisable during the period beginning on April 1, 2024 and ending on December 31, 2025, and the Dollar Warrants are exercisable during the period beginning on April 1, 2024 and ending on December 31, 2026. In March 2023, in connection with the issuance of the warrants pursuant to the Warrant Agreement, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement pursuant to which the Company has agreed to provide customary shelf and piggyback registration rights to the LGSA lenders with respect to the Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants described above.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, no warrants issued in connection with the LGSA were exercised. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, 29,242,661 warrants issued in connection with the LGSA were exercised for issuance of the same number of shares of Common Stock, comprised of 27,617,539 Penny Warrants and 1,625,122 Dollar Warrants, for aggregate proceeds to the Company of \$1.9 million. All warrants granted by the Company as a component of debt transactions are classified as equity in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. As of June 30, 2025, there were 141,726 of the Penny Warrants and 9,962,308 of the Dollar Warrants outstanding.

Convertible Notes

Convertible notes consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Convertible notes	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Debt issuance costs	(11,284)	(12,498)
Total convertible notes outstanding	488,716	487,502
Convertible notes due within one year	—	—
Total convertible notes, net of portion due within one year	\$ 488,716	\$ 487,502

In October 2024, the Company completed a private offering of 2.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2030 (the “2030 Convertible Notes”). The unsecured notes were sold pursuant to a purchase agreement between the Company and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (“Cantor”), as representative of the initial purchasers (the “Initial Purchasers”), for resale to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

The total aggregate principal amount of the offering was \$500.0 million, including \$75.0 million issued pursuant to the Initial Purchasers’ full exercise of their option to purchase additional notes. The notes were issued at par, and net proceeds totaled approximately \$487.1 million after deducting \$12.9 million in purchasers’ commissions and estimated offering expenses. These issuance costs were recorded as debt issuance costs and are being amortized over the term of the notes using an effective interest rate of 0.5%. Interest of 2.75% is payable semiannually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on May 1, 2025.

The 2030 Convertible Notes mature on February 1, 2030 (the “2030 Convertible Notes Maturity Date”), unless earlier converted redeemed or repurchased. The initial conversion rate is 117.9245 shares of Common Stock per \$1,000 principal amount, equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$8.48 per share, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments outlined in the indenture. The conversion rate will not be adjusted for accrued but unpaid interest.

In the event of a make-whole fundamental change (as defined in the indenture), the Company may be required to increase the conversion rate for holders that elect to convert their notes during the designated make-whole fundamental change period. As of December 31, 2024, there were no changes to the initial conversion rate.

Prior to November 1, 2029, holders may convert their notes only upon the occurrence of specific conditions, including:

- If, during any calendar quarter commencing after March 31, 2025, the last reported sale price per share of Common Stock is at least 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 out of the last 30 consecutive trading days of the preceding quarter;
- During the five business days following any 10 consecutive trading-day measurement period in which the trading price of the notes was less than 98% of the product of the Common Stock price and the conversion rate on each trading day;
- If the Company calls any or all of the notes for redemption prior to the scheduled redemption date; or
- Upon the occurrence of certain specified corporate events, as defined in the indenture

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Upon conversion, the Company may settle the notes in cash, shares of Common Stock, or a combination of both, at its election. Beginning November 6, 2027, the Company may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, for cash, provided the Common Stock trades above 130% of the conversion price for a specified period, as outlined in the indenture. The redemption price will equal the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to but excluding the redemption date.

On or after November 1, 2029, holders may convert their notes at any time until the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the Maturity Date.

If a “Fundamental Change” occurs, as defined in the indenture—including certain business combinations or delisting events—holders may require the Company to repurchase all or part of their notes at 100% of principal plus accrued and unpaid interest.

In connection with the offering, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions (the “Capped Calls”) with certain counterparties. The Capped Calls have a strike price of \$8.48 per share and an initial cap price of \$12.80 per share, each subject to adjustment. They cover the same number of shares initially underlying the notes and are intended to reduce potential dilution and/or offset any cash payments the Company may be required to make above the principal amount upon conversion.

The Capped Calls are scheduled to expire on February 1, 2030, and will automatically settle in daily ratable amounts between December 5, 2029, and the termination date. In the event of a repurchase, redemption, or conversion of the notes, the Company may—but is not obligated to—terminate a corresponding portion of the Capped Call options. Settlement may be made in cash or a combination of cash and Common Stock, at the Company’s discretion. The Capped Calls are accounted for as separate equity transactions and not as derivatives. The \$60.0 million cost of the Capped Calls was recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The indenture includes customary covenants and events of default. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the outstanding principal amount may declare the notes immediately due and payable.

The Company amortized \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million of debt issuance costs related to the 2030 Convertible Notes during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, included within interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company amortized \$3.1 million and \$10.7 million of debt issuance costs and debt discount related to the Term Loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, included within interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of June 30, 2025, scheduled principal maturities of outstanding debt are as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2025	\$	—
2026		—
2027		—
2028		—
2029		—
Thereafter		500,000
Total principal maturities	\$	500,000

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 11 – JOINT VENTURE

In May 2021, the Company and a subsidiary of Talen Energy Corporation (“Talen”) (each a “Member” and collectively the “Members”) entered into a joint venture, Nautilus Cryptomine LLC (“Nautilus”), to develop, construct and operate up to 300 MW of zero-carbon bitcoin mining in Pennsylvania (the “Joint Venture”) which was subsequently amended in August 2022 (the “A&R Nautilus Agreement”) and March 2023 (the “Second A&R Nautilus Agreement”). In connection with the Joint Venture, Nautilus simultaneously entered into (i) a ground lease (the “Nautilus Ground Lease”), which included an electricity supply component, with a related party of Talen, (ii) a Facility Operations Agreement, subsequently transferred to a related party of Talen and (iii) a Corporate Services Agreement (the “CSA”) with a related party of Talen. The Company originally held a 50% interest in the Joint Venture which was subsequently reduced to 25% per the Second A&R Nautilus Agreement. The Nautilus Cryptomine Facility initially required 200 MW of electric capacity.

In March 2024, a subsidiary of Talen sold substantially all its assets to an unaffiliated third party, including the land that Nautilus utilizes pursuant to the Nautilus Ground Lease. In connection with the sale, the Nautilus Ground Lease was assigned from Talen to the purchaser of the assets.

On October 2, 2024, the Company sold its entire 25% equity interest in Nautilus to the Talen Member (the “Nautilus Sale”). The total consideration transferred was \$02.1 million comprised of: (i) \$86.1 million paid in cash, including a customary working capital adjustment, (ii) \$0.3 million distributed in bitcoin on a pro rata basis for bitcoin mined and held by Nautilus, and (iii) \$15.7 million of miners and equipment assigned to the Company by Nautilus, reflecting the fair value of all of Nautilus’ miners, including miners contributed by the Talen Member, as well as certain other related equipment owned by Nautilus. The Nautilus Sale included customary representations and warranties and customary covenants, including, among others, that the Talen Member will pay to the Company 25% of the net proceeds received in excess of \$300.0 million in the aggregate in any future sale of all or substantially all of the assets, or a majority of the equity interests of Nautilus. In connection with the Nautilus Sale, the Company derecognized its investment in Nautilus of \$79.5 million.

Prior to the Nautilus Sale, Nautilus was a variable interest entity accounted for using the equity method of accounting. In August 2022, due to the change in Member ownership percentage and governance rights under the A&R Nautilus Agreement, Talen determined it controlled the Joint Venture from an accounting perspective and thereby was required to fair value the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Joint Venture for its internal accounting purposes. Under the CSA, Talen was responsible for maintaining the books and records of the Joint Venture and elected to push down the fair value adjustments to Nautilus’ books and records. The Company accounted for the Joint Venture as an equity method investment and the change in ownership percentage did not impact the Company’s method of accounting or basis. Therefore, there was a basis difference between the books and records of Nautilus and the Company’s accounting basis in the Joint Venture.

Distributions were made periodically in accordance with each Member’s respective hashrate contributions after deducting primarily each Member’s share of power and operational costs. The Company received bitcoin distributions from Nautilus with a fair value of \$19.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

The condensed results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and the condensed financial position as of October 2, 2024 (the date of the Nautilus Sale) are summarized below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Condensed statement of operations information:		
Revenue	\$ 29,469	\$ 71,209
Operating expense	26,429	52,751
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 3,040</u>	<u>\$ 18,458</u>

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

	October 2, 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Condensed balance sheet information:	
Current assets	\$ 11,124
Noncurrent assets	134,217
Total assets	\$ 145,341
Current liabilities	\$ 12,816
Noncurrent liabilities	29,434
Equity	103,091
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 145,341

⁽¹⁾ The condensed statements of operations information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and the condensed balance sheet information as of October 2, 2024 reflect the impact of the Talen-estimated fair value measurements of Nautilus which, resulting from the application of ASC 805 have been pushed down to the books and records of Nautilus by Talen, as discussed above.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings and is not aware of any pending or threatened claims. From time to time, the Company may be subject to various legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities.

NOTE 13 – CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

In March 2022, TeraWulf entered into Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Subscription Agreements (the “Subscription Agreements”) with certain accredited and institutional investors (collectively, the “Holders”). Pursuant to the Subscription Agreements, the Company sold 9,566 shares (of 10,000 shares authorized) of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Convertible Preferred Stock”) to the Purchasers for an aggregate purchase price of \$9.6 million. The Subscription Agreements contain customary representations, warranties, covenants and agreements of the Company. The offer and sale of the Convertible Preferred Stock were made pursuant to the prospectus and prospectus supplement forming a part of the 2022 Registration Statement.

Holders of the Convertible Preferred Stock will accumulate dividends at an annual rate of 10.0% on the stated amount per share plus the amount of any accrued and unpaid dividends on such share, accumulating on a daily basis and payable, if declared by the Company’s Board of Directors, quarterly on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st, respectively, in each year and commencing June 30, 2022. Commencing June 30, 2022, unpaid dividends will be accreted to the liquidation preference. The initial liquidation preference is \$1,000 per share. Holders of the Convertible Preferred Stock will also be entitled to such dividends paid to holders of Common Stock, if applicable, as if such Holders of the Convertible Preferred Stock had converted their Preferred Shares into Common Stock (without regard to any limitations on conversions) and had held such shares of Common Stock on the record date for such dividends and distributions. If applicable, such payments will be made concurrently with the dividend or distribution to the holders of Common Stock. Upon liquidation, the Convertible Preferred Stock will rank senior to Common Stock, and will have the right to be paid, out of the assets of the Company legally available for distribution to its stockholders, an amount equal to the Liquidation Preference (as defined in the Company’s Series A Convertible Preferred Certificate of Designations) per share of the Convertible Preferred Stock. Holders of Convertible Preferred Stock will not generally have the right to vote at any meeting of stockholders, except for certain protective voting rights, as defined. The Convertible Preferred Stock does not have a maturity date.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

The Holders of the Convertible Preferred Stock will have a right to effect an optional conversion of all or any whole number of shares of the Convertible Preferred Stock at any time and from time to time. The Company will have a right to effect a mandatory conversion of the Convertible Preferred Stock after the third anniversary of the issuance date if the Last Reported Sale Price (as defined in the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Certificate of Designations) per share of Common Stock exceeds 130% of the Conversion Price, as defined, on each of at least five (5) trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the fifteen consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately before the mandatory conversion notice date for such mandatory conversion. The number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion will be equal to the liquidation preference, including accumulated and unpaid dividends, divided by the Conversion Price, as defined. The Conversion Price is determined by dividing \$1,000 by the Conversion Rate, as defined, which is initially 100 shares of Common Stock per \$1,000 liquidation preference of Convertible Preferred Stock. The Conversion Rate will be adjusted for certain customary events, including (but not limited to) stock dividends, stock splits or combinations, tender offers or exchange offers and, additionally, for Fundamental Changes, as defined, to include (but are not limited to) a change in control of the Company, disposition of substantially all assets of the Company, the Company's common stockholders approve a plan of liquidation or dissolution or Common Stock cease to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. A Fundamental Change will adjust the Conversion Rate based on the date of the Fundamental Change and the Stock Price, as defined, on such date. The Conversion rate will not exceed 125 shares of Common Stock per \$1,000 liquidation preference of Convertible Preferred Stock. If any Convertible Preferred Stock is to be converted pursuant to a Holder's optional conversion, the Company will have the option to settle such conversion in cash, as defined.

No dividends were paid during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Cumulative dividends of \$3.7 million were accumulated and accreted to liquidation preference as of June 30, 2025. As of June 30, 2025, the aggregate liquidation preference of the Convertible Preferred Stock was approximately \$13.2 million. If the entire liquidation preference of the Convertible Preferred Stock was converted at the Conversion Price, the Company would issue approximately 1.3 million shares of Common Stock.

NOTE 14 – COMMON STOCK

On April 16, 2024, the Company held its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2024 Annual Meeting"). As a result of the matters submitted to a stockholder vote at the 2024 Annual Meeting, the Company's stockholders adopted a charter amendment increasing the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 400,000,000 to 600,000,000. Consequently, as of June 30, 2025, TeraWulf's Certificate of Incorporation provides for authorized shares of 700,000,000, divided into (a) 600,000,000 shares of Common Stock, with par value of \$0.001 per share and (b) 100,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, with par value of \$0.001 per share. Each holder of a share of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote of each common share held. Each holder of a share of Preferred Stock shall not be entitled to any voting powers, except as provided in an applicable Certificate of Designations. The board of directors may authorize one or more series of Preferred Stock and may fix the number of shares in such series and the designation, powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions in respect of the shares of such series. One series of preferred stock, the Convertible Preferred Stock, was authorized as of June 30, 2025.

In April 2022, the Company entered into a sales agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. ("Cantor"), B. Riley Securities, Inc. ("B. Riley Securities") and D.A. Davidson & Co. ("D.A. Davidson"), pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell, from time to time, through or to the agents thereunder, shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$200.0 million. The April 2022 sales agreement was amended in August 2023 to terminate the agreement with respect to D.A. Davidson and add Northland Securities, Inc. ("Northland") and Compass Point Research & Trading, LLC ("Compass Point") as agents (as so amended, the "Original ATM Sales Agreement"). The Company incurred a commission up to 3.0% of the gross sales price from each sale of shares. In May 2024, the Company and B. Riley Securities mutually agreed to terminate the Original ATM Sales Agreement with respect to B. Riley Securities and the Company entered into Amendment No. 2 to the Original ATM Sales Agreement with Cantor, Northland, Compass Point ATB Capital Markets USA Inc. ("ATB Capital Markets"), Roth Capital Partners, LLC ("Roth Capital Partners"), Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. ("Stifel Canada") and Virtu Americas LLC (each, individually, an "Agent" and, collectively, the "ATM Agents") pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell, from time to time, through or to the ATM Agents, shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$200.0 million (the "Amended ATM Sales Agreement," together with the Original ATM Sales Agreement, the "ATM Program"). The Company incurs a commission up to 3.0% of the gross sales price from each sale of shares. The Company is not obligated to sell any shares under the ATM Program. The issuance and sale of the shares by the Company under the ATM Program have been made pursuant to the Company's effective registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration statement No. 333-262226), including final prospectus supplements dated April 26, 2022 and May 23, 2024.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company sold pursuant to the ATM Program no shares of Common Stock. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company sold pursuant to the ATM Program 40,553,489 and 63,822,089 shares of Common Stock, respectively, for net proceeds of \$123.1 million and \$173.9 million, respectively. In May 2025, the Board of Directors authorized an increase of \$112.9 million shares of Common Stock under the ATM Program. As of June 30, 2025, the remaining capacity of the ATM Program to offer and sell shares of Common Stock is \$200.0 million.

In October 2022, the Company entered into unit subscription agreements with certain accredited investors in privately negotiated transactions (collectively, the “October Purchasers”) as part of a private placement (the “October Private Placement”) exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Pursuant to the agreements, the Company sold 7,481,747 units, each consisting of one share of Common Stock and one warrant (the “October Warrants”), exercisable at a price of \$1.93 per Common Share, to the October Purchasers for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$9.4 million. Approximately \$3.5 million of the aggregate purchase price related to investments by entities controlled by members of Company management. The Company allocated the proceeds between Common Stock and the October Warrants based on the relative fair values of the financial instruments, with \$5.1 million allocated to the Common Stock and \$4.3 million allocated to the October Warrants. As of June 30, 2025, there were 7,162,699 of the October Warrants outstanding. All warrants granted by the Company to date are classified as equity.

In October 2024, the Company’s board of directors approved a share repurchase program (the “Share Repurchase Program”) authorizing the Company to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of the Company’s outstanding shares of Common Stock through December 31, 2025. In May 2025, the Board of Directors authorized an increase of \$51.4 million shares of Common Stock under the Share Repurchase Program. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company repurchased 0 and 5,900,000 shares of Common Stock, respectively, for \$0 and \$33.3 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, the Company has the capacity to repurchase \$200.0 million of outstanding shares of Common Stock under the Share Repurchase Program.

No dividends were declared during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

NOTE 15 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In May 2021, the Company made effective the 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Plan”) for purpose of attracting and retaining employees, consultants and directors of the Company and its affiliates by providing each the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company or other incentive compensation in order to align the interests of such individuals with those of the Company’s stockholders. The Plan provides for a maximum number of shares to be issued, limitations of shares to be delivered for incentive stock options and a maximum compensation amount for any non-employee member of the board of directors, among other provisions. The form of grants under the Plan includes stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and RSUs. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had not issued stock options.

The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$1.3 million and \$40.0 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$4.8 million and \$11.8 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Certain employees, in lieu of paying withholding taxes on the vesting of certain shares of restricted stock and RSU awards, authorized the withholding of an aggregate of 257,553 and 3,557,963 shares of Common Stock to satisfy statutory withholding requirements related to such vesting during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and withholdings of an aggregate 1,210,849 and 1,564,692 shares of Common Stock during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. Shares withheld for the payment of withholding taxes are not deemed issued under the Plan and remain available for issuance. Additionally, the Company issued 0 and 21,869 shares of Common Stock to members of the board of directors for payment of quarterly fees in lieu of cash payments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and 45,553 and 84,617 shares of Common Stock to members of the board of directors for payment of quarterly fees in lieu of cash payments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

	Unvested Restricted Stock Units	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested as of December 31, 2024	2,614,031	\$ 2.57
Unvested awards of employees acquired in business acquisition	1,498,079	\$ 2.89
Granted	7,548,141	\$ 5.31
Vested	(7,391,180)	\$ 4.54
Forfeited/canceled	(46,189)	\$ 4.30
Unvested as of June 30, 2025	4,222,882	\$ 4.10

RSUs granted as set out in the table above include RSUs representing 1,800,000 shares with vesting based on market conditions tied to the Company's stock price (the "PSUs"). The PSUs are subject to performance-based vesting conditions measured over a three-year performance period and vest based on the Company's achievement of certain stock price hurdles by certain determination dates, subject to the respective employee's continued service through the applicable determination date. The stock price hurdle represents the average closing price of the Common Stock on Nasdaq during the 45 trading days immediately preceding the applicable determination date. Any unvested PSUs will be forfeited if the performance targets are not achieved within three years of the grant date. Restricted stock are immediately vested on the grant date, but shall not be assigned, sold or transferred by the participant until one year from the grant date. The requisite service period for RSUs is between one and three years. As of June 30, 2025, there was \$6.4 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs granted to employees and members of the board of directors. The amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.1 years.

The following table summarizes the activities for unvested RSUs granted to non-employees, excluding members of the board of directors, during the six months ended June 30, 2025:

	Unvested Restricted Stock Units	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested as of December 31, 2024	1,698,733	\$ 1.22
Unvested awards of employees acquired in business acquisition	(1,498,079)	\$ 2.89
Granted	765,000	\$ 4.57
Vested	(723,110)	\$ 0.95
Forfeited/canceled	(33,333)	\$ 0.65
Unvested as of June 30, 2025	209,211	\$ 2.53

The requisite service period for grants, including derived service periods for RSUs with market conditions, is generally between one and three years. As of June 30, 2025, there was \$0.4 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested non-employee, excluding members of the board of directors, RSUs. The amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.2 years.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 16 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In April 2021, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with Beowulf Electricity & Data LLC, formerly Beowulf Electricity & Data Inc., (“Beowulf E&D”), a related party due to control by a member of Company management. Under the Services Agreement, Beowulf E&D will provide, or cause its affiliates to provide, to TeraWulf certain services necessary to construct and operate certain bitcoin mining facilities developed or anticipated to be developed by the Company and support the Company’s ongoing business, including, among others, services related to construction, technical and engineering, operations and maintenance, procurement, information technology, finance and accounting, human resources, legal, risk management and external affairs consultation. The Services Agreement had an initial term of five years and provides for certain fixed, passthrough and incentive payments to Beowulf E&D, including issuing to certain designated employees of Beowulf E&D awards with respect to shares of Common Stock upon the consummation of an initial public offering of TeraWulf or the consummation of a merger following which TeraWulf is listed on a nationally recognized securities exchange and, thereafter, upon achievement of certain milestones regarding bitcoin mining capacity deployed at the bitcoin mining facilities.

For the base fee, the Company originally agreed to pay Beowulf E&D in monthly installments an annual fee for the first year in the amount of \$7.0 million and, thereafter, an annual fee equal to the greater of \$10.0 million or \$0.0037 per kilowatt hour of electric load utilized by the bitcoin mining facilities. In March 2023, TeraWulf and Beowulf E&D entered into an Amendment No. 1 to the Services Agreement, pursuant to which TeraWulf agreed to pay Beowulf E&D, effective as of January 1, 2023, a reduced annual base fee equal to \$8.5 million payable in monthly installments, until all obligations under the Company’s LGSA, as amended and restated from time to time, are either indefeasibly repaid in full or refinanced, at which point the annual base fee will increase to \$10.0 million, which occurred in July 2024. The Services Agreement also provides for reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred in connection with providing the services. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid Beowulf E&D \$15.3 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, under the Services Agreement, including payments related to construction services and agreements with contractors at the Lake Mariner Facility which were passed through at cost. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, selling, general and administrative expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations included \$4.3 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, and operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations included \$0.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, in each case related to the base fee and reimbursement of costs and expenses. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, selling, general and administrative expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statement of operations included \$2.8 million and \$5.4 million and operating expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statement of operations included \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million, in each case related to the base fee and reimbursement of costs and expenses.

On May 21, 2025, the Company acquired Beowulf E&D which terminated the Services Agreement between the Company and Beowulf E&D. Accordingly, no amounts are due between the Company and Beowulf E&D are included in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025. Of the costs incurred under the Services Agreement during the six months ended June 30, 2025, \$5.7 million is included in property, plant and equipment, net in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2024, \$0.8 million is included in prepaid expenses, \$1.4 million is included in amounts due to related parties and, of the costs incurred under the Services Agreement during the six months ended June 30, 2024, \$0.3 million is included in property, plant and equipment, net in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Services Agreement also provided for performance-related milestones and related incentive compensation pursuant to which, once the mining facilities have utilized 100 MW of cryptocurrency mining load in the aggregate and for every incremental 100 MW of cryptocurrency mining load deployed thereafter, the Company agreed to issue awards of shares of Common Stock each in the amount of \$2.5 million to certain designated employees of Beowulf E&D in accordance with TeraWulf’s then effective Plan. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued 1,083,189 shares of Common Stock with a fair value of \$2.5 million to settle the share-based liabilities due to related party. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, due to the change in the Company’s strategy to focus on development and deployment of infrastructure to support HPC workloads, the Company agreed to settle the final 100 MW performance-related milestone on a pro-rata basis for the 95 MW of cryptocurrency mining load deployed and recognized \$2.4 million of performance milestone expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses – related party in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company issued 798,319 shares of Common Stock with a fair value of \$2.4 million to settle the share-based liabilities due to related party. The Company recorded no performance milestone expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

ITEM 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with a review of the other Items included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. All figures presented below represent results from continuing operations, unless otherwise specified. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the consolidated financial statements. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the “Company,” “TeraWulf,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to TeraWulf Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. Certain statements contained in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations may be deemed forward-looking statements. See “Forward-Looking Statements.”

Overview

We are a vertically integrated owner and operator of next-generation digital infrastructure, purpose-built to support bitcoin mining and HPC workloads. With a strong commitment to sustainability, our operations are powered predominantly by zero-carbon energy, reinforcing our focus on environmentally responsible data center operations in the United States. By leveraging clean, cost-effective, and reliable energy sources, we aim to drive long-term efficiency and resilience within the digital infrastructure sector.

Our primary operations are centered at the Lake Mariner Facility, strategically located on the shores of Lake Ontario. Developed on the site of a decommissioned coal-fired power plant, this expansive facility is designed for scalable growth, with the ability to expand up to 500 MW in the near term and up to 750 MW with targeted transmission upgrades. Purpose-built to support both bitcoin mining and GPU-driven HPC workloads, the Lake Mariner Facility is well-positioned to meet the rising demand for compute-intensive applications. This dual-purpose strategy enhances operational efficiency, diversifies revenue streams, and strengthens our position in the evolving digital economy.

As of the date of this Quarterly Report, the Lake Mariner Facility has 245 MW of energized capacity supporting bitcoin mining infrastructure. TeraWulf remains on track to deliver 72.5 MW of HPC colocation capacity under its data center lease agreements with Core42 Holding US LLC (“Core42”), a G42 company specializing in sovereign cloud, AI infrastructure, and digital services, with revenue recognition expected as data halls become operational in the second half of 2025.

On May 21, 2025 (the “Acquisition Date”), the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests in Beowulf Electricity & Data LLC, Beowulf E&D (MD) LLC, and Beowulf E&D (NY) LLC (collectively, “Beowulf E&D”). The fair value of total consideration for the transaction was approximately \$54.6 million, including \$3.0 million in cash and 5.0 million shares of the Company’s common stock (“Common Stock”) issued on the Acquisition Date. The purchase agreement also includes up to \$19.0 million in contingent cash payments and up to \$13.0 million in additional Common Stock, subject to the achievement of key milestones related to the expansion of the Company’s data center business and project financing initiative. As part of the acquisition, 94 employees of Beowulf E&D, including site staff at the Lake Mariner Facility and corporate personnel, were transitioned to TeraWulf. In addition, the existing Administrative and Infrastructure Services Agreement (the “Services Agreement”) with Beowulf E&D was terminated on the Acquisition Date.

Bitcoin and Blockchain

Bitcoin, introduced in 2008, revolutionized digital finance by enabling a decentralized system for exchanging and storing value without reliance on traditional financial institutions. It operates on a public ledger known as the “blockchain,” which records every transaction transparently and securely. This decentralized structure eliminates the need for intermediaries, enhancing transaction efficiency while making the network resilient to censorship and fraud. Unlike fiat currencies, bitcoin is not controlled by any government or central bank, reinforcing its role as a scarce, independent store of value.

Bitcoin mining is the process of validating transactions and securing the network through proof-of-work consensus, where miners solve complex cryptographic puzzles to add new blocks to the blockchain. The network is maintained by a global pool of distributed nodes, ensuring transaction integrity and preventing double-spending. Key factors influencing mining economics include computing power, energy costs, and network difficulty, with miners competing to maximize their share of the total computational power (hashrate) deployed on the bitcoin network. As more miners participate, the network difficulty adjusts dynamically every 2,016 blocks (approximately every two weeks) to maintain a consistent block creation rate.

Bitcoin Reward Halving

Bitcoin's supply issuance follows a predefined halving schedule, reducing the block reward by 50% approximately every four years. This mechanism enforces a controlled supply of bitcoin, contributing to its scarcity and long-term value proposition. The total bitcoin supply is capped at 21 million coins, and halvings will continue until this limit is reached.

The most recent halving occurred on April 19, 2024, reducing the block reward from 6.25 to 3.125 bitcoin per block. While the halving decreases the direct mining subsidy, transaction fees remain an additional source of miner revenue. This built-in supply constraint influences mining economics and often plays a role in bitcoin's long-term price dynamics.

The April 2024 halving intensified competition among miners and underscores the importance of our access to low-cost power and vertically integrated business model. These advantages are increasingly critical to sustaining profitability in the post-halving environment.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is centered on leveraging our owned and scalable digital infrastructure to drive revenue and profitability through both bitcoin mining and HPC hosting. As a vertically integrated operator, we own and control our infrastructure, allowing us to optimize efficiency, reduce costs, and maintain a highly competitive cost structure.

While bitcoin mining remains a core focus, we are strategically transitioning an increasing portion of the Lake Mariner Facility's capacity to support HPC hosting and colocation. This shift allows us to capitalize on the growing demand for AI, machine learning, and cloud computing workloads while further optimizing our power utilization and digital infrastructure.

A key milestone in this transition occurred on December 22, 2024, when we signed multi-year data center lease agreements with Core42, securing 72.5 MW of HPC hosting capacity at the Lake Mariner Facility for GPU compute workloads. The Company remains in discussions with Core42 regarding future capacity. This development accelerates our HPC hosting expansion, positioning us at the intersection of energy and digital compute infrastructure. To support this expansion, we have expanded our digital infrastructure at the site, featuring advanced liquid cooling systems and Tier 3 redundancy. This infrastructure will be optimized for high-density compute workloads, reinforcing our ability to attract hyperscale and enterprise customers.

By prioritizing cost-efficient power utilization, sustainability, and scalable infrastructure, our strategy positions TeraWulf to maximize value creation while adapting to the evolving landscape of digital asset mining and AI-driven computing. Looking ahead, we remain focused on expanding our infrastructure, optimizing operations, and strengthening our competitive advantage in both bitcoin mining and HPC hosting.

Our Facilities

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, we operated bitcoin mining activities at the Lake Mariner Facility. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we also operated bitcoin mining activities at the jointly owned Nautilus Cryptomine Facility located in central Pennsylvania. In October 2024, we sold our entire equity interest in Nautilus Cryptomine LLC ("Nautilus"), allowing us to consolidate operations and reinvest in future infrastructure growth.

The Lake Mariner Facility

Strategically located in Barker, New York, on the site of a former coal-fired power plant, the Lake Mariner Facility began operations in March 2022, designed to support sustainable bitcoin mining. As of the date of this Quarterly Report, the facility is operating 245 MW of bitcoin mining capacity. Additionally, the Company is developing HPC data centers at the Lake Mariner Facility to provide HPC hosting services for Core42, supporting up to 72.5 MW of data center infrastructure dedicated to GPU compute workloads. This capacity is expected to come online throughout 2025.

The Lake Mariner Facility sources 100% of its power from the Zone A grid, which is characterized by low-cost, predominantly zero-carbon energy. Of the Facility's total power needs, 90 MW is secured under a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with the New York Power Authority ("NYPA") executed in February 2022, which provides high-load factor power under a ten-year term commencing with NYPA's initial power delivery. The Lake Mariner Facility is built for scalable expansion, with the ability to grow up to 500 MW in the near term and potentially 750 MW with targeted transmission upgrades. Its strategic location and direct access to sustainable Zone A power make it a highly attractive site for both bitcoin mining and HPC workloads.

As of June 30, 2025, we owned approximately 70,300 miners, with approximately 65,100 operational at the Lake Mariner Facility and the remainder undergoing maintenance, awaiting disposal or on standby to replace miners under repair. These miners were comprised as follows:

Vendor and Model	Number of miners
Bitmain S19 XP	17,100
Bitmain S19j XP	15,500
Bitmain S19k Pro	2,800
Bitmain S21	8,100
Bitmain S21 Pro	26,800
	<u>70,300</u>

As of June 30, 2025, our fleet of miners ranged in age from 0.2 years to 3.1 years with an average age of approximately 1.0 year. We do not have scheduled downtime for our miners and while we periodically perform unscheduled maintenance on our miners, such downtime has not been significant historically. When performing unscheduled maintenance, depending on the length of estimated repair time, we may replace a miner with a substitute miner to limit overall downtime. As of June 30, 2025, our fleet of miners at the Lake Mariner Facility had a range of energy efficiency from 15.0 to 23.0 joules per terahash ("j/th") and an average energy efficiency of 17.9 j/th.

The Nautilus Cryptomine Facility

Located in Berwick, Pennsylvania, Nautilus was a joint venture between TeraWulf and Talen Member. Under the Nautilus joint venture agreement and prior to the sale of TeraWulf's interests in Nautilus in October 2024, the Company held a 25% equity interest in Nautilus and Talen held a 75% equity interest, with ownership subject to adjustments based on capital contributions. Nautilus owned and operated the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility, a 200 MW bitcoin mining operation situated adjacent to the 2.5 gigawatt nuclear-powered Susquehanna Station, which was the first bitcoin mining facility site powered entirely by behind-the-meter zero-carbon nuclear energy, operating under a fixed-rate power contract of 2.0 cents per kilowatt hour ("kWh") for a five-year term, with options for two three-year renewals.

TeraWulf began mining bitcoin at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility in the first quarter of 2023 with an allotted 50 MW of operational bitcoin mining capacity. While holding a 25% equity stake, TeraWulf's share of mined bitcoin was determined by relative hashrate contributions. The Company had contributed approximately 1.9 EH/s of the facility's total 5.2 EH/s capacity, representing approximately 35.7% of the total hashrate attributed to the Company. At the time of TeraWulf's ownership, the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility deployed approximately 48,000 miners, of which 15,800 miners were attributed to TeraWulf's contribution to utilize its 50 MW allotment.

In October 2024, TeraWulf sold its entire equity interest in Nautilus, allowing the Company to reallocate capital toward expanding its digital infrastructure at the Lake Mariner Facility and advancing its HPC hosting strategy. As part of the transaction, Nautilus distributed to TeraWulf all of its right, title, and interest in its miners, as well as certain other related equipment.

Bitcoin Mining - Combined Facilities

As outlined above, several factors influence our ability to mine bitcoin profitably, including bitcoin's USD value, mining difficulty global hashrate, power costs, fleet energy efficiency, and overall data center efficiency. Among these, energy efficiency is a critical driver of profitability, as power costs represent the most significant direct expense in bitcoin mining. We believe we operate a highly efficient mining fleet, optimized to maximize output while minimizing energy consumption. To assess operational performance and effectiveness, the Company tracks key metrics, which we believe are also valuable to investors for evaluating our progress and benchmarking against industry peers.

The table below presents our miner efficiency and computing power as compared to the global computing power as of June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Combined facilities ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Global hashrate (EH/s) ⁽²⁾	843.0	566.0
Miner efficiency (j/th) ⁽³⁾	17.7	23.2
TeraWulf operational hashrate (EH/s) ⁽⁴⁾	12.2	8.0
TeraWulf percentage of global hashrate	1.4 %	1.4 %

⁽¹⁾ Results as of June 30, 2024 reflect hashrate of mining operations at the Lake Mariner Facility and TeraWulf's net share of hashrate produced at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility.

⁽²⁾ Total global hashrate obtained from YCHARTS (https://ycharts.com/indicators/bitcoin_network_hash_rate)

⁽³⁾ Joules of energy required to produce each terahash of processing power

⁽⁴⁾ While nameplate at the Lake Mariner Facility was 12.8 EH/s as of June 30, 2025 and was 8.8 EH/s for TeraWulf's two facilities as of June 30, 2024, actual operational hashrate depends on a variety of factors, including (but not limited to) performance tuning to increase efficiency and maximize margin, scheduled outages (scopes to improve reliability or performance), unscheduled outages, curtailment due to participation in various cash generating demand response programs, derate of ASICs due to adverse weather and ASIC maintenance and repair.

As of June 30, 2025, our operational hashrate represented approximately 1.4% of the total global hashrate, aligning with our share of global blockchain rewards, which as of that date, is equivalent to approximately 5 bitcoin mined per day. To maintain profitably, we focus on optimizing operational efficiency and cost management, ensuring that our mining rewards consistently cover direct operating expenses.

The table below presents the average cost of mining each bitcoin for bitcoin mined at the Lake Mariner Facility and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, includes the Company's net share of bitcoin mined at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility and the total energy cost per kWh utilized within the facilities:

Cost of mining - Analysis of costs to mine one bitcoin	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of mining - Lake Mariner Facility and net share of the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility ⁽¹⁾				
Cost of energy per bitcoin mined	\$ 45,555	\$ 22,954	\$ 54,431	\$ 18,473
Other direct costs of mining - non energy utilities per bitcoin mined	\$ 54	\$ 40	\$ 63	\$ 33
Cost to mine one bitcoin ⁽²⁾	\$ 45,608	\$ 22,994	\$ 54,494	\$ 18,506
Value of each bitcoin mined ⁽³⁾	\$ 98,219	\$ 65,984	\$ 95,730	\$ 58,622
Cost to mine one bitcoin as % of value of bitcoin mined	46.4 %	34.8 %	56.9 %	31.6 %

Statistics

Lake Mariner Facility and net share of the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility

Total bitcoin mined ⁽⁴⁾	485	699	857	1,750
Total value of bitcoin mined ⁽³⁾ (\$ in thousands)	\$ 47,636	\$ 46,094	\$ 82,041	\$ 102,585
Total MWhs utilized	420,771	429,520	722,651	822,931
Total energy expense, net of expected demand response proceeds ⁽⁵⁾ (\$ in thousands)	\$ 22,094	\$ 16,035	\$ 46,647	\$ 32,327
Cost per kWh	\$ 0.053	\$ 0.037	\$ 0.065	\$ 0.039
Energy expense, net as % of value of bitcoin mined	46.4 %	34.8 %	56.9 %	31.5 %
Other direct costs of mining (\$ in thousands)	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 54	\$ 57

⁽¹⁾ Results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 reflect hashrate of mining operations at the Lake Mariner Facility and TeraWulf's net share of hashrate produced at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility.

- (2) “Cost to mine one bitcoin” is a cash cost metric and does not include depreciation. Although the Company recognizes depreciation with respect to its mining assets, it does not consider depreciation in determining whether it is economical to operate its mining equipment. As a result, the Company does not consider the sunk costs or depreciation of past capital investments in its historical or forecasted breakeven analysis. If depreciation of our miner fleet were factored into the above cost of mining analysis, it would add \$33,745 and \$35,294 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, bringing the total “cost to mine one bitcoin” to \$79,353 and \$89,788 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. If depreciation of our miner fleet were factored into the above cost of mining analysis, it would add \$21,532 and \$17,660 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, bringing the total “cost to mine one bitcoin” to \$44,526 and \$36,166 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.
- (3) Computed as the weighted-average opening price of bitcoin on each respective day the mined bitcoin is earned. Excludes bitcoin earned from profit sharing associated with a bitcoin miner hosting agreement that expired in February 2024 at the Lake Mariner Facility.
- (4) Excludes bitcoin earned from profit sharing associated with a bitcoin miner hosting agreement that expired in February 2024 at the Lake Mariner Facility and includes TeraWulf’s net share of bitcoin mined at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility, based on the hashrate share attributed to the Company.
- (5) Excludes energy expenses associated with a bitcoin miner hosting agreement that expired in February 2024 at the Lake Mariner Facility and includes TeraWulf’s net share of energy expense at the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility, based on aggregate nameplate power consumption of deployed miners attributed to TeraWulf’s contribution to Nautilus.

Power costs are the most significant expense in our bitcoin mining operations, accounting for 46.4% and 56.9% of the total value of bitcoin mined for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and 34.8% and 31.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. The increase in power costs as a percentage of bitcoin mined for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 2024 was primarily driven by a near doubling of network difficulty and the bitcoin reward halving in April 2024, which reduced block rewards. The increase in three and six months ended June 30, 2025 is also driven by historically high power prices in the first quarter of 2025. These impacts were partially offset by growth in our average operating hashrate and an increase in the average market value of each bitcoin mined.

Energy prices are highly volatile, influenced by global events that can drive nationwide fluctuations in power costs. At the Lake Mariner Facility, power costs are subject to variable market rates, which can change hourly based on wholesale electricity pricing. While this introduces some unpredictability, it also provides us with the flexibility to actively manage our energy consumption, optimizing for profitability and efficiency. Energy prices are also highly sensitive to weather conditions, such as winter storms, which can increase regional power demand and drive up costs. During such events, we may curtail operations to avoid consuming power at peak rates, or we may be curtailed under demand response programs in which we participate. The average aggregate realized power prices at the Lake Mariner Facility were \$0.053 and \$0.065 per kWh during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$0.037 and \$0.039 per kWh at the Lake Mariner Facility and the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Our management and operations teams continuously monitor market conditions to determine when and for how long to curtail operations. If curtailment is not mandated under demand response programs, we make real-time decisions to curtail mining whenever power prices exceed the value of the fixed bitcoin reward. As a result, curtailment increases when bitcoin’s value declines or energy prices rise, and decreases when bitcoin’s value appreciates or energy costs fall. These decisions are actively managed on an hour-by-hour basis to optimize profitability.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, we curtailed operations at the Lake Mariner Facility in response to weather events, energy price spikes, and participation in demand response programs. The Company records expected payments to be received for demand response programs as a reduction in cost of revenue, which amounted to \$3.1 million and \$5.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$1.9 million and \$3.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

The Company has purchased all miners with cash, without relying on limited recourse equipment financing for miner acquisitions. To support operations and purchase miners and other fixed assets, we have raised capital through both equity issuances and corporate-level debt. Costs related to these capital raises are not included in this analysis.

Miner acquisition costs, or capital expenditures, are not factored into the cost of mining analysis, as they do not impact the marginal cost of producing one bitcoin. Instead, these costs are recorded as property, plant and equipment in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method, with estimated useful lives of four years for miners and five years for computer equipment.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded accelerated depreciation expense of \$1.3 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, related to certain miners whose estimated useful lives were shortened due to planned replacement by April 2024. While our standard depreciation period for miners is four years, historically low power costs may allow for a longer actual useful life in certain circumstances. However, if depreciation were included in the cost of mining analysis, it would add \$33,745 and \$35,294 per bitcoin mined for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and \$21,532 and \$17,660 per bitcoin mined for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

Estimating asset useful lives requires management judgement, particularly given the rapid evolution of next-generation mining rigs in industrial-scale bitcoin mining. Depreciation schedules may be adjusted if events, regulatory changes, or shifts in operating conditions indicate a need for revision. Management continuously evaluates factors such as future energy market conditions, operating costs, maintenance practices and capital investment needs to ensure depreciation assumptions remain reasonable. When an asset's estimated useful life is adjusted — either shortened or extended — depreciation provisions are updated accordingly, which could have a material impact on future financial results.

Recent Developments

In July 2025, the CB-1 Earnout Milestone was achieved and the Company paid \$6.0 million in cash and issued 1.8 million shares of Common Stock to the Seller valued at \$6.5 million, calculated on the basis of a 60-day trailing VWAP as of the date the CB-1 Earnout Milestone was achieved.

Results of Operations

The Company generates revenue in the form of bitcoin by providing hash computation services to a mining pool operator to mine bitcoin and validate transactions on the global bitcoin network using miners owned by the Company. The earned bitcoin are routinely sold for U.S. dollars. The Company also earned revenue by providing miner hosting services to third parties. While capable of mining other digital currencies, the Company has no current plans to do so.

The Company's business strategy centers on growing revenue and profitability by enhancing the capacity and efficiency of our bitcoin mining fleet while expanding our data center infrastructure to support HPC hosting activities. We plan to strategically develop the infrastructure necessary for profitability of bitcoin mining while pursuing adjacent high-value HPC hosting opportunities that leverage our power utilization and digital infrastructure. We are confident that our expertise in power infrastructure and digital asset mining can be favorably applied to the design, development, and operation of large-scale data centers. These data centers are optimized for high-value applications such as cloud computing, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. We are actively seeking opportunities to expand into these areas using our knowledge, expertise, and existing infrastructure wherever favorable market opportunities arise.

Revenue

The following table presents revenue (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 47,636	\$ 35,574	\$ 82,041	\$ 78,007

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$47.6 million and \$35.6 million, respectively, representing an increase of \$12.0 million. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$82.0 million and \$78.0 million, respectively, representing an increase of \$4.0 million. These increases were primarily due to the increase in average bitcoin prices during the periods, partially offset by a decrease in total bitcoin mined during the periods. Although the Company expanded its mining infrastructure capacity, due to the halving in April 2024 as well as an increase in network difficulty, the Company mined 485 and 857 bitcoin during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, compared to 699 and 1,750 bitcoin during the same three and six month period in the prior year, respectively.

Bitcoin prices averaged \$98,434 and \$95,992 per bitcoin during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, as compared to \$65,771 and \$59,515 per bitcoin during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company also reported revenue from bitcoin miner hosting of \$0.8 million prior to the expiration of the Company's one bitcoin miner hosting contract with a customer in February 2024.

Costs and Expenses

The following table presents cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation)	\$ 22,094	\$ 13,918	\$ 46,647	\$ 28,326

Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation) for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$22.1 million and \$13.9 million, respectively, representing an increase of \$8.2 million. Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation) for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$46.6 million and \$28.3 million, respectively, representing an increase of approximately \$18.3 million. These increases were primarily driven by higher power expenses, resulting from both increased mining capacity due to infrastructure placed in service between June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025, and higher realized power prices during the 2025 period partially offset by higher proceeds from participation in demand response programs. Proceeds from participation in demand response programs are recorded as a reduction in cost of revenue during the period in which the underlying program occurs. These proceeds totaled \$3.1 million and \$5.9 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, as compared to \$1.9 million and \$3.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. The Company is actively expanding its participation in such programs across New York State.

The following table presents operating expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating expenses	\$ 2,039	\$ 797	\$ 3,183	\$ 1,582
Operating expenses – related party	1,475	875	3,223	1,763
	<u>\$ 3,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,672</u>	<u>\$ 6,406</u>	<u>\$ 3,345</u>

Operating expenses (including related party expenses) for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were \$3.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, an increase of \$1.8 million. Operating expenses (including related party expenses) for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$6.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, an increase of \$3.1 million. These increases were primarily due to higher rent subsequent to the New Ground Lease in October 2024 and increased site labor, professional, and engineering expenses at the Lake Mariner Facility.

The following table presents selling, general and administrative expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 9,996	\$ 9,113	\$ 56,569	\$ 21,402
Selling, general and administrative expenses – related party	4,292	2,803	7,863	5,423
	<u>\$ 14,288</u>	<u>\$ 11,916</u>	<u>\$ 64,432</u>	<u>\$ 26,825</u>

Selling, general and administrative expenses (including related party expenses) for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$14.3 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, an increase of \$2.4 million which was primarily due to the \$2.4 million performance milestone expense under the Services Agreement during the three months ended June 30, 2025.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (including related party expenses) for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$64.4 million and \$26.8 million, respectively, an increase of \$37.6 million. The increase for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the same period was due to business acquisition-related costs of \$1.5 million, increased stock-based compensation of \$28.2 million, increased employee compensation and benefits of \$3.3 million, increased travel expenses of \$1.2 million, increased professional service fees of \$1.1 million, as well as the \$2.4 million performance milestone expense under the Services Agreement during the six months ended June 30, 2025. Selling, general

and administrative expenses – related party increased \$2.6 million under the Services Agreement with Beowulf E&D for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

Depreciation for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$18.8 million and \$14.1 million, respectively, an increase of \$4.7 million. Depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$34.4 million and \$29.2 million, respectively, an increase of \$5.2 million. The increase was primarily due to the increase in mining capacity related to infrastructure constructed and placed in service between June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The increase was partially offset by (i) decrease in depreciation on certain electrical equipment and leasehold improvements related to a change in accounting estimate of useful lives in connection with the New Ground Lease in October 2024 and (ii) accelerated depreciation expense of \$5.1 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 related to certain miners of which the Company shortened their estimated useful lives based on expected replacement by April 2024.

(Gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$(0.9) million and \$0.7 million, respectively. (Gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$(17,000) and \$(0.6) million, respectively, due to the steady increases in the price of bitcoin during the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to decreases in the price of bitcoin during the three months ended June 30, 2024.

Change in fair value of contingent consideration was \$1.6 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 related to fair value remeasurement of contingent consideration liabilities for the acquisition of Beowulf E&D as of June 30, 2025.

Loss on disposals of property, plant, and equipment was \$3.8 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, due to 2,918 miner sold or otherwise disposed in May and June 2025 for proceeds of \$1.9 million. No miners were sold or otherwise disposed during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

Interest expense during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$4.0 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, a decrease of \$1.3 million. The decrease is primarily attributed to \$0.6 million of amortization of debt issuance costs for the 2030 Convertible Notes during the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to \$3.1 million of amortization for the LGSA during the three months ended June 30, 2024. Interest expense during six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$8.1 million and \$16.4 million, respectively, a decrease of \$8.3 million. The decrease is primarily attributed to \$1.2 million of amortization of debt issuance costs for the 2030 Convertible Notes during the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to \$10.7 million of amortization for the LGSA during six months ended June 30, 2024. The decrease is further driven by the lower stated interest rates, during three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Loss on extinguishment of debt during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$0 and \$2.0 million for related to voluntary prepayment of the Term Loans in February 2024, reflecting \$0.3 million of prepayment fees and the derecognition of unamortized debt discount of \$1.7 million associated with the principal repaid.

Interest income during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$1.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, an increase of \$0.8 million. Interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$3.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. These increase were primarily due to an increase of interest earned on higher average cash balances during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

There was no income tax benefit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Based upon the level of historical U.S. losses and future projections over the period in which the net deferred tax assets are deductible, at this time, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize the benefits of the remaining deductible temporary differences, and as a result the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against its gross deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Equity in net income of investee, net of tax was \$0.8 million and \$6.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, which represents TeraWulf's proportional share of income of Nautilus. On October 2, 2024, the Company sold its entire 25% equity interest in Nautilus to the Talen Member.

Non-GAAP Measure

To provide investors with additional information in connection with our results as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), we disclose Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP measure. This measure is not a financial measure calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and it should not be considered as a substitute for net loss, operating loss, or any other measure calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net loss adjusted for (i) impacts of interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; (ii) stock-based compensation expense, amortization of right-of-use asset, related party expense settled with respect to Common Stock, which are noncash items that the Company believes are not reflective of its general business performance and for which the accounting requires management judgment, and the resulting expenses could vary significantly in comparison to other companies; (iii) equity in net income of investee, net of tax, related to Nautilus; (iv) interest income which management believes is not reflective of the Company's ongoing operating activities; (v) acquisition-related transaction costs which management believes is not reflective of the Company's ongoing operating activities; and (vi) change in fair value of contingent consideration, loss on extinguishment of debt and loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment, which are not reflective of the Company's general business performance. The Company's Adjusted EBITDA also included the impact of distributions from investee received in bitcoin related to a return on the Nautilus investment, which management believes, in conjunction with excluding the impact of equity in net income of investee, net of tax, is reflective of assets available for the Company's use in its ongoing operations as a result of its investment in Nautilus.

Management believes that providing this non-GAAP financial measure allows for meaningful comparisons between the Company's core business operating results and those of other companies, and provides the Company with an important tool for financial and operational decision making and for evaluating its own core business operating results over different periods of time. In addition to management's internal use of non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA, management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is also useful to investors and analysts in comparing the Company's performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis. Management believes the foregoing to be the case even though some of the excluded items involve cash outlays and some of them recur on a regular basis (although management does not believe any of such items are normal operating expenses necessary to generate the Company's bitcoin related revenues). For example, the Company expects that share-based compensation expense, which is excluded from Adjusted EBITDA, will continue to be a significant recurring expense over the coming years and is an important part of the compensation provided to certain employees, officers, directors and consultants. Additionally, management does not consider any of the excluded items to be expenses necessary to generate the Company's bitcoin related revenue.

The Company's Adjusted EBITDA measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures provided by other companies in the Company's industry, as other companies in the Company's industry may calculate non-GAAP financial results differently. The Company's Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net loss or any other measure of performance derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Although management utilizes internally and presents Adjusted EBITDA, the Company only utilizes that measure supplementally and does not consider it to be a substitute for, or superior to, the information provided by U.S. GAAP financial results. Accordingly, Adjusted EBITDA is not meant to be considered in isolation of, and should be read in conjunction with, the information contained in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following table is a reconciliation of the Company's Adjusted EBITDA to its most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure (i.e., net loss) for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net loss	\$ (18,370)	\$ (10,876)	\$ (79,788)	\$ (20,489)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA:				
Equity in net income of investee, net of tax	—	(767)	—	(6,042)
Distributions from investee, related to Nautilus	—	7,065	—	19,087
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—
Interest income	(1,232)	(447)	(3,491)	(947)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	2,027
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	1,600	—	1,600	—
Interest expense	4,012	5,325	8,061	16,370
Loss on disposals of property, plant, and equipment	3,831	—	3,831	—
Depreciation	18,786	14,133	34,360	29,221
Amortization of right-of-use asset	750	251	1,435	503
Stock-based compensation expense	1,304	4,842	39,978	11,773
Related party expense settled with respect to common stock	2,375	—	2,375	—
Acquisition-related transaction costs	1,475	—	1,475	—
Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 14,531	\$ 19,526	\$ 9,836	\$ 51,503

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The principal uses of cash are for the operation and buildout of data center facilities, debt service and general corporate activities. Cash flow information is as follows (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:	\$ 1,677	\$ 39,227
Investing activities	(132,096)	(93,579)
Financing activities	(52,228)	104,022
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (182,647)	\$ 49,670

Cash provided by operating activities was \$1.7 million and \$39.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This decrease is primarily due to an \$18.3 million increase in cost of revenue during the 2025 period compared to the prior year. Cost of revenue, which primarily consists of power expenses, increased due to expanded mining and hosting capacity, the effects of the April 2024 halving and increased network hashrate, and higher realized power prices. Additionally, prior to the repayment of its Term Loans in July 2024, the Company converted bitcoin to cash almost immediately. As a result, \$97.6 million in proceeds from digital currency sales were included in operating cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024. In contrast, during the same period in 2025, bitcoin sales proceeds of \$82.4 million are classified as cash flows from investing activities, as the Company no longer converts bitcoin to cash on a near-immediate basis. Additionally, in 2025 the Company received \$90.0 million in prepaid rent from the Company's HPC customer ahead of lease commencement, which are reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025 within the current and noncurrent portions of deferred rent liability, totaling \$47.7 million and \$42.3 million, respectively.

Cash used in investing activities was \$132.1 million and \$93.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily attributed to increases in purchase of and deposits on plant and equipment of \$120.1 million related to the buildout of its facilities at the Lake Mariner Facility and \$2.7 million cash paid for the acquisition of Beowulf E&D. The increase in cash used in investing activities was partially offset by the classification of cash received as proceeds from sales of digital currency not converted nearly immediately into cash of \$82.4 million and cash received for miners sold of \$1.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Cash (used in) provided by financing activities from continuing operations was \$(52.2) million and \$104.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company repurchased \$33.3 million and \$0 of treasury stock under the Share Repurchase Program, respectively, and paid \$18.9 million and \$5.7 million in taxes related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, financing activities included \$173.2 million in proceeds from issuances of Common Stock, partially offset by \$63.6 million in principal repayments on long-term debt.

Financial Condition

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$90.0 million, a working capital balance of \$(52.2) million, total stockholders' equity of \$174.3 million and an accumulated deficit of \$412.1 million. The Company incurred a net loss of \$79.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025. The Company began mining bitcoin in March 2022 and has 12.8 EH/s of operating capacity at the Lake Mariner Facility as of the date of this Quarterly Report. To date, the Company has relied primarily on proceeds from sale of bitcoin, both self-mined and distributed from the joint venture which owned the Nautilus Cryptomine Facility, rent prepayments, and its issuances of debt and equity to fund its principal operations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The above discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon its condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

See Note 2 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 for a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies.

Digital Currency

Digital currency consists of bitcoin earned as noncash consideration for providing hash computation services to a mining pool. Digital currency is classified as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life and presented as a current asset on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, based on the Company's ability to sell bitcoin in a highly liquid market and its expectation to convert these holdings to cash within the next twelve months. Effective January 1, 2024, the Company early adopted ASU 2023-08, which requires digital assets to be measured at fair value each reporting period in accordance with ASC 820, with changes in fair value recognized as net income. Gains and losses from the remeasurement of digital currency are recorded in "(gain) loss on fair value of digital currency, net" within the consolidated statements of operations. Similarly, realized gains and losses from bitcoin sales - measured as the difference between the cash proceeds and the cost basis, determined on a first-in, first-out basis - are also reported within this line item.

Bitcoin earned through mining is reflected as a noncash adjustment reconciling net loss to cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Bitcoin received as distributions-in-kind from equity investees is reported as supplemental noncash investing activity. Prior to the repayment of the Term Loans in July 2024 (see Note 10), bitcoin was converted into cash immediately upon mining, and related sales proceeds were included in cash flows from operating activities. Following the loan repayment, the Company no longer converts bitcoin into cash immediately, and proceeds from bitcoin sales are now reported within cash flows from investing activities.

Long-Lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Judgment is necessary in estimating the Company's various assets' useful lives. This includes evaluating the Company's own usage experience with its currently owned assets, the quality of materials used in construction-related projects and, for its miners, the rate of technological advancement and market-related factors such as the price of bitcoin and the bitcoin network hashrate, which impact the value of the miners. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (generally 5 years for computer equipment and 4 years for miners). Leasehold improvements and electrical equipment are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Changes in depreciation and amortization, generally accelerated depreciation, are determined and recorded when estimates of the remaining useful lives or residual values of long-term assets change.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or asset group, may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. Significant judgment is used when estimating future cash flows, particularly the price of bitcoin and the network hashrate. Any impairment loss recorded is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Should our estimates of useful lives, undiscounted cash flows, or asset fair values change, additional and potentially material impairments may be required, which could have a material impact on our reported financial results.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures stock-based compensation cost related to share-based payment awards at the grant date of the award, based on the estimated fair value of the award. For RSUs with time-based vesting, the fair value is determined by Common Stock price on the date of the grant. For RSUs with vesting based on market conditions ("PSUs"), the effect of the market condition is considered in the determination of fair value on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model. Stock-based compensation expense for PSUs is recorded over the derived service period unless the market condition is satisfied in advance of the derived service period, in which case a cumulative catch-up is recognized as of the date of achievement. Stock-based compensation for PSUs is recorded regardless of whether the market conditions are met unless the service conditions are not met. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. The Company uses significant judgment in determining the likelihood of meeting milestones and market conditions. Inputs into valuation models such as Monte Carlo simulations include both the Company's and guideline public company historical and expected annual volatility and, depending on the inputs selected, the Company could calculate significantly different estimated grant date fair values, materially impacting the valuation of our stock-based awards and the stock-based compensation expense we recognize in future periods.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC 740, which requires, among other things, an asset and liability approach to calculating deferred income taxes. The asset and liability approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is provided to offset any net deferred tax assets for which management believes it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company follows the provision of ASC 740 related to accounting for uncertain income tax positions. When tax returns are filed, it is more likely than not that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. In accordance with the guidance of ASC 740, the benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. The tax benefits recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with the tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above should be reflected as a liability for uncertain tax benefits in the Company's balance sheets along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The most critical estimate for income taxes is the determination of whether to record a valuation allowance for any net deferred tax asset, including net loss carryforwards, whereby management must estimate whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset would be realized.

Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination

The Company accounts for business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805 - Business Combinations, by recognizing the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured at the acquisition date fair value. The determination of fair value involves assumptions, estimates and judgments. Any purchase consideration in excess of the estimated fair values of net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill is not subject to amortization, and instead, assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount in accordance with ASC 350.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The following discussion about our market risk exposures involves forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements. For more information regarding the forward-looking statements used in this section and elsewhere in this Annual Report, see the “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” at the forepart of this Annual Report.

Risk Regarding the Price of Bitcoin

Our business and development strategy is focused on maintaining and expanding our bitcoin mining operations to maximize the amount of new bitcoin rewards we earn. As of June 30, 2025, our digital currency balance was comprised of 0 bitcoin recorded at its fair value of \$0, all of which were produced from our bitcoin mining operations.

We cannot predict the future market price of bitcoin, the future value of which will affect revenue from our operations, and any future declines in the fair value of the bitcoin we mine and hold for our account would be reported in our financial statements and results of operations as a charge against net income, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price for our securities.

A 10% increase or decrease in both the price of bitcoin produced during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and the fair value of bitcoin as of June 30, 2025 would have increased or decreased net loss by approximately \$8.2 million.

A 10% increase or decrease in power prices during the six months ended June 30, 2025 would have increased or decreased net loss by approximately \$4.7 million.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of such period, are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act are:

- Recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and
- Accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, TeraWulf may be involved in various legal and administrative proceedings, lawsuits and claims incidental to the conduct of its business. Some of these proceedings, lawsuits or claims may be material and involve highly complex issues that are subject to substantial uncertainties and could result in damages, fines, penalties, non-monetary sanctions or relief. TeraWulf recognizes provisions for claims or pending litigation when it determines that an unfavorable outcome is probable, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Due to the inherent uncertain nature of litigation, the ultimate outcome or actual cost of settlement may materially vary from estimates. TeraWulf was not subject to any material pending legal and administrative proceedings, lawsuits or claims during the period covered by this Quarterly Report. TeraWulf's business and operations are also subject to extensive regulation, which may result in regulatory proceedings against TeraWulf.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our business faces many risks. Before deciding whether to invest in our Common Stock, in addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, which is incorporated herein by reference. If any of the risks or uncertainties described therein actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow could be materially and adversely affected. This could cause the trading price of our Common Stock to decline, resulting in a loss of all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties we have described are not the only ones facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business operations.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On October 23, 2024, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors approved the Share Repurchase Program authorizing the Company to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock through December 31, 2025. In May 2025, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional \$151.4 million of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock under the Share Repurchase Program, up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$200.0 million of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock from time to time.

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company repurchased shares of Common Stock as follows:

Period	(a) Total number of shares purchased	(b) Average price paid per share	(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced program	(d) Maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the program
April 1 through April 30, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$ 48,620,630
May 1 through May 31, 2025	—	—	—	200,000,000
June 1 through June 30, 2025	—	—	—	200,000,000
Total	—	\$ —	—	\$ 200,000,000

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

ITEM 5. Other Information.

None.

PART IV

ITEM 6. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit Number	Description
(1.1)	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Sales Agreement, dated as of August 11, 2023, by and among TeraWulf Inc., Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., B. Riley Securities, Inc., Northland Securities, Inc. and Compass Point Research & Trading, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 13, 2023).</u>
(1.2)	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Sales Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2024, by and among TeraWulf Inc., Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., ATB Capital Markets USA Inc., Compass Point Research & Trading, LLC, Northland Securities, Inc., Roth Capital Partners, LLC, Stifel Nicolaus Canada, Inc. and Virtus Americas LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 23, 2024).</u>
(2.1)	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among TeraWulf Inc. (formerly known as Telluride Holdco, Inc.), IKONICS Corporation, Telluride Merger Sub I, Inc., Telluride Merger Sub II, Inc. and TeraCub Inc. (formerly known as TeraWulf Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of TeraWulf Inc.'s Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (file no. 333-258335) filed with the SEC on November 10, 2021).</u>
(2.2)	<u>Amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 5, 2021, by and among TeraWulf Inc. (formerly known as Telluride Holdco, Inc.), IKONICS Corporation, Telluride Merger Sub I, Inc., Telluride Merger Sub II, Inc. and TeraCub Inc. (formerly known as TeraWulf Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of TeraWulf Inc.'s Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (file no. 333-258335) filed with the SEC on November 10, 2021).</u>
(2.3)	<u>Amendment No. 2 to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of September 17, 2021, by and among TeraWulf Inc. (formerly known as Telluride Holdco, Inc.), IKONICS Corporation, Telluride Merger Sub I, Inc., Telluride Merger Sub II, Inc. and TeraCub Inc. (formerly known as TeraWulf Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of TeraWulf Inc.'s Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (file no. 333-258335) filed with the SEC on November 10, 2021).</u>
(2.4)	<u>Amendment No. 3 to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 2, 2021, by and among TeraWulf Inc. (formerly known as Telluride Holdco, Inc.), IKONICS Corporation, Telluride Merger Sub I, Inc., Telluride Merger Sub II, Inc. and TeraCub Inc. (formerly known as TeraWulf Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2021).</u>
(2.5)	<u>Amendment No. 4 to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 8, 2021, by and among TeraWulf Inc. (formerly known as Telluride Holdco, Inc.), IKONICS Corporation, Telluride Merger Sub I, Inc., Telluride Merger Sub II, Inc. and TeraCub Inc. (formerly known as TeraWulf Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 9, 2021).</u>
(3.1)	<u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of TeraWulf Inc., dated as of December 13, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of TeraWulf's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 13, 2021).</u>
(3.2)	<u>Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of TeraWulf Inc., dated as of February 23, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (file no. 333-268563) filed with the SEC on March 10, 2023).</u>
(3.3)	<u>Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of TeraWulf Inc., dated as of February 23, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (file no. 333-268563) filed with the SEC on March 10, 2023).</u>
(3.4)	<u>Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of TeraWulf Inc., dated as of April 16, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 of TeraWulf's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 13, 2024).</u>

- (3.5) [Amended and Restated Bylaws of TeraWulf Inc., effective as of December 13, 2021 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 13, 2021\).](#)
- (4.1) [Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2024, between TeraWulf Inc. and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee, related to the 2.75% convertible senior notes \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of TeraWulf's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 25, 2024\).](#)
- (4.2) [Form of note representing the 2.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2030 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.1 of TeraWulf's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 25, 2024\).](#)
- (10.1) [First Amendment to the TeraWulf 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan, effective May 5, 2025 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 9, 2025.](#)
- (10.2) [Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, by and between Beowulf E&D Holdings Inc., TeraCub Inc., and TeraWulf Inc., dated as of May 21, 2025, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 27, 2025.](#)
- (10.3) [Amended and Restated Lease Agreement between Somerset Operating Company, LLC and Lake Mariner Data LLC, dated as of May 21, 2025 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 27, 2025](#)
- (10.4) [Release and Waiver Agreement, by and between Beowulf E&D Holdings Inc., TeraCub Inc., TeraWulf Inc., Beowulf E&D \(MD\) LLC, Beowulf E&D \(NY\) LLC and Beowulf Electricity & Data LLC, dated as of May 21, 2025, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 27, 2025.](#)
- (10.5) [Transition Services Agreement, by and between Heorot Power Holdings LLC, TeraCub Inc., TeraWulf Inc., Beowulf E&D \(MD\) LLC, Beowulf E&D \(NY\) LLC and Beowulf Electricity & Data LLC, dated as of May 21, 2025, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 27, 2025.](#)
- (10.6) [Registration Rights Agreement between TeraWulf Inc. and Beowulf E&D Holdings Inc., May 21, 2025, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of TeraWulf Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 27, 2025.](#)
- **31.1 [Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14\(a\) and Rule 15d-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- **31.2 [Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14\(a\) and Rule 15d-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- ***32.1 [Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- ***32.2 [Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- **101 Financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, formatted in Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL); (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
- **104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101).

() Exhibits previously filed in the Company's SEC filings as specifically noted.

† Certain portions of this exhibit have been redacted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2)(ii) and Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K, as applicable. The Company agrees to furnish supplementally an unredacted copy of the exhibit to the Commission upon its request.

** Filed herewith.

*** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TERAWULF INC.
(Registrant)

August 8, 2025

(Date)

By: /s/ Paul B. Prager

Paul B. Prager
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Patrick A. Fleury

Patrick A. Fleury
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ William J. Tanimoto

William J. Tanimoto
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

TERAWULF INC.

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Paul B. Prager, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TeraWulf Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

August 8, 2025

/s/ Paul B. Prager

Paul B. Prager
Chief Executive Officer
TeraWulf Inc.

TERAWULF INC.

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Patrick A. Fleury, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TeraWulf Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

August 8, 2025

/s/ Patrick A. Fleury

Patrick A. Fleury
Chief Financial Officer
TeraWulf Inc.

TERAWULF INC.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of TeraWulf Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Paul B. Prager, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

August 8, 2025

/s/ Paul B. Prager

Paul B. Prager
Chief Executive Officer
TeraWulf Inc.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 1350 of Title 18 of the United States Code and, accordingly, is not being filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

TERAWULF INC.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of TeraWulf Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Patrick A. Fleury, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

August 8, 2025

/s/ Patrick A. Fleury

Patrick A. Fleury
Chief Financial Officer
TeraWulf Inc.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 1350 of Title 18 of the United States Code and, accordingly, is not being filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).