

# The Proof Layer Dossier

Intellimint, Inc.

A Premium Investor Companion to the Rule 506(c) Private Placement Materials

Version 1.0 Prepared for issuer, management, and securities counsel review Author: Manus AI Date: May 2026

## Important Use Notice

This dossier is an investor-facing companion concept document designed to make the Intellimint opportunity clearer, more memorable, and more visually compelling than a conventional private placement memorandum. It is not intended to replace the formal PPM, subscription agreement, investor questionnaire, accredited-investor verification process, or any other offering document. Any securities offering must be made only through final documents approved by Intellimint, Inc., its securities counsel, and other professional advisors.

*The legal PPM is the record. This dossier is the signal layer.*

The purpose of this document is to explain Intellimint’s opportunity in a modern format: a strategic narrative, a trust-architecture map, a market wedge, a financial scenario room, and a candid risk mirror. It should be reviewed by counsel before any investor distribution, especially because it includes forward-looking statements, pro forma projections, market-positioning language, and strategic claims.

## 1. The Opening Thesis: The World Has a Proof Problem

Commerce increasingly depends on trust signals that were never designed for the speed, scale, and fraud surface of modern markets. A luxury watch may move from brand to dealer, from buyer to reseller, from service center to auction platform, and from collector to lender, yet its proof often remains fragmented across paper cards, static serial numbers, scattered emails, marketplace claims, service invoices, and the reputation of whoever happens to be holding the asset at that moment.

Intellimint is built around a simple thesis: **authenticated commerce needs a durable proof layer.**

The Company is not merely attempting to issue digital certificates. It is building infrastructure for repeated trust events. The first certificate matters, but the real opportunity is what happens after issuance: verification, transfer, service history, resale activation, dispute status, lifecycle events, issuer analytics, and the creation of a persistent record that can follow a high-value asset across markets.

Old World	Intellimint Thesis
Paper certificates can be lost, forged, or separated from the asset.	Digital COAs can become persistent, verifiable records of issuer claims.
Marketplaces and dealers often create isolated trust silos.	A neutral proof layer can travel across issuers, owners, service centers, and resale channels.

Authenticity is often confirmed once, then forgotten.	Provenance can become a living lifecycle record.
Brands risk losing control of secondary-market narratives.	Brand-issued proof can preserve narrative control after the primary sale.
Blockchain products often ask the market to care about blockchain.	Intellimint presents proof, provenance, and resale confidence without requiring crypto literacy.

The market does not need another speculative blockchain story. It needs a practical system that makes trust easier to issue, easier to verify, easier to transfer, and easier to monetize.

## 2. What Intellimint Is Building

Intellimint, Inc. is a Wyoming corporation formerly known as Star Shoutout, Inc. The Company changed its name in August 2025 to reflect a strategic pivot toward authenticated-commerce infrastructure and a technology-based BTC treasury orientation. The Company has acquired the domain **CertificateOfAuthenticity.com** and has launched **COAMINT.com** as a turnkey platform for minting commercial Certificates of Authenticity on the Liquid Network.

The core product concept is a **commerce-trust operating layer**. Intellimint enables verified issuers to create digital Certificates of Authenticity that embed issuer identity, asset metadata, certificate data, and durable proof records. The platform is intended to support domain-verified issuer identity, certificate issuance, public verification, ownership transfer, provenance events, service events, status updates, and enterprise integrations.

### The Platform Stack

Layer	Investor Translation	Why It Matters
Issuer Registry	Who is allowed to make the claim?	Trust begins with issuer identity and authorization.
COA Studio / Issuance Layer	What proof is created?	Each certificate records structured claims about an asset.
Proof Anchor	How is the claim made tamper-resistant?	Hashing and Liquid anchoring support durable verification.
Certificate Explorer	How does the market check it?	Public verification converts proof into usability.
Vault / Wallet Layer	How does the buyer hold and transfer it?	Buyer adoption requires consumer-grade experience, not crypto complexity.
Provenance Graph	What happens after issuance?	Service, resale, transfer, revocation, and event history create network value.
API / POS Integrations	How does it enter real workflows?	Enterprise adoption depends on checkout, dealer, marketplace, and service-center integration.
Analytics and Governance	How do issuers manage proof at scale?	Brands and marketplaces need reporting, controls, dispute workflows, and data governance.

The important distinction is that Intellimint is not selling a decorative digital receipt. It is positioning itself as infrastructure for the moments when trust becomes commercially valuable.

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### 3. The Luxury Watch Wedge

The first investor question should not be, “How large is the blockchain market?” The better question is, “Where does proof already have monetary value?”

Luxury watches are a natural first wedge because authenticity, provenance, service history, ownership continuity, and resale confidence directly influence buyer behavior. The category already contains multiple trust intermediaries: manufacturers, authorized dealers, independent dealers, authentication experts, service centers, auction houses, resale platforms, insurers, and collectors. Yet the proof record is fragmented.

Intellimint’s wedge is to become the invisible proof infrastructure behind this market.

#### The Buyer Journey

Journey Stage	Current Friction	Intellimint Opportunity
Primary Sale	Paper cards and serial records may not travel cleanly with the asset.	Dealer or brand issues a digital COA at point of sale.
Buyer Claim	Customer onboarding can be fragmented and non-digital.	Buyer claims the certificate into a Vault-style interface.
Service Event	Maintenance history is often trapped in dealer records or paper invoices.	Authorized service centers can append service provenance.
Resale Preparation	Sellers must reconstruct proof for each marketplace or buyer.	COA history can support faster verification and resale confidence.
Transfer	Ownership records are private, fragmented, or unstructured.	Transfer engine can record lifecycle events without requiring public owner identity.
Brand Intelligence	Brands may lose visibility after primary sale.	Issuers may gain analytics on post-sale asset movement, subject to privacy and consent.

The wedge is not only luxury watches. It is a repeatable pattern for high-value assets where proof affects price, liquidity, confidence, and brand control.

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### 4. The Differentiation: Not Just Timestamping

Many proof systems can show that data existed at a particular time. That is useful, but it is not enough for authenticated commerce. A timestamp can prove the existence of a file. It does not necessarily prove who had the authority to issue the claim, how the claim relates to a real-world asset, whether the certificate should be trusted by a buyer, or how that asset’s lifecycle should be updated over time.

Intellimint’s technical narrative is stronger because it moves beyond isolated timestamping toward issuer-bound provenance.

Capability	Simple Timestamping	Intellimint Direction
Proof of data existence	Yes	Yes
Issuer attribution	Limited or external	Domain-verified issuer authority is

		embedded into the proof model.
Asset linkage	Not inherent	Certificate data ties proof to a defined asset record.
Lifecycle continuity	Not inherent	Provenance graph can support transfer, service, revocation, and status events.
Commercial workflow	Often technical	Designed around issuers, dealers, buyers, and enterprise integrations.
Buyer usability	Often indirect	Public verification and Vault-style experience reduce crypto friction.

The Company’s architecture, as described in the supporting materials, includes a proprietary Elements node interface and a digital certificate minting algorithm that hashes a domain authority certificate into issuer COAs. This structure should be reviewed and verified by technical counsel and independent security advisors before external claims are finalized, but the strategic positioning is clear: **Intellimint is not trying to be a generic blockchain timestamp. It is trying to become a durable proof network for authenticated commerce.**

## 5. The Business Model: Revenue From Repeated Trust Events

The most important economic insight is that a certificate can be more than a one-time sale. If Intellimint succeeds, the Company can participate in repeated proof events across an asset’s lifecycle.

The initial revenue model is expected to include subscription access, per-certificate issuance fees, enterprise platform fees, implementation fees, API usage fees, transfer fees, marketplace or resale participation opportunities, and professional services related to onboarding and integration. Professional services may accelerate adoption, but the target business model is recurring and usage-based platform revenue.

### Revenue Surface Map

Revenue Surface	Description	Strategic Value
SaaS / Platform Access	Monthly or annual access for issuers, dealers, and enterprises.	Creates recurring base revenue.
Certificate Issuance	Per-certificate fees for standard, professional, and enterprise usage.	Scales with transaction volume.
Enterprise Platform Fees	Higher-tier fees for API, dashboards, SLA, analytics, and support.	Supports larger accounts and integrations.
Implementation Fees	One-time onboarding, configuration, and workflow setup.	Reduces adoption friction and funds deployment.
Transfer / Lifecycle Fees	Fees tied to ownership transfer, service events, or verification actions.	Captures value after primary issuance.
Marketplace Connectivity	Potential revenue from resale activation or verified-commerce workflows.	Aligns Intellimint with secondary-market value creation.
Analytics and Governance	Issuer dashboards, trust analytics, and compliance workflows.	Builds enterprise defensibility beyond simple COA issuance.

This is why the Company’s story should not be told as a certificate company. It should be told as a **proof infrastructure company**.

## 6. The Financial Scenario Room

The uploaded dynamic pro forma workbook models a three-year plan using low, medium, and high adoption scenarios. These projections are management planning estimates only. They are not guarantees, and they should be reviewed by management, securities counsel, tax advisors, and accounting professionals before investor use.

The model indicates that enterprise and point-of-sale adoption are the main swing factors. Under the medium scenario, the model forecasts revenue growth from **\$3.26 million in Year 1** to **\$21.13 million in Year 3**, with Year 3 EBITDA of **\$13.11 million** and Year 3 ARR exit run rate of **\$28.29 million**. Under the low scenario, the business reaches only modest EBITDA positivity by Year 3. Under the high scenario, enterprise volume produces substantial operating leverage, but that outcome is especially dependent on rapid enterprise adoption and high certificate volume.

### Condensed Three-Year Scenario View

Scenario	Year 1 Revenue	Year 2 Revenue	Year 3 Revenue	Year 3 EBITDA	Year 3 Ending Cash	Year 3 Certificates	Year 3 Enterprise Clients	Year 3 ARR Exit Run Rate
Low	\$1.02M	\$2.97M	\$5.87M	\$130,001	\$597,896	1,866,046	12	\$7.83M
Medium	\$3.26M	\$10.03M	\$21.13M	\$13.11M	\$16.61M	10,014,169	35	\$28.29M
High	\$8.42M	\$27.21M	\$58.52M	\$43.76M	\$53.65M	41,029,803	75	\$76.14M

### Management Assumption Snapshot

Driver	Low Case	Medium Case	High Case	Interpretation
Standard monthly certificates by Month 36	60,000	150,000	300,000	Measures long-tail creator and issuer adoption.
Professional monthly certificates by Month 36	20,000	60,000	120,000	Measures verified issuer product adoption.
Enterprise clients by Month 36	12	35	75	Core enterprise/POS adoption driver.
Enterprise certificates per client/month by Month 36	12,000	30,000	65,000	Major driver of usage revenue and operating leverage.
Monthly enterprise platform fee	\$6,000	\$9,000	\$12,000	Reflects API, dashboard, SLA, analytics, and support tiering.
Enterprise implementation fee	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	Reflects onboarding and integration services.

The model's attractiveness comes from high software gross margin and operating leverage. The model's risk comes from the same source: if enterprise adoption, certificate volume, pricing, or integration velocity fall short, projected revenue and EBITDA may be materially lower.

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## 7. The \$5 Million Capital Plan

The proposed offering is intended to raise up to **\$5,000,000** under Rule 506(c) of Regulation D, subject to final offering documents, pricing, subscription agreements, accredited investor verification, and securities counsel review. The current use-of-proceeds model focuses capital on product completion, enterprise integrations, technical hiring, go-to-market, compliance, and infrastructure.

### Use of Proceeds Architecture

Use of Funds	Amount	% of Raise	Strategic Purpose
Product completion, MVP hardening, and production launch	\$1.15M	23.0%	Complete R&D, harden MVP, improve QA, observability, and release discipline.
Enterprise POS product and integration development	\$950,000	19.0%	Build advanced POS/API product, integration SDKs, merchant workflows, and implementation tooling.
Engineering payroll and technical talent runway	\$900,000	18.0%	Support developers and technical leadership through launch and scale-up.
Go-to-market, brand, partnerships, and enterprise sales	\$850,000	17.0%	Fund issuer acquisition, luxury/category partnerships, and sales enablement.
Security, compliance, legal, IP, and audits	\$425,000	8.5%	Support blockchain security review, privacy, legal, IP, and enterprise-readiness controls.
Cloud, blockchain infrastructure, domains, and verification stack	\$300,000	6.0%	Operate Intellimint, CertificateOfAuthenticity.com, COAMINT, node/indexing, and verification infrastructure.
StarShoutout use-case pilots and market validation	\$175,000	3.5%	Test fan engagement, media authenticity, and entertainment proof use cases.
Working capital and contingency reserve	\$250,000	5.0%	Provide short-term buffer against timing delays and onboarding costs.

The fundraise should be positioned less as generic corporate financing and more as the capital required to convert an already defined proof architecture into enterprise-grade commercial infrastructure.

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## 8. The Investor Why Now

The strongest “why now” argument is not that blockchain is fashionable. It is that the cost of weak proof is rising. AI-enabled forgery, synthetic media, counterfeit sophistication, fragmented resale markets, and global digital commerce are increasing the premium on trusted issuer records. At the same time, luxury brands and

marketplaces are realizing that secondary-market behavior is not a side effect; it is part of the asset’s total economic life. A brand that does not control provenance may still be affected by how its products are authenticated, represented, transferred, serviced, and resold.

Intellimint’s opportunity exists at the intersection of five forces:

Force	Effect on Market	Intellimint Relevance
AI and Digital Forgery	More content and asset claims become easier to fabricate.	Demand increases for issuer-bound proof and verification workflows.
Luxury Resale Growth	Secondary-market confidence becomes part of primary purchase value.	COAs can support resale liquidity and lifecycle history.
Marketplace Fragmentation	Trust claims are trapped in platform silos.	Neutral proof infrastructure can travel across commerce channels.
Consumer Demand for Transparency	Buyers want more confidence before paying premium prices.	Public verification and certificate history can reduce uncertainty.
Enterprise Data Modernization	Dealers and brands want better post-sale intelligence.	APIs, dashboards, and analytics can turn proof into operational data.

The investment question is whether Intellimint can become a trust layer before authenticated commerce becomes controlled by closed marketplaces, incumbent consortia, or generic timestamping tools.

## 9. The Moat Map

A modern investor document should not pretend that defensibility exists simply because a company uses blockchain. Intellimint’s potential moat is not the chain alone. It is the combination of issuer identity, certificate logic, workflow integration, enterprise data, and recurring lifecycle events.

Moat Layer	Description	Strength if Executed	Risk if Not Executed
Issuer Identity Graph	Verified issuers become part of a trusted network.	Stronger certificate credibility and network effects.	Domain verification alone may not prove legal authority.
Certificate Data Standard	Structured COA format for asset claims and lifecycle events.	Enables portability and automation.	Standards can be copied or fragmented.
POS / API Integrations	Certificates are minted inside real dealer and marketplace workflows.	Reduces adoption friction and increases volume.	Long enterprise sales cycles can delay scale.
Provenance Graph	Transfer, service, and status events accumulate over time.	Creates data depth that one-time issuers lack.	Requires ecosystem participation to become valuable.
Brand and Marketplace Trust	Issuers and buyers learn to recognize Intellimint-backed proof.	Can create a recognized category standard.	Requires branding, distribution, and careful messaging.
Compliance and Risk Discipline	Candid limitations increase institutional credibility.	Builds trust with serious investors and enterprise customers.	Overstated claims can create legal and reputational exposure.

The best version of the Intellimint story is powerful because it is not naive. It acknowledges that proof infrastructure only matters if it fits into real commercial workflows.

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## 10. The Risk Mirror

Most investor materials hide risk at the back. The Proof Layer Dossier does the opposite. It brings risk into the thesis because credible risk design is part of the product.

*Intellimint does not make authenticity true. It makes issuer claims more structured, durable, portable, and verifiable.*

The Company's technology does not independently authenticate physical goods, determine legal title, guarantee resale value, prevent all fraud, resolve ownership disputes, or ensure that issuers enter accurate data. The system's value depends on the quality of issuer onboarding, the reliability of physical-to-digital binding, market adoption, enterprise integrations, privacy design, revocation logic, service-center participation, and the Company's ability to avoid overbroad claims.

### Risk Mirror Table

Investor Attraction	Corresponding Risk
Digital COAs can make proof more portable.	Certificates can still reflect inaccurate issuer data or fraudulent asset binding.
Liquid anchoring supports tamper-resistant records.	Blockchain anchoring does not itself prove physical authenticity or legal title.
Enterprise integrations can create operating leverage.	Enterprise sales cycles may be slow, expensive, or unsuccessful.
Luxury resale is a high-trust market.	Brands, dealers, or marketplaces may resist neutral infrastructure.
The model shows strong upside in medium/high scenarios.	Financial projections are highly sensitive to enterprise adoption and usage volume.
BTC treasury positioning may attract digital-asset investors.	Digital assets are volatile and may create treasury, accounting, custody, and regulatory risks.
Public verification can increase market confidence.	Privacy, data protection, and dispute workflows must be carefully designed.

This risk mirror should not weaken the investor story. It should strengthen it. Serious capital respects a company that knows where the hard problems are.

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## 11. The Proof Layer Experience

Version 1 of this dossier should become the foundation for a broader investor experience. The recommended format is a multi-layer system rather than one document.

Layer	Purpose	Format
Signal Layer	High-impact narrative and visual thesis.	This Proof Layer Dossier.
Evidence Layer	Supporting PPM sections, pro forma assumptions, and source notes.	Linked appendix or data room.
Scenario Layer	Investor-controlled low/medium/high forecast exploration.	Interactive workbook or web-based scenario room.
Risk Layer	Plain-English explanation of material risks	Risk mirror and formal PPM risk factors.

	and limits.	
Legal Layer	Official offering terms, subscription process, and investor representations.	Final PPM, subscription agreement, Form D process, accredited-investor verification.

The strategic advantage of this architecture is that it respects compliance while making the investment story memorable. Investors can start with the signal layer, inspect the scenario layer, confront the risk layer, and then proceed to the legal layer.

## 12. Sample Investor Narrative: The First Five Minutes

If this opportunity were introduced in a room of investors, the opening should sound different from a normal Reg D pitch.

*Every high-value object eventually asks the same question: prove it. Prove who made it. Prove who sold it. Prove who serviced it. Prove whether the certificate is real. Prove whether the asset can be trusted in resale. Prove whether the story attached to the object survived after it left the first owner. Today, that proof is scattered. Paper certificates separate from assets. Marketplace records stay inside marketplaces. Service histories vanish into dealer systems. Buyers pay premiums while still wondering whether the proof is complete. Intellimint is building the proof layer for authenticated commerce. The first product is a commercial COA platform built around domain-verified issuers, digital certificate minting, Liquid Network anchoring, public verification, and lifecycle provenance. The first wedge is high-value categories where proof already affects price: luxury watches, collectibles, fine art, memorabilia, luxury resale, and other premium asset markets. This is not a bet that consumers want to learn blockchain. It is a bet that brands, dealers, marketplaces, and buyers need better proof. The opportunity is not the certificate. The opportunity is the trust graph that forms after the certificate is issued.*

## 13. What Must Be True

The dossier should end with intellectual honesty. Intellimint becomes valuable only if several things become true.

Required Truth	What It Means
Issuers adopt the platform.	Brands, dealers, authentication experts, and service centers must see enough ROI to issue and update COAs.
Buyers understand the value.	The product must feel like confidence and resale readiness, not technical friction.
Enterprise workflows integrate.	POS, marketplace, service, and API connections must make issuance automatic or near-automatic.
Provenance becomes useful after issuance.	Transfers, service events, and verification actions must create ongoing value.
The Company maintains credibility.	Claims must remain accurate, limited, counsel-reviewed, and

	technically supportable.
The financial model converts from assumptions into evidence.	Early customers, certificate volume, revenue, and retention must validate management projections.

This is the investment frame: Intellimint is an early-stage company attempting to become the standard infrastructure for authenticated commerce. The upside is the creation of a trusted proof layer across high-value categories. The risk is that markets may adopt more slowly, incumbents may protect their own silos, and proof infrastructure may require more capital, integrations, and trust-building than projected.

## 14. Counsel and Management Review Checklist

Before external use, this dossier should be reviewed against the final PPM and approved offering materials. The following items should be verified or revised:

Review Item	Responsible Party	Status
Offering amount, share price, minimum investment, capitalization, and subscription process	Securities counsel and management	Open
All financial projections and assumptions	Management, accounting advisors, and counsel	Open
Technical claims regarding Liquid, Elements node interface, certificate hashing, and domain authority certificates	Technical leadership and security advisors	Open
Product maturity, launch status, customer status, and pilot claims	Management	Open
Competitive comparisons and named competitors	Management and counsel	Open
Authentication, title, custody, privacy, and fraud-limit disclaimers	Securities counsel	Open
Rule 506(c), accredited-investor verification, general solicitation, and bad-actor compliance	Securities counsel	Open
Whether this dossier may be distributed alongside or only after the formal PPM	Securities counsel	Open

## 15. Closing Frame

The traditional PPM asks investors to endure a document. The Proof Layer Dossier asks investors to understand a system.

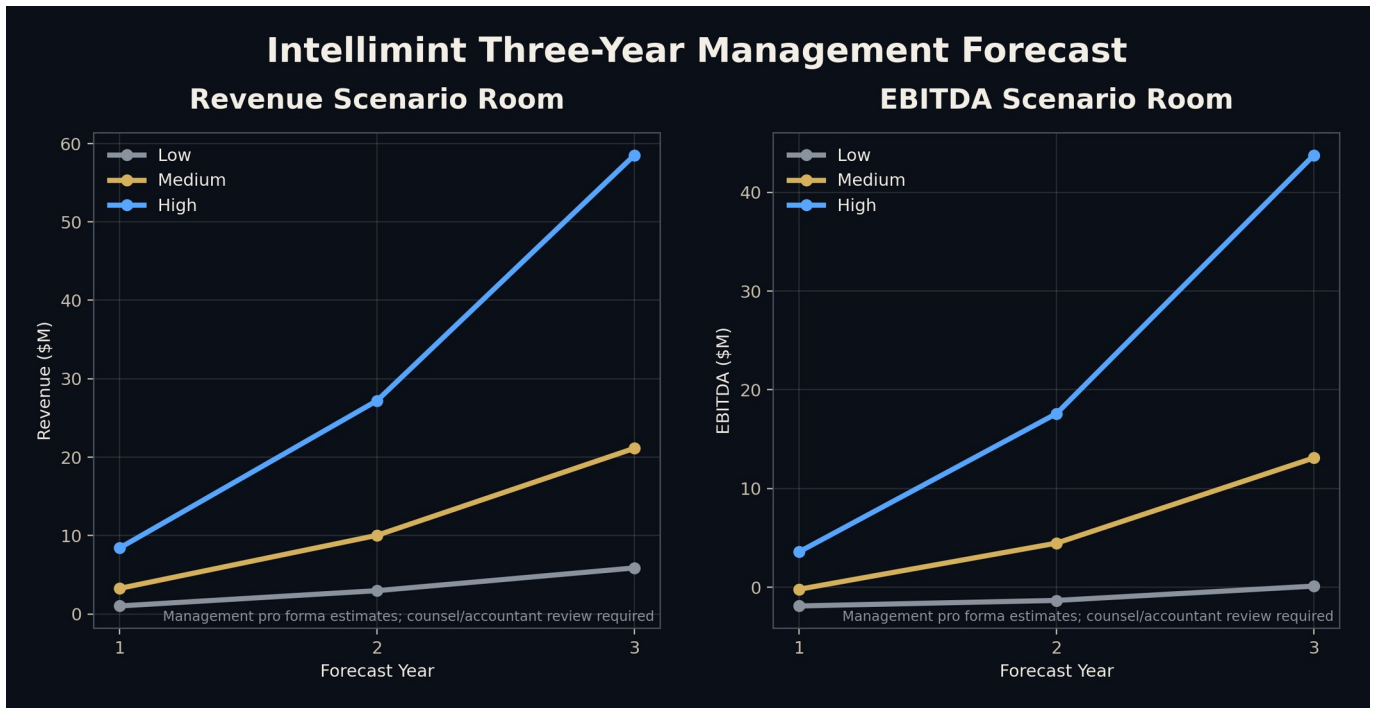
Intellimint's opportunity is not merely to digitize certificates. It is to turn certificates into infrastructure. If the Company executes, a COA becomes the first node in a larger commercial graph: issuer identity, asset history, buyer confidence, service continuity, resale liquidity, and brand intelligence.

That is the story this dossier should tell.

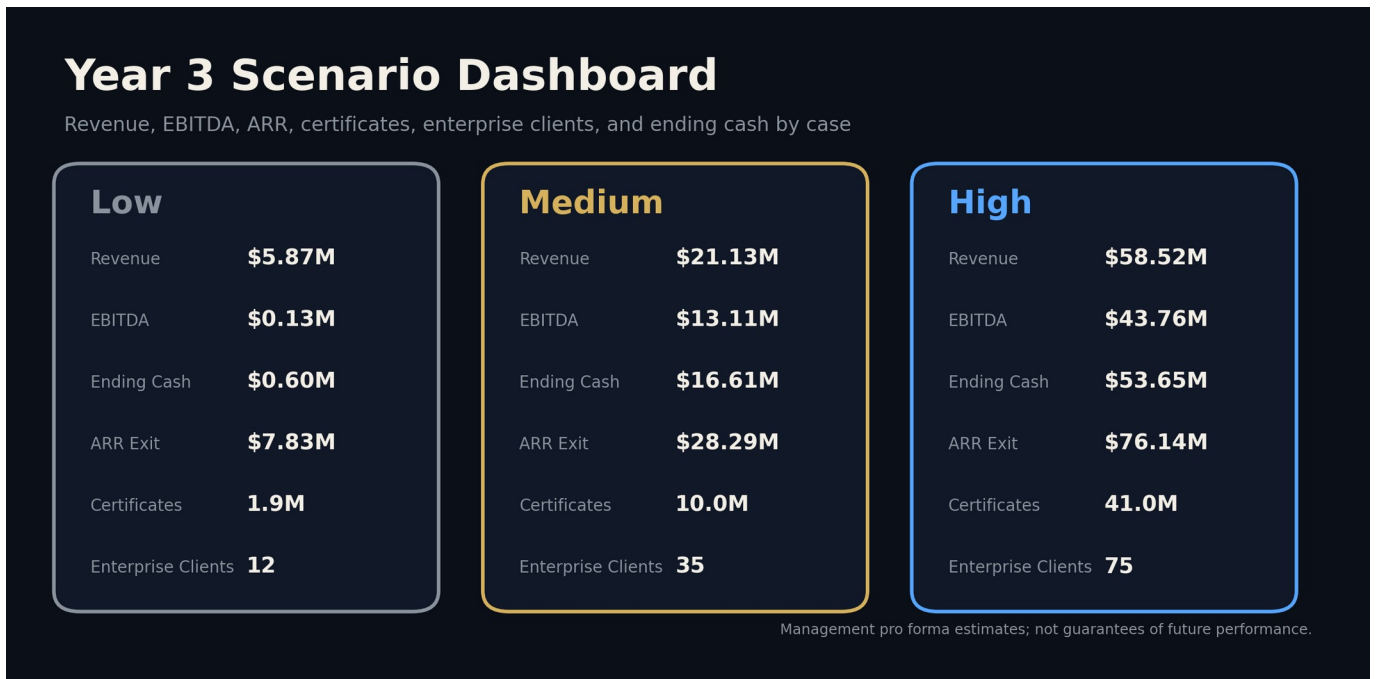
**Intellimint is building the proof layer for authenticated commerce.**

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# Visual Plate: Scenario Room



Intellimint Three-Year Management Forecast

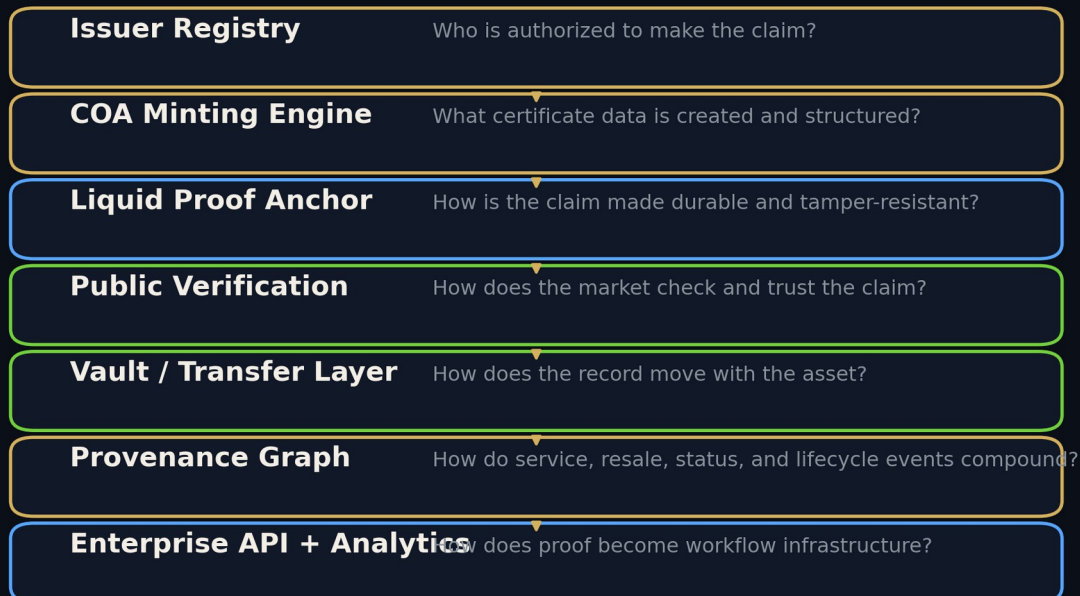


Year 3 Scenario Dashboard

## Visual Plate: Proof Layer System

# The Proof Layer Architecture

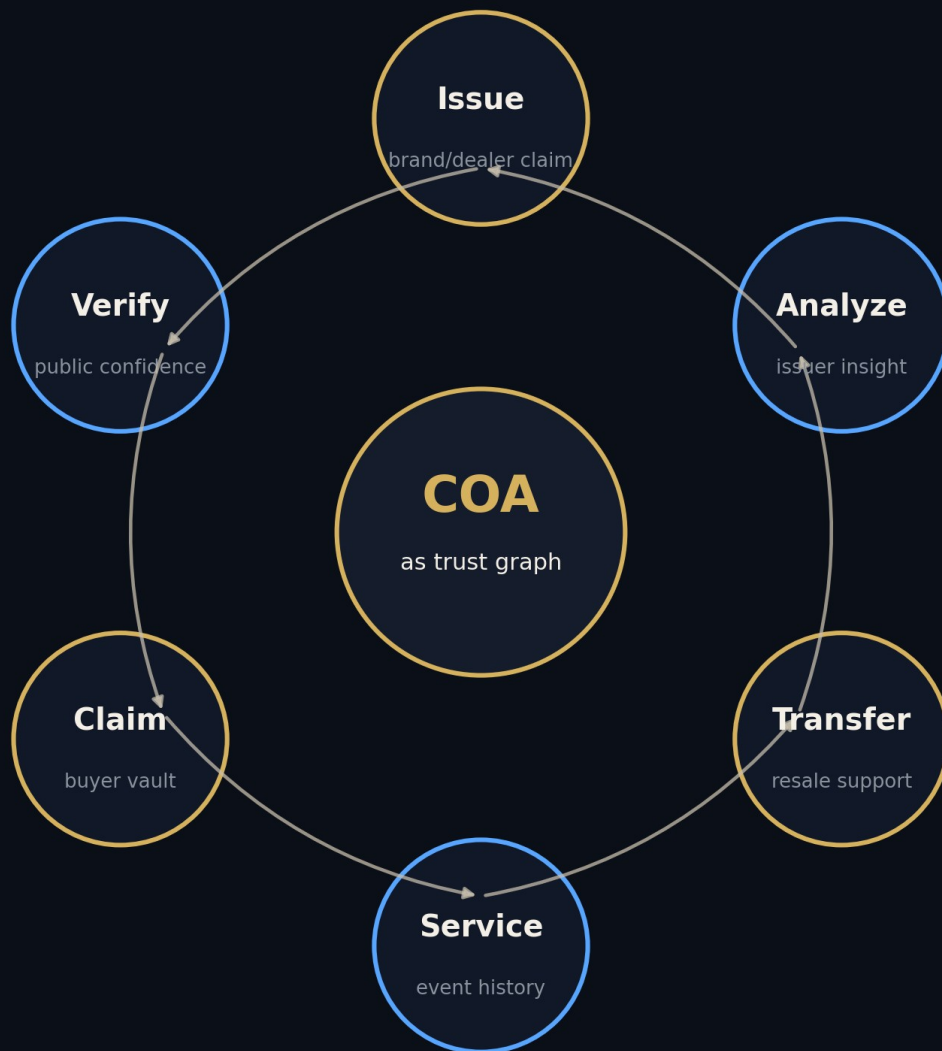
A certificate is only the first node. The value is the trust graph after issuance.



Strategic concept visual; technical claims require management and counsel review.

The Proof Layer Architecture

# Certificate Lifecycle Flywheel



The economic objective is repeat proof events, not one-time documents.

Certificate Lifecycle Flywheel

## Source Base Used for Version 1

This Version 1 dossier was prepared from the enhanced Intellimint Rule 506(c) PPM draft, the uploaded dynamic three-year pro forma workbook summary, the Proof Layer creative concept blueprint, and the extracted/synthesized business-plan materials concerning Intellimint's opportunity report, luxury watch market strategy, technical positioning, Woleet comparison, signaling report, and luxury-brand secondary-market thesis. The dossier should be treated as a creative, counsel-review draft rather than final offering material.

## Final Compliance Note

This document is a creative investor companion draft and must not be used as a standalone offer document. Intellimint, Inc. should distribute investor materials only through final documents approved by management, securities counsel, and other professional advisors, and only in compliance with Rule 506(c), accredited-investor verification requirements, applicable state blue-sky notice filings, and all other applicable securities laws.