PAYWARD LTD

CRYPTO ASSET RISK DISCLOSURE

Mantle Restaked ETH (cmETH)

Last updated on August 27, 2026

Disclaimer

Please note that this risk disclosure is not exhaustive of all risks associated with trading cmETH. Investors should perform their own assessment to determine the appropriate level of risk for their personal circumstances. Be sure to do your own research and due diligence while taking into account your own financial situation and risk tolerance. Please review the Risk Summary for additional discussion of general risks associated with the assets made available in the platform. These materials are for general information purposes only and are not investment advice or a recommendation or solicitation to buy, sell or hold any crypto asset or to engage in any specific trading strategy. The information contained in this risk disclosure is based on publicly available information that may be inaccurate, incomplete, or change at any time.

What is Mantle Restaked ETH and how does it work?

mETH Protocol is a permissionless, noncustodial platform for Ethereum staking and restaking operated within the Mantle ecosystem. cmETH is the protocol's liquid restaking token, representing mETH that has been restaked across a portfolio of positions.

cmETH is a receipt token that represents mETH restaked through the mETH Protocol, primarily via EigenLayer and its Actively Validated Services, and it allows holders to earn rewards from restaking, from Actively Validated Services and from the underlying Ethereum staking. cmETH can be used as collateral across decentralized finance applications and centralized platforms, transferred across blockchain networks, and redeemed for the underlying mETH.

Who is behind the project?

The mETH Protocol, which develops cmETH, is an initiative within the Mantle ecosystem. Mantle, formerly known as BitDAO, is a decentralized autonomous organization. The Mantle DAO community oversees the development of Mantle products, including the mETH Protocol.

Tokenomics of Mantle Restaked ETH

cmETH is a receipt token for mETH restaking and has no fixed maximum supply. cmETH is minted when mETH is restaked on the mETH Protocol, so its circulating supply expands and contracts with restaking activity.

General Risks

Like all other digital assets, there are some general risks to investing in *cmETH*. These include short history risk, volatility risk, liquidity risk, demand risk, forking risk, code defects, cryptography risk, regulatory risk, concentration risk, electronic trading risk and cyber security risk. For more information on general risks associated with smart contracts and digital assets, see Kraken's Risk Statement.

Risks specific to Mantle Restaked ETH

Competition
The Mantle Restaked ETH protocol faces competition from other liquid restaking tokens such as ether.fi, Renzo, Kelp DAO, and others. cmETH's value derives from its broader adoption in the market. If the Mantle Restaked ETH protocol fails to achieve sufficient adoption compared to the other options in the market, this could negatively impact the value of cmETH.

Due Diligence

Prior to listing on the Kraken platform, Kraken performed due diligence on cmETH and determined that cmETH is unlikely to be a security or derivative under UK securities legislation. Our analysis generally includes, but is not limited to, reviewing publicly available information on the following:

- The creation, governance, usage and design of cmETH, including the source code, security and roadmap for growth in the developer community and, if available, the background of the developer(s) that created cmETH;
- The supply, demand, maturity, utility and liquidity of cmETH;
- Material technical risks associated with cmETH, including any code defects, security breaches and other threats concerning cmETH and its supporting blockchain (such as the susceptibility to hacking and impact of forking), or the practices and protocols that apply to them; and
- Legal and regulatory risks associated with cmETH, including (i) any pending, potential, or prior civil, regulatory, criminal, or enforcement action relating to the issuance, distribution, or use of cmETH, and (ii) consideration of statements made by any regulators or securities regulatory authorities in the UK, other regulators of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, or the regulator with the most significant connection to cmETH about whether cmETH, or generally about whether the type of crypto asset, is a security and/or derivative.