

PROSPECTUS

LM FUNDING AMERICA, INC.

Up to 52,668,995 Shares of Common Stock

Offered by the Selling Stockholders

This prospectus relates to the resale from time to time by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus under the caption “Selling Stockholders,” or the Selling Stockholders, of up to (i) 4,799,962 outstanding shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and (ii) 47,869,033 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of common warrants and potential anti-dilution adjustments. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares being sold by the selling stockholders, unless the warrants are exercised for cash.

We have agreed to bear all of the expenses incurred in connection with the registration of these shares. The selling stockholders will pay or assume brokerage commissions and similar charges, if any, incurred for the sale of the shares. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus may offer the shares from time to time through public or private transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at privately negotiated prices. We provide more information about how the selling stockholders may sell their shares of common stock in the section titled “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page 18 of this prospectus. We will not be paying any underwriting discounts or commissions in connection with any offering of shares under this prospectus.

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “LMFA.” On October 7, 2025, the last reported sale price of our common stock on The NASDAQ Capital Market was \$1.28 per share.

Investment in our common stock involves risks, including those described in the section titled “[Risk Factors](#)” on page 4 of this prospectus. Please read carefully and consider these risk factors, as well as those included in the reports we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), such as our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and those included in any applicable prospectus supplement and/or other offering material we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 29, 2025.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to “we,” “us,” “our,” “our company,” “the Company,” or “LM Funding” refer to LM Funding America, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 (the “Registration Statement”) that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) using the “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, the Selling Stockholders may, from time to time, sell the securities offered by it described in this prospectus. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the Selling Stockholders.

We have not, and the Selling Stockholders have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information different than or inconsistent with the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering. Neither we nor the Selling Stockholders take responsibility for and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We are not, and the Selling Stockholders are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted or in which the person making that offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. You should assume that the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or in any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering, is accurate only as of the date of those respective documents, regardless of the time of delivery of those respective documents. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. You should read this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this prospectus, in their entirety before making an investment decision. You should also read and consider the information in the documents to which we have referred you in the sections titled “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference.”

The Selling Stockholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, the securities offered by the Selling Stockholders described in this prospectus only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The distribution of this prospectus and this offering of our securities in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, this offering of our securities and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States. This prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities offered by this prospectus by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, any prospectus supplement and/or any other offering material, and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and/or any other offering material, contain forward-looking statements intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and/or any other offering material, including, without limitation, estimates, projections, outlook, guidance, statements relating to our business plans, strategy, objectives, expected operating results and future financial position, and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “outlook,” “intend,” “strategy,” “plan,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “will be,” “will continue,” “will likely result” or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology generally intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve estimates, assumptions, known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any future results, performances, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks include, but are not limited to, those listed below and those discussed in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors” below:

- our ability to retain the listing of our securities on the Nasdaq Capital market;
- our ability to obtain funds to purchase receivables;
- our dependence on the market price of Bitcoin;
- the success of our Bitcoin treasury strategy;
- the early stage of our cryptocurrency mining business and our lack of operating history in such business;
- volatility surrounding the value of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies;
- the uncertainty surrounding the cryptocurrency in general;
- bankruptcy or financial problems of our hosting vendors in our mining business;
- reliance to date on a single model of Bitcoin miner;
- the ability to scale our mining business;
- our ability to purchase defaulted consumer Association receivables at appropriate prices,
- competition to acquire such receivables;
- our dependence upon third party law firms to service our accounts;
- our ability to manage growth or declines in the business;
- changes in government regulations that affect our ability to collect sufficient amounts on our defaulted consumer Association receivables;
- the impact of class action lawsuits and other litigation on our business or operations;
- our ability to keep our software systems updated to operate our business;
- our ability to employ and retain qualified employees;
- our ability to establish and maintain internal accounting controls;
- changes in the credit or capital markets;
- changes in interest rates;
- deterioration in economic conditions; and
- negative press regarding the debt collection industry which may have a negative impact on a debtor’s willingness to pay the debt we acquire.

Any forward-looking statement made by us in this prospectus is based only on information currently available to us and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We assume no obligation, and disclaim any duty, to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, and whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by law.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus summarizes certain information about our company. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand this offering fully, you should read carefully the entire prospectus and the other information incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Our Business

LM Funding America, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“we”, “our”, “LM Funding, or the “Company”) has historically had two lines of business: Bitcoin mining and treasury operations and specialty finance.

Bitcoin Mining and Treasury Operations

The Bitcoin mining business operation deploys our computing power to mine Bitcoin and validate transactions on the Bitcoin network. We believe that developments in Bitcoin mining have created an opportunity for us to deploy capital and conduct large-scale mining operations in the United States. We conduct this business through a wholly owned subsidiary, US Digital, which we formed in 2021 to develop and operate our Bitcoin mining business (“US Digital”). We also maintain a Bitcoin treasury strategy that includes acquiring and holding Bitcoin using cash flows from operations that exceed working capital requirements, and from time to time, subject to market conditions, issuing equity or debt securities or engaging in other capital raising transactions with the objective of using the proceeds to purchase Bitcoin.

Bitcoin was introduced in 2008 with the goal of serving as a digital means of exchanging and storing value. Bitcoin is a form of digital currency that depends upon a consensus-based network and a public ledger called a “blockchain”, which contains a record of every Bitcoin transaction ever processed. The Bitcoin network is the first decentralized peer-to-peer payment network, powered by users participating in the consensus protocol, with no central authority or middlemen, that has wide network participation. The authenticity of each Bitcoin transaction is protected through digital signatures that correspond with addresses of users that send and receive Bitcoin. Users have full control over remitting Bitcoin from their own sending addresses. All transactions on the Bitcoin blockchain are transparent, allowing those running the appropriate software to confirm the validity of each transaction. To be recorded on the blockchain, each Bitcoin transaction is validated through a proof-of-work consensus method, which entails solving complex mathematical problems to validate transactions and post them on the blockchain. This process is called mining. Miners are rewarded with Bitcoins, both in the form of newly-created Bitcoins and fees in Bitcoin, for successfully solving the mathematical problems and providing computing power to the network.

Factors such as access to computer processing capacity, interconnectivity, electricity cost, environmental factors (such as cooling capacity) and location play important roles in mining. In Bitcoin mining, “hashrate” is a measure of the computing and processing power and speed by which a mining computer mines and processes transactions on the Bitcoin network. A company’s computing power measured in hashrate is generally considered to be one of the most important metrics for evaluating Bitcoin mining companies.

We obtain Bitcoin as a result of our mining operations, and we sell Bitcoin from time to time to support our operations and strategic growth. We do not currently plan to engage in regular trading of Bitcoin or to engage in hedging activities related to our holding of Bitcoin, other than the purchase of Bitcoin pursuant to our Bitcoin treasury strategy as described below, and other than selling Bitcoin to convert to cash for working capital needs from time to time. Our decision to hold or sell Bitcoin at any given time may be impacted by the Bitcoin market, which has been historically characterized by significant volatility. Currently, we do not use a formula or specific methodology to determine whether or when we will sell Bitcoin that we hold, or the number of Bitcoins we will sell. Rather, decisions to hold or sell Bitcoins are currently determined by management by monitoring the market in real time.

New Bitcoins are introduced into circulation through a process called mining, where participants validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. Miners are rewarded with a fixed number of bitcoins for each block they successfully add, with this reward halving approximately every four years to control the supply. As of August 31, 2025, there were approximately 19,910,000 bitcoins in circulation, with a maximum supply capped at 21 million, a limit expected to be reached around the year 2140. Additionally, as of August 31, 2025, Bitcoin’s market capitalization, calculated using market prices and total available supply, was \$2.15 trillion.

The lifecycle of Bitcoin can be described by the following:

1. **Creation (Mining):** New Bitcoin are issued as a reward to miners who successfully add a new block to the blockchain by solving complex cryptographic puzzles. This process is called “mining” and currently results in a fixed block reward that halves approximately every four years.
2. **Circulation:** Once created, Bitcoin are held in digital wallets and can be transferred between users by broadcasting digitally signed transactions to the network.
3. **Validation and Settlement:** Transactions are validated by nodes and recorded permanently on the blockchain.
4. **Removal:** Bitcoin cannot be revoked or deleted, but they can become inaccessible if private keys are lost or if sent to unspendable addresses.
5. **Fixed Supply Cap:** Issuance continues until the maximum supply limit is reached, after which miners will be compensated solely by transaction fees.

While Bitcoin’s price has been significantly influenced by speculative trading, its valuation is also impacted by the underlying health and performance of the Bitcoin network. Key metrics such as the network’s hash rate (a measure of computational power), the number of active addresses, and transaction volumes can provide insights into network security, user adoption, and overall activity, all of which contribute to Bitcoin’s valuation.

Bitcoin “Halving” Events

Bitcoin halving is a phenomenon that has historically occurred approximately every four years on the Bitcoin network. Halving is a key part of the Bitcoin protocol and serves to control the overall supply and reduce the risk of inflation in digital assets using a Proof-of-Work consensus algorithm. At a predetermined block, the mining reward is cut in half, hence the term “halving.” For example, the reward for adding a single block to the blockchain was initially set at 50 Bitcoin currency rewards. The Bitcoin blockchain has undergone halving four times since its inception as follows: (1) on November 28, 2012 at block height 210,000; (2) on July 9, 2016 at block height 420,000; (3) on May 11, 2020 at block height 630,000 (4) on April 20, 2024 at block height 840,000 when the reward was reduced to its current level of 3.125 per block. The next halving for the Bitcoin blockchain is anticipated to occur around April 2028 at block height 1,050,000. This process will recur until the total amount of Bitcoin currency rewards issued reaches 21.0 million, and the theoretical supply of new Bitcoin is exhausted, which is expected to occur around 2140. Many factors influence the price of Bitcoin, and potential increase or decrease in prices in advance of or following the future halving is unknown.

Halving is an important part of the Bitcoin ecosystem, and it is closely watched by miners, investors, and other participants in the digital asset

market. Each halving event has historically been associated with significant price movements in the value of Bitcoin.

Bitcoin Treasury Strategy

During August 2025, we raised approximately \$23.0 million in gross proceeds from capital raises and used \$18.7 million of the proceeds to purchase 164 Bitcoins in August 2025, and used the remainder for transaction expenses and working capital purposes. During September 2025, we sold 12.5 Bitcoins. Our Bitcoin treasury strategy for the next twelve months includes acquiring and holding Bitcoin using cash flows from operations that exceed working capital requirements, and from time to time, subject to market conditions, issuing equity or debt securities or engaging in other capital raising transactions with the objective of using the proceeds to purchase Bitcoin. We have not set any specific target for the amount of Bitcoin we seek to hold, and we will continue to monitor market conditions in determining whether to engage in additional Bitcoin purchases. This overall strategy also contemplates that we may periodically sell Bitcoin for general corporate purposes or in connection with strategies that generate tax benefits in accordance with applicable law, enter into additional capital raising transactions, including those that could be collateralized by its Bitcoin holdings, and consider pursuing strategies to create income streams or otherwise generate funds using our Bitcoin holdings. Following the closing of the offerings, as of September 30, 2025, we owned 304.5 Bitcoins, inclusive of the 164 Bitcoins purchased with the proceeds from the August 2025 offerings.

We do currently maintain a formal, documented strategy that governs circumstances under which we acquire or monetize our Bitcoin holdings. Decisions to purchase or sell Bitcoin are made on a case-by-case basis at management's discretion, taking into account factors such as our liquidity, general market conditions, and anticipated cash requirements. As of the date of this prospectus, Bitcoin represents 100% of our digital asset treasury holdings. We do have small holdings of Tether and USDC outside of our digital asset treasury holdings that value in the aggregate less than \$10,000 and are used for purchases with merchants that accepts such crypto assets as payment. We do not currently engage in hedging activities. We have not implemented derivative transactions, futures, options, swaps, or other financial instruments to reduce our exposure to Bitcoin price volatility. Any future hedging activity, if undertaken, would be determined by management on a discretionary basis.

Custodially-Held Assets

Through "off-the-shelf" custody agreements (the "Custody Agreements"), we custody approximately 75% of our Bitcoin holdings at Gemini Trust Company, LLC and Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (the "Bitcoin Custodians"), each a regulated third-party custodian that carries insurance and is chartered as a limited purpose trust company under the New York Banking Law. The remaining approximately 25% of our Bitcoin holdings are held in depository accounts with the Bitcoin Custodians, where Bitcoin mining proceeds are deposited. Our Bitcoin accounts are segregated from all other assets held by the Bitcoin Custodians in which our Bitcoin holdings are directly verifiable via the applicable blockchain. Only the employees of the Company have access to the Bitcoin accounts, although one account has joint access between an employee of the Company and Steve Liebel, a representative of the Company's principal secured lender. Bitcoin private keys are stored in two different forms: "hot" storage, whereby the private keys are stored on secure, internet-connected devices (a "hot wallet"), and "cold" storage, where digital currency private keys are stored completely offline. The Bitcoin Custody Agreements require the Bitcoin Custodians to hold the Fund's bitcoin in cold storage, unless required to facilitate withdrawals as a temporary measure. The Bitcoin Custodians will at all times record and identify in its books and records that such bitcoins constitute the property of the Bitcoin account. The Custody Agreements provide that the Bitcoin Custodian will not loan, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise encumber any of our Bitcoin held in the Bitcoin account. The Bitcoin Custodians' services in respect of the Bitcoin account (i) allow Bitcoin to be deposited from a public blockchain address to our Bitcoin account and (ii) allow Bitcoin to be withdrawn from the Bitcoin account to a public blockchain address as instructed by us. As of September 30, 2025, the Bitcoin Custodians held in the Bitcoin account approximately 224.6 Bitcoin.

The Bitcoin Custodians provide custody, clearing/settlement, and other capital markets services specifically designed for digital asset exchange-traded funds and other fund vehicles. As a fiduciary under Section 100 of the New York Banking Law, the Bitcoin Custodians are held to specific capital reserve requirements and banking compliance standards. The Bitcoin Custodians are also subject to the laws, regulations and rules of applicable governmental or regulatory authorities, including: money service business regulations under FinCEN; U.S. state money transmission laws; laws, regulations, and rules of relevant tax authorities; applicable regulations and guidance set forth by FinCEN; the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970; the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001; other anti-money laundering regulations as mandated by U.S. federal law and any other rules and regulations regarding anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing; issuances from the Office of Foreign Assets Control; the New York Banking Law; regulations promulgated by the New York State Department of Financial Services from time to time; the National Futures Association; the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority; and the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Custody Agreements do not have a set duration and remains in force until terminated as permitted by the Custody Agreement and the associated user agreement governing the general services provided by the Bitcoin Custodian (the "User Agreement"). We may terminate the Custody Agreement and custody services with the Bitcoin Custodians at any time. The Bitcoin Custodians may terminate the Custody Agreement at any time and for any reason, upon which the Bitcoin Custodians will return the Bitcoin held in our Bitcoin account, less the value of any trading fee discounts, rebates, debts owed to the Bitcoin custodian or damages the Bitcoin custodial is entitled to pursuant to the Custody Agreement and User Agreement. Any balance remaining following termination shall be returned to us within seven calendar days thereafter.

While the Bitcoin Custodians carry insurance, its insurance does not cover any loss in value of Bitcoin and only covers losses caused by certain events such as fraud or theft and, in such covered events, it is unlikely the insurance would cover the full amount of any losses incurred by us. The insurance maintained by the Bitcoin Custodians is shared among all of the Bitcoin Custodian's customers, is not specific to us or to any customers holding bitcoin with the Bitcoin Custodian, and may not be available or sufficient to protect us from all possible losses or sources of losses. We directly maintain theft and fraud insurance covering our Bitcoin holdings, with coverage limits of \$3 million per occurrence. We recognize the importance of assessing, identifying and managing material risks associated with cybersecurity threats. Our share of Bitcoins mined from our pools are initially received by us in wallets we control. We currently sell the majority of the Bitcoin we mine and utilize hot wallets to hold this Bitcoin immediately prior to selling for working capital purposes. We hold any remainder of our Bitcoin in cold storage, as described above.

Our management evaluates all cybersecurity matters, with the purpose of meeting at least semi-annually and providing recommendations with respect to our information technology use and protection, including, but not limited to, data governance, privacy, compliance and cybersecurity. We have implemented controls, policies, procedures and technological safeguards to maintain and protect the integrity, continuous operation, redundancy and security of our IT systems and data that we believe to be reasonably consistent with industry standards and practices, or as required by applicable regulatory standards. We are also required to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations and contractual obligations relating to the privacy and security of our IT systems and data and to the protection of such IT systems and data from unauthorized use, access, misappropriation or modification.

Specialty Finance.

The Company has historically engaged in the business of providing funding to nonprofit community associations primarily located in the state of Florida. We offer incorporated nonprofit community associations, which we refer to as "Associations," a variety of financial products customized to each Association's financial needs. Our original product offering consists of providing funding to Associations by purchasing their rights under delinquent accounts that are selected by the Associations arising from unpaid Association assessments. Historically, we provided funding against such delinquent accounts, which we refer to as "Accounts," in exchange for a portion of the proceeds collected by the Associations from the account debtors on the Accounts. In addition to our original product offering, we also purchase Accounts on varying terms tailored to suit each Association's financial needs, including under our New Neighbor Guaranty™ program.

Recent Developments

Additional \$2.0 Million Loan

On September 15, 2025, we entered into an Amendment to Loan Agreement and Loan Documents (the “Loan Agreement Amendment”) by and among the Company, each of LM Funding, LLC and US Digital Mining and Hosting Co., LLC (subsidiaries of the Company), as guarantors (jointly and severally, the “Guarantors”), and SE & AJ Liebel Limited Partnership, as lender (the “Lender”). The Loan Agreement Amendment amends the Loan Agreement previously entered into on August 6, 2024, among the Company, the Guarantors, and the Lender (the “Original Loan Agreement”). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement Amendment, the Company obtained an additional loan of up to \$2.0 million from the Lender (the “Additional Loan”), which is in addition to the \$5.0 million loan that was made to the Company by the Lender under the original Loan Agreement (the “Initial Loan”).

The Additional Loan bears interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum and will mature on September 15, 2027 (the “Maturity Date”). The Company will make monthly interest payments of all accrued and unpaid interest under the Additional Loan on the last business day of each month until the Maturity Date, and on such date the entire principal balance, together with accrued and unpaid interest, shall become due and payable. The Company may prepay the Additional Loan in whole or in part at any time without penalty. The proceeds of the Additional Loan will be used to fund the acquisition of hosting sites and/or working capital, including the funding of a part of the purchase price for the Transaction (as defined in “Mississippi Property Acquisition” below). As provided in the Loan Agreement Amendment and the Promissory Note issued by the Company thereunder (the “Promissory Note”), an amount equal to \$1.3 million of the Additional Loan was funded on the date of the Loan Agreement Amendment, and the balance of the additional loan in an amount of up to \$700,000 (as determined by the Company and approved by the Lender) will be funded on October 15, 2025. The Additional Loan is secured by the same collateral, security agreement, and pledge agreement, and is subject to the same guarantees, as the Initial Loan, provided that the minimum Bitcoin collateral that is pledged to secure the loan has been increased to 110% of the principal amount of the Initial Loan and Additional Loan.

Mississippi Property Acquisition

On September 16, 2025, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary US Digital Mining Mississippi LLC, a Mississippi limited liability company (the “Acquiror”), completed an acquisition from Greenidge Mississippi LLC, a Mississippi limited liability company (“Seller”) of the approximate 6.4 acre parcel of real property located at 249 Datco Industrial Road, Columbus, Mississippi 39707 (the “Mississippi Property”), including substantially all of the business assets of located at the Mississippi Property, comprising of certain contracts, mining equipment (excluding any Bitcoin miners) and certain tangible personal property, and certain rights of Seller relating to the assets being purchased (collectively, with the Mississippi Property, the “Acquired Assets”), free and clear of any liens other than certain specified liabilities of the Seller that were assumed (collectively, the “Liabilities,” and such acquisition of the Acquired Assets and assumption of the Liabilities, the “Transaction”), pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2025, entered into between the Acquiror and Seller. The total consideration paid by the Acquiror to Seller in the Transaction was approximately \$3.9 million, which includes the disbursement to Seller at the closing of \$195,000 previously deposited by Seller as earnest money deposit.

Bitcoin Miner Purchase Agreement

In connection with the completion of the Transaction, on September 16, 2025, the Company, through the Acquiror, entered into and closed the acquisition (the “Miner Acquisition”) contemplated by that certain Bitcoin Miner Purchase and Sale Agreement (the “Miner Purchase Agreement”) with Greenidge Generation LLC, a New York limited liability company and affiliate of the Seller (the “Miner Seller”), pursuant to which the Acquiror purchased and acquired from the Miner Seller certain Bitmain Antminer S19, S19 Pro and S1 J Pro bitcoin miners (collectively, the “Miners”) of the Miner Seller for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$362,000, calculated on the closing date by multiplying (A) the actual hashrate of the Miners, and determined as the total average hashrate produced by the Miners over a single four hour testing period conducted prior to closing, by (b) \$2.30, the previously agreed upon price per terahash. The closing of the transactions contemplated by the Miner Purchase Agreement was completed on September 16, 2025, contemporaneously with the consummation of the Transaction.

Corporate and Other Information

LM Funding America, Inc. was organized as a Delaware corporation on April 20, 2015 and was formed for the purpose of completing a public offering and related transactions in order to carry on the business of LM Funding, LLC and its subsidiaries. LM Funding America, Inc. is the sole member of LM Funding, LLC and operates and controls all of its business and affairs. LM Funding, LLC a Florida limited liability company organized in January 2008 under the terms of an Operating Agreement dated effective January 8, 2008 as amended, had two members: BRR Holding, LLC and CGR 63, LLC. The members contributed their equity interest to LM Funding America, Inc. prior to the closing of its initial public offering.

We organized two new subsidiaries in 2020: LMFA Financing LLC, a Florida limited liability company, on November 23, 2020, and LMFAO Sponsor LLC, a Florida limited liability company, on October 29, 2020. LMFAO Sponsor, LLC organized a subsidiary, LMF Acquisition Opportunities Inc., on October 29, 2020. We also organized a subsidiary, US Digital Mining and Hosting Co., LLC (“U.S. Digital”), on September 10, 2021. US Digital has created various 100% owned subsidiaries to engage in business in various states. The Company also from time to time organizes other subsidiaries to serve a specific purpose or hold a specific asset.

Our principal offices are located at 1200 Platt Street, Suite 1000, Tampa, Florida 33606, and our telephone number is (813) 222-8996. Our website address is <https://www.lmfunding.com>. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and such information should not be considered to be part of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves significant risks. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks below and the risks and other information we include or incorporate by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement. In particular, you should consider the risk factors under the heading “Risk Factors” included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as may be revised or supplemented by our subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K, each of which are on file with the SEC and are incorporated herein by reference, and which may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the SEC in the future. The risks and uncertainties we have described are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business operations. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be adversely affected. You could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Bitcoin Treasury Strategy

Our operating results are dependent on the price of Bitcoin. If prices decline, our business, operating results, and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Any declines in the volume of crypto asset transactions, the price of crypto assets, or market liquidity for crypto assets generally may adversely affect our operating results. We have significant investments in Bitcoin. Thus, changes in the value of Bitcoin will generally have a significant impact on our results. Our operating results will be impacted by the revenues and profits we generate from the purchase, sale, and trading of crypto assets.

The price of crypto assets and associated demand for buying, selling, and trading of crypto assets have historically been subject to significant volatility. Bitcoin is a highly volatile asset. The trading price of Bitcoin significantly decreased during prior periods, and such declines may occur again in the future. Such extreme fluctuations could significantly increase or reduce the value of our holdings within a short period. The price and trading volume of any crypto asset is subject to significant uncertainty and volatility, and may significantly decline in the future, without recovery. Such uncertainty and volatility depend on a number of factors, including:

- market conditions across the crypto economy;
- changes in liquidity, volume, and trading activities;
- trading activities on crypto asset trading platforms worldwide, many of which may be unregulated, and may include manipulative activities;
- investment and trading activities of highly active retail and institutional users, speculators, miners, and investors;
- the speed and rate at which cryptocurrency is able to gain adoption as a medium of exchange, utility, store of value, consumptive asset, security instrument, or other financial asset worldwide, if at all;
- decreased user and investor confidence in crypto assets and crypto asset trading platforms;
- negative publicity and events relating to the crypto economy;
- unpredictable social media coverage or “trending” of crypto assets;
- the ability for crypto assets to meet user and investor demands;
- the functionality and utility of crypto assets and their associated ecosystems and networks, including crypto assets designed for use in various applications;

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- consumer preferences and perceived value of crypto assets and crypto asset markets;
- increased competition from other payment services or other crypto assets that exhibit better speed, security, scalability, or other characteristics;
- regulatory (including enforcement) or legislative changes and updates affecting the crypto economy;
- the characterization of crypto assets under the laws of various jurisdictions around the world;
- the maintenance, troubleshooting, and development of the blockchain networks underlying crypto assets, including by miners, validators, and developers worldwide;
- the ability for cryptocurrency networks to attract and retain miners or validators to secure and confirm transactions accurately and efficiently;
- ongoing technological viability and security of crypto assets and their associated smart contracts, applications, and networks, including vulnerabilities against hacks and scalability;
- fees and speed associated with processing crypto asset transactions, including on the underlying blockchain networks and on crypto asset trading platforms;
- financial strength of market participants;
- the availability and cost of funding and capital;
- the liquidity of crypto asset trading platforms;
- interruptions in service from or failures of major crypto asset trading platforms;
- availability of an active derivatives market for various crypto assets;
- availability of banking and payment services to support cryptocurrency-related projects;
- level of interest rates and inflation;
- monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, and fiat currency devaluations; and
- national and international economic and political conditions.

Furthermore, crypto asset prices may be subject to market manipulation or distortion, including pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, spoofing, and front-running, particularly on unregulated exchanges. Such manipulation could significantly impact the perceived value and trading volume and undermine investor confidence in the crypto asset market, adversely affecting our business.

There is no assurance that any crypto asset will maintain its value or that there will be meaningful levels of trading activities. In the event that the price of crypto assets or the demand for trading crypto assets decline, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Competition from the emergence or growth of other crypto assets or the development of other methods of investing in crypto assets could have a negative impact on the price of Bitcoin and negatively affect the price of our common stock.

Bitcoin was the first digital asset to gain global adoption and critical mass, and as a result, it has a “first to market” advantage over other digital assets. As of June 30, 2025, bitcoin was the largest digital asset by market capitalization and had the largest combined mining power. As of August 31, 2025, the alternative digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap.com, had a total market capitalization of approximately \$3.85 trillion (including the approximately \$2.15 trillion market capitalization of Bitcoin), as calculated using market prices and total available supply of each digital asset. In addition, many consortiums and financial institutions are also researching and investing resources into private or permissioned smart contract platforms rather than open platforms like the Bitcoin network. Competition from the emergence or growth of alternative digital assets and smart contracts platforms, such as Ethereum, Solana, Avalanche, Polkadot, or Cardano, could have a negative impact on the demand for, and price of, Bitcoin and thereby adversely affect the value of our common stock.

In addition, some digital asset networks, including the Bitcoin network, may be the target of ill will from users of other digital asset networks. For example, Litecoin is the result of a hard fork of Bitcoin. Some users of the Bitcoin network may harbor ill will toward the Litecoin network, and vice versa. These users may attempt to negatively impact the use or adoption of the Bitcoin network.

The trading prices of many digital assets, including bitcoin, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock and our common stock could lose all or substantially all of their value.

The trading prices of many digital assets, including Bitcoin, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, the average one-year trailing volatility of Bitcoin over the past ten years to date remains elevated at 81%. There were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including Bitcoin, over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a “bubble.” These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. In the 2021-2022 cycle, the price of bitcoin peaked at \$67,734 and bottomed at \$15,632, marking a steep 77% drawdown. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout Bitcoin’s history, including in 2011, 2013-2014, and 2017-2018, before repeating again in 2021-2022.

The price of some digital assets, including Bitcoin, has risen following the election of Donald Trump as president of the United States. Industry participants generally expect the administration to continue to take a constructive approach toward the digital assets industry. Through his executive orders, President Trump has indicated that the administration will work toward providing greater regulatory clarity and certainty for emerging technologies, including blockchain technology and digital assets, thereby fostering their development. Similarly, the digital assets industry expects favorable legislation from the new U.S. Congress as certain members have expressed interest in advancing digital asset specific legislation. To the extent market expectations about future activity by the administration or Congress lead digital asset prices and valuations to increase, there can be no assurance such expectations will be fulfilled, or that digital asset prices will rise or maintain their current levels. Some commentators have referred to the digital asset market post-President Trump’s election as a bubble. There can be no assurance that such a bubble does not exist. The failure of the administration and Congress to provide greater regulatory clarity and certainty for blockchain technology and digital assets, such as through promulgating a regulatory framework governing the issuance and operation of digital assets that meets industry expectations, could lead to a decline in digital assets prices, including Bitcoin. Such a decline could cause a decline in the value of our common stock and cause our stockholders to suffer losses. Moreover, there can be no assurance that political sentiments toward the digital asset industry, or market perceptions of those sentiments, will not shift over time. Extreme volatility in

the future, including further declines in the trading prices of Bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock and our common stock could lose all or substantially all of their value.

Our custodially-held crypto may become part of the custodian's insolvency estate if one or more of our custodians enters bankruptcy, receivership or similar insolvency proceedings.

If our custodially-held assets are considered to be the property of our custodians' estates in the event that any such custodians were to enter bankruptcy, receivership or similar insolvency proceedings, we could be treated as a general unsecured creditor of such custodians, inhibiting our ability to exercise ownership rights with respect to such

assets and this may ultimately result in the loss of the value related to some or all of such assets. A series of recent high-profile bankruptcies, closures, liquidations, regulatory enforcement actions and other events relating to companies operating in the digital asset industry, including the filings for bankruptcy protection by Three Arrows Capital, Celsius Network, Voyager Digital, FTX Trading and Genesis Global Capital, the closure or liquidation of certain financial institutions that provided lending and other services to the digital assets industry, including Signature Bank and Silvergate Bank, SEC enforcement actions against Coinbase, Inc. and Binance Holdings Ltd., the placement of Prime Trust, LLC into receivership following a cease-and-desist order issued by Nevada's Department of Business and Industry, and the filing and subsequent settlement of a civil fraud lawsuit by the New York Attorney General against Genesis Global Capital, its parent company Digital Currency Group, Inc., and former partner Gemini Trust Company, have highlighted the counterparty risks applicable to owning and transacting in digital assets. Although these bankruptcies, closures, liquidations and other events have not resulted in any loss or misappropriation of our crypto, nor have such events adversely impacted our access to our crypto, they have, in the short-term, likely negatively impacted the adoption rate and use of crypto. Additional bankruptcies, closures, liquidations, regulatory enforcement actions or other events involving participants in the digital assets industry in the future may further negatively impact the adoption rate, price, and use of crypto, limit the availability to us of financing collateralized by crypto, or create or expose additional counterparty risks. Any loss associated with such insolvency proceedings is unlikely to be covered by any insurance coverage we maintain related to our assets. Even if we are able to prevent our assets from being considered the property of a custodian's bankruptcy estate as part of an insolvency proceeding, it is possible that we would still be delayed or may otherwise experience difficulty in accessing our assets held by the affected custodian during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings. Any such outcome could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the market price of our common stock.

We face risks relating to the custody of our Bitcoin, including the loss or destruction of private keys required to access our bitcoin and cyberattacks or other data loss relating to our Bitcoin.

We hold a substantial amount of Bitcoin with regulated custodians that have duties to safeguard our private keys. The insurance that covers losses of our Bitcoin holdings covers only a small fraction of the value of the entirety of our Bitcoin holdings, and there can be no guarantee that such insurance will be maintained as part of the custodial services we have or that such coverage will cover losses with respect to our Bitcoin.

Bitcoin is controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key(s) relating to the local or online digital wallet in which the Bitcoin is held. While the Bitcoin blockchain ledger requires a public key relating to a digital wallet to be published when used in a transaction, private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the Bitcoin held in such wallet. To the extent the private key(s) for a digital wallet are lost, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key(s) is accessible, neither we nor our custodians will be able to access the Bitcoin held in the related digital wallet. Furthermore, we cannot provide assurance that our digital wallets, nor the digital wallets of our custodians held on our behalf, will not be compromised as a result of a cyberattack. The Bitcoin and blockchain ledger, as well as other digital assets and blockchain technologies, have been, and may in the future be, subject to security breaches, cyberattacks, or other malicious activities.

We are not subject to legal and regulatory obligations that apply to investment companies such as mutual funds, or to obligations applicable to investment advisers or other regulated entities.

Mutual funds and other registered investment companies are subject to extensive federal regulation as "investment companies" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). Additionally, firms that manage the assets of registered investment companies generally must register as "investment advisers" under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). These regulatory regimes impose stringent requirements relating to custody of assets, restrictions on transactions with affiliated parties, limits on investment activities, mandated governance structures, and detailed disclosure obligations designed to protect investors.

We are not an investment company and do not manage third-party assets. Therefore, we are neither registered nor required to register as an investment company or investment adviser. Although our key treasury reserve assets are crypto assets and we engage in activities such as staking, we conduct these activities solely for our own corporate treasury management and not on behalf of external investors. Consequently, our operations involving Bitcoin, including custody arrangements, transactions with affiliates, investment decisions, and general business practices, are not subject to the extensive regulatory framework applicable to mutual funds and registered investment advisers. Investors in our company therefore do not benefit from the heightened protections provided under the Investment Company Act or the Investment Advisers Act.

For example, although significant changes to our crypto asset strategy require approval by our board of directors, these changes do not necessitate stockholder votes or regulatory approvals mandated for registered investment companies. As a result, our board retains broad discretion regarding investment and cash management policies, including the authority to modify, suspend, or expand our strategy of acquiring, holding, or staking crypto assets, without being subject to regulatory procedures applicable to investment companies.

If crypto assets held by the Company are determined to be securities under U.S. federal or state law, the Company would become subject to significant regulatory burdens, which may materially and adversely affect its business, operations, and financial condition.

The legal characterization of crypto assets under U.S. securities laws remains unsettled and continues to evolve. If the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), another federal agency, or a state regulator determines that Bitcoin or any other crypto asset held by the Company constitutes a security under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or the Investment Company Act, the Company could become subject to extensive regulatory obligations. These obligations may include registration requirements, enhanced disclosure and reporting, restrictions on business activities, and compliance with corporate governance and custody standards.

The SEC has taken the position that certain crypto assets, depending on their characteristics, method of distribution, and functional use, may be classified as investment contracts or otherwise fall within the definition of a “security.” Although we do not believe that our current activities involve investment securities or cause us to be an investment company within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, there can be no assurance that regulators will agree with our assessment, particularly as new guidance, enforcement actions, or legal precedents develop.

If the Company were required to register as an investment company, or if the crypto assets it holds were deemed to be unregistered securities, we could be forced to significantly alter, limit, or cease certain operations, including staking or other network participation activities. In such a scenario, the Company may also become subject to enforcement actions, penalties, or other remedial measures, any of which could result in reputational harm, legal liability, or the inability to continue its current business model. In addition to federal law, the Company may be subject to regulation under state securities laws, some of which apply broader definitions of a “security” than those used by the SEC. As a result, the Company could face additional regulatory scrutiny, registration requirements, or enforcement exposure at the state level, even if federal regulators do not classify its crypto assets as securities.

Regulatory uncertainty surrounding the classification of crypto assets presents a continuing risk to the Company’s operations. Any determination that the crypto assets held or activities conducted by the Company fall within the scope of U.S. securities laws could impose significant costs, create legal obstacles to continued operations, or materially impair the value of the Company’s assets and the returns available to its investors. If we decide to cease certain operations in response to new regulatory obligations, such actions could occur at a time that is unfavorable to investors.

Engaging in certain activities involving crypto assets classified as commodities, such as offering futures, derivatives, leveraged transactions, or providing trading advice or brokerage services, could subject us to additional regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), and potentially oversight by the National Futures Association (“NFA”).

If our activities require CFTC registration, we may be required to comply with extensive regulatory obligations, which could result in significant costs and operational disruptions. For example, depending on our activities, we could be required to register a commodity pool, commodity pool operator, and/or commodity trading advisor with the CFTC through the NFA. Compliance with these additional regulatory requirements could result in substantial, non-recurring expenses, adversely affecting an investment in our securities. If we determine not to comply with such regulations, we may be forced to cease certain operations, which could negatively impact our investors. Additionally, current and future legislative or regulatory developments, including new CFTC interpretations, could impact how crypto assets are classified and traded.

Potential classification of our crypto asset activities including staking as money transmission could subject us to additional regulatory requirements, resulting in significant compliance costs or the cessation of certain operations.

If regulatory changes or interpretations require us to register as a money services business (“MSB”) with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) under the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”), or as a money transmitter (an entity licensed to transfer money or monetary value between parties) under applicable state laws, we may become subject to extensive regulatory obligations, including anti-money laundering (“AML”) programs, reporting, recordkeeping, licensing, and periodic examinations. Compliance with these requirements could result in significant expenses and operational burdens. If such requirements apply, we may incur extraordinary costs to maintain compliance, or alternatively, we may determine that continuing certain business activities is no longer economically viable.

Regulatory scrutiny or shifting enforcement priorities could subject our crypto asset activities to significant compliance costs, legal liabilities, and operational disruptions, even absent formal classification as securities or commodities.

Our crypto asset activities are subject to a rapidly evolving and uncertain regulatory environment involving multiple jurisdictions and regulatory authorities, including the SEC, CFTC, FinCEN, and various state and foreign regulators. Regulatory authorities across different countries often adopt inconsistent or conflicting approaches toward cryptocurrencies and related services, leading to uncertainty in regulatory application. Even absent formal classification of our crypto assets as securities, commodities, or other regulated products, shifting regulatory interpretations or enforcement priorities could significantly increase scrutiny of our activities.

Recent enforcement actions in the cryptocurrency industry illustrate the potential for rapid and unforeseen changes in regulatory stances. Should regulators assert jurisdiction over our crypto asset activities, we may face substantial compliance costs, legal liabilities, operational disruptions, reputational harm, or be compelled to substantially alter or discontinue certain activities altogether. In particular, the regulatory status of specific crypto assets remains unclear, and if regulators classify Bitcoin as a security or other regulated instrument, we could be subject to regulatory inquiries and penalties.

This regulatory uncertainty elevates the risk of inadvertent violations, potentially resulting in enforcement actions, sanctions, or cease-and-desist orders requiring immediate changes to our business operations. Furthermore, new legislation or regulatory actions could ban, restrict, or impose stringent licensing or operational requirements on crypto asset activities. Given the interconnected nature of global regulatory oversight, regulatory developments in one jurisdiction can prompt similar actions elsewhere, amplifying the compliance burdens we face and further increasing operational complexity and costs.

We may also face litigation or regulatory enforcement actions related to crypto asset transactions, custody, disclosures, staking, or compliance practices. Regulatory agencies, including the SEC, CFTC, state regulators, or private plaintiffs, could assert claims alleging violations of securities laws, fraud, fiduciary breaches, or other misconduct. Defending such actions would involve significant costs, consume substantial management resources, and could result in adverse judgments, regulatory fines, cease-and-desist orders, forced operational modifications, or reputational damage that materially impact our business.

Companies that adopt crypto asset treasury or similar activities have also historically been subject to increased scrutiny from regulators, investors, and the public. Some transitions have triggered enforcement actions, investigations, and litigation relating to inadequate or misleading disclosures, potential insider trading, regulatory noncompliance, and operational deficiencies. We may similarly face heightened regulatory oversight and investor scrutiny, increasing the risk of litigation or regulatory investigations.

Changes in tax law or adverse positions by tax authorities regarding crypto assets could result in increased tax burdens, reporting requirements, or other negative consequences.

The tax treatment of cryptocurrencies and related transactions, including staking rewards, is an evolving area of law characterized by rapid changes, regulatory uncertainty, and ongoing debate. Currently, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) classifies cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, as property rather than currency, meaning transactions involving crypto assets are generally treated as dispositions subject to capital gains taxation. However, this classification and related tax positions could abruptly change as lawmakers, regulators, or courts respond to the increasing adoption and use of crypto assets.

New legislation, regulatory interpretations, or judicial rulings may significantly alter the existing tax framework, including any changes to reporting requirements. For instance, reclassification of cryptocurrencies as currencies or introduction of new transaction taxes, withholding requirements, or stringent reporting obligations could materially increase our tax liabilities and compliance costs. Due to the complexity and continuously changing nature of crypto taxation, we could inadvertently incur unexpected tax obligations, reporting deficiencies, or penalties for non-compliance, negatively affecting our financial position, operational efficiency, and reputation. Moreover, uncertainty surrounding crypto taxation could deter users from engaging in crypto transactions, indirectly reducing demand and adversely impacting our business.

Bitcoin and other digital assets are novel assets, and are subject to significant legal, commercial, regulatory and technical uncertainty.

Bitcoin and other digital assets are relatively novel and are subject to significant uncertainty, which could adversely impact their price. The application of state and federal securities laws and other laws and regulations to digital assets is unclear in certain respects, and it is possible that regulators in the United States or foreign countries may interpret or apply existing laws and regulations in a manner that adversely affects the price of bitcoin.

The U.S. federal government, states, regulatory agencies, and foreign countries may also enact new laws and regulations, or pursue regulatory, legislative, enforcement or judicial actions, that could materially impact the price of bitcoin or the ability of individuals or institutions such as us to own or transfer bitcoin. For example, the U.S. executive branch and SEC, among others in the United States and abroad, have been active in recent years, and laws including the European Union's Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation and the U.K.'s Financial Services and Markets Act 2023 became law. It is not possible to predict whether, or when, any of these developments will lead to Congress granting additional authorities to the SEC or other regulators, or whether, or when, any other federal, state or foreign legislative bodies will take any similar actions. It is also not possible to predict the nature of any such additional authorities, how additional legislation or regulatory oversight might impact the ability of digital asset markets to function or the willingness of financial and other institutions to continue to provide services to the digital assets industry, nor how any new regulations or changes to existing regulations might impact the value of digital assets generally and bitcoin specifically. The consequences of increased or different regulation of digital assets and digital asset activities could adversely affect the market price of such assets and in turn adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our Bitcoin treasury strategy subjects us to enhanced regulatory oversight.

Several spot Bitcoin ETPs have received approval from the SEC to list their shares on a U.S. national securities exchange with continuous share creation and redemption at NAV. Even though we are not, and do not function in the manner of, a spot Bitcoin ETP, it is possible that we nevertheless could face regulatory scrutiny from the SEC or other federal or state agencies due to our crypto holdings.

In addition, there has been increasing focus on the extent to which digital assets can be used to launder the proceeds of illegal activities, fund criminal or terrorist activities, or circumvent sanctions regimes, including those sanctions imposed in response to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. While we have implemented and maintain policies and procedures reasonably designed to promote compliance with applicable anti-money laundering and sanctions laws and regulations and take care to only acquire our crypto through entities subject to anti-money laundering regulation and related compliance rules in the United States, if we are found to have purchased any of our bitcoin from bad actors that have used crypto to launder money or persons subject to sanctions, we may be subject to regulatory proceedings and any further transactions or dealings in crypto by us may be restricted or prohibited.

We may consider issuing debt or other financial instruments that may be collateralized by our crypto holdings. We may also consider pursuing strategies to create income streams or otherwise generate funds using our crypto holdings. These types of crypto-related transactions are the subject of enhanced regulatory oversight. These and any other crypto-related transactions we may enter into, beyond simply acquiring and holding crypto, may subject us to additional regulatory compliance requirements and scrutiny, including under federal and state money services regulations, money transmitter licensing requirements and various commodity and securities laws and regulations.

Additional laws, guidance and policies may be issued by domestic and foreign regulators following the filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection by FTX Trading, one of the world's largest cryptocurrency exchanges, in November 2022. U.S. and foreign regulators have also increased enforcement activity thereafter, and regulatory requirements continue to evolve in response to FTX Trading's collapse as well as changes in government policies regarding cryptocurrencies. Changes in the regulatory environment, including changing interpretations and the implementation of new or varying regulatory requirements by the government or any new legislation affecting crypto, as well as enforcement actions involving or impacting our trading venues, counterparties and custodians, may impose significant costs or significantly limit our ability to hold and transact in crypto.

In addition, private actors that are wary of crypto or the regulatory concerns associated with crypto may in the future take further actions that may have an adverse effect on our business or the market price of our common stock.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the Selling Stockholders, unless the warrants are exercised for cash.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

The following description summarizes certain important terms of our capital stock. Because it is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. For a complete description of the matters set forth in this section, entitled “Description of Capital Stock,” you should refer to our certificate of incorporation, as amended (the “certificate of incorporation”), and our bylaws (the “bylaws”), and to the applicable provisions of Delaware law. We are authorized under our certificate of incorporation to issue up to 350,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 150,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, all of which are undesignated as to series.

As of October 7, 2025, we had 15,517,988 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

Voting Rights

Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors. Generally, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by a majority (or, in the case of election of directors, by a plurality) of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of common stock present in person or represented by proxy, voting together as a single class.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights

No shares of common stock will be subject to redemption or have preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of common stock. Holders of shares of our common stock do not have subscription, redemption or conversion rights. There will be no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock.

Dividend Rights

The holders of such common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

Upon a liquidation of our company, our creditors and any holders of our preferred stock with preferential liquidation rights, will be paid before any distribution to holders of our common stock. The holders of our common stock would be entitled to receive a pro rata distribution per share of any excess amount. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of our common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock which we may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to our certificate of Incorporation, we are currently authorized to designate and issue up to 150,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share. Our Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by our stockholders, to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation, preferences, sinking fund terms, and the number of shares constituting any series.

If we offer preferred stock, we will file the terms of the preferred stock with the SEC and the prospectus supplement and/or other offering material relating to that offering will include a description of the specific terms of the offering, including any of the following applicable specific terms:

- the series, the number of shares offered and the liquidation value of the preferred stock;

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- the price at which the preferred stock will be issued;
- the dividend rate, the dates on which the dividends will be payable and other terms relating to the payment of dividends on the preferred stock;
- the liquidation preference of the preferred stock;
- the voting rights of the preferred stock;
- whether the preferred stock is redeemable or subject to a sinking fund, and the terms of any such redemption or sinking fund;
- whether the preferred stock is convertible or exchangeable for any other securities, and the terms of any such conversion; and
- any additional rights, preferences, qualifications, limitations and restrictions of the preferred stock.

It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any shares of preferred stock upon the rights of holders of our common stock until our board of directors determines the specific rights of the holders of the preferred stock. However, these effects might include:

- restricting dividends on the common stock;
- diluting the voting power of the common stock;
- impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock; and
- delaying or preventing a change in control of our company.

The purpose of authorizing our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock and determine its rights and preferences is to eliminate delays associated with a stockholder vote on specific issuances. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions, future financings and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or could discourage a third party from seeking to acquire, a majority of our outstanding voting stock. Additionally, the issuance of preferred stock may adversely affect the holders of our common stock by restricting dividends on the common stock, diluting the voting power of the common stock or subordinating the liquidation rights of the common stock. As a result of these or other factors, the issuance of preferred stock could have an adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

Warrants

As of October 7, 2025, the Company had outstanding warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 25,558,342 shares of common stock at an average exercise price of \$1.35 per share.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions that are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of our board of directors and in the policies formulated by the board of directors. In addition, certain provisions of Delaware law may hinder or delay an attempted takeover of us other than through negotiation with our board of directors. These provisions, each described further below, could have the effect of discouraging certain attempts to acquire us or remove incumbent management even if some or a majority of our shareholders were to deem such an attempt to be in their best interest, including a takeover attempt in which the potential purchaser offers to pay a per share price greater than the current market price of our common or preferred stock.

In our certificate of incorporation, we elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, which regulates corporate takeovers. This section prevents certain Delaware corporations, under certain circumstances, from engaging in a “business combination” with an “interested stockholder.”

Classified Board of Directors

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that our board of directors shall be divided into three classes of directors, with the classes as nearly equal in number as possible. As a result, approximately one-third of our board of directors is elected each year. We believe that the classification of our board of directors facilitates the continuity and stability of our business strategies and policies. However, our classified board could have the effect of making the replacement of incumbent directors more time consuming and difficult. At least two annual meetings of shareholders, instead of one, will generally be required to effect a change in a majority of our board of directors.

Requirements for Advance Notification of Shareholder Proposals and Nomination of Directors

Our bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to shareholder proposals and the nomination of candidates for election as directors, other than nominations made by or at the direction of our board of directors or a committee of the board of directors. Our bylaws also specify the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions could make the proposal of business by our shareholders, including the nomination of directors to replace incumbent directors, more time consuming and difficult.

Board of Directors Size and Vacancies

Under our bylaws, our board of directors has the power to set the size of the board. Additionally, any vacancy on our board of directors, including a vacancy resulting from an enlargement of the board of directors, may be filled by vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum. The ability to increase or decrease the size of the board of directors, and to fill any vacancies resulting from any such enlargement, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us.

No Cumulative Voting

DGCL provides that stockholders are not entitled to cumulate votes in the election of directors unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. The certificate of incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting.

Trading

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "LMFA."

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is VStock Transfer, LLC, 18 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, NY 11598; telephone (212) 828-8436.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The shares being offered by the Selling Stockholders, which were acquired in the following transactions:

- On August 18, 2025, we and institutional investors (the “Purchasers”) entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “Securities Purchase Agreement”), pursuant to which we agreed to issue to the Purchasers, in a private placement (the “PIPE Offering”), (i) 4,322,265 shares of common stock and (ii) 4,322,265 warrants to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.41 per share (the “PIPE Warrants”). The combined purchase price for each share and PIPE Warrant in the PIPE Offering was \$2.41. The PIPE Offering closed on August 18, 2025. On August 28, 2025, as a result of reset provisions in the PIPE Warrants, the exercise price of such warrants was reduced to \$1.10 per share and the aggregate number of shares issuable upon exercise increased to 9,469,690 shares. The shares being offering by the Selling Stockholders include: (i) 4,322,265 shares of common stock issued to the Purchasers in the PIPE Offering; (ii) 9,469,690 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants; (iii) 12,186,560 additional shares potentially issuable with respect to anti-dilution adjustments in the PIPE Warrants; and (iv) 216,113 shares of common stock issued to the placement agent in connection with the PIPE Offering.
- On August 18, 2025, following the closing of the PIPE Offering, we and institutional investors (the “RD Purchasers”) entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “SPA”), pursuant to which we agreed to issue to the RD Purchasers (the “Offering”), (i) 5,231,681 shares (the “RD Shares”) of common stock and, in a concurrent private placement, (ii) 5,231,681 warrants to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.41 per share (the “Placement Common Warrants”). The combined purchase price for each RD Share and Placement Common Warrant in the Offering was \$2.41. The Offering closed on August 19, 2025. On August 28, 2025, as a result of reset provisions in the Placement Common Warrants, the exercise price of such warrants was reduced to \$1.10 per share and the aggregate number of shares issuable upon exercise increased to 11,462,137 shares. The shares being offering by the Selling Stockholders include: (i) 11,462,137 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Placement Common Warrants; (ii) 14,750,646 additional shares potentially issuable with respect to anti-dilution adjustments in the Placement Common Warrants; and (iii) 261,584 shares of common stock issued to the placement agent in connection with the Offering.

We are registering the resale of such shares in order to permit the Selling Stockholders to offer the shares for resale from time to time.

The table below lists the Selling Stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder) of the shares of common stock held by the Selling Stockholders. The second column lists the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by the Selling Stockholders, based on its ownership of shares as of August 19, 2025, assuming exercise of the warrants held by the Selling Stockholders on that date but taking into account of any limitations on conversion and exercise set forth therein and assuming the floor exercise price of \$0.481 is in effect for with the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants for the Selling Stockholders holding such warrants.

The third column lists the shares being offered by this prospectus by the Selling Stockholders and does not take into account any limitations on exercise of the warrants set forth therein.

Under the terms of the warrants, the Selling Stockholders may not exercise the warrants to the extent (but only to the extent) such Selling Stockholders or any of its affiliates would beneficially own a number of shares of our common stock which would exceed 4.99% of the outstanding shares of the Company (the “Beneficial Ownership Limitation”). The Beneficial Ownership Limitation may be increased or decreased, provided that in no event shall it exceed 9.99%, upon notice to us, provided that any increase in the beneficial ownership limitation shall not be effective until 61 days following the receipt of such notice by us. The number of shares in the second column reflects these limitations. The Selling Stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See “Plan of Distribution” below.

The ownership percentage indicated in the following table is based on 15,198,388 total outstanding shares of our Common Stock as of August 19, 2025 and assumes, with respect to the holders of the PIPE Warrants and the Placement Common Warrants, 47,869,033 are issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants at the floor exercise price of \$0.481.

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In computing the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by the Selling Stockholders and the percentage ownership, we included outstanding shares issuable upon exercise of warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of August 19, 2025.

Name	Shares of Common Stock				
	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to the Offering		Maximum Number of Shares Being Registered for Resale	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering	
	Number of Shares	Percentage		Number of Shares ⁽¹⁾	Percentage
Sabby Volatility Warrant Master Fund, Ltd. ⁽²⁾	8,479,404	13.4%	7,706,864	772,540	1.2%
Intracoastal Capital LLC ⁽³⁾	5,017,863	8.0%	4,533,430	484,433	*
L1 Capital Global Opportunities Master Fund ⁽⁴⁾	8,504,404	13.5%	7,706,864	797,540	1.3%
Hexstone Capital LLC ⁽⁵⁾	8,479,404	13.4%	7,706,864	772,540	1.2%
Evergreen Capital Management LLC ⁽⁶⁾	5,050,233	8.0%	4,590,118	460,115	*
Alto Opportunity Master Fund SPC -- Segregated Master Portfolio B ⁽⁷⁾	8,479,404	13.4%	7,706,864	772,540	1.2%
Armistice Capital Master Fund Ltd ⁽⁸⁾	8,485,603	9.9%	4,533,430	3,952,173	6.3%
Anson Investments Master Fund LP ⁽⁹⁾	6,466,845	10.3%	5,857,215	609,630	1.0%
Anson East Master Fund LP ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,042,559	3.2%	1,849,649	192,910	*
Maxim Partners ⁽¹¹⁾	477,697	3.1%	477,697	—	—

* **Less than 1%**

- 1) Assumes the sale of all shares offered pursuant to this prospectus. Beneficial ownership of the Selling Stockholders included in this Selling Stockholders table reflects the total number of shares potentially issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481) and does not give effect to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation. Accordingly, actual beneficial ownership, as calculated in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-3 thereunder, may be lower than as reflected in this table.
- 2) Includes 7,068,614 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Sabby Management, LLC is the investment manager of Sabby Volatility Warrant Master Fund, Ltd. ("Sabby VWMF") and shares voting and investment power with respect to these shares in this capacity. As manager of Sabby Management, LLC, Hal Mintz also shares voting and investment power on behalf of Sabby VWMF. Each of Sabby Management, LLC and Hal Mintz disclaims beneficial ownership over the securities listed except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The address of the registered office of Sabby VWMF is Captiva (Cayman) Ltd, Governors Square, Bldg 4, 2nd Floor, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 32315, Grand Cayman KY1-1209, Cayman Islands.
- 3) Includes 4,157,990 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Mitchell P. Kopin ("Mr. Kopin") and Daniel B. Asher ("Mr. Asher"), each of whom are managers of Intracoastal Capital LLC ("Intracoastal"), have shared voting control and investment discretion over the securities reported herein that are held by Intracoastal. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin and Mr. Asher may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) of the securities reported herein that are held by Intracoastal. The address of Intracoastal is 245 Palm Trail, Delray Beach, FL 33483.
- 4) Includes 7,068,614 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). David Feldman and Joel Arber are the Directors of L1 Capital Global Opportunities Master Fund ("L1 Capital"). To the extent Mr Feldman and Mr Arber are deemed to beneficially own such shares, Mr Feldman and Mr Arber disclaim beneficial ownership of these securities except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The principal business address of L1 Capital is 161A Shedden Road, 1 Artillery Road, 1 Artillery Court, PO Box, 10085, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands.

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- 5) Includes 7,068,614 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Brendan O'Neil, is the manager of Hexstone Management, LLC, the manager of Hexstone Capital, LLC ("Hexstone Capital"), has power to vote and/or dispose of the Shares beneficially owned by Hexstone Capital. Mr. O'Neil disclaims beneficial ownership of the Company's securities reported herein except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The address of Hexstone Capital is 3053 Fillmore Street, Suite 303, San Francisco, CA 94123.
- 6) Includes 4,209,983 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Jeffrey Pazdro, Portfolio Manager of Evergreen Capital Management LLC, has discretionary authority to vote and dispose of the shares held by Evergreen Capital Management LLC and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares. The address of Evergreen Capital Management LLC is 156 W Saddle River Rd, Saddle River, NJ 07458.
- 7) Includes 7,068,614 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Ayrton Capital LLC, the investment manager to Alto Opportunity Master Fund, SPC - Segregated Master Portfolio B ("Alto"), has discretionary authority to vote and dispose of the shares held by Alto and may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares. Waqas Khatri ("Mr. Khatri"), in his capacity as Managing Member of Ayrton Capital LLC, may also be deemed to have investment discretion and voting power over the shares held by Alto. Ayrton Capital LLC and Mr. Khatri each disclaim any beneficial ownership of these shares. The principal address of Alto is 55 Post Rd. W, 2nd Fl, Westport CT 06880.
- 8) Includes 4,157,990 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). The securities are directly held by Armistice Capital Master Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company (the "Master Fund"), and may be deemed to be beneficially owned by: (i) Armistice Capital, LLC ("Armistice Capital"), as the investment manager of the Master Fund; and (ii) Steven Boyd, as the Managing Member of Armistice Capital. The warrants are subject to a beneficial ownership limitation of 4.99%, which such limitation restricts the Selling Stockholder from exercising that portion of the warrants that would result in the Selling Stockholder and its affiliates owning, after exercise, a number of shares of common stock in excess of the beneficial ownership limitation. The address of Armistice Capital Master Fund Ltd. is c/o Armistice Capital, LLC, 510 Madison Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10022.
- 9) Includes 5,372,145 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Anson Advisors Inc and Anson Funds Management LP, the Co-Investment Advisers of Anson Investments Master Fund LP ("Anson"), hold voting and dispositive power over the common shares held by Anson. Tony Moore is the managing member of Anson Management GP LLC, which is the general partner of Anson Funds Management LP. Moez Kassam and Amin Nathoo are directors of Anson Advisors Inc. Mr. Moore, Mr. Kassam and Mr. Nathoo each disclaim beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The principal business address of Anson is Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.
- 10) Includes 1,696,469 warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the PIPE Warrants and Placement Common Warrants (using a floor exercise price of \$0.481). Anson Advisors Inc and Anson Funds Management LP, the Co-Investment Advisers of Anson East Master Fund LP ("Anson"), hold voting and dispositive power over the common shares held by Anson. Tony Moore is the managing member of Anson Management GP LLC, which is the general partner of Anson Funds Management LP. Moez Kassam and Amin Nathoo are directors of Anson Advisors Inc. Mr. Moore, Mr. Kassam and Mr. Nathoo each disclaim beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The principal business address of Anson is Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

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- 11) Maxim Partners is the record and beneficial owner of the securities set forth in the table. MJR Holdings LLC is the managing member of Maxim Partners LLC. Cliff Teller is the Chief Executive Officer of MJR Holdings LLC and, has dispositive power over the securities held by Maxim Partners. Mr. Teller disclaims beneficial ownership over any securities owned by Maxim Partners and MJR Holdings LLC except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein The address is 300 Park Ave. 16th Floor, New York, NY 10022.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the resale of the shares to permit the resale of these shares by the Selling Stockholders from time to time after the date of this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the Selling Stockholders of the shares. We will bear all fees and expenses incident to our obligation to register the shares.

The Selling Stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares held by it and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the Selling Stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The shares may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions, pursuant to one or more of the following methods:

- on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;
- in the over-the-counter market;
- in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;
- through the writing or settlement of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales made after the date the Registration Statement is declared effective by the SEC;
- broker-dealers may agree with a selling security holder to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- a combination of any such methods of sale; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Selling Stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, if available, rather than under this prospectus. In addition, the Selling Stockholders may transfer the shares by other means not described in this prospectus. If the Selling Stockholders effects such transactions by selling shares to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the Selling Stockholders or commissions from purchasers of the shares for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). In connection with sales of the shares or otherwise, the Selling Stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers, which may in turn engage in short sales of the shares in the course of hedging in positions they assume. The Selling Stockholders may also sell shares short and deliver shares covered by this prospectus to close out short positions and to return borrowed shares in connection with such short sales. The Selling Stockholders may also loan or pledge shares to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The Selling Stockholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares from time to time pursuant to this prospectus or any amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending, if necessary, the list of Selling Stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as a Selling Stockholders under this prospectus. The Selling Stockholders also may transfer and donate the shares in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

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To the extent required by the Securities Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, the Selling Stockholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the shares may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the shares is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed, which will set forth the aggregate amount of shares being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the Selling Stockholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to broker-dealers.

Brokers, dealers, underwriters or agents participating in the distribution of the shares of our Common Stock offered by this prospectus may receive compensation in the form of commissions, discounts, or concessions from the purchasers, for whom the broker-dealers may act as agent, of the shares sold by the Selling Stockholders through this prospectus. The compensation paid to any such particular broker-dealer by any such purchasers of shares of our Common Stock sold by the Selling Stockholders may be less than or in excess of customary commissions. Neither we nor the Selling Stockholders can presently estimate the amount of compensation that any agent will receive from any purchasers of shares of our Common Stock sold by the Selling Stockholders.

The Selling Stockholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, to the extent applicable, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by the Selling Stockholders and any other participating person. To the extent applicable, Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares.

We will pay all expenses of the registration of the shares, including, without limitation, SEC filing fees and expenses of compliance with state securities or “blue sky” laws; provided, however, a Selling Stockholders will pay all underwriting discounts and selling commissions, if any. We will indemnify the Selling Stockholders against liabilities, including some liabilities under the Securities Act in accordance with the registration rights agreements or the Selling Stockholders will be entitled to contribution. We may be indemnified by the Selling Stockholders against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act that may arise from any written information furnished to us by the Selling Stockholders specifically for use in this prospectus, in accordance with the related registration rights agreements or we may be entitled to contribution.

Once sold under the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, the shares will be freely tradable in the hands of persons other than our affiliates.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of our common stock offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for us by the law firm of Foley & Lardner LLP, Tampa, Florida.

EXPERTS

The financial statements of LM Funding America, Inc. incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of Malone Bailey, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. We also filed a registration statement on Form S-3, including exhibits, under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of the registration statement, but does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement or the exhibits. The SEC maintains a web site, www.sec.gov, that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. You may review the registration statement and any other document we file on the SEC's web site. Our SEC filings are also available to the public on our website, <https://www.lmfunding.com>. The information on our website, however, is not, and should not be deemed to be, a part of this prospectus.

We are "incorporating by reference" specified documents that we file with the SEC, which means:

- incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;
- we are disclosing important information to you by referring you to those documents; and
- information we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede information contained in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of the initial filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, including all such documents we may file with the SEC after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement, and before the end of the offering of the securities pursuant to this prospectus:

- our Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2024 (as filed on March 31, 2025), as amended by [Amendment No. 1](#) (as filed on April 30, 2025);
- our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended [March 31, 2025](#) (as filed on May 15, 2025) and [June 30, 2025](#) (as filed on August 14, 2025);
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on [August 7, 2025](#), [August 19, 2025](#), [September 2, 2025](#), [September 18, 2025](#) and [October 3, 2025](#); and
- the description of our common stock in [Exhibit 4.3](#) of our Form 10-K filed on April 1, 2024, including any other amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, information furnished under Items 2.02 and 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K, including the related exhibits under Item 9.01, is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

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We will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference in the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus, at no cost, by oral or written request directed to us at the following address or telephone number:

LM Funding America, Inc.
1200 Platt Street
Suite 1000, Tampa, FL 33606
(813) 222-8996

You should not assume that the information in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and/or other offering material, as well as the information we file or previously filed with the SEC that we incorporate by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and/or other offering material, is accurate as of any date other than its respective date. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.