SCRIPT MASTER LABS LLC

BEYOND LISTINGS

A Payability-First x402 Marketplace: HIVE402 at Less Than 24 Hours Old

Launch-day technical case study • November 10, 2026 • Evidence cutoff: November 10, 2026

Figure 1. Company-supplied visualization of the ScriptMasterLabs product, payment, discovery and publishing portfolio. The depicted products are owner-identified as real; the composite image is not itself a runtime verification record.

ABSTRACT. Less than 24 hours after HIVE402 opened, its operator reported removing 21 nonpayable entries from 153 catalog candidates, leaving 132 endpoints that passed payment-readiness probes. The launch combines a public MCP interface, an x402 payment catalog, two operator-controlled facilitator systems and multi-step Mission planning. This paper distinguishes catalog presence, payable challenge, settlement and delivery, showing why verification depth matters more than raw listing counts. It reports a single $0.001 Base MCP purchase as operator SELF-PROOF, not independent demand. The launch record supports an emerging model for machine commerce, while leaving traffic, external seller retention and repeat revenue as future measurements. [1-5]

Research status: Technical field paper / company case study; not peer reviewed. Operator-reported counts are labeled as such. References include live first-party materials and independent protocol standards.

1. Research question and method

Research question. Can an agent-oriented API marketplace offer a more meaningful unit of discovery than a raw listing by requiring a currently payable x402 challenge and providing controlled, in-protocol purchase preparation?

Method. We compare the operator-provided November 10 catalog audit and live HIVE402 machine documentation with the public canonical article, its official MCP Registry record, the x402 v2 HTTP transport specification, and current MCP design guidance. The paper does not use independent wallet signatures, execute paid transactions, or infer sales from publication. [1-8]

Timing. HIVE402 is under 24 hours old as reported by its operator at the November 10, 2026 cutoff. All inventory numbers and capabilities here describe a launch-day snapshot, not an established trend.

2. The observed launch-day system

The live public catalog endpoint returned a total of 132 endpoint records, attributed to two facilitator feeds: OMNIGATE (128) and 402Proof (4) at the access time. The public machine guide advertises ten MCP tools and describes seller registration, Missions, challenge inspection, watchlist checking and caller-controlled payment. [1-3]

Dimension	Launch-day description	Evidence classification
Catalog	153 candidates assessed; 21 removed; 132 retained	Operator audit; 132 also in public catalog response
Prices	$0.001–$5.00 per call	Dated catalog quote range; fresh terms govern
Facilitator feeds	OMNIGATE 128; 402Proof 4	Observed catalog source totals
Payment networks	Base, Arc, XRPL, Xahau, Solana	Published machine metadata; rail-by-rail settlement untested here
MCP interface	10 named tools	Published in current HIVE402 machine guide
Payment example	$0.001 Base MCP purchase	Operator SELF-PROOF; full transaction hash and explorer link published in §3.1 (v1.1)
Seller access	Free listing; owner-origin verification on 402Proof path	Published policy / onboarding documentation

2.1 Ten tools in three functional layers

Layer	Named tools	What this establishes
Discovery + listing	search_catalog, get_listing, list_endpoint	Catalog query, detail inspection, seller submission
Challenge + safeguards	start_purchase, check_services, check_watchlist	Fresh payment challenge; read-only availability / drift checks
Missions	get_recipes, plan_mission, prepare_mission_step, submit_mission_payment	Plan and prepare up to three same-rail steps; specific settlement submission support

A key boundary: a Mission is not guaranteed autonomous fulfillment. Published recipes are derived from catalog keywords; a suggested plan is not a proven executable dependency graph. A prepared payment is not wallet authorization. In the documented submission path, the caller supplies a signed XRP transaction blob when eligible; other rails use caller execution outside that tool. [2]

3. Why catalog hygiene matters

A directory can contain entries that resolve as web pages, free endpoints mislabeled paid, or services that no longer issue a valid 402 challenge. HIVE402's reported removal of 21 such entries is a measurable policy decision: inventory completeness is subordinated to payment readiness. The removal rate equals 13.7% of the candidate set (21 / 153).

The claim is narrower than a broad promise that every API always settles. An unpaid probe can demonstrate that a service presents a plausible, fresh payment requirement. It cannot, by itself, prove that an unrelated buyer successfully signed, settled, received the service output or accepted delivery. Those are different evidence states. [2, 5]

3.1 A falsifiable evidence ladder

Level	Required evidence	Do not confuse with
L0 / listed	Resolvable catalog record	Payability

Level	Required evidence	Do not confuse with
L1 / challenged	Live HTTP 402 and valid payment requirements	Settlement
L2 / payable-probed	Network, asset, amount, recipient and challenge pass checks	Funds transferred
L3 / settled	Verified transaction and provider settlement response	Delivered result
L4 / delivered	Requested resource returned with durable evidence	User acceptance
L5 / accepted	Caller verifies intended deliverable against terms	Repeat use
L6 / external repeat	Multiple independent buyers and reconciled receipts	Operator self-test

HIVE402's 132 count belongs in the payability-probe category. The operator's $0.001 Base transaction is a distinct SELF-PROOF settlement example, and as of version 1.1 it is published in full so any reader can verify it on a block explorer: transaction hash 0x1ed9715806ac835aa0150b02ab56cb61d99984ec7de652b5752026e59cdf92d3, Base mainnet block 55,528,422, amount $0.001 USDC settled via OMNIGATE — https://basescan.org/tx/0x1ed9715806ac835aa0150b02ab56cb61d99984ec7de652b5752026e59cdf92d3. Full publication makes the settlement independently checkable; it does not change its classification. The buyer was the operator, so the transaction remains SELF-PROOF (an L3 settled operator self-test), not independent demand and not an external audit of the marketplace. [1, 3]

4. Payments inside agent tooling: promise and boundaries

The standard x402 v2 HTTP sequence is request → 402 PAYMENT-REQUIRED → buyer-selected payment authorization via PAYMENT-SIGNATURE → verification / settlement → PAYMENT-RESPONSE and delivery. The resource server or a facilitator can perform the verification and settlement work. A payment quote, signed payload and confirmed on-chain settlement are distinct protocol facts. [5, 6]

HIVE402 places discovery and purchase preparation under one MCP address. A client can search for a

relevant resource, inspect its network and amount, request the current challenge, then decide whether its wallet should pay. In the published Mission guide, plan_mission accepts a budget and network/asset limits; prepare_mission_step revalidates approved terms and checks the remaining ceiling. The agent must halt on price, recipient, or network drift. [2]

Two facilitator systems are described: OMNIGATE for Base and Arc USDC, and 402Proof for XRPL/Xahau and Solana-related options. This is an implementation architecture claim supported by current market manifests; it is not proof of independent external settlement on every named rail through the HIVE402 user journey. [2, 4]

4.1 Economic terms are not interchangeable

The operator reports that seller listing is free. A 10% HIVE402 platform fee is described only on completed Mission payments, separately from facilitator fees. The public HIVE402 guide describes an accrued Mission fee in the eligible path and a separate $0.0100 accrued 402Proof settlement fee; accrued fees are not the same as cash collected. Buyer-signed authorization must encompass applicable fee legs before execution. [2, 3]

5. Discovery is live; adoption is a separate question

An independent MCP Registry record exists under com.scriptmasterlabs/hive402. At the paper cutoff its latest listed version is 1.0.1, published November 10, 2026, and its static metadata still names four tools, even though the current HIVE402 llms.txt describes ten. This is a discoverability mismatch, not evidence the newer tools are absent from the runtime. [2, 7]

The current storefront displays "2 sellers" while the first-party canonical article reports "15 sellers." The two live sources shown in the catalog response are facilitator feeds, not necessarily unique commercial sellers. Until the seller dimension is defined and reconciled, this paper does not state a verified count of independent external merchants. [1, 3]

The provided portfolio image documents breadth of named products and commercial surfaces, including market APIs, facilitators, books, publishing and trading applications. It should be cited as company-supplied visual material, while current operational facts remain grounded in endpoint, registry, source-control and payment evidence. The image is not a substitute for those checks. [9]

6. The next measurable tests

With the marketplace still younger than one day, the strongest launch-day milestone is getting the infrastructure into an inspectable state. To evaluate whether the model becomes commercially important, the next evidence set should be longitudinal and attribution-aware:

- Publish the complete dated 153→132 removal ledger, failure classes and repeatable no-spend probe method; preserve removed listing IDs and reasons.
- Reconcile ten current MCP tools with official Registry metadata and independent crawlers; preserve an archived version of the four-tool launch record.
- Publish the full on-chain transaction hash, chain explorer link, amount, facilitator response and delivery receipt for SELF-PROOF; keep external buyers separately labeled. — **Transaction hash, explorer link and amount completed in v1.1** (see §3.1: hash 0x1ed9715806ac835aa0150b02ab56cb61d99984ec7de652b5752026e59cdf92d3, Base block 55,528,422, $0.001 USDC via OMNIGATE, Basescan link published). The facilitator response and delivery receipt remain in the operator's purchase-loop record.
- Measure acquisition by source (developer directories, documentation, social, referral), then track qualified catalog searches, listing reads and buyer challenge requests.
- Measure completed external settlements, verified deliveries, accepted outcomes, active seller origins and repeat independent buyers. Do not count probes, owner wallets or crawlers as adoption.
- Instrument Mission funnel drop-off per step (plan → prepare → authorize → settle → deliver), while preserving noncustodial permissions and clear fee consent.

7. Conclusion

The launch-day contribution of HIVE402 is not a claim to market leadership or mass adoption. It is an inspectable design choice: remove entries that fail to demonstrate payability, give agents one machine-readable route to discover and prepare purchases, and make multi-step spending conditional on live checks and caller authorization. In less than 24 hours of market life, the operator reported a 132-entry payable-probed inventory after 21 removals, with ten described MCP tools and a labeled SELF-PROOF settlement. The hypothesis worth testing next is whether this verified-by-default supply produces more *independently completed, accepted, repeated* work than an unfiltered catalog of equal size.

References and evidence links

[1] HIVE402 public machine catalog (live JSON, catalog total and facilitator feeds).

[2] HIVE402 llms.txt (ten tools, Mission definitions and payment safety boundaries).

[3] SCRIPTMASTERLABS, HIVE402: audited x402 API marketplace (operator-dated canonical article).

[4] HIVE402 x402 public manifest (resources, facilitators, networks).

[5] x402 Foundation, x402 specification v2 (core payment flow and guarantees).

[6] x402 Foundation, HTTP transport specification v2 (canonical headers and response semantics).

[7] Official Model Context Protocol Registry, com.scriptmasterlabs/hive402 (version history and remote).

[8] Model Context Protocol core maintainers, one year of MCP / Nov. 2025 spec release.

[9] Script Master Labs LLC, portfolio visualization supplied by the company for this paper, Nov. 10, 2026.

Appendix A. Reproducible read-only verification protocol

The following checks cost no funds and do not submit wallet signatures. They are intended to let independent researchers reproduce published metadata, not to establish commercial adoption.

A1. Catalog snapshot — Read total, fetchedAt and sources[].count; archive the response with its UTC timestamp. This confirms a reported inventory snapshot but not paid delivery.

A2. Agent discovery — Read ten named tools, maxSteps and pre-spend requirements. A client should separately initialize /mcp and enumerate tools/list to verify current callable schemas.

A3. Payment metadata — Check the version, declared facilitators, resource URLs and accepted payment terms. Compare each live resource to its own 402 response before authorizing funds.

A4. Registry consistency — Compare com.scriptmasterlabs/hive402, latest version and remote URL to live tools/list. A stale tool inventory is a metadata fault, not proof of tool failure.

A5. Settlement audit — Request a complete transaction hash, explorer URL, payment response and delivered-result evidence; classify wallet relationship as SELF-PROOF or independent.

Replication limit. This appendix deliberately does not run paid requests. Service challenge validation can change between observations, and provider availability can fail after a successful probe. Every independent audit should retain source timestamps and avoid treating cached or self-originated activity as a third-party sale.

Citation format: Script Master Labs LLC (2026, November 10). Beyond Listings: A Payability-First x402 Marketplace—HIVE402 at Less Than 24 Hours Old. Technical field paper, version 1.1. URL: https://scriptmasterlabs.com/hive402 (primary project documentation).

Version history: v1.0 — November 10, 2026 (launch-day release; SELF-PROOF transaction identified by partial hash only). v1.1 — November 10, 2026 (full SELF-PROOF transaction hash, block and Basescan explorer link published in §3.1; corresponding §6 test item marked completed; no other claim, number or conclusion changed).

Disclosure: Company-operated system and company-supplied image. Public registry inclusion and standard protocol documents are independently inspectable; catalog audit and SELF-PROOF claims are operator-supplied. No ranking, peer review, market share, or revenue result is implied.