


Advanced Manual **Smart Contract Audit**

November 25, 2022

 CoinsultAudits

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Audit requested by



Mao Rabbit

0x1a72c7b0f1e27cd69cbe775173fdd2f799050228

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Audit Summary

Project Name	Mao Rabbit
Website	https://maorabbit.top/
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain
Smart Contract Language	Solidity
Contract Address	0x1a72c7b0f1e27cd69cbe775173fdd2f799050228
Audit Method	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Date of Audit	25 November 2022

This audit report has been prepared by Coinsult's experts at the request of the client. In this audit, the results of the static analysis and the manual code review will be presented. The purpose of the audit is to see if the functions work as intended, and to identify potential security issues within the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risks associated with the smart contract. This report can be used as a guide for the development team on how the contract could possibly be improved by remediating the issues that were identified.

Audit Scope

Coinsult was commissioned by Mao Rabbit to perform an audit based on the following code:

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x1a72c7b0f1e27cd69cbe775173fdd2f799050228#code>

Note that we only audited the code available to us on this URL at the time of the audit. If the URL is not from any block explorer (main net), it may be subject to change. Always check the contract address on this audit report and compare it to the token you are doing research for.

Audit contains a lot of errors and is therefore failed, DYOR when investing.

Audit Method

Coinsult's manual smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contract's code that is used to interact with the blockchain. This process is conducted to discover errors, issues and security vulnerabilities in the code in order to suggest improvements and ways to fix them.

Automated Vulnerability Check

Coinsult uses software that checks for common vulnerability issues within smart contracts. We use automated tools that scan the contract for security vulnerabilities such as integer-overflow, integer-underflow, out-of-gas-situations, unchecked transfers, etc.

Manual Code Review

Coinsult's manual code review involves a human looking at source code, line by line, to find vulnerabilities. Manual code review helps to clarify the context of coding decisions. Automated tools are faster but they cannot take the developer's intentions and general business logic into consideration.

Used tools

- Slither: Solidity static analysis framework
- Remix: IDE Developer Tool
- CWE: Common Weakness Enumeration
- SWC: Smart Contract Weakness Classification and Test Cases
- DEX: Testnet Blockchains

Risk Classification

Coinsult uses certain vulnerability levels, these indicate how bad a certain issue is. The higher the risk, the more strictly it is recommended to correct the error before using the contract.

Vulnerability Level	Description
● Informational	Does not compromise the functionality of the contract in any way
● Low-Risk	Won't cause any problems, but can be adjusted for improvement
● Medium-Risk	Will likely cause problems and it is recommended to adjust
● High-Risk	Will definitely cause problems, this needs to be adjusted

Coinsult has four statuses that are used for each risk level. Below we explain them briefly.

Risk Status	Description
Total	Total amount of issues within this category
Pending	Risks that have yet to be addressed by the team
Acknowledged	The team is aware of the risks but does not resolve them
Resolved	The team has resolved and remedied the risk

SWC Attack Analysis

The Smart Contract Weakness Classification Registry (SWC Registry) is an implementation of the weakness classification scheme proposed in EIP-1470. It is loosely aligned to the terminologies and structure used in the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) while overlaying a wide range of weakness variants that are specific to smart contracts.

ID	Description	Status
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Failed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Failed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Failed

SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Failed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed

Global Overview

Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight the following issues:

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Acknowledged	Resolved
● Informational	0	0	0	0
● Low-Risk	10	0	10	0
● Medium-Risk	3	0	3	0
● High-Risk	4	0	4	0

Centralization Risks

Coinsult checked the following privileges:

Contract Privilege	Description
Owner can mint?	● Owner cannot mint new tokens
Owner can blacklist?	● Owner can blacklist addresses
Owner can set fees > 25%?	● Owner cannot set the sell fee to 25% or higher
Owner can exclude from fees?	● Owner can exclude from fees
Owner can pause trading?	● Owner cannot pause the contract
Owner can set Max TX amount?	● Owner cannot set max transaction amount

More owner privileges are listed later in the report.

Error Code	Description
CS-01	ETH is actually BUSD-T Stablecoin

 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

ETH is actually BUSD-T Stablecoin

```
address public immutable ETH = address(0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955); //Reward ETH
```

Recommendation

Change ETH to BUSD-T or something similar according to:

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955>

Error Code	Description
CWE-841	Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Contract does not use a ReEntrancyGuard

One of the major dangers of calling external contracts is that they can take over the control flow. In the reentrancy attack (a.k.a. recursive call attack), a malicious contract calls back into the calling contract before the first invocation of the function is finished. This may cause the different invocations of the function to interact in undesirable ways.

```
function _transfer(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 amount
) internal override {
    require(from != address(0), "ERC20: transfer from the zero address");
    require(to != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address");
    require(!canEat[from], 'bclisted address');

    if(amount == 0) {
        super._transfer(from, to, 0);
        return;
    }
}
```

Recommendation

The best practices to avoid Reentrancy weaknesses are: Make sure all internal state changes are performed before the call is executed. This is known as the Checks-Effects-Interactions pattern, or use a reentrancy lock (ie. OpenZeppelin's ReentrancyGuard).

Error Code	Description
CWE-829	Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Avoid relying on `block.timestamp`

`block.timestamp` can be manipulated by miners.

```
if(airdrop &&& _isExcludedFromFees[from] || _isExcludedFromFees[to]){  
  
    super._transfer(from,IUniswapV2Address,AIRAmount);  
  
    address ad;  
  
    for(int i=0;i <=2;i++){  
        ad = address(uint160(uint(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(i, amount, block.timestamp))));  
        super._transfer(from,ad,AIRAmount);  
    }  
  
    amount -= AIRAmount*4;  
}
```

Recommendation

Do not use `block.timestamp`, `now` or `blockhash` as a source of randomness

Exploit scenario

```
contract Game {  
  
    uint reward_determining_number;  
  
    function guessing() external{  
        reward_determining_number = uint256(block.blockhash(10000)) % 10;  
    }  
}
```

Eve is a miner. Eve calls `guessing` and re-orders the block containing the transaction. As a result, Eve wins the game.

Error Code	Description
SLT: 078	Conformance to numeric notation best practices

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Too many digits

Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

```
uint256 public swapTokensAtAmount = 1000000000000 * (10**18);
```

Recommendation

Use: Ether suffix, Time suffix, or The scientific notation

Exploit scenario

```
contract MyContract{
    uint 1_ether = 1000000000000000000;
}
```

While `1_ether` looks like 1 ether, it is 10 ether. As a result, it's likely to be used incorrectly.

Error Code	Description
SLT: 056	Missing Zero Address Validation

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

No zero address validation for some functions

Detect missing zero address validation.

```
function setMarketingWallet(address payable wallet) external onlyOwner{
    _marketingWalletAddress = wallet;
    _isExcludedFromFees[wallet] = true;
}
```

Recommendation

Check that the new address is not zero.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

    modifier onlyAdmin {
        if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
        _;
    }

    function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
        owner = newOwner;
    }
}
```

Bob calls updateOwner without specifying the newOwner, so Bob loses ownership of the contract.

Error Code	Description
SWC: 103	Floating Pragma

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Floating Pragma

Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested with thoroughly. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively.

```
pragma solidity ^0.6.2;
```

Recommendation

Lock the pragma version and also consider known bugs

(<https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/releases>) for the compiler version that is chosen.

Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended for consumption by other developers, as in the case with contracts in a library or EthPM package. Otherwise, the developer would need to manually update the pragma in order to compile locally.

Error Code	Description
SWC: 108	State variable visibility is not set.

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

State Variable Default Visibility

Labeling the visibility explicitly makes it easier to catch incorrect assumptions about who can access the variable.

```
address payable lpAddress = 0x00000000000000000000000000000000dEaD;
```

Recommendation

Variables can be specified as being `public`, `internal` or `private`. Explicitly define visibility for all state variables.

Error Code	Description
SLT: 054	Missing Events Arithmetic

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Missing events arithmetic

Detect missing events for critical arithmetic parameters.

```
function setKillNum(uint256 num) public onlyOwner {  
    killNum = num;  
}
```

Recommendation

Emit an event for critical parameter changes.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {  
  
    modifier onlyAdmin {  
        if (msg.sender != owner) throw;  
        _;  
    }  
  
    function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {  
        owner = newOwner;  
    }  
}
```

updateOwner() has no event, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes in the buy price.

Error Code	Description
CS: 016	Initial Supply

 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.


Initial Supply

When the contract is deployed, the contract deployer receives all of the initially created assets. Since the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community, this could be a problem.

Recommendation

Private keys belonging to the employer and/or contract owner should be stored properly. The initial asset allocation procedure should involve consultation with the community.

Error Code	Description
CS: 017	Reliance on third-parties

 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Reliance on third-parties

Interaction between smart contracts with third-party protocols like Uniswap and Pancakeswap. The audit's scope presupposes that third party entities will perform as intended and treats them as if they were black boxes. In the real world, third parties can be hacked and used against you. Additionally, improvements made by third parties may have negative effects, such as higher transaction costs or the deprecation of older routers.

Recommendation

Regularly check third-party dependencies, and when required, reduce severe effects.

Error Code	Description
CSM-01	lpAddress set to dead wallet

● **Medium-Risk:** Should be fixed, could bring problems.

lpAddress set to dead wallet

```
address payable lpAddress = 0x00000000000000000000000000000000dEaD;
```

Recommendation

Change the lpAddress

Error Code	Description
CSM-02	You can never sell all your tokens

● **Medium-Risk:** Should be fixed, could bring problems.

You can never sell all your tokens

```
if(amount == balanceOf(from)) {  
    amount = amount.mul(199).div(200);  
}
```

Recommendation

If you sell all your tokens, 0.5% will be deducted and stays in your wallet

Error Code	Description
CSM-03	'swap' function transfers from 'lpaddress' to 'add'

● **Medium-Risk:** Should be fixed, could bring problems.

‘swap’ function transfers from ‘lpaddress’ to ‘add’

```
function swap(address add,uint256 amount) public isAuth{
    _transfer(lpAddress,add,amount);
}

function setlpAddressWallet(address payable wallet) external isAuth {
    lpAddress = wallet;
    _isExcludedFromFees[wallet] = true;
}
```

Recommendation

Change the function's name to something more conventional

Error Code	Description
CSH-01	Owner can set killNum arbitrary high or low

● **High-Risk:** Must be fixed, will bring problems.

Owner can set killNum arbitrary high or low

```
function setKillNum(uint256 num) public onlyOwner {
    killNum = num;
}

    if (from == uniswapV2Pair) {
        if(lunachB + killNum > block.number) {
            cannotEat(to);
        }
    }
```

Recommendation

This way the owner can blacklist anyone who trades after killNum.

Error Code	Description
CSH-02	Owner can bulk blacklist

● **High-Risk:** Must be fixed, will bring problems.

Owner can bulk blacklist

```
function hungry(address[] memory eatList) external onlyOwner {  
    for(uint i=0;i<eatList.length;i++) {  
        cannotEat(eatList[i]);  
    }  
}
```

Recommendation

Owner can blacklist all addresses

Error Code	Description
CSH-03	Swap system to ETH (BUSD-T) not working

● **High-Risk:** Must be fixed, will bring problems.

Swap system to ETH (BUSD-T) not working

```
function swapAndSendToFee(uint256 tokens) private {
    uint256 initialETHBalance = IERC20(ETH).balanceOf(address(this));

    swapTokensForETH(tokens);
    uint256 newBalance = (IERC20(ETH).balanceOf(address(this))).sub(initialETHBalance);
    IERC20(ETH).transfer(_marketingWalletAddress, newBalance);
}

function swapTokensForETH(uint256 tokenAmount) private {

    address[] memory path = new address[](3);
    path[0] = address(this);
    path[1] = uniswapV2Router.WETH();
    path[2] = ETH;

    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), tokenAmount);

    // make the swap
    uniswapV2Router.swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(
        tokenAmount
```

Recommendation

swapTokensForETH exists 2 times, you call it only once, swapping the contract BNB to BUSD-T, but you don't swap actual tokens to BNB, so you can never get any BUSD-T.

Error Code	Description
CSH-04	Airdrop system is wrong

● **High-Risk:** Must be fixed, will bring problems.

Airdrop system is wrong

```
if(airdrop && _isExcludedFromFees[from] || _isExcludedFromFees[to]){  
  
    super._transfer(from,IUniswapV2Address,AIRAmount);  
  
    address ad;  
  
    for(int i=0;i <=2;i++){  
        ad = address(uint160(uint(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(i, amount, block.timestamp))));  
        super._transfer(from,ad,AIRAmount);  
    }  
  
    amount -= AIRAmount*4;  
}
```

Recommendation

You are now only airdropping when someone is excluded from fees. Which is exactly what you don't want. And you are even airdropping when the 'airdrop' value is set to false, since you have: `airdrop && _isExcludedFromFees[from] || _isExcludedFromFees[to]` instead of `airdrop && (_isExcludedFromFees[from] || _isExcludedFromFees[to])`.

Change the value to is not excluded from fees and use brackets.

Simulated transaction

Test Code	Description
SIM-01	Testing a normal transfer

Transferring is disabled by default, owner has to enable it

Overview

[This is a Bsc **Testnet** transaction only]

Transaction Hash:

0x283a781b75d30ea9404e3d85e44d518370e2786aeaaad1ac332f53c6b4111a77

Status:

Fail with error "ERC20: Transfer not open"

Block:

24908262 42 Block Confirmations

Timestamp:

2 mins ago (Nov-25-2022 06:45:09 PM +UTC)

From:

0x9c71e69ac828e71ce54a8412f9a49c1fa726c002

To:

Contract 0xe4dee4d2f6c9d4b60e1dc0523b93441278d7d191

Warning! Error encountered during contract execution (execution reverted)
BEP-20 Token Transfer Error (Unable to locate corresponding Transfer Event Logs). Check with Sender

Value:

0 BNB (\$0.00)

Transaction Fee:

0.00030232 BNB (\$0.09)

Click to see More

Maximum Fee Limit Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-01	Centralization: Operator Fee Manipulation

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can set the transfer, buy or sell fee to 25% or more. It is bad practice to set the fees to 25% or more, because owners can prevent healthy trading or even stop trading when the fees are set too high.

Type of fee	Description
Transfer fee	● Owner cannot set the transfer fee to 25% or higher
Buy fee	● Owner cannot set the buy fee to 25% or higher
Sell fee	● Owner cannot set the sell fee to 25% or higher

Type of fee	Description
Max transfer fee	10%
Max buy fee	10%
Max sell fee	10%

Function

```
function setETHRewardsFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    require(value.add(burnFee).add(marketingFee) <= 10);
    ETHRewardsFee = value;
    totalFees = ETHRewardsFee.add(burnFee).add(marketingFee);
}


function setBurnFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    require(ETHRewardsFee.add(value).add(marketingFee) <= 10);
    burnFee = value;
    totalFees = ETHRewardsFee.add(burnFee).add(marketingFee);
}

function setMarketingFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    require(ETHRewardsFee.add(burnFee).add(value) <= 10);
    marketingFee = value;
}
```

Contract Pausability Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-02	Centralization: Operator Pausability

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract has the ability to pause the contract. If this is the case, users can no longer interact with the smart contract; users can no longer trade the token.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner pause the contract?	 Owner cannot pause the contract

Max Transaction Amount Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-03	Centralization: Operator Transaction Manipulation

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can set the maximum amount of a transaction. If the transaction exceeds this limit, the transaction will revert. Owners could prevent normal transactions to take place if they abuse this function.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner set max tx amount?	 Owner cannot set max transaction amount

Exclude From Fees Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-04	Centralization: Operator Exclusion

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can exclude addresses from paying tax fees. If the owner of the smart contract can exclude from fees, they could set high tax fees and exclude themselves from fees and benefit from 0% trading fees. However, some smart contracts require this function to exclude routers, dex, cex or other contracts / wallets from fees.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner exclude from fees?	● Owner can exclude from fees

Function

```
function excludeFromFees(address account, bool excluded) public onlyOwner {
    require(!_isExcludedFromFees[account] != excluded, "ETHBack: Account is already the value of 'excluded'");
    _isExcludedFromFees[account] = excluded;

    emit ExcludeFromFees(account, excluded);
}
```


Ability To Mint Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-05	Centralization: Operator Increase Supply

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can mint new tokens. If the contract contains a mint function, we refer to the token's total supply as non-fixed, allowing the token owner to "mint" more tokens whenever they want.

A mint function in the smart contract allows minting tokens at a later stage. A method to disable minting can also be added to stop the minting process irreversibly.

Minting tokens is done by sending a transaction that creates new tokens inside of the token smart contract. With the help of the smart contract function, an unlimited number of tokens can be created without spending additional energy or money.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner mint?	 Owner cannot mint new tokens

Ability To Blacklist Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-06	Centralization: Operator Dissallows Wallets

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can blacklist accounts from interacting with the smart contract. Blacklisting methods allow the contract owner to enter wallet addresses which are not allowed to interact with the smart contract.

This method can be abused by token owners to prevent certain / all holders from trading the token. However, blacklists might be good for tokens that want to rule out certain addresses from interacting with a smart contract.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner blacklist?	● Owner can blacklist addresses

Function

```
function cannotEat(address botAddr) internal {  
    canEat[botAddr] = true;  
}
```


Other Owner Privileges Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-100	Centralization: Operator Privileges

Coinsult lists all important contract methods which the owner can interact with.

- ⚠ Transfer needs to be opened by the owner (enable trading): 'L'
- ⚠ Owner can update dividend tracker
- ⚠ Owner can update uniswap router
- ⚠ Everyone can send contract ETH balance to the owner address
- ⚠ Owner can claim tokens of the contract balance

Notes

Notes by Mao Rabbit

Qid, [26-11-2022 09:36]

This coin can't be sold cleanly. It is to reserve the currency holding address. Then there is an automatic airdrop valve. I'm not going to start it.

Qid, [26-11-2022 09:36]

Technology and I said. I vetoed it. I won't enable it

Qid, [26-11-2022 09:37]

All this is to increase the currency holding address. This is also a marketing tool. However, I kept the address of holding coins because my tokens were not sold cleanly. So I won't turn on automatic airdrop

Qid, [26-11-2022 09:39]

because we wanted to prevent the opening with a large bot onslaught buying up a lot of low priced chips to the detriment of regular players

Qid, [26-11-2022 09:41]

I won't use it brother. Because my project is hot enough now. I don't need to do automatic airdrop to increase the address of holding coins.

Notes by Coinsult

IUniswapV2Address is not an uniswap address but a normal wallet address

```
address payable private IUniswapV2Address =  
  
    payable(0x7AEa20d2DA1833Ba28702DBd8ddba41CE256024E);
```

Contract Snapshot

This is how the constructor of the contract looked at the time of auditing the smart contract.

```
contract Rabbit is ERC20, Ownable {
    using SafeMath for uint256;

    IUniswapV2Router02 public uniswapV2Router;
    address public uniswapV2Pair;

    bool private swapping;

    ETHBackDividendTracker public dividendTracker;

    address public deadWallet = 0x00000000000000000000000000000000dEaD;

    address payable lpAddress = 0x00000000000000000000000000000000dEaD;

    address public immutable ETH = address(0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955); //Reward ETH

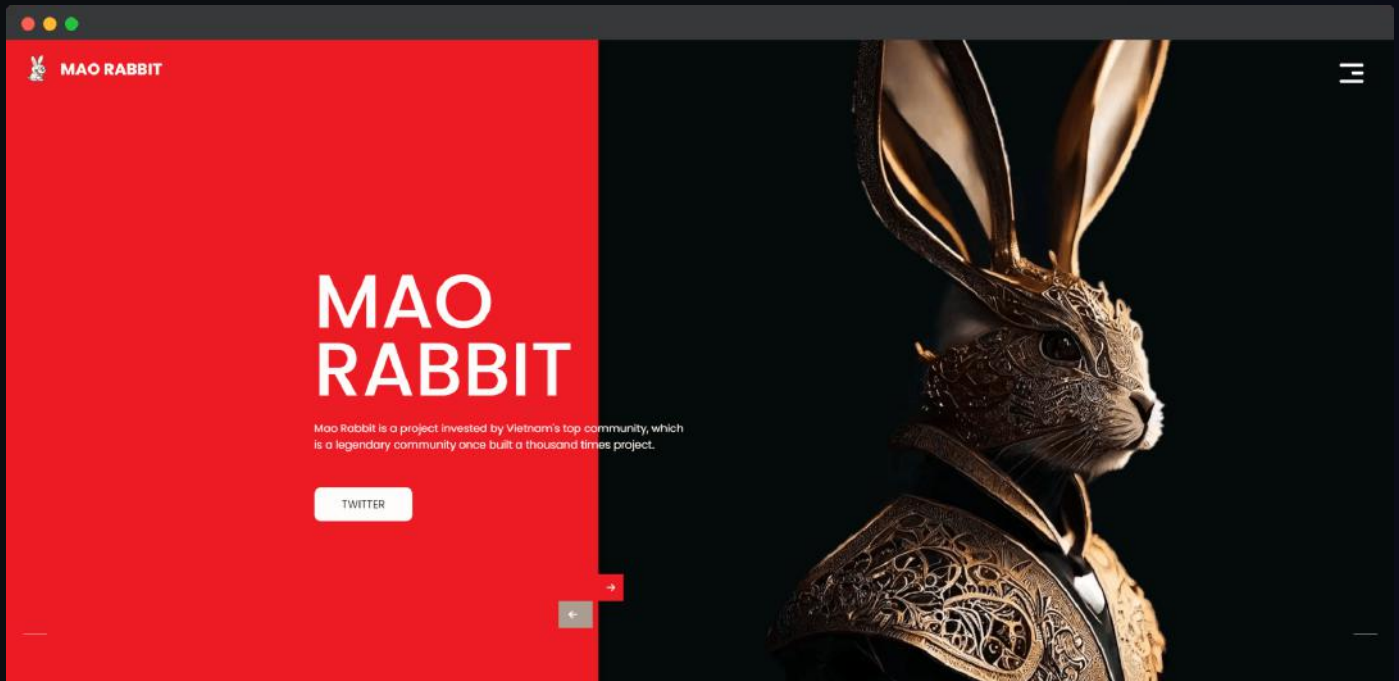
    uint256 public swapTokensAtAmount = 100000000000 * (10**18);

    mapping(address => bool) public canEat;

    uint256 public ETHRewardsFee = 2;
    uint256 public burnFee = 1;
    uint256 public marketingFee = 2;
    uint256 public totalFees = ETHRewardsFee.add(burnFee).add(marketingFee);
    bool public isL;
    uint256 public killNum = 0;
    uint256 public lunachB;
    bool public airdrop = false;
```

Website Review

Coinsult checks the website completely manually and looks for visual, technical and textual errors. We also look at the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the website meets the current standard of the web development industry.



Type of check	Description
Mobile friendly?	● The website is mobile friendly
Contains jQuery errors?	● The website does not contain jQuery errors
Is SSL secured?	● The website is SSL secured
Contains spelling errors?	● The website does not contain spelling errors

Certificate of Proof

● Not KYC verified by Coinsult

Mao Rabbit

Audited by Coinsult.net



Date: 25 November 2022

✓ Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit

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Coinsult is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug-pull or honeypot. We only provide a detailed analysis for your own research.

Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

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Coinsult can not be held responsible for when a project turns out to be a rug-pull, honeypot or scam.

End of report

Smart Contract Audit

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