



Smart Contract Audit

FOR
MBC\$
DATED : 9 June 23'



HIGH RISK FINDINGS

Logical – Setting tax wallet to

Severity: High

function: updateTaxWallet

Status: Acknowledged

Overview:

Setting the tax wallet to the null address (0x00000000000000000000000000000000) may lead to the disruption of sale transactions when the "rescueSwap" feature is active. Specifically, accumulated fees, which should be transferred to the tax wallet, would fail to be processed since the null address is not a valid recipient. Consequently, the entire sale transaction would be reverted due to this internal swap failure.

```
function updateTaxWallet(address newTaxWallet) external onlyOwner {
    taxWallet = newTaxWallet;
    emit TaxWalletUpdated(newTaxWallet, taxWallet);
}

function swapBack() private {
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));

    if (rescueSwap) {
        if (contractBalance > 0) {
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);
        }
        return;
    }
    //rest of the code
}
```

Suggestion

Prevent the tax wallet from being set to the null address by introducing a requirement check within the `updateTaxWallet` function. A modified version of the function would look like this:

```
function updateTaxWallet(address newTaxWallet) external onlyOwner {  
    require(newTaxWallet != address(0), "can not set tax wallet to address 0");  
    taxWallet = newTaxWallet;  
    emit TaxWalletUpdated(newTaxWallet, taxWallet);  
}
```

Alleviation from Owner

Since this is an edge-case-scenario that can only occur if the owner of the contract sets the tax wallet address to the null-address, at the same time as the owner has enabled rescueSwap, we don't see this as an issue. We will never change the tax wallet address (which is already hardcoded into the contract).

After the contract has been renounced the tax wallet cannot be changed, and the issue is no longer relevant.



HIGH RISK FINDINGS

Logical – fees are not resetted

Severity: **High**

function: swapBack

Status: Acknowledged

Overview:

Currently, the variables **tokensForLiquidity** and **tokensForTax** represent the amount of tokens accumulated for each type of tax. However, the swapBack function fails to reset these two variables to zero after sending the contract token balance to the tax wallet.

While the owner can manually reset these variables to zero using the **resetTaxAmount** function, a failure to perform this action could cause an internal swap to revert. This would occur when the **rescueSwap** flag is set to false and an attempt is made to swap more tokens to BNB than what the contract has.

```
function resetTaxAmount() public onlyOwner {  
    tokensForLiquidity = 0;  
    tokensForTax = 0;  
}  
  
function swapBack() private {  
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));  
  
    if (rescueSwap) {  
        if (contractBalance > 0) {  
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);  
        }  
        return;  
    }  
    //rest of the code  
}
```

Suggestion

Ensure that **tokensForLiquidity** and **tokensForTax** are reset to zero in the **swapBack** function. A modified version of the function is as follows:

```
function swapBack() private {  
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));  
  
    if (rescueSwap) {  
        if (contractBalance > 0) {  
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);  
        }  
        tokensForLiquidity = 0;  
        tokensForTax = 0;  
        return;  
    }  
    //rest of the code  
}
```



HIGH RISK FINDINGS

Alleviation from Owner

The function `rescueSwap` is a feature that should "only be used to disable `swapback` and send tax in form of tokens".

This is not something we have any plans of doing within the first week of trading. After the contract is renounced, this will no longer be possible to activate.

We will never activate `rescueSwap`.



AUDIT SUMMARY

Project name - MBC\$

Date: 9 June, 2023

Scope of Audit- Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

Audit Status: Passed

Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	0	0	0
Acknowledged	0	2	1	0	0
Resolved	0	1	0	0	0



USED TOOLS

Tools:

1- Manual Review:

A line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

2- BSC Test Network: All tests were conducted on the BSC Test network, and each test has a corresponding transaction attached to it. These tests can be found in the "Functional Tests" section of the report.

3- Slither :

The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.

Testnet version:

The tests were performed using the contract deployed on the BSC Testnet, which can be found at the following address:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/token/0x43A6eF91394C399F765aF5e2D1b9539C07CF7ede>



Token Information

Token Name : MemeMillionaires_\$BoysClub\$

Token Symbol: MBC\$

Decimals: 9

Token Supply: 1,000,000,000,000

Token Address:

0x3aa72d5522986eB327521637D45f30DD67eFedcd

Checksum:

b0534ddce337345588aa005e78ff6b65a1887a13

Owner:

0xFbAeEa4cD5D3aD2c93EFfa5C8eC76aa949cC042

(at time of writing the audit)

Deployer:

0xFbAeEa4cD5D3aD2c93EFfa5C8eC76aa949cC042



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Fees:

Buy Fees: 0-10%

Sell Fees: 0-10%

Transfer Fees: 0-10%

Fees Privilege: Owner

Ownership: 0xFbAeEa4cD5D3aD2c93EFfa5C8eC76aa949cC042

Minting: none

Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount: Yes

Blacklist: No

Other Privileges: - initial distribution of tokens

- including or excluding from fees
 - changing swap threshold
 - changing fees
-



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
- Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
- Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
- Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
- Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.

VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST



Return values of low-level calls



Gasless Send



Private modifier



Using block.timestamp



Multiple Sends



Re-entrancy



Using Suicide



Tautology or contradiction



Gas Limit and Loops



Timestamp Dependence



Address hardcoded



Revert/require functions



Exception Disorder



Use of tx.origin



Using inline assembly



Integer overflow/underflow



Divide before multiply



Dangerous strict equalities



Missing Zero Address Validation



Using SHA3



Compiler version not fixed



Using throw



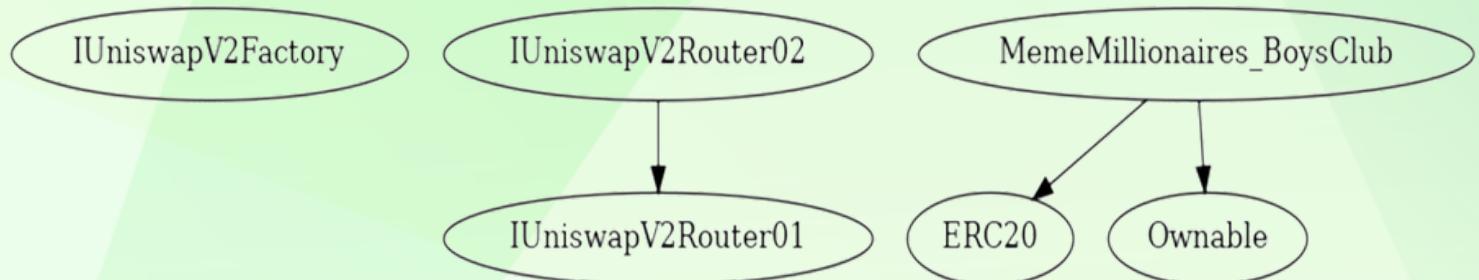
CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity	Description
◆ Critical	These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
◆ High-Risk	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.
◆ Medium-Risk	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.
◆ Low-Risk	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestion	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

Findings

Severity	Found
◆ Critical	0
◆ High-Risk	3
◆ Medium-Risk	1
◆ Low-Risk	0
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	0

INHERITANCE TREE





POINTS TO NOTE

- owner is able to change fees in range of 0-10% for buy/sell/transfer transactions.
- owner is not able to blacklist an arbitrary wallet
- owner is not able to set limit for buy/sell/transfer/holding amounts
- owner is not able to mint new tokens
- owner is not able to disable trades
- owner must enable trades manually



CONTRACT ASSESSMENT

Contract	Type	Bases			
L	**Function Name**	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**	
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface				
L feeTo External ! NO !					
L feeToSetter External ! NO !					
L getPair External ! NO !					
L allPairs External ! NO !					
L allPairsLength External ! NO !					
L createPair External ! NO !					
L setFeeTo External ! NO !					
L setFeeToSetter External ! NO !					
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface				
L factory External ! NO !					
L WETH External ! NO !					
L addLiquidity External ! NO !					
L addLiquidityETH External ! NO !					
L removeLiquidity External ! NO !					
L removeLiquidityETH External ! NO !					
L removeLiquidityWithPermit External ! NO !					
L removeLiquidityETHWithPermit External ! NO !					
L swapExactTokensForTokens External ! NO !					
L swapTokensForExactTokens External ! NO !					
L swapExactETHForTokens External ! NO !					
L swapTokensForExactETH External ! NO !					
L swapExactTokensForETH External ! NO !					
L swapETHForExactTokens External ! NO !					
L quote External ! NO !					
L getAmountOut External ! NO !					
L getAmountIn External ! NO !					
L getAmountsOut External ! NO !					
L getAmountsIn External ! NO !					
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01			
L removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens External ! NO !					
L removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens External ! NO !					
L swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens External ! NO !					
L swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens External ! NO !					
L swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens External ! NO !					



CONTRACT ASSESSMENT

```
| **MemeMillionaires_BoysClub** | Implementation | ERC20, Ownable |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | (●) | ERC20 |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | (Ξ) | NO !
| L | enableTrading | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | airdropToWallets | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | decimals | Public ! | | NO !
| L | updateSwapEnabled | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | updateRescueSwap | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | updateBuyFees | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | updateSellFees | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | updateTransferFees | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | excludeFromFees | Public ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | setAutomatedMarketMakerPair | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair | Private (🔒) | (●) ||
| L | updateTaxWallet | External ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromFees | External ! | | NO !
| L | _transfer | Internal (🔒) | (●) ||
| L | swapTokensForEth | Private (🔒) | (●) ||
| L | addLiquidity | Private (🔒) | (●) ||
| L | resetTaxAmount | Public ! | (●) | onlyOwner |
| L | swapBack | Private (🔒) | (●) ||
```

Legend

Symbol	Meaning
(●)	Function can modify state
(Ξ)	Function is payable



STATIC ANALYSIS

```
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub._transfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#1094-1160) has costly operations inside a loop:  
- tokensForLiquidity += fees * buyLiquidityFee / buyTotalFees (contracts/Token.sol#1141)  
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub._transfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#1094-1160) has costly operations inside a loop:  
- tokensForTax += fees * buyTaxFee / buyTotalFees (contracts/Token.sol#1142)  
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub._transfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#1094-1160) has costly operations inside a loop:  
- tokensForLiquidity += fees * transferLiquidityFee / transferTotalFees (contracts/Token.sol#1147)  
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.transfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#1094-1160) has costly operations inside a loop:  
- tokensForTax += fees * transferTaxFee / transferTotalFees (contracts/Token.sol#1148)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#costly-operations-inside-a-loop
```

```
Context.msgData() (contracts/Token.sol#20-212) is never used and should be removed  
ERC20.burn(address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#608-624) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.add(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#81-83) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.div(uint256,uint256,string) (contracts/Token.sol#175-180) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.mod(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#139-141) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.mod(uint256,uint256,string) (contracts/Token.sol#197-202) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.sub(uint256,uint256,string) (contracts/Token.sol#156-161) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.tryAdd(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#10-16) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.tryDiv(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#52-57) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.tryMod(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#64-69) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.tryMul(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#35-45) is never used and should be removed  
SafeMath.trySub(uint256,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#23-28) is never used and should be removed  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
```

```
Pragma version^0.8.17 (contracts/Token.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.16  
solc-0.8.20 is not recommended for deployment  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
```

```
Low level call in MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.swapBack() (contracts/Token.sol#1200-1239):  
- (success,None) = address(taxWallet).call(value: address(this).balance) () (contracts/Token.sol#1238)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
```

```
Function IUniswapV2Router01.WETH() (contracts/Token.sol#716) is not in mixedCase  
Contract MemeMillionaires.BoysClub (contracts/Token.sol#886-1240) is not in CapWords  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateBuyFees(uint256,uint256)._taxFee (contracts/Token.sol#1047) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateBuyFees(uint256,uint256).liquidityFee (contracts/Token.sol#1047) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateSellFees(uint256,uint256).taxFee (contracts/Token.sol#1054) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateSellFees(uint256,uint256).liquidityFee (contracts/Token.sol#1054) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateTransferFees(uint256,uint256)._taxFee (contracts/Token.sol#1061) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.updateTransferFees(uint256,uint256)._liquidityFee (contracts/Token.sol#1061) is not in mixedCase  
Constant MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.deadAddress (contracts/Token.sol#891) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
```

```
Variable IUniswapV2Router01.addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256).amountDesired (contracts/Token.sol#721) is too similar to IUniswapV2Router01.addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256).amountBDesired (contracts/Token.sol#722)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#variable-names-too-similar
```

```
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub.constructor() (contracts/Token.sol#943-1007) uses literals with too many digits:  
- _totalSupply = 1000000000000 * 1e18 (contracts/Token.sol#948)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits
```

```
MemeMillionaires.BoysClub._decimals (contracts/Token.sol#897) should be immutable  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-immutable
```

**Result => A static analysis of contract's source code has been performed using slither,
No major issues were found in the output**



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

1- Adding liquidity (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x4dd7acc32dafe5b4fe15abc45ad8870abe6e8ada1e486ec58767be94bf2288f1>

2- Buying when excluded from fees (0% tax) (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xc25198c384ac2178fe0bc933f9b08a48fd11f8eee7785a25c0021efc2fee464f>

3- Selling when excluded from fees (0% tax) (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xdda48122b2058b9916793ccfd7ddad0a101c272fbb5ef005bf71782352dc6723>

4- Transferring when excluded from fees (0% tax) (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x72a1e30409c97afe7eb6613a8aab99c98beab68ebabc4f57a790b470a58598a4>

5- Buying when not excluded from fees (0-10% tax) (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x8e7ba4f5141ebbc04671aaa4a4adadbpcf57f2cabeffde2088781afea39903e0>

6- Selling when not excluded from fees (0-10% tax) (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xb75dc46f3464c4ff1ce2f294855de08eb022cc4200a3ee7f6ac3d5830ead51af>



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

7- Transferring when not excluded from fees (0-10% tax) (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xa8fece385caafbfbef285265b7cc2e072f0afd367aac038f7b46a5efa7018cd9>

8- Internal swap (passed):

- Tax converted to BNB and sent to tax wallet
- Tax converted to BNB and added to liquidity pool along with an equivalent (in value) number of tokens

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xa8fece385caafbfbef285265b7cc2e072f0afd367aac038f7b46a5efa7018cd9>

9- Rescue tax (passed):

a feature that directly sends all collected fees to tax wallet instead of swapping those tokens for BNB.

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x11ad9227d17a98a25f2c27f20277613958c0d84698b4e1474cb4161635d86ecc>



MANUAL TESTING

Centralization – Trades must be enabled

Severity: High

function: enableTrading

Status: Resolved, Trades are already enabled

Overview:

The smart contract owner must enable trades for holders. If trading remain disabled, no one would be able to buy/sell/transfer tokens.

```
function enableTrading() external onlyOwner {  
    tradingActive = true;  
    swapEnabled = true;  
}
```

Suggestion

To mitigate this centralization issue, we propose the following options:

1. Renounce Ownership: Consider relinquishing control of the smart contract by renouncing ownership. This would remove the ability for a single entity to manipulate the router, reducing centralization risks.
2. Multi-signature Wallet: Transfer ownership to a multi-signature wallet. This would require multiple approvals for any changes to the mainRouter, adding an additional layer of security and reducing the centralization risk.
3. Transfer ownership to a trusted and valid 3rd party in order to guarantee enabling of the trades



MANUAL TESTING

Logical – Setting tax wallet to

Severity: High

function: updateTaxWallet

Status: Acknowledged

Overview:

Setting the tax wallet to the null address (0x00000000000000000000000000000000)

may lead to the disruption of sale transactions when the "rescueSwap" feature is active.

Specifically, accumulated fees, which should be transferred to the tax wallet, would fail to be processed since the null address is not a valid recipient. Consequently, the entire sale transaction would be reverted due to this internal swap failure.

```
function updateTaxWallet(address newTaxWallet) external onlyOwner {  
    taxWallet = newTaxWallet;  
    emit TaxWalletUpdated(newTaxWallet, taxWallet);  
}
```

```
function swapBack() private {
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));

    if (rescueSwap) {
        if (contractBalance > 0) {
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);
        }
        return;
    }
    //rest of the code
}
```

Suggestion

Prevent the tax wallet from being set to the null address by introducing a requirement check within the `updateTaxWallet` function. A modified version of the function would look like this:

```
function updateTaxWallet(address newTaxWallet) external onlyOwner {  
    require(newTaxWallet != address(0), "can not set tax wallet to address 0");  
    taxWallet = newTaxWallet;  
    emit TaxWalletUpdated(newTaxWallet, taxWallet);  
}
```

Alleviation from Owner

Since this is an edge-case-scenario that can only occur if the owner of the contract sets the tax wallet address to the null-address, at the same time as the owner has enabled rescueSwap, we don't see this as an issue. We will never change the tax wallet address (which is already hardcoded into the contract).

After the contract has been renounced the tax wallet cannot be changed, and the issue is no longer relevant.



MANUAL TESTING

Logical – fees are not resetted

Severity: **High**

function: swapBack

Status: Acknowledged

Overview:

Currently, the variables **tokensForLiquidity** and **tokensForTax** represent the amount of tokens accumulated for each type of tax. However, the swapBack function fails to reset these two variables to zero after sending the contract token balance to the tax wallet.

While the owner can manually reset these variables to zero using the **resetTaxAmount** function, a failure to perform this action could cause an internal swap to revert. This would occur when the **rescueSwap** flag is set to false and an attempt is made to swap more tokens to BNB than what the contract has.

```
function resetTaxAmount() public onlyOwner {  
    tokensForLiquidity = 0;  
    tokensForTax = 0;  
}  
  
function swapBack() private {  
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));  
  
    if(rescueSwap) {  
        if(contractBalance > 0) {  
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);  
        }  
        return;  
    }  
    //rest of the code  
}
```

Suggestion

Ensure that **tokensForLiquidity** and **tokensForTax** are reset to zero in the **swapBack** function. A modified version of the function is as follows:

```
function swapBack() private {  
    uint256 contractBalance = balanceOf(address(this));  
  
    if(rescueSwap) {  
        if(contractBalance > 0) {  
            super._transfer(address(this), taxWallet, contractBalance);  
        }  
        tokensForLiquidity = 0;  
        tokensForTax = 0;  
        return;  
    }  
    //rest of the code  
}
```



MANUAL TESTING

Alleviation from Owner

The function `rescueSwap` is a feature that should "only be used to disable `swapback` and send tax in form of tokens".

This is not something we have any plans of doing within the first week of trading. After the contract is renounced, this will no longer be possible to activate.

We will never activate `rescueSwap`.



MANUAL TESTING

Logical – Stuck ETH and Tokens

Severity: Medium

Status: Acknowledged

Overview:

This contract can receive both ETH and all types of ERC20 tokens. However, there are currently no functions available to withdraw these stuck tokens or ETH. This could result in assets being permanently locked within the contract.

Suggestion

Recommendation: To resolve this issue, implement withdrawal functions for both ETH and ERC20 tokens. This will allow the contract owner to recover any assets mistakenly sent to the contract address. Here is an example of how such functions might look:

javascript

```
// For ERC20 Tokens
function withdrawTokens(address _tokenContract) external onlyOwner {
    require(_tokenContract != address(this), "can not withdraw native tokens");
    ERC20 token = ERC20(_tokenContract);
    uint256 balance = token.balanceOf(address(this));
    token.transfer(owner, balance);
    emit WithdrawalTokens(owner, balance);
}

// For ETH
function withdrawETH(uint256 amount) external onlyOwner {
    require(amount <= address(this).balance, "Not enough ETH balance");
    payable(owner).transfer(amount);
    emit WithdrawalETH(owner, amount);
}
```

In these functions, `onlyOwner` is a modifier to ensure only the contract owner can execute these functions, preventing unauthorized withdrawals. The `WithdrawalTokens` and `WithdrawalETH` events are emitted after the successful transfer of tokens or ETH to provide transparency and trackability.

Alleviation from Owner

Since we are renouncing the contract, we would not be able to release any stuck tokens after the time of renouncement. It would only bring more frustration to a user, if the withdraw function was there, but it could not be called, as we would not have the ownership and rights to execute admin functions on the contract.



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