



Cyberscope

Audit Report

Tea-Fi Token

October 2025

Network BSC

Address 0x336ff048C664a081D527979aC4197d6C3c8bfB14

Audited by © cyberscope

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Risk Classification

The criticality of findings in Cyberscope's smart contract audits is determined by evaluating multiple variables. The two primary variables are:

1. **Likelihood of Exploitation:** This considers how easily an attack can be executed, including the economic feasibility for an attacker.
2. **Impact of Exploitation:** This assesses the potential consequences of an attack, particularly in terms of the loss of funds or disruption to the contract's functionality.

Based on these variables, findings are categorized into the following severity levels:

1. **Critical:** Indicates a vulnerability that is both highly likely to be exploited and can result in significant fund loss or severe disruption. Immediate action is required to address these issues.
2. **Medium:** Refers to vulnerabilities that are either less likely to be exploited or would have a moderate impact if exploited. These issues should be addressed in due course to ensure overall contract security.
3. **Minor:** Involves vulnerabilities that are unlikely to be exploited and would have a minor impact. These findings should still be considered for resolution to maintain best practices in security.
4. **Informative:** Points out potential improvements or informational notes that do not pose an immediate risk. Addressing these can enhance the overall quality and robustness of the contract.

Severity	Likelihood / Impact of Exploitation
● Critical	Highly Likely / High Impact
● Medium	Less Likely / High Impact or Highly Likely/ Lower Impact
● Minor / Informative	Unlikely / Low to no Impact

Review

Contract Name	TeaFi Token
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0x336ff048c664a081d527979ac4197d6c3c8bfb14
Symbol	TEA
Decimals	18
Total Supply	300,000,000

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	11 Oct 2024 https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/1-tea/v1/audit.pdf
Corrected Phase 2	25 Oct 2025

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
TeaToken.sol	36742e17f7516f241f7d1e20e3eaf4a18a3ad2b75d35d442927a1a7d8b13cdbc
interfaces/ZeroAddressError.sol	5c8f799153968b3f7a289c8f7c848cfd56adea399291113bb68c3cced8c2e5e

Overview

The `TeaToken` is a standard ERC20 token with additional features for burning, minting, and voting. It includes meta-transaction support via the `ERC2771Context` and is designed to be governable with voting features enabled through `ERC20Votes`.

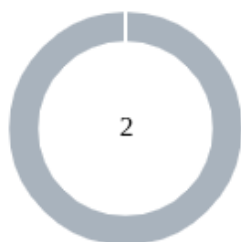
`mint` Functionality

The `mint` function allows the owner of the contract to mint new tokens to a specified recipient. This function is controlled by ownership, ensuring that only the designated owner can issue new tokens.

Other Functionalities

The constructor initializes the token with a name, symbol, trusted forwarder, multisig wallet, and initial supply. The contract supports token burning and integrates with `ERC20Votes` for governance-related voting. It also overrides functions from `ERC20Permit` and `ERC2771Context` for compatibility with meta-transactions and permit functionality.

Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	2

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	0	2	0	0

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	MT	Mints Tokens	Acknowledged
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Acknowledged

MT - Mints Tokens

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	TeaToken.sol#L41
Status	Acknowledged

Description

The contract owner has the authority to mint tokens. The owner may take advantage of it by calling the `mint` function. As a result, the contract tokens will be highly inflated.

```
function mint(address recipient, uint256 amount) external
onlyOwner {
    // recipient is checked in ERC20._mint
    _mint(recipient, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions.

Temporary Solutions:

These measurements do not decrease the severity of the finding

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-signature wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

Permanent Solution:

- Renouncing the ownership, which will eliminate the threats but it is non-reversible.

Team Update

The team has acknowledged that this is not a security issue and states:

In order to minimize this risk, the team introduced the following measures:

- *A multi-signature wallet has been introduced as a contract owner that requires more than two signatures to authorize any transaction.*
- *There are plans to develop a smart-contract that limits the amount and timing of token mints based on tokenomics to manage the token inflation. Once the smart contract has been created and audited, ownership will be transferred to it.*

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	TeaToken.sol#L58,66
Status	Acknowledged

Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX_VALUE, ERROR_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

```
function CLOCK_MODE() public pure override returns (string
memory) {
    return "mode=timestamp";
}
address _owner
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.

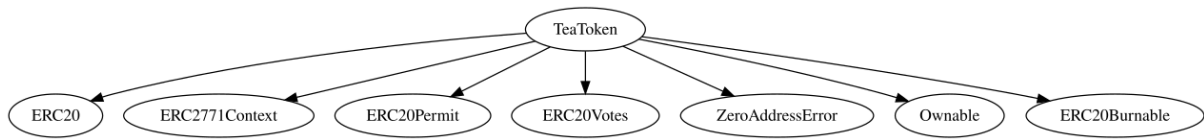
Find more information on the Solidity documentation

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/stable/style-guide.html#naming-conventions>.

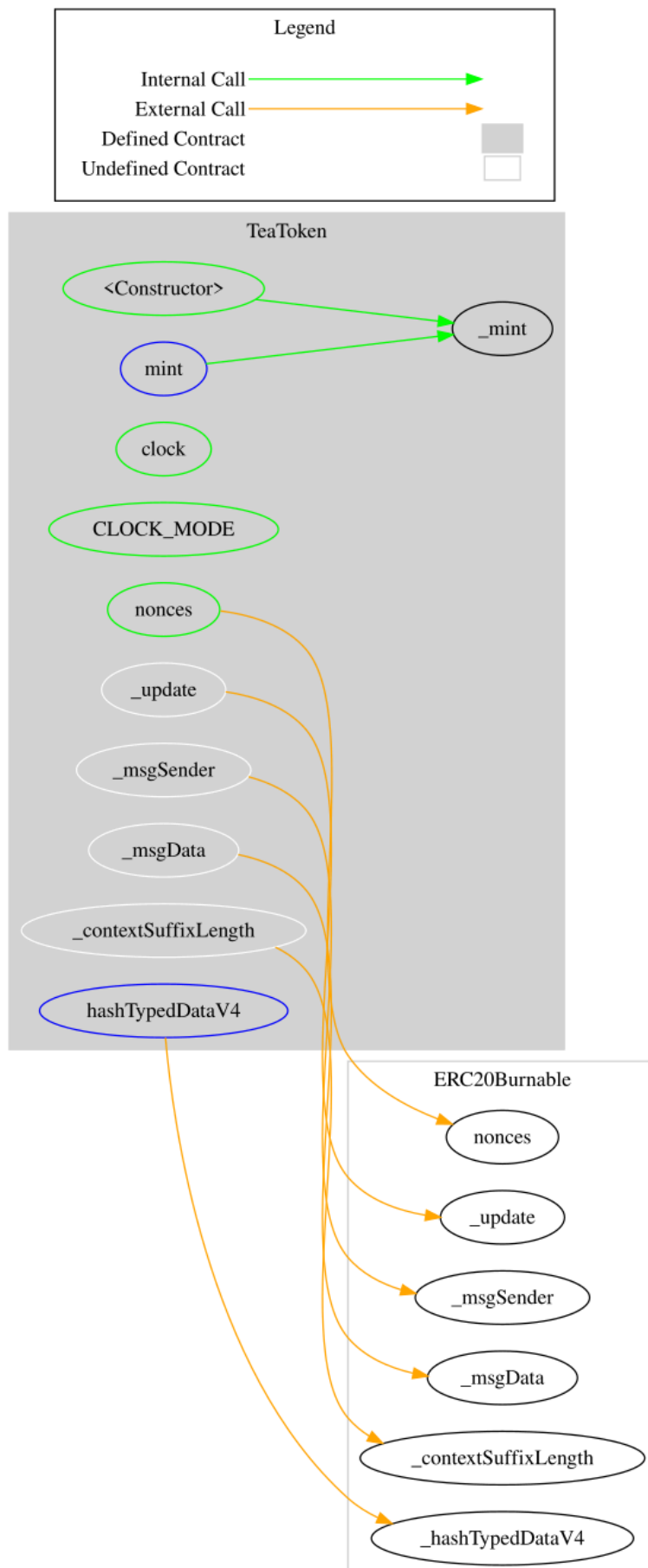
Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
TeaToken	Implementation	ERC20, ERC2771Context, ERC20Permit, ERC20Votes, ZeroAddress Error, Ownable, ERC20Burnable		
		Public	✓	ERC20 ERC2771Context ERC20Permit Ownable
	mint	External	✓	onlyOwner
	clock	Public		-
	CLOCK_MODE	Public		-
	nonces	Public		-
	_update	Internal	✓	
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
	_contextSuffixLength	Internal		
	hashTypedDataV4	External		-

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

The Tea-Fi contract implements a token mechanism that allows the owner to mint it. This audit focuses on identifying security issues, assessing the contract's logic, and suggesting potential improvements. The team has acknowledged the findings.

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About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.



The Cyberscope team

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