



Cyberscope

A *TAC Security* Company

Audit Report

CAST

December 2025

Network BSC

Address 0x20bd5453117acc748895f8f84dd3cd21999b8e6b

Audited by © cyberscope

Analysis

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative ● Pass

| Severity | Code | Description | Status |
|----------|------|-------------------------|--------|
| ● | ST | Stops Transactions | Passed |
| ● | OTUT | Transfers User's Tokens | Passed |
| ● | ELFM | Exceeds Fees Limit | Passed |
| ● | MT | Mints Tokens | Passed |
| ● | BT | Burns Tokens | Passed |
| ● | BC | Blacklists Addresses | Passed |

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

| Severity | Code | Description | Status |
|----------|------|--|------------|
| ● | ROF | Redundant Ownership Functionality | Unresolved |
| ● | L19 | Stable Compiler Version | Unresolved |
| ● | L02 | State Variables could be Declared Constant | Unresolved |

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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 | Cast |
| Compiler Version | v0.8.24+commit.e11b9ed9 |
| Optimization | 200 runs |
| Explorer | https://bscscan.com/address/0x20bd5453117acc748895f8f84dd3cd21999b8e6b |
| Address | 0x20bd5453117acc748895f8f84dd3cd21999b8e6b |
| Network | BSC |
| Symbol | CAST |
| Decimals | 18 |
| Total Supply | 2.030 |

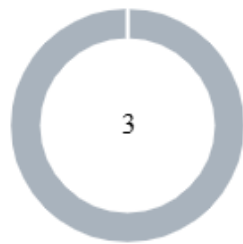
Audit Updates

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Initial Audit | 09 Dec 2025 |
|----------------------|-------------|

Source Files

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Filename | SHA256 |
| Cast.sol | 584107d12a9e5ef60122fd289737a94afa150844adc8ebbde0a5d989e4a79e9b |

Findings Breakdown



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ● Critical | 0 |
| ● Medium | 0 |
| ● Minor / Informative | 3 |

| Severity | Unresolved | Acknowledged | Resolved | Other |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------|
| ● Critical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ● Medium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ● Minor / Informative | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ROF - Redundant Ownership Functionality

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Criticality | Minor / Informative |
| Location | Cast.sol#L30 |
| Status | Unresolved |

Description

The contract defines a `_owner` variable, which is typically used in token contracts to restrict access to administrative or configuration functions. However, this contract does not include any owner-specific or privileged functionality that relies on this variable. As a result, `_owner` is never used in practice and serves no functional purpose, making it redundant.

```
Shell  
address private _owner;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to remove the ownable functionality from the contract to enhance code optimization and readability.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Criticality | Minor / Informative |
| Location | Cast.sol#L6 |
| Status | Unresolved |

Description

The `^` symbol indicates that any version of Solidity that is compatible with the specified version (i.e., any version that is a higher minor or patch version) can be used to compile the contract. The version lock is a mechanism that allows the author to specify a minimum version of the Solidity compiler that must be used to compile the contract code. This is useful because it ensures that the contract will be compiled using a version of the compiler that is known to be compatible with the code.

Shell

```
pragma solidity >0.4.0 <= 0.9.0;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to lock the pragma to ensure the stability of the codebase. The locked pragma version ensures that the contract will not be deployed with an unexpected version. An unexpected version may produce vulnerabilities and undiscovered bugs. The compiler should be configured to the lowest version that provides all the required functionality for the codebase. As a result, the project will be compiled in a well-tested LTS (Long Term Support) environment.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Criticality | Minor / Informative |
| Location | Cast.sol#L26,27,28 |
| Status | Unresolved |

Description

State variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
Shell
string private _name = "CAST"
string private _symbol = "CAST"

uint8 private _decimals = 18
```

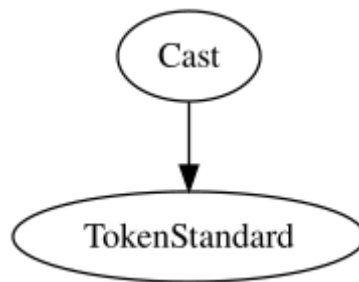
Recommendation

Constant state variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.

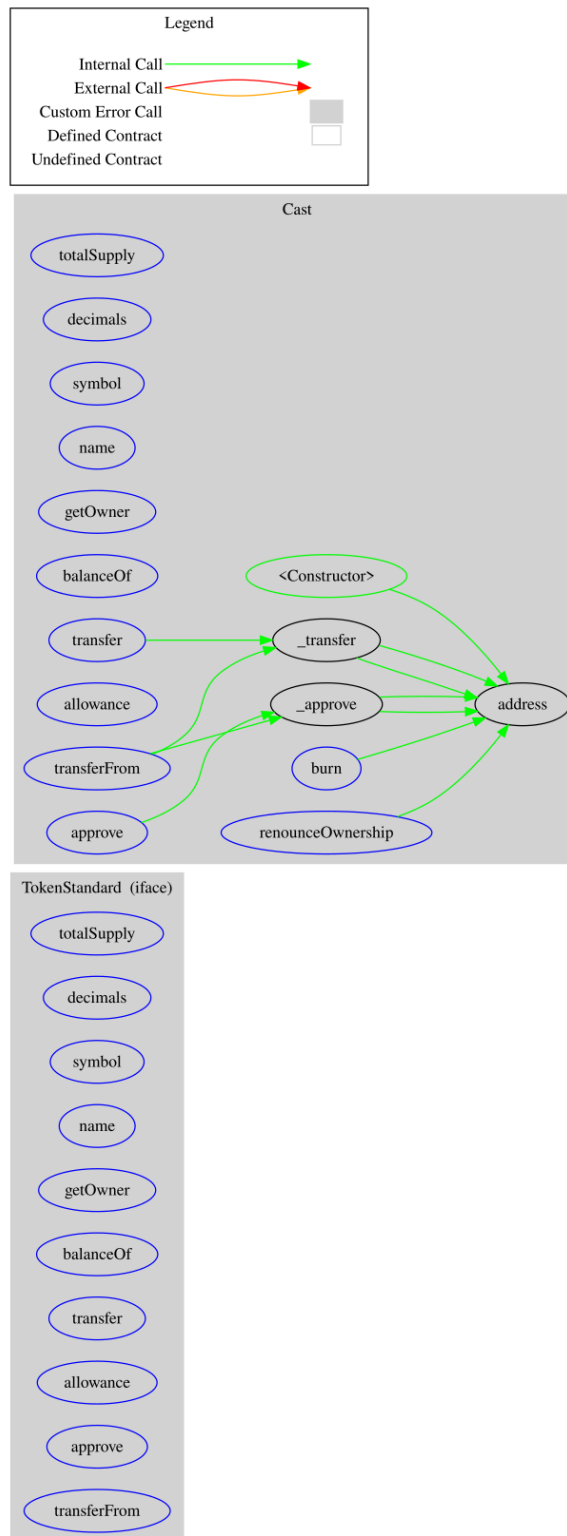
Functions Analysis

| Contract | Type | Bases | | |
|----------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Function Name | Visibility | Mutability | Modifiers |
| | | | | |
| Cast | Implementation | TokenStandard | | |
| | | Public | ✓ | - |
| | totalSupply | External | | - |
| | decimals | External | | - |
| | symbol | External | | - |
| | name | External | | - |
| | getOwner | External | | - |
| | balanceOf | External | | - |
| | transfer | External | ✓ | - |
| | allowance | External | | - |
| | approve | External | ✓ | - |
| | transferFrom | External | ✓ | - |
| | _transfer | Private | ✓ | |
| | _approve | Private | ✓ | |
| | burn | External | ✓ | - |
| | renounceOwnership | External | ✓ | - |

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

CAST contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. CAST is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler error or critical issues.

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About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a TAC 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.



A **TAC Security** Company

The Cyberscope team

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