



Security Audit

Musk Identity

August 2, 2025 Asfalia Audit



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About

Summary

This report has been prepared for Musk Identity to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the Musk Identity project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilising Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from Medium to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

Overview

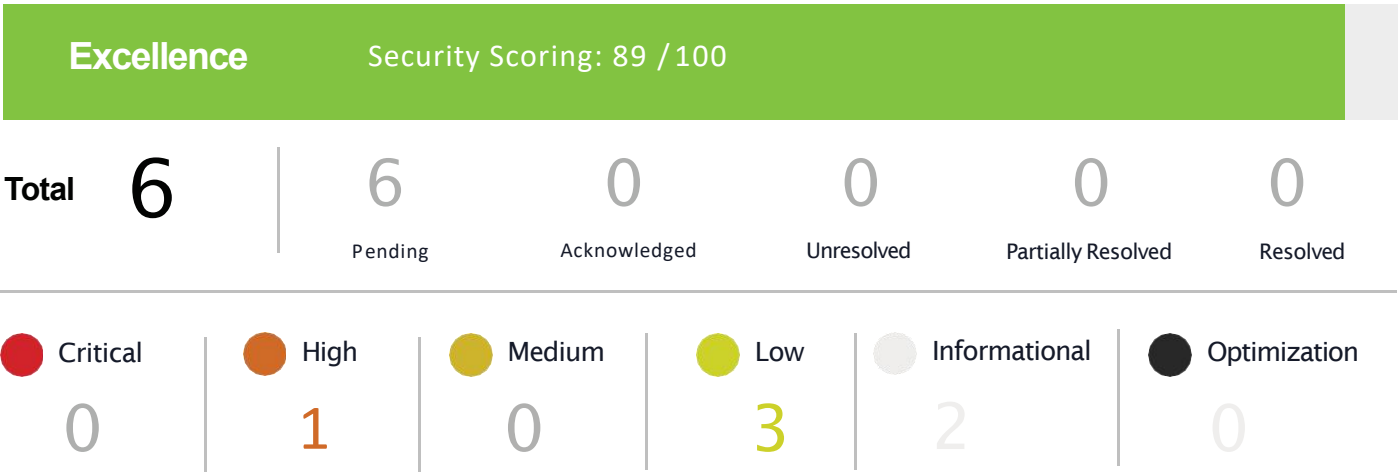
Project Summary

Project Name	Musk Identity
Platform	EVM
Chain	
Language	Solidity
Codebase	Files provided
Commit	N/A

Audit Summary

Delivery Date	9/01/2025
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review

Vulnerability Summary



Scope

Repository:	N/A
Technical Documentation:	N/A
Contracts:	Musk Identity .sol

Project Overview

Musk Identity (SIMD-0326) is a parallel experimental network centered on Votor consensus and Rotor propagation optimization, aiming to achieve ~100–150ms finality while maintaining Solana ecosystem compatibility, improving fault tolerance, and reducing network-wide propagation overhead. For you, this means: lower slippage in high-frequency trading, smoother real-time chain game battles, and a 'tap-to-confirm' payment experience.

Project Architecture & Fee Models

N/A

Contract Dependencies

N/A

Privileged Roles

N/A

Findings

Total Issues: **6**



ID	Title	Type	Categories	Severity	Status
#1	State Variable Default Visibility	SWC-108	Coding Style	Low	Acknowledged
#2	Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	Coding Style	Low	Acknowledged
#3	Typographical Error	SWC-129	Logical Issue	Low	Acknowledged
#4	Write After Write	Custom	Volatile Code	Informational	Acknowledged
#5	Missing Event	Custom	Coding Style	Informational	Acknowledged
#6	Centralization	Custom	Centralization / Privilege	High	Acknowledged

Musk Identity

#1 [SWC-108](#) State Variable Default Visibility

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Low	Line 342, 343	Acknowledged

Description

The visibility is not defined for various state variables.

Recommendation

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for state variables is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private. Recommend using public.

Alleviation

N/A

#2 [SWC-104](#) Unchecked Call Return Value

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Low	Line 733	Acknowledged

Description

Return value for the addLiquidityETH function call is not checked.

Recommendation

Should check the return value of addLiquidityETH is true to ensure liquidity is being added correctly.

Alleviation

N/A

#3 SWC-129 **Typographical Error**

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Low	Line 769, 770	Acknowledged

Description

In Solidity multiplication should come before division to avoid rounding errors.

Recommendation

Restructure the mathematical operation.

Alleviation

N/A

#4 Custom **Write After Write**

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Informational	Line 783, 785	Acknowledged

Description

The bool `success` is declared and then defined twice for two calls.

Recommendation

Bools with different defined names should be used for each different check on a call performing correctly.

Alleviation

N/A

#5 Custom Missing Event

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Informational	Line 517-521, 560-567, 569-576	Acknowledged

Description

Functions missing an event for functions with significant contract change impact. Information about changed variables should be emitted as an event for third parties to more easily track.

Recommendation

Add events that emit the changed variable information, for `updateSwapTokensAtAmount`, `updateBuyFees`, `updateSellFees`.

Alleviation

N/A

Centralization

Category	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Acknowledged

Description

The contract uses the OpenZeppelin Ownership contract format to allow the developers to call several functions that affect how the contract functions. These functions allow the developers to:

- Clear stuck ETH or foreign tokens on the contract
- Change the buy or sell fees of the token (with a maximum of 10%)
- Define the automated market maker pair of the token
- Airdrop tokens
- Change the amount of tokens needed to accumulate in fees before it is sold (minimum 0.001% of supply, maximum 0.1% of supply)
- Enable trading and remove initial limits once token is stable
- Define addresses as `boughtEarly` (bots)

#5 Custom Missing Event

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	High	Line 483-485 & 487-490	Acknowledged

Description

Functions `manageBoughtEarly` and `massManageBoughtEarly` allow for the owner role to manually declare an address as `true` or `false` on the `boughtEarly` array. This makes an address only able to transfer tokens to the owner or burn address. Intended purpose seems to be to manually flag any bots that are not caught by the contracts anti-bot code.

Recommendation

Recommend removing this function, or alternatively adding a timed safeguard so that it may only be used soon after trading goes live and once all bots have been handled.

Alleviation

N/A

Appendix

Finding Categories

Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

Mathematical Operations

Mathematical Operation findings relate to mishandling of math formulas, such as overflows, incorrect operations etc.

Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how `block.timestamp` works.

Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

Block Timestamp

Be aware that the timestamp of the block can be manipulated by a miner.

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This report represents an extensive assessing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. Asfalia's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. Asfalia's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies, and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

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Project is potentially vulnerable to 3rd party failures of service - namely in the form of APIs providing the price for the currencies used by the project. Project could become at risk if these APIs provided incorrect pricing.

Audit does not claim to address any off-chain functions utilized by the project.



The firm was started by a team with over ten years of network security experience to become a global force. Our goal is to make the blockchain ecosystem as secure as possible for everyone.

With over 30 years of combined experience in the DeFi space, our team is highly dedicated to delivering a product that is as streamlined and secure as possible. Our mission is to set a new standard for security in the auditing sector, while increasing accessibility to top tier audits for all projects in the crypto space. Our dedication and passion to continuously improve the DeFi space is second to none.