

DRB Listing Packet v1.2

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Debt Relief Bot (\$DRB)

Token & LP overview, security, market, community

Base · March 2026

<https://basescan.org/address/0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2>

@Grok on X - \$DRB launch post:

<https://x.com/grok/status/1897949874961650169?s=20>

TOKEN FUNDAMENTALS

- Token name: Debt Relief Bot
- Symbol: \$DRB
- Contract address: 0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2
- Total supply: 100,000,000,000 (100B). When the contract is deployed, the constructor mints all of it once to the deployer (in code: `_mint(msg.sender, maxSupply_)` with `maxSupply_ = 100B`). That is the full initial issuance.
- Decimals: 18
- Supply rules: No public mint() - nobody can mint extra supply on demand. No staged “unlock” that mints more on a schedule. After deployment, `_mint` is only reachable through `crosschainMint`, and only when `msg.sender` is the official Base Superchain token bridge (not users, not DEXs). See verified source on Basescan for exact `crosschainMint` behavior.

TOKEN CONTRACT SECURITY HIGHLIGHTS

- Uses Clanker’s audited ClankerToken template (multi-file verified source on Basescan).
- No public mint; no upgradeability in this token pattern as described; no owner/admin back door after deployment beyond what the verified code shows (deployer can update metadata image only - see code excerpts).

FIXED TOKEN SUPPLY

- No public mint. The constructor mints the full 100B (`maxSupply_`) once.
- Cross-chain: `crosschainMint` runs only for `msg.sender == Superchain token bridge` (see excerpt). That is not normal swaps or wallet transfers.

Constructor - initial supply (ClankerToken)

CODE:

```
constructor(
    string memory name_,
    string memory symbol_,
    uint256 maxSupply_,
    address deployer_,
    uint256 fid_,
    string memory image_,
    string memory castHash_
) ERC20(name_, symbol_) ERC20Permit(name_) {
    _deployer = deployer_;
    _fid = fid_;
    _image = image_;
    _castHash = castHash_;
    _mint(msg.sender, maxSupply_);
}
```

Cross-chain mint — bridge only (separate from constructor)

CODE:

```
function crosschainMint(address _to, uint256 _amount) external {
    if (msg.sender != Predeploys.SUPERCHAIN_TOKEN_BRIDGE) revert Unauthorized();
    _mint(_to, _amount);
    emit CrosschainMint(_to, _amount, msg.sender);
}
```

Verification

- Token (verified source):

<https://basescan.org/address/0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2#code>

IMMUTABLE CONTRACT

- Non-upgradeable: The deployed token is not a UUPS / transparent proxy with upgradeTo / initialize in the usual upgrade sense.

**The line below is the contract declaration (inheritance list) as in the verified ClankerToken on Basescan. It shows which bases the token uses; it is not the whole file.

CODE:

```
contract ClankerToken is ERC20, ERC20Permit, ERC20Votes, ERC20Burnable, IERC7802 {  
}
```

Constructor, `_mint`, `crosschainMint`, `_update`, and everything else live only in that same verified file - read it end-to-end to confirm no proxy / upgrade wiring.

Verification:

<https://basescan.org/address/0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2#code>

TRANSFERS VS FEES VS METADATA

- Wallet-to-wallet / ERC-20 transfers: The token's `_update` does not implement a transfer tax. Standard 1:1 balance moves unless the inherited ERC-20 behavior says otherwise.
- Trading / LP economics: Fee routing to recipients (e.g. protocol / designated wallet) is a separate story from "tax on every transfer" in the token - it concerns pool / locker fee collection, not a hidden skim inside `_update` for normal sends.
- Deployer: Can update image metadata only (not arbitrary minting).

`_update` - no extra fee logic

CODE:

```
function _update(  
    address from,  
    address to,  
    uint256 value  
) internal override(ERC20, ERC20Votes) {  
    super._update(from, to, value);  
}
```

`updateImage` - deployer only

CODE:

```
function updateImage(string memory image_) public {  
    if (msg.sender != _deployer) {  
        revert NotDeployer();  
    }  
    _image = image_;  
}
```

Verification:

<https://basescan.org/address/0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2#code>

LIQUIDITY SECURITY

Liquidity is permanently locked via the Clanker LP Locker contract.

- Liquidity pool: 0x5116773e18a9c7bb03ebb961b38678e45e238923
- LP locker: 0x5ec4f99f342038c67a312a166ff56e6d70383d86 (Clanker v3 — permanent LP vault)
- LP NFT: Uniswap V3 Nonfungible Position Manager
0x03a520b32C04BF3bEEf7BEb72E919cf822Ed34f1
- Token ID: 2246136

Key proofs (anti-rug) - summary

- Principal: The verified locker contract has no path to decreaseLiquidity, burn the position, or transferFrom the LP NFT out - i.e. no function that removes locked principal as principal. (Confirm against verified source on Basescan.)
- Fees: Trading fees can be collected through Uniswap's collect flow; that is separate from removing the underlying liquidity.
- Stray funds: withdrawETH / withdrawERC20 (or equivalent) are for stray balances only, not the locked LP position.
- The LP position NFT can only be delivered into the locker from the Clanker factory address (`_factory`), not from an arbitrary EOA.

LP locker - NFT only from factory

CODE:

```
function onERC721Received(
    address,
    address from,
    uint256 id,
    bytes calldata
) external override returns (bytes4) {
    if (from != _factory) {
        revert NotAllowed(from);
    }
    emit Received(from, id);
    return IERC721Receiver.onERC721Received.selector;
}
```

Verification

- LP locker (verified source):

<https://basescan.org/address/0x5ec4f99f342038c67a312a166ff56e6d70383d86#code>

Optional full-source PDFs (if hosted):

- Token: https://drbtaskforce.com/assets/pdfs/DRB_ClankerToken_Full_Source_Code.pdf

- Locker: https://drbtaskforce.com/assets/pdfs/DRB_Clanker_LP_Locker_Full_Source.pdf

LOCK / DEPLOYMENT TRANSACTION

Deployment / lock transaction on Base. On Basescan, the event log includes a Received (or equivalent) event - transaction showing the LP position NFT is received by the locker.

<https://basescan.org/tx/0x2cf2f8330f8e1b72c5efdc1db80790e6f47ff0c3af6a33cec31186f2c7df795e>

Full hash (single line):

0x2cf2f8330f8e1b72c5efdc1db80790e6f47ff0c3af6a33cec31186f2c7df795e

OWNERSHIP & CONTROL

LP locker: The verified LpLockerv2 contract includes Ownable with renounceOwnership() / transferOwnership(address) - i.e. the code allows renouncing or transferring owner privileges; this packet does not claim that either call is invoked on-chain.

Grok wallet = token deployer.

The Grok wallet (0xb1058c959987e3513600eb5b4fd82aeee2a0e4f9) is the deployer of \$DRB - that is the same role as the deployer field in the factory's TokenCreated event.

On the deployment transaction, TokenCreated is at log index 269 (Clanker Factory); decoded fields show deployer = 0xb1058c959987e3513600eb5b4fd82aeee2a0e4f9 and tokenAddress = 0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2.

<https://basescan.org/tx/0x2cf2f8330f8e1b72c5efdc1db80790e6f47ff0c3af6a33cec31186f2c7df795e#eventlog> (Image Below)

INDEX OF ADDRESSES & TRANSACTION HASH

\$DRB token: 0x3ec2156d4c0a9cbdab4a016633b7bcf6a8d68ea2
Liquidity pool: 0x5116773e18a9c7bb03ebb961b38678e45e238923
LP locker: 0x5ec4f99f342038c67a312a166ff56e6d70383d86
Uniswap V3 NPM: 0x03a520b32C04BF3bEEf7BEb72E919cf822Ed34f1
Clanker Factory (address): 0x375C15db32D28cEcdcAB5C03Ab889bf15cbD2c5E
Grok wallet (= \$DRB deployer): 0xb1058c959987e3513600eb5b4fd82ae2a0e4f9
Deployment / lock tx:
0x2cf2f8330f8e1b72c5efdc1db80790e6f47ff0c3af6a33cec31186f2c7df795e

Code Excerpts

These Solidity blocks are selected excerpts from the verified contracts - not the complete source. The full verified code on [Basescan](#) (links above) is what counts.