

EQLwhite paper

EQL·Zero Privilege

EQL

I. Project Overview

The original purpose of blockchain and smart contract technologies was to build a value-based collaboration ecosystem that eliminates the need for trusted intermediaries, features publicly transparent rules, and ensures immutable execution. However, in practice when it comes to token issuance and trading, the vast majority of projects still remain at the stage of "packaging decentralization while maintaining substantive centralization": the project team holds contract administrator privileges, retains a significant amount of team tokens, offers private placement shares at low prices, and maintains backend access points for modifying rules and manipulating the market. At its core, user participation is based on trust in the team's integrity and capital credibility, rather than trust in the on-chain code itself.

In this model, centralized risks permeate the entire project lifecycle: teams can capture market opportunities at zero cost by pre-allocating tokens; they can leverage private placement quotas to capitalize on the inherent price differential advantage; and they can directly intervene in user asset security by withdrawing tokens from the pool, modifying rules, or freezing addresses. The so-called "community consensus" is often built on the verbal commitment that the team will not abuse its privileges; once the distribution of interests changes, ordinary participants will be utterly powerless to resist.

EQL is a fully decentralized, zero-privilege, and entirely on-chain rule-locked tokenization protocol. It fundamentally disrupts the operational logic of traditional tokenization projects by stripping all project-specific permissions from the contract layer and eliminating any room or interface for human intervention, thereby making the rules themselves the sole authority.

EQL's sole core mission:

No team privileges, no preferential treatment for capital, no flexibility in rules – only code fairness.

Upon completion of protocol deployment, the system enters a fully autonomous state; all operational mechanisms, transaction tax system, market opening rules, and security constraints are permanently encoded into the underlying smart contract – making them immutable, non-upgradable, and non-withdrawable. The execution of the protocol does not rely on the credibility of any individual or organization; instead, it is driven solely by on-chain consensus and code logic, truly realizing the principle that "code is law, and the blockchain ensures fairness."

EQL makes no guarantees regarding currency price appreciation, no promises of investment returns, and does not provide any form of return endorsement. Its core value lies in establishing a set of technical, absolutely equitable underlying token rules — ensuring that whether it's the team, the major capital whales, or individual retail investors, all participants start from an equally neutral baseline, adhere to identical trading rules, and operate under the same mechanism constraints. Market dynamics are left to the users; the fairness of these rules is encoded into the code.

EQL

II. Zero Reservation Absolute Fairness Mechanism

The fairness of tokens stems from the issuance phase. If there is an inherent inequality in token distribution at the time of issuance, no subsequent refinement of trading rules can compensate for this initial disparity. EQL has a total supply of 10 billion tokens, and the entire issuance process adheres to a 100% public circulation principle, thereby completely eliminating all privileged token allocations from the very moment of token minting.

1. Zero-Privilege Issuance Criterion

EQL strictly enforces the six "0" standards at the token issuance level:

0 Team Reserves: No portion of the tokens shall be reserved for team incentives, development rewards, or advisor shares. The development team, like regular users, may only acquire tokens through public market transactions.

0 Private Placement Shares: No private placement rounds (e.g., seed or angel rounds) are established; therefore, no institutional or individual entity can acquire tokens in advance at a price lower than that of the public market.

0 Pre-minted tokens: No tokens are minted in advance to private addresses prior to contract deployment; therefore, there are no hidden tokens held by certain parties before the contract goes live.

0 Internal Whitelist: No internal whitelist addresses are configured; there are no special accounts that could bypass the rule-based restrictions.

0 Low-cost allocation quota: There is no dedicated low-cost allocation quota for specific groups; the cost for all participants to obtain tokens is entirely determined by the public market.

0 Backend Inventory: No unreleased inventory tokens are retained in the contract backend; there is no implicit supply that could be deployed into the market at any time.

2. One-time full-amount pooling mechanism

Upon completion of the contract deployment, all 10 billion tokens are deposited in full into the initial liquidity pool in a single transaction; there is no process of batch release, linear unlocking, or gradual release. From the very first second the tokens are minted, the entire supply is available in the public liquidity pool—no tokens remain with the project owner, the team, or any private address.

This means that, prior to the launch of the trading session, no one holds any EQL tokens. Anyone wishing to acquire these tokens must do so by purchasing them through the public liquidity pool after the market opens. The project team and all community users start from the same cost baseline, at the same point of entry, and with equal rights and interests; there is no inherent cost advantage or advantage in token holdings.

3. The underlying logic of zero reservation

Many projects reserve tokens under the guise of "team motivation" or "continuous development"; however, according to EQL's design philosophy, once a contract is deployed, there is no longer any contract-level maintenance or operational work requiring ongoing team involvement. Contracts cannot be upgraded or modified, and thus do not require continuous iterative development by the team. Developers' subsequent contributions represent voluntary participation at the community level and should not be forcibly allocated by reserving tokens at the underlying token layer.

If the community later determines that a developer or contributor deserves rewards, such rewards can be provided through means such as voluntary community donations or off-chain crowdfunding, rather than by embedding a bias-based profit distribution mechanism into the protocol's underlying architecture. The protocol itself is solely responsible for ensuring fair rules; it is not responsible for value distribution.

III. No-Arbitrage Market Opening and Sniper Defense System

The first two hours following a token's launch represent the period when market fairness is most vulnerable to exploitation. Large.EQL employs a dual-layer, hard-coded launch protection mechanism that completely prevents largeThe entire deployment logic is fully embedded within the contract code; there are no switch interfaces, and administrator privileges cannot be bypassed, modified, or used to terminate the process prematurely. The entire mechanism uses the on-chain block timestamp as the sole triggering reference point – with automatic execution and automatic expiration.

1. First Hour: Complete Trading Ban

Within the first hour after the contract is deployed and initial liquidity is added, the underlying contract locks all buy functions; no address—including the contract deployer or the creator's address—can execute a buy transaction, and the entire network enters an absolute fair waiting period.

The core purpose of this one-hour period is to eliminate the unfairness arising from information asymmetry and speed differentials. Whether users are insiders with advance knowledge of market information, automated trading robots employing high-frequency trading scripts, or ordinary retail investors, all must wait within the same cooling-off window. No one can gain an unfair advantage by acquiring shares in advance; this approach completely prevents the industry-wide chronic issue of "getting a head start upon market opening."

Additionally, selling operations are prohibited during this phase, which fundamentally prevents the project team from holding tokens in advance or triggering a sell-off by market participants, ensuring that the liquidity pool serves as the sole exit channel for all tokens prior to the market opening.

2. Second Hour: Equal Price-Capping Market Opening

When the block time exceeds the one-hour threshold for nodes that have been online, the contract automatically enters the second-hour price ceiling opening phase. During this phase, buy orders are enabled; however, two hard-coded constraints are uniformly enforced across the entire network and apply equally to all addresses – there is no exemption whitelist:

Each wallet may only be used for one purchase transaction: for each individual wallet address, only one purchase transaction can be executed within the current trading window. Regardless of whether the transaction is successful or fails, once a purchase request has been initiated, that address cannot place another purchase transaction during this trading period. This rule effectively prevents large-scale investors from using batch trading strategies to control numerous wallets and systematically accumulate early-stage shares.

Maximum single transaction limit: 100 USDT – The maximum principal amount for a single

buy transaction is limited to the value of 100 USDT. Regardless of the amount of funds held in your wallet, this single-transaction limit cannot be exceeded.

The combined effect of these two rules maximizes the dispersion of initial shares among a broader range of participants, ensuring that ordinary retail investors can equally access their initial positions and preventing the rapid concentration of shares among a small number of large 鯨 investors during the market opening phase.

3. Full free market after two hours

After two hours have elapsed since the system went live, the entire market launch protection mechanism becomes permanently disabled; it cannot be restarted or restored. All purchase frequency limits and single-trade amount limits are removed, and the market enters a fully unrestricted trading environment.

The design that permanently disables the protection mechanism is intended to address the issue of "unfair early entry at the market opening" rather than imposing long-term restrictions on market trading activities. Upon the expiration of the two-hour protection period, whales, large traders, and automated trading systems can all participate in trading freely; the market dynamics are now entirely managed by the community. The protocol no longer intervenes in entry behaviors nor imposes any form of trading threshold.

IV. Fully Decentralized Trading System

Upon the expiration of the launch protection period, EQL enters a normal trading phase. The protocol completely eliminates all centralized control mechanisms; at the contract level, there are no functions or interfaces that could interfere with users' trading activities, thereby enabling true trading freedom and address equality.

1. No blacklist

The contract code does not contain any address blacklist mechanism; there is no function that can add a specific address to a prohibited transaction list, nor can it intercept any transfers or transactions involving any address.

EQL believes that the blacklisting mechanism is, in essence, a form of centralized adjudication power. As long as a blacklisting function exists, there must be a subject capable of determining "who is the 'bad guy' "; consequently, there is a potential for this power to be abused. Today, this mechanism can be used to block cryptocurrency mining addresses associated with hackers; tomorrow, it could be employed to suppress community participants who hold differing views. Therefore, the protocol would rather forgo the ability to perform "post-hoc interception" than allow the risk of power abuse to persist at its root.

2. No address freeze

The contract does not support freezing user token balances; token assets associated with any address can only be managed independently by the private key holder of that address. There are no official mechanisms for freezing assets, recovering assets, or banning accounts.

User asset security is based on private key control; the private key serves as the sole credential for the assets. Any asset loss resulting from a private key compromise or the loss of the mnemonic phrase is the user's own responsibility; the protocol does not provide, nor can it provide, a recovery channel for such losses.

3. No position ceiling

The contract does not impose a maximum holding limit on individual wallet addresses, does not set a "Big Whale" threshold, and does not engage in any artificial manipulation of share distribution.

The position limit may appear to protect retail investors, but in reality it fails to effectively restrict large-scale participants—these participants can easily circumvent the restriction by splitting large numbers of wallets, which in turn increases the complexity of the contract and the risk of vulnerabilities. The concentration and dispersion of holdings are natural outcomes of market dynamics; the protocol does not impose any artificial adjustments.

4. No post-typhoon risk control

The contract does not include any risk management interfaces; there are no backend review mechanisms, manual transaction rejection processes, or transaction rollback capabilities.

Once a transaction is confirmed on the blockchain, it is irrevocable and cannot be undone. The project team has no means to intervene in the transaction process nor to freeze any currently executing transaction.

5. Price and Market Trends Without Human Intervention

The token price is automatically determined by the AMM algorithm of the DEX liquidity pool based on market supply and demand; there is no internal mechanism within the contract for price flooring, price manipulation, price dumping, or price regulation. There is no team-driven mechanism to support or stabilize the market; price fluctuations are entirely determined by market consensus.

After the contract is deployed, the project side has zero management permissions, zero operational interfaces, and zero control space. All user addresses are treated as fully equal at the code level—enabling free transactions, transparent circulation, and consistent rights.

EQL

V. Fully Automated Two-Phase Taxation System

EQL has implemented a uniform, fixed 3% transaction tax rate across the entire network; all buy and sell transactions are subject to this identical tax rate – with no exemptions, no special exceptions, and no differential treatment. Tax allocation is automatically calculated and transferred by the system based on the contracts, requiring no manual intervention and eliminating any possibility of manual interception.

The tax system is divided into two phases; the switching condition is automatically triggered based on the USDT balance in the liquidity pool's base pool, and the switching process is irreversible, with no room for manual intervention.

Phase 1 (Base Pool <USDT 500,000)

When the USDT base pool size in the liquidity pool falls below US$500,000, a 3% tax generated from each transaction is automatically split into three parts and transferred to different addresses:

1.1% Permanent Destruction: This portion of tokens is directly transferred to a black hole destruction address, permanently exiting circulation and triggering continuous deflation. The destruction process is executed automatically in real time with each transaction; no entity can pause, intercept, or transfer any portion of these tokens. During the early phase, tokens are continuously destroyed through transactions, gradually reducing the total circulating supply and creating a deflationary effect from the supply side.

1.4% Reflux Liquidity Pool: Tokens in this pool are automatically exchanged for their corresponding underlying assets and re-injected into the DEX liquidity pool, continuously enhancing the pool's depth. During the early stages, the liquidity pool size is relatively small and the trading slippage is 较高; however, the continuous inflow of tax proceeds can gradually increase the pool's capacity to absorb large transactions, mitigate the price impact of significant trades, and optimize the trading experience for all users.

0.5% Operational Fee: This portion of the tokens is transferred to a permanently public operational wallet address; this wallet address is hard-coded within the smart contract, and all on-chain transactions are fully traceable. The Operational Fee funds may only be used for community public purposes—such as developing community tools, building the ecosystem, conducting market promotion, etc.; the use of these funds is subject to the oversight of the entire community. The Operational Fee does not represent team profit; the team does not have exclusive control over these funds.

Phase II (Base Pool ≥ USDT 500,000)

When the USDT balance in the liquidity pool reaches or exceeds 500,000 USDT, the contract will automatically trigger a tax system upgrade, permanently and irreversibly switching to Phase II. This switch is triggered solely by the on-chain liquidity pool balance data; it cannot be manually initiated, delayed, or prevented.

Three permanent changes upon switching:

Destroy Tax – Permanent Discontinuation: No more transactional tokens will be transferred to the Black Hole address; the transaction-driven deflationary mechanism has been discontinued.

Operating Tax Set to Zero: No longer allocate a tax share to the Operating Wallet; community operating funds will no longer be provided through transaction taxes.

Full 3% tax rate; 100% tax refund to the base pool: All transaction taxes are injected into the liquidity pool, maximizing the pool's capacity to provide a safety net.

When the base pool reaches a size of USDT 500,000, it indicates that the market has acquired sufficient depth and stability—there is no longer a need to resort to deflationary measures to support value, nor to continuously supply operational taxes. Returning all revenues back into the liquidity pool can further enhance liquidity depth, reduce overall volatility risks, and significantly improve capital security.

The tax system switch is triggered purely on-chain automatically, representing fully intelligent autonomous operation. This switch is irreversible: even if subsequent market volatility causes the pool size to fall below USDT 500,000, the tax system will not revert to Phase 1. This prevents large investors from artificially reducing the pool depth through forced selling or repeatedly switching the tax system for arbitrage purposes.

EQL

VI. Top-Tier Security Architecture and Audit Governance

EQL systematically eliminates all centralized risk points at the underlying contract code design level; through code structure constraints, it eradicates backdoors, hidden permissions, and control interfaces at their root.

1. Underlying Code Security Design

Does not inherit the Ownable interface; no administrator privileges: The contract does not inherit the industry-standard Ownable ownership module, does not have an "owner" administrator role, and does not possess a project-specific privileged address. This eliminates any potential administrator backdoor at the source, ensuring that no one can invoke privileged functions.

No contract upgrade, pause, or parameter modification functions: The contract does not support proxy upgrade interfaces, lacks a `pause` transaction suspension function, and does not provide any parameter modification entry point. All core rules and numerical values are hardcoded as constants and embedded directly into the contract bytecode; they cannot be modified during execution. The tax rate, opening time window, transaction limits, and tax regime switching threshold are all permanently fixed.

Remove high-risk vulnerability-prone functions: Eliminate high-risk instructions such as `selfdestruct` and `delegatecall` from the code to prevent security vulnerabilities including privilege escalation, reentrancy attacks, and contract tampering.

No additional issuance, freezing, transaction interception, or risk control interfaces: There is no `mint` function for token issuance; the total supply is permanently locked; there is no `freeze` function for locking user balances; and there is no transaction interception logic. The standard ERC20 transfer logic applies – transactions can be executed as long as the user has sufficient balance, without any additional restrictions.

LP Permanent Black Hole Lockup: Upon completion of the initial liquidity injection, the generated LP 凭证 will be automatically transferred to the Black Hole address for permanent destruction. Since no one holds the initial LPs, no one can withdraw from the initial pool – thereby eliminating the rug pull risk at its source.

All parameters are fully hardcoded: every mechanism parameter is explicitly written into the contract's source code – there are no hidden variables or undisclosed parameters; anyone can read and verify them.

2. CertK Formal Verification Audit

The EQL contract has undergone a formal verification audit conducted by CertiK across the entire network. Unlike traditional code scanning audits, formal verification employs a method that ensures comprehensive coverage through mathematical logic, providing rigorous mathematical proofs for all possible execution paths of the contract to guarantee that its logic matches the design intent 100%.

Formal verification can prove:

There is no code path that can bypass the opening protection mechanism.

There is no code path that can bypass tax allocation.

There is no code path that allows for modifying hardcoded parameters.

No hidden permissions, backdoors, or covert vulnerabilities exist.

The audit report is publicly available across all platforms, allowing any user to download and review it to verify the security of the contract. It should be noted that this audit focuses solely on the security of the contract's code logic; it does not constitute investment advice nor does it guarantee market performance.

VII. Permanent Exclusion Function List

To ensure ultimate fairness and pure decentralization, EQL never implements any of the following centralized functionalities. While these features are often viewed in many projects as "stability maintenance tools" or "safeguard mechanisms," EQL's design philosophy holds that every additional control mechanism introduces an extra backdoor of power—and thus an additional risk of centralization. Therefore, EQL would rather forgo the so-called "stability maintenance benefits" than compromise the fundamental principle of code fairness.

No blacklist, whitelist, or address blocking: No form of address-based control is implemented; no entity is granted the authority to determine the legitimacy of any address.

No robotic trading interception, no trapping mechanisms, and no market dumping mechanisms: This approach does not employ technical interception measures targeting specific trading behaviors. Robotic trading, trapping trades, and market dumping all fall under the category of market-driven strategic interactions; as long as participants comply with the contract terms, they are entitled to participate. Implementing safeguards against robotic trading or market dumping would inevitably require human judgment and back-end intervention, which could undermine market fairness.

No position size limits or whale trading restrictions: There are no restrictions on the total position size per address, and no artificial manipulation of share distribution is practiced. The naturally formed share distribution structure in the market is more sustainable than one resulting from human intervention.

No dividends, compound interest, milestone-based payments, or fixed returns: No fixed-income mechanism is established; no commitments are made regarding generating interest from holding assets or distributing dividends at specific milestones. A fixed-income mechanism essentially represents a mechanism whereby later participants subsidize earlier participants, and it inevitably creates a privileged space for the rule-setter. EQL does not build a return-generation model; instead, it focuses solely on establishing fair rules.

No price fluctuation limits, no price intervention, no market regulation: No price movement limits are imposed, nor is any form of price control implemented. Prices are determined by market supply and demand; artificial price floor support or price caps will only exacerbate market risks.

No backend management, multi-signature authorization, and emergency suspension: No management backend is implemented; no multi-signature governance is employed; and no authority to suspend contracts in an emergency is retained. Multi-signature merely distributes authority from a single party among multiple parties; in essence, the system remains centralized. The emergency suspension mechanism may appear to be a risk contingency plan, but it actually represents the greatest market risk – the ability to suspend all user assets.

No contract upgrades, parameter fine-tuning, or rule changes: Once a contract is deployed, it becomes the final version; there is no possibility of contract upgrades, parameter modifications, or rule adjustments. A contract that can be upgraded does not represent true decentralization – if rules can be altered, fairness cannot be guaranteed.

No pre-allocated shares, inventory, or hidden quotas: The issuance process is fully transparent, with no undisclosed share supply.

No artificial stability maintenance – only code fairness. This is EQL's consistent design principle.

VIII. Disclaimer

EQL is a decentralized, open-source tokenization protocol; once the contract is deployed to the blockchain, it is fully governed and circulated by the global community. There is no official operating entity, no project team with the authority to intervene in the protocol's operation, and no institution or individual shall be held responsible for the outcomes of the protocol's operation.

The encrypted digital asset market is characterized by extremely high volatility and significant investment risks; token prices may experience substantial fluctuations, or even drop to zero. All activities—such as trading, holding, transferring assets, or adding liquidity—are undertaken by participants based on their own independent judgment; all associated risks and decision-making responsibilities shall be borne solely by the participants.

All operational rules, mechanisms, and parameters of the project have been permanently encoded into the on-chain smart contract; this white paper serves solely as a textual explanation and reference of the protocol's logic and does not constitute any investment advice, profit guarantee, or assurance. There are no oral commitments, private agreements, or artificial safeguards. Should there be any discrepancy between the content of this white paper and the actual contract code executed on-chain, the on-chain contract code shall prevail.

The statements and actions of all community members, community organizations, or third-party individuals do not represent the official position of the EQL Protocol; any related liability shall be borne solely by the respective parties.

IX. Contract Basic Information

This chapter provides a centralized disclosure of the core foundational parameters and key address information for the EQL Protocol; all content corresponds precisely to the hard-coded logic within the on-chain contract. Before participating in any transaction, all participants may use an on-chain blockchain explorer to verify all the information outlined in this chapter; they should only proceed with their operations after confirming that the parameters are consistent.

9.1 Token Core Parameters

Token Name: EQL

Token symbol: EQL

Token Standard: Strictly adheres to the ERC20 universal token standard, ensuring compatibility with all wallets, blockchain browsers, DEX trading platforms, and third-party tools that support the ERC20 protocol. The fundamental logic for transactions, authorization, balance inquiries, and other operations fully complies with industry-standard practices, with no custom, non-standard logic involved.

Total supply: 10,000,000,000 (10 billion) tokens

The total supply is minted in a single batch upon contract deployment; the contract does not contain any internal minting function or any code path that could be used to issue additional tokens, ensuring that the total supply remains permanently fixed. The choice of a total supply of RMB 10 billion serves two purposes: first, it aligns with the extremely low initial unit price in the early stages, thereby lowering the barrier to entry for ordinary users and supporting small-scale, diversified token holdings; second, this integer-based total supply facilitates calculation, dissemination, and consensus-building within the community, while avoiding the cognitive burden associated with complex fractional values.

Initial base pool size: 5,000 USDT

Upon deployment of the protocol, $5,000 USDT is injected into the liquidity pool as the initial underlying asset, representing a total of 10 billion tokens. This lightweight launch approach, featuring a small initial liquidity pool, means the project does not carry a high initial market capitalization premium; instead, its early value growth is driven jointly by community consensus and trading depth, rather than by the project team setting a predetermined high price that would preclude future growth potential.

Initial price: 0.00000005 USDT

This value is derived by mapping the initial base pool size one-to-one to the total token supply; that is, the initial fully tradable market capitalization is exactly equal to the size of the initial base pool. Since all tokens are injected into the liquidity pool in a single transaction, there are no off-exchange holdings or reserved tokens; therefore, the initial fully tradable market capitalization is perfectly equivalent to the value of the liquidity pool's base pool, and there is no implicit valuation bubble.

9.2 Key Address Description

LP Vault Black Hole Address: 0x000000000000000000000000000000000000dead

This address is an industry-recognized black hole destruction address; its private key is mathematically non-generable, meaning no one can exercise control over the assets held at this address. All LP tokens generated upon completion of the initial liquidity injection will be automatically and directly transferred by the contract to this address for permanent locking; there is no possibility for anyone to withdraw from the initial pool, thereby eliminating the risk of pool withdrawal and fund disappearance at the source.

Users can query the LP holdings associated with this address using a blockchain explorer to confirm that all initial LPs have been staked into the Black Hole address and have not been transferred to any individual or team wallet.

Operational Tax Receipt Wallet Address: To be announced across the entire network upon deployment.

This address is solely intended for receiving the 0.5% operational tax portion from the Phase I transaction tax; it does not possess any contract management privileges nor can it invoke any core contract functions; it exists merely as an ordinary 收款 address. All incoming and outgoing transactions recorded at this address are publicly visible on the blockchain and are subject to oversight by the entire community; the funds may only be used for community public purposes.

Contract Deployer Address: Will be visible across the entire network upon deployment.

The contract deployer performs only a one-time operation – deploying the contract and adding initial liquidity. Upon completion of the deployment, the deployer's address is automatically reverted to that of an ordinary user; this user does not enjoy any privileges, cannot trigger any governance logic, and holds the same rights as all other participating addresses.

9.3 Chain Verification Operation Guide

Adhering to the "Allow Verification" principle, all users can independently verify all basic information using public blockchain block browsers (e.g., Etherscan, etc.). The specific verification process is as follows:

Contract authenticity verification: Enter the contract address as officially disclosed to access the contract details page and confirm that the token name, symbol, and total supply match those published in this chapter; then navigate to the "Contract" tab to verify that the contract's source code has been openly shared and verified.

Permission Structure Verification: Check the list of Contract Write Functions for any management functions related to owner, admin, or manager roles; confirm that there are no control interfaces such as additional issuance, freezing, blacklisting, or transaction suspension.

LP Position Verification: Check the position status of the Black Hole address in the Holders list to confirm that all initial LP tokens are held within the Black Hole address and have not been transferred to any private address.

Parameter Hard-Coding Verification: Read the constant definitions from the contract source code to confirm that all core parameters – including transaction tax rate, opening time window, single-trade limit, and tax system switching threshold – are hard-coded constants rather than mutable storage variables.

9.4 Deployment and Public Notice Statement

Upon the official deployment of the contract, the unique contract address and associated address information will be promptly disclosed across the entire network through official community channels. The deployment process strictly follows the sequence: completion of audit → deployment to the mainnet → injection of initial liquidity → automatic LP deposit into the Black Hole → public disclosure across the network. The entire process is completed in a single transaction; there are no internal phases such as beta testing, gradual rollout, or pre-launch stages. The contract deployment marks the official launch, and the launch protection mechanism will be automatically activated in real-time based on on-chain time.

All participants are strongly advised to use only the unique contract address officially disclosed by the platform and to remain vigilant against scams involving counterfeit or fraudulent contracts. Any contract address sent privately or any unofficial link shared via private community messages may be fraudulent; therefore, please verify the code and parameters independently using a blockchain explorer before participating.

Project Objective

When others ask you for trust, EQL allows you to verify it.

Not relying on personal charisma, but on code-driven justice.

EQL · Zero Privilege

Redefine on-chain fairness standards