CYBORG DEV

FASTO

Rules document

Every rule of the FASTO token, written so that anyone can verify it on their own against the public blockchain.

Version	1.2
Date	October 19, 2026
Network	TRON — mainnet
Contract	TTV1d8yqbu4yRgd4mrc7oZvAG8NiEpSkkg

1. What FASTO is

FASTO is a digital currency that lives on the TRON network. Anyone can hold it, send it, receive it and buy and sell it in its exchange pool (section 9). It was created once, there are 100,000,000 units, and there can never be more: the program that governs it has no function capable of creating new coins. That is not a promise — it is a property of the code, and anyone can check it.

Any business or person may choose to accept it as payment for their products and services. Its value will be whatever real use and the market give it: this document promises no price. It is not an investment instrument and does not represent a stake in any company.

What it does offer is something verifiable: every rule is written here, and each one can be checked against the public chain without asking anyone for permission or trust. Section 11 explains how, step by step.

2. What it is for

To pay. Whoever holds FASTO can use it with anyone who chooses to accept it for their products and services. And it can be bought or sold in the exchange pool on SunSwap (section 9).

Two things worth being clear about from the start:

- **Nobody is obligated to accept it.** Every business, including its issuer, decides on its own.
- **Its value depends on how much it is used and on what the market decides,** not on a promise.

3. Token data

All of this can be looked up on the network's public explorer. You do not need to trust the document: every line can be checked.

Field	Value
Name	Fasto
Symbol	FASTO
Network	TRON — mainnet
Standard	TRC-20
Decimals	18
Contract address	TTV1d8yqbu4yRgd4mrc7oZvAG8NiEpSkkg
Total supply	100,000,000 FASTO — fixed, forever
Creation of new coins	Impossible: the contract has no minting function
Source code	Published and verified on Tronscan (exact match)
Upgradeable	No. The contract is immutable, with no upgrade mechanism
Creation date	August 4, 2026

An immutable contract cuts both ways, and both are true: nobody can change the rules underneath the people who hold coins, and no mistake could be corrected if one appeared. For a fixed-supply currency, it is the right choice.

4. How it is distributed

On August 30, 2026 the entire supply left the wallet that created it and was split into four separate wallets, one per purpose. The original wallet was left with zero coins.

Allocation	Coins	%	Public address
Founder	20,000,000	20%	TMjcetddsSofvfDyuQ6Ys2er2GXvXCmEtR
Reserve	30,000,000	30%	TJ9cPFpV1Vz9m61Cie6bMC9DGHM8FqWygL
Community	40,000,000	40%	TCQhKL1MxtHQxxAEeXC2qEq8DyrJ2ub3kw
Liquidity	10,000,000	10%	THPHJo9PShhNGL1Za5u7KtZBGprA58ZYpM
Total	**100,000,000**	**100%**	

What each allocation is for

- **Founder** — the share of the person who created the project. Subject to the release schedule in section 5.
- **Reserve** — the project's fund. Its purpose is detailed in section 6.
- **Community** — payments, rewards and any distribution to users come out of here.
- **Liquidity** — set aside for the exchange pool, so that there is a place to buy and sell. Since October 16, 2026, 2,000,000 of these coins have been in the pool (section 9).

The wallet that created the token

The address TQ74nAWEpzsBUcN7JsS15nsHdFro9xESAD holds zero FASTO today and must stay that way. It keeps only the administrative rights over the contract, explained in section 8. Keeping the key that

administers separate from the keys that hold coins is a deliberate security measure: if one is compromised, the other does not fall with it.

5. Release schedule for the founder's share

The founder's 20,000,000 coins are subject to a public commitment not to sell them all at once. The commitment is counted from August 30, 2026 — the date the distribution took place, and the only date the chain records on its own.

Nothing is released during the first six months. From then on, 2,000,000 coins are released on the first day of each month, for ten months.

Date	Released	Cumulative	% of the share
August 30, 2026	distribution	0	0%
March 1, 2027	2,000,000	2,000,000	10%
April 1, 2027	2,000,000	4,000,000	20%
May 1, 2027	2,000,000	6,000,000	30%
June 1, 2027	2,000,000	8,000,000	40%
July 1, 2027	2,000,000	10,000,000	50%
August 1, 2027	2,000,000	12,000,000	60%
September 1, 2027	2,000,000	14,000,000	70%
October 1, 2027	2,000,000	16,000,000	80%
November 1, 2027	2,000,000	18,000,000	90%
December 1, 2027	2,000,000	20,000,000	100%

Why a monthly drip instead of three large tranches

A schedule with three big dates has a practical problem: on the day ten million coins are released at once, that amount equals the entire liquidity pool. And because the date is published, everyone sees it coming. The damage is not caused by the sale — it is caused by the expectation of the sale.

Splitting it into small monthly tranches removes that point of concentration without changing the substance of the commitment: after the ten months, exactly the same amount has been released.

What "release" really means

> **This is not a technical lock**
>
> The founder's coins sit in an ordinary wallet. Nothing in the program prevents them from being moved before the dates in this table.
>
> What exists is a published commitment and a public address where anyone can go and check whether it was kept. If the founder moved coins early, it would be recorded forever and visible to all.
>
> This is stated plainly because a document that hinted at a lock that does not exist would be worse than having no schedule at all.

6. The reserve

The reserve is today the largest allocation — 30,000,000 coins, 30% of the total — and it is larger than the founder's share. That is deliberate: these are the project's funds, not the creator's.

Intended uses:

- Development and operation of the project.
- Strengthening the liquidity pool if needed.
- Partnerships and agreements with third parties that bring real use to the token.

Commitment on the reserve: it has no automatic release schedule, and any movement is announced publicly at least **30 days in advance**, stating the amount and the destination. Until then the coins stay put at their address, in plain view.

As in the previous section: this is a published, verifiable commitment, not a lock in the program.

Buybacks

The issuer commits to use **2% of the profits of their business** to buy FASTO in the exchange pool. Coins bought back are kept in this reserve, at the same address. Each buyback can be seen on-chain: a purchase in the pool and a deposit into the reserve. The project may also add more capital to the pool over time; no amount or percentage is committed for that.

7. Minting and burning

No new coins are ever minted. Ever.

The contract includes no function capable of creating coins. This is not a policy someone could change their mind about tomorrow: the capability simply does not exist in the program, and the code is published for anyone to review. Whoever holds FASTO cannot be diluted.

Burning

The contract allows any holder to destroy their own coins if they choose to, which permanently reduces the total supply.

The project does not commit to burning coins, now or in the future. Scheduled burns are a tool of artificial scarcity that makes sense for a speculative asset, not for a currency meant to pay for things. This is stated expressly so that nobody expects it.

Technical note: the contract also allows a third party to burn coins from another wallet, but only if that wallet explicitly granted them permission to spend that amount. This is standard TRC-20 behavior, and nobody can burn someone else's coins without that permission.

8. The pause power

This has to be said up front, because it is the most significant centralized power that exists over this token:

> **Whoever controls the contract can freeze all transfers**
>
> The administrator address can activate a pause that stops absolutely every movement of FASTO on the network, including those of third parties. While the pause is active nobody can transfer their coins, nor burn them.
>
> The pause can be turned on and off as many times as desired, and only that address can do it.

It exists as a safety net: if an attack or anomalous behavior appeared, freezing everything buys time to understand what is happening before the damage spreads. It is a real protection, but it is a power concentrated in a single key, and anyone holding FASTO should know that before accepting it as payment.

This also affects the exchange pool: while the pause lasts, nobody can buy or sell FASTO in it (section 9).

What limits that power

- The pause stops movements; it cannot confiscate, transfer or create anyone's coins.
- The administrator address holds no coins: it has zero FASTO.
- Control of the contract cannot be abandoned by accident. The function that would leave the token without an administrator irreversibly was deliberately blocked before deployment, because it would have left the pause switched on forever with nobody able to lift it.
- Control can be protected with more keys. It has been decided that the administrator address will operate with three keys held by the issuer, any two of which will be needed to act (2-of-3 multi-signature). Until that is configured, a single key controls it. When it happens, it will be recorded on-chain and this document will be updated.

9. The exchange pool

Since October 16, 2026, FASTO can be bought and sold on SunSwap V2, the decentralized exchange of the TRON network, in a pool paired with USDT. Nobody operates it: the pool is a public program that exchanges one coin for the other at the price set by its own balances.

Field	Value
Exchange	SunSwap V2 (TRON)

Field	Value
Pair	FASTO / USDT
Pool address	TKgfBeVu4JczRPBjAn4FwLr2zWCu23G2xQ
Opened	October 16, 2026
Initial deposit	2,000,000 FASTO + 1,000 USDT, from the Liquidity wallet
Starting price	0.0005 USDT per FASTO
Fee per trade	0.3%, which stays in the pool
Pool receipts (LP)	In the Liquidity wallet (section 4)

After the opening, the price is set by purchases and sales: each purchase raises it and each sale lowers it. Nobody sets it and nobody guarantees it.

The pool receipts

Whoever deposits in a pool receives receipts (called LP) that allow them to withdraw their share later. The receipts for this pool are kept in the Liquidity wallet, at a public address, so anyone can check that they are still there. They are not locked: technically they can be used to withdraw the pool's funds, and if that happened it would be recorded on-chain for all to see.

How to buy without being fooled

The official link is **www.fastogroup.com/buy**, which opens SunSwap with FASTO already selected. Before confirming, check that the token is the contract in section 3 and that the pool is the address in this table. Any other "FASTO" token or pool is foreign to the project.

10. What this document does not promise

This section exists because it is the part almost no document of this kind writes, and it is the one most useful to the reader.

- No price is promised — not that it will rise, nor that it will hold.
- It is not promised that there will always be a place to sell.
- The liquidity pool is small. It opened with 1,000 USDT and 2,000,000 FASTO, and a purchase of a few dozen dollars is enough to move the price noticeably: on the first day, a 53 USDT purchase raised it by more than 10%. It is not a deep market and should not be treated as one.
- FASTO does not represent shares, debt, equity or any right whatsoever over any company.
- Nothing here is financial or investment advice. Anyone acquiring FASTO should assume they may lose everything they put in.

Warning about fake coins

Once published, these addresses receive junk tokens sent by strangers to provoke interactions. It is already happening and will keep happening. The only legitimate coin of this project is the one that matches exactly the contract address in section 3. Anything else that shows up in a wallet under a similar name is foreign to the project: do not interact with it, do not approve anything, and do not follow any associated links.

11. How to verify all of this yourself

Everything stated here can be checked without asking anyone for permission. On the public explorer Tronscan, paste each address:

- **Total supply and absence of minting:** open the contract page. It shows the supply and the verified source code, which you can read in full.
- **The distribution:** open each of the four addresses in section 4 and compare the balance against the table. On the distribution date the sum was exactly 100,000,000; since October 16, 2026, the Liquidity wallet shows 2,000,000 fewer, which are in the pool (section 9).
- **The pool:** open the pool address from section 9. It shows how much USDT and FASTO it holds, and every purchase and sale.
- **That the creator wallet was emptied:** open it and confirm its FASTO balance is zero.
- **Compliance with the schedule:** the founder's address shows every movement with its date. If more has gone out than the table in section 5 allows at that date, the commitment was broken and it is there for all to see.

Contract page: tronscan.org/#/contract/TTV1d8yqbu4yRgd4mrc7oZvAG8NiEpSkkg

Pool page: tronscan.org/#/contract/TKgfBeVu4JczRPBjAn4FwLr2zWCu23G2xQ

Contract source code: github.com/cyborgdevmx/fasto-token

12. Who is behind it

The issuer of FASTO has chosen not to make their identity public. That is a legitimate personal decision, and the reader should understand what it implies: trust in this project cannot rest on a name or a prior reputation. It has to rest on what can be verified — which is exactly what this document puts on the table.

The contract was developed, internally audited and deployed by Cyborg Development (cyborgdev.io), a development agency based in Guadalajara, Mexico. The code is public and was verified on Tronscan, so the program running on the network is literally the one that can be read in the repository.

13. Version history

Version	Date	Changes
1.0	Sep 15, 2026	Initial version. Release schedule and reserve purpose approved by the issuer.
1.1	Oct 4, 2026	Corrected sections 1 and 2: no longer states that the issuer accepts FASTO as payment. Every business, including the issuer, decides on its own whether to accept it.
1.2	Oct 19, 2026	New section 9 on the exchange pool on SunSwap (pool address, opening and LP receipts). Section 6: buyback commitment. Section 8: effect of the pause on the pool and the 2-of-3 multi-signature decision. Pool data updated in sections 1, 2, 4, 10 and 11.

Any future change to these rules is published in this same document, with a date and a description of what changed. Previous versions are not deleted.