

Summary

Audit Report prepared by Solidified covering the Orion Money smart contracts.

Process and Delivery

Three (3) independent Solidified experts performed an unbiased and isolated audit of the code. The debrief on 17 June 2021.

A second audit on an extended scope was concluded on 9 August 2021.

Audited Files

The source code has been supplied in the form of two GitHub repositories:

https://github.com/orionterra/core

Commit number: 0584106b2e58fb452e574394dc1ee2f4714c1376

https://github.com/orionterra/farm

Commit number: bebdecb1a7a8b07b07218caad4bd7569ac99eaf4

The scope of the audit was limited to the following files:

```
contracts

IDepositable.sol

OrionMoney.sol

SingleLevelRateFeeder.sol

StableRateFeeder.sol

SwaplessConversionPool.sol

UpdatableStableRateFeeder.sol

contracts
```

Intended Behavior

The smart contracts implement an Ethereum-based protocol that interacts with the EthAnchor bridge to deposit ERC-20 tokens (stablecoins) into the Anchor protocol on the Terra blockchain.



Code Complexity and Test Coverage

Smart contract audits are an important step to improve the security of smart contracts and can find many issues. However, auditing complex codebases has its limits and a remaining risk is present (see disclaimer).

Users of a smart contract system should exercise caution. In order to help with the evaluation of the remaining risk, we provide a measure of the following key indicators: **code complexity**, **code readability**, **level of documentation**, and **test coverage**.

Note, that high complexity or lower test coverage does equate to a higher risk. Certain bugs are more easily detected in unit testing than a security audit and vice versa. It is, therefore, more likely that undetected issues remain if the test coverage is low or non-existent.

Criteria	Status	Comment
Code complexity	Low	-
Code readability and clarity	High	-
Level of Documentation	Medium	-
Test Coverage	High	-

Issues Found

Solidified found that the Orion Money contracts contain no critical or major issues, 2 minor issues, in addition to 4 informational notes.

We recommend all issues are amended, while the notes are up to the team's discretion, as they refer to best practices.

Issue #	Description	Severity	Status
1	SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Missing Zero-checks	Minor	Resolved
2	OrionMoney.sol: Potential reentrancy with some tokens	Minor	Resolved
3	Pragma allows for a wide range of compiler versions	Note	Acknowledged
4	SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Unused argument in deposit function	Note	Acknowledged
5	SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Lack of sanity checks in migrate() function	Note	Resolved
6	uint to int casting	Note	Resolved



Critical Issues

No critical issues have been found.

Major Issues

No major issues have been found.

Minor Issues

1. SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Missing Zero-checks

Some functions are not protected with pre-condition checks for 0 values.

setOperationRouter
setExchangeRateFeeder

Recommendation

Whilst this might be intentional in some cases, we recommend adding zero checks where a 0 value is undesired.

Status

Resolved

2. OrionMoney.sol: Potential reentrancy with some tokens

The deposit() function may suffer from reentrancy if the protocol is used with malicious tokens or with ERC-777 tokens that provide a hook.

In addition, finalizeWithdrawUpToUser() also suffers from this and could become unexecutable.

Recommendation

Consider protecting these functions with a ReentrancyGuard.

Status

Resolved



Informational Notes

3. Pragma allows for a wide range of compiler versions

The pragma statement allows for a wide range of compiler versions, including some versions with known bugs. In addition, the language syntax has changed since the earlier versions that are allowed.

Additionally, restricting the pragma to using version 0.8.0 or larger would make using the SafeMath library unnecessary.

Recommendation

Consider limiting the compiler to at least a single major version number.

4. SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Unused argument in deposit function

The argument _minAmountOut is not used at all in the deposit(uint256 _amount, uint256 _minAmountOut) function.

Recommendation

Consider removing unnecessary arguments.

5. SwaplessConversionPool.sol: Lack of sanity checks in migrate() function

The function migrate() could be called with the wrong arguments during an upgrade, as it has no sanity checks that the target address is a contract of the right form.

Recommendation

Consider using an interfaceld check for the contract address, or calling a function that is known must exist in the target contract. Alternatively, a zero-guard should be added to this function too.

Status

Resolved



6. uint to int casting

The smart contracts try to convert uint256 values to int256 in multiple methods. It's harmless in most cases, but for large enough values, the values can be different from uint256 resulting in an incorrect result.

Recommendation

Consider keeping the uint256 values as it is.

Status

Resolved



Disclaimer

Solidified audit is not a security warranty, investment advice, or an endorsement of Orion Money or its products. This audit does not provide a security or correctness guarantee of the audited smart contract. Securing smart contracts is a multistep process, therefore running a bug bounty program as a complement to this audit is strongly recommended.

The individual audit reports are anonymized and combined during a debrief process, in order to provide an unbiased delivery and protect the auditors of Solidified platform from legal and financial liability.

Solidified Technologies Inc.