



SOLIDProof
Bring trust into your projects

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

Stash

Audit

Security Assessment

26. May, 2022

For



STASH

Disclaimer	3
Description	5
Project Engagement	5
Logo	5
Contract Link	5
Methodology	7
Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)	8
Tested Contract Files	9
Source Lines	10
Risk Level	10
Capabilities	11
Inheritance Graph	12
CallGraph	13
Scope of Work/Verify Claims	14
Modifiers and public functions	20
Source Units in Scope	22
Critical issues	23
High issues	23
Medium issues	23
Low issues	23
Informational issues	24
Audit Comments	24
SWC Attacks	25

Disclaimer

SolidProof.io reports are not, nor should be considered, an “endorsement” or “disapproval” of any particular project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any “product” or “asset” created by any team. SolidProof.io do not cover testing or auditing the integration with external contract or services (such as Unicrypt, Uniswap, PancakeSwap etc’...)

SolidProof.io Audits do not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug- free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technology proprietors. SolidProof Audits should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. These reports in no way provide investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort.

SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing 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. SolidProof’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

Version	Date	Description
1.0	26. May 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary

Network

Avalanche Snowtrace

Website

<https://stash.capital/>

Telegram

<https://t.me/StashOfficialGroup>

Twitter

https://twitter.com/StashOfficial_

Reddit

<https://www.reddit.com/r/StashOfficial>

Medium

<https://stashofficial.medium.com/>

Discord

<https://discord.gg/KpDHbV2SwC>

Description

STASH is a unique, blockchain solution pioneering the future of decentralised finance, combining high-yielding, auto-compounding, auto-staking features with digital banking facilities. This first-of-its-kind, utility-based crypto is able to offer banking services virtually through the metaverse, seamlessly merging the real world with the digital world of the future.

Let \$STASH stay in your wallet and auto-compound without staking to get profits. Interest is automatically sent to your wallets just by holding it.

Led by an experienced and doxxed team, simply buy, hodl, sit back, relax and watch your portfolio grow swiftly and steadily.

Project Engagement

During the 24th of May 2022, **Stash Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link

v1.0

- <https://snowtrace.io/address/0x536e911b8ba66c9a8697bf7d7b9924456abcc9e7#code>

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.


Methodology


The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:



```
IERC20
Context
Ownable
 SafeMath
IJoeFactory
IJoePair
IJoeRouter
```


Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

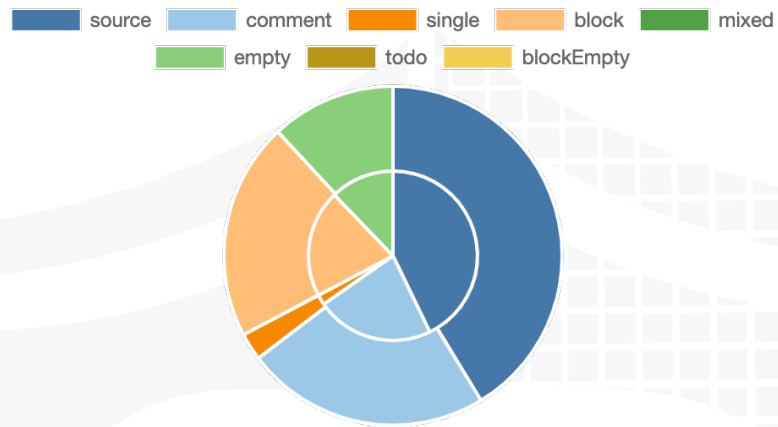
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

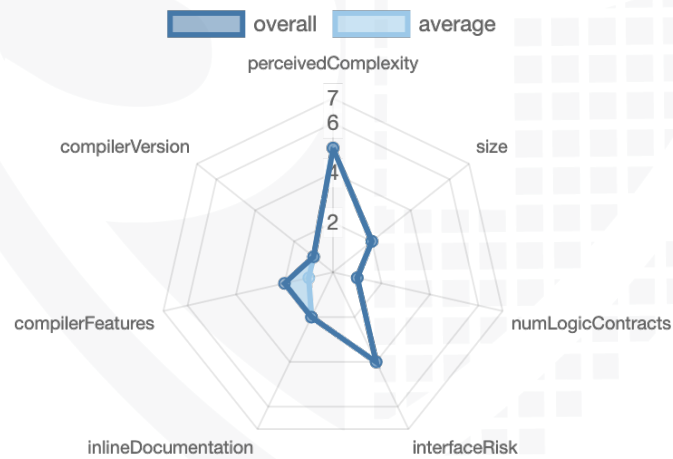
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/stash.sol	7a9ce1512c061fc6bab8aea1c472ae6a11f55900

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	1	1	4	2

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	48	3

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	38	64	0	18	19

State Variables

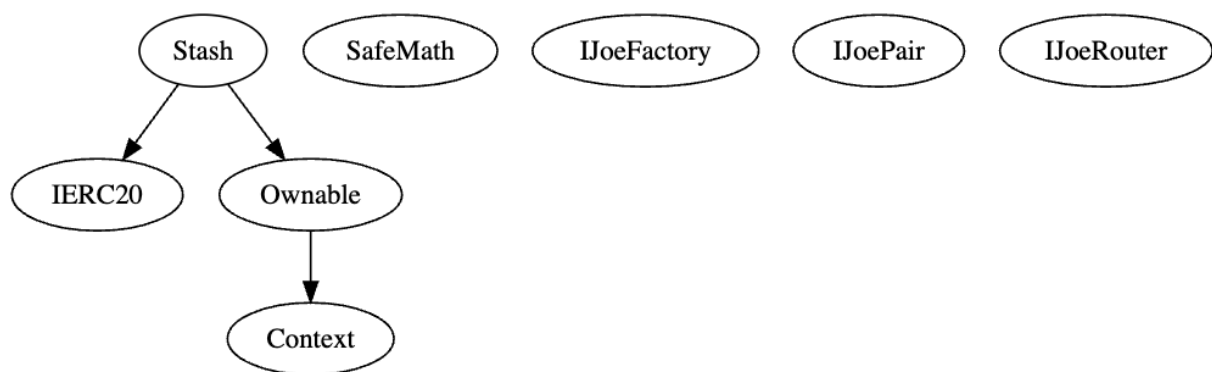
Version	Total	Public
1.0	39	24

Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	^0.8.13		yes	yes (1 asm blocks)	

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
1.0	yes					

Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Correct implementation of Token standard
2. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
3. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
4. Deployer cannot pause the contract
5. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Correct implementation of Token standard

ERC20				
Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
TotalSupply	Provides information about the total token supply	✓	✓	✓
BalanceOf	Provides account balance of the owner's account	✓	✓	✓
Transfer	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	✓	✓	✓
TransferFrom	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address	✓	✓	✓
Approve	Allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account	✓	✓	✓
Allowance	Returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner	✓	✓	✓

Write functions of contract v1.0

1. approve

2. decreaseAllowance

3. increaseAllowance

4. manualSync

5. renounceOwnership

6. rescue

7. rescueToken

8. setAutoAddLiquidity

9. setAutoRebase

10. setAutoSwapback

11. setBasicRebaseRate

12. setBotBlacklist

13. setFeeReceivers

14. setFees

15. setLP

16. setWhitelist

17. transfer

18. transferFrom

19. transferOwnership

20. withdrawAllToTreasury

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	—	—	—
Max / Total Supply	500000		



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✗
Deployer cannot burn	-	-	-

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can lock user funds by
 - blacklisting contract addresses
- Tokens
 - Will be burned while tx

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	—	—	—



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	✓
Partly Verified	⚠
Unverified / Not checked	✗
Not available	—

Modifiers and public functions

v1.0

✓	◆	setBasicRebaseRate	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	transfer	
	Ⓜ	validRecipient	
✓	◆	transferFrom	
	Ⓜ	validRecipient	
✓	◆	withdrawAllToTreasury	
	Ⓜ	swapping	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setAutoRebase	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setAutoAddLiquidity	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setAutoSwapback	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
	◆	decreaseAllowance	
	◆	increaseAllowance	
	◆	approve	
	◆	manualSync	
✓	◆	setFeeReceivers	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setFees	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setWhitelist	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setBotBlacklist	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	setLP	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	rescue	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	
✓	◆	rescueToken	
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner	

Comments





- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - liquidityFee
 - treasuryFee
 - stashInsuranceFundFee
 - sellFee
 - burnRate
 - feeDenominator
 - Make sure that this variable cannot be set to 0, otherwise the contract will not work as supposed to be
 - basicRebaseRate

- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - blacklist
 - _isFeeExempt
 - autoSwapback
 - autoAddLiquidity
 - autoRebase
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - pair
 - autoLiquidityReceiver
 - treasuryReceiver
 - stashInsuranceFundReceiver
- Existing Modifiers
 - onlyOwner
 - validRecipient
 - swapping
- Owner can rescue tokens from contract
 - We recommend to exclude own contract address here as passing parameter
- Owner can take out contract balance
- We recommend you to work with limitations while setting the fees, because the fees can lock user funds if they are set to a high value
- Owner can withdraw to treasury

Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/stash.sol	4	4	1002	800	442	306	402	
	Totals	4	4	1002	800	442	306	402	

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Audit Results

AUDIT PASSED

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	Contract doesn't import npm packages from source (like OpenZeppelin etc.)	-	We recommend to import all packages from npm directly without flatten the contract. Functions could be modified or can be susceptible to vulnerabilities
#2	Main	A floating pragma is set	514	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.13”.
#3	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	599-602, 896-898, 935	Check that the address is not zero
#4	Main	State variable visibility is not set	545, 546,	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#5	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	641, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918	Emit an event for critical parameter changes

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)		Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#2	Main	Error message is missing	588	Provide an error message for require statement
#3	Main	NatSpec documentation missing	-	If you started to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc.
#4	Main	Not reachable if condition	629-637	The last two “else if” conditions are not reachable because 7 years is also above 365 days. That means that 1.5 years and 7 years are not reachable. We recommend you to change the order of this conditions.
#5	Main	Low level call	794, 795	Check the call success

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.5.10/natspec-format.html>) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

26. May 2022:

- Read whole report for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
SW C-1 36	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
SW C-1 35	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 34	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 33	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
SW C-1 32	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SW C-1 31	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 30	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SW C-1 29	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SW C-1 28	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

SW C-1 27	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
SW C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SW C-1 23	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
SW C-1 22	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SW C-1 21	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-11 9	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-11 8	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-11 7	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

SW C-11 6	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 5	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 4	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
SW C-11 3	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SW C-11 2	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 1	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 0	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
SW C-1 08	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

SW C-1 05	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 04	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
SW C-1 03	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 02	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
SW C-1 01	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
SW C-1 00	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED

The logo features the words "SolidProof" in a white, elegant script font. The "P" is particularly large and stylized, with a long horizontal stroke that extends to the left. The background is a solid blue gradient, overlaid with a faint, semi-transparent shield emblem. The shield has a checkered pattern on its right side and a solid blue area on its left.

SolidProof

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

A small horizontal bar representing the German flag, with black, red, and gold stripes.

MADE IN GERMANY