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**Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC
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MADE IN GERMANY

Mintlab

Audit

Security Assessment
08. November, 2022

For



MintLab



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

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Version	Date	Description
1.0	07. November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary
1.1	08. November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reaudit

Network

Polygon

Website

<https://mintlab.co/>



Description

TBA

Project Engagement

During the 4th of November 2022, **MintLab 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://polygonscan.com/address/0x19216aCf81C52381C02d5a69768D88c8D1C5989C>
 - <https://polygonscan.com/address/0x8cd5652699a65431ccd0716c2c7b99bdf3d45c39#code>
- <https://polygonscan.com/address/0xcc0C82Fc988c9D0Cc28E2CDe53e2c0dF49D2AA65>
 - <https://polygonscan.com/address/0x92cb9a176136ca2884009979e1a58328aaf172ee#code>

v1.1

- Provided as files

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:

Dependency / Import Path	Count
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/AccessControlUpgradeable.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/OwnableUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/utils/Initializable.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/utils/UUPSUpgradeable.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/security/PausableUpgradeable.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC721/ERC721Upgradeable.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC721/extensions/ERC721BurnableUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC721/extensions/ERC721URIStorageUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/CountersUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/SafeMath.sol	1

Tested Contract Files

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

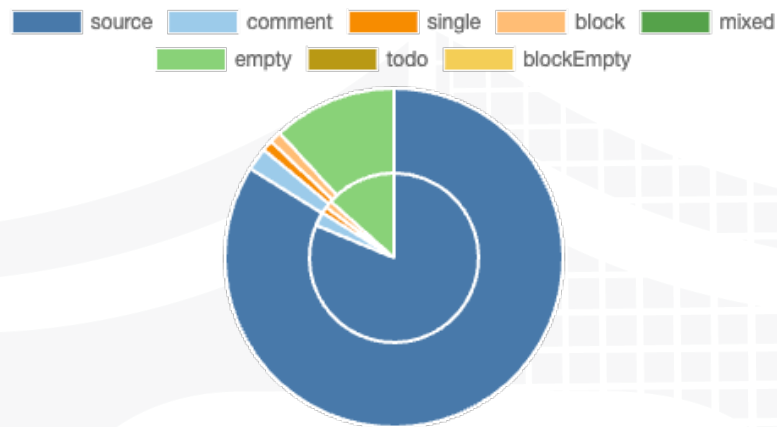
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

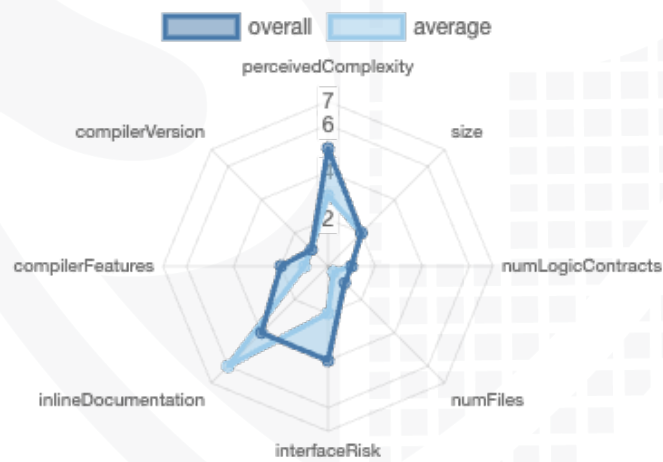
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/Mintlab.sol	b73ec006d8a1e811860ac6c95a4efde6f3b200be
contracts/utis/BasicMetaTransaction.sol	8496fbd8192778a2cd9e49e9c327107be7f10577
contracts/MintlabProxyManager.sol	510ea8bc4c84a725c1fc6fc278683aabe59e4f48

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	3	0	1	0

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	1

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	9	66	0	1	14

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	20	14

Capabilities

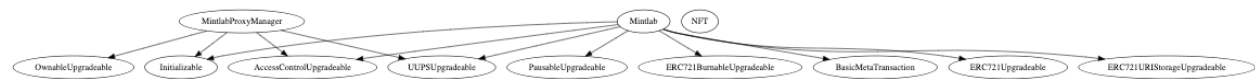
Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	^0.8.4		yes	yes (2 asm blocks)	

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
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1.0				yes	yes	
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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. Is contract an upgradeable
2. Correct implementation of Token standard
3. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
4. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
5. Deployer cannot pause the contract
6. Deployer cannot set fees
7. Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses
8. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Is contract an upgradeable

Name	
Is contract an upgradeable?	Yes

Comments:

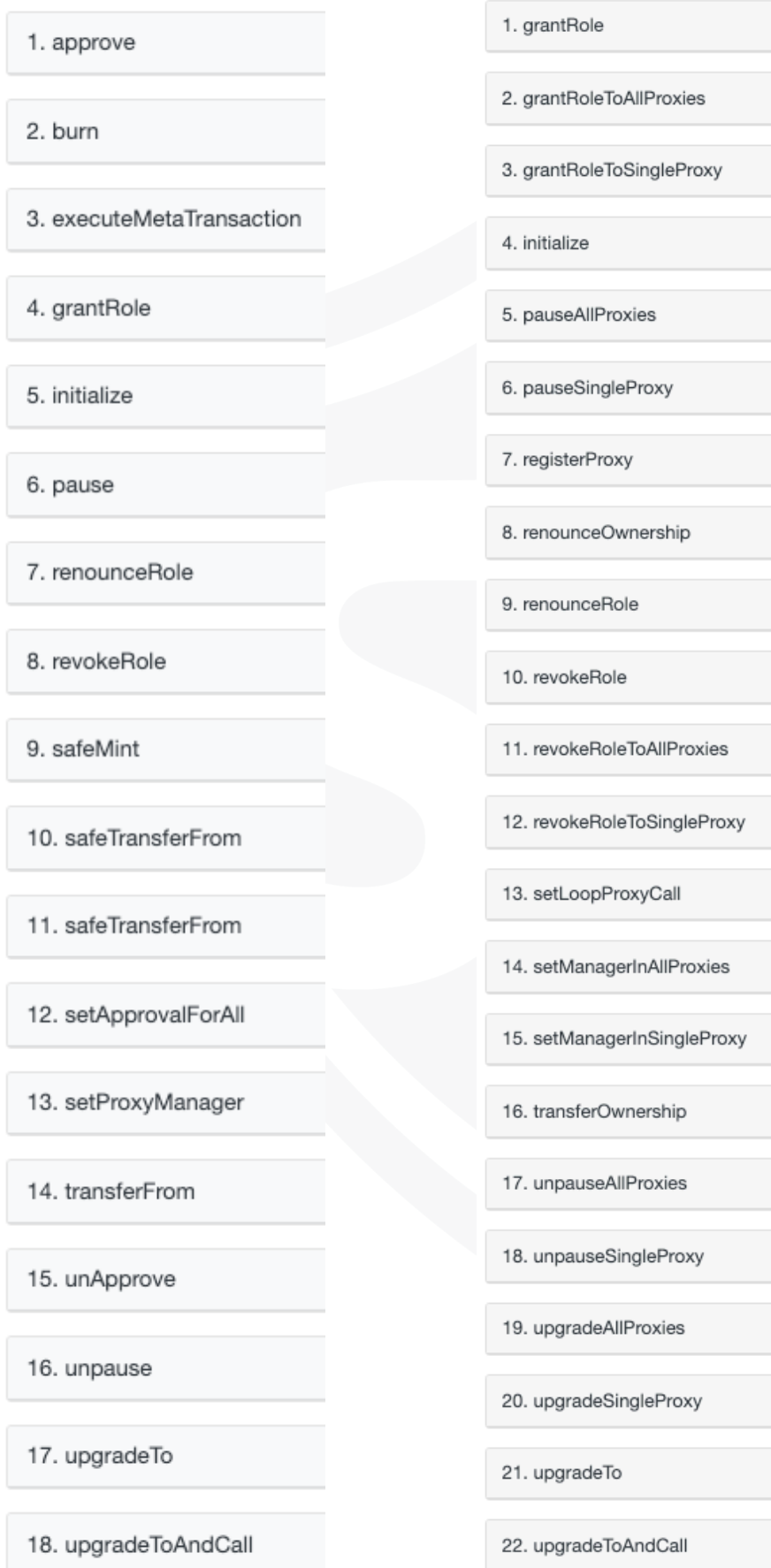
v1.0

- Owner can deploy a new version of the contract which can change any limit and give owner new privileges
 - Be aware of this and do your own research for the contract which is the contract pointing to

Correct implementation of Token standard

ERC721				
Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
BalanceOf	Count all NFTs assigned to an owner	✓	✓	✓
OwnerOf	Find the owner of an NFT	✓	✓	✓
SafeTransferFrom	Transfers the ownership of an NFT from one address to another address	✓	✓	✓
SafeTransferFrom	See above - Difference is that this function has an extra data parameter	✓	✓	✓
TransferFrom	Transfer ownership of an NFT	✓	✓	✓
Approve	Change or reaffirm the approved address for an NFT	✓	✓	✓
SetApprovalForAll	Enable or disable approval for a third party ("operator") to manage all of `msg.sender`'s assets	✓	✓	✓
GetApproved	Get the approved address for a single NFT	✓	✓	✓
IsApprovedForAll	Query if an address is an authorized operator for another address	✓	✓	✓
SupportsInterface	Query if a contract implements an interface	✓	✓	✓
Name	Provides information about the name	✓	✓	✓
Symbol	Provides information about the symbol	✓	✓	✓
TokenURI	Provides information about the TokenUri	✓	✓	✓

Write functions of contract v1.0



1. approve	1. grantRole
2. burn	2. grantRoleToAllProxies
3. executeMetaTransaction	3. grantRoleToSingleProxy
4. grantRole	4. initialize
5. initialize	5. pauseAllProxies
6. pause	6. pauseSingleProxy
7. renounceRole	7. registerProxy
8. revokeRole	8. renounceOwnership
9. safeMint	9. renounceRole
10. safeTransferFrom	10. revokeRole
11. safeTransferFrom	11. revokeRoleToAllProxies
12. setApprovalForAll	12. revokeRoleToSingleProxy
13. setProxyManager	13. setLoopProxyCall
14. transferFrom	14. setManagerInAllProxies
15. unApprove	15. setManagerInSingleProxy
16. unPause	16. transferOwnership
17. upgradeTo	17. unPauseAllProxies
18. upgradeToAndCall	18. unPauseSingleProxy
	19. upgradeAllProxies
	20. upgradeSingleProxy
	21. upgradeTo
	22. upgradeToAndCall

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can mint new tokens



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
 - Pausing proxies
- Tokens
 - can be burned by msg.sender

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can pause contract



Deployer cannot set fees

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot set fees over 25%	—	—	—
Deployer cannot set fees to nearly 100% or to 100%	—	—	—



Deployer can blacklist/antisnipe addresses

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can blacklist addresses and tokenId's



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

initialize	initializer
setLoopProxyCall	onlyRole
registerProxy	onlyRole
setManagerInAllProxies	onlyRole
setManagerInSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
upgradeAllProxies	onlyRole validImplementation
upgradeSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy validImplementation
pauseAllProxies	onlyRole
pauseSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
unpauseAllProxies	onlyRole
unpauseSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
grantRoleToAllProxies	onlyRole
grantRoleToSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
revokeRoleToAllProxies	onlyRole
revokeRoleToSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
transferOwnership	onlyOwner
renounceOwnership	onlyOwner
renounceRole	
grantRole	onlyRole
revokeRole	onlyRole
blackListAddressInAllProxies	onlyRole
blackListAddressInSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy
blackListTokenIdInAllProxies	onlyRole
blackListTokenIdInSingleProxy	onlyRole validProxy

initialize	initializer
setProxyManager	onlyRole
pause	onlyRole
unpause	onlyRole
safeMint	onlyRole
renounceRole	
grantRole	onlyRole
revokeRole	onlyRole
unApprove	
blackListAddress	onlyRole
blackListTokenId	onlyRole













Comments

- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitation
 - MintlabProxyManager
 - loopProxyCall
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - MintLab
 - _paused
 - isBlackListedAddress
 - isBlackListedTokenId
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - Mintlab
 - proxyManager
- Existing Modifiers
 - Role system
- There are several authorities which are authorized to call some functions, that means, if the owner is renounced, another address is still authorized to call functions
 - Be aware of this
- Mintlab
 - “unApprove” function name is wrong because the function approves the “to” to operate on “tokenId”
 - Address with “MINTER_ROLE” can mint new tokens
- MintlabProxyManager
 - Owner is not able to revoke the ownership
 - Admin can add new proxy
- Anyone is able to call initialize function after redeploying
 - We recommend you to disable the initialize function for the next upgrades that nobody is able to call it again

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/Mintlab.sol	1	————	315	255	214	3	146	
	contracts/utis/BasicMetaTransaction.sol	1	————	76	74	45	15	49	  
	contracts/MintlabProxyManager.sol	1	1	552	446	388	3	340	
	Totals	3	1	943	775	647	21	535	  

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalised lines of the source unit (e.g. normalises functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalised 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

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Mintlab	A floating pragma is set	2	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.4“.
#2	Mintlab ProxyM anager	A floating pragma is set	2	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.4“.
#3	Mintlab	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	56, 178	Check that the address is not zero
#4	Mintlab ProxyM anager	Unused state variable	70, 65	Remove unused state variables or use it in the contract
#5	Mintlab	State variable visibility is not set	43	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#6	Mintlab ProxyM anager	State variable visibility is not set	64, 65, 67, 69, 70	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#7	Mintlab	Local variables shadowing	148, 129, 54, 55	Rename the local variables that shadow another component
#8	Mintlab ProxyM anager	Local variables shadowing	183, 188, 82	Rename the local variables that shadow another component

#9	All	Anyone is able to call initialize function after redeploying	See description	We recommend you to disable the initialize function for the next upgrades that nobody is able to call it again
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Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Mintlab	Unused function parameter	209	Remove or comment out the variable name when you don't use the variable in the function
#2	Mintlab	Wrong function name	317	The contract is using a wrong function name. The unApprove function in L306 is for approve the "to" to operate on "tokenId" instead of unapproving the tokenId. We recommend you to change the function name.

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/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.

08. November 2022:

- Owner can deploy a new version of the contract which can change any limit and give owner new privileges
- Read whole report and modifiers section 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	NOT 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	NOT 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

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