



CredShields

Smart Contract Audit

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Description

This document details the process and result of the Smart Contract audit performed by CredShields Technologies PTE. LTD. on behalf of Dhazon between December 02, 2025, and December 02, 2025. A retest was performed on December 03, 2025.

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Prepared for

Dhazon

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1. Executive Summary -----

Dhazon engaged CredShields to perform a smart contract audit from December 02, 2025, to December 02, 2025. During this timeframe, 3 vulnerabilities were identified. A retest was performed on December 03, 2025, and all the bugs have been addressed.

During the audit, 0 vulnerabilities were found with a severity rating of either High or Critical. These vulnerabilities represent the greatest immediate risk to "Dhazon" and should be prioritized for remediation; fortunately, none were found.

The table below shows the in-scope assets and a breakdown of findings by severity per asset. Section 2.3 contains more information on how severity is calculated.

Assets in Scope	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Info	Gas	Σ
Score11 Contract	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

Table: Vulnerabilities Per Asset in Scope

The CredShields team conducted the security audit to focus on identifying vulnerabilities in the Score11 contract's scope during the testing window while abiding by the policies set forth by Dhazon's team.

State of Security

To maintain a robust security posture, it is essential to continuously review and improve upon current security processes. Utilizing CredShields' continuous audit feature allows both Dhazon's internal security and development teams to not only identify specific vulnerabilities but also gain a deeper understanding of the current security threat landscape.

To ensure that vulnerabilities are not introduced when new features are added, or code is refactored, we recommend conducting regular security assessments. Additionally, by analyzing the root cause of resolved vulnerabilities, the internal teams at Dhazon can implement both manual and automated procedures to eliminate entire classes of vulnerabilities in the future. By taking a proactive approach, Dhazon can future-proof its security posture and protect its assets.

2. The Methodology -----

Dhazon engaged CredShields to perform a Score11 smart contract audit. The following sections cover how the engagement was put together and executed.

2.1 Preparation Phase

The CredShields team meticulously reviewed all provided documents and comments in the smart contract code to gain a thorough understanding of the contract's features and functionalities. They meticulously examined all functions and created a mind map to systematically identify potential security vulnerabilities, prioritizing those that were more critical and business-sensitive for the refactored code. To confirm their findings, the team deployed a self-hosted version of the smart contract and performed verifications and validations during the audit phase.

A testing window from December 02, 2025, to December 02, 2025, was agreed upon during the preparation phase.

2.1.1 Scope

During the preparation phase, the following scope for the engagement was agreed upon:

IN SCOPE ASSETS

- **Audited Commit:**
<https://github.com/dineshscore11/score11/tree/6c8ce68266645e730b5f539dd827c443b00a721c>
- **Retested Commit:**
<https://github.com/dineshscore11/score11/tree/98db0f1a556265d36a7b7167da3b901e37c63437>

2.1.2 Documentation

Documentation was not required as the code was self-sufficient for understanding the project.

2.1.3 Audit Goals

CredShields employs a combination of in-house tools and thorough manual review processes to deliver comprehensive smart contract security audits. The majority of the audit involves manual inspection of the contract's source code, guided by OWASP's Smart Contract Security Weakness Enumeration (SCWE) framework and an extended, self-developed checklist built from industry best practices. The team focuses on deeply understanding the contract's core logic, designing targeted test cases, and assessing business logic for potential vulnerabilities across OWASP's identified weakness classes.

CredShields aligns its auditing methodology with the [OWASP Smart Contract Security](#) projects, including the Smart Contract Security Verification Standard (SCSVS), the Smart Contract Weakness Enumeration (SCWE), and the Smart Contract Secure Testing Guide (SCSTG). These frameworks, actively contributed to and co-developed by the CredShields team, aim to bring consistency, clarity, and depth to smart contract security assessments. By adhering to these OWASP standards, we ensure that each audit is performed against a transparent, community-driven, and technically robust baseline. This approach enables us to deliver structured, high-quality audits that address both common and complex smart contract vulnerabilities systematically.

2.2 Retesting Phase

Dhazon is actively partnering with CredShields to validate the remediations implemented towards the discovered vulnerabilities.

2.3 Vulnerability classification and severity

CredShields follows OWASP's Risk Rating Methodology to determine the risk associated with discovered vulnerabilities. This approach considers two factors - Likelihood and Impact - which are evaluated with three possible values - Low, Medium, and High, based on factors such as Threat agents, Vulnerability factors, and Technical and Business Impacts. The overall severity of the risk is calculated by combining the likelihood and impact estimates.

Overall Risk Severity				
Impact	HIGH	● Medium	● High	● Critical
	MEDIUM	● Low	● Medium	● High
	LOW	● None	● Low	● Medium
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Likelihood				

Overall, the categories can be defined as described below -

1. Informational

We prioritize technical excellence and pay attention to detail in our coding practices. Our guidelines, standards, and best practices help ensure software stability and reliability. Informational vulnerabilities are opportunities for improvement and do not pose a direct risk to the contract. Code maintainers should use their own judgment on whether to address them.

2. Low

Low-risk vulnerabilities are those that either have a small impact or can't be exploited repeatedly or those the client considers insignificant based on their specific business circumstances.

3. Medium

Medium-severity vulnerabilities are those caused by weak or flawed logic in the code and can lead to exfiltration or modification of private user information. These vulnerabilities can harm the client's reputation under certain conditions and should be fixed within a specified timeframe.

4. High

High-severity vulnerabilities pose a significant risk to the Smart Contract and the organization. They can result in the loss of funds for some users, may or may not require specific conditions, and are more complex to exploit. These vulnerabilities can harm the client's reputation and should be fixed immediately.

5. Critical

Critical issues are directly exploitable bugs or security vulnerabilities that do not require specific conditions. They often result in the loss of funds and Ether from Smart Contracts or users and put sensitive user information at risk of compromise or modification. The client's reputation and financial stability will be severely impacted if these issues are not addressed immediately.

6. Gas

To address the risk and volatility of smart contracts and the use of gas as a method of payment, CredShields has introduced a "Gas" severity category. This category deals with optimizing code and refactoring to conserve gas.

2.4 CredShields staff

The following individual at CredShields managed this engagement and produced this report:

- Shashank, Co-founder CredShields shashank@CredShields.com

Please feel free to contact this individual with any questions or concerns you have about the engagement or this document.

3. Findings Summary -----

This chapter contains the results of the security assessment. Findings are sorted by their severity and grouped by asset and OWASP SCWE classification. Each asset section includes a summary highlighting the key risks and observations. The table in the executive summary presents the total number of identified security vulnerabilities per asset, categorized by risk severity based on the OWASP Smart Contract Security Weakness Enumeration framework.

3.1 Findings Overview

3.1.1 Vulnerability Summary

During the security assessment, 3 security vulnerabilities were identified in the asset.

VULNERABILITY TITLE	SEVERITY	SCWE Vulnerability Type
L001 – Use safeTransfer/safeTransferFrom instead of transfer/transferFrom	Low	Missing Best Practices
L002 – Floating and Outdated Pragma	Low	SCWE-060 Floating Pragma
I001 – Use Ownable2Step	Informational	Missing Best Practices

Table: Findings in Smart Contracts

4. Remediation Status -----

Dhazon is actively partnering with CredShields from this engagement to validate the discovered vulnerabilities' remediations. A retest was performed on December 03, 2025, and all the issues have been addressed.

Also, the table shows the remediation status of each finding.

VULNERABILITY TITLE	SEVERITY	REMEDIATION STATUS
L001 – Use safeTransfer/safeTransferFrom instead of transfer/transferFrom	Low	Fixed [2025-12-03]
L002 – Floating and Outdated Pragma	Low	Fixed [2025-12-03]
I001 – Use Ownable2Step	Informational	Fixed [2025-12-03]

Table: Summary of findings and status of remediation

5. Bug Reports -----

Bug ID #L001[Fixed]

Use safeTransfer/safeTransferFrom instead of transfer/transferFrom

Vulnerability Type

Missing Best Practices

Severity

Low

Description

The transfer() and transferFrom() method is used instead of safeTransfer() and safeTransferFrom(), presumably to save gas however OpenZeppelin's documentation discourages the use of transferFrom(), use safeTransferFrom() whenever possible because safeTransferFrom auto-handles boolean return values whenever there's an error.

Affected Code

- <https://github.com/dineshscore11/score11/blob/6c8ce68266645e730b5f539dd827c443b00a721c/score11.sol#L29>

Impacts

Using safeTransferFrom has the following benefits -

- It checks the boolean return values of ERC20 operations and reverts the transaction if they fail,
- at the same time allowing you to support some non-standard ERC20 tokens that don't have boolean return values.
- It additionally provides helpers to increase or decrease an allowance, to mitigate an attack possible with vanilla approve.

Remediation

Consider using safeTransfer() and safeTransferFrom() instead of transfer() and transferFrom().

Retest

This issue has been fixed by using the safeTransfer() instead of transfer().

Bug ID #L002 [Fixed]

Floating and Outdated Pragma

Vulnerability Type

Floating Pragma ([SCWE-060](#))

Severity

Low

Description

Locking the pragma helps ensure that the contracts do not accidentally get deployed using an older version of the Solidity compiler affected by vulnerabilities.

The contract allowed floating or unlocked pragma to be used, i.e., $\geq 0.8.20$. This allows the contracts to be compiled with all the solidity compiler versions above the limit specified. The following contracts were found to be affected -

Affected Code

- <https://github.com/dineshscore11/score11/blob/6c8ce68266645e730b5f539dd827c443b00a721c/score11.sol#L2>

Impacts

If the smart contract gets compiled and deployed with an older or too recent version of the solidity compiler, there's a chance that it may get compromised due to the bugs present in the older versions or unidentified exploits in the new versions.

Incompatibility issues may also arise if the contract code does not support features in other compiler versions, therefore, breaking the logic.

The likelihood of exploitation is low.

Remediation

Keep the compiler versions consistent in all the smart contract files. Do not allow floating pragmas anywhere. It is suggested to use the 0.8.29 pragma version

Reference: <https://scs.owasp.org/SCWE/SCSVS-CODE/SCWE-060/>

Retest

This issue has been fixed.

Bug ID #I001[Fixed]

Use Ownable2Step

Vulnerability Type

Missing Best Practices

Severity

Informational

Description

The "Ownable2Step" pattern is an improvement over the traditional "Ownable" pattern, designed to enhance the security of ownership transfer functionality in a smart contract. Unlike the original "Ownable" pattern, where ownership can be transferred directly to a specified address, the "Ownable2Step" pattern introduces an additional step in the ownership transfer process. Ownership transfer only completes when the proposed new owner explicitly accepts the ownership, mitigating the risk of accidental or unintended ownership transfers to mistyped addresses.

Affected Code

- <https://github.com/dineshscore11/score11/blob/6c8ce68266645e730b5f539dd827c443b00a721c/score11.sol#L8>

Impacts

Without the "Ownable2Step" pattern, the contract owner might inadvertently transfer ownership to an unintended or mistyped address, potentially leading to a loss of control over the contract. By adopting the "Ownable2Step" pattern, the smart contract becomes more resilient against external attacks aimed at seizing ownership or manipulating the contract's behavior.

Remediation

It is recommended to use either Ownable2Step or Ownable2StepUpgradeable depending on the smart contract.

Retest:

This issue has been fixed by using Ownable2Step instead of Ownable.

6. The Disclosure -----

The Reports provided by CredShields are not an endorsement or condemnation of any specific project or team and do not guarantee the security of any specific project. The contents of this report are not intended to be used to make decisions about buying or selling tokens, products, services, or any other assets and should not be interpreted as such.

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