

TechRate  
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# SMART CONTRACTS SECURITY AUDIT REPORT



Techrate\_audits



Techrate



Techrate1

# Audit Details



Audited project

Teh Golden DAO



Deployer address

Not deployed



Client contacts:

Teh Golden DAO team



Blockchain

Not provided



Project website:

Not provided

# Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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The analysis of the security is purely based on the smart contracts alone. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

# Background

**TechRate was commissioned by Teh Golden DAO to perform an audit of smart contracts on commit:**

<https://github.com/aGoldenBull/TehGoldenDao/commit/ab5343df2d00245077f82464f7db3c7bd0848419>

The purpose of the audit was to achieve the following:

- Ensure that the smart contract functions as intended.
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risk exposure of the smart contract, and as a guide to improve the security posture of the smart contract by remediating the issues that were identified.

# Issues Checking Status

Issue description	Checking status
1. <b>Compiler errors.</b>	Passed
2. <b>Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.</b>	Low issues
3. <b>Possible delays in data delivery.</b>	Passed
4. <b>Oracle calls.</b>	Passed
5. <b>Front running.</b>	Passed
6. <b>Timestamp dependence.</b>	Passed
7. <b>Integer Overflow and Underflow.</b>	Passed
8. <b>DoS with Revert.</b>	Passed
9. <b>DoS with block gas limit.</b>	Low issues
10. <b>Methods execution permissions.</b>	Passed
11. <b>Economy model of the contract.</b>	Passed
12. <b>The impact of the exchange rate on the logic.</b>	Passed
13. <b>Private user data leaks.</b>	Passed
14. <b>Malicious Event log.</b>	Passed
15. <b>Scoping and Declarations.</b>	Passed
16. <b>Uninitialized storage pointers.</b>	Passed
17. <b>Arithmetic accuracy.</b>	Passed
18. <b>Design Logic.</b>	Low issues
19. <b>Cross-function race conditions.</b>	Passed
20. <b>Safe Open Zeppelin contracts implementation and usage.</b>	Passed
21. <b>Fallback function security.</b>	Passed

# Security Issues

## ✓ High Severity Issues

No high severity issues found.

## ✓ Medium Severity Issues

No medium severity issues found.

## ✓ Low Severity Issues

### 1. Out of gas

#### Issue:

- `add(uint256 _allocPoint, ...)` and `set(uint256 _pid, ...)` functions could invoke `massUpdatePools()` function, that can fail due to block gas limit if the pool size is too big.

#### Recommendation:

Check that the pool array length is not too big.

- The function `setBots()` uses the loop to add multiple bot addresses. It also could be aborted with `OUT_OF_GAS` exception if there will be a long list to add.

#### Recommendation:

Check that the array length is not too big.

### 2. `add()` function issue

#### Issue:

- If some LP token is added to the contract twice using function `add`, then the total amount of reward in function `updatePool()` will be incorrect.

#### Recommendation:

Add the mapping from address to bool and check that same address will not be added twice.

### 3. Reentrancy issue

**Issue:**

- Maia contract's key functions are not reentrancy protected.

**Recommendation:**

Add reentrancy protection to contract's key functions.

### Notes:

- swapBack() function usage in the Gold1 contract's \_transfer() function is commented.
- Maia contract has deposit fee.
- Maia contract doesn't have emergency withdrawal.

## Owner privileges (In the period when the owner is not renounced)

- Maia:
  - Admin address can withdraw contract lp tokens.
  - Admin address can change admin address.
  - Owner can change withdrawDelay.
- Gold1:
  - Owner can enable/disable cooldown and swap.
  - Owner can open trading.
  - Owner can change \_maxBuyAmount, \_maxSellAmount and \_maxWalletAmount.
  - Owner can change \_FourWallet, \_rewardWallet and \_liquidityWallet addresses.
  - Owner can exclude from the fees.
  - Owner can change fees.
  - Owner can change blocksToBlacklist value.
  - Owner can manually swap and send tokens to \_FourWallet.
  - Owner can withdraw contract native tokens.
- Valar:
  - Owner can mint and transfer tokens.
- governance:
  - Admin can change votingDelay and votingPeriod values.
  - Admin and whitelistValar can change whitelistAccountExpirations value for account.
  - Admin can change whitelistValar address.
  - Admin can transfer admin's rights.



# Conclusion

Smart contracts contain low severity issues! Liquidity pair contract's security is not checked due to out of scope. The further transfers and operations with the funds raise are not related to this particular contract.

Liquidity locking details are NOT provided by the team.

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*TechRate note:*

*Please check the disclaimer above and note, the audit makes no statements or warranties on business model, investment attractiveness or code sustainability. The report is provided for the only contract mentioned in the report and does not include any other potential contracts deployed by Owner.*