



AUSDO PSM Security Audit

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Table of Contents

1	Legal Notice	2
2	Executive Summary	3
2.1	About LayerZero Labs and AUSDO PSM	
2.2	Review Timeline	
2.3	Scope	
2.3.1	Files in Scope	
3	Vulnerabilities	5
3.1	Findings Summary	
3.2	Detailed Findings	
3.2.1	Info	
Appendix A: Our Methodology		8
Risk Classification		
Review Phases		
Phase I: Initial Scoping		
Phase II: Codebase Review		
Phase III: Local Testing		
Proof of Vulnerability		
Appendix B: The Interoperability Labs		11

1 Legal Notice

The Interoperability Labs Blockchain team makes every effort to identify as many vulnerabilities in the code as possible within the given time period but assumes no responsibility for the findings presented in this document. A security audit by the team does not constitute an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed, and the review focused solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

2 Executive Summary

The UNH Interoperability Labs conducted a security assessment for AUSDO PSM from December 3, 2024 to December 5, 2024. During this assessment, The UNH Interoperability Labs reviewed AUSDO PSM code for security vulnerabilities, design issues and general weaknesses.

During this initial assessment, 2 informational findings were identified by the team.

2.1 About LayerZero Labs and AUSDO PSM

LayerZero is an omnichain interoperability protocol designed to facilitate seamless messaging of arbitrary data between blockchains. It achieves this by leveraging a combination of on-chain endpoints, a decentralized network of verifiers, and executors to securely transmit messages across chains. The protocol enables cross-chain applications to maintain atomicity and composability across multiple networks.

The AUSDO PSM is part of a smart contract system that enables atomic swaps and cross-chain bridging of AUSD using LayerZero's omnichain messaging. It integrates with Agora Stable Swap on Ethereum to allow users to convert USDC/USDT into AUSD and transfer it to other chains, or reverse the process by sending AUSD back to Ethereum and swapping it into USDC/USDT. This design ensures permissionless, token-agnostic operations while maintaining robust retry and refund mechanisms for failed transactions.

2.2 Review Timeline

- December 3, 2024: Initial Audit Scope Review
- December 4, 2025: Manual Review Begins
- December 5, 2025: Draft Report & Final Report Delivered



2.3 Scope

Project Name	AUSDO PSM
URL	https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal
Language	Solidity
Scope	Repo https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal/
Hash	3ee5bb3c1e592568e8636dbaf2fb520b91fc0952 Oct 28, 2025
	e2f2687910fe3bc17b3bb742c0e6d0a6b7d223fe Dec 4, 2025
	d3970249bf186794cdf451c119660aca3dc13a77 Dec 5, 2025

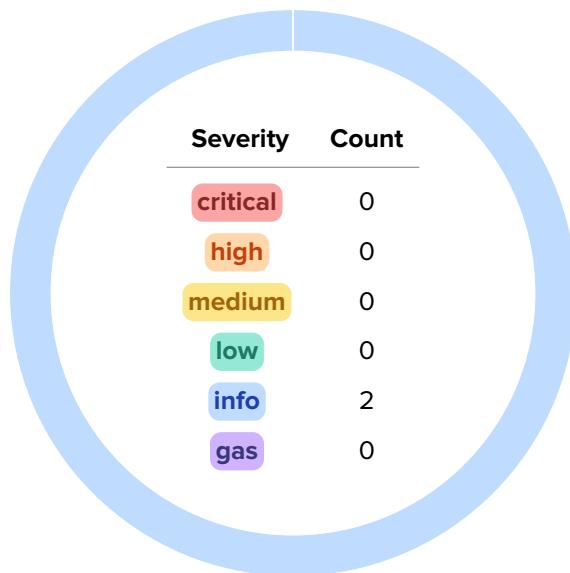
2.3.1 Files in Scope

```
contracts/
└── interfaces/
    └── IPsmSwapAdapter.sol
PsmSwapAdapter.sol
```



3 Vulnerabilities

In summary, we identified two informational findings.



3.1 Findings Summary

ID	Severity	Title	Status
I-01	info	Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol	RESOLVED
I-02	info	Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol	RESOLVED



3.2 Detailed Findings

3.2.1 Info

[I-01] Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol

Category	Target
Comment Inconsistency	PsmSwapAdapter.sol

Description

Incorrect formatting in both code comment and NatSpec.

Recommended mitigation

```
PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff
55     // Approve OFT to spend max amount of OFT tokens in order to prevent
56 -    // USDT-style approve approve failures if non-zero allowance is left on the OFT due to "dust" removal.
57 +    // USDT-style approve failures if non-zero allowance is left on the OFT due to "dust" removal.
58     // The rest of the code now assumes that OFT has enough allowance granted by this contract.
59     // Ignore whether OFT requires approval or not, as sometimes people misconfigure it.

PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff
207     /**
208      * @dev Internal helper that executes a swap of tokens via Agora Stable Swap PSM.
209 +     * @param _tokenIn The input token address
210 +     * @param _tokenOut The output token address
211      * @param _to The address to transfer tokens to
212      * @param _amountIn The amount of tokens to swap
213      * @param _amountOutMin The minimum amount of tokens to receive
214 -     * @param _tokenIn The input token address
215 -     * @param _tokenOut The output token address
216      * @param _deadline The deadline for the swap operation (timestamp)
217      * @return amountOut The amount of tokens received
```

Resolution

LayerZero has acknowledged this, and has resolved these typos in the following commit:

e2f2687910fe3bc17b3bb742c0e6d0a6b7d223fe

**[I-02] Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol**

Category	Target
Comment Inconsistency	PsmSwapAdapter.sol

Description

Incorrect formatting in code comment and NatSpec.

`minAmountLD` is set to 0 is not enforced by the implementation.

Recommended mitigation

PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff

```
137     function _handleCompose(
138         bytes32 _guid,
139         uint256 _amountIn,
140         bytes memory _composeMsg,
141         address _executor,
142         bytes calldata _tokenOutBytes
143     ) internal returns (uint256 amountOut) {
144 -     // ComposeMsg is encodePacked of three addresses, it's 60 bytes: 20 each.
145 +     // _composeMsg is encodePacked of three addresses, it's 60 bytes: 20 each.
146     // Parse directly from bytes using assembly. No left-padding (addresses are packed).
147     address token;
148     address to;
149     address withdrawer;
```

PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff

```
248     /**
249      * @dev Internal helper that constructs the parameters needed for cross-chain token transfers.
250 -     * minAmountLD is set to 0 because it plays the same role as _swapParam.amountOutMin.
251      * OFT tokens use 6 decimals on all chains, hence we will not remove any dust on funds received after
252      * the swap.
253      * If caller wants to restrict minimum amount to transfer, they can set it to _swapParam.amountOutMin.
254      * @param _swapParam The swap parameters containing destination information
255      * @param _amountLD The amount to send (in local decimals)
256      * @param _extraOptions Additional LayerZero options
257      */

```

Resolution

LayerZero has acknowledged this, and has resolved these typos in the following commit:

d3970249bf186794cdf451c119660aca3dc13a77

Appendix A: Our Methodology

The Interoperability Labs audit team follows a comprehensive methodology in ensuring the security and reliability of smart contracts and Web3 protocols. While the specific testing procedures performed vary between the project and protocol, the tooling and manual review process remains the same to ensure thorough analysis has been completed on all items within the defined scope of the audit. Throughout the security review, the audit team maintains communication with the development team, providing feedback on identified vulnerabilities and optimizations. The following sections provide an overview of our systematic audit process and methodology.

Risk Classification

		Impact				
	Informational	Low	Medium	High	Critical	
Likelihood	Very Unlikely	Info	Low	Low	Medium	Critical
	Unlikely	Info	Low	Low	Medium	Critical
	Possible	Info	Low	Medium	High	Critical
	Likely	Info	Low	Medium	High	Critical
	Very Likely	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Critical

We use the PricewaterhouseCoopers-style matrix to provide comprehensive risk assessment. See the documentation for more details.

Review Phases

Phase I: Initial Scoping

- Independent review of project documentation to understand the business logic of the project.
- Identification of critical components and key areas of focus and possible areas of exploitation.
- Ensure that the project's documentation is accurate, complete, understandable, and there is alignment between the code and the documentation.
- Discussion with the development team to clarify objectives, expectations, and known issues.

Phase II: Codebase Review

- **Static Analysis:** Automated tools to scan for common vulnerabilities with Slither and Aderyn.
- **Manual Review:** In-depth inspection of the code by the audit team to identify issues, including unsafe coding practices from known previous exploits.
- **Function State Machine Diagramming:** Generate a flow diagram illustrating the intended transaction paths, as well as unintended and potentially exploitable paths.

Phase III: Local Testing

Methods:

- **Unit Testing:** Validate individual functions for correctness.
- **Integration Testing:** Ensure that different components interact as expected.

Techniques Used in This Audit:

- **Unit Testing**
- **Manual Review**
- **Function State Machine Diagramming**

Proof of Vulnerability

Objective: Prove how a found exploit can be executed.

Activities:

- Perform controlled attacks on a local fork of the protocol to show how an exploit can be executed.
- Test edge cases and unexpected scenarios discovered in the diagramming phase.

By following a structured and comprehensive methodology, we aim to provide actionable insights to strengthen the security and reliability of the protocol. This ensures security, resilience, and long-term success for the protocol.

Appendix B: The Interoperability Labs

The University of New Hampshire Interoperability Labs (UNH-IOL) is the foremost independent testing facility for data networking companies worldwide.

We accelerate the launch of innovative products by providing standards and compliance testing to ensure that devices meet industry standards. Whether it's traditional Ethernet or advanced technologies like 5G, blockchain, and autonomous vehicles, our services provide comprehensive testing for device interoperability, conformance, and certification.

Our state-of-the-art laboratory and 36 years of extensive experience make it a strategic resource for industry startups and Fortune 500 companies needing collaboration, innovation, and standards development to help them shape the future of networking.

Join us and become a part of a community driving the next generation of networking technology. Together, we can shape the future of networking.

<https://www.iol.unh.edu/membership>

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