VITALBlock security.

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audit | KYC Certification | SAFU | CEX Listing | Marketing

MADE IN CANADA

Daossui

AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

14TH Jan 2025

For

Making Blockchain, Defi And Web3 A Safer Place.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	**VITAL BLOCK SECURITY**
Client Firm	DAOSSUI
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Move
Contract Address	0xd40cec91f6dca0673b25451fb0d654e62ad13bf6546a32a21ef0c59eba42e71c::daos::DAOS
Source Code Light	**Verified**
Centralization	Active ownership
Scheme Signature	**ED25519**
Blockchain	**Sui Network**
Website	https://daossui.io
Telegram	https://t.me/daosdotsui
Twitter	https://x.com/daosdotsui
Doc	https://docs.daossui.io
Prelim Report Date	January 12th 2025
Final Report Date	January 14th 2025

Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: https://www.github.com/vital-block

Document Properties

Client	**DAOSSUI**
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1.0	January 12, 2025	C. John	Final Release
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Contact

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In the following, we show the specific pull request and the commit hash value used in this audit.

- Daossui · Token Mint (H90PH590)
- https://suiscan.xyz/mainnet/tx/HpGtbYhFaw3FsbqjFaFiqYxR2a7DFCWfVMN89pe36g4X. (874TD778)

About Vital Block Security

Vital Block Security provides professional, thorough, fast, and easy-to-understand smart contract security audit. We do in-depth and penetrative static, manual, automated, and intelligent analysis of the smart contract. Some of our automated scans include tools like ConsenSys MythX, Mythril, Slither, Surya. We can audit custom smart contracts, DApps, NFTs, etc (including the service of smart contract auditing). We are reachable at Telegram (https://t.me/vitalblock), Twitter (http://twitter.com/Vb_Audit), or Email (info@vitalblock.org).

Table 1.2: Vulnerability Severity Classification

Impact \ Likelihood	*High*	*Medium*	*Low*
High	Critical	High	Medium
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low

Methodology

To standardize the evaluation, we define the following terminology based on the OWASP Risk Rating Methodology.

- Likelihood represents how likely a particular vulnerability is to be uncovered and exploited in the wild;
- Impact measures the technical loss and business damage of a successful attack;
- Severity demonstrates the overall criticality of the risk.

SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block was consulted by DAOSSUI to conduct the smart contract audit of its. Rust (MOVE) source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to the mentioned .Move file only:

`O.DAOSSUI.move`

ℹ️ **External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.**

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Public Contract Address	
0xd40cec91f6dca0673b25451fb0d654e62ad13bf6546a32a21ef0c59eba42e71c::daos::DAOS	
Contract Name	**DAOSSUI TOKEN**
Ticker	**$DAOS**
Total Supply	**1,100,000,000**

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block Security auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- **The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.**

AUDIT

- **Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:**
  - **Remix IDE Developer Tool**
  - **Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer**
  - **SWC Vulnerabilities Registry**
  - **DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap**
- **Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.**
- **A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges. We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:**

Centralized Exploits	**Token Supply Manipulation** **Access Control and Authorization** **Assets Manipulation** **Ownership Control** **Liquidity Access** **Stop and Pause Trading** **Ownable Library Verification**

Common Contract Vulnerabilities	○ **Integer Overflow** ○ **Lack of Arbitrary limits** ○ **Incorrect Inheritance Order** ○ **Typographical Errors** ○ **Requirement Violation** ○ **Gas Optimization** ○ **Coding Style Violations** ○ **Re-entrancy** ○ **Third-Party Dependencies** ○ **Potential Sandwich Attacks** ○ **Irrelevant Codes** ○ **Divide before multiply** ○ **Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides** ○ **Compiler Specific Warnings** ○ **Language Specific Warnings**

REPORT

- **The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.**
- **The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.**
- **The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.**

PUBLISH

- **The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.**

It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.

Table 1.0 The Full Audit Checklist

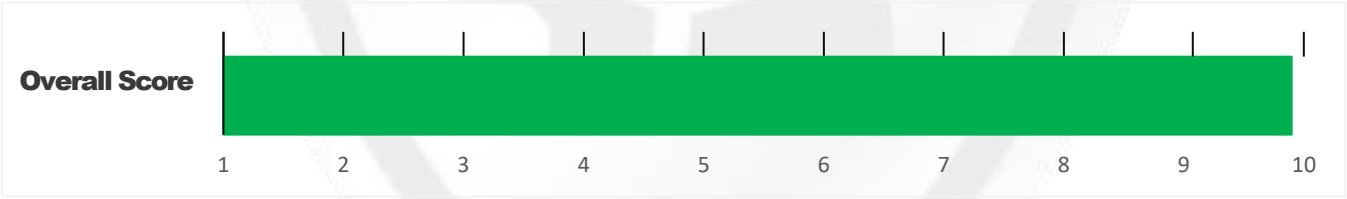
Category	Checklist Items
Basic Coding Bugs	Constructor Mismatch
	Ownership Takeover
	Redundant Fallback Function
	Overflows & Underflows
	Reentrancy
	Money-Giving Bug
	Blackhole
	Unauthorized Self-Destruct
	Revert DoS
	Unchecked External Call
	Gasless Send
	Send Instead Of Transfer
	Costly Loop
	(Unsafe) Use Of Untrusted Libraries
	(Unsafe) Use Of Predictable Variables
	Transaction Ordering Dependence
	Deprecated Uses
Semantic Consistency Checks	Semantic Consistency Checks
Advanced DeFi Scrutiny	Business Logics Review
	Functionality Checks
	Authentication Management
	Access Control & Authorization
	Oracle Security
	Digital Asset Escrow
	Kill-Switch Mechanism
	Operation Trails & Event Generation
	ERC20 Idiosyncrasies Handling
	Frontend-Contract Integration
	Deployment Consistency
	Holistic Risk Management
Additional Recommendations	Avoiding Use of Variadic Byte Array
	Using Fixed Compiler Version
	Making Visibility Level Explicit
	Making Type Inference Explicit
	Adhering To Function Declaration Strictly
	Following Other Best Practices

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Block Security has performed the automated and manual analysis of the DAOSSUI Move code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟠	Medium # 🟡	Minor $ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	1	2	0
Acknowledged	0	0	1	1	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworty onlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

DAOSSUI Smart contract has achieved the following score: 99.0



i Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

i Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.

RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.

CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to** pause() **the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like,** include(), **and** exclude() **to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

ℹ️ **Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.**

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
	Function is important

DAOSSUI	Interface			
└	totalSupply	External !			NO!
└	decimals	External !			NO!
└	symbol	External !			NO!
└	name	External !			NO!
└	getOwner	External !			NO!
└	balanceOf	External !	!		NO! !
└	transfer	External !	"	!	|NO! !
└	allowance	External !		!	|NO! !
└	approve	External !	"	!	|NO! !
└	transferFrom	External !	"		|NO!

IFactoryV2	Interface		
└	getPair	External !		|NO!
└	createPair	External !	"	|NO!

IV2Pair	Interface		
└	factory	External !		|NO!
└	getReserves	External !		|NO!
└	sync	External !	"	|NO!

IRouter01	Interface		
└	factory	External ❗	NO❗
└	SUI	External ❗	NO❗
└	addLiquiditySUI	External ❗	# NO❗
└	addLiquidity	External ❗	" NO❗
└	swapExacSUIorTokens	External ❗	# NO❗
└	getAmountsOut	External ❗	NO❗
└	getAmountsIn	External ❗	NO❗
IRouter02	Interface	IRouter01	
└	swapExactTokensForSUISupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	" NO❗
└	swapExactSUIForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	# NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	" 🛑 NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokens	External ❗	" NO❗
Protections	Interface		
└	checkUser	External ❗	" 🛑 NO❗
└	setLaunch	External ❗	" NO❗
└	setLpPair	External ❗	" NO❗
└	**DAOS**	External ❗	"❗ 🛑 NO❗❗
└	removeSniper	External ❗	❗" 🛑 NO❗
Cashier	Interface		
└	setRewardsProperties	External ❗	" NO❗
└	tally	External ❗	❗" 🛑 NO❗
└	load	External ❗	❗ 💵 NO❗
└	cashout	External ❗	" ❗ 🛑 NO❗
└	giveMeWelfarePlease	External ❗	" ❗ 🛑 NO❗
└	getTotalDistributed	External ❗	❗ NO❗
└	getUserInfo	External ❗	❗ NO❗
└	getUserRealizedRewards	External ❗	❗ NO❗

| └ | getPendingRewards | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | initialize | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | getCurrentReward | External ❗ | | |NO❗|

||||||

| **SOL** | Implementation | **SafeMath** |||

| └ | <Constructor> | Public ❗ | | ❗ #️⃣|NO❗|

| └ | transferOwner | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | renounceOwnership | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | NO❗

| └ | setOperator | Public ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | renounceOriginalDeployer | External ❗ | " 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | <Receive SUI> | External ❗ | | ❗ #️⃣|NO❗|

| └ | totalSupply | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | decimals | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | symbol | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | name | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | getOwner | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | balanceOf | Public ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | allowance | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | approve | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | _approve | Internal $ | "🔒 🛑 ||

| └ | approveContractContingency | Public ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | transfer | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | transferFrom | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 |NO❗|

| └ | setNewRouter | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setLpPair | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setInitializers | External ❗ | " ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | isExcludedFromFees | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | isExcludedFromDividends | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | isExcludedFromProtection | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗|

| └ | setDividendExcluded | Public ❗ | "❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setExcludedFromFees | Public ❗ | "❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

DAOS-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	./src/Daos.move	**Acknowledged**

Description

In **updateForMinter ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
    "version":string"472348347"
"digest":string"GXnu9APYNf5jTqcMwu3Anz1QXbT2RVMPvcLktCz1HxP7"
}
1:{3 items
"type":string"pure"
"valueType":string"u64"
"value":string"1100000000000000"
```

Minter can **Not** issue more **DAOS** tokens indefinitely.
Note that as of the date of publishing, the above review reflects the current understanding of known security patterns as they relate to the **DAOS** contract.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the **PairsIn** is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

DAOS-02 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Inconsistency	**Informational**	/src/Daos.move	Acknowledged

Descrip

In **updateForTreasuryCap ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
16: MoveLoc[3](loc1: TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
)
                    17: MoveLoc[1](Arg1: &mut TxContext)
                    18: FreezeRef
                    19: Call tx_context::sender(&TxContext): address
                    20: Call transfer::public_transfer<TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
>(TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
, address)
```

TreasuryCap is not destroyed, but mint function is disabled by default (if mint > 0 disable) (daos.move#16)

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

OPTIMIZATIONS | DAOSSUI

ID	Title	Category	Status
FTV	**Logarithm Refinement Optimization**	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FOP	**Checks Can Be Performed Earlier**	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FDP	**Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath**	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FWY	**Struct Optimization**	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FGT	**Unused State Variable**	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

No reentrancy risk found

Severity	Minor
Confidence Parameter	Certain

Vulnerability Description

NOT Mintable: No additional amount of this token can be minted by a private wallet or contract.
(Which is normal for major contract utility options)

Scanning Line:

```
public mint(Arg0: &mut TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
, Arg1: u64, Arg2: address, Arg3: &mut TxContext)
{
B0
:

0
:

CopyLoc
[
0
]
(
Arg0
:

&
mut
TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
)                                   1: FreezeRef
                                    2: Call coin::total_supply
<
DAOS
>
(&TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
): u64
                                    3: LdU64(0)
                                    4: Eq
                                    5: BrFalse(7)
B1:
                                    6: Branch(13)
B2:
                                    7: MoveLoc[0](Arg0: &mut TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
)
                                    8: Pop
                                    9: MoveLoc[3](Arg3: &mut TxContext)
                                    10: Pop
                                    11: LdU64(0)
                                    12: Abort
B3:
                                    13: MoveLoc[0](Arg0: &mut TreasuryCap
<
DAOS
>
)
                                    14: MoveLoc[1](Arg1: u64)
                                    15: MoveLoc[2](Arg2: address)
                                    16: MoveLoc[3](Arg3: &mut TxContext)
                                    17: Call coin::mint_and_transfer
<
DAOS
>
(&mut TreasuryCap
<
```

Vulnerability Run check

risk detection

Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source, see the contract code for details. Token contracts that do not provide source code are likely to have malicious functions to defraud users of assets.

No bonus issue

Additional issuance functions are transparent or non-existent. Hidden minting may increase the number of tokens in circulation and affect the price of tokens.

Owner cannot change balance

The contract owner does not have the right to modify the token balance of other addresses.

no agency

There is no proxy in the contract. A proxy contract means that the contract owner can modify the functionality of the token and possibly affect the price.

Contract permissions cannot be regained (false abandonment)

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even if they abandon it.

No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

Pixiu risk

This doesn't seem to be Pixiu

We did not find any code preventing the token sale.

no anti whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of fraudulent token transactions may be limited (Pixiu risk).

no whitelist feature

Discover whitelist functions

No trade cooldown

The token contract does not have a transaction cooling function. If there is a transaction cooling function, users will not be able to sell tokens within a certain period of time or generate blocks after purchase.

no blacklist function

Does not include whitelist functionality.

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor $

```
Constants [
                0 => vector
<
u8
>
: "https://public.daossui.io/dao-sui/assets/daossui-token.png" // interpreted as UTF8 string
                1 => vector
<
u8
>
: "DAOS" // interpreted as UTF8 string
                2 => vector
<
u8
>
: "Daossui Token" // interpreted as UTF8 string
                3 => vector
<
u8
>
: "$DAOS is the governance token of daos.sui, the first DAO Fund on the Sui blockchain. Designed to
empower the community, daos.sui enables the creation and management of decentralized hedge funds.
As the backbone of the platform, $DAOS drives and sustains its operations, ensuring seamless
functionality and community-driven growth" // interpreted as UTF8 string
]
}        }
```

Alleviation:

This exhibit was acknowledged and ultimately discarded by the DAOSSUI team due to low severity. We consider the exhibit fully attended to as it doesn't impose any meaningful security concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

Contract Owner Address:

0xd8d58ef87c9159cb139dfdc27208ca3e873f6c9ece5c9a9e2a991837f6f5cea4

Audited Files

DAOSSUI TOKEN CONTRACT

Contracts Creator Hash:

CREATOR TXN HASH
HpGtbYhFaw3FsbqjFaFiqYxR2a7DFCWfVMN89pe36g4X

Contracts:

Contract Address:
DAOSSUI
0xd40cec91f6dca0673b25451fb0d654e62ad13bf6546a32a21ef0c59eba42e71c::daos::DAOS

MANUAL REVIEW

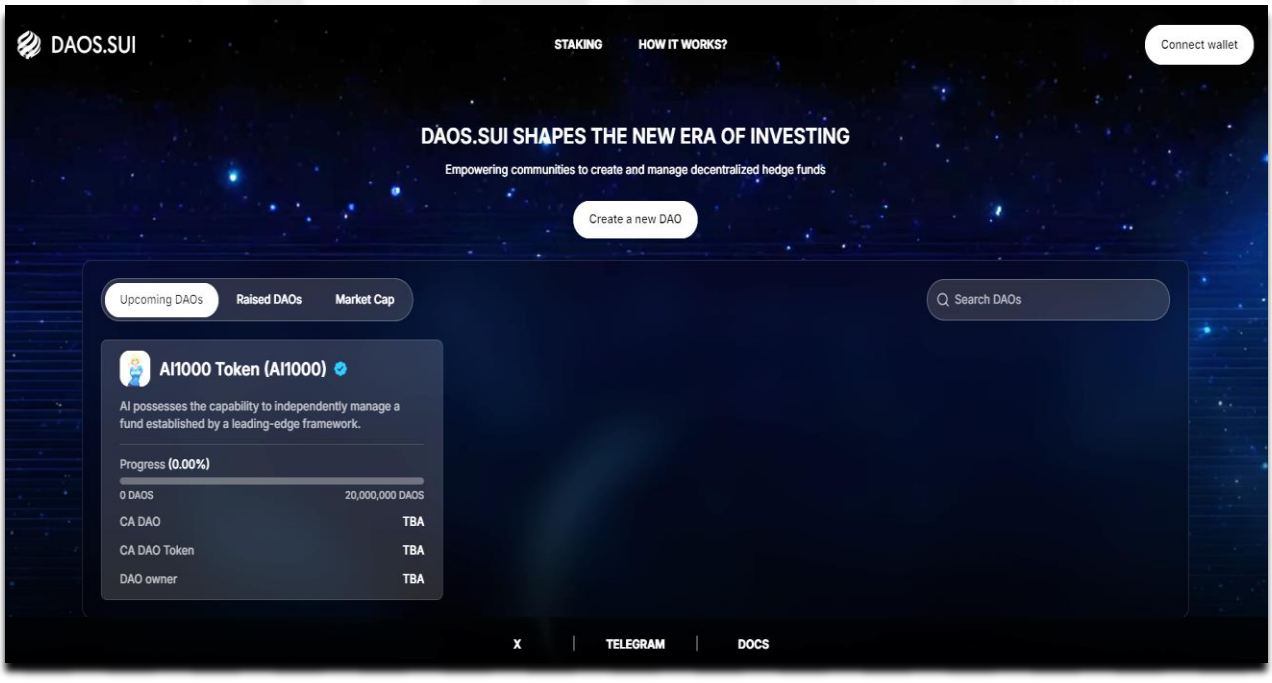
DAOSSUI: Daossui builds the first DAO Fund model on the Sui network, allowing the community to independently create their own investment funds based on AI, Desci, and meme coin models.

TOKEN NAME: DAOSSUI
Ticker: DAOS

Chain/Standard: SUI NETWORK

LAUNGUGE: MOVE

The DAOSSUI Platform Is Launching On the Sui Network



ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

	Issue Description	Checking Status
1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	Move Dependency.	PASSED
7.	Integer Overflow And Underflow.	PASSED
8.	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9.	Dos With Block Gas Limit.	PASSED
10.	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11.	Economy Model of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the Move Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use data leaks.	PASSED
14.	Malicious Event log.	PASSED
15.	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17.	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18.	Design Logic.	PASSED
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon Move contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED

AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
fun effective_amount<T0, T1>(arg0: &mut DAO<T0, T1>, arg1: address, arg2: u64, arg3: bool) : u64 {
221 let v0 = arg2;
222 if (arg3 && arg2 + arg0.funded_amount > arg0.whitelist_cap) {
223 v0 = arg0.whitelist_cap - arg0.funded_amount;
224 };
225 if (v0 + arg0.funded_amount > arg0.cap) {
226 v0 = arg0.cap - arg0.funded_amount;
227 };
228 if (arg0.cap_per_address == 0) {
229 return v0
```

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

The DAOSSUI project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project

CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY

Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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