



Building the Futuristic **Blockchain Ecosystem**

SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

MASTERCHEF

TOKEN OVERVIEW

Risk Findings

Severity	Found
● High	2
● Medium	2
● Low	0
● Informational	1

Centralization Risks

Owner Privileges	Description
● Can Owner Set Taxes >25% ?	Not Detected
● Owner needs to enable trading ?	Not Detected
● Can Owner Disable Trades ?	Not Detected
● Can Owner Mint ?	Not Detected
● Can Owner Blacklist ?	Not Detected
● Can Owner set Max Wallet amount ?	Not Detected
● Can Owner Set Max TX amount ?	Not Detected

TABLE OF CONTENTS

02	Token Overview	
03	Table of Contents	
04	Overview	
05	Contract Details	
06	Audit Methodology	
07	Vulnerabilities Checklist	
08	Risk Classification	
09	Inheritance Trees & Risk Overview	
10	Unit Tests	
11	Function Details	
13	Manual Review	
14	Findings	
19	About Expelee	
20	Disclaimer	

OVERVIEW

The Expelee team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analysed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

Audit Result	Passed
KYC Verification	-
Audit Date	16 June 2023

CONTRACT DETAILS

Token Name: MasterChef

Symbol: MasterChef

Network: Ethereum

Language: Solidity

Contract Address: ---

Total Supply:

Owner's Wallet: ---

Deployer's Wallet: ---

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Audit Details

Our comprehensive audit report provides a full overview of the audited system's architecture, smart contract codebase, and details on any vulnerabilities found within the system.

Audit Goals

The audit goal is to ensure that the project is built to protect investors and users, preventing potentially catastrophic vulnerabilities after launch, that lead to scams and rugpulls.

Code Quality

Our analysis includes both automatic tests and manual code analysis for the following aspects:

- Exploits
- Back-doors
- Vulnerability
- Accuracy
- Readability

Tools

- DE
- Open Zeppelin
- Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code
- Compiler
- Hardhat

VULNERABILITY CHECKS

Design Logic	Passed
Compiler warnings	Passed
Private user data leaks	Passed
Timestamps dependence	Passed
Integer overflow and underflow	Passed
Race conditions & reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Possible delays in data delivery	Passed
Oracle calls	Passed
Front Running	Passed
DoS with Revert	Passed
DoS with block gas limit	Passed
Methods execution permissions	Passed
Economy model	Passed
Impact of the exchange rate on the logic	Passed
Malicious event log	Passed
Scoping and declarations	Passed
Uninitialized storage pointers	Passed
Arithmetic accuracy	Passed
Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Safe Zepplin module	Passed

RISK CLASSIFICATION

When performing smart contract audits, our specialists look for known vulnerabilities as well as logical and access control issues within the code. The exploitation of these issues by malicious actors may cause serious financial damage to projects that failed to get an audit in time. We categorize these vulnerabilities by the following levels:

High Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Medium Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

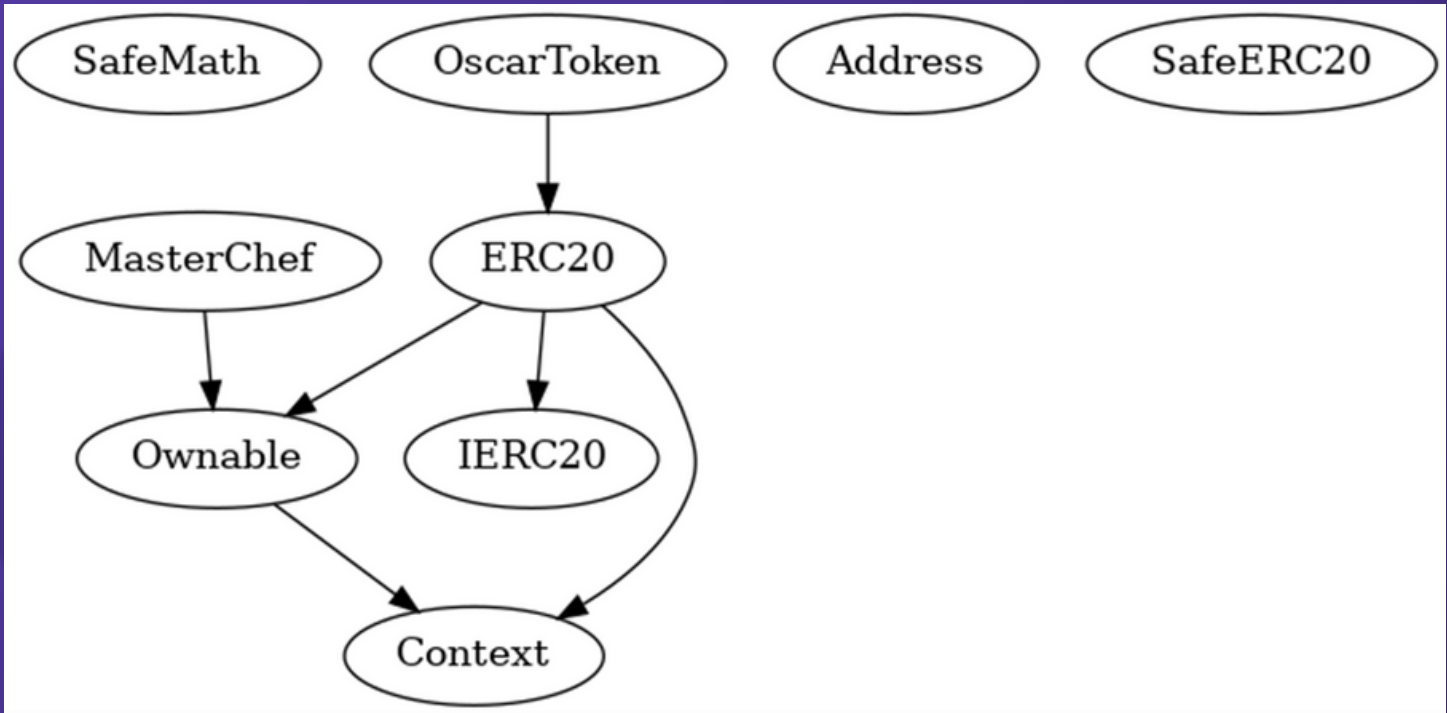
Low Risk

Issues on this level are minor details and warnings that can remain unfixed.

Informational

Issues on this level are minor details and warnings that can remain unfixed.

INHERITANCE TREES



UNIT TESTS

Adding New Pools: Pass (✓)

1. Rewards Update: The contract correctly updated the total allocations and adds a new pool
2. Contract State Update: The overall state of the contract, including allocation points, and pools array were correctly updated post adding a new pool.

Staking Tokens in pool: Pass (✓)

1. Rewards Update: After staking, users got their pending rewards and rewardsDebt updated correctly.
2. Staker Profile Update: The staker's profile was accurately updated post-staking action (user.amount and user.rewardsDebt)
3. Contract State Update: The overall state of the contract, including pool total deposits and accumulated rewards rate, were correctly updated post-staking.

Withdrawing Staked Tokens: Pass (✓)

1. Rewards Update: After withdrawing, users got their pending rewards, withdrew LP tokens, rewardsDebt updated correctly.
2. Contract State Update: The overall state of the contract, including pool total deposits and accumulated rewards rate updated post-unstaking.
3. Staker Profile Update: The staker's profile and staking balance were updated correctly (user.amount and user.rewardsDebt)

Emergency withdraw: Pass (✓) :

- Users were able to emergency withdraw their staked tokens successfully

FUNCTION DETAILS

Contract	Type	Bases			
----- ----- ----- ----- -----					
L	**Function Name**	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**	
IERC20	Interface				
L	totalSupply	External !		NO !	
L	balanceOf	External !		NO !	
L	transfer	External !	●	NO !	
L	allowance	External !		NO !	
L	approve	External !	●	NO !	
L	transferFrom	External !	●	NO !	
Context	Implementation				
L	_msgSender	Internal 🔒			
L	_msgData	Internal 🔒			
Ownable	Implementation	Context			
L	<Constructor>	Public !	●	NO !	
L	owner	Public !		NO !	
L	renounceOwnership	Public !	●	onlyOwner	
L	transferOwnership	Public !	●	onlyOwner	
L	_setOwner	Private 🔒	●		
SafeMath	Library				
L	tryAdd	Internal 🔒			
L	trySub	Internal 🔒			
L	tryMul	Internal 🔒			

FUNCTION DETAILS

```

| L | tryDiv | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | tryMod | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | add | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | sub | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mul | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | div | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mod | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | sub | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | div | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mod | Internal | 🔒 | | |
|||||
| **BaseToken** | Implementation | |||
|||||
| **StandardToken** | Implementation | IERC20, Ownable, BaseToken |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public | ! | 🟢 | NO ! |
| L | name | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | symbol | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | decimals | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | totalSupply | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | balanceOf | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | transfer | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | allowance | Public | ! | | NO ! |
| L | approve | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | transferFrom | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | increaseAllowance | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | decreaseAllowance | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | _transfer | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _mint | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _burn | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _approve | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _setupDecimals | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _beforeTokenTransfer | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |

```

Legend

Symbol	Meaning
🔴	Function can modify state
🟢	Function is payable

MANUAL REVIEW

Severity Criteria

Expelee assesses the severity of disclosed vulnerabilities according to methodology based on OWASP standards.

Vulnerabilities are divided into three primary risk categories:

High

Medium

Low

High-level considerations for vulnerabilities span the following key areas when conducting assessments:

- Malicious input handling
- Escalation of privileges
- Arithmetic
- Gas use

Overall Risk Severity				
Impact	HIGH	Medium	High	Critical
	MEDIUM	Low	Medium	High
	LOW	Note	Low	Medium
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
	Likelihood			

HIGH RISK FINDING

Configuration / DOS / Data validation – Ability to arbitrary set reward per second settings

Severity : High

Status: Resolved (Contract is owned by safu developer)

Overview

Owner is able to set an arbitrary value as reward per second and also BONUS_MULTIPLIER, if this reward rate or BONUS_MULTIPLIER is set to max uint256 by a malicious actor, all functions of the contract (except emergency withdraw) would be disabled.

Code:

```
function updateOscarPerSec(uint256 _oscarPerSec) public onlyOwner {  
    oscarPerSec = _oscarPerSec;  
}
```

```
function updateMultiplier(uint256 multiplierNumber) public onlyOwner {  
    BONUS_MULTIPLIER = multiplierNumber;  
}
```

Suggestion

Implement a limitation for max amount of oscarPerSec and BONUS_MULTIPLIER or create a governance model to only update this values based on community votes.

HIGH RISK FINDING

Centralization – Ability to add pool for any arbitrary token
Severity : High

Status: Resolved (Contract is owned by safu developer)

Overview

Owner is able to add any pool to the contract, with an arbitrary amount of allocation point and an arbitrary ERC20 token. A malicious actor can add a new pool with a very large number of allocation points and receive majority of the rewards per second

Code:

```
function add(uint256 _oscarAllocPoint, IERC20 _lpToken, bool _withUpdate)
public onlyOwner {
    if (_withUpdate) {
        massUpdatePools();
    }
    uint256 lastRewardTime = block.timestamp > startTime ? block.timestamp :
startTime;
    oscarTotalAllocPoint = oscarTotalAllocPoint.add(_oscarAllocPoint);

    poolInfo.push(
        PoolInfo({
            lpToken: _lpToken,
            oscarAllocPoint: _oscarAllocPoint,
            lastRewardTime: lastRewardTime,
            accOscarPerShare: 0,
            totalDeposit: 0
        })
    );
}
```

Suggestion

Implement a more decentralized method for adding new pools or changing states of an existing pool

MEDIUM RISK FINDING

Missing logic – Pool states are not updated correctly

Severity : Medium

Status: acknowledged (team decided to leave the codebase unchanged)

Overview

at emergencyWithdraw function, total deposit of the pool is not updated correctly, exiting the contract through this function can result in unexpected behaviour

Code:

```
function emergencyWithdraw(uint256 _pid) public {  
    PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[_pid];  
    UserInfo storage user = userInfo[_pid][msg.sender];  
    pool.lpToken.safeTransfer(address(msg.sender), user.amount);  
    emit EmergencyWithdraw(msg.sender, _pid, user.amount);  
    user.amount = 0;  
    user.oscarRewardDebt = 0;  
}
```

Suggestion

update pool.totalDeposit:

```
function emergencyWithdraw(uint256 _pid) public {  
    PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[_pid];  
    UserInfo storage user = userInfo[_pid][msg.sender];  
    pool.lpToken.safeTransfer(address(msg.sender), user.amount);  
    pool.totalDeposit -= user.amount;  
    emit EmergencyWithdraw(msg.sender, _pid, user.amount);  
    user.amount = 0;  
    user.oscarRewardDebt = 0;  
}
```


MEDIUM RISK FINDING

Configuration / DOS / Data validation – Setting treasury wallet to any arbitrary address

Severity : Medium

Status: Resolved (Contract is owned by safu developer)

Overview

treasury address can be set to any arbitrary address. If treasury address is set to address(0), depending on implementation of the reward token claiming rewards could be disabled.

This is because in majority of ERC20 tokens, transferring to this address is forbidden

Code:

```
function setTreasury(address _treasury) public onlyOwner {  
    treasury = _treasury;  
}
```

Suggestion

Ensure that new treasury wallet is not address(0).

INFORMATIONAL

Suggestion : Implement a function to withdraw Stuck ERC20 tokens by owner

Status: Open

Overview

Its suggested to implelement a function for withdrawing ERC20 token (exclude LP tokens, include reward tokens)

this function will be onlyOwner and can be used to withdraw reward tokens at emergency situation (such as at time of migration)

ABOUT EXPELEE

Expelee is a product-based aspirational Web3 start-up. Coping up with numerous solutions for blockchain security and constructing a Web3 ecosystem from deal making platform to developer hosting open platform, while also developing our own commercial and sustainable blockchain.

 www.expelee.com



expeleeofficial



expelee



Expelee



expelee



expelee_official



expelee-co

expelee

Building the Futuristic **Blockchain Ecosystem**

DISCLAIMER

All the content provided in this document is for general information only and should not be used as financial advice or a reason to buy any investment. Team provides no guarantess against the sale of team tokens or the removal of liquidity by the project audited in this document.

Always do your own research and project yourselves from being scammed. The Expelee team has audited this project for general information and only expresses their opinion based on similar projects and checks from popular diagnostic tools.

Under no circumstances did Expelee receive a payment to manipulate those results or change the awarding badge that we will be adding in our website. Alway do your own research and protect yourselves from scams.

This document should not be presented as a reason to buy or not buy any particular token. The Expelee team disclaims any liability for the resulting losses.

The logo for Expelee, featuring the word "expelee" in a stylized font. The "ex" is in white, and "pelee" is in orange. The letters are bold and modern.

Building the Futuristic **Blockchain Ecosystem**