



# THORSwap Aggregators

Smart Contract Security Audit

Prepared by: Halborn

Date of Engagement: April 1st, 2022 - April 17th, 2022

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## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

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| 0.2     | Document Updates        | 04/17/2022 | István Böhm  |
| 0.3     | Draft Review            | 04/17/2022 | István Böhm  |
| 0.4     | Draft Review            | 04/18/2022 | Gabi Urrutia |
| 1.0     | Remediation Plan        | 04/22/2022 | István Böhm  |
| 1.1     | Remediation Plan Review | 04/23/2022 | Gabi Urrutia |

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# EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

THORSwap engaged Halborn to conduct a security audit on their Aggregator smart contracts beginning on April 1st, 2022 and ending on April 17th, 2022. The security assessment was scoped to the Aggregator and vTHOR smart contracts provided in the exchange-contracts GitHub repository [thorswap/thorswap-contract-v2](https://github.com/thorswap/thorswap-contract-v2).

## 1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided two weeks for the engagement and assigned one full-time security engineer to audit the security of the smart contract. The security engineer is a blockchain and smart-contract security expert with advanced penetration testing, smart-contract hacking, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of this audit is to:

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

In summary, Halborn identified few security risks that were mostly addressed by the [THORSwap team](#).

## 1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Halborn performed a combination of manual and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of this audit. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in logic, process, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of the bridge code and can quickly identify items that do not follow security best practices. The following phases and associated tools were used throughout the term of the audit:

- Research into architecture and purpose
- Smart contract manual code review and walkthrough
- Graphing out functionality and contract logic/connectivity/functions ([solgraph](#))
- Manual assessment of use and safety for the critical Solidity variables and functions in scope to identify any arithmetic related vulnerability classes
- Manual testing by custom scripts
- Scanning of solidity files for vulnerabilities, security hotspots or bugs. ([MythX](#))
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported functions. ([Slither](#))
- Testnet deployment ([Brownie](#), [Remix IDE](#))

#### RISK METHODOLOGY:

Vulnerabilities or issues observed by Halborn are ranked based on the risk assessment methodology by measuring the **LIKELIHOOD** of a security incident and the **IMPACT** should an incident occur. This framework works for communicating the characteristics and impacts of technology vulnerabilities. The quantitative model ensures repeatable and accurate measurement while enabling users to see the underlying vulnerability characteristics that were used to generate the Risk scores. For every vulnerability, a risk level will be calculated on a scale of 5 to 1 with 5 being the highest likelihood or impact.

#### RISK SCALE - LIKELIHOOD

- 5 - Almost certain an incident will occur.
- 4 - High probability of an incident occurring.
- 3 - Potential of a security incident in the long term.
- 2 - Low probability of an incident occurring.
- 1 - Very unlikely issue will cause an incident.

#### RISK SCALE - IMPACT

- 5 - May cause devastating and unrecoverable impact or loss.
- 4 - May cause a significant level of impact or loss.

- 3 - May cause a partial impact or loss to many.
- 2 - May cause temporary impact or loss.
- 1 - May cause minimal or un-noticeable impact.

The risk level is then calculated using a sum of these two values, creating a value of 10 to 1 with 10 being the highest level of security risk.

|          |      |        |     |               |
|----------|------|--------|-----|---------------|
| CRITICAL | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW | INFORMATIONAL |
|----------|------|--------|-----|---------------|

- 10 - CRITICAL
- 9 - 8 - HIGH
- 7 - 6 - MEDIUM
- 5 - 4 - LOW
- 3 - 1 - VERY LOW AND INFORMATIONAL



## 1.4 SCOPE

IN-SCOPE:

The security assessment was scoped to the following smart contracts:

- `TSAggregator.sol`
- `TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol`
- `TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol`
- `TSAggregatorGeneric.sol`
- `TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol`
- `TSAggregatorUniswapV2.sol`
- `TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol`
- `vTHOR.sol`

Audited Commit ID:

- `6f85c1ebc0e9f8c3ed10c49d4a6db2781c6f5e90`

Fixed Commit ID:

- `54fad56917f7055327c7bd2d043259121050923d`

## 2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

| CRITICAL | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW | INFORMATIONAL |
|----------|------|--------|-----|---------------|
| 0        | 0    | 0      | 2   | 1             |

### LIKELIHOOD

IMPACT

|                      |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                      |  |  |  |  |
|                      |  |  |  |  |
| (HAL-01)<br>(HAL-02) |  |  |  |  |
|                      |  |  |  |  |
| (HAL-03)             |  |  |  |  |

| SECURITY ANALYSIS  | RISK LEVEL    | REMEDATION DATE     |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| HAL01 - INITIAL VTHOR SHARE PRICE<br>MANIPULATION EXPOSURE | Low           | RISK ACCEPTED       |
| HAL02 - MISSING RE-ENTRANCY<br>PROTECTION                  | Low           | SOLVED - 04/21/2022 |
| HAL03 - POSSIBLE MISUSE OF PUBLIC<br>FUNCTIONS             | Informational | SOLVED - 04/21/2022 |



# FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS



### 3.1 (HAL-01) INITIAL vTHOR SHARE PRICE MANIPULATION EXPOSURE – LOW

#### Description:

After deployment, the vTHOR contract is initialed without seeding liquidity, exposing the vault to share price manipulation attacks.

#### Proof of Concept:

1. The vTHOR contract is deployed by the THORSwap team.
2. An attacker finds the vTHOR contract before anyone can deposit their tokens.
3. The attacker deposits 1 token, for which they receive 1 share. This transaction sets the share price at 1 token/share.
4. The attacker then transfers an additional 999 tokens to the vTHOR contract. This transaction increases the share price to 1000 tokens/share.
5. A victim user finds the vTHOR contract and deposits 1500 tokens. Due to the integer rounding, the user only receives 1 share. This transaction modifies the share price to 1250 tokens/share.
6. The attacker then, withdraws from the contract using the redeem function. Depending on the distribution of shares, they will receive 1250 tokens, of which 250 will belong to the victim user.

We note that the impact and likelihood of the vulnerability are low because the attacker has limited opportunity to exploit the issue. However, contract developers must be aware of the initial exposure to prevent potential damage.

#### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 3**

#### Recommendation:

One of the possible solutions to avoid the price manipulation attack is to lock some tokens in the contract and then manually validate the share price before the **vTHOR** contract is made public.

#### Remediation Plan:

**RISK ACCEPTED:** The **THORSwap team** accept the risk of this finding and will deploy **vTHOR** and deposit THOR from treasury first to mitigate the issue.

## 3.2 (HAL-02) MISSING RE-ENTRANCY PROTECTION - LOW

### Description:

The `vTHOR` contract missed the `nonReentrant` guard in the `deposit`, `mint`, `withdraw` and `redeem` public functions. Even if the functions follow the check-effects-interactions pattern, we recommend using a mutex to be protected against cross-function reentrancy attacks. By using this lock, an attacker can no longer exploit the function with a recursive call.

Note that the `vTHOR` contract included a mutex implementation called `ReentrancyGuard`, which provides a modifier to any function called `nonReentrant` that guards with a mutex against reentrancy attacks. However, the modifier is not used within the contract.

### Code Location:

#### Listing 1: `vTHOR.sol`

```

73 function deposit(uint256 assets, address receiver) public returns
   ↳ (uint256 shares) {
74     // Check for rounding error since we round down in
   ↳ previewDeposit.
75     require((shares = previewDeposit(assets)) != 0, "ZERO_SHARES")
   ↳ ;
76     // Need to transfer before minting or ERC777s could reenter.
77     address(_asset).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
   ↳ assets);
78     _mint(receiver, shares);
79     emit Deposit(msg.sender, receiver, assets, shares);
80 }
81
82 function mint(uint256 shares, address receiver) public returns (
   ↳ uint256 assets) {
83     assets = previewMint(shares); // No need to check for rounding
   ↳ error, previewMint rounds up.
84     // Need to transfer before minting or ERC777s could reenter.
85     address(_asset).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),

```

```

    ↪ assets);
86     _mint(receiver, shares);
87     emit Deposit(msg.sender, receiver, assets, shares);
88 }
89
90 function withdraw(
91     uint256 assets,
92     address receiver,
93     address owner
94 ) public returns (uint256 shares) {
95     shares = previewWithdraw(assets); // No need to check for
    ↪ rounding error, previewWithdraw rounds up.
96     if (msg.sender != owner) {
97         uint256 allowed = allowance[owner][msg.sender]; // Saves
    ↪ gas for limited approvals.
98         if (allowed != type(uint256).max) allowance[owner][msg.
    ↪ sender] = allowed - shares;
99     }
100    _burn(owner, shares);
101    emit Withdraw(msg.sender, receiver, owner, assets, shares);
102    address(_asset).safeTransfer(receiver, assets);
103 }
104
105 function redeem(
106     uint256 shares,
107     address receiver,
108     address owner
109 ) public returns (uint256 assets) {
110     if (msg.sender != owner) {
111         uint256 allowed = allowance[owner][msg.sender]; // Saves
    ↪ gas for limited approvals.
112         if (allowed != type(uint256).max) allowance[owner][msg.
    ↪ sender] = allowed - shares;
113     }
114     // Check for rounding error since we round down in
    ↪ previewRedeem.
115     require((assets = previewRedeem(shares)) != 0, "ZERO_ASSETS");
116     _burn(owner, shares);
117     emit Withdraw(msg.sender, receiver, owner, assets, shares);
118     address(_asset).safeTransfer(receiver, assets);
119 }

```



Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

We recommend using `ReentrancyGuard` through the `nonReentrant` modifier.

Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `THORSwap` team added the `nonReentrant` modifier to the `deposit`, `mint`, `withdraw` and `redeem` functions.

### 3.3 (HAL-03) POSSIBLE MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS – INFORMATIONAL

#### Description:

In the `Owners` and `TSAggregator` contracts there are management functions marked as public, but they are never directly called within the contract itself or in any of its descendants:

- `setOwner(address owner, bool active)public virtual isOwner` (`Owners.sol#19`)
- `setFee(uint256 _fee, address _feeRecipient)public` (`TSAggregator.sol#26`)

#### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 1**

#### Recommendation:

If the functions are not intended to be called internally or by descendants, it is better to mark them as `external` to reduce gas costs.

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `THORSwap` team marked the `setOwner` and `setFee` functions as `external`.



# AUTOMATED TESTING



## 4.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

### Description:

Halborn used automated testing techniques to enhance coverage of certain areas of the scoped contract. Among the tools used was Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. After Halborn verified all the contracts in the repository and was able to compile them correctly into their abi and binary formats. This tool can statically verify mathematical relationships between Solidity variables to detect invalid or inconsistent usage of the contracts' APIs across the entire code-base.

### Slither Results:

#### TSAggregator.sol

```
Contract locking ether found:
  Contract TSSAggregator (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#9-41) has payable functions:
    - TSSAggregator.receive() (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#24)
  But does not have a function to withdraw the ether
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#contracts-that-lock-ether

TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string)
(from == tx.origin || isContract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#15)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin

TSSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#26) lacks a zero-check on :
- feeRecipient = feeRecipient (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#29)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.isContract(address) (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#16-19)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#36-49)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#61-73)
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#85-97)
SafeTransferLib.didLastOptionalReturnCallSucceed(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-136)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage

Different versions of Solidity is used:
- Version used: ['0.8.10', '>=0.8.0']
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2)
- >=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2)
- >=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used

SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) is never used and should be removed
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) is never used and should be removed
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) is never used and should be removed
TSSAggregator.skimFee(uint256) (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#33-40) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code

Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version>=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2) allows old versions
Pragma version>=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2) allows old versions
solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

Parameter TSSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). fee (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TSSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions

SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeTransferFrom_asm_0,0x23b872dd00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#41)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeTransfer_asm_0,0xa9059cbb00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#66)
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeApprove_asm_0,0x095ea7b300000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#90)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits

setOwner(address,bool) should be declared external:
- Owners.setOwner(address,bool) (contracts/Owners.sol#19-21)
setFee(uint256,address) should be declared external:
- TSSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address) (contracts/TSSAggregator.sol#26-31)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external
```

## TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2. sol

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string) (from == tx.origin || !isContract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#15)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin>

TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) lacks a zero-check on :  
- feeRecipient = feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#29)  
TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.constructor(address,address,address,address). \_with (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#17) lacks a zero-check on :  
- with = \_with (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#19)  
TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.constructor(address,address,address,address). \_legToken (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#17) lacks a zero-check on :  
- legToken = \_legToken (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#21)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation>

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.isContract(address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#16-19)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#36-49)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#61-73)  
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#85-97)  
SafeTransferLib.didLastOptionalReturnCallSucceed(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-136)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage>

Different versions of Solidity is used:  
- Version used: ['0.8.10', '>=0.8.0']  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThorchainRouter.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IUniswapRouterV2.sol#2)  
- >=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2)  
- >=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>

SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) is never used and should be removed  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code>

Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThorchainRouter.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IUniswapRouterV2.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
Pragma version>=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2) allows old versions  
Pragma version>=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2) allows old versions  
solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity>

Parameter TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). \_fee (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase  
Parameter TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). \_feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions>

SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses literals with too many digits:  
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer\_safeTransferFrom\_asm\_0,0x23b872dd00) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#41)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses literals with too many digits:  
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer\_safeTransfer\_asm\_0,0xa9059cbb00) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#66)  
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses literals with too many digits:  
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer\_safeApprove\_asm\_0,0x095ea7b300) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#90)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits>

setOwner(address,bool) should be declared external:  
- Owners.setOwner(address,bool) (contracts/Owners.sol#19-21)  
setFee(uint256,address) should be declared external:  
- TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address) (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26-31)  
swapIn(address,address,string,address,uint256,uint256,uint256) should be declared external:  
- TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.swapIn(address,address,string,address,uint256,uint256,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#24-57)  
swapOut(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:  
- TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.swapOut(address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol#59-71)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external>

## TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3. sol

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string) (from == tx.origin || !isContract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#15)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin>

TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.swapOut(address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol#63-74) ignores return value by swapRouter.exactInput(IUniswapRouterV3.ExactInputParams(path,to,type)(uint256).max,amount,amountOutMin) (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol#67-73)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return>

TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) lacks a zero-check on :  
- feeRecipient = feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#29)  
TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.constructor(address,uint24,address,address,address,uint24). \_legToken (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol#21) lacks a zero-check on :  
- legToken = \_legToken (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol#26)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation>

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.isContract(address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#16-19)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#36-49)  
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#61-73)  
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#85-97)  
SafeTransferLib.didLastOptionalReturnCallSucceed(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-136)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage>

Different versions of Solidity is used:  
- Version used: ['0.8.10', '>=0.8.0']  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThorchainRouter.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IUniswapRouterV3.sol#2)  
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IWETH9.sol#2)  
- >=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2)  
- >=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>





## TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string) (from = tx.origin | is!contract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#15)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/sliether/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin>

```
TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxyIsContract(address) (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address, uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#18-21)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address, address, uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#436-49)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address, address, uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#72-73)
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address, address, uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#485-97)
SafeTransferLib.didLastOptionalInternalSucceed(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-130)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/silverthief/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage
```

```
- Version used: ['0.8.10', '>=0.8.0']
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2)
- >=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)
```

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>

```
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) is never used and should be removed
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) is never used and should be removed
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#13-22) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
```

Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.t2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
 Pragma version0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregateContractTransferProxy.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7  
 Pragma version0.8.10 (lib/ERC20Transferable.sol#2) allows old versions  
 solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment  
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

```
SafeTransferLib.lib$SafeTransferFrom(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses literals with too many digits:  
    - mstore(uint256,uint256) (freeMemoryPointer $SafeTransferFrom asm 0x023872dd00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#41)  
SafeTransferLib.lib$SafeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses literals with too many digits:  
    - mstore(uint256,uint256) (freeMemoryPointer $safeTransfer_asm 0xba9c9cbcc0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#66)  
SafeTransferLib.lib$SafeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-101) uses literals with too many digits:  
    - mstore(uint256,uint256) (freeMemoryPointer $approve_asm 0x095ea7b300000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#90)  
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/silverWiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits
```

```
setOwner(address,bool) should be declared external:
```

- `Owners.setOwner(address,bool)` (contracts/Owners.sol#19-21)

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external>

## TSAggregatorUniswapV2.sol

TSAAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string)(from == tx.origin || is\_contract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSAAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#415)

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin>

```

TSAAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSAAggregator.sol#26) lacks a zero-check on :
    - feeRecipient = feeRecipient (contracts/TSAAggregator.sol#29)
TSAAggregator.UniswapV2.constructor(address,address,address). _with (contracts/TSAAggregator.UniswapV2.sol#16) lacks a zero-check on :
    - _with = _with (contracts/TSAAggregator.UniswapV2.sol#18)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation/missing-zero-address-validation

```

```
TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxyIsContract(address) (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#131-22) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#131-19)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#36-49)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#67-73)
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#85-97)
SafeTransferLib.optionalReturnDataSucceeded(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-131)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/silverthorn/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage
```

```

Different versions of Solidity is used:
- Version used: ['0.8.10', '>=0.8.0']
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#4)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorToken.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorUniswap.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThrow.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IUniswap.sol#2)
- >=0.8.0 (Lib/ReentrancyGuard.Lib.sol#2)
- >=0.8.0 (Lib/SafeTransferLib.Lib.sol#2)

```

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>

SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#4-76) is never used and should be removed  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code>

```

Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/ISAgregator.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/ISAgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/ISAgregatorUniswap2.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThorchainRouter.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IUniswapV2.sol2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol2) allows old versions
Pragma version=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol2) allows old versions
solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment

```

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity>

Parameter `TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address).fee` (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase  
 Parameter `TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address).feeRecipient` (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase  
 Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions>

```
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferFrom(address,address,uint256) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeTransferFrom_asm_0,0x23b872dd00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#41)
SafeTransferLib.safeTransfer(address,uint256) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeTransfer_asm_0,0xa959cbb000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#66)
SafeTransferLib.safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses literals with too many digits:
- mstore(uint256,uint256)(freeMemoryPointer safeApprove_asm_0,0x95ea7b3000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000) (Lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#90)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector/Documentation#too-many-digits
```

```
setOwner(address,bool) should be declared external:
```

- `Owners.setOwner(address,bool)` (contracts/Owners.sol#19-21)

```
setFee(uint256,address) should be declared external:
```

- `TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address)` (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26-31)

```
swapIn(address,address,string,address,uint256,uint256,uint256) should be declared external:
```

```
- TSAAggregatorUniswapV2.swapIn(address,address,string
```

```
swapOut(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:
```

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external>

## TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol

TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.transferTokens(address,address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#14-17) uses tx.origin for authorization: require(bool,string)(from == tx.origin || !isContract(from),Invalid from address) (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#15)

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-documentation#dangerous-usage-of-txorigin>

`TSAggregatorUniswapV3.swapOut(address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol#60-73)` ignores return value by `swapRouter.exactInputSingle(IUniswapRouterV3.ExactInputSingleParams(address,weth), token,poolFee,to,type)(uint256).max,amount,amountOutMin,0))` (`contracts/TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol#63-72`)  
Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return>

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation>

```
TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy::isContract(address) (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#19-27) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (contracts/TSAGgregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#25)
SafeTransferLib::safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#413-22) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#410-10)
SafeTransferLib::safeTransferFrom(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#28-52) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#36-49)
SafeTransferLib::safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#54-76) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#73-72)
SafeTransferLib::safeApprove(address,address,uint256) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#78-100) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#85-97)
SafeTransferLib::didOptionsTransferSucceed(bool) (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#106-137) uses assembly
    - INLINE ASM (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#107-33)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/silverthorn/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage
```

Different versions of Solidity is used:

```

- Version used: ['0.6.10', '>=0.8.0']
- 0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThroughRouter.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/UniswapRouterV3.sol#2)
- 0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IWETH9.sol#2)
-> 0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2)
-> 0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)

```

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>

```

reference: https://github.com/cryptic/solc/wiki/dependencies#dead-code
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/Owners.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/ISAggregator.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/ISAggregatorUniswapV3.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IThorchainRouter.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IWETH9.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IWETH9.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.0 (lib/ReentrancyGuard.sol#2) allows old versions
Pragma version=0.8.0 (lib/SafeTransferLib.sol#2) allows old versions
solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment

```

solc-0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment  
Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity>

```
Parameter TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). fee (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TSAggregator.setFee(uint256,address). feeRecipient (contracts/TSAggregator.sol#26) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
```

[illegible]

```
setOwner(address,bool) should be declared external:
  - Owners.setOwner(address,bool) (contracts/Owners.sol#19-21)
setFee(uint256,address) should be declared external:
  - TSAgregator.setFee(uint256,address) (contracts/TSAgregator.sol#26-31)
swapIn(address,string,address,uint256,uint256) should be declared external:
  - TSAgregator.uniswapV3.swapIn(address,address,string,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/TSAgregatorUniswapV3.sol#25-58)
swapOut(address,uint256) should be declared external:
  - TSAgregator.uniswapV3.swapOut(address,address,uint256) (contracts/TSAgregatorUniswapV3.sol#46-73)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic51/ether/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external
```





```

asset() should be declared external:
- VTHOR.asset() (contracts/VTHOR.sol#21-23)
maxDeposit(address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.maxDeposit(address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#57-59)
maxMint(address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.maxMint(address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#61-63)
maxWithdraw(address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.maxWithdraw(address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#65-67)
maxRedeem(address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.maxRedeem(address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#69-71)
deposit(uint256,address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.deposit(uint256,address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#73-80)
mint(uint256,address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.mint(uint256,address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#82-88)
withdraw(uint256,address,address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.withdraw(uint256,address,address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#90-103)
redeem(uint256,address,address) should be declared external:
- VTHOR.redeem(uint256,address,address) (contracts/VTHOR.sol#105-119)
approve(address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.approve(address,uint256) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#90-96)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.transfer(address,uint256) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#98-112)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#114-135)
getCurrentVotes(address) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.getCurrentVotes(address) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#147-154)
delegate(address) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.delegate(address) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#156-158)
delegateBySig(address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.delegateBySig(address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#160-185)
getPriorVotes(address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.getPriorVotes(address,uint256) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#187-225)
permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32) should be declared external:
- ERC20Vote.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32) (lib/ERC20Vote.sol#290-320)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external

```

- No major issues found by Slither.
- The authorization (use of tx.origin) and “send eth to arbitrary user” issues are all false positives.

## 4.2 AUTOMATED SECURITY SCAN

### MYTHX:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with detecting well-known security issues and to identify low-hanging fruits on the targets for this engagement. MythX, a security analysis service for Ethereum smart contracts, is among the tools used. MythX was used to scan all the contracts and sent the compiled results to the analyzers to locate any vulnerabilities.

### Results:

#### TSAggregator2LegUniswapV2.sol

| Line | SWC Title            | Severity | Short Description                                 |
|------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 62   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |
| 63   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |
| 65   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |

#### TSAggregator2LegUniswapV3.sol

| Line | SWC Title            | Severity | Short Description                                 |
|------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 65   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |
| 66   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |

#### TSAggregatorTokenTransferProxy.sol

| Line | SWC Title                                 | Severity | Short Description                                      |
|------|---|----------|--|
| 7    | (SWC-123) Requirement Violation           | Low      | Requirement violation.                                 |
| 15   | (SWC-115) Authorization through tx.origin | Low      | Use of tx.origin as a part of authorization control.   |
| 15   | (SWC-115) Authorization through tx.origin | Low      | Use of "tx.origin" as a part of authorization control. |

### TSAggregatorUniswapV2.sol

| Line | SWC Title            | Severity | Short Description                                 |
|------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 59   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |
| 61   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call. |
| 61   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Low      | A call to a user-supplied address is executed.    |

### TSAggregatorUniswapV3.sol

| Line | SWC Title                      | Severity | Short Description                                    |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| 62   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy           | Low      | A call to a user-supplied address is executed.       |
| 62   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy           | Low      | Read of persistent state following external call.    |
| 63   | (SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call | Low      | Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction. |
| 63   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy           | Medium   | Write to persistent state following external call    |
| 64   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy           | Medium   | Read of persistent state following external call     |

### ReentrancyGuard.sol

| Line | SWC Title            | Severity | Short Description                                 |
|------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 17   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy | Medium   | Write to persistent state following external call |

### SafeTransferLib.sol

| Line | SWC Title                       | Severity | Short Description                              |
|------|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| 48   | (SWC-107) Reentrancy            | Low      | A call to a user-supplied address is executed. |
| 48   | (SWC-123) Requirement Violation | Low      | Requirement violation.                         |

- No major issues found by MythX.
- The reentrancy, authorization, DOS and requirement violation issues are all false positives.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN

