HALBORN

Planet Finance

Smart Contract Security Audit

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

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EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Planet Finance engaged Halborn to conduct a security assessment on their Smart contract beginning on June 7th, 2021 and ending June 22nd, 2021. The security assessment was scoped to the smart contract repository. An audit of the security risk and implications regarding the changes introduced by the development team at Planet Finance prior to its production release shortly following the assessments deadline.

The result of the audit is that some essential issues must be fixed.

1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY

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

The purpose of this audit to achieve the following:

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

In summary, Halborn identified several security risks, and recommends performing further testing to validate extended safety and correctness in context to the whole of contract. External threats, such as economic attacks, oracle attacks, and inter-contract functions and calls should be validated for expected logic and state.

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 the smart contract audit.While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in logic, process,and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of smart contracts 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 read and walkthrough
- Graphing out functionality and contract logic/connectivity/functions (solgraph)

- Manual Assessment of use and safety for the critical solidity vari-
  ables and functions in scope to identify any arithmetic related
  vulnerability classes.
- Scanning of solidity files for vulnerabilities, security hotspots,
  or bugs. (MythX)
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported func-
  tions. (Slither)
- Testnet deployment (REMIX)

RISK METHODOLOGY:

Vulnerabilities or issues observed by Halborn are ranked based on the
risk assessment methodology by measuring the **LIKELIHOOD** of a security in-
cident, and the **IMPACT** should an incident occur. This framework works for
communicating the characteristics and impacts of technology vulnerabili-
ties. It's quantitative model ensures repeatable and accurate measurement
while enabling users to see the underlying vulnerability characteristics
that was 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

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

1.4 SCOPE

IN-SCOPE:
The security assessment was scoped to the smart contracts:

- AquaFarm.sol.
- AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol.
- AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol.
- AquaStrategy_PCS.sol.
- AquaToken.sol.
- PlanetFactory.sol.
- PlanetRouter.sol.
- TimelockController.sol.

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OUT-OF-SCOPE:
Other smart contracts in the repository, external libraries and economics attacks.

However, if any economic issue is found, it will be marked as an IN-FORMATIONAL. This report identified several items that are economic in nature, (such as the way Liquidity can be accessed by owners) but may not be considered vulnerabilities in the context for this scope.

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
0	0	2	10	6

LIKELIHOOD

	(HAL-01) (HAL-02)			
(HAL-06)				
(HAL-10)	(HAL-03) (HAL-05) (HAL-07)			
(HAL-13) (HAL-14) (HAL-15) (HAL-16) (HAL-17)	(HAL-08) (HAL-09) (HAL-11) (HAL-12)	(HAL-04)		
(HAL-18)				

IMPACT

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
HAL01 – TRANSFERRED AMOUNT VERIFICATION MISSING	Medium	MITIGATED (LOW) – 06/24/2021
HAL02 – OWNER CAN RENOUNCE OWNERSHIP	Medium	SOLVED – 06/24/2021
HAL03 – FLOATING PRAGMA	Low	SOLVED – 06/24/2021
HAL04 – LACK OF MINIMUM THRESHOLD	Low	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL05 – FEE LIMIT DEFINITION MISSING	Low	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL06 – USE OF BLOCK.TIMESTAMP	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL07 – FOR LOOP OVER DYNAMIC ARRAY	Low	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL08 – ADDRESS VALIDATION MISSING	Low	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL09 – MISSING EVENT HANDLER	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL10 – IGNORED RETURN VALUES	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL11 – MULTIPLE PRAGMA DEFINITION	Low	FUTURE RELEASE UPDATE
HAL12 – EXPERIMENTAL FEATURES ENABLED	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL13 – LACK OF LIQUIDITY LOSS PROTECTION	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL14 – USE OF INLINE ASSEMBLY	Informational	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL15 – POSSIBLE MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS	Informational	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL16 – USE OF LOW-LEVEL CALLS	Informational	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL17 – NO TEST COVERAGE	Informational	FUTURE RELEASE UPDATE
HAL18 – DOCUMENTATION	Informational	FUTURE RELEASE UPDATE

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.1 (HAL-01) TRANSFERRED AMOUNT VERIFICATION MISSING - MEDIUM

Description:

In order to keep track of users' shares in pools, a corresponding amount of liquidity pool tokens is minted to liquidity providers. The exact amount to be minted is calculated based on the declared amount of BEP20 tokens added to the pool.

In the addLiquidityPair function Planet Finance use safeTransferFrom from the TransferHelper library to handle the token transfer. This function calls transferFrom in the token contract to actually execute the transfer. However, since the actual amount transferred ie. the delta of previous (before transfer) and current (after transfer) balance is not verified, a malicious user may list a custom BEP20 token with the transferFrom function modified in such a way that it does not transfer any tokens at all and the attacker is still going to have their liquidity pool tokens minted anyway.

Code Location:

Attacker-controlled example BEP20 token contract

```
Listing 1: EvilBEP20.sol (Lines 10)
1 function transferFrom(
2    address from,
3    address to,
4    uint256 value
5  )
6    public
7    override
8    returns (bool)
9  {
10   value = 1;
11   require(value <= _balances[from]);
12   require(value <= _allowed[from][msg.sender]);
```

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

```
13      require(to != address(0));
14
15      _balances[from] = _balances[from].sub(value);
16      _balances[to] = _balances[to].add(value);
17      _allowed[from][msg.sender] = _allowed[from][msg.sender].sub(
            value);
18      emit Transfer(from, to, value);
19      return true;
20    }
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #23

Listing 2: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 25)

```
23 function safeTransferFrom(address token, address from, address to,
       uint value) internal {
24     // bytes4(keccak256(bytes('transferFrom(address,address,
          uint256)')));
25     (bool success, bytes memory data) = token.call(abi.
          encodeWithSelector(0x23b872dd, from, to, value));
26     require(success && (data.length == 0 || abi.decode(data, (bool
          ))), 'TransferHelper: TRANSFER_FROM_FAILED');
27 }
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #442

Listing 3: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 456)

```
442 function addLiquidity(
443     address tokenA,
444     address tokenB,
445     uint amountADesired,
446     uint amountBDesired,
447     uint amountAMin,
448     uint amountBMin,
449     address to,
450     uint deadline
451 ) external virtual override ensure(deadline) returns (uint amountA
        , uint amountB, uint liquidity) {
452     (amountA, amountB) = _addLiquidity(tokenA, tokenB,
            amountADesired, amountBDesired, amountAMin, amountBMin);
453     address pair = PlanetLibrary.pairFor(factory, tokenA, tokenB);
```

```
454        TransferHelper.safeTransferFrom(tokenA, msg.sender, pair,
               amountA);
455        TransferHelper.safeTransferFrom(tokenB, msg.sender, pair,
               amountB);
456        liquidity = IPlanetPair(pair).mint(to);
457 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 5

Recommendation:

Whenever tokens are transferred, the delta of the previous (before trans-
fer) and current (after transfer) token balance should be verified to
match the user-declared token amount.

Remediation Plan:

MITIGATED: Planet.Finance team proposes remediate this by listing only
those pairs on their website which adhere to BEP20 standard and are
verified by them. Thus this is not an issue within the contract and
also not a threat to the users investment unless they do trade off the
website. The issue is reclassified as LOW.

3.2 (HAL-02) OWNER CAN RENOUNCE OWNERSHIP - MEDIUM

Description:

The Owner of the contract is usually the account which deploys the contract. As a result, the Owner is able to perform some privileged actions. In the AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol smart contracts, the renounceOwnership function is used to renounce being Owner. Otherwise, if the ownership was not transferred before, the contract will never have an Owner, which is dangerous.

Code Location:

AquaStrategy-PCS.sol Line #1

```
Listing 4: AquaStrategy-PCS.sol (Lines 1335)

1335    function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
1336            emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
1337            _owner = address(0);
1338        }
```

AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol Line #1

```
Listing 5: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 1326)

1326    function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
1327            emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
1328            _owner = address(0);
1329        }
```

AquaToken.sol Line #1

```
Listing 6: AquaToken.sol (Lines 636)

636   function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
637        emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
638        _owner = address(0);
639    }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It's recommended that the Owner is not able to call renounceOwnership
without transferring the Ownership to other address before. In addition,
if a multi-signature wallet is used, calling renounceOwnership function
should be confirmed for two or more users. As an other solution, Renounce
Ownership functionality can be disabled with the following line.
AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol Line #1

```
Listing 7: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 3)

2   function renounceOwnership () public override onlyOwner {
3      revert ("can 't renounceOwnership here "); // not possible
            with this smart contract
4   }
```

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: In the constructor parameter, the ownership is transferred to
the farm contract at the time of deployment and the farm contract
cannot call this function. In addition, Planet.Finance team implements
multi-signature wallets.

3.3 (HAL-03) FLOATING PRAGMA - LOW

Description:

PlanetRouter.sol contract use the floating pragma >=0.5.0. Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested with thoroughly. Locking the **pragma** helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using another pragma, for example, either an outdated pragma version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively or a recently released pragma version which has not been extensively tested.

Reference: ConsenSys Diligence - Lock pragmas

Code Location:

PlanetRouter.sol Line #1

```
Listing 8: PlanetLibrary.sol (Lines 277)
277  pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
```

- This is an example where the floating pragma is used. ^0.5.0.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Consider lock the pragma version known bugs for the compiler version. Therefore, it is recommended not to use floating pragma in the production. Apart from just locking the pragma version in the code, the sign (>=) need to be removed. it is possible locked the pragma fixing the version both in truffle-config.js if you use the Truffle framework and

in hardhat.config.js if you use HardHat framework for the deployment.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: Pragma will be locked before deploying the contract.

3.4 (HAL-04) LACK OF MINIMUM THRESHOLD - LOW

Description:

When modifying the `MinTimeToWithdraw` variable, a check is made in the code which is that the new value must always be smaller than the old value, the problem here is that this variable will always be decreasing and if by mistake the value 0 is injected we can't modify the value of `newMinTimeToWithdraw` by a value greater than 0.

Code Location:

`AquaStrategy-AQUA.sol` Line #1

```
Listing 9: AquaStrategy-AQUA.sol (Lines 2419)

2419        require(newMinTimeToWithdraw <= minTimeToWithdrawUL , "too
               high");
2420        emit minTimeToWithdrawChanged(minTimeToWithdraw,
               newMinTimeToWithdraw);
2421        minTimeToWithdraw = newMinTimeToWithdraw
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

It is recommended performing a limit after the verification is done to check the new value and compare it with 900 seconds which is the value where the miner can manipulate the block.timestamp

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: Planet.Finance team considers that this is the expected behaviour, the lower the threshold the better for investors.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.5 (HAL-05) FEE LIMIT DEFINITION MISSING - LOW

Description:

During the tests, Halborn Team noticed that on the _mintFee function, limits are not defined.

Code Location:

PlanetFactory.sol Line #338

```
Listing 10: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 338)
338    function _mintFee(uint112 _reserve0, uint112 _reserve1)
           private returns (bool feeOn) {
339        address feeTo = IPlanetFactory(factory).feeTo();
340        feeOn = feeTo != address(0);
341        uint _kLast = kLast; // gas savings
342        if (feeOn) {
343            if (_kLast != 0) {
344                uint rootK = Math.sqrt(uint(_reserve0).mul(
                       _reserve1));
345                uint rootKLast = Math.sqrt(_kLast);
346                if (rootK > rootKLast) {
347                    uint numerator = totalSupply.mul(rootK.sub(
                           rootKLast)).mul(12);
348                    uint denominator = rootK.mul(13).add(rootKLast
                           .mul(12));
349                    uint liquidity = numerator / denominator;
350                    if (liquidity > 0) _mint(feeTo, liquidity);
351                }
352            }
353        } else if (_kLast != 0) {
354            kLast = 0;
355        }
356    }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended define maximum and minimum fee range on the related function.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: Planet.Finance team defines a fixed percentage of fees which goes to the developers and that depends on the transaction amount. They consider that a fee limit is not necessary.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.6 (HAL-06) USE OF BLOCK.TIMESTAMP - LOW

Description:

The contracts PlanetFactory.sol, use block.timestamp. The global variable block.timestamp does not necessarily hold the current time, and may not be accurate. Miners can influence the value of block.timestamp to perform Maximal Extractable Value (MEV) attacks. There is no guarantee that the value is correct, only that it is higher than the previous block's timestamp.

Code Location:

PlanetFactory.sol Line #1

```
Listing 11: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 188)

187 function permit(address owner, address spender, uint value, uint
        deadline, uint8 v, bytes32 r, bytes32 s) external {
188        require(deadline >= block.timestamp, 'Planet: EXPIRED');
189        bytes32 digest = keccak256(
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #1

```
Listing 12: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 400)

399    modifier ensure(uint deadline) {
400        require(deadline >= block.timestamp, 'PlanetRouter:
            EXPIRED');
401        _;
402    }
```

Recommendation:

Use block.number instead of block.timestamp or now to reduce the risk of MEV attacks. Check if the timescale of the project occurs across years,

days and months rather than seconds. If possible, it is recommended to use Oracles.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team considers acceptable the use of `block.timestamp`.

3.7 (HAL-07) FOR LOOP OVER DYNAMIC ARRAY - LOW

Description:

Calls inside a loop might lead to a denial-of-service attack. The function discovered is a for loop on variable `pid` that iterates up to the poolInfo length . If this integer is evaluated at extremely large numbers,this can cause a DoS.

Code Location:

AquaFarm.sol Line #1

```
Listing 13: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 1568,1569)
1566 function massUpdatePools() public {
1567        uint256 length = poolInfo.length;
1568        for (uint256 pid = 0; pid < length; ++pid) {
1569            updatePool(pid);
1570        }
1571    }
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #1

Listing 14: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 341)

```
341  for (uint i; i < path.length - 1; i++) {
342          (uint reserveIn, uint reserveOut) = getReserves(
                 factory, path[i], path[i + 1]);
343          amounts[i + 1] = getAmountOut(amounts[i], reserveIn,
                 reserveOut);
344      } }
345    }
```

Listing 15: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 352)

```
352   for (uint i = path.length - 1; i > 0; i--) {
353          (uint reserveIn, uint reserveOut) = getReserves(
                 factory, path[i - 1], path[i]);
354          amounts[i - 1] = getAmountIn(amounts[i], reserveIn,
                 reserveOut);
355      }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 3

Recommendation:

If possible, use pull over push strategy for external calls.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: Planet.Finance team considers that pool length will never be high enough. So, practically it is unlikely.

3.8 (HAL-08) ADDRESS VALIDATION MISSING - LOW

Description:

Address validation is missing in many functions in which user supplied input is assigned to state variables directly. This could lead to irrecoverable loss of tokens or sensitive contract features.

Code Location:

AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol Line #2340

```
Listing 16: AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol (Lines 2342,2347,2348)
2340 function changeFeeAddressSetter(address payable
        _newFeeAddressSetter) public {
2341    require(_msgSender() == feeAddressesSetter,"Access Denied");
2342    feeAddressesSetter = _newFeeAddressSetter;
2343 }
2344
2345 function changeFeeAddress(address _depositFeeAddress,address
        _withdrawFeeAddress) public {
2346    require(_msgSender() == feeAddressesSetter,"Access Denied");
2347    depositFeeAddress = _depositFeeAddress;
2348    withdrawFeeAddress = _withdrawFeeAddress;
2349 }
```

Also functions changeFeeAddressSetter and ChangeFeeAddress in AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol and AquaStrategy_PCS.sol.

AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol Line #2247

```
Listing 17: AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol
2247 wbnbAddress = _addresses[0];
2248 govAddress = _addresses[1];
2249 aquaFarmAddress = _addresses[2];
2250 AQUAAddress = _addresses[3];
```

```
2251
2252 wantAddress = _addresses[4];
2253 token0Address = _addresses[5];
2254 token1Address = _addresses[6];
2255 earnedAddress = _addresses[7];
2256
2257 farmContractAddress = _addresses[8];
2258 pid = _pid;
2259 isCAKEStaking = _isCAKEStaking;
2260 isSameAssetDeposit = _isSameAssetDeposit;
2261 isAquaComp = _isAquaComp;
2262
2263 uniRouterAddress = _addresses[9];
2264 earnedToAQUAPath = _earnedToAQUAPath;
2265 earnedToToken0Path = _earnedToToken0Path;
2266 earnedToToken1Path = _earnedToToken1Path;
2267 token0ToEarnedPath = _token0ToEarnedPath;
2268 token1ToEarnedPath = _token1ToEarnedPath;
2269
2270 controllerFee = _controllerFee;
2271 rewardsAddress = _addresses[10];
2272 buyBackRate = _buyBackRate;
2273 buyBackAddress = _addresses[11];
2274 entranceFeeFactor = _entranceFeeFactor;
2275 withdrawFeeFactor = _withdrawFeeFactor;
2276
2277 belt4PoolAddress = _belt4PoolAddress;
2278 feeAddressesSetter = _msgSender();
2279 transferOwnership(aquaFarmAddress);
```

Also constructor functions in changeFeeAddressSetter and ChangeFeeAddress in AquaStrategy _AQUA.sol and AquaStrategy_PCS.sol.

AquaFarm.sol Line #1720

```
Listing 18:  AquaFarm.sol (Lines 1721)

1720 function changeAQUAaddress(address _newAddress) public onlyOwner {
1721     AQUA = _newAddress;
1722 }
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #404

```
Listing 19: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines 405,406)

404 constructor(address _factory, address _WETH) public {
405     factory = _factory;
406     WETH = _WETH;
407 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Add proper address validation whenever user-supplied input is assigned
to state variables. Ideally, all input should be validated against
whitelists. Also, consider implementing relevant setter functions for
particularly sensitive variables.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: Planet.Finance team considers that if this happens, they
still can change the fees as they can make low level calls through the
timelock.

3.9 (HAL-09) MISSING EVENT HANDLER - LOW

Description:

In the Planet.Finance contract the some of functions do not emit event after the progress. Events are a method of informing the transaction initiator about the actions taken by the called function. It logs its emitted parameters in a specific log history, which can be accessed outside of the contract using some filter parameters.

PlanetFactory.sol Line #~488

```
Listing 20: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 488,493)

488      function setFeeTo(address _feeTo) external {
489          require(msg.sender == feeToSetter, 'Planet: FORBIDDEN');
490          feeTo = _feeTo;
491      }
492
493      function setFeeToSetter(address _feeToSetter) external {
494          require(msg.sender == feeToSetter, 'Planet: FORBIDDEN');
495          feeToSetter = _feeToSetter;
496      }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Consider as much as possible declaring events at the end of function. Events can be used to detect the end of the operation.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.10 (HAL-10) IGNORED RETURN VALUES - LOW

Description:

The return value of an external call is not stored in a local or state variable. In the Planet.Finance contract, there are a few instances where the multiple methods are called and the return value (bool) is ignored.

PlanetFactory.sol Line #~414,484
AquaFarm.sol Line #~1685,1710
AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol Line #~1821,1879,1973-1982,2317,2352
AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol Line #~1821,1879,1973-1982,2317,2352
AquaStrategy_PCS.sol Line #~1821,1879,1973-1982,2317,2352

```
Listing 21: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 414)

414      function _addLiquidity(
415          address tokenA,
416          address tokenB,
417          uint amountADesired,
418          uint amountBDesired,
419          uint amountAMin,
420          uint amountBMin
421      ) internal virtual returns (uint amountA, uint amountB) {
422          // create the pair if it doesn't exist yet
423          if (IPlanetFactory(factory).getPair(tokenA, tokenB) ==
                 address(0)) {
424              IPlanetFactory(factory).createPair(tokenA, tokenB);
425          }
426          (uint reserveA, uint reserveB) = PlanetLibrary.getReserves
                 (factory, tokenA, tokenB);
427          if (reserveA == 0 && reserveB == 0) {
428              (amountA, amountB) = (amountADesired, amountBDesired);
429          } else {
430              uint amountBOptimal = PlanetLibrary.quote(
                     amountADesired, reserveA, reserveB);
431              if (amountBOptimal <= amountBDesired) {
432                  require(amountBOptimal >= amountBMin, '
                         PlanetRouter: INSUFFICIENT_B_AMOUNT');
433                  (amountA, amountB) = (amountADesired,
```

```
                                        amountBOptimal);
434             } else {
435                 uint amountAOptimal = PlanetLibrary.quote(
                        amountBDesired, reserveB, reserveA);
436                 assert(amountAOptimal <= amountADesired);
437                 require(amountAOptimal >= amountAMin, '
                        PlanetRouter: INSUFFICIENT_A_AMOUNT');
438                 (amountA, amountB) = (amountAOptimal,
                        amountBDesired);
439             }
440         }
441     }
```

```
484     function removeLiquidity(
485         address tokenA,
486         address tokenB,
487         uint liquidity,
488         uint amountAMin,
489         uint amountBMin,
490         address to,
491         uint deadline
492     ) public virtual override ensure(deadline) returns (uint
            amountA, uint amountB) {
493         address pair = PlanetLibrary.pairFor(factory, tokenA,
                tokenB);
494         IPlanetPair(pair).transferFrom(msg.sender, pair, liquidity
                );
495         .....
496         require(amountA >= amountAMin, 'PlanetRouter:
                INSUFFICIENT_A_AMOUNT');
497         require(amountB >= amountBMin, 'PlanetRouter:
                INSUFFICIENT_B_AMOUNT');
498     }
```

```
1685    function emergencyWithdraw(uint256 _pid) public nonReentrant {
1686        PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[_pid];
1687        UserInfo storage user = userInfo[_pid][msg.sender];
1688
1689        uint256 wantLockedTotal =
```

```
1690              IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).wantLockedTotal();
1691         uint256 sharesTotal = IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).
               sharesTotal();
1692         uint256 amount = user.shares.mul(wantLockedTotal).div(
               sharesTotal);
1693
1694         IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).withdraw(msg.sender,
               amount);
1695
1696         pool.want.safeTransfer(address(msg.sender), amount);
1697         emit EmergencyWithdraw(msg.sender, _pid, amount);
1698         user.shares = 0;
1699         user.rewardDebt = 0;
1700     }
1701
1702     // Safe AQUA transfer function, just in case if rounding error
               causes pool to not have enough
1703     function safeAQUATransfer(address _to, uint256 _AQUAAmt)
           internal {
1704         uint256 AQUABal = IERC20(AQUA).balanceOf(address(this));
1705         if (_AQUAAmt > AQUABal) {
1706             IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to, AQUABal);
1707         } else {
1708             IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to, _AQUAAmt);
1709         }
1710     }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1
Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Add a return value check to avoid an unexpected crash of the contract.
Return value checks provide better exception handling.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

3.11 (HAL-11) MULTIPLE PRAGMA DEFINITION - LOW

Description:

In the Planet.Finance contracts, Pragma version is defined multiple times. Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested with thoroughly. Locking the **pragma** helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using another pragma, for example, either an outdated pragma version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively or a recently released pragma version which has not been extensively tested.

TimelockController.sol Line #~7,703,955,979

```
Listing 24: TimelockController.sol (Lines )

 7 pragma solidity 0.6.12;
 8 pragma solidity >=0.6.2 <0.8.0;
 9 pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <0.8.0;
10 pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <0.8.0;
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #~ 7,37,135,180,202,222,277,361,381,391

```
Listing 25: PlanetRouter.sol (Lines )

 7 pragma solidity >=0.6.0;
 8 pragma solidity >=0.6.2;
 9 pragma solidity >=0.6.2;
10 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
11 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
12 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
13 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
14 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
15 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
16 pragma solidity =0.6.6;
17
```

PlanetRouter.sol Line #~ 7,37,135,180,202,222,277,361,381,391

```
 7 pragma solidity >=0.6.0;
 8 pragma solidity >=0.6.2;
 9 pragma solidity >=0.6.2;
10 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
11 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
12 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
13 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
14 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
15 pragma solidity >=0.5.0;
16 pragma solidity =0.6.6;
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Consider lock and use single pragma version known bugs for the compiler version.

Remediation Plan:

PENDING: Planet.Finance team will fix it in a future release.

3.12 (HAL-12) EXPERIMENTAL FEATURES ENABLED - LOW

Description:

ABIEncoderV2 is enabled to be able to pass struct type into a function both web3 and another contract. The use of experimental features could be dangerous on live deployments. The experimental ABI encoder does not handle non-integer values shorter than 32 bytes properly. This applies to bytesNN types, bool, enum and other types when they are part of an array or a struct and encoded directly from storage. This means these storage references have to be used directly inside abi.encode(...) as arguments in external function calls or in event data without prior assignment to a local variable. Using return does not trigger the bug. The types bytesNN and bool will result in corrupted data while enum might lead to an invalid revert.

Furthermore, arrays with elements shorter than 32 bytes may not be handled correctly even if the base type is an integer type. Encoding such arrays in the way described above can lead to other data in the encoding being overwritten if the number of elements encoded is not a multiple of the number of elements that fit a single slot. If nothing follows the array in the encoding (note that dynamically-sized arrays are always encoded after statically-sized arrays with statically-sized content), or if only a single array is encoded, no other data is overwritten. There are known bugs that are publicly released while using this feature. However, the bug only manifests itself when all the following conditions are met:

- Storage data involving arrays or structs is sent directly to an external function call, to abi.encode or to event data without prior assignment to a local (memory) variable.
- There is an array that contains elements with size less than 32 bytes or a struct that has elements that share a storage slot or members of type bytesNN shorter than 32 bytes. In addition to that, in the following situations, your code is NOT affected:
- All the structs or arrays only use uint256 or int256 types. If you

only use integer types (that may be shorter) and only encode at most
one array at a time.   If you only return such data and do not use
it in abi.encode, external calls or event data.

Reference: https://blog.ethereum.org/2019/03/26/solidity-optimizer-and-abiencoderv2

ABIEncoderV2 is enabled to be able to pass struct type into a function both
web3 and another contract.   Naturally, any bug can have wildly varying
consequences depending on the program control flow, but we expect that
this is more likely to lead to malfunction than exploitability. The bug,
when triggered, will under certain circumstances send corrupt parameters
on method invocations to other contracts.

TimelockController.sol Line #~8

Listing 27: TimelockController.sol (Lines 8)

```
7 pragma solidity 0.6.12;
8 pragma experimental ABIEncoderV2;
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

When possible, do not use experimental features in the final live
deployment.   Validate and check that all the conditions above are true
for integers and arrays (i.e. all using uint256).

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

3.13 (HAL-13) LACK OF LIQUIDITY LOSS PROTECTION - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

In the TimelockController.sol, Halborn team noticed that withdraw and changeAQUAaddress progress do not have any timelock protection mechanisms. Additionaly, the inCaseTokensGetStuck function in AquaFarm.sol,TimelockController.sol, AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol, AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol and AquaStrategy_PCS.sol allows the contract owner to transfer the deposited tokens to their account. These situations are often enabled because a single executor role, or a liquidity address has access to remove all the TVL (Total Value Locked) through a withdraw or transfer function. While sometimes, the developer or owner does not intend to do this malicious act, the risk still exists if the private key is stolen since there is nothing preventing the key-holder from calling the withdraw.

Code Location:

TimelockController.sol Line #1783

```
Listing 28: TimelockController.sol (Lines 1783,1788)
1783    function withdrawBNB() public payable {
1784        require(msg.sender == devWalletAddress, "!devWalletAddress
                ");
1785        devWalletAddress.transfer(address(this).balance);
1786    }
1787
1788    function withdrawBEP20(address _tokenAddress) public payable {
1789        require(msg.sender == devWalletAddress, "!devWalletAddress
                ");
1790        uint256 tokenBal = IERC20(_tokenAddress).balanceOf(address
                (this));
1791        IERC20(_tokenAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(
                devWalletAddress, tokenBal);
1792        IERC20(_tokenAddress).transfer(devWalletAddress, tokenBal)
                ;
```

```
1793      }
```

AquaFarm.sol Line #1717

```
Listing 29:  AquaFarm.sol (Lines 1717)

1712 function inCaseTokensGetStuck(address _token, uint256 _amount)
1713     public
1714     onlyOwner
1715 {
1716     require(_token != AQUA, "!safe");
1717     IERC20(_token).safeTransfer(msg.sender, _amount);
1718 }
```

TimelockController.sol Line #1872

```
Listing 30:  TimelockController.sol (Lines 1878)

1872     function inCaseTokensGetStuck(
1873         address _stratAddress,
1874         address _token,
1875         uint256 _amount,
1876         address _to
1877     ) public virtual onlyRole(EXECUTOR_ROLE) {
1878         IStrategy(_stratAddress).inCaseTokensGetStuck(_token,
             _amount,_to);
1879     }
```

AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol Line #2174

AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol Line #2174

AquaStrategy_PCS.sol Line #2174

```
Listing 31:  (Lines 2174)

2174 function inCaseTokensGetStuck(address _token, uint256 _amount)
2175     public
2176     onlyOwner
2177 {
2178     require(_token != AQUA, "!safe");
2179     IERC20(_token).safeTransfer(msg.sender, _amount);
```

```
2180 }
```

```
Listing 32: (Lines 1720)
1720 function changeAQUAaddress(address _newAddress) public onlyOwner {
1721     AQUA = _newAddress;
1722 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Those functions allows the executors or owners of the system to perform
withdraw all amounts from token addresses. The owner should be limited
to the minimum operations possible that allows pool management. Planet
Finance does only use the onlyOwner modifier , walletAddress and executor
role check to perform critical actions such as enabling transfers on the
tokens. However, these functionalities should be split between multiple
role based users with multi-signature wallets for each one. Also, It is
recommended that add timelock or pause/unpause functionality instead of
transfer tokens. If it is not intended behaviour of the contracts, the
codes should be deleted from the repository. As an another solution, the
governance mechanism should be implemented on the critical changes.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: There is a condition which checks that no one can remove
the pool tokens. It is only for tokens which are stuck accidentally.
Thus the TVL is safe:

Listing 33

```
1          require(_token != earnedAddress, "!safe");
2          require(_token != wantAddress, "!safe");
```

3.14 (HAL-14) USE OF INLINE ASSEMBLY - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Inline assembly is a way to access the Virtual Machine at a low level. This discards several important safety features in Solidity.

Code Location:

PlanetFactory.sol Line #1

```
Listing 34: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 132,133)
130    constructor() public {
131        uint chainId;
132        assembly {
133            chainId := chainid
134        }
```

```
Listing 35: PlanetFactory.sol (Lines 478)
478 assembly {
479            pair := create2(0, add(bytecode, 32), mload(bytecode),
                   salt)
480        }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

The contracts should avoid using inline assembly because it interacts with the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) at a low level. An attacker

could bypass many essential safety features of Solidity.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.15 (HAL-15) POSSIBLE MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

In the public functions, array arguments are immediately copied to memory, while external functions can read directly from calldata. Reading calldata is cheaper than memory allocation. Public functions need to write the arguments to memory because public functions may be called internally. Internal calls are passed internally by pointers to memory. Thus, the function expects its arguments being located in memory when the compiler generates the code for an internal function.

Code Location:

We noticed the use of public functions in the following contract:

- AquaFarm.sol

```
Listing 36: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 298)
298         function symbol() public view returns (string memory) {
```

```
Listing 37: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 315)
315     function decimals() public view returns (uint8) {
```

```
Listing 38: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 298)
298         function symbol() public view returns (string memory) {
```

```
Listing 39: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 315)
315     function decimals() public view returns (uint8) {
```

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Listing 40: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 322)

```
322        function totalSupply() public view override returns (uint256)
           {
```

Listing 41: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 329)

```
329        function balanceOf(address account) public view override
           returns (uint256) {
```

Listing 42: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 341)

```
341        function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount)
```

Listing 43: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 354)

```
354        function allowance(address owner, address spender)
```

Listing 44: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 371)

```
371        function approve(address spender, uint256 amount)
```

Listing 45: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 394)

```
394        function transferFrom(
```

Listing 46: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 423)

```
423        function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue
           )
```

Listing 47: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 450)

```
450        function decreaseAllowance(address spender, uint256
           subtractedValue)
```

Listing 48: AquaFarm.sol (Lines 423)

```solidity
423     function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue
        )
```

Listing 49: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 294)

```solidity
294 function name() public view returns (string memory) {
```

Listing 50: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 302)

```solidity
302 function symbol() public view returns (string memory) {
```

Listing 51: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 319)

```solidity
319 function decimals() public view returns (uint8) {
```

Listing 52: AquaStrategy-4BELT.sol (Lines 326)

```solidity
326 function totalSupply() public view override returns (uint256) {
```

Listing 53: AquaStrategy-AQUA.sol (Lines 294)

```solidity
294 function name() public view returns (string memory) {
```

Listing 54: AquaStrategy-AQUA.sol (Lines 1326)

```solidity
1326 function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
```

Listing 55: AquaStrategy-AQUA.sol (Lines 1326)

```solidity
1326 function changeFeeAddressSetter(address payable
        _newFeeAddressSetter) public {
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Consider declaring external variables instead of public variables. A best practice is to use external if expecting a function to only be called externally and public if called internally. Public functions are always accessible, but external functions are only available to external callers.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

3.16 (HAL-16) USE OF LOW-LEVEL CALLS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Without checking the return value of a low-level message call, execution will continue even if the called contract throws an exception. If the call fails incidentally or an attacker induces the call to fail, the following software logic may result in unexpected consequences.

Code Location:

TimelockController.sol.sol Line #1

```
Listing 56: TimelockController.sol.sol (Lines 1677,1678)

1677          (bool success, ) = target.call{value: value}(data);
1678          require(success, "TimelockController: underlying
                  transaction reverted");
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

If possible, it is recommended to avoid the use of low level calls.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: Planet.Finance team accepts the risk.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.17 (HAL-17) NO TEST COVERAGE - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Unlike traditional software, smart contracts can not be modified unless deployed using a proxy contract. Because of the permanence, unit tests and functional testing are recommended to ensure the code works correctly before deployment. Mocha and Chai are valuable tools to perform unit tests in smart contracts. Mocha is a Javascript testing framework for creating synchronous and asynchronous unit tests, and Chai is a library with assertion functionality such as assert or expect and should be used to develop custom unit tests.

References:
https://github.com/mochajs/mocha
https://github.com/chaijs/chai
https://docs.openzeppelin.com/learn/writing-automated-tests

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1
Impact - 2

Recommendation:

We recommend performing as many test cases as possible to cover all conceivable scenarios in the smart contract.

Remediation Plan:

PENDING: Planet.Finance team will fix it in a future release.

3.18 (HAL-18) DOCUMENTATION - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

The documentation provided by the Planet Finance team is not complete. For instance, the documentation included in the GitHub repository should include a walkthrough to deploy and test the smart contracts.

Recommendation:

Consider updating the documentation in Github for greater ease when contracts are deployed and tested. Have a Non-Developer or QA resource work through the process to make sure it addresses any gaps in the set-up steps due to technical assumptions.

Remediation Plan:

PENDING: Planet.Finance team will fix it in a future release.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

3.19 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.

Results:

AquaFarm.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
PlanetFinance.pendingAQUA(uint256,address) (AquaFarm.sol#1524-1545) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
        -AQUAReward = multiplier.mul(AQUAPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint) (AquaFarm.sol#1536-1539)
        -accAQUAPerShare = accAQUAPerShare.add(AQUAReward.mul(1e12).div(sharesTotal)) (AquaFarm.sol#1540-1542)
PlanetFinance.updatePool(uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1574-1599) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
        -AQUAReward = multiplier.mul(AQUAPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint) (AquaFarm.sol#1588-1591)
        -pool.accAQUAPerShare = pool.accAQUAPerShare.add(AQUAReward.mul(1e12).div(sharesTotal)) (AquaFarm.sol#1595-1597)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.add(uint256,IERC20,bool,address) (AquaFarm.sol#1473-1494):
        External calls:
        - massUpdatePools() (AquaFarm.sol#1480)
                - AquaToken(AQUA).mint(address(this),AQUAReward) (AquaFarm.sol#1593)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - poolInfo.push(PoolInfo(_want,_allocPoint,lastRewardBlock,0,_strat)) (AquaFarm.sol#1485-1493)
        - totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.add(_allocPoint) (AquaFarm.sol#1484)
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.deposit(uint256,uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1602-1630):
        External calls:
        - updatePool(_pid) (AquaFarm.sol#1603)
                - AquaToken(AQUA).mint(address(this),AQUAReward) (AquaFarm.sol#1593)
        - safeAQUATransfer(msg.sender,pending) (AquaFarm.sol#1613)
                - IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,AQUABal) (AquaFarm.sol#1706)
                - IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,_AQUAAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1708)
        - pool.want.safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender),address(this),_wantAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1617-1621)
        - pool.want.safeIncreaseAllowance(pool.strat,_wantAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1623)
        - sharesAdded = IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).deposit(msg.sender,_wantAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1624-1625)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - user.shares = user.shares.add(sharesAdded) (AquaFarm.sol#1626)
        - user.rewardDebt = user.shares.mul(pool.accAQUAPerShare).div(1e12) (AquaFarm.sol#1628)
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.emergencyWithdraw(uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1685-1700):
        External calls:
        - IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).withdraw(msg.sender,amount) (AquaFarm.sol#1694)
        - pool.want.safeTransfer(address(msg.sender),amount) (AquaFarm.sol#1696)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - user.shares = 0 (AquaFarm.sol#1698)
        - user.rewardDebt = 0 (AquaFarm.sol#1699)
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.set(uint256,uint256,bool) (AquaFarm.sol#1497-1509):
        External calls:
        - massUpdatePools() (AquaFarm.sol#1503)
                - AquaToken(AQUA).mint(address(this),AQUAReward) (AquaFarm.sol#1593)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - poolInfo[_pid].allocPoint = _allocPoint (AquaFarm.sol#1508)
        - totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.sub(poolInfo[_pid].allocPoint).add(_allocPoint) (AquaFarm.sol#1505-1507)
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.updatePool(uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1574-1599):
        External calls:
        - AquaToken(AQUA).mint(address(this),AQUAReward) (AquaFarm.sol#1593)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - pool.accAQUAPerShare = pool.accAQUAPerShare.add(AQUAReward.mul(1e12).div(sharesTotal)) (AquaFarm.sol#1595-1597)
        - pool.lastRewardBlock = block.number (AquaFarm.sol#1598)
Reentrancy in PlanetFinance.withdraw(uint256,uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1633-1678):
        External calls:
        - updatePool(_pid) (AquaFarm.sol#1634)
                - AquaToken(AQUA).mint(address(this),AQUAReward) (AquaFarm.sol#1593)
        - safeAQUATransfer(msg.sender,pending) (AquaFarm.sol#1652)
                - IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,AQUABal) (AquaFarm.sol#1706)
                - IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,_AQUAAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1708)
        - sharesRemoved = IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).withdraw(msg.sender,_wantAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1661-1662)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - user.shares = 0 (AquaFarm.sol#1665)
        - user.shares = user.shares.sub(sharesRemoved) (AquaFarm.sol#1667)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
INFO:Detectors:
PlanetFinance.emergencyWithdraw(uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1685-1700) ignores return value by IStrategy(poolInfo[_pid].strat).withdraw(msg.sender,amount) (AquaFarm.sol#1694)
PlanetFinance.safeAQUATransfer(address,uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1703-1710) ignores return value by IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,_AQUAAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1706)
PlanetFinance.safeAQUATransfer(address,uint256) (AquaFarm.sol#1703-1710) ignores return value by IERC20(AQUA).transfer(_to,_AQUAAmt) (AquaFarm.sol#1708)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

Re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks.

In addition, mathematical operation are well implemented.

AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1858-1900) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
    -_wantAmt = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactor).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1874-1876)
    -withdrawFee = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactorMax.sub(withdrawFeeFactor)).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1877)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1790-1831):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender),address(this),_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1798-1802)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1820)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1821)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.add(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1827)
Reentrancy in StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1858-1900):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1878)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1879)
    - _unfarm(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1883)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).leaveStaking(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1852)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).withdraw(pid,_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1854)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.sub(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1895)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1790-1831) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1821)
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1858-1900) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1879)
StratX2.earn() (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1986-1988) ignores return value by IPancakeRouter02(uniRouterAddress).addLiquidity(token0Address,token1Address,token0Amt,token1Amt,0,0,address(this),block.timestamp.add(600)) (AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol#1973-1982)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

Re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks.

In addition, mathematical operation are well implemented.

AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1858-1900) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
    -_wantAmt = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactor).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1874-1876)
    -withdrawFee = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactorMax.sub(withdrawFeeFactor)).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1877)
AquaStrategy_AQUA.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2325-2373) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
    -_wantAmt = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactor).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2347-2349)
    -withdrawFee = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactorMax.sub(withdrawFeeFactor)).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2350)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1790-1831):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender),address(this),_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1798-1802)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1820)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1821)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.add(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1827)
Reentrancy in AquaStrategy_AQUA.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2280-2323):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender),address(this),_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2293-2297)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2316)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2317)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = IERC20(wantAddress).balanceOf(address(this)) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2320)
Reentrancy in StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1858-1900):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1878)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1879)
    - _unfarm(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1883)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).leaveStaking(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1852)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).withdraw(pid,_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1854)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.sub(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1895)
Reentrancy in AquaStrategy_AQUA.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2325-2373):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2351)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2352)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.sub(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2368)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1790-1831) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1821)
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1858-1900) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1879)
StratX2.earn() (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1986-1988) ignores return value by IPancakeRouter02(uniRouterAddress).addLiquidity(token0Address,token1Address,token0Amt,token1Amt,0,0,address(this),block.timestamp.add(600)) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#1973-1982)
AquaStrategy_AQUA.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2280-2323) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2317)
AquaStrategy_AQUA.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2325-2373) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol#2352)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

Re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks.

In addition, mathematical operation are well implemented.

AquaStrategy_PCS.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1858-1900) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
    -_wantAmt = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactor).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1874-1876)
    -withdrawFee = _wantAmt.mul(withdrawFeeFactorMax.sub(withdrawFeeFactor)).div(withdrawFeeFactorMax) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1877)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1790-1831):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender),address(this),_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1798-1802)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1820)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1821)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.add(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1827)
Reentrancy in StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1858-1900):
    External calls:
    - IERC20(wantAddress).safeIncreaseAllowance(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1878)
    - IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1879)
    - _unfarm(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1883)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).leaveStaking(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1852)
        - IPancakeswapFarm(farmContractAddress).withdraw(pid,_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1854)
    State variables written after the call(s):
    - wantLockedTotal = wantLockedTotal.sub(_wantAmt) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1895)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
INFO:Detectors:
StratX2.deposit(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1790-1831) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(depositFeeAddress,depositFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1821)
StratX2.withdraw(address,uint256) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1858-1900) ignores return value by IERC20(wantAddress).transfer(withdrawFeeAddress,withdrawFee) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1879)
StratX2.earn() (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1986-1988) ignores return value by IPancakeRouter02(uniRouterAddress).addLiquidity(token0Address,token1Address,token0Amt,token1Amt,0,0,address(this),block.timestamp.add(600)) (AquaStrategy_PCS.sol#1973-1982)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

Re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks.

In addition, mathematical operation are well implemented.

AquaToken.sol.

```
INFO:Detectors:
Pragma version^0.6.12 (AquaToken.sol#7) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.11
solc-0.6.12 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
INFO:Detectors:
Parameter AQUA.mint(address,uint256)._to (AquaToken.sol#657) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AQUA.mint(address,uint256)._amount (AquaToken.sol#657) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformity-to-solidity-naming-conventions
INFO:Detectors:
name() should be declared external:
        - ERC20.name() (AquaToken.sol#290-292)
symbol() should be declared external:
        - ERC20.symbol() (AquaToken.sol#298-300)
decimals() should be declared external:
        - ERC20.decimals() (AquaToken.sol#315-317)
totalSupply() should be declared external:
        - ERC20.totalSupply() (AquaToken.sol#322-324)
balanceOf(address) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.balanceOf(address) (AquaToken.sol#329-331)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#341-349)
allowance(address,address) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.allowance(address,address) (AquaToken.sol#354-362)
approve(address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.approve(address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#371-379)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#394-409)
increaseAllowance(address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.increaseAllowance(address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#423-434)
decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - ERC20.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#450-464)
owner() should be declared external:
        - Ownable.owner() (AquaToken.sol#617-619)
renounceOwnership() should be declared external:
        - Ownable.renounceOwnership() (AquaToken.sol#636-639)
transferOwnership(address) should be declared external:
        - Ownable.transferOwnership(address) (AquaToken.sol#645-652)
mint(address,uint256) should be declared external:
        - AQUA.mint(address,uint256) (AquaToken.sol#657-659)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external
INFO:Slither:AquaToken.sol analyzed (6 contracts with 46 detectors), 19 result(s) found
```

The issue was identified by auditors in HAL11 – POSSIBLE MISUSE OF PUBLIC
FUNCTIONS.

PlanetFactory.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
PlanetPair._safeTransfer(address,address,uint256) (PlanetFactory.sol#293-296) uses a dangerous strict equality:
        - require(bool,string)(success && (data.length == 0 || abi.decode(data,(bool))),Planet: TRANSFER_FAILED) (PlanetFactory.sol#295)
PlanetPair.mint(address) (PlanetFactory.sol#359-380) uses a dangerous strict equality:
        - _totalSupply == 0 (PlanetFactory.sol#368)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in PlanetPair.burn(address) (PlanetFactory.sol#383-405):
        External calls:
        - _safeTransfer(_token0,to,amount0) (PlanetFactory.sol#397)
                - (success,data) = token.call(abi.encodeWithSelector(SELECTOR,to,value)) (PlanetFactory.sol#294)
        - _safeTransfer(_token1,to,amount1) (PlanetFactory.sol#398)
                - (success,data) = token.call(abi.encodeWithSelector(SELECTOR,to,value)) (PlanetFactory.sol#294)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#402)
                - blockTimestampLast = blockTimestamp (PlanetFactory.sol#333)
        - kLast = uint256(reserve0).mul(reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#403)
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#402)
                - reserve0 = uint112(balance0) (PlanetFactory.sol#331)
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#402)
                - reserve1 = uint112(balance1) (PlanetFactory.sol#332)
Reentrancy in PlanetFactory.createPair(address,address) (PlanetFactory.sol#471-486):
        External calls:
        - IPlanetPair(pair).initialize(token0,token1) (PlanetFactory.sol#481)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - getPair[token0][token1] = pair (PlanetFactory.sol#482)
        - getPair[token1][token0] = pair (PlanetFactory.sol#483)
Reentrancy in PlanetPair.swap(uint256,uint256,address,bytes) (PlanetFactory.sol#408-436):
        External calls:
        - _safeTransfer(_token0,to,amount0Out) (PlanetFactory.sol#419)
                - (success,data) = token.call(abi.encodeWithSelector(SELECTOR,to,value)) (PlanetFactory.sol#294)
        - _safeTransfer(_token1,to,amount1Out) (PlanetFactory.sol#420)
                - (success,data) = token.call(abi.encodeWithSelector(SELECTOR,to,value)) (PlanetFactory.sol#294)
        - IPlanetCallee(to).planetCall(msg.sender,amount0Out,amount1Out,data) (PlanetFactory.sol#421)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#434)
                - blockTimestampLast = blockTimestamp (PlanetFactory.sol#333)
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#434)
                - reserve0 = uint112(balance0) (PlanetFactory.sol#331)
        - _update(balance0,balance1,_reserve0,_reserve1) (PlanetFactory.sol#434)
                - reserve1 = uint112(balance1) (PlanetFactory.sol#332)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
```

For the strict equality it won't cause any harm, especially when we do

not make the comparison with the balance since we can force the transfer of ether. Furthermore, re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks.

PlanetRouter.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
PlanetLibrary.getAmountsOut(address,uint256,address[]).i (PlanetRouter.sol#341) is a local variable never initialized
PlanetRouter._swap(uint256[],address[],address).i (PlanetRouter.sol#594) is a local variable never initialized
PlanetRouter._swapSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address[],address).i (PlanetRouter.sol#703) is a local variable never initialized
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables
INFO:Detectors:
PlanetRouter._addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (PlanetRouter.sol#414-441) ignores return value by IPlanetFactory(facto
ry).createPair(tokenA,tokenB) (PlanetRouter.sol#424)
PlanetRouter.removeLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256) (PlanetRouter.sol#484-500) ignores return value by IPlanetPai
r(pair).transferFrom(msg.sender,pair,liquidity) (PlanetRouter.sol#494)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

TimelockController.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in TimelockController.execute(address,uint256,bytes,bytes32,bytes32)
(TimelockController.sol#1596-1607):
        External calls:
        - _call(id,0,target,value,data) (TimelockController.sol#1605)
                - (success) = target.call{value: value}(data) (TimelockControlle
r.sol#1677)
        State variables written after the call(s):
        - _afterCall(id) (TimelockController.sol#1606)
                - _timestamps[id] = _DONE_TIMESTAMP (TimelockController.sol#1661
)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentra
ncy-vulnerabilities
INFO:Detectors:
TimelockController.withdrawBEP20(address) (TimelockController.sol#1788-1793) ign
ores return value by IERC20(_tokenAddress).transfer(devWalletAddress,tokenBal) (
TimelockController.sol#1792)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uncheck
ed-transfer
```

Re-entrancy vulnerabilities were not found by auditors. Safe functions are used in the code to prevent re-enntrancy attacks. In addition, low-level call was mentioned by auditors in HAL12 - USE OF LOW-LEVEL CALLS.

3.20 AUTOMATED SECURITY SCAN

Description:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with detection of well-known security issues, and to identify low-hanging fruit on the targets for this engagement. Among the tools used was MythX, a security analysis service for Ethereum smart contracts. MythX performed a scan on the testers machine and sent the compiled results to the analyzers to locate any vulnerabilities. Only security-related findings were considered as in-scope.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

Results:

AquaFarm.sol

Report for AquaFarm.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/2cdfcbde-d5d0-4f00-ae6c-ab766b2bd0ce

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
290	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
298	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
315	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
322	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
329	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
341	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
354	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
371	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
394	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
423	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
450	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
592	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "from".
593	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "to".
594	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "amount".
744	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	A call to a user-supplied address is executed.
744	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
1303	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1322	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1331	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1387	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1417	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
1473	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1483	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1483	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	A control flow decision is made based on The block.number environment variable.
1497	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1533	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1535	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1568	(SWC-128) DoS With Block Gas Limit	Medium	Loop over unbounded data structure.
1576	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1581	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1584	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1598	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnness.
1602	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1680	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1685	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1712	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1720	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.

AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol

Report for AquaStrategy_4BELT.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/1fac7909-9f1e-4409-b91b-6b5227cb0ff2

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
294	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
302	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
319	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
333	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
345	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
358	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
375	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
398	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
427	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
454	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
596	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "from".
597	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "to".
598	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "amount".
1307	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1652	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1790	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1790	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1833	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1858	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1858	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1906	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1926	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
1985	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2036	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2081	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2085	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2089	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2137	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2142	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2147	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2156	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2165	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2174	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2192	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2282	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2302	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2335	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2340	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2345	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.

AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol

Report for AquaStrategy_AQUA.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/6135b63f-8acd-4e42-b932-356bfeef42c0

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
294	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
302	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
319	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
333	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
345	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
358	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
375	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
398	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
427	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
454	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
596	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "from".
597	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "to".
598	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "amount".
1307	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1652	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1790	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1790	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1833	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1858	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1858	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1906	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1926	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
1985	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2036	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2081	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2085	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2089	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2137	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2142	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2147	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2156	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2165	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2174	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2192	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2280	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2325	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2377	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_wantAmt".
2379	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2406	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2415	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2424	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2428	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2433	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.

AquaStrategy_PCS.sol

Report for AquaStrategy_PCS.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/c72c95e7-2c98-48da-8523-d139a2688a88

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
294	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
302	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
319	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
333	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
345	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
358	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
375	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
398	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
427	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
454	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
596	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "from".
597	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "to".
598	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "amount".
1307	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1326	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1652	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1790	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1790	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1833	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1858	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "_userAddress".
1858	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1906	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
1926	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
1985	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
2036	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2081	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2085	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2089	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2137	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2142	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2147	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2156	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2165	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2174	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2192	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2272	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
2277	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.

AquaToken.sol.

Report for AquaToken.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/39bc0694-314b-451e-a4f1-245c0f86279f

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
7	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
290	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
298	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
315	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
322	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
329	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
341	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
354	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
371	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
394	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
423	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
450	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
590	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "from".
591	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "to".
592	(SWC-131) Presence of unused variables	Low	Unused function parameter "amount".
617	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
636	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
645	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.
657	(SWC-000) Unknown	Medium	Function could be marked as external.

PlanetFactory.sol

No issues were found.

TimelockController.sol

Report for TimelockController.sol
https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/0c840a2e-afa2-466b-99f4-1b20af5f31a2

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
1301	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
1437	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
1728	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	High	The arithmetic operation can overflow.
1841	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN