



Boss Bridge Audit Report

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Protocol Summary

The Boss Bridge is a bridging mechanism to move an ERC20 token (the "Boss Bridge Token" or "BBT") from L1 to an L2 the development team claims to be building.

The bridge is intended to allow users to deposit tokens, which are to be held in a vault contract on L1. Successful deposits should trigger an event that an off-chain mechanism is in charge of detecting to mint the corresponding tokens on the L2 side of the bridge.

Withdrawals must be approved operators (or "signers"). Essentially they are expected to be one or more off-chain services where users request withdrawals, and that should verify requests before signing the data users must use to withdraw their tokens. It's worth highlighting that there's little-to-no on-chain mechanism to verify withdrawals, other than the operator's signature. So the Boss Bridge heavily relies on having robust, reliable and always available operators to approve withdrawals. Any rogue operator or compromised signing key may put at risk the entire protocol.

Disclaimer

The RbdLabs team makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the findings provided in this document. A security audit by the team is not an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

Risk Classification

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
	High	H	H/M	M
Likelihood	Medium	H/M	M	M/L
	Low	M	M/L	L

We use the [CodeHawks](#) severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

Audit Details

Scope

Roles

- Bridge owner: can pause and unpause withdrawals in the **L1BossBridge** contract. Also, can add and remove operators. Rogue owners or compromised keys may put at risk all bridge funds.
- User: Accounts that hold BBT tokens and use the **L1BossBridge** contract to deposit and withdraw them.
- Operator: Accounts approved by the bridge owner that can sign withdrawal operations. Rogue operators or compromised keys may put at risk all bridge funds.

Executive Summary

Issues found

Severity	Number of issues found
High	8
Medium	1
Low	3
Info	1
Gas	0
Total	13

Findings

High

[H-1] Users who give tokens approvals to **L1BossBridge** may have those assest stolen

The `depositTokensToL2` function allows anyone to call it with a `from` address of any account that has approved tokens to the bridge.

As a consequence, an attacker can move tokens out of any victim account whose token allowance to the bridge is greater than zero. This will move the tokens into the bridge vault, and assign them to the attacker's address in L2 (setting an attacker-controlled address in the `l2Recipient` parameter).

Recommended Mitigation: Consider modifying the `depositTokensToL2` function so that the caller cannot specify a `from` address.

[H-2] Calling `depositTokensToL2` from the Vault contract to the Vault contract allows infinite minting of unbacked tokens

`depositTokensToL2` function allows the caller to specify the `from` address, from which tokens are taken.

Because the vault grants infinite approval to the bridge already (as can be seen in the contract's constructor), it's possible for an attacker to call the `depositTokensToL2` function and transfer tokens from the vault to the vault itself. This would allow the attacker to trigger the `Deposit` event any number of times, presumably causing the minting of unbacked tokens in L2.

Recommended Mitigation: As suggested in H-1, consider modifying the `depositTokensToL2` function so that the caller cannot specify a `from` address.

[H-3] Lack of replay protection in `withdrawTokensToL1` allows withdrawals by signature to be replayed

Users who want to withdraw tokens from the bridge can call the `sendToL1` function, or the wrapper `withdrawTokensToL1` function. These functions require the caller to send along some withdrawal data signed by one of the approved bridge operators.

However, the signatures do not include any kind of replay-protection mechanism (e.g., nonces). Therefore, valid signatures from any bridge operator can be reused by any attacker to continue executing withdrawals until the vault is completely drained.

Recommended Mitigation: Consider redesigning the withdrawal mechanism so that it includes replay protection.

[H-4] `L1BossBridge::sendToL1` allowing arbitrary calls enables users to call `L1Vault::approveTo` and give themselves infinite allowance of vault funds

The `L1BossBridge` contract includes the `sendToL1` function that, if called with a valid signature by an operator, can execute arbitrary low-level calls to any given target. Because there's no restrictions neither on the target nor the calldata, this call could be used by an attacker to execute sensitive contracts of the bridge. For example, the `L1Vault` contract.

Recommended Mitigation: Consider disallowing attacker-controlled external calls to sensitive components of the bridge, such as the `L1Vault` contract.

[H-5] `CREATE` opcode does not work on zksync era

[H-6] `L1BossBridge::depositTokensToL2`'s `DEPOSIT_LIMIT` check allows contract to be DoS'd

[H-7] The `L1BossBridge::withdrawTokensToL1` function has no validation on the withdrawal amount being the same as the deposited amount in `L1BossBridge::depositTokensToL2`, allowing attacker to withdraw more funds than deposited

[H-8] `TokenFactory::deployToken` locks tokens forever

Medium

[M-1] Withdrawals are prone to unbounded gas consumption due to return bombs

During withdrawals, the L1 part of the bridge executes a low-level call to an arbitrary target passing all available gas. While this would work fine for regular targets, it may not for adversarial ones.

Recommended Mitigation: If the external call's returndata is not to be used, then consider modifying the call to avoid copying any of the data. This can be done in a custom implementation, or reusing external libraries such as [this one](#).

Low

[L-1] Lack of event emission during withdrawals and sending tokens to L1

Neither the `sendToL1` function nor the `withdrawTokensToL1` function emit an event when a withdrawal operation is successfully executed. This prevents off-chain monitoring mechanisms to monitor withdrawals and raise alerts on suspicious scenarios.

Recommended Mitigation: Modify the `sendToL1` function to include a new event that is always emitted upon completing withdrawals.