SOLIDProof

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Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC Development | Marketing

MADE IN GERMANY

Gas Turbo

AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

23. May, 2024

FOR

Gast

Introduction

SolidProof.io is a brand of the officially registered company FutureVisions Deutschland, based in Germany. We're mainly focused on Blockchain Security such as Smart Contract Audits and KYC verification for project teams.
Solidproof.io assess potential security issues in the smart contracts implementations, review for potential inconsistencies between the code base and the whitepaper/documentation, and provide suggestions for improvement.

Disclaimer

SolidProof.io reports are not, nor should be considered, an "endorsement"or "disapproval" of any particular project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any "product" or "asset" created by any team. SolidProof.io do not cover testing or auditing the integration with external contract or services (such as Unicrypt, Uniswap, PancakeSwap etc'...)

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of the security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

Project Overview

Summary

Project Name	Gas Turbo
Website	https://bitlayer.gasturbo.io/
About the project	Gas Multi-Chain Income Polymer welcomes you to the world of decentralized finance, where we specialize in building a seamless multi-chain ecosystem. Maximize your earnings through staking, providing liquidity, and mining.
Chain	Bitlayer
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://www.btrscan.com/address/0x2c0a20b413058b17e41af4139c1e6d696cf10055?tab=Contract https://www.btrscan.com/address/0xff2e016a79301633eae9395ca51aaeaf2dc0051a?tab=Contract https://www.btrscan.com/address/0xaea58e37b3328ed45032be922df146f6bc9f0460?tab=Contract
Commit	N/A
Unit Tests	Not Provided

Social Medias

Telegram	https://t.me/gast_global
Twitter	https://x.com/gast_btc
Facebook	N/A
Instagram	N/A
GitHub	N/A
Reddit	N/A
Medium	N/A
Discord	N/A
YouTube	N/A
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	N/A

Audit Summary

Version	Delivery Date	Change Log
v1.0	23. May 2024	· Layout Project · Automated/ Manual-Security Testing · Summary

Note – The following audit report presents a comprehensive security analysis of the smart contract utilized in the project that includes outside manipulation of the contract's functions in a malicious way. This analysis did not include functional testing (or unit testing) of the contract/s logic. We cannot guarantee 100% logical correctness of the contract as we did not functionally test it. This includes internal calculations in the formulae used in the contract.

File Overview

The Team provided us with the files that should be tested in the security assessment. This audit covered the following files listed below with an SHA-1 Hash.

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/pBTRPool.sol	hgu6a23f22f728d33d81348cd603fa8bcc318gdt6
contracts/pBTR.sol	8hdivaefab57b467992f84c35d446a9ebd6098hs
contracts/ERC20.sol	hf2355e9ba57d97d87cf3cfb2afc9fa918db0ggfm

Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash value may (but need not) be an indication of a changed state or potential vulnerability that was not the subject of this scan.

Imported packages.

Used code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts.

N/A

Note for Investors: We only audited contracts mentioned in the scope above. All contracts related to the project apart from that are not a part of the audit, and we cannot comment on its security and are not responsible for it in any way.

External/Public functions

External/public functions are functions that can be called from outside of a contract, i.e., they can be accessed by other contracts or external accounts on the blockchain. These functions are specified using the function declaration's external or public visibility modifier.

State variables

State variables are variables that are stored on the blockchain as part of the contract'sstate. They are declared at the contract level and can be accessed and modified by any function within the contract. State variables can be needed within visibility modifier, such as public, private or internal, which determines the access level of the variable.

Components

📝 Contracts	📚 Libraries	🔍 Interfaces	🎨 Abstract
5	10	12	10

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

🌐 Public	💰 Payable
100	0

External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
56	256	17	50	105

StateVariables

Total	🌐 Public
41	20

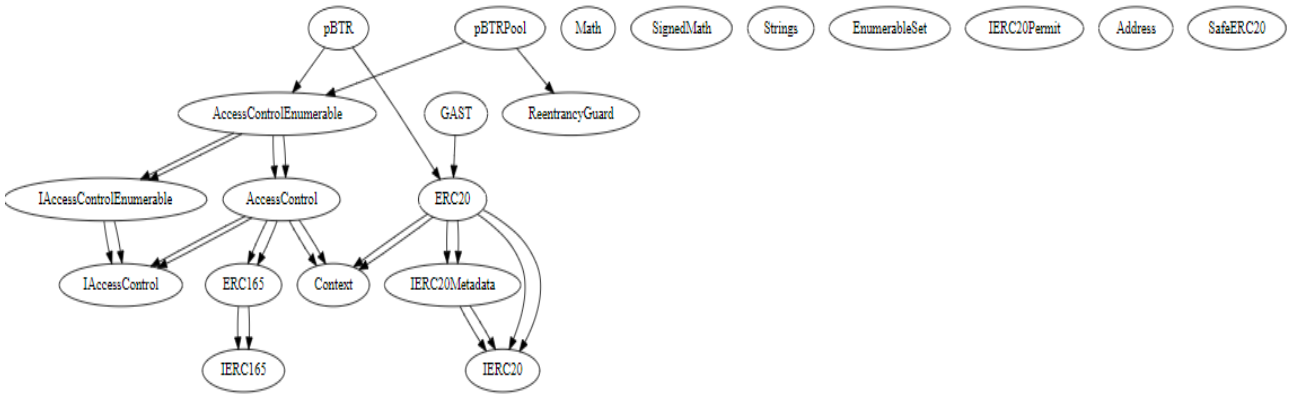
Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
^0.8.0 ^0.8.1 >=0.8.17	----------		yes (17 asm blocks)	----------

Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	Delegate Call	Uses Hash Functions	ECRecover	New/Create/Create2
		yes	yes		

Inheritance Graph

An inheritance graph is a graphical representation of the inheritance hierarchy among contracts. In object-oriented programming, inheritance is a mechanism that allows one class (or contract, in the case of Solidity) to inherit properties and methodsfrom another class. It shows the relationships between different contracts and how they are related to each other through inheritance.



Audit Information

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source threat will exploit the vulnerability and the impact of that event on the organization or system.The risk level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executingthe contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to check the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. To this end, our team of experienced pen-testers andsmart contract developers reviewed the code line by line and documented any issues discovered.

We check every file manually. We use automated tools only so that they help us achieve faster and better results.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
   a. Reviewing the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to
   SolidProof to ensure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the
   smart contract.
   b. Manual review of the code, i.e., reading the source code line by line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
   c. Comparison to the specification, i.e., verifying that the code does what is described in the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof.

2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
   a. Test coverage analysis determines whether test cases cover code and how much code is executed when those test cases are executed.
   b. Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.

3. Review best practices, i.e., review smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control based on best practices, recommendations, and research from industry and academia.

4. Concrete, itemized and actionable recommendations to help you secure your smart contracts.

Overall Security

Upgradeability

Contract is not an upgradable	✅ **Deployer cannot update the contract with new functionalities.**
Description	The contract is not an upgradeable contract. The Deployer is not able to change or add any functionalities to the contract after deploying.
Comment	N/A

Ownership

Contract ownership is renounced.	❌ **The ownership is not renounced.**
Description	The owner has not renounced the ownership that means that the owner retains control over the contract's operations, including the ability to execute functions that may impact the contract's users or stakeholders. This can lead to several potential issues, including: • Centralizations • The owner has significant control over contract's operations.
Comment	N/A

Note – *The contract cannot be considered as renounced till it is not deployed or having some functionality that can change the state of the contract.*

Ownership Privileges

These functions can be dangerous. Please note that abuse can lead to financial loss. We have a guide where you can learn more about these Functions.

Minting tokens

Minting tokens refer to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or designated authority, who has the ability to add new tokens to the network's total supply.

Contract owner canmint new tokens.	❌ **The owner can mint new tokens.**
Description	The owner is able to mint new tokens once the contract is deployed.
Comment	The manager can mint an unlimited amount of tokens in the contract which is not recommended. There must be a fixed supply so that the amount of tokens should not get minted more than that particular value.

File/Line(s): L1920-1924, L1940-1947
Codebase: pBTR.sol

```
function mint(
    1 reference
    address user,
    1 reference
    uint256 amount
) external onlyRole(MANAGER_ROLE) {
    _mint(user, amount);
}
```

```
function mintBatch(
    2 references
    address[] calldata users,
    1 reference
    uint256[] calldata amounts
) external onlyRole(MANAGER_ROLE) {
    4 references
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < users.length; i++) {
        _mint(users[i], amounts[i]);
    }
}
```

Burning tokens

Burning tokens is the process of permanently destroying a certain number of tokens, reducing the total supply of a cryptocurrency or token. This is usually done to increase the value of the remaining tokens, as the reduced supply can create scarcity and potentially drive up demand.

Contract owner can burn tokens	❌ **The owner can burn tokens.**
Description	The owner is able to burn tokens without any allowances.
Comment	The manager can burn the tokens from other wallets without any allowances which is not recommended as this can cause the loss of funds for the users. There should not be any burning in the contract without any allowances.

File/Line(s): L1930-1935, L1952-1959
Codebase: pBTR.sol

```
function burn(
    1 reference
    address user,
    1 reference
    uint256 amount
) external onlyRole(MANAGER_ROLE) {
    _burn(user, amount);
}
```

```
function burnBatch(
    2 references
    address[] calldata users,
    1 reference
    uint256[] calldata amounts
) external onlyRole(MANAGER_ROLE) {
    4 references
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < users.length; i++) {
        _burn(users[i], amounts[i]);
    }
}
```

Blacklist addresses

Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.

Contract owner cannot blacklist addresses.	✅ **The owner cannot blacklist wallets.**
Description	The owner cannot blacklist wallets from transferring of tokens.
Comment	N/A

Fees and Tax

In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the cost of running the contract, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort indeveloping and maintaining the contract.

Contract owner cannot set fees more than 25%.	✅ **The owner cannot set fees more than 25%.**

Description	The owner cannot set fees of more than 25%.
Comment	N/A

Lock User Funds

In a smart contract, locking refers to the process of restricting access to certain tokens or assets for a specified period of time. When token or assets are locked in a smart contract, they cannot be transferred or used until the lock-up period has expired or certain conditions have been met.

Contract owner cannot lock function.	❌ **The owner can lock function.**
Description	The manager can lock the transfer function. The owner can disable the trading for non-excluded users which is not recommended.
Comment	N/A

File/Line(s): L1913-1915

Codebase: pBTR.sol

```
function setOpenStatus(bool _openStatus) external onlyRole(MANAGER_ROLE) {
    openStatus = _openStatus;
}
```

Centralization Privileges

Centralization can arise when one or more parties have privileged access or control over the contract's functionality, data, or decision-making. This can occur, for example,if the contract is controlled by a single entity or if certain participants have special permissions or abilities that others do not.

In the project, there are authorities that have access to the following functions:

File	Privileges
pBTR.sol	➢ The manager can whitelist addresses for transferring tokens without enabling trade. ➢ The manager can enable/disable trading. ➢ The manager can mint an unlimited number of tokens after the initial deployment. ➢ The manager can burn tokens from the user's wallet without any allowances. ➢ The manager can mint tokens for multiple users at once. ➢ The manager can burn tokens from multiple wallets at once.
pBTRPool.sol	➢ The Manager can update any arbitrary amount in the token per block value. ➢ The manager can enable/disable the deposit function in the contract. ➢ The manager can update the token addresses in the contract mid-sale.

Recommendations

To avoid potential hacking risks, it is advisable for the client to manage the private key of the privileged account with care. Additionally, we recommend enhancing the security practices of centralized privileges or roles in the protocol through a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts, such as multi-signature wallets.

Here are some suggestions of what the client can do:

- Consider using multi-signature wallets: Multi-signature wallets require multiple parties to sign off on a transaction before it can be executed, providing an extra layer of security e.g. Gnosis Safe
- Use of a timelock at least with a latency of e.g. 48-72 hours for awareness of privileged operations

- Introduce a DAO/Governance/Voting module to increase transparency and user involvement
- Consider Renouncing the ownership so that the owner cannot modify any state variables of the contract anymore. Make sure to set up everything before renouncing.

Audit Result

Critical Issues

No critical issues

High Issues

#1 | The owner can burn tokens without allowances.

File	Severity	Location	Status
pBTR.sol	High	L1930-1935, L1952-1959	Open

Description – The manager can burn the tokens from other wallets without any allowances which is not recommended as this can cause the loss of funds for the users. There should not be any burning in the contract without any allowances.

Remediation – Add functionality in the contract so that the tokens cannot be burned from other wallets without any allowance.

#2 | The owner can lock staking functions.

File	Severity	Location	Status
pBTRPool.sol	High	L2100-2106	Open

Description – The manager can update any arbitrary value in the token per block including zero as this can lock the deposit, withdraw, and harvest functionality in the contract if the value is set to zero, then the accTokenPerStake value will be zero all the transactions will fail. It is recommended to check that the value cannot be set to zero so that the functionality in the contract does not fail.

Remediation – Add a 'require' check so that the token per block cannot be set to zero.

Medium Issue

#1 | The owner can mint unlimited tokens.

File	Severity	Location	Status
pBTR.sol	Medium	L1920-1925, L1940-1947	Open

Description – The manager can mint an unlimited amount of tokens in the contract which is not recommended. There must be a fixed supply so that the amount of tokens should not get minted more than that particular value.

#2 | The owner can lock tokens.

File	Severity	Location	Status
pBTR.sol	Medium	L1913-1915	Open

Description – The owner can disable trading for an indefinite period of time which is not recommended as this can lock the funds for the user. There must be a locking period so that the tokens cannot be locked indefinitely.

Low Issue

#1 | Floating pragma solidity version.

File	Severity	Location	Status
All	Low	--	Open

Description – Adding the constant version of solidity is recommended, as this prevents the unintentional deployment of a contract with an outdated compiler that contains unresolved bugs.

#2 | Missing events arithmetic.

File	Severity	Location	Status
pBTR.sol	Low	L1913-1915	Open

Description – Emit all the critical parameter changes.

Informational Issue

#1 | NatSpec Documentation missing.

File	Severity	Location	Status
All	Informational	--	Open

Description – If you started to comment on your code, also comment on all other functions, variables, etc.

Legend for the Issue Status

Attribute or Symbol	Meaning
Open	The issue is not fixed by the project team.
Fixed	The issue is fixed by the project team.
Acknowledged(ACK)	The issue has been acknowledged or declared as part of business logic.

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