SPYWOLF

Security Audit Report

Audit prepared for

Gelato (Locker)

Completed on

April 10, 2025

OVERVIEW

This goal of this report is to review the main aspects of the project to help investors make an informative decision during their research process.

You will find a a summarized review of the following key points:

- ✔ Contract's source code
- ✔ Owners' wallets
- ✔ Tokenomics
- ✔ Team transparency and goals
- ✔ Website's age, code, security and UX
- ✔ Whitepaper and roadmap
- ✔ Social media & online presence

The results of this audit are purely based on the team’s evaluation and does not guarantee nor reflect the projects outcome and goal

- SPYWOLF Team -

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KEY RESULTS

Cannot mint new tokens	*
Cannot pause trading (honeypot)	*
Cannot blacklist an address	*
Cannot raise taxes over 25%?	*
No proxy contract detected	PASSED
Not required to enable trading	*
No hidden ownership	PASSED
Cannot change the router	PASSED
No cooldown feature found	*
Bot protection delay is lower than 5 blocks	*
Cannot set max tx amount below 0.05% of total supply	*
The contract cannot be self-destructed by owner	PASSED

For a more detailed and thorough examination of the heightened risks, refer to the subsequent parts of the report.

N/A = Not applicable for this type of contract

*Not applicable for this type of contract

Gelato (Locker)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Gelato is an Innovative Utility Fee Token on PulseChain that combines Hyper Deflation, Deep Liquidity Webs and User Rewards.

- Gelato is the very first token to buy and burn SolidX
- Gelato rewards users with SolidX and pHex
- Gelato is Hyper Deflationary
- Gelato has a 3 phase liquidity strategy with deep, adaptive, intelegent webs designed for volume, scarcity, & continous price performance.

Release Date: Dec 5, 2024

Category: Dividend token

CONTRACT INFO

Token Name
N/A

Symbol
N/A

Contract Address
0xB2430CD9512948467d65442ac74174571b4C6B72

Network
PLS

Language
Solidity

Deployment Date
Dec 04, 2024

Contract Type
Token locker

Total Supply
N/A

Decimals
N/A

TAXES

Buy Tax
-%

Sell Tax
-%

Our Contract Review Process

The contract review process pays special attention to the following:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon vulnerabilities
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

Blockchain security tools used:

- OpenZeppelin
- Mythril
- Solidity Compiler
- Hardhat

SMART CONTRACT STATS

Calls Count	unavailable
External calls	unavailable
Internal calls	unavailable
Transactions count	unavailable
Last transaction time	unavailable
Deployment Date	unavailable
Create TX	unavailable
Owner	unavailable
Deployer	unavailable

TOKEN TRANSFERS STATS

Transfer Count	unavailable
Total Amount	unavailable
Median Transfer Amount	unavailable
Average Transfer Amount	unavailable
First transfer date	unavailable
Last transfer date	unavailable
Days token transferred	unavailable

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

ID	Title	
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	**Passed**
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	**Passed**
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	**Passed**
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	**Passed**
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	**Passed**
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	**Passed**
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	**Passed**
SWC-107	Reentrancy	**Passed**
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	**Passed**
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	**Passed**
SWC-110	Assert Violation	**Passed**
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	**Passed**
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	**Passed**
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	**Passed**
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	**Passed**
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	**Passed**
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	**Passed**
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	**Passed**
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	**Passed**

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

ID	Title	
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

NO ERRORS FOUND

MANUAL
CODE REVIEW

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

We categorize these vulnerabilities by 4 different threat levels.

THREAT LEVELS

High Risk

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

Medium Risk

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

Low Risk

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

Informational

Information level is to offer suggestions for improvement of efficacy or security for features with a risk free factor.

FOUND THREATS

⚠ High Risk: 0

No high risk-level threats found in this contract.

⚠ Medium Risk: 0

No medium risk-level threats found in this contract.

⚠ Low Risk: 0

No low risk-level threats found in this contract.

FOUND THREATS

Informational

Owner can retrieve LP tokens of GELATO/WPLS only after lockTime is expired.

```
function endLock() public onlyOwner {
    require(block.timestamp >= lockTime, "LP tokens are still locked.");

    address lpPair1;
    try IDEXFactory(pulseRouterV1.factory()).getPair(pulseRouterV1.WPLS(), address(gelatoToken)) returns (address _lpPair1) {
        lpPair1 = _lpPair1;
        IDEXPair lpToken1 = IDEXPair(lpPair1);
        lpToken1.transfer(owner(), lpToken1.balanceOf(address(this)));
    } catch {}

    address lpPair2;
    try IDEXFactory(pulseRouterV2.factory()).getPair(pulseRouterV2.WPLS(), address(gelatoToken)) returns (address _lpPair2) {
        lpPair2 = _lpPair2;
        IDEXPair lpToken2 = IDEXPair(lpPair2);
        lpToken2.transfer(owner(), lpToken2.balanceOf(address(this)));
    } catch {}

    address lpPair3;
    try IDEXFactory(nineinchRouter.factory()).getPair(nineinchRouter.WETH(), address(gelatoToken)) returns (address _lpPair3) {
        lpPair3 = _lpPair3;
        IDEXPair lpToken3 = IDEXPair(lpPair3);
        lpToken3.transfer(owner(), lpToken3.balanceOf(address(this)));
    } catch {}

    lockEnded = true;
    emit LockEnded();
}
```

Owner can extend current lock time with up to 1 year per transaction. Initial lock time is set within the constructor during contract's deployment.

```
function extendLockTime(uint256 _extraLockTime) public onlyOwner {
    require(_extraLockTime > 0 && _extraLockTime <= 31536000, "Lock time can only be extended up to one year per call.");

    lockTime += _extraLockTime;
    emit ParameterUpdated();
}

constructor(
    address _pulseRouterV1,
    address _pulseRouterV2,
    address _nineinchRouter,
    address _gelatoToken,
    uint256 _lockTime
) {
    ..........................
    require(_lockTime - block.timestamp <= 31536000, "Only 1 year can be initially set.");
    lockTime = _lockTime;
}
```

FOUND THREATS

Informational

Owner withdraw GELATO/WPLS pair on lock expiry but on withdrawTokens() comparison is made for GELATO/WETH pair.

```
function endLock() public onlyOwner {
.............................
    IDEXPair lpToken3 = IDEXPair(IDEXFactory(nineinchRouter.factory()).getPair(nineinchRouter.WPLS(), address(gelatoToken)));
.............................
}

function withdrawTokens(address _token) public onlyOwner {
.............................
    IDEXPair lpToken3 = IDEXPair(IDEXFactory(nineinchRouter.factory()).getPair(nineinchRouter.WETH(), address(gelatoToken)));
    require(_token != address(lpToken1) || _token != address(lpToken2) || _token != address(lpToken3), "You can not withdraw LP token.");
.............................
}
```

- Recommendation:
  - Correct with the right pair if this is not intentional.

FOUND THREATS

Informational

Owner can withdraw native (PLS) tokens from the contract.
If owner is set to multisig wallet, it might not use this functionality.
Multi sig wallets typically invoke internal functionality on receiving ETH (PLS), which will require more gas than the assigned from .transfer method.

```
function withdraw() public onlyOwner {
    uint256 balance = address(this).balance;
    payable(msg.sender).transfer(balance);
}
```

- Recommendation:
  - If intended to use multi sig wallet for owner in future, use .call() without gas limit instead of .transfer()

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Disclaimer

This report shows findings based on our limited project analysis, following good industry practice from the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, overall social media and website presence and team transparency details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report.
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No applications were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.