



# Security Assessment



## ether.fi – Prelude V3

May-June 2025

Prepared for ether.fi

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# Project Summary

## Project Scope

Project Name	Initial Commit Hash	Latest Commit Hash	Platform	Start Date	End Date
<a href="#">Prelude V3</a>	<a href="#">Hash</a>	<a href="#">Hash</a>	EVM	15/04/2025	30/04/2025
<a href="#">Prelude V3 Extension</a>	<a href="#">Hash</a>	<a href="#">Hash</a>	EVM	19/06/2025	20/06/2025

## Project Overview

This document describes the manual code review of **ether.fi Prelude V3**. The work was a **8 day** effort undertaken from **15th May** to **30th May** and **19th June** to **20th June**

During the manual audit, the Certora team discovered bugs in the Solidity contracts code, as listed on the following page.

## Findings Summary

The table below summarizes the findings of the review, including type and severity details.

Severity	Discovered	Confirmed	Fixed
Critical	1	1	1
High	-	-	-
Medium	4	4	4
Low	1	1	1
Informational	6	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

## Severity Matrix

Impact	High	Medium	High	Critical
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	Low	Low	Low	Medium
		Low	Medium	High
Likelihood				

# Detailed Findings

ID	Title	Severity	Status
<a href="#">C-01</a>	Missing access control in StakingManager::_authorizeUpgrade allows arbitrary upgrades	Critical	Fixed
<a href="#">M-01</a>	Incorrect empty tokens array passed to completeQueuedWithdrawal, causing revert	Medium	Fixed
<a href="#">M-02</a>	Incorrect slashability check in completeQueuedWithdrawals() causes withdrawals to be skipped	Medium	Fixed
<a href="#">M-03</a>	Incorrect task cleanup in _handleValidators() prevents execution of SendExitRequests tasks	Medium	Fixed
<a href="#">M-04</a>	CompleteQueuedWithdrawals will revert for a large number of queued withdrawals	Medium	Fixed
<a href="#">L-01</a>	Lack of EtherFiNode address validation enables arbitrary call forwarding	Low	Fixed

# Prelude V3 Review

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## Project Overview

This report presents the findings of a manual code review for **Prelude V3** within the **EtherFi smart-contracts** repository. The work was undertaken from **15th May to 30th May**

The following contract list is included in the scope of this audit:

- src/AssetRecovery.sol
- src/EETH.sol
- src/EtherFiAdmin.sol.sol
- src/EtherFiNode.sol
- src/EtherFiNodesManager.sol
- src/EtherFiOracle.sol
- src/LiquidityPool.sol
- src/StakingManager.sol
- src/TNFT.sol
- src/WeETH.sol
- helpers/\*
- libraries/\*
- archive/\*

The code modifications examined during this review were implemented in the following pull request

- [PR#256](#)

## Critical Severity Issues

### C-01 Missing access control in StakingManager::\_authorizeUpgrade allows arbitrary upgrades

Severity: **Critical**

Impact: **High**

Likelihood: **High**

Files:  
[StakingManager.sol](#)

Status: Fixed

**Description:** The StakingManager contract is a UUPS proxy. In such contracts, the `_authorizeUpgrade` function is the only protection guarding against unauthorized upgrades.

This implementation is completely open — it lacks any access control (e.g. `onlyOwner`, `onlyRole`, etc.). As a result, any caller can upgrade the contract to an arbitrary implementation using `upgradeToAndCall()`.

The OpenZeppelin UUPS documentation clearly states:

*"This function should revert when msg.sender is not authorized... Normally, this function will use an access control modifier such as onlyOwner."*

**Recommendations:** Add a proper access control modifier (e.g., `onlyOwner` or `onlyProtocolUpgrader(msg.sender)`) to `_authorizeUpgrade` to restrict who can perform upgrades

**Customer's response:** Fixed in [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

## Medium Severity Issues

### M-01 Incorrect empty tokens array passed to completeQueuedWithdrawal, causing revert

Severity: **Medium**

Impact: **High**

Likelihood: **High**

Files:  
[EtherFiNode.sol](#)

Status: Fixed

**Description:** The `completeQueuedWithdrawals()` function in `EtherFiNode` passes an empty tokens array to `delegationManager.completeQueuedWithdrawal()`, under the assumption that token population is unnecessary for Beacon ETH withdrawals. However, the `DelegationManager` enforces a strict check that `tokens.length == withdrawal.strategies.length`. Since in order to withdraw Beacon ETH we have to pass the `beaconChainETHStrategy` strategy as an input this would cause a length mismatch between the tokens passed and the strategies so the call will revert.

This makes the current implementation non-functional for completing queued withdrawals, even when the conditions are otherwise valid

JavaScript

```
// DelegationManager.sol
```

```
function _completeQueuedWithdrawal(
    Withdrawal memory withdrawal,
    IERC20[] calldata tokens,
    bool receiveAsTokens
) internal {
    require(tokens.length == withdrawal.strategies.length, InputArrayLengthMismatch());
    ....
}
```

**Recommendations:** Populate the tokens array accordingly





**Customer's response:** Fixed in [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

## M-02 Incorrect slashability check in completeQueuedWithdrawals() causes withdrawals to be skipped

Severity: **Medium**

Impact: **High**

Likelihood: **High**

Files:  
[EtherFiNode.sol](#)

Status: Fixed

**Description:** The `EtherFiNode::completeQueuedWithdrawals()` function uses the following logic to determine whether a queued withdrawal should be processed:

```
JavaScript  
if (uint32(block.number) > slashableUntil) continue;
```

This condition is inverted. The intended behavior, as correctly implemented in `DelegationManager::_completeQueuedWithdrawal()`, is to allow withdrawals after the `slashableUntil` block has passed:

```
require(uint32(block.number) > slashableUntil, WithdrawalDelayNotElapsed());
```

In the current EtherFiNode implementation, once `block.number > slashableUntil`, the withdrawal is skipped, whereas it should instead be processed at that point.

As a result, queued withdrawals that are ready for completion are perpetually skipped.

**Recommendations:** Invert the check

**Customer's response:** Fixed in [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

### M-03 Incorrect task cleanup in `_handleValidators()` prevents execution of `SendExitRequests` tasks

Severity: <b>Medium</b>	Impact: <b>High</b>	Likelihood: <b>High</b>
Files: <a href="#">EtherFiAdmin.sol</a>	Status: Fixed	

**Description:** In `EtherFiAdmin::_handleValidators()`, the following line was mistakenly removed:

```
JavaScript
_enqueueValidatorManagementTask(_reportHash, _report.liquidityPoolValidatorsToExit,
emptyTimestamps, TaskType.SendExitRequests);
```

and instead, the line related to `TaskType.ProcessNodeExit` was retained:

```
JavaScript
_enqueueValidatorManagementTask(_reportHash, _report.exitedValidators,
_report.exitedValidatorsExitTimestamps, TaskType.ProcessNodeExit);
```

This contradicts the cleanup that happened in `executeValidatorManagementTask()`, where the `TaskType.ProcessNodeExit` and `TaskType.MarkBeingSlashed` branches were removed—implying those tasks are deprecated.

As a result, `TaskType.SendExitRequests`, which is supposed to be active and functional, is no longer being enqueued. Additionally, in `EtherFiOracle::generateReportHash()`, the report continues to hash the `exitedValidatorsExitTimestamps`, which is now unused. Instead, it should hash `liquidityPoolValidatorsToExit`, as that is what the remaining valid task type (`SendExitRequests`) actually uses.



**Recommendations:** Re-add the call to enqueue `TaskType.SendExitRequests` in `_handleValidators()`. Remove the call to enqueue `TaskType.ProcessNodeExit`, as that task type is deprecated. In `EtherFiOracle::generateReportHash()`, update the report hashing logic to remove `exitedValidatorsExitTimestamps` and include `liquidityPoolValidatorsToExit` instead.

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

### M-04 CompleteQueuedWithdrawals will revert for a large number of queued withdrawals

Severity: **Medium**

Impact: **High**

Likelihood: **High**

Files:  
[EtherFiNode.sol](#)

Status: Fixed

**Description:** If the node queued a large number of withdrawals, then there would be no way through the regular API to free the funds, that's because `completeQueuedWithdrawals` always iterates over all the queued withdrawals which might cause out of gas error.

JavaScript

```
function completeQueuedWithdrawals(bool receiveAsTokens) external {  
    ...  
  
    (IDelegationManager.Withdrawal[] memory queuedWithdrawals, ) =  
    delegationManager.getQueuedWithdrawals(address(this));  
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < queuedWithdrawals.length; i++) {  
        delegationManager.completeQueuedWithdrawal(queuedWithdrawals[i], tokens,  
        receiveAsTokens);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

**Recommendations:** Add an API which allows to specify specific withdrawals to be completed.

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

## Low Severity Issues

### L-01 EtherFiNodesManager::createEigenPod() cannot be used outside of initial instantiation flow

Severity: **Low**

Impact: **High**

Likelihood: **High**

Files:  
[EtherFiNodesManager.sol](#)

Status: Fixed

**Description:** The function `EtherFiNodesManager::createEigenPod()` is intended to allow deferred creation of an EigenPod for an already-deployed EtherFiNode. However, this function currently cannot be used because the system does not yet associate the `validator ID` with the corresponding EtherFiNode contract address until `StakingManager::createBeaconValidators()` is called.

JavaScript

```
function createEigenPod(uint256 id) public onlyAdmin returns (address) {  
    return IEtherFiNode(etherfiNodeAddress(id)).createEigenPod();  
}
```

The problem arises due to the lookup logic in `etherfiNodeAddress(uint256 id)`, which returns `address(0)` for pubkey hashes that haven't been explicitly mapped yet via `etherfiNodeFromPubkeyHash[bytes32(id)]`. Since calling `createEigenPod()` relies on `etherfiNodeAddress(id)`, it ends up calling `IEtherFiNode(address(0)).createEigenPod()`, which will revert.

This effectively breaks the intended second path of creating nodes where an admin could:

1. Call `instantiateEtherFiNode(_createEigenPod = false)` to deploy the EtherFiNode.
2. Later call `createEigenPod()` separately.



Because `createBeaconValidators()` (which links the ID to the node address) requires the node to already have an EigenPod, this flow becomes circular and cannot complete.

**Recommendations:** Remove or deprecate the `createEigenPod()` path, enforcing EigenPod creation only through `instantiateEtherFiNode(_createEigenPod = true)`

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

## Informational Issues

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### I-01. Lack of EtherFiNode address validation enables arbitrary call forwarding

**Description:** The functions `EtherFiNodesManager::forwardExternalCall(address[] calldata nodes)` and `forwardEigenPodCall(address[] calldata etherFiNodes)` allow a trusted forwarder to relay calls to EtherFiNode contracts. However, neither function verifies whether the provided node addresses actually correspond to valid, registered EtherFiNodes—i.e., entries stored in `etherFiNodeFromPubkeyHash` or `DEPRECATED_etherfiNodeAddress`.

Because of this, a malicious or compromised forwarder could provide arbitrary addresses as nodes and successfully relay calls to contracts that are not valid EtherFiNodes. This breaks the intended security model where forwarded calls should only be allowed to known and registered node contracts.

While the caller is restricted via `onlyCallForwarder`, the lack of address verification still allows abuse within that role. Moreover, the allowed selectors and targets mechanism provides a superficial restriction, but if the underlying contract is not a valid `EtherFiNode`, forwarding functionality can still be misused.

**Recommendation:** Add validation in both `forwardExternalCall(address[] calldata nodes)` and `forwardEigenPodCall(address[] calldata etherFiNodes)` to ensure that all `nodes[i]` are valid EtherFiNodes

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#).

**Fix Review:** Fixed



## I-02. EtherFiNodesManager can be paused, but pausing has no effect

**Description:** The `EtherFiNodesManager` contract includes `pauseContract()` and `unPauseContract()` functions gated by appropriate roles (`PROTOCOL_PAUSER` and `PROTOCOL_UNPAUSER`). These functions invoke OpenZeppelin's `_pause()` and `_unpause()` methods to toggle the contract's paused state.

However, none of the external or public functions in `EtherFiNodesManager` are guarded with the `whenNotPaused` or `whenPaused` modifiers. This means that toggling the pause state has no actual effect on the contract's behavior. All functions remain callable regardless of whether the contract is paused or not. The same applies to the `StakingManager` as well.

**Recommendation:** Apply the `whenNotPaused` modifier to functions that should be disabled during an emergency pause

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#) & [commit](#). Some methods are not yet guarded:

1. Admin only
  - a. `linkLegacyValidatorIds`
  - b. `updateAllowedForwardedExternalCalls`
  - c. `updateAllowedForwardedEigenpodCalls`

**Fix Review:** Fixed

### I-03. EtherFiNode::sweepFunds function inaccessible through standard flow

**Description:** The `sweepFunds()` function in `EtherFiNode` is designed to forward any leftover ETH balance held by the node to the liquidityPool. It is restricted to the onlyAdmin role, which is intended to be held by contracts like `EtherFiNodesManager` and `StakingManager`.

However, `EtherFiNodesManager` does not invoke this function directly anywhere in the codebase, making it inaccessible through the expected administrative path. While it's technically still possible to call `sweepFunds()` via the `EtherFiNode.forwardExternalCall()` function (by targeting the node itself as `to = address(this)` and encoding the `sweepFunds()` call), this is non-obvious and inconvenient.

**Recommendation:** Explicitly expose a `sweepFunds` call path in `EtherFiNodesManager`

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

#### I-04. Inconsistent upgrade authorization in EtherFiNodesManager

**Description:** The `_authorizeUpgrade()` function in the `EtherFiNodesManager` contract uses `onlyOwner` for access control. In contrast, all other upgradable contracts in the system enforce upgrade authorization using a centralized role (`PROTOCOL_UPGRADER` role) from the `RoleRegistry`.

**Recommendation:** Replace `onlyOwner` in `_authorizeUpgrade()` with the standardized role check

**Customer's response:** Partially fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Partially fixed



### I-05. LegacyStakingManagerState Has Incorrect Length (15 Instead of 14)

**Description:** The `StakingManager` contract defines a struct named `LegacyStakingManagerState` containing a single member array that represents the deprecated state variables. However, the annotated field layout mapping only contains 14 distinct fields. The array `legacyState` is oversized by one slot

**Recommendation:** Update the array size to be 14 elements instead of 15

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed



#### **I-06. queueWithdrawal API can be adapted to support more functionality.**

**Description:** Currently `queueWithdrawal` does not allow arrays as inputs for the API, If in the future such API would be supported that update would be breaking.

**Recommendation:** Change `queueWithdrawal` input to be an array, and inside check that the length of that array is 1

**Customer's response:** Fixed in this [commit](#)

**Fix Review:** Fixed

# Prelude V3 Extension Review

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## Project Overview

This report presents the findings of a manual code review for **Prelude V3 Extension** within the **EtherFi smart-contracts** repository which deprecates some unused variables. The work was undertaken from **19th June to 20th June**

The following contract list is included in the scope of this audit:

- src/EtherFiAdmin.sol.sol
- src/EtherFiNodesManager.sol
- src/StakingManager.sol

The code modifications examined during this review were implemented in the following pull request - [PR#267](#)



# Disclaimer

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## About Certora

Certora is a Web3 security company that provides industry-leading formal verification tools and smart contract audits. Certora's flagship security product, Certora Prover, is a unique SaaS product that automatically locates even the most rare & hard-to-find bugs on your smart contracts or mathematically proves their absence. The Certora Prover plugs into your standard deployment pipeline. It is helpful for smart contract developers and security researchers during auditing and bug bounties.

Certora also provides services such as auditing, formal verification projects, and incident response.