

# Security Assessment Report

**Empx Via Bridge**

13 Jan 2026

This security assessment report was prepared by  
SolidityScan.com, a cloud-based Smart Contract Scanner.

# Table of Contents

## 01 Vulnerability Classification and Severity

## 02 Executive Summary

## 03 Findings Summary

## 04 Vulnerability Details

FEE ON TRANSFER TOKEN INCOMPATIBILITY

---

L2 MESSAGE REPLAY

---

USE OF TX.GASPRICE

---

STALE UNLIMITED ALLOWANCE ON FEETOKEN TO PREVIOUS MESSAGEV3 AFTER RECONFIGURATION ENABLES FEE-TOKEN DRAIN

---

PAUSABLE MECHANISM NOT ENFORCED

---

USERS CANNOT BOUND PROTOCOLFEE/VIASOURCEFEE; OWNER CAN FRONT-RUN FEE INCREASES TO EXTRACT ARBITRARY FEES

---

WRAPPED GAS TOKEN APPROVALS REMAIN FOR OLD MESSAGEV3 AND OLD WRAPPED TOKENS, ENABLING UNINTENDED TOKEN SPEND

---

WRAPPED GAS TOKEN REQUIREMENT CAN BE BYPASSED WHEN VIADESTGAS == 0, RISKING STUCK MESSAGES

---

APPROVING MAXIMUM VALUE

---

USE OF FLOATING PRAGMA

---

LACK OF ZERO VALUE CHECK IN TOKEN TRANSFERS

---

MISSING EVENTS

---

MISSING ZERO ADDRESS VALIDATION

---

OUTDATED COMPILER VERSION

---

USE OWNABLE2STEP

---

UNPROTECTED ETHER WITHDRAWAL

---

ADDING A RETURN STATEMENT WHEN THE FUNCTION DEFINES A NAMED RETURN VARIABLE IS REDUNDANT

---

HARD-CODED GAS LIMITS

---

IF-STATEMENT REFACTORING

---

MISSING @AUTHOR IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONTRACT DECLARATION

---

MISSING @DEV IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONTRACT DECLARATION

---

MISSING @DEV IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR FUNCTIONS

---

MISSING INDEXED KEYWORDS IN EVENTS

---

MISSING @INHERITDOC ON OVERRIDE FUNCTIONS

---

MISSING NATSPEC COMMENTS IN SCOPE BLOCKS

---

MISSING NATSPEC DESCRIPTIONS FOR PUBLIC VARIABLE DECLARATIONS

---

MISSING @NOTICE IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTORS

---

MISSING @NOTICE IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR FUNCTIONS

---

REVERT STATEMENTS WITHIN EXTERNAL AND PUBLIC FUNCTIONS CAN BE USED TO PERFORM DOS ATTACKS

---

UNNAMED FUNCTION PARAMETERS

---

USE CALL INSTEAD OF TRANSFER OR SEND

---

ABI ENCODE IS LESS EFFICIENT THAN ABI ENCODEPACKED

---

AVOID RE-STORING VALUES

---

AVOID ZERO-TO-ONE STORAGE WRITES

---

CACHE ADDRESS(THIS) WHEN USED MORE THAN ONCE

---

CHEAPER CONDITIONAL OPERATORS

---

CHEAPER INEQUALITIES IN IF()

---

DEFINE CONSTRUCTOR AS PAYABLE

---

REVERTING FUNCTIONS CAN BE PAYABLE

---

FUNCTION SHOULD RETURN STRUCT

---

GAS INEFFICIENCY DUE TO MULTIPLE OPERANDS IN SINGLE IF/ELSEIF CONDITION

---

## 05 Scan History

## 06 Disclaimer

# 01. **Vulnerability** Classification and Severity

## Description

To enhance navigability, the document is organized in descending order of severity for easy reference. Issues are categorized as  **Fixed**,  **Pending Fix**, or  **Won't Fix**, indicating their current status.  **Won't Fix** denotes that the team is aware of the issue but has chosen not to resolve it. Issues labeled as  **Pending Fix** state that the bug is yet to be resolved. Additionally, each issue's severity is assessed based on the risk of exploitation or the potential for other unexpected or unsafe behavior.

### • Critical

The issue affects the contract in such a way that funds may be lost, allocated incorrectly, or otherwise result in a significant loss.

### • High

High-severity vulnerabilities pose a significant risk to both the Smart Contract and the organization. They can lead to user fund losses, may have conditional requirements, and are challenging to exploit.

### • Medium

The issue affects the ability of the contract to operate in a way that doesn't significantly hinder its behavior.

### • Low

The issue has minimal impact on the contract's ability to operate.

### • Informational

The issue does not affect the contract's operational capability but is considered good practice to address.

### • Gas

This category deals with optimizing code and refactoring to conserve gas.

## 02. Executive Summary



### Empx Via Bridge

Uploaded Solidity File(s)

Language

**Solidity**

Audit Methodology

**Static Scanning**

Website

-

Publishers/Owner Name

-

Organization

-

Contact Email

-



### Security Score is AVERAGE

The SolidityScan score is calculated based on lines of code and weights assigned to each issue depending on the severity and confidence. To improve your score, view the detailed result and leverage the remediation solutions provided.

This report has been prepared for Empx Via Bridge using SolidityScan to scan and discover vulnerabilities and safe coding practices in their smart contract including the libraries used by the contract that are not officially recognized. The SolidityScan tool runs a comprehensive static analysis on the Solidity code and finds vulnerabilities ranging from minor gas optimizations to major vulnerabilities leading to the loss of funds. The coverage scope pays attention to all the informational and critical vulnerabilities with over 700+ modules. The scanning and auditing process covers the following areas:

Various common and uncommon attack vectors will be investigated to ensure that the smart contracts are secure from malicious actors. The scanner modules find and flag issues related to Gas optimizations that help in reducing the overall Gas cost. It scans and evaluates the codebase against industry best practices and standards to ensure compliance. It makes sure that the officially recognized libraries used in the code are secure and up to date.

The SolidityScan Team recommends running regular audit scans to identify any vulnerabilities that are introduced after Empx Via Bridge introduces new features or refactors the code.

## 03. Findings Summary



**Empx Via Bridge**

File Scan



Security Score

**72.77/100**



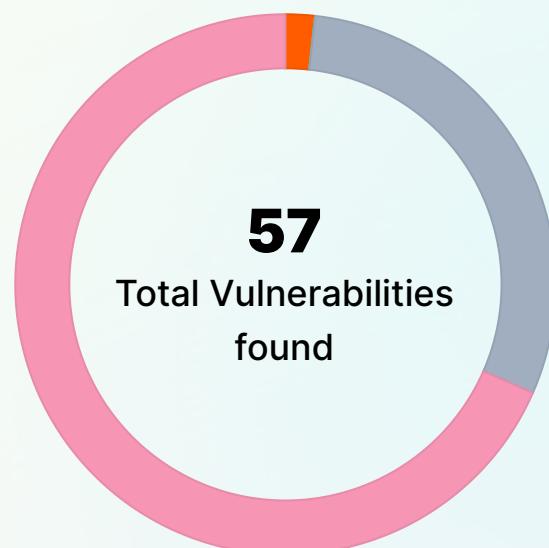
Scan duration

**305 secs**



Lines of code

**212**



**0**

Crit



**1**

High



**0**

Med



**0**

Low



**17**

Info



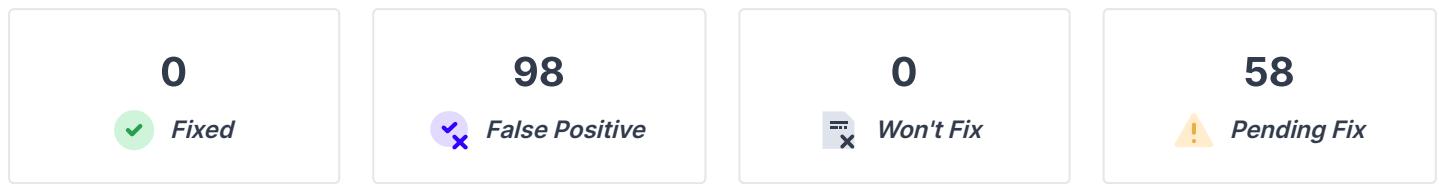
**39**

Gas



This audit report has not been verified by the SolidityScan team. To learn more about our published reports. [click here](#)

## ACTION TAKEN



S. No.	Severity	Bug Type	Instances	Detection Method	Status
H001	● High	FEE ON TRANSFER TOKEN INCOMPATIBILITY	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
H002	● High	L2 MESSAGE REPLAY	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
H003	● High	USE OF TX.GASPRICE	2	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
H004	● High	STALE UNLIMITED ALLOWANCE ON FEETOKEN TO PREVIOUS MESSAGEV3 AFTER RECONFIGURATION ENABLES FEE-TOKEN DRAIN	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
M001	🟡 Medium	PAUSABLE MECHANISM NOT ENFORCED	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
M002	🟡 Medium	USERS CANNOT BOUND PROTOCOLFEE/VIASOURCEFEE; OWNER CAN FRONT-RUN FEE INCREASES TO EXTRACT ARBITRARY FEES	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
M003	🟡 Medium	WRAPPED GAS TOKEN APPROVALS REMAIN FOR OLD MESSAGEV3 AND OLD WRAPPED TOKENS, ENABLING UNINTENDED TOKEN SPEND	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
M004	🟡 Medium	WRAPPED GAS TOKEN REQUIREMENT CAN BE BYPASSED WHEN VIADESTGAS == 0, RISKING STUCK MESSAGES	1	SolidityScan AI	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
L001	🟢 Low	APPROVING MAXIMUM VALUE	3	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
L002	🟢 Low	USE OF FLOATING PRAGMA	1	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
L003	🟢 Low	LACK OF ZERO VALUE CHECK IN TOKEN TRANSFERS	3	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
L004	🟢 Low	MISSING EVENTS	3	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive
L005	🟢 Low	MISSING ZERO ADDRESS VALIDATION	3	Automated	<span style="color: purple;">✗</span> False Positive

S. No.	Severity	Bug Type	Instances	Detection Method	Status
L007	● Low	USE OWNABLE2STEP	1	Automated	 False Positive
L008	● Low	UNPROTECTED ETHER WITHDRAWAL	1	SolidityScan AI	 False Positive
I001	● Informational	ADDING A RETURN STATEMENT WHEN THE FUNCTION DEFINES A NAMED RETURN VARIABLE IS REDUNDANT	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I002	● Informational	HARD-CODED GAS LIMITS	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I003	● Informational	IF-STATEMENT REFACTORY	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I004	● Informational	MISSING @AUTHOR IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONTRACT DECLARATION	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I005	● Informational	MISSING @DEV IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONTRACT DECLARATION	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I006	● Informational	MISSING @DEV IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR FUNCTIONS	15	Automated	 False Positive
I007	● Informational	MISSING INDEXED KEYWORDS IN EVENTS	2	Automated	 Pending Fix
I008	● Informational	MISSING @INHERITDOC ON OVERRIDE FUNCTIONS	15	Automated	 False Positive
I009	● Informational	MISSING NATSPEC COMMENTS IN SCOPE BLOCKS	7	Automated	 Pending Fix
I010	● Informational	MISSING NATSPEC DESCRIPTIONS FOR PUBLIC VARIABLE DECLARATIONS	13	Automated	 False Positive
I011	● Informational	MISSING @NOTICE IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTORS	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
I012	● Informational	MISSING @NOTICE IN NATSPEC COMMENTS FOR FUNCTIONS	15	Automated	 False Positive
I013	● Informational	REVERT STATEMENTS WITHIN EXTERNAL AND PUBLIC FUNCTIONS CAN BE USED TO PERFORM DOS ATTACKS	15	Automated	 False Positive
I014	● Informational	UNNAMED FUNCTION PARAMETERS	1	Automated	 Pending Fix

S. No.	Severity	Bug Type	Instances	Detection Method	Status
I015	● Informational	USE CALL INSTEAD OF TRANSFER OR SEND	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
G001	● Gas	ABI ENCODE IS LESS EFFICIENT THAN ABI ENCODEPACKED	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
G002	● Gas	AVOID RE-STORING VALUES	5	Automated	 Pending Fix
G003	● Gas	AVOID ZERO-TO-ONE STORAGE WRITES	4	Automated	 Pending Fix
G004	● Gas	CACHE ADDRESS(THIS) WHEN USED MORE THAN ONCE	4	Automated	 Pending Fix
G005	● Gas	CHEAPER CONDITIONAL OPERATORS	3	Automated	 Pending Fix
G006	● Gas	CHEAPER INEQUALITIES IN IF()	5	Automated	 Pending Fix
G007	● Gas	DEFINE CONSTRUCTOR AS PAYABLE	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
G008	● Gas	REVERTING FUNCTIONS CAN BE PAYABLE	8	Automated	 Pending Fix
G009	● Gas	FUNCTION SHOULD RETURN STRUCT	2	Automated	 Pending Fix
G010	● Gas	GAS INEFFICIENCY DUE TO MULTIPLE OPERANDS IN SINGLE IF/ELSEIF CONDITION	2	Automated	 Pending Fix
G011	● Gas	GAS OPTIMIZATION FOR STATE VARIABLES	1	Automated	 Pending Fix
G012	● Gas	STORAGE VARIABLE CACHING IN MEMORY	4	Automated	 Pending Fix

## 04. **Vulnerability** Details

### Issue Type

#### FEE ON TRANSFER TOKEN INCOMPATIBILITY

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
H001	● High	.SolidityScan AI	1

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_152	--	--	✖ False Positive

**Upgrade your Plan to view the full report**

**1 High Issues Found**

Please upgrade your plan to view all the issues in your report.

 **Upgrade**

Issue Type

**PAUSABLE MECHANISM NOT ENFORCED**

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
<b>M001</b>	<span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Medium	<span style="color: green;">◆</span> SolidityScan AI	1

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_154	--	--	<span style="color: purple;">✖</span> <i>False Positive</i>

**Upgrade your Plan to view the full report**

**1 Medium Issues Found**

Please upgrade your plan to view all the issues in your report.

🔒 **Upgrade**

Issue Type

## APPROVING MAXIMUM VALUE

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
L001	● Low	Automated	3

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_83	--	--	✖ False Positive
SSP_120371_84	--	--	✖ False Positive
SSP_120371_85	--	--	✖ False Positive

**Upgrade your Plan to view the full report**

**3 Low Issues Found**

Please upgrade your plan to view all the issues in your report.

 **Upgrade**

Issue Type

**ADDING A RETURN STATEMENT WHEN THE FUNCTION DEFINES A NAMED RETURN VARIABLE IS REDUNDANT**

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
<b>I001</b>	● Informational	Automated	1

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_12	--	--	<span>⚠ Pending Fix</span>

**Upgrade your Plan to view the full report**

**1 Informational Issues Found**

Please upgrade your plan to view all the issues in your report.

 **Upgrade**

Issue Type

**ABI ENCODE IS LESS EFFICIENT THAN ABI ENCODEPACKED**

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G001	● Gas	Automated	1

 **Description**

The contract is using `abi.encode()` in the function. In `abi.encode()`, all elementary types are padded to 32 bytes and dynamic arrays include their length, whereas `abi.encodePacked()` will only use the minimal required memory to encode the data.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_87	via-collateral-v3.sol	L136 - L136	⚠ Pending Fix

#### Issue Type

### AVOID RE-STORING VALUES

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G002	● Gas	Automated	5

#### Description

The function is found to be allowing re-storing the value in the contract's state variable even when the old value is equal to the new value. This practice results in unnecessary gas consumption due to the `Gsreset` operation (2900 gas), which could be avoided. If the old value and the new value are the same, not updating the storage would avoid this cost and could instead incur a `Gcoldsload` (2100 gas) or a `Gwarmaccess` (100 gas), potentially saving gas.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_30	via-collateral-v3.sol	L161 - L188	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_31	via-collateral-v3.sol	L190 - L194	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_32	via-collateral-v3.sol	L196 - L200	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_33	via-collateral-v3.sol	L202 - L205	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_34	via-collateral-v3.sol	L207 - L212	 Pending Fix

#### Issue Type

### AVOID ZERO-TO-ONE STORAGE WRITES

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G003	● Gas	Automated	4



#### Description

Writing a storage variable from zero to a non-zero value costs 22,100 gas (20,000 for the write and 2,100 for cold access), making it one of the most expensive operations. This is why patterns like OpenZeppelin's `ReentrancyGuard` use `1` and `2` instead of `0` and `1`—to avoid the high cost of zero-to-non-zero writes. Non-zero to non-zero updates cost only 5,000 gas.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_95	via-collateral-v3.sol	L82 - L82	⚠ Pending Fix
SSP_120371_96	via-collateral-v3.sol	L83 - L83	⚠ Pending Fix
SSP_120371_97	via-collateral-v3.sol	L199 - L199	⚠ Pending Fix
SSP_120371_98	via-collateral-v3.sol	L204 - L204	⚠ Pending Fix

Issue Type

**CACHE ADDRESS(THIS) WHEN USED MORE THAN ONCE**

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
<b>G004</b>	<span style="color: red;">●</span> Gas	Automated	<b>4</b>



**Description**

The repeated usage of `address(this)` within the contract could result in increased gas costs due to multiple executions of the same computation, potentially impacting efficiency and overall transaction expenses.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_140	via-collateral-v3.sol	L123 - L123	<span style="color: orange;">⚠ Pending Fix</span>
SSP_120371_141	via-collateral-v3.sol	L129 - L129	<span style="color: orange;">⚠ Pending Fix</span>
SSP_120371_142	via-collateral-v3.sol	L133 - L133	<span style="color: orange;">⚠ Pending Fix</span>
SSP_120371_143	via-collateral-v3.sol	L256 - L256	<span style="color: orange;">⚠ Pending Fix</span>

Issue Type

## CHEAPER CONDITIONAL OPERATORS

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G005	● Gas	Automated	3

### Description

During compilation, `x != 0` is cheaper than `x > 0` for unsigned integers in solidity inside conditional statements.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_145	via-collateral-v3.sol	L117 - L117	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_146	via-collateral-v3.sol	L122 - L122	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_147	via-collateral-v3.sol	L127 - L127	 Pending Fix

Issue Type

## CHEAPER INEQUALITIES IN IF()

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G006	Gas	Automated	5

### Description

The contract was found to be doing comparisons using inequalities inside the if statement.

When inside the `if` statements, non-strict inequalities (`>=`, `<=`) are usually cheaper than the strict equalities (`>`, `<`).

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_5	via-collateral-v3.sol	L112 - L112	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_6	via-collateral-v3.sol	L117 - L117	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_7	via-collateral-v3.sol	L122 - L122	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_8	via-collateral-v3.sol	L127 - L127	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_9	via-collateral-v3.sol	L148 - L148	 Pending Fix

Issue Type

## DEFINE CONSTRUCTOR AS PAYABLE

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G007	● Gas	Automated	1



### Description

Developers can save around 10 opcodes and some gas if the constructors are defined as payable. However, it should be noted that it comes with risks because payable constructors can accept ETH during deployment.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_11	via-collateral-v3.sol	L66 - L90	⚠ Pending Fix

#### Issue Type

## REVERTING FUNCTIONS CAN BE PAYABLE

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G008	● Gas	Automated	8

#### Description

If a function modifier such as `onlyOwner` is used, the function will revert if a normal user tries to pay the function. Marking the function as payable will lower the gas cost for legitimate callers because the compiler will not include checks for whether a payment was provided.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_99	via-collateral-v3.sol	L161 - L188	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_100	via-collateral-v3.sol	L190 - L194	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_101	via-collateral-v3.sol	L196 - L200	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_102	via-collateral-v3.sol	L202 - L205	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_103	via-collateral-v3.sol	L207 - L212	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_104	via-collateral-v3.sol	L214 - L220	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_105	via-collateral-v3.sol	L222 - L224	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_106	via-collateral-v3.sol	L226 - L237	 Pending Fix

Issue Type

## FUNCTION SHOULD RETURN STRUCT

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G009	● Gas	Automated	2



### Description

The function was detected to be returning multiple values.

Consider using a `struct` instead of multiple return values for the function. It can improve code readability.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_3	via-collateral-v3.sol	L240 - L249	⚠ Pending Fix
SSP_120371_4	via-collateral-v3.sol	L263 - L265	⚠ Pending Fix

#### Issue Type

### GAS INEFFICIENCY DUE TO MULTIPLE OPERANDS IN SINGLE IF/ELSEIF CONDITION

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G010	● Gas	Automated	2



#### Description

The contract is found to use multiple operands within a single `if` or `else if` statement, which can lead to unnecessary gas consumption due to the way the EVM evaluates compound boolean expressions. Each operand in a compound condition is evaluated even if the first condition fails, unless short-circuiting occurs, and the combined logic can result in more complex bytecode and higher gas usage compared to using nested `if` statements. This inefficiency is particularly relevant in functions that are called frequently or within loops.

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_1	via-collateral-v3.sol	L75 - L75	⚠ Pending Fix
SSP_120371_2	via-collateral-v3.sol	L169 - L171	⚠ Pending Fix

Issue Type

## GAS OPTIMIZATION FOR STATE VARIABLES

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G011	Gas	Automated	1

### Description

Plus equals ( `+=` ) costs more gas than addition operator. The same thing happens with minus equals ( `-=` ).

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_10	via-collateral-v3.sol	L139 - L139	 Pending Fix

Issue Type

## STORAGE VARIABLE CACHING IN MEMORY

S. No.	Severity	Detection Method	Instances
G012	● Gas	Automated	4

### Description

The contract is using the state variable multiple times in the function.

SLOADs are expensive (100 gas after the 1st one) compared to MLOAD / MSTORE (3 gas each).

Bug ID	File Location	Line No.	Action Taken
SSP_120371_63	via-collateral-v3.sol	L93 - L141	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_63	via-collateral-v3.sol	L93 - L141	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_64	via-collateral-v3.sol	L214 - L220	 Pending Fix
SSP_120371_65	via-collateral-v3.sol	L240 - L249	 Pending Fix

## 05. Scan History

● Critical ● High ● Medium ● Low ● Informational ● Gas

No	Date	Security Score	Scan Overview
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1. 2026-01-09 **72.77** ● 0 ● 1 ● 0 ● 0 ● 17 ● 39

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## 06. Disclaimer

The Reports neither endorse nor condemn any specific project or team, nor do they guarantee the security of any specific project. The contents of this report do not, and should not be interpreted as having any bearing on, the economics of tokens, token sales, or any other goods, services, or assets.

The security audit is not meant to replace functional testing done before a software release.

There is no warranty that all possible security issues of a particular smart contract(s) will be found by the tool, i.e., It is not guaranteed that there will not be any further findings based solely on the results of this evaluation.

Emerging technologies such as Smart Contracts and Solidity carry a high level of technical risk and uncertainty. There is no warranty or representation made by this report to any Third Party in regards to the quality of code, the business model or the proprietors of any such business model, or the legal compliance of any business.

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As one audit-based assessment cannot be considered comprehensive, we always recommend proceeding with several independent manual audits including manual audit and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of the smart contracts.