

Security Assessment Report

Empx Via Bridge

13 Jan 2026

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

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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.

- **Medium**

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

- **Informational**

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

- **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.

- **Low**

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

- **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



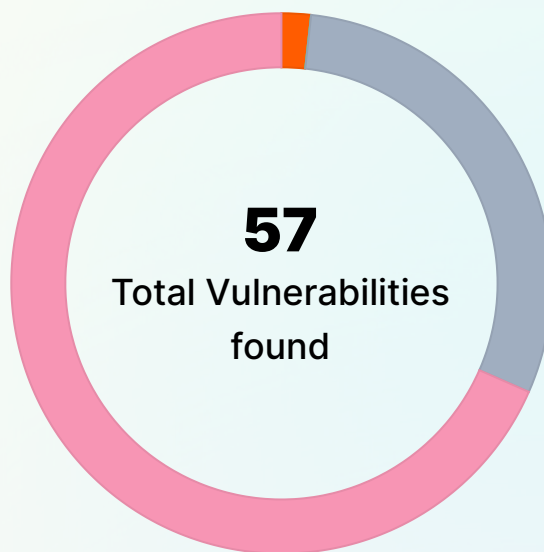
Security Score
72.77/100



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

0

 Fixed

98



























 False Positive

0



























 Won't Fix

58

 Pending Fix

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


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

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

04. Vulnerability Details

Issue Type

FEE ON TRANSFER TOKEN INCOMPATIBILITY

| S. No. | Severity | Detection Method | Instances |
|--------|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| H001 | <div><div></div>High</div> |  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 |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| M001 | ● Medium | ✦✦ SolidityScan AI | 1 |

| Bug ID | File Location | Line No. | Action Taken |
|----------------|---------------|----------|--------------------------|
| SSP_120371_154 | -- | -- | ✓✕ <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 | -- | -- |  <i>False Positive</i> |
| SSP_120371_84 | -- | -- |  <i>False Positive</i> |
| SSP_120371_85 | -- | -- |  <i>False Positive</i> |

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 |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| I001 | ● Informational | Automated | 1 |

| Bug ID | File Location | Line No. | Action Taken |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| SSP_120371_12 | -- | -- | ⚠ Pending Fix |

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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 `Gcoldload` (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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_31 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L190 - L194 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_32 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L196 - L200 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_33 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L202 - L205 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_34 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L207 - L212 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_96 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L83 - L83 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_97 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L199 - L199 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_98 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L204 - L204 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

Issue Type

CACHE ADDRESS(THIS) WHEN USED MORE THAN ONCE

| S. No. | Severity | Detection Method | Instances |
|--------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| G004 | ● Gas | Automated | 4 |



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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_141 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L129 - L129 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_142 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L133 - L133 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_143 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L256 - L256 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_146 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L122 - L122 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_147 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L127 - L127 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_6 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L117 - L117 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_7 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L122 - L122 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_8 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L127 - L127 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_9 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L148 - L148 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_100 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L190 - L194 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_101 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L196 - L200 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_102 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L202 - L205 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_103 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L207 - L212 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_104 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L214 - L220 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_105 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L222 - L224 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_106 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L226 - L237 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_4 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L263 - L265 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |
| SSP_120371_2 | via-collateral-v3.sol | L169 - L171 | ⚠️ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 | ⚠ <i>Pending Fix</i> |

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 |
|----|------|----------------|---------------|
|----|------|----------------|---------------|

| | | | |
|----|------------|-------|---------------------------|
| 1. | 2026-01-09 | 72.77 | ● 0 ● 1 ● 0 ● 0 ● 17 ● 39 |
|----|------------|-------|---------------------------|

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.

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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.