

COLOSOFINANCE

Smart Contract Review

Deliverable: Smart Contract Audit Report

Security Report

October 2021

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Report Summary

Title	COLOSOFINANCE Smart Contract Audit		
Project Owner	COLOSOFINANCE		
Туре	Public		
Reviewed by	Vatsal Raychura	Revision date	25/10/2021
Approved by	eNebula Solutions Private Limited	Approval date	25/10/2021
		Nº Pages	28

Overview

Background

COLOSOFINANCE requested that eNebula Solutions perform an Extensive Smart Contract audit of their ColosoMasterChef Smart Contract.

Project Dates

The following is the project schedule for this review and report:

- October 25: Smart Contract Review Completed (Completed)
- October 25: Delivery of Smart Contract Audit Report (Completed)

Review Team

The following eNebula Solutions team member participated in this review:

- Sejal Barad, Security Researcher and Engineer
- Vatsal Raychura, Security Researcher and Engineer

Coverage

Target Specification and Revision

For this audit, we performed research, investigation, and review of the smart contract of COLOSOFINANCE.

The following documentation repositories were considered in-scope for the review:

• COLOSOFINANCE Project: https://bscscan.com/address/0x6fdc9860b3272646b841f5f51ef7b1c7aebc6858#code

Introduction

Given the opportunity to review COLOSOFINANCE Project's smart contract source code, we in the report outline our systematic approach to evaluate potential security issues in the smart contract implementation, expose possible semantic inconsistencies between smart contract code and design document, and provide additional suggestions or recommendations for improvement. Our results show that the given version of smart contracts is ready to launch after resolving the mentioned issues, there are no critical or high issues found related to business logic, security or performance.

About COLOSOFINANCE: -

Item	Description
Issuer	COLOSOFINANCE
Website	https://app.coloso.finance/
Type	BEP20
Platform	Solidity
Audit Method	Whitebox
Latest Audit Report	October 25, 2021

The Test Method Information: -

Test method	Description
Black box testing	Conduct security tests from an attacker's perspective externally.
Grey box testing	Conduct security testing on code modules through the scripting tool, observing the internal running status, mining weaknesses.
White box testing	Based on the open-source code, non-open-source code, to detect whether there are vulnerabilities in programs such as nodes, SDK, etc.

The vulnerability severity level information:

Level	Description	
Critical	Critical severity vulnerabilities will have a significant effect on the	
	security of the DeFi project, and it is strongly recommended to fix the	
	critical vulnerabilities.	
High	High severity vulnerabilities will affect the normal operation of the DeFi	
	project. It is strongly recommended to fix high-risk vulnerabilities.	
Medium	Medium severity vulnerability will affect the operation of the DeFi	
	project. It is recommended to fix medium-risk vulnerabilities.	
Low	Low severity vulnerabilities may affect the operation of the DeFi project	
	in certain scenarios. It is suggested that the project party should	
	evaluate and consider whether these vulnerabilities need to be fixed.	
Weakness	There are safety risks theoretically, but it is extremely difficult to	
	reproduce in engineering.	

The Full List of Check Items:

Category	Check Item	
	Constructor Mismatch	
	Ownership Takeover	
	Redundant Fallback Function	
	Overflows & Underflows	
	Reentrancy	
	MONEY-Giving Bug	
Basic Coding Bugs	Blackhole	
	Unauthorized Self-Destruct	
	Revert DoS	
	Unchecked External Call	
	Gasless Send	
	Send Instead of Transfer	
	Costly Loop	
	(Unsafe) Use of Untrusted Libraries	
	(Unsafe) Use of Predictable Variables	
	Transaction Ordering Dependence	
	Deprecated Uses	
Semantic Consistency Checks	Semantic Consistency Checks	
	Business Logics Review	

1		
	Functionality Checks	
	Authentication Management	
	Access Control & Authorization	
Advanced DeFi Scrutiny	Oracle Security	
Advanced Bell Scruding	Digital Asset Escrow	
	Kill-Switch Mechanism	
	Operation Trails & Event Generation	
	ERC20 Idiosyncrasies Handling	
	Frontend-Contract Integration	
	Deployment Consistency	
	Holistic Risk Management	
	Avoiding Use of Variadic Byte Array	
	Using Fixed Compiler Version	
Additional Recommendations	Making Visibility Level Explicit	
	Making Type Inference Explicit	
	Adhering To Function Declaration	
	Strictly	
	Following Other Best Practices	

Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) Classifications Used in This Audit:

Category	Summary
Configuration	Weaknesses in this category are typically introduced during the configuration of the software.
Data Processing Issues	Weaknesses in this category are typically found in functionality that processes data.
Numeric Errors	Weaknesses in this category are related to improper calculation or conversion of numbers.
Security Features	Weaknesses in this category are concerned with topics like authentication, access control, confidentiality, cryptography, and privilege management. (Software security is not security software.)
Time and State	Weaknesses in this category are related to the improper management of time and state in an environment that supports simultaneous or near-simultaneous computation by multiple systems, processes, or threads.
Error Conditions, Return Values, Status Codes	Weaknesses in this category include weaknesses that occur if a function does not generate the correct return/status code, or if the application does not handle all possible return/status codes that could be generated by a function.
Resource Management	Weaknesses in this category are related to improper management of system resources.

Behavioral Issues	Weaknesses in this category are related to unexpected behaviors from code that an application uses.
Business Logics	Weaknesses in this category identify some of the underlying problems that commonly allow attackers to manipulate the business logic of an application. Errors in business logic can be devastating to an entire application.
Initialization and Cleanup	Weaknesses in this category occur in behaviors that are used for initialization and breakdown.
Arguments and Parameters	Weaknesses in this category are related to improper use arguments or parameters within function calls.
Expression Issues	Weaknesses in this category are related to incorrectly written expressions within code.
Coding Practices	Weaknesses in this category are related to coding practices that are deemed unsafe and increase the chances that an ex pilotable vulnerability will be present in the application. They may not directly introduce a vulnerability, but indicate the product has not been carefully developed or maintained.

Findings

Summary

Here is a summary of our findings after analyzing the COLOSOFINANCE's ColosoMasterChef Smart Contract. During the first phase of our audit, we studied the smart contract sourcecode and ran our in-house static code analyzer through the Specific tool. The purpose here is to statically identify known coding bugs, and then manually verify (reject or confirm) issues reported by tool. We further manually review business logics, examine system operations, and place DeFirelated aspects under scrutinyto uncover possible pitfalls and/or bugs.

Severity	No. of Issues
Critical	0
High	0
Medium	0
Low	2
Total	2

We have so far identified that there are potential issues with severity of **0 Critical**, **0 High**, **0 Medium**, **and 2 Low**. Overall, these smart contracts are well- designed and engineered, though the implementation can be improved and bug free by common recommendations given under POCs.

Functional Overview

(\$) = payable function	[Pub] public
# = non-constant function	[Ext] external
	[Prv] private
	[Int] internal

- + ReentrancyGuard
 - [Int] <Constructor> #
- + Context
 - [Int] _msgSender
 - [Int] _msgData
- + [Lib] SafeMath
 - [Int] tryAdd
 - [Int] trySub
 - [Int] tryMul
 - [Int] tryDiv
 - [Int] tryMod
 - [Int] add
 - [Int] sub
 - [Int] mul
 - [Int] div
 - [Int] mod
 - [Int] sub
 - [Int] div
 - [Int] mod

+ Ownable (Context) - [Int] <Constructor> # - [Pub] owner - [Pub] renounceOwnership # - modifiers: onlyOwner - [Pub] transferOwnership # - modifiers: onlyOwner + [Lib] Address - [Int] isContract - [Int] sendValue # - [Int] functionCall # - [Int] functionCall # - [Int] functionCallWithValue # - [Int] functionCallWithValue # - [Int] functionStaticCall - [Int] functionStaticCall - [Int] functionDelegateCall # - [Int] functionDelegateCall # - [Prv] _verifyCallResult + [Int] IBEP20 - [Ext] totalSupply - [Ext] decimals - [Ext] symbol - [Ext] name - [Ext] getOwner - [Ext] balanceOf - [Ext] transfer # - [Ext] allowance

- [Ext] approve #

- [Ext] transferFrom # + BEP20 (Context, IBEP20, Ownable) - [Pub] <Constructor> # - [Ext] getOwner - [Pub] name - [Pub] decimals - [Pub] symbol - [Pub] totalSupply - [Pub] balanceOf - [Pub] transfer # - [Pub] allowance - [Pub] approve # - [Pub] transferFrom # - [Pub] increaseAllowance # - [Pub] decreaseAllowance # - [Pub] mint # - modifiers: onlyOwner - [Int] _transfer # - [Int] _mint # - [Int] _burn # - [Int] _approve # - [Int] _burnFrom # + ColosoToken (BEP20) - [Pub] mint # - modifiers: onlyOwner + [Lib] SafeBEP20 - [Int] safeTransfer # - [Int] safeTransferFrom #

- [Int] safeApprove #
- [Int] safeIncreaseAllowance #
- [Int] safeDecreaseAllowance #
- [Prv] _callOptionalReturn #
- + ColosoMasterChef (Ownable, ReentrancyGuard)
 - [Pub] <Constructor> #
 - [Ext] poolLength
 - [Ext] add #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner,nonDuplicated
 - [Ext] set #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
 - [Pub] getMultiplier
 - [Ext] pendingColoso
 - [Pub] massUpdatePools #
 - [Pub] updatePool #
 - [Ext] deposit #
 - modifiers: nonReentrant
 - [Ext] withdraw #
 - modifiers: nonReentrant
 - [Ext] emergencyWithdraw #
 - modifiers: nonReentrant
 - [Int] safeColosoTransfer #
 - [Ext] setDevAddress #
 - [Ext] setFeeAddress #
 - [Ext] updateEmissionRate #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
 - [Ext] updateStartBlock #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner

Detailed Results

Issues Checking Status

1. Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes

- SWC ID:120
- Severity: Low
- Location: ColosoMasterChef.sol
- Relationships: CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values
- Description: Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonmness. The
 environment variable "block.number" looks like it might be used as a source
 of randomness. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block
 number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a
 malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier
 blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of
 randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain
 level of trust into miners.

```
1140
                 require( depositFeeBP <= 400, "add: invalid deposit fee basis points");</pre>
                 if ( withUpdate) {
1141
1142
                     massUpdatePools();
1143
                 uint256 lastRewardBlock = block.number > startBlock ? block.number : startBlock;
1144
1145
                 totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.add( allocPoint);
1146
                 poolExistence[_lpToken] = true;
                 poolInfo.push(
1147
                     PoolInfo({
1148
1149
                          lpToken : _lpToken,
                          allocPoint : _allocPoint,
1150
1151
                          lastRewardBlock : lastRewardBlock,
1152
                          accColosoPerShare: 0,
                          depositFeeBP : _depositFeeBP,
1153
1154
                          lpSupply: 0
1155
                     })
1156
                 );
            function pendingColoso(uint256 _pid, address _user) external view returns (uint256) {
 1180
 1181
               PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[_pid];
               UserInfo storage user = userInfo[_pid][_user];
 1182
 1183
               uint256 accColosoPerShare = pool.accColosoPerShare;
 1184
               if (block.number > pool.lastRewardBlock && pool.lpSupply != 0 && totalAllocPoint > 0) {
 1185
                   uint256 multiplier = getMultiplier(pool.lastRewardBlock, block.number);
                   uint256 colosoReward = multiplier.mul(ColosoPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint);
 1186
                   accColosoPerShare = accColosoPerShare.add(colosoReward.mul(1e18).div(pool.lpSupply));
 1187
 1188
 1189
               return user.amount.mul(accColosoPerShare).div(1e18).sub(user.rewardDebt);
 1190
           }
```

```
1201
           function updatePool(uint256 _pid) public {
               PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[_pid];
1202
               if (block.number <= pool.lastRewardBlock)</pre>
1203
1204
                   return;
1205
               }
1206
               if (pool.lpSupply == 0 || pool.allocPoint == 0) {
                   pool.lastRewardBlock = block.number;
1207
1208
                   return;
1209
               uint256 multiplier = getMultiplier(pool.lastRewardBlock, block.number);
1210
               uint256 colosoReward = multiplier.mul(ColosoPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint);
1211
               pool.accColosoPerShare = pool.accColosoPerShare.add(colosoReward.mul(1e18).div(pool.lpSupply));
1225
               pool.lastRewardBlock = block.number;
1226
1227
1228
1332
            function updateStartBlock(uint256 _newStartBlock) external onlyOwner {
1333
                require(block.number < startBlock, "cannot change start block if farm has already started");</pre>
1334
                require(block.number < _newStartBlock, "cannot set start block in the past");</pre>
                uint256 length = poolInfo.length;
1335
                for (uint256 pid = 0; pid < length; ++pid) {</pre>
1336
1337
                    PoolInfo storage pool = poolInfo[pid];
                    pool.lastRewardBlock = _newStartBlock;
1338
1339
1340
                startBlock = _newStartBlock;
1341
1342
                emit UpdateStartBlock(startBlock);
           }
1343
```

• Remediations:

- Using commitment scheme, e.g. RANDAO.
- ➤ Using external sources of randomness via oracles, e.g. Oraclize. Note that this approach requires trusting in oracle, thus it may be reasonable to use multiple oracles.
- Using Bitcoin block hashes, as they are more expensive to mine.

2. Missing zero address validation

- Severity: Low
- Location: ColosoMasterChef.sol
- Relationships: CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values
- Description: Detect missing zero address validation.

```
1111
           constructor(
               ColosoToken _coloso,
1112
1113
               address _devaddr,
1114
               address _feeAddress,
               uint256 _ColosoPerBlock,
1115
               uint256 _startBlock
1116
           ) public {
1117
               coloso = _coloso;
1118
               devaddr = _devaddr;
1119
               feeAddress = _feeAddress;
1120
               ColosoPerBlock = _ColosoPerBlock;
1121
               startBlock = _startBlock;
1122
1123
           }
```

• Remediations: Check that the address is not zero.

Automated Tools Results

Slither: -

```
ColosoMasterChef.pendingColoso(vint250,address) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#188-1190) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

-colosoReward = multiplier.mul(colosoPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalallocPoint) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#186)

-accColosoPerShare = accColosoPerShare.add(colosoPeward.mul(ie18).div(pool.lpSupply)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#187)

ColosoMasterChef.updatePool(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1201-1227) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

-colosoPeward = multiplier.mul(ColosoPerBlock).mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalallocPoint) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1211)

-pool.accColosoPerShare = pool.accColosoPerShare.add(colosoReward.mul(ie18).div(pool.lpSupply)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1225)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#d(vide-before-multiply)
   eentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.add(wint256,IBEP20.uint16.bool) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1136-1159):
Reentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.add(uint250,18EP20,uintio,bool) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1136-1159):

External calls:

- nassUpdatePoolx() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1142)

- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoMeward.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)

- coloso.mint(dedress(this).colosoMeward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)

State Variables written after the call(s):

- poolExistence[ | DYOMan] = true (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1140)

- poolInfo.push(PoolInfo(_|DYOMan,_ellorPoint,lastRewardBlock,0,_depositFeeBF,0)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1147-1150)

- totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.add(_allocPoint) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1145)

Reentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.deposit(uint250,uint250) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1230-1256);

External calls:
                         External calls:
- updatePool(_pid) (ColosoMasterChef,sol#1233)
                             State variables written after the call(s):

- pool.lpSupply = pool.tpSupply.add(_amount).sub(depositFee) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1248)

- user.amount = user.amount.add(_amount).sub(depositFee) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1247)

entrancy in ColosoMasterChef.deposit(uint256,uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1230-1256):
                       ancy in ColosoMasterCher.emergencyWithdraw(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1278-1293):
External calls:
                        critical colors
- pool.lpToken.safeTransfer(address(msg.sender),anount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1284)
- state variables written after the call(s):
- pool.lpSupply = pool.lpSupply.sub(anount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1287)
- pool.lpSupply = 8 (colosoMasterChef.sol#1289)
- pool.lpSupply = 8 (colosoMasterChef.sol#1289)
- pool.lpSupply = 8 (colosoMasterChef.sol#1289)
- pool.lpSupply = 8 (colosoMasterChef.sol#1162-1177):
                      incy in ColosoMasterChef.set(uint256_uint256_uint26b) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1162-1172):

External calls:

- massUpdatePools() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1165)

- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward.div(18)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)

- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)

State variables written after the call(s):

- poolinfo[_pid].allocPoint = _allocPoint (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1189)

- poolinfo[_pid].allocPoint = _depositreeBP (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1189)

- poolinfo[_pid].depositreeBP = _depositreeBP (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1189)

- totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.sub(poolinfo[_pid].allocPoint) add(_allocPoint) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1187)

incy in ColosoMasterChef.updateEnvisionMate(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1324-1329):

External calls:

- massUpdatePools() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#326)

- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)

- coloso.mint(ddress(this).colosoReward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1223)

State variables written after the call(s):

- ColosoPerBlock = _ColosoPerBlock (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1281-1227):

External calls:

coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)

- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1281-1227):

External calls:
    updatePool(_pid) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1263)
                        - updateron(__nus) (colosomasterther.soil#1263)
- coloso.mint(deward, colosomeward.div(10)) (Colosomasterther.sol#1213-1257)
- coloso.mint(address(this).colosomeward) (Colosomasterther.sol#1219-1223)
- safeColosorransfer(msg.sender.pending) (Colosomasterther.sol#1260)
- transferSuccess - coloso.transfer( to,colosomaster) (Colosomasterther.sol#1382)
- transferSuccess - coloso.transfer(_to, amount) (Colosomasterther.sol#1382)
                         State variables written after the call(s):
- user.amount = user.amount.sub(_amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1269)
```

```
sterChef.withdraw(uint256,uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1259-1275)
 ColosoMasterChef.updatePool(uint256).reason_scope_0 (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1220) is a local variable never initialized 
ColosoMasterChef.updatePool(uint256).reason (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1214) is a local variable never initialized 
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables
     colosoMasterChef.add(uint256,IBEP20,uinti6,buol) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1136-1159) ignores return value by _loToken.balanceOf(address(this)) (ColosoMas
   TerChef,sol#1138)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
BEP20.constructor(string,string).name (ColosumasterChef,solm074) shadows:

BEP20.name() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.692) (function)

- 186720.name() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.692) (function)

BEP20.constructor(string,string).symbol (ColosomasterChef,solm074) shadows:

- SEP20.symbol() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.function)

- IMEP20.symbol() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.function)

BEP20.symbol() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.function)

BEP20.albowance(address,address).owner (ColosomasterChef,solm090.string) shadows:

- Ownoble.owner() (ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,address,unt1260.owner(ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(Chefsolm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(ColosomasterChef,solm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(Chefsolm090.string)

BEP20.albowance(address,unt1260.owner(Chefsolm090.st
   Variable 'ColosoMasterChef.updateMool(uint256).reason_scope_0 (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1228)' in ColosoMasterChef.updateMool(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1227) potentially used before declaration: ColosoMintError(reason_scope_0) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1222)
Variable 'ColosoMasterChef.updateMool(uint256).reason_(ColosoMasterChef.sol#1224)' in ColosoMasterChef.updateMool(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1281-
1227) potentially used before declaration: ColosoMasterChef.sol#1214)' in ColosoMasterChef.updateMool(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1216)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#pre-declaration-usage-of-local-variables
      External calls:

- massUpdatePools() (ColosuMasterChef.sol#1142)
- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoReward.dtv(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
- coloso.mint(address(this).colosoReward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)

Event enitted after the call(s):
- addPool(poolInfo.length - 1.address[_ipToken), allocPoint, depositFeeBP) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1158)

Heentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.deposit(uint256,uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1238-1250):

External calls:
- conditional (add) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1233)
                                External calls:
- updatePool(_pld) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1231)
- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoMasurd.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoMasurd.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
- safeColosoTransfer(msg.sender.pending) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1237)
- transferSuccess = coloso.transfer(_to_colosoMasterChef.sol#1230)
- transferSuccess = coloso.transfer(_to_umnunt) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1300)
- pool.ipToken.safeTransferFrow(address(msg.sender),address(this),amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1242)
- pool.ipToken.safeTransferFrow(address(msg.sender),address(this),amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1242)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- Depositings.sender.pid._amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1255)
ncy in ColosoMasterChef.emergencyWithGraw(uint250) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1279-1293):
External calls:
- pool.ipToken.safeTransfer(eddress(msg.sender),amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1284)
   External calls:
- pool lpToken sefeTransfer(address(msg.sender),amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1284)
Event enlited after the call(s):
- fmergencyWithdraw(msg.sender,_pid,amount) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1292)
Meentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.set(wint256,wint256,wint16,bool) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1162-1172):
External calls:
- massUpdatePools() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1165)
- coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoMoward.dtv(18)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
- coloso.mint(address(this),colosoMeward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1223)
   coluse.minf(address(this),tolosoRemard) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)

Event emitted after the call(s):
    setFool(_pld,address(poolInfel_pld].lpfoken),_allocPoint,_depositFeeBP) (ColosoMan

Reentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.updateEmissionRate(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1324-1329):
    txternel calls:
    massUpdatePools() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1326)
    coloso.mint(devaddr.colosoRemard.div(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
    coloso.mint(address(this).colosoRemard) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)

Engl. callfol. defice the call(o)
     Event exitted after the call(s):
- UpdateEnlsslonRate(msg.sender,_ColosoPerBlock) (ColosoMasterChef,sol#1328)
Reentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.updatePuol(uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1281-1227):
                                Micy in Coloranse.
External Calls:
- coloso.mint(devaddr,colosofloward.div(18)) (ColosoffasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
Event exitted after the call(s):
- ColosoffintErcor(resson) (ColosoffasterChef.sol#1216)
```

```
oMasterChef.updatePool(utnt250) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1261-1227)
                                        External calls:
   External Calls:
- coloso mint(devaddr,colosoReward.dlv(10)) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1213-1217)
- coloso mint(address(this),colosoReward) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1219-1223)
- Event enitted after the call(s):
- ColosoMintError(reason,scope 0) (ColosoMasterChef,sol#1222)
- Reentrancy in ColosoMasterChef.withdraw(uint256,wint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1259-1275):
                                               updatePool(_pid) (ColosomasterChef.ssl#1263)
                                                                                       coloso-mint(devaddr.colosoReward.dlv(10)) (ColosoMasterChaf.sol#1213-1217)
coloso.mint(address(this).colosoReward) (ColosoMasterChaf.sol#1219-1223)
                                      - safeColosa finition description in the colosa finition of the colo

    Withdraw(mag.sender, pid, mrount) (ColosoMasterChef.solW1274)
    eference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/betector-Documentation#reentrancy-valuerabilities-3

   Address.tsContract(address) (ColusomasterChef.sol#389-398) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (ColusoMasterChef.sol#390)
Address.verifyCollAgsult(bool.bytes.string) (ColusomasterChef.sol#534-551) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (ColusomasterChef.sol#53-546)
    ieference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage
    closoMasterChef.nonDuplicated(186928) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1138-1133) compares to a boolean constant:
    require(bool,string)(positxistence[ lpToken] == false,nonDuplicated: duplicated) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#1131)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#boolean-equality
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationaboolean-equality
Address.functionCall(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#442-444) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionCallWithWalue(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#36-518) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#36-518) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#36-518) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#36-520) is never used and should be removed
Address.sunctionStaticCall(address,bytes) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#32-404) is never used and should be removed
Address.sendValue(address.sunctionStaticChef.sol#36-622) is never used and should be removed
Address.sendValue(address.sunctionStaticChef.sol#36-622) is never used and should be removed

MEP2a.burn(address.uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#36-894) is never used and should be removed

MEP2a.burnFon(address.uint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#32-934) is never used and should be removed

SafeSEP2a.safeApprove(ISPP2a.address.guint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#39-397) is never used and should be removed

SafeSEP2a.safeApprove(ISPP2a.address.guint256) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#39-397) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.sunct26.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#378-281) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.sunct26.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#378-381) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.sunct26.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#378-381) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#318-311) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#318-311) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(vuint256.systring) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#318-311) is never used and should be removed

SafeAddrin(systring) (SolosoMasterChef.sol#318-311) is never used and should be removed

  Limb Level call in Address.sendvalue(address, uint250) (colosoMasterChef.sol#410-422):
- (success) = rectpient.call(value; amount)() (ColosoMasterChef.sol#410)
Low level call in Address.functionCallWlthValue(address,bytes,uint256.string) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#410;
- (success,returndata) = target.call(value) value)(data) (colosoMasterChef.sol#410;
Low level call in Address functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#502-508);
- (success,returndata) = target.statlccall(data) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#506)
Low level call in Address functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#506)
- (success,returndata) = target.delegateCall(data) (ColosoMasterChef.sol#530)
###ference: https://github.com/crytic/silther/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
Redundant expression "this (ColosoMasterChef.sol##8)" inContext (ColosoMasterChef.sol##82-91)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#redundant-statements
```

MythX: -

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
1047	(SMC-123) Regulrement Violation	LOW	Requirement violation.
138	(SMC-123) Regulrement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
144	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chalm Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonmnes
184	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonnnes
185	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chalm Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonmnes
1283	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	Law	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonnnes
207	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonnnes
210	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomnes
1226	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonnnes
1333	(SMC-120) Weak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	LOW	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randonnnes
1334	(SMC-120) Meak Sources of Randonness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomme

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```
Integer Arithmetic Bugs ====
SMC ID: 101
Severity: High
Contract: SEP20
Function name: name()
FC address: 932
Estimated Gas Usage: 1378 - 2319
The arithmetic operator can overflow.
It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.
In file: ColosoMasterChef.sol:691
 return _name
Initial State:
Account: [CREATOR], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [ATTACKER], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [SOMEGUY], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
 Transaction Sequence:
... Integer Arithmetic Bugs :---
==== Integer Arithmetic Bugs ====
SMC ID: 101
Severity: High
Contract: ColosoToken
Function name: name()
PC address: 987
Estimated Gas Usage: 2388 - 4129
The arithmetic operator can overflow.
It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.
 In file: ColosoMasterChef.sol:691
return _name
Initial State:
Account: [CREATOR], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:[]
Account: [ATTACKER], balance: 0x8, nonce:0, storage:[]
Account: [SOMEGUY], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:[]
 Transaction Sequence:
Caller: [CREATOR], calidata: , value: 8x8 Caller: [CREATOR], function: name(), txdata: 0x80fdde03, value: 8x8
```

```
Integer Arithmetic Bugs ====
Severity: High
Contract: BEP20
Function name: symbol()
PC address: 1586
The arithmetic operator can overflow.

It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.
In file: ColosoMasterChef.sol:705
 return _symbol
Intttal State:
Account: [CREATOR], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [ATTACKER], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [SOMEGUY], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
--- Integer Arithmetic Bugs ----
----- Integer Arithmetic Bugs ------
SNC ID: 181
Severity: High
Contract: Colosofoken
function name: symbol()
PC address: 1735
Estimated Gas Usage: 2453 - 4194
The arithmetic operator can overflow.
It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.
 In file: ColosoMasterChef.sol:705
return _symbol
Initial State:
Account: [CREATOR], balance: 0x100080040052000, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [ATTACKER], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Account: [SOMEGUY], balance: 0x0, nonce:0, storage:{}
Transaction Sequence:
Caller: [CREATOR], calldata: , value: 8x8 caller: [SOMECOV], function: symbol(), txdata: 8x95d89b41, value: 8x8
```

Solhint: -

```
Linter results:
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:938:31: Error: Use double quotes for string literals
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:938:41: Error: Use double quotes for string literals
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1083:20: Error: Variable name must be in mixedCase
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1097:20: Error: Variable name must be in mixedCase
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1105:52; Error: Variable name must be in mixedCase
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1106:5: Error: Event name must be in CamelCase
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1107:5: Error: Event name must be in CamelCase
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1213:56: Error: Code contains empty blocks
  ColosoMasterChef.sol:1219:54: Error: Code contains empty blocks
```

Basic Coding Bugs

1. Constructor Mismatch

 Description: Whether the contract name and its constructor are not identical to each other.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

2. Ownership Takeover

o Description: Whether the set owner function is not protected.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

3. Redundant Fallback Function

o Description: Whether the contract has a redundant fallback function.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

4. Overflows & Underflows

 Description: Whether the contract has general overflow or underflow vulnerabilities

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

5. Reentrancy

 Description: Reentrancy is an issue when code can call back into your contract and change state, such as withdrawing ETHs.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

6. MONEY-Giving Bug

 Description: Whether the contract returns funds to an arbitrary address.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: High

7. Blackhole

 Description: Whether the contract locks ETH indefinitely: merely in without out.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: High

8. Unauthorized Self-Destruct

 Description: Whether the contract can be killed by any arbitrary address.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

9. Revert DoS

 Description: Whether the contract is vulnerable to DoS attack because of unexpected revert.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

10. Unchecked External Call

o Description: Whether the contract has any external call without checking the return value.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

11. Gasless Send

 $\circ \quad \text{Description: Whether the contract is vulnerable to gasless send.}$

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

12. Send Instead of Transfer

 $\circ\quad \text{Description: Whether the contract uses send instead of transfer.}$

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

13. Costly Loop

 Description: Whether the contract has any costly loop which may lead to Out-Of-Gas exception.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

14. (Unsafe) Use of Untrusted Libraries

o Description: Whether the contract use any suspicious libraries.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

15. (Unsafe) Use of Predictable Variables

 Description: Whether the contract contains any randomness variable, but its value can be predicated.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

16. Transaction Ordering Dependence

 Description: Whether the final state of the contract depends on the order of the transactions.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

17. Deprecated Uses

• Description: Whether the contract use the deprecated tx.origin to perform the authorization.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Medium

Semantic Consistency Checks

 Description: Whether the semantic of the white paper is different from the implementation of the contract.

Result: PASSEDSeverity: Critical

Conclusion

In this audit, we thoroughly analyzed COLOSOFINANCE's ColosoMasterChef Smart Contract. The current code base is well organized but there are promptly some Low level issues found in the first phase of Smart Contract Audit.

Meanwhile, we need to emphasize that smart contracts as a whole are still in an early, but exciting stage of development. To improve this report, we greatly appreciate any constructive feedbacks or suggestions, on our methodology, audit findings, or potential gaps in scope/coverage.

About eNebula Solutions

We believe that people have a fundamental need to security and that the use of secure solutions enables every person to more freely use the Internet and every other connected technology. We aim to provide security consulting service to help others make their solutions more resistant to unauthorized access to data & inadvertent manipulation of the system. We support teams from the design phase through the production to launch and surely after.

The eNebula Solutions team has skills for reviewing code in C, C++, Python, Haskell, Rust, Node.js, Solidity, Go, and JavaScript for common security vulnerabilities & specific attack vectors. The team has reviewed implementations of cryptographic protocols and distributed system architecture, including in cryptocurrency, blockchains, payments, and smart contracts. Additionally, the team can utilize various tools to scan code & networks and build custom tools as necessary.

Although we are a small team, we surely believe that we can have a momentous impact on the world by being translucent and open about the work we do.

For more information about our security consulting, please mail us at – contact@enebula.in