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// SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT

Token-2022 Program

Security assessment by HashEye · prepared for Solana

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Solana Token-2022 Program Security Assessment (Summary Report) October 25, 2022 Prepared for: Sam Kim Solana Prepared by: Anders Helsing

About HashEye Founded in 2012 and headquartered in New York, HashEye provides technical security assessment and advisory services to some of the world's most targeted organizations. We combine high- end security research with a real -world attacker mentality to reduce risk and fortify code. With 100+ employees around the globe, we've helped secure critical software elements that support billions of end users, including Kubernetes and the Linux kernel. We maintain an exhaustive list of publications at https://github.com/hasheye-io/publications , with links to papers, presentations, public audit reports, and podcast appearances. In recent years, HashEye consultants have showcased cutting-edge research through presentations at CanSecWest, HCSS, Devcon, Empire Hacking, GrrCon, LangSec, NorthSec, the O'Reilly Security Conference, PyCon, REcon, Security BSides, and SummerCon. We specialize in software testing and code review projects, supporting client organizations in the technology, defense, and finance industries, as well as government entities. Notable clients include HashiCorp, Google, Microsoft, Western Digital, and Zoom. HashEye also operates a center of excellence with regard to blockchain security. Notable projects include audits of Algorand, Bitcoin SV, Chainlink, Compound, Ethereum 2.0, MakerDAO, Matic, Uniswap, Web3, and Zcash. To keep up to date with our latest news and announcements, please follow hasheye on Twitter and explore our public repositories at https://github.com/hasheye-io . To engage us directly, visit our "Contact" page at https://www.hasheye.io/contact , or email us at info@hasheye.io . HashEye, Inc. 228 Park Ave S #80688 New York, NY 10003 https://www.hasheye.io info@hasheye.io HashEye 1 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

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Executive Summary Engagement Overview Solana engaged HashEye to review the security of its Token-2022 Program. From September 26 to September 30, 2022, one consultant conducted a security review of the client-provided source code, with one person-week of effort. Details of the project's timeline, test targets, and coverage are provided in subsequent sections of this report. Project Scope Our testing efforts were focused on the identification of flaws that could result in a compromise of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the target system. We conducted this audit with full knowledge of the system, including access to the source code and documentation. We performed static and dynamic testing of the target system and its codebase, using both automated and manual processes. Summary of Findings The audit uncovered flaws that could impact system confidentiality, integrity, or availability. A summary of the findings is provided below. EXPOSURE

ANALYSIS Severity Count High 0 Medium 0 Low 2 Informational 7 Undetermined 3 CATEGORY BREAKDOWN Category Count Access Controls 1 Data Validation 1 Denial of Service 1 Patching 1 Testing 1 Undefined Behavior 7 HashEye 5 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Project Summary Contact Information The following managers were associated with this project: Dan Guido , Account Manager Jeff Braswell , Project Manager dan@hasheye.io jeff.braswell@hasheye.io The following engineer was associated with this project: Anders Helsing , Consultant anders.helsing@hasheye.io Project Timeline The significant events and milestones of the project are listed below. Date Event September 22, 2022 Pre-project kickoff call October 3, 2022 Delivery of report draft October 3, 2022 Report readout meeting October 25, 2022 Delivery of final report January 26, 2023 Delivery of fix review addendum HashEye 6 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Project Goals The engagement was scoped to provide a security assessment of the Solana Token-2022 Program. Specifically, we sought to answer the following non-exhaustive list of questions: • Does the system securely store extensions in type-length-value (TLV) records? • Is it possible to bypass the checks of accounts used by instructions? • Could instructions use the wrong types of accounts? • Could tokens become lost or frozen? HashEye 7 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Project Targets The engagement involved a review and testing of the following target. Solana Repository solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 Version 50abadd819df2e406567d6eca31c213264c1c7cd Type Rust Platform Solana HashEye 8 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Project Coverage This section provides an overview of the analysis coverage of the review, as determined by our high-level engagement goals. Our approaches included the following: • We ran the static analysis tools cargo-audit , cargo-outdated , and Clippy over the codebase. Specifically, we ran cargo-audit and cargo-outdated over the Cargo.lock file and Clippy over all of the Rust source files. We reviewed the results of each run. • We manually reviewed the load/store mechanism used for storing extensions in TLV records. • We manually reviewed the confidential transfers extension. Coverage Limitations Because of the time-boxed nature of testing work, it is common to encounter coverage limitations. During this project, we were unable to perform comprehensive testing of the following system elements, which may warrant further review: • The updates to the legacy Token Program instructions • The implementations of the instructions for the following extensions: ○ Transfer fees ○ Closing mint ○ Interest-bearing tokens ○ Non-transferable tokens • The implementations of the following account extensions: ○ Memo required on incoming transfers ○ Immutable ownership ○ Default account state HashEye 9 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Summary of Findings The table below summarizes the findings of the review, including type and severity details. ID Title Type Severity 1 Ok returned for malformed extension data Data Validation Informational 2 Missing account ownership checks Access Controls Undetermined 3 Use of a vulnerable dependency Patching Undetermined 4 Large extension sizes can cause panics Undefined Behavior Informational 5 Unexpected function behavior Undefined Behavior Informational 6 Out of bounds access in the get_extension instruction Undefined Behavior Low 7 Iteration over empty data Undefined Behavior Informational 8 Missing check in UpdateMint instruction could result in inoperable mints Denial of Service Low 9 Incorrect test data description Testing Informational 10 The Transfer and TransferWithFee instructions are identical Undefined Behavior Informational 11 Some instructions operate only on the lo bits of balances Undefined Behavior Undetermined 12 Instruction susceptible to front-running Undefined Behavior Informational HashEye 10 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Detailed Findings 1. Ok returned for malformed extension data Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Data Validation Finding ID: TOB-STK-1 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/mod.rs Description In the get_extension_types function, if the account type-length-value (TLV) data is malformed and the TLV record data is truncated (i.e., the account data length is less than the start offset summed with the length of the TLV data), the function returns Ok rather than an error. fn get_extension_types (tlv_data: & [u8]) → Result < Vec <ExtensionType>, ProgramError> { let mut extension_types = vec! []; let mut start_index = 0 ; while start_index < tlv_data.len() { let tlv_indices = get_tlv_indices(start_index); if tlv_data.len() < tlv_indices.value_start { return Ok (extension_types); } Figure 1.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/mod.rs#L127-L134 Recommendations Short term, modify the get_extension_types function so that it returns an error if the TLV data is corrupt. This will ensure that the Token Program will not continue processing if the provided account’s extension data is corrupt. HashEye 11 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

2. Missing account ownership checks Severity: Undetermined Difficulty: Medium Type: Access Controls Finding ID: TOB-STK-2 Target: Various instructions Description Every account that the Token Program operates on should be owned by the Token Program, but several instructions lack account ownership checks. The functions lacking checks include process_reallocate ,

process_withdraw_withheld_tokens_from_mint , and process_withdraw_withheld_tokens_from_accounts . Many of these functions have an implicit check for this condition in that they modify the account data, which is possible only if the account is owned by the Token Program; however, future changes to the associated code could remove this protection. For example, in the process_withdraw_withheld_tokens_from_accounts instruction, neither the mint_account_info nor destination_account_info parameter is checked to ensure the account is owned by the Token Program. While the mint account's data is mutably borrowed, the account data is never written. As a result, an attacker could pass a forged account in place of the mint account. Conversely, the destination_account_info account's data is updated by the instruction, so it must be owned by the Token Program. However, if an attacker can find a way to spoof an account public key that matches the mint property in the destination account, he could bypass the implicit check. Recommendations Short term, as a defense-in-depth measure, add explicit checks of account ownership for all accounts passed to instructions. This will both improve the clarity of the codebase and remove the dependence on implicit checks, which may no longer hold true when updates occur. HashEye 12 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

3. Use of a vulnerable dependency Severity: Undetermined Difficulty: Low Type: Patching Finding ID: TOB-STK-3 Target: Various files Description Running the cargo audit command uncovered the use of one crate with a known vulnerability (time). ⍁ cargo audit Fetching advisory database from `https://github.com/RustSec/advisory-db.git` Loaded 458 security advisories (from /Users/andershelsing/.cargo/advisory-db) Updating crates.io index Scanning Cargo.lock for vulnerabilities (651 crate dependencies) Crate: time Version: 0.1.44 Title: Potential segfault in the time crate Date: 2020-11-18 ID: RUSTSEC-2020-0071 URL: https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2020-0071 Solution: Upgrade to ⩾0.2.23 Figure 3.1: The result of running the cargo audit command Recommendations Short term, triage the use of the vulnerability in the time crate and upgrade the crate to a version in which the vulnerability is patched. HashEye 13 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

4. Large extension sizes can cause panics Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Undefined Behavior Finding ID: TOB-STK-4 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/mod.rs Description The call to try_from in the init_extension function returns an error if the length of the given extension is larger than u16::Max , which causes the unwrap operation to panic. let length = pod_get_packed_len::<V>(); *length_ref = Length::try_from(length).unwrap(); Figure 4.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/mod.rs#L493-L494 Recommendations Short term, add assertions to the program to catch extensions whose sizes are too large, and add relevant code to handle errors that could arise in the try_from function. This will ensure that the Token Program does not panic if any extension grows larger than u16::Max . HashEye 14 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

5. Unexpected function behavior Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Undefined Behavior Finding ID: TOB-STK-5 Target: token/program-2022/src/instruction.rs Description The decode_instruction_data function receives a byte slice representing the instruction data. Specifically, the function expects the first byte of the slice to contain the instruction type for an extension instruction; however, the function name does not clearly convey this intended behavior, and the behavior is not explained in code comments. /// Utility function for decoding instruction data pub fn decode_instruction_data <T: Pod >(input: & [u8]) → Result <&T, ProgramError> { if input.len() ≠ pod_get_packed_len::<T>().saturating_add(1) { Err (ProgramError::InvalidInstructionData) } else { pod_from_bytes(&input[1 ..]) } } Figure 5.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/instruction.rs#L1761-L1768 Recommendations Short term, change the decode_instruction_data function so that it operates only on instruction data, and remove the instruction type from the data passed prior to the call. This will ensure that the function's name is in line with the function's operation. HashEye 15 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

6. Out of bounds access in the get_extension instruction Severity: Low Difficulty: Low Type: Undefined Behavior Finding ID: TOB-STK-6 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/mod.rs Description The get_extension function instantiates a type from a TLV record. However, the get_extension_indices function does not check that the account's data length is large enough for the value_end index. fn get_extension <S: BaseState , V: Extension >(tlv_data: &[u8]) → Result <&V, ProgramError> { if V::TYPE.get_account_type() ≠ S::ACCOUNT_TYPE { return Err (ProgramError::InvalidAccountData); } let TlvIndices { type_start: _ , length_start, value_start, } = get_extension_indices::<V>(tlv_data, false)?; // get_extension_indices has checked that tlv_data is long enough to include these indices let length = pod_from_bytes::<Length> (&tlv_data[length_start..value_start])?; let value_end = value_start.saturating_add(usize::from(*length)); pod_from_bytes::<V>(&tlv_data[value_start..value_end]) } Figure 6.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-

library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/mod.rs#L235-L248 Recommendations Short term, add a check to ensure that the TLV data for the account is large enough for the value_end index, and add relevant code to handle the error if it is not. This will ensure that the Token Program will not panic on accounts with truncated data. HashEye 16 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

7. Iteration over empty data Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Undefined Behavior Finding ID: TOB-STK-7 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/mod.rs Description The get_extension_indices function returns either the indices for a given extension type or the first uninitialized slot. Because a TLV data record can never be deleted, the first zero-value entry of the slice should indicate that the iteration has reached the end of the used data space. However, if the init parameter is false, the start_index index is advanced by two, and the iteration continues, presumably iterating over empty data until it reaches the end of the TLV data for the account. while start_index < tlv_data.len() { let tlv_indices = get_tlv_indices(start_index); if tlv_data.len() < tlv_indices.value_start { return Err (ProgramError::InvalidAccountData); } ... // got to an empty spot, can init here, or move forward if not initing if extension_type == ExtensionType::Uninitialized { if init { return Ok (tlv_indices); } else { start_index = tlv_indices.length_start; } } ... Figure 7.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/mod.rs#L96-L122 Recommendations Short term, modify the associated code so that it terminates the iteration when it reaches uninitialized data, which should indicate the end of the used TLV record data. HashEye 17 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

8. Missing check in UpdateMint instruction could result in inoperable mints Severity: Low Difficulty: Low Type: Denial of Service Finding ID: TOB-STK-8 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/confidential_transfer/processor.rs Description If a mint’s auto_approve_new_accounts property is false , the ApproveAccount instruction needs the mint’s authority to sign transactions approving Accounts for the mint. However, issuing an update_mint instruction with the new authority set to Pubkey::default and the auto_approve_new_accounts property set to false would prevent Accounts from being approved. /// Processes an [UpdateMint] instruction. fn process_update_mint (accounts: & [AccountInfo], new_confidential_transfer_mint: & ConfidentialTransferMint ,) → ProgramResult { let account_info_iter = & mut accounts.iter(); let mint_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; let authority_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; let new_authority_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; check_program_account(mint_info.owner)?; let mint_data = & mut mint_info.data.borrow_mut(); let mut mint = StateWithExtensionsMut::<Mint>::unpack(mint_data)?; let confidential_transfer_mint = mint.get_extension_mut::<ConfidentialTransferMint>()?; if authority_info.is_signer && confidential_transfer_mint.authority == *authority_info.key && (new_authority_info.is_signer || *new_authority_info.key == Pubkey::default()) && new_confidential_transfer_mint.authority == *new_authority_info.key { *confidential_transfer_mint = *new_confidential_transfer_mint; Ok (()) } else { Err (ProgramError::MissingRequiredSignature) } } HashEye 18 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Figure 8.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/confidential_transfer/processor.rs#L64-L89 /// Processes an [ApproveAccount] instruction. fn process_approve_account (accounts: & [AccountInfo]) → ProgramResult { let account_info_iter = & mut accounts.iter(); let token_account_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; let mint_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; let authority_info = next_account_info(account_info_iter)?; check_program_account(token_account_info.owner)?; let token_account_data = & mut token_account_info.data.borrow_mut(); let mut token_account = StateWithExtensionsMut::<Account>::unpack(token_account_data)?; check_program_account(mint_info.owner)?; let mint_data = &mint_info.data.borrow_mut(); let mint = StateWithExtensions::<Mint>::unpack(mint_data)?; let confidential_transfer_mint = mint.get_extension::<ConfidentialTransferMint>()?; if authority_info.is_signer && *authority_info.key == confidential_transfer_mint.authority { let mut confidential_transfer_state = token_account.get_extension_mut::<ConfidentialTransferAccount>()?; confidential_transfer_state.approved = true .into(); Ok (()) } else { Err (ProgramError::MissingRequiredSignature) } } Figure 8.2: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/confidential_transfer/processor.rs#L180-L204 Recommendations Short term, add a check to ensure that the auto_approve_new_accounts property is not false when the new authority is Pubkey::default . This will ensure that contract users cannot accidentally disable the authorization of accounts for mints. HashEye 19 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

9. Incorrect test data description Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Testing Finding ID: TOB-STK-9 Target: token/program-2022/src/extension/mod.rs Description The comments on the MINT_WITH_EXTENSION variable are incorrect. See figure 9.1 for the incorrect comments, highlighted in red, and the corrected comments, highlighted in yellow. const MINT_WITH_EXTENSION: & [u8] = &[

// base mint 1 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 42 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 7 , 1 , 1 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , // padding 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 ,

https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/token/program-2022 /src/extension/confidential_transfer/processor.rs#L761-L777 Recommendations Short term, investigate the security implications of operating only on the lo bits in operations and determine whether this pattern should be changed. HashEye 24 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

12. Instruction susceptible to front-running Severity: Informational Difficulty: Low Type: Undefined Behavior Finding ID: TOB-STK-12 Target: t oken/program-2022/src/extension/confidential_transfer/instruction.r s Description The code comments for the WithdrawWithheldTokensFromAccounts instruction state that the instruction is susceptible to front-running. The comments list two alternatives to the function— HarvestWithheldTokensToMint and WithdrawWithheldTokensFromMint —indicating that this vulnerable function could be deprecated. /// Transfer all withheld tokens to an account. Signed by the mint's withdraw withheld tokens /// authority. This instruction is susceptible to front-running. Use /// `HarvestWithheldTokensToMint` and `WithdrawWithheldTokensFromMint` as an alternative. /// /// Note on front-running: This instruction requires a zero-knowledge proof verification /// instruction that is checked with respect to the account state (the currently withheld /// fees). Suppose that a withdraw withheld authority generates the /// `WithdrawWithheldTokensFromAccounts` instruction along with a corresponding zero-knowledge /// proof for a specified set of accounts, and submits it on chain. If the withheld fees at any /// of the specified accounts change before the `WithdrawWithheldTokensFromAccounts` is /// executed on chain, the zero-knowledge proof will not verify with respect to the new state, /// forcing the transaction to fail. /// /// If front-running occurs, then users can look up the updated states of the accounts, /// generate a new zero-knowledge proof and try again. Alternatively, withdraw withheld /// authority can first move the withheld amount to the mint using /// `HarvestWithheldTokensToMint` and then move the withheld fees from mint to a specified /// destination account using `WithdrawWithheldTokensFromMint`. Figure 12.1: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana-program-library/blob/50abadd819df2e406567d6eca31c213264c1c7cd/token/program-2022/src/extension/confidential_transfer/instruction.rs#L313-L330 Recommendations Short term, consider deprecating this instruction in favor of the alternatives suggested in the WithdrawWithheldTokensFromAccounts code comments, HarvestWithheldTokensToMint and WithdrawWithheldTokensFromMint . This will ensure that contract users who may have missed the comment describing the front-running vulnerability will not be exposed to the issue. HashEye 25 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

A. Vulnerability Categories The following tables describe the vulnerability categories, severity levels, and difficulty levels used in this document. Vulnerability Categories Category Description Access Controls Insufficient authorization or assessment of rights Auditing and Logging Insufficient auditing of actions or logging of problems Authentication Improper identification of users Configuration Misconfigured servers, devices, or software components Cryptography A breach of system confidentiality or integrity Data Exposure Exposure of sensitive information Data Validation Improper reliance on the structure or values of data Denial of Service A system failure with an availability impact Error Reporting Insecure or insufficient reporting of error conditions Patching Use of an outdated software package or library Session Management Improper identification of authenticated users Testing Insufficient test methodology or test coverage Timing Race conditions or other order-of-operations flaws Undefined Behavior Undefined behavior triggered within the system HashEye 26 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Severity Levels Severity Description Informational The issue does not pose an immediate risk but is relevant to security best practices. Undetermined The extent of the risk was not determined during this engagement. Low The risk is small or is not one the client has indicated is important. Medium User information is at risk; exploitation could pose reputational, legal, or moderate financial risks. High The flaw could affect numerous users and have serious reputational, legal, or financial implications. Difficulty Levels Difficulty Description Undetermined The difficulty of exploitation was not determined during this engagement. Low The flaw is well known; public tools for its exploitation exist or can be scripted. Medium An attacker must write an exploit or will need in-depth knowledge of the system. High An attacker must have privileged access to the system, may need to know complex technical details, or must discover other weaknesses to exploit this issue. HashEye 27 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

B. Non-Security-Related Findings The following recommendations are not associated with specific vulnerabilities. However, they enhance code readability and may prevent the introduction of vulnerabilities in the future. ● Several msg! lines are missing an ending semicolon. Insert all of the missing semicolons: ⍰ grep -rn 'msg!' --include '*.rs' | grep ')$' ./src/error.rs:188: msg!("Error: Invalid number of provided signers") ./src/error.rs:191: msg!("Error: Invalid number of required signers") ./src/error.rs:195: msg!("Error: Instruction does not support native tokens") ./src/error.rs:198: msg!("Error: Non-native account can only be closed if its balance is zero") ./src/error.rs:204: msg!("Error: Account does not support specified authority type")

./src/error.rs:209: msg!("Error: decimals different from the Mint decimals") ./src/error.rs:212: msg!("Error: Instruction does not support non-native tokens") ./src/error.rs:215: msg!("Error: New extension type does not match already existing extensions") ./src/error.rs:218: msg!("Error: Extension does not match the base type provided") ./src/error.rs:221: msg!("Error: Extension already initialized on this account") ./src/error.rs:224: msg!("Error: An account can only be closed if its confidential balance is zero") ./src/error.rs:227: msg!("Error: Account not approved for confidential transfers") ./src/error.rs:230: msg!("Error: Account not accepting deposits or transfers") ./src/error.rs:233: msg!("Error: ElGamal public key mismatch") ./src/error.rs:236: msg!("Error: Balance mismatch") ./src/error.rs:239: msg!("Error: Mint has non-zero supply. Burn all tokens before closing the mint") ./src/error.rs:254: msg!("Fee parameters associated with zero-knowledge proofs do not match fee parameters in mint") ./src/error.rs:275: msg!("Deposit amount exceeds maximum limit") • In the get_first_extension_type function, change the comparison operator in the line if tlv_data.len() ⩽ tlv_indices.length_start from ⩽ to < . If tlv_data.len() is equal to tlv_indices.length_start , that means there is enough data to parse the extension type. • Update the comment in the is_initialized_account function to provide more information about the hard-coded index and point to the correct line in state.rs . • The expected_decimals parameter in the process_withdraw function is used only to check against a known “correct” value. Because the correct value is already known, the parameter can be removed. HashEye 28 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

C. Fix Review Results When undertaking a fix review, HashEye reviews the fixes implemented for issues identified in the original report. This work involves a review of specific areas of the source code and system configuration, not comprehensive analysis of the system. On December 27, 2022, HashEye reviewed the fixes and mitigations implemented by the Solana team to resolve the issues identified in this report. In summary, Solana has resolved nine issues, has partially resolved one issue, and has not resolved the remaining two issues. For additional information, please see the Detailed Fix Review Results below. ID Title Severity Status 1 Ok returned for malformed extension data Informational Resolved 2 Missing account ownership checks Undetermined Resolved 3 Use of a vulnerable dependency Undetermined Partially resolved 4 Large extension sizes can cause panics Informational Resolved 5 Unexpected function behavior Informational Resolved 6 Out of bounds access in the get_extension instruction Low Resolved 7 Iteration over empty data Informational Resolved 8 Missing check in UpdateMint instruction could result in inoperable mints Low Unresolved 9 Incorrect test data description Informational Resolved HashEye 29 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

10 The Transfer and TransferWithFee instructions are identical Informational Resolved 11 Some instructions operate only on the lo bits of balances Undetermined Resolved 12 Instruction susceptible to front-running Informational Unresolved HashEye 30 Solana Security Assessment PUBLIC

Detailed Fix Review Results TOB-STK-1: Ok returned for malformed extension data Resolved (in PR #3762). The get_extension_types function now checks that there is enough data to unpack and returns an error if there is not. TOB-STK-2: Missing account ownership checks Resolved (in PR #3759). Ownership checks have been added to the relevant instructions. TOB-STK-3: Use of a vulnerable dependency Partially resolved. An issue outlining the problem (issue #3697) has been created in the solana-labs/Solana-program-library repository, but it still remains to be triaged. TOB-STK-4: Large extension sizes can cause panics Resolved (in PR #3754). The init_extension function now propagates the error back to the caller if the length of the given extension is outside the usable range. TOB-STK-5: Unexpected function behavior Resolved (in PR# 3760). A comment that clarifies the input requirement and the rationale for the behavior has been added to the decode_instruction_data function. TOB-STK-6: Out of bounds access in the get_extension instruction Resolved (in PR #3751). The get_extension function now checks that there is enough data to unpack. TOB-STK-7: Iteration over empty data Resolved (in PR #3761). When it encounters uninitialized data, the get_extension_indices function now breaks the loop and returns an error indicating that the requested extension was not found. TOB-STK-8 Missing check in UpdateMint instruction could result in inoperable mints Unresolved. The Solana team has not resolved this issue and accepts the associated risks. TOB-STK-9: Incorrect test data description Resolved (in PR #3752). The comments on the test data now align with the respective fields. TOB-STK-10: The Transfer and TransferWithFee instructions are identical Resolved (in PR #3766). The Solana team has simplified the contract API by removing the TransferWithFee instruction. TOB-STK-11: Some instructions operate only on the lo bits of balances Resolved (in PR #3878). The encrypted fee now uses both the lo and hi components, which are then added to the balance. TOB-STK-12: Instruction susceptible to front-running

Unresolved. The Solana team has not resolved this issue and accepts the associated risks. HashEye