Web3 Inspector

The Companion Guide

for iPhone, iPad and Android



FREE
EDITION

Wallet Inspector

Tx Verifier

Gas Tracker



Web3 Inspector

The Companion Guide

Wallets, transactions and gas, explained

For Web3 Inspector 1.0.3 on iPhone and iPad
and Web3 Inspector 1.0.2 on Android

Web3 Inspector: The Companion Guide
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This guide explains how to use a software tool. Nothing in it is financial, investment or legal advice. Blockchain transactions are irreversible: always check addresses and amounts before you send.

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CHAPTER 1

Welcome to Web3 Inspector

Web3 Inspector is a pocket magnifying glass for public blockchains. Paste in a wallet address and it tells you what that address holds and whether it is a person's wallet or a smart contract. Paste in a transaction hash and it tells you whether the transaction went through, how much it moved and what it cost in fees. Open the gas tab and it tells you whether now is a cheap or an expensive moment to send something on Ethereum.

That is the whole app, and it is deliberately small. It never asks you to connect a wallet, never asks for a seed phrase or a private key, and never signs or sends anything. Everything it shows comes from public blockchain data that anyone can read. That makes it safe to use when you are nervous: before you send money, after you send money, or when someone hands you an address and you want to know what is behind it.

This guide explains every screen of the app on both iPhone and Android, the blockchain ideas you need to read its results with confidence, and a set of everyday recipes for the questions people most often bring to it.

1.1 What the app does

Web3 Inspector has three tools, one per tab:

Tab	Tool	The question it answers
Wallet	Wallet Inspector	What is at this address? How much ETH and MATIC does it hold, how many transactions has it sent, and is it a smart contract?
Tx	Tx Verifier	Did this transaction succeed, fail, or is it still pending? How much did it move and what did it cost?
Gas	Gas Tracker	What does gas cost on Ethereum right now, and roughly what will a typical transaction cost?

On iPhone and iPad there is a fourth tab, **More**, with links to rate and share the app, send feedback, get support and read the privacy policy (Chapter 7).

The app works with two networks:

- **Ethereum** mainnet, the original smart-contract blockchain, whose currency is ETH;
- **Polygon** (Polygon PoS), a faster and cheaper network that is compatible with Ethereum addresses, whose currency the app labels MATIC.

1.2 What the app does not do

It helps to know the edges of a tool before you rely on it.

- **It is read-only.** Web3 Inspector cannot move funds, approve tokens, or interact with contracts. There is no "connect wallet" button and there never needs to be one.
- **It is not a wallet.** It doesn't store addresses, keys or history. Each lookup starts fresh.
- **It doesn't list tokens or NFTs.** The Wallet Inspector shows the native coin balances (ETH on Ethereum, MATIC on Polygon), not the ERC-20 tokens or NFTs an address holds.
- **It doesn't rate risk.** The app reports facts from the chain. It doesn't judge whether an address is a scam, and none of its messages should be read as a safety rating (see §8.4).
- **It doesn't give financial advice.** The gas recommendation is a simple rule of thumb about fees, not about markets.

1.3 Who this guide is for

You don't need to be a developer. If you have ever bought a little ETH, been paid in crypto, minted an NFT, or been asked by a friend "can you check whether my transfer went through?", this guide is for you. Chapter 3 explains the handful of ideas the app is built on (addresses, transactions, gas, confirmations) in plain language, and Appendix B is a glossary you can dip into.

If you already know your way around Ethereum, skim Chapter 3 and go straight to the chapters on each tab. You will still find details there that are worth knowing: exactly how the app computes its numbers, where the data comes from, and the small differences between the iPhone and Android versions.

1.4 Versions covered

This edition describes:

Platform	Version	Runs on
iPhone and iPad	Web3 Inspector 1.0.3	iOS / iPadOS 26.2 or later
Android	Web3 Inspector 1.0.2	Android 8.0 (API level 26) or later

The two apps share a design and the same three tools, but they are written separately (in Swift for Apple devices and Kotlin for Android), so a few details differ. Where they do, the guide says so, and Appendix A collects every difference in one table.

1.5 How to read this guide

- **Chapter 2** gets the app installed and shows you around.
- **Chapter 3** is a ten-minute primer on the blockchain ideas behind the app.
- **Chapters 4, 5 and 6** cover the Wallet, Tx and Gas tabs in turn, field by field.
- **Chapter 7** covers the More tab on iPhone and iPad.
- **Chapter 8** explains what data the app sends where, and how to stay safe.
- **Chapter 9** is a set of step-by-step recipes for common questions.
- **Chapter 10** is troubleshooting and frequently asked questions.
- **Appendices** compare the platforms, define terms and give a one-page quick reference.

Names of buttons, labels and messages are printed in **bold** exactly as they appear in the app. Addresses, hashes and other values you might type are printed in `code type`.

> **Tip.** The app comes with built-in examples on the Wallet and Tx tabs. You can try every feature described in this guide without having an address or transaction of your own.

CHAPTER 2

Getting Started

Web3 Inspector needs no account, no sign-up and no setup. Install it, open it, and the first tool is ready to use.

2.1 Installing the app

On iPhone or iPad. Open the App Store, search for *Web3 Inspector* and install the app published by Pymble Software. Or go directly to `apps.apple.com/app/web3-inspector/id6761035410`. The app needs iOS or iPadOS 26.2 or later.

On Android. Open Google Play, search for *Web3 Inspector* and install the app published by Pymble Software. Its package name is `com.pymblesoftware.web3inspector`, so the direct link is `play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.pymblesoftware.web3inspector`. The app needs Android 8.0 or later.

The only permission the app uses is network access. On Android this is the standard internet permission, which is granted at install time; there are no runtime prompts for location, contacts, camera or storage, because the app uses none of them.

2.2 Your first look

When the app opens you land on the **Wallet** tab. Along the bottom of the screen is the tab bar:

Tab	Icon	Opens
Wallet	magnifying glass	the Wallet Inspector (Chapter 4)
Tx	document with magnifier (iPhone) or document (Android)	the Tx Verifier (Chapter 5)
Gas	fuel pump	the Gas Tracker (Chapter 6)
More	circle with three dots (iPhone and iPad only)	ratings, sharing, feedback, support, privacy (Chapter 7)

Tap a tab to switch tools. Each tab keeps its own state: if you inspect a wallet, switch to Gas, and come back, the Wallet tab is as you left it.

2.3 The look of the app

Web3 Inspector always uses a dark theme, whatever your device's appearance setting, with a bright teal accent colour. Each screen follows the same layout:

1. A **heading** with the tool's name and a one-line description.
2. An **input area**: a field for an address or hash in monospaced type, and sometimes a network selector or example buttons.
3. A large **action button** (**Inspect Wallet**, **Verify Transaction**, **Refresh**). While the app is working the button shows a spinner.
4. **Result cards**: rounded panels, each with a small title in capitals and rows of label-and-value pairs.

Results use a consistent colour language:

Colour	Means
Teal (accent)	The main value on a card, such as a balance or transaction value; tappable links
Green	Good: a valid address, a successful transaction, low gas, a US-dollar value
Yellow	Caution or note: a pending transaction, a smart contract, moderate gas, a fee
Red	Problem: an invalid address, a failed transaction, high gas, an error message

Small rounded **badges** such as **SUCCESS**, **CONTRACT** or **ENS** sum up a result at a glance.

2.4 Typing and pasting

Most of the time you will paste rather than type. Addresses are 42 characters long and transaction hashes are 66, and a single wrong character points at something else entirely.

- Long-press the input field and choose **Paste**.
- The app ignores spaces at the start and end of what you paste, so a stray space copied from a web page or chat does no harm.
- Autocorrect and automatic capitals are turned off in the transaction-hash field, so the keyboard won't "fix" your hash.
- On iPhone you can drag the results downwards to dismiss the keyboard.

The action button stays dimmed and can't be tapped until what you have entered has the right shape. This is your first, free check that you haven't pasted half a hash or the wrong kind of value.

2.5 What you need

- **An internet connection.** Every lookup asks a blockchain node for live data, so the app does nothing offline.
- **An address or transaction hash** to look up, or one of the built-in examples.

That's all. There is nothing to configure, so there is no settings screen.

CHAPTER 3

Web3 in Ten Minutes

Web3 Inspector reports a handful of facts about blockchains: balances, nonces, gas prices, confirmations. Each is simple once you know what it measures. This chapter explains just enough to read every number in the app with confidence.

3.1 Blockchains and networks

A blockchain is a shared, public ledger. Thousands of computers (nodes) each keep a copy, and they agree, block by block, on which transactions happened in which order. Anyone can ask a node what the ledger says, which is all Web3 Inspector does.

Different blockchains are separate ledgers. The app knows two:

- **Ethereum** produces a new block about every 12 seconds. Its currency is **ETH**.
- **Polygon** (Polygon PoS) produces blocks every couple of seconds and charges much lower fees. Its native currency was called **MATIC**; in 2024 Polygon upgraded it to a token called **POL**. The app still labels it MATIC, so this guide does too, but the balance it shows is the network's native coin, whichever name you know it by.

Ethereum and Polygon use the same address format, so the same address can exist, and hold different balances, on both. That is why the Wallet Inspector checks both networks at once (Chapter 4), and why the Tx Verifier asks you which network a transaction is on (Chapter 5).

3.2 Addresses

An **address** identifies an account. It is `0x` followed by 40 hexadecimal digits (the characters `0`–`9` and `a`–`f`), for example:

```
0xd8dA6BF26964aF9D7eEd9e03E53415D37aA96045
```

Hexadecimal digits are not case-sensitive: `A` and `a` are the same digit, so an address written in all lower case and the same address in mixed case point to the same account. The mixed case is an optional **checksum** defined by the standard EIP-55 (often written ERC-55): the pattern of capitals encodes a fingerprint of the address, so a wallet can detect most typing mistakes. A wallet that checks EIP-55 may reject an address whose capitalisation has been altered, while an all-lower-case address carries no checksum and is accepted as written.

Some people register a readable name for their address with the **Ethereum Name Service** (ENS), such as `vitalik.eth`. A *reverse* ENS record lets you go the other way: from an address to its chosen name.

3.3 Two kinds of account

Every address is one of two kinds:

- An **externally owned account (EOA)** is controlled by a private key. This is what a wallet app like MetaMask, Coinbase Wallet or a hardware wallet gives you. Only the key holder can send transactions from it.
- A **smart contract** is a program stored on the blockchain. It has an address and can hold funds, but it has no private key; it does exactly what its code says when someone calls it. Token contracts, decentralised exchanges such as Uniswap, NFT collections and multi-signature wallets are all contracts.

You can tell them apart because a contract has code stored at its address and an EOA has none. The Wallet Inspector checks this for you and labels the address **EOA** or **Smart Contract**.

3.4 Transactions and hashes

A **transaction** is a signed instruction from an EOA: send this much ETH to that address, or call this function on that contract. Every transaction has a **transaction hash** (tx hash, or transaction ID): `0x` followed by 64 hexadecimal digits, a unique fingerprint of the transaction. Wallets and exchanges show you the hash after you send something, usually with a link to a block explorer. The hash is what the Tx Verifier needs.

A transaction moves through three stages:

1. **Pending.** It has been broadcast but not yet included in a block. It might still be replaced or dropped.
2. **Included.** A block has recorded it, together with a **receipt** that says whether it succeeded.
3. **Confirmed.** More blocks have been added on top. Each new block is one more **confirmation**, and makes the transaction harder to undo.

A transaction can be included and still **fail**: for example, if a contract call runs out of gas or the contract rejects it. A failed transaction changes nothing except that the sender still pays the fee for the work done.

The **value** of a transaction is the amount of native coin (ETH or MATIC) it sends directly. Token transfers are different: when you send USDC, the transaction is a call to the USDC contract and its value is usually zero; the token amount lives inside the call data. Keep this in mind when the Tx Verifier shows a value of `0.000000` (§5.5).

3.5 Nonce

Every EOA has a **nonce**: a counter of how many transactions it has sent. The first transaction uses nonce 0, the next nonce 1, and so on. That makes the nonce a quick measure of how active a wallet is. A nonce of 0 means the address has never sent anything (though it may have received funds). For a contract, the nonce counts the contracts it has created rather than transactions it has sent. The Wallet Inspector shows it as **Nonce / Tx Count**.

3.6 Gas, Gwei and fees

Every transaction does work on the network, measured in units of **gas**. A plain ETH transfer always uses exactly 21,000 gas. A token transfer uses more, a swap on an exchange more again.

You pay for each unit of gas at the current **gas price**, which is quoted in **Gwei**. One Gwei is one billionth of an ETH (0.000000001 ETH). So:

```
fee (ETH) = gas used × gas price (Gwei) ÷ 1,000,000,000
```

For example, an ETH transfer at 20 Gwei costs $21{,}000 \times 20 \div 10^9 = 0.00042$ ETH.

Since an upgrade called **EIP-1559**, the gas price on Ethereum has two parts: a **base fee**, set by the network according to how busy recent blocks were and **burned** (destroyed), and a **priority fee** or *tip*, which goes to the validator who includes your transaction. When the network is busy the base fee climbs; when it is quiet it falls. The Gas Tracker exists to show you which of those moments you are in.

3.7 Prices in dollars

Blockchains know nothing about dollars. When Web3 Inspector shows a **USD Value**, it multiplies an ETH amount by the current ETH price from the CoinGecko price service. It is a convenient estimate at today's price, not the value at the time of a past transaction, and it moves as the market moves.

3.8 The one rule that matters most

Everything in this chapter is public. Addresses, balances, transactions and gas prices can be read by anyone, and that is why an app like this can show them without asking you for anything. The only secret in the whole system is your **private key** or **recovery phrase** (seed phrase). Nobody legitimate, no app, no support team and no "wallet validator", ever needs it. Web3 Inspector never asks for it, and Chapter 8 has more on staying safe.

CHAPTER 4

The Wallet Inspector

The **Wallet** tab is where the app opens. Its heading reads **Wallet Inspector** with the line *Validate & inspect any Ethereum address*, and it does both: it checks that what you have entered is a well-formed address, then looks the address up on Ethereum and Polygon at the same time.

4.1 Inspecting an address, step by step

1. Tap the field labelled **Wallet Address or ENS** and paste an address.
2. Check the hint that appears under the field. A green dot and **Valid ERC-55 address** means the address is well formed; a red dot and **Invalid address format** means it isn't.
3. Tap **Inspect Wallet**. The button shows a spinner while the app gathers its results.
4. Read the three result cards that appear: the summary card, **Balances** and **Activity**.

To try it without an address of your own, use one of the buttons under **Try an example**:

Example	Address
Vitalik	`0xd8dA6BF26964aF9D7eEd9e03E53415D37aA96045`
Uniswap	`0x1a9C8182C09F50C8318d769245beA52c32BE35BC`

Vitalik is the public wallet of Ethereum's co-founder, Vitalik Buterin: an EOA with a long history. **Uniswap** is an address associated with the Uniswap exchange.

Tapping an example fills in the field for you; you still tap **Inspect Wallet** to run the lookup.

4.2 What counts as a valid address

The hint under the field updates as you type. The app accepts:

- `0x` followed by exactly 40 hexadecimal digits, which is the normal form; or
- the 40 hexadecimal digits on their own, without the `0x`.

Upper case, lower case and mixed case are all accepted. Spaces at the start or end are ignored.

The check is about **format**: it confirms the address has the right length and contains only valid characters. It does not test the mixed-case EIP-55 checksum (§3.2), and it can't tell you whether

anyone actually uses the address; every well-formed address exists on the blockchain, even one that has never been used. A balance of zero and a nonce of zero is how an unused address looks.

> **ENS names.** The field's label and placeholder (`0x... or vitalik.eth`) mention ENS, but in the versions this guide covers, the Inspect button accepts only hexadecimal addresses: typing a name such as `vitalik.eth` shows **Invalid address format**. To inspect an ENS name, look up its address first (for example on the ENS website or a block explorer) and paste that.

Inspect Wallet stays dimmed until the address is valid, so a truncated paste or a transaction hash in the wrong tab is caught before any lookup is made.

4.3 The summary card

The first card identifies the address.

- **Name.** The card's title is the address's ENS name when the app finds one, or **Unknown Wallet** when it doesn't. On Android the app performs a reverse ENS lookup, so an address with a reverse record shows its name here and gains an **ENS** badge. On iPhone and iPad, ENS lookup is switched off in the current version, so the title reads **Unknown Wallet** for every address. "Unknown" means only that there is no name to show; it is not a warning.
- **Address.** Under the name is the address in monospaced type. On a narrow screen the middle may be shortened with an ellipsis. Android shows the address in all lower case; iPhone and iPad show it in mixed case.
- **Badges. CONTRACT** (yellow) appears when the address is a smart contract on Ethereum. **ENS** (teal) appears when a name was found.
- ⎘ **Copy Checksum Address.** Tap to copy the address shown on the card to the clipboard. The button changes to ✓ **Copied!** for a couple of seconds to confirm.

> **Tip.** Before you send funds anywhere, paste the address you were given into the Wallet Inspector rather than retyping it, and compare the first and last six characters with the source. Most address-swapping scams change the middle of an address and hope nobody looks.

> **Copying on iPhone and iPad.** Android copies the address in all lower case, which every wallet accepts. On iPhone and iPad the copied address is in mixed case; if a wallet complains about an *invalid checksum* when you paste it, paste the address in the form you originally entered, or in all lower case, instead.

4.4 The Balances card

Row	What it shows
ETH (Mainnet)	The address's ETH balance on Ethereum mainnet, to six decimal places

Row	What it shows
USD Value	That ETH balance at the current ETH price, in US dollars, to the cent
MATIC (Polygon)	The address's native-coin balance on Polygon (MATIC, now POL), to four decimal places

Points to keep in mind:

- These are **native coin** balances only. Tokens such as USDC, USDT or wrapped ETH, and NFTs, are held in their own contracts and are not included. An address can show `0.000000 ETH` and still hold thousands of dollars in tokens.
- The **USD Value** row covers the ETH balance only, not the MATIC balance. It is computed with the current price from CoinGecko (§3.7); if the price can't be fetched, the row is left out.
- Balances are taken from the latest block, so they are as fresh as the network itself.

4.5 The Activity card

Row	What it shows
Nonce / Tx Count	The address's nonce on Ethereum mainnet (§3.5): for a wallet, the number of transactions it has sent
Account Type	**EOA** for an ordinary wallet, **Smart Contract** when there is code at the address on Ethereum

Both rows describe Ethereum mainnet. An address that is active only on Polygon can show a nonce of 0 here, and a contract deployed only on Polygon is shown as an **EOA**.

Reading the two rows together tells you a lot:

- **EOA, nonce 0, zero balances**: an unused address, or one that is brand new. Double-check it before sending anything.
- **EOA, nonce 0, a balance**: an address that has received funds but never sent any. Common for savings or cold-storage wallets, and for freshly created ones.
- **EOA, high nonce**: an active wallet.
- **Smart Contract**: a program, not a person. Sending ETH to a contract is only safe if that contract is designed to receive it (an exchange's deposit contract, a multisig you control); otherwise the funds can be stuck for good.

4.6 The confirmation notice on iPhone and iPad

On iPhone and iPad, tapping **Inspect Wallet** also shows a short notice at the top of the screen for about three seconds: *Address checked: No risk detected.* It appears as soon as you tap, before the results arrive, and it is the same for every address. Treat it as confirmation that your address was accepted for inspection; the app doesn't perform a risk or scam analysis, and the notice is not a safety rating (see §8.4).

4.7 When something goes wrong

The Wallet Inspector asks for its half-dozen facts in parallel and shows whatever comes back. If one request fails (because the connection dropped, or a service was slow), the app fills in a default rather than showing an error: a balance of `0.000000`, a nonce of `0`, an account type of **EOA**, or no **USD Value** row. So:

> **Tip.** If an address you know is funded shows all zeros, don't panic. Check your connection and tap **Inspect Wallet** again. A second lookup that shows the same zeros is far more meaningful than the first.

When the whole lookup fails, a red error banner appears under the button with the reason. Chapter 10 lists the common messages and what to do about them.

CHAPTER 5

The Tx Verifier

The **Tx** tab answers the most common question in crypto: *did it go through?* Its heading reads **Tx Verifier** with the line *Look up and decode any transaction receipt.* Give it a transaction hash and the network the transaction was sent on, and it reports the transaction's status, value, age, addresses and fees.

5.1 Verifying a transaction, step by step

1. Choose the **Network**: ⟠ **Ethereum** or ⬟ **Polygon**. Ethereum is selected when the app opens.
2. Paste the hash into the field labelled **Transaction Hash**.
3. Tap **Verify Transaction**. The button shows a spinner while the app works.
4. Read the four result cards: status, **Transfer**, **Addresses** and **Gas & Fees**.

To try it out, tap **Use a sample transaction** → under the field, then **Verify Transaction**.

Platform	What the sample link fills in
iPhone and iPad	A sample Ethereum transaction when **Ethereum** is selected, and a sample Polygon transaction when **Polygon** is selected
Android	A sample Ethereum transaction, whichever network is selected; keep **Ethereum** selected to verify it

5.2 Getting the hash

You will find the transaction hash in:

- your **wallet app's** activity or history screen; tap the transaction and look for *Transaction ID*, *Tx hash* or *View on explorer*;
- an **exchange's** withdrawal history, usually labelled *TxID*;
- a **block explorer** link someone sends you, such as `etherscan.io/tx/0x…` or `polygonscan.com/tx/0x…`. The hash is the part after `/tx/`.

A transaction hash is `0x` followed by exactly 64 hexadecimal digits, 66 characters in all. Unlike the Wallet Inspector, the Tx Verifier requires the `0x` prefix. **Verify Transaction** stays dimmed until the hash has exactly that shape, which catches the most common mistake: pasting a 42-character *address* into the hash field.

5.3 Choosing the right network

A transaction exists on only one network. If you look up a Polygon transaction with **Ethereum** selected, or the other way round, the app reports **Transaction not found. Check the hash and network.** If a hash you trust isn't found, switch networks and try again.

How to tell which network a transaction was on:

- the explorer link says so: `etherscan.io` is Ethereum, `polygonscan.com` is Polygon;
- your wallet shows the network the transaction was sent on, often with a logo next to the transaction;
- fees are a hint: a fee of a few cents in MATIC or POL points to Polygon.

> **iPhone and iPad.** Changing the network clears the hash field and any results, so choose the network first and paste the hash second. On Android, the hash and results stay when you switch networks; tap **Verify Transaction** again to look the hash up on the newly selected network.

5.4 The status card

The first card has two halves.

Status (left) is a badge:

Badge	Colour	Meaning
SUCCESS	green	The transaction is in a block and its receipt says it succeeded.
FAILED	red	The transaction is in a block, but it reverted. Nothing it tried to do happened, but the sender still paid the fee.
PENDING	yellow	The network knows about the transaction but hasn't put it in a block yet.

Confirmations (right) is the number of blocks between the one that recorded the transaction and the newest block. It reads **0** for a transaction in the very latest block and grows by one with each

new block, roughly every 12 seconds on Ethereum and every couple of seconds on Polygon. A pending transaction shows —.

How many confirmations are enough? For everyday amounts a successful transaction with a few confirmations is settled. Exchanges set their own thresholds before they credit a deposit; if an exchange says it is waiting for confirmations, the Tx Verifier lets you watch the count climb.

5.5 The Transfer card

Row	What it shows
Value	The amount of native coin the transaction sent, to six decimal places
USD Value	That value at the current ETH price
Age	How long ago the transaction's block was produced: `45s ago`, `12m ago`, `3h ago`, `9d ago`, or **Pending**
Block	The number of the block that recorded it, such as `#21,456,789` (not shown while pending)
Type	**Contract Creation**, shown only when the transaction deployed a new smart contract

A value of zero is normal for token transfers. Sending USDC, swapping on an exchange or minting an NFT is a call to a contract, and the token amounts are inside the call, not in the transaction's value (§3.4). A **SUCCESS** status with a value of `0.000000` is exactly what a successful USDC payment looks like.

Polygon amounts. The **Value** row and the **Total Fee** row are labelled ETH on both networks. For a Polygon transaction, read them as amounts of Polygon's native coin (MATIC, now POL). The **USD Value** row is always worked out at the ETH price, so for Polygon transactions ignore it.

USD is today's value. For an old transaction, the **USD Value** tells you what that amount of ETH is worth now, not what it was worth on the day it was sent.

5.6 The Addresses card

- **FROM** is the account that sent and signed the transaction, and paid its fee.
- **TO** is the recipient: another wallet, or a contract when the transaction called one. When you pay with a token, **TO** is the token's contract, not the person you paid; the real recipient is inside the call. A contract-creation transaction has no **TO**.

The addresses are shown in full, in monospaced type, wrapping onto a second line when needed. To learn more about either address, copy it from your wallet or the explorer and inspect it on the **Wallet** tab.

5.7 The Gas & Fees card

Row	What it shows
Gas Used	The units of gas the transaction actually consumed, with thousands separators; 21,000 for a plain transfer
Gas Price	The price paid per unit of gas, in Gwei, to two decimal places
Total Fee	Gas used × gas price: what the sender paid for the transaction, to six decimal places

The fee is paid whether a transaction succeeds or fails. A **FAILED** transaction with a sizeable **Total Fee** is a common and painful sight; it usually means the transaction ran out of gas or a contract rejected it, for example because a price moved too far during a swap.

While a transaction is pending, there is no receipt yet, so **Gas Used** and **Total Fee** show zero.

5.8 Pending, dropped and not found

- **PENDING** with no confirmations: the transaction is waiting for a block. If it waits for a long time, its fee may be too low for current conditions; check the **Gas** tab (Chapter 6). Many wallets let you *speed up* (resend with a higher fee) or *cancel* a pending transaction.
- **Transaction not found**: the network doesn't know the hash. Check the network selector first, then check the hash itself. A transaction that was replaced (sped up or cancelled) has a *new* hash, and the old one may no longer be found.
- Run the lookup again at any time by tapping **Verify Transaction**; each lookup fetches fresh data, so a pending transaction will show its new status once it is included.

CHAPTER 6

The Gas Tracker

The **Gas** tab shows what it costs to use Ethereum right now. Its heading reads **Gas Tracker** with the line *Live Ethereum gas prices*. There is nothing to type: the tracker fetches the current gas price as soon as you open the tab and turns it into a recommendation, three price tiers, and cost estimates for four everyday kinds of transaction.

The Gas Tracker covers **Ethereum mainnet only**. Polygon's fees are a small fraction of Ethereum's and are not shown.

6.1 Reading the tracker at a glance

From top to bottom the tab shows:

1. a coloured **recommendation** banner;
2. **Current Gas Prices**: Slow, Standard and Fast, with bars;
3. **Base Fee**: the headline gas price in large type;
4. **Estimated Transaction Costs**: what four common transactions would cost at the Standard price;
5. the **Refresh** button and the time of the **Last updated** fetch.

While the first fetch is in progress, Android shows *Fetching gas prices…*.

6.2 The recommendation

The banner sums up conditions in one line, based on the current gas price:

Gas price	Banner	Colour
below 15 Gwei	🟢 **Great time to transact — gas is low**	green
15 to 50 Gwei	🟡 **Moderate gas — normal conditions**	yellow
above 50 Gwei	🔴 **High gas — consider waiting**	red

The rule is deliberately simple. If what you want to do can wait, a red banner is a good reason to wait; gas prices on Ethereum rise and fall over the day and the week, and busy spells rarely last long. If it can't wait, the cost estimates below tell you exactly what you're in for.

6.3 Current Gas Prices

The **Current Gas Prices** card offers three tiers, each a price per unit of gas in Gwei:

Tier	How the app works it out	Speed hint (iPhone and iPad)
Slow	90% of the current gas price	~5 min
Standard	the current gas price	~1 min
Fast	130% of the current gas price	~15 sec

Each tier is rounded down to a whole number of Gwei, with a minimum of 1. The bar under each tier shows how the three compare with each other (a full bar would be twice the Fast price). The speed hints are general guidance about how long a transaction priced at each tier typically waits, not a measurement; Android shows the tiers without them.

Use the tiers to sanity-check your wallet. Most wallets offer their own *low / market / aggressive* settings; if your wallet's suggested fee is far above the tracker's **Fast** figure, something unusual is going on, and it is worth a second look before you confirm.

6.4 Base Fee

The **Base Fee** card shows the current gas price in large type, rounded down to a whole Gwei, with a reminder of how Ethereum's fee market works: *Base fee is burned (EIP-1559). The tip goes to validators.* (§3.6)

Strictly, the figure is the gas price that the Ethereum network currently suggests for a transaction, which is the protocol's base fee plus a typical small tip. For deciding when to transact, the difference doesn't matter: it is the number the recommendation and the three tiers are built from.

6.5 Estimated Transaction Costs

The last card turns the **Standard** price into fees you can relate to, by multiplying it by the gas a typical transaction of each kind uses:

Transaction	Gas assumed
ETH Transfer	21,000
ERC-20 Transfer (sending a token such as USDC)	65,000
Uniswap Swap	150,000
NFT Mint	200,000

Each estimate is shown in ETH to five decimal places. For example, at a Standard price of 20 Gwei:

Transaction	Estimated cost
ETH Transfer	21,000 × 20 Gwei = 0.00042 ETH
ERC-20 Transfer	65,000 × 20 Gwei = 0.00130 ETH
Uniswap Swap	150,000 × 20 Gwei = 0.00300 ETH
NFT Mint	200,000 × 20 Gwei = 0.00400 ETH

Only the ETH Transfer figure is exact, because a plain transfer always uses 21,000 gas. The others are typical figures: a particular token, swap route or NFT contract may use noticeably more or less. To see what a real transaction of yours used, look it up on the **Tx** tab and read **Gas Used** (§5.7). To put an estimate in dollars, multiply it by the ETH price; the **USD Value** on the **Wallet** or **Tx** tab shows the price the app is using.

> **Very low gas.** At quiet times Ethereum's gas price can fall below 1 Gwei. Because the tracker shows whole Gwei with a minimum of 1, every tier then reads **1** and the cost estimates are worked out at 1 Gwei, so the real costs are lower still. A green banner and a row of 1s simply means: it is very cheap to transact right now.

6.6 Refreshing

Gas prices change with every block, about every 12 seconds. The tracker does not update on its own while you watch; tap **Refresh** (it shows **Refreshing...** while it works) for a new reading. The time of the last successful fetch is shown under the button as **Last updated:** followed by the time.

If the prices can't be fetched, a red banner reads **Could not fetch gas prices.** Check your connection and tap **Refresh**. The last successful reading stays on screen, so look at the **Last updated** time to see how old it is.

CHAPTER 7

The More Tab and Getting Help

On iPhone and iPad the fourth tab, **More**, gathers everything that isn't a tool: rating and sharing the app, sending feedback, getting support and reading the privacy policy. The Android version has no More tab; §7.3 shows how to do the same things there.

7.1 The More tab on iPhone and iPad

The tab's heading reads **More**, with the line *Additional*, followed by five buttons:

Button	What happens
Rate App	Opens Web3 Inspector's page in the App Store, ready for you to write a review.
Share App	Opens the standard iOS share sheet with a short message and a link to the app in the App Store, so you can send it by Messages, Mail, AirDrop or any other app.
Email Feedback on App	Opens a new email to Pymble Software (see §7.2).
Support	Opens the Web3 Inspector support page, `pymblesoftware.com/web3-inspector/support.php`, in your browser.
Privacy	Opens Pymble Software's privacy policy in your browser.

Ratings and reviews make a real difference to a small developer. If the app has helped you, **Rate App** takes ten seconds.

7.2 Sending feedback by email

Email Feedback on App opens a message that is already addressed to `info@pymblesoftware.com`, with the subject *Feedback on Web3 Inspector running on* followed by your device's model identifier (such as `iPhone17,1`), and the greeting *Dear Support team,*. Add your message and tap **Send**, or cancel to discard it.

Including the device model in the subject saves a round of questions when you report a problem. You can delete it if you prefer not to share it.

The email is sent with Apple's **Mail** app. If no email account is set up in Mail, the button does nothing. In that case, write to `info@pymblesoftware.com` from whichever email app you use, or use the **Support** page.

A good bug report says which tab you were on, what you entered (an address or transaction hash is public information and safe to share), what you expected, and what you saw. A screenshot is ideal. Never include a recovery phrase or private key; nobody needs it to help you (§8.3).

7.3 The same things on Android

To	Do this on Android
Rate or review the app	Open Web3 Inspector's page in Google Play, scroll to *Rate this app*, and tap the stars.
Share the app	In Google Play, open the app's page, tap the three-dot menu, then **Share**.
Send feedback or get support	Email `info@pymblesoftware.com`, or visit `pymblesoftware.com/web3-inspector/support.php`.
Read the privacy policy	Follow the privacy policy link on the app's Google Play page.

7.4 Other places to look

- **This guide.** Chapter 10 answers the questions people ask most, and the index at the back points to every place a term is explained.
- **A block explorer.** For anything the app doesn't show, such as token transfers, contract source code and full transaction history, look the same address or hash up on `etherscan.io` (Ethereum) or `polygonscan.com` (Polygon).

CHAPTER 8

Privacy and Safety

Web3 Inspector is built to be safe to use with real money on the line: it can only read. This chapter explains exactly what leaves your device when you use it, what stays, and how to use the app as part of good crypto habits.

8.1 What the app sends, and where

Every lookup asks an outside service for public data. These are the only network requests the app makes:

Service	Used for	What it receives
Alchemy blockchain nodes (Ethereum and Polygon)	Balances, nonces, contract checks, transactions, receipts, blocks and gas prices	The address or transaction hash you look up
CoinGecko price service	The current ETH price in US dollars	Nothing about you; the request is the same for everyone
ENS lookup service (Android only)	The reverse ENS name of an address	The address you inspect

Alchemy is a widely used provider of blockchain nodes; asking a node about an address is the same request a wallet or block explorer makes. As with any website or online service, these providers can see the internet (IP) address your request comes from.

The **More** tab's buttons (Chapter 7) open the App Store, your browser or Mail; they don't send anything by themselves.

8.2 What stays on your device, and what doesn't

- **No account.** There is no sign-up or login.
- **No history.** The app doesn't save the addresses or hashes you look up. Close it and they are gone.
- **No keys.** The app never asks for, and has no use for, a private key, recovery phrase or password.

- **No wallet connection.** It can't see your wallet app and can't sign or send anything.
- **One permission.** On Android it uses only internet access (§2.1).

For the full legal details, read the privacy policy from the **Privacy** button on iPhone and iPad, or from the app's Google Play page.

8.3 Your recovery phrase is never needed

It is worth repeating, because it is the mistake that costs people the most: **no legitimate app, website or person ever needs your recovery phrase or private key.** Not to "validate" a wallet, "sync" it, "unlock" a withdrawal, "verify" you for an airdrop, or "fix" a stuck transaction. Anyone who asks is trying to steal from you.

Web3 Inspector shows that everything you need to *check* is public: you can verify a balance, a transaction or a gas price with nothing but an address or a hash. If someone tells you that checking needs your phrase, you now know better.

8.4 What a clean result does and doesn't mean

The app reports facts from the blockchain. It doesn't judge them.

- A **valid address** is well formed. It doesn't mean the address belongs to who you think it does.
- An address with a **big balance and a long history** is active. It doesn't mean it is trustworthy.
- A **SUCCESS** transaction did what it was told to do. If it sent funds to the wrong address, that is final; blockchains have no undo.
- On iPhone and iPad, the notice *Address checked: No risk detected.* confirms that your address was accepted for inspection (§4.6). It appears for every address and is not a risk assessment.

To judge whether an address is safe to deal with, combine what Web3 Inspector tells you with what you know: did the address come from a source you trust, through a channel you trust? Block explorers also label many known scam, exchange and contract addresses.

8.5 Good habits, with the app's help

1. **Check before you send.** Paste the destination into the Wallet Inspector. Confirm the account type is what you expect (a person's wallet should be an **EOA**) and compare the first and last characters with the source.
2. **Send a small test first** for large amounts, verify it on the **Tx** tab, and ask the recipient to confirm before sending the rest.
3. **Verify, don't trust, screenshots.** If someone says "I've sent it, here's the screenshot", ask for the transaction hash and check it yourself. A hash that verifies as **SUCCESS** on the right network, from the right address, is proof; an image isn't.

4. **Watch the fee before you confirm.** A glance at the **Gas** tab tells you whether the fee your wallet proposes is reasonable.
5. **Be wary of urgency.** Scams rely on hurry. The app is always there for a second look.

CHAPTER 9

Everyday Recipes

The earlier chapters describe each tab. This chapter starts from the questions people actually bring to the app and walks through the answer, step by step.

9.1 "Did my payment go through?"

1. In your wallet's history, open the payment and copy its **transaction hash**.
2. Open the **Tx** tab and choose the network you sent it on.
3. Paste the hash and tap **Verify Transaction**.
4. Read the status card:
   - **SUCCESS**: it went through. The **Confirmations** count shows how settled it is.
   - **PENDING**: it is still waiting for a block. See §9.6.
   - **FAILED**: it was rejected. The funds didn't move, but the fee was spent; check **Total Fee** on the **Gas & Fees** card.
5. Check the **TO** address. For an ETH or MATIC payment it should be the recipient. For a token payment such as USDC it will be the token's contract, and the **Value** will be `0.000000`; that is normal (§5.5).

9.2 "Someone says they've paid me."

1. Ask for the **transaction hash** and which network it was sent on.
2. Verify it on the **Tx** tab as in §9.1.
3. Check that the status is **SUCCESS**, that **FROM** is the payer's address, and that **TO** is your address (or, for a token, the token contract you expected).
4. Wait for a few confirmations before handing over anything valuable.

If the hash is **not found** on either network, or the addresses don't match, the payment hasn't been made as described.

9.3 "Is this address safe to send to?"

No app can answer that for certain (§8.4), but the Wallet Inspector can catch many problems:

1. Paste the address on the **Wallet** tab. A red **Invalid address format** means it has been damaged in copying: get it again.

2. Tap **Inspect Wallet**.
3. Ask yourself whether what you see fits what you were told:
   - Paying a friend? Expect an **EOA**. A **Smart Contract** is a reason to stop and ask.
   - Depositing to an exchange? Exchange deposit addresses are usually EOAs with activity; follow the exchange’s own instructions on networks and tokens.
   - A brand-new address (nonce 0, no balance) isn’t wrong in itself, but if you expected an established wallet, check again.
4. Compare the first six and last six characters with the source, ideally over a second channel.
5. For a large amount, send a small test first.

9.4 “When is a good time to send?”

1. Open the **Gas** tab and read the banner.
2. If it is 🔴 red and your transaction can wait, come back later and tap **Refresh**. Evenings and weekends in the US and Europe are often quieter, but the tracker is the only reliable guide.
3. Look at **Estimated Transaction Costs** for the kind of transaction you plan. Multiply by the ETH price for a dollar figure.
4. When you send, compare your wallet’s suggested fee with the tracker’s **Standard** and **Fast** tiers.

9.5 “How much did that transaction cost me?”

1. Verify the transaction on the **Tx** tab.
2. The **Gas & Fees** card shows **Gas Used**, the **Gas Price** you paid, and the **Total Fee** in ETH (on Polygon, in MATIC/POL).
3. For a dollar figure, multiply **Total Fee** by the ETH price. The app’s **USD Value** rows use today’s price, so for an old transaction the result is today’s value of that fee, not its value on the day.

9.6 “My transaction is stuck pending.”

1. Verify it on the **Tx** tab and confirm it shows **PENDING**.
2. Open the **Gas** tab. If the current **Standard** price is well above the **Gas Price** your wallet used, the transaction is priced too low to be picked up soon.
3. Either wait for gas to fall, or use your wallet’s *speed up* option to resend it with a higher fee (or *cancel* to replace it with an empty transaction).
4. A sped-up or cancelled transaction gets a **new hash**. Copy the new one from your wallet and verify that.

9.7 “Is this a real person’s wallet or a contract?”

1. Inspect the address on the **Wallet** tab.

2. Look at **Account Type** on the **Activity** card, and for the yellow **CONTRACT** badge on the summary card.
3. Remember that the check is made on Ethereum mainnet (§4.5). For an address you know only from Polygon, confirm on `polygonscan.com`.

9.8 "What's in this wallet?"

1. Inspect the address.
2. The **Balances** card shows ETH on Ethereum (with its dollar value) and MATIC on Polygon.
3. **Nonce / Tx Count** tells you how many transactions it has sent on Ethereum.
4. For tokens, NFTs and the full transaction list, look the address up on a block explorer (§7.4).

9.9 Learning with the examples

New to all this? Spend five minutes with the built-in examples:

1. On the **Wallet** tab, tap **Vitalik** and **Inspect Wallet**. Notice the EOA account type and the nonce: a long record of transactions sent over the years.
2. Tap **Uniswap** and inspect it. Compare its account type, nonce and balances with the first example.
3. On the **Tx** tab, tap **Use a sample transaction** → and **Verify Transaction**. Read each card and match it to the explanations in Chapter 5.
4. On the **Gas** tab, work out by hand the cost of an ETH transfer at the **Standard** price (§3.6) and check your answer against the **Estimated Transaction Costs** card.

CHAPTER 10

Troubleshooting and FAQ

10.1 Messages and what they mean

Message	Where	What to do
Invalid address format	Wallet	The text isn't `0x` plus 40 hexadecimal digits. Look for a missing or extra character, or a letter beyond `f`. Copy the address again from the source. ENS names aren't accepted (§4.2).
Valid ERC-55 address	Wallet	The address is well formed; you can inspect it.
Transaction not found. Check the hash and network.	Tx	The selected network doesn't know this hash. Switch networks and try again; then check the hash itself.
Could not fetch gas prices.	Gas	The gas price couldn't be retrieved. Check your connection and tap **Refresh**.
Other red banners	Wallet or Tx	A message passed on from the network or the blockchain node, such as a timeout. Check your connection and try again in a moment.

10.2 The button won't light up

Inspect Wallet and **Verify Transaction** stay dimmed until the input has the right shape:

- On the **Wallet** tab, 40 hexadecimal digits, with or without `0x` (§4.2).
- On the **Tx** tab, `0x` plus exactly 64 hexadecimal digits (§5.2).

If you're sure you pasted the whole thing, check that you're on the right tab: an address (42 characters) in the hash field, or a hash (66 characters) in the address field, is the most common cause. Characters such as a trailing full stop or a quote mark copied from a message will also keep the button dimmed.

10.3 Frequently asked questions

Why does a wallet I know is funded show zero? Most likely a lookup failed and the app filled in a default (§4.7); try again on a good connection. Otherwise, the funds may be in tokens rather than ETH or MATIC (§4.4), or on another network the app doesn't cover, such as Arbitrum, Optimism or Base.

Why doesn't the app show my tokens or NFTs? The Wallet Inspector shows native-coin balances only. Use a block explorer or your wallet for tokens and NFTs.

My USDC transfer shows a value of 0. Did it fail? No: check the status badge. Token transfers carry their amount inside the contract call, so the transaction's own value is 0 (§5.5).

Why is the dollar value of an old transaction different from what I paid? USD Value always uses today's ETH price (§3.7).

Why does a Polygon transaction show amounts in ETH? The labels on the **Tx** tab say ETH on both networks. On Polygon the amounts are in Polygon's native coin, and the **USD Value** row doesn't apply (§5.5).

Is MATIC the same as POL? Polygon's native coin was called MATIC and was upgraded to POL in 2024. The app's **MATIC (Polygon)** balance is the network's native coin under either name (§3.1).

Why does the Wallet tab say "Unknown Wallet"? The address has no ENS name the app could find; on iPhone and iPad the current version doesn't look names up at all (§4.3). It isn't a warning.

Why does every gas tier show 1 Gwei? Gas is below 1 Gwei and the tracker rounds to whole numbers with a minimum of 1 (§6.5). It is a very cheap time to transact.

Can I check gas on Polygon? Not in the current versions; the Gas Tracker covers Ethereum mainnet.

Why does a very old transaction show FAILED? Before an Ethereum upgrade in October 2017 (Byzantium), receipts didn't record whether a transaction succeeded. With no success flag to read, the app shows such transactions as **FAILED**. For transactions from 2017 or earlier, check the result on a block explorer.

Confirmations shows 0. Is something wrong? No: the transaction is in the newest block. Verify again in a minute and the count will have grown.

Does the app work on testnets, Arbitrum, Base or other chains? No. It reads Ethereum mainnet and Polygon PoS only.

Can the app see my wallet or my funds? No. It only knows the address or hash you type, and it can only read public data (Chapter 8).

Does the app keep a history of what I looked up? No (§8.2).

Does the app need my seed phrase for anything? Never. Nothing does (§8.3).

Can I use it on iPad? Yes. The iPhone version also runs on iPad, with iPadOS 26.2 or later.

Is this guide free? Yes. Share it with anyone it might help.

10.4 Still stuck?

Tap **Support** or **Email Feedback on App** on the **More** tab (iPhone and iPad), or email `info@pymblesoftware.com` (Android). Say which tab you were on and what you entered, and include a screenshot if you can (§7.2).

APPENDIX A

iPhone and Android Compared

The iPhone and iPad version (1.0.3) and the Android version (1.0.2) share their tools, layout, colours, wording and calculations. This table lists every difference a user is likely to notice.

Feature	iPhone and iPad	Android
Tabs	Wallet, Tx, Gas, More	Wallet, Tx, Gas
Minimum system	iOS / iPadOS 26.2	Android 8.0 (API 26)
Wallet: ENS name lookup	Off; title reads **Unknown Wallet**	Reverse ENS lookup; shows the name and an **ENS** badge when found
Wallet: address on the summary card	Mixed case	All lower case
Wallet: notice when you tap **Inspect Wallet**	*Address checked: No risk detected.* for about 3 seconds (§4.6)	None
Tx: **Use a sample transaction** →	Fills an Ethereum or a Polygon sample to match the selected network	Always fills the Ethereum sample
Tx: changing the network	Clears the hash and the results	Keeps the hash and the results
Gas: speed hints on the tiers	~5 min, ~1 min, ~15 sec	Not shown
Gas: while first loading	Spinner on the **Refresh** button	*Fetching gas prices…*
Gas: **Last updated** time	Your device's medium time format	24-hour `HH:mm:ss`
Rate, share, feedback, support, privacy	On the **More** tab (Chapter 7)	Through Google Play and email (§7.3)
Interface languages	English, plus Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Polish, Russian, Latin American Spanish, Thai, Turkish and Vietnamese	English

APPENDIX B

Glossary

Address An account's identifier: `0x` followed by 40 hexadecimal digits (§3.2).

Base fee The part of Ethereum's gas price set by the protocol according to demand, and burned (§3.6, §6.4).

Block A batch of transactions added to the blockchain together. Ethereum adds one about every 12 seconds.

Block explorer A website that shows blockchain data in detail, such as Etherscan for Ethereum and Polygonscan for Polygon.

Checksum address An address written in the mixed upper and lower case defined by EIP-55, which lets wallets detect typing mistakes (§3.2).

Confirmation Each block added after the one that recorded a transaction. More confirmations mean a more settled transaction (§5.4).

Contract creation A transaction that deploys a new smart contract. It has no **TO** address (§5.5).

EIP-1559 The 2021 Ethereum upgrade that introduced the burned base fee and the priority tip (§3.6).

ENS Ethereum Name Service: readable names such as `vitalik.eth` that point to addresses, and reverse records that point back (§3.2, §4.3).

EOA Externally owned account: an account controlled by a private key, the kind a wallet app gives you (§3.3).

ERC-20 The standard for fungible tokens on Ethereum, such as USDC. Token balances are held in the token's contract.

ETH Ether, the native coin of Ethereum.

Gas The unit that measures the work a transaction does. A plain ETH transfer uses 21,000 gas (§3.6).

Gas price What is paid per unit of gas, quoted in Gwei (§3.6).

Gwei One billionth of an ETH (10^{-9} ETH). Gas prices are quoted in Gwei.

Hexadecimal Base-16 numbering using the digits `0`–`9` and `a`–`f`. Addresses and hashes are written in hexadecimal.

MATIC / POL Polygon's native coin. Originally MATIC, upgraded to POL in 2024. The app labels it MATIC (§3.1).

Nonce The count of transactions an account has sent (§3.5).

Pending Broadcast but not yet included in a block (§3.4, §5.8).

Polygon Polygon PoS, an Ethereum-compatible network with fast blocks and low fees.

Private key / recovery phrase The secret that controls an EOA. Never share it with anyone (§8.3).

Receipt The record created when a transaction is included in a block, saying whether it succeeded and how much gas it used.

Smart contract A program stored on the blockchain at an address, with code but no private key

(§3.3).

Transaction hash A transaction's unique identifier: `0x` followed by 64 hexadecimal digits (§3.4).

Value The amount of native coin a transaction sends directly. Zero for most token transfers (§5.5).

Wei The smallest unit of ETH: 10^{18} wei make one ETH, and 10^{9} wei make one Gwei.

APPENDIX C

Quick Reference

Wallet tab: Wallet Inspector

Enter	`0x` + 40 hex digits (the `0x` is optional)
Examples	**Vitalik**, **Uniswap**
Summary card	ENS name or **Unknown Wallet**; address; **CONTRACT** / **ENS** badges; ⧉ **Copy Checksum Address**
Balances	**ETH (Mainnet)**, **USD Value**, **MATIC (Polygon)**
Activity	**Nonce / Tx Count**, **Account Type** (EOA or Smart Contract), both on Ethereum

Tx tab: Tx Verifier

Enter	`0x` + 64 hex digits, and choose **Ethereum** or **Polygon**
Sample	**Use a sample transaction** →
Status	**SUCCESS** (green), **FAILED** (red), **PENDING** (yellow); **Confirmations**
Transfer	**Value**, **USD Value**, **Age**, **Block**, **Type** (Contract Creation)
Addresses	**FROM**, **TO**
Gas & Fees	**Gas Used**, **Gas Price** (Gwei), **Total Fee**

Gas tab: Gas Tracker (Ethereum)

Banner	🟢 below 15 Gwei, 🟡 15–50 Gwei, 🔴 above 50 Gwei
Tiers	Slow = 90%, Standard = 100%, Fast = 130% of the current gas price

Banner	🟢 below 15 Gwei, 🟡 15–50 Gwei, 🔴 above 50 Gwei
Estimates at Standard	ETH Transfer 21,000 gas; ERC-20 Transfer 65,000; Uniswap Swap 150,000; NFT Mint 200,000
Update	Tap **Refresh**; see **Last updated**

Formulas

Fee in ETH	gas used × gas price in Gwei ÷ 1,000,000,000
Confirmations	newest block number − the transaction's block number
USD value	amount in ETH × today's ETH price

Golden rule: nobody, and no app, ever needs your recovery phrase.

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