

# Website *Security Check*

Prepared for Northline Cabinetry

Site reviewed: <https://northlinecabinetry.example>

Scan date: August 22, 2026 · Report issued: August 25, 2026

## RESULT AT A GLANCE

10 findings · 1 high · 3 medium · 4 low · 2 informational

No evidence of an active compromise. The high-risk finding is a publicly reachable database backup file, which should be removed today. Everything else is configuration work.

## SCOPE

Automated security scanning of the public website at the address above (44 pages crawled), followed by a manual review of every alert to remove false positives. Anything behind a login, third-party embeds, and infrastructure not serving this website were out of scope.

## AUTHORIZATION

Testing was carried out during the window agreed with Northline Cabinetry on August 21, 2026, after written confirmation that the requester owns the website or is authorized by its owner to approve testing of it.

## PLEASE READ

This is a point-in-time review of a public website. It is not a certification, a compliance audit (SOC 2, PCI, HIPAA, GDPR), or a penetration test, and no website can be guaranteed secure. It reflects the site as configured on the scan date above.

# Summary of findings

Findings are grouped by risk. Confidence describes how certain we are the issue is real after the manual pass; instances is how many pages or responses it appeared on.

| RISK   | FINDING                                           | CONFIDENCE | SEEN ON |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| High   | Database backup file publicly downloadable        | High       | 1       |
| Medium | No Content Security Policy header                 | High       | 44      |
| Medium | Session cookie missing Secure and HttpOnly flags  | High       | 3       |
| Medium | Outdated JavaScript library with known advisories | Medium     | 2       |
| Low    | Strict-Transport-Security header not set          | High       | 44      |
| Low    | Clickjacking protection header absent             | High       | 44      |
| Low    | MIME-type sniffing not disabled                   | High       | 44      |
| Low    | Directory listing enabled on /uploads/            | Medium     | 1       |
| Info   | No DMARC record published for the domain          | High       | 1       |
| Info   | Source maps published alongside site scripts      | Medium     | 4       |

## TESTED, NOTHING FOUND

SQL injection and command injection on every form field found · reflected and stored cross-site scripting · path traversal and local file inclusion · open redirects · exposed .git and .env files · mixed content on HTTPS pages · default admin paths and installer files · weak or expired TLS certificate · SPF record (present and correctly scoped).

## HOW WE GRADE RISK

- High**Exploitable now, with real consequences for you or your customers. Fix today.
- Medium**Removes a protection an attacker would otherwise have to defeat. Fix this month.
- Low**Hardening. Individually minor, collectively the difference between a maintained and an abandoned site.
- Info**Not a vulnerability. Worth knowing, worth tidying when convenient.

## HOW WE TEST

Industry-standard automated security scanning across the whole public site, then a manual pass over every alert. Raw scans over-report; anything we could not reproduce by hand was removed before this report was written.

# Findings in detail

One entry per finding: where we saw it, why it matters in plain English, and the specific change to make.

## HIGH

**Fix: Today**

### Database backup file publicly downloadable

- Where** https://northlinecabinetry.example/backups/site-2026-02-14.sql.gz (2.4 MB, returned 200 OK)
- Why** Anyone who guesses or stumbles on this address can download a copy of your database — customer enquiries, order records, and any password hashes it contains — without logging in to anything.
- Do this** Delete the file from the web root today and move backups to storage that is not served by the website. Then check your access logs for prior downloads of that path.

## MEDIUM

**Fix: This month**

### No Content Security Policy header

- Where** All 44 pages crawled
- Why** Without this header, a script injected through a compromised plugin or advert can run freely on your pages and read what visitors type into your forms.
- Do this** Add a Content-Security-Policy header that names the sources your site actually uses, starting in report-only mode for a week so nothing legitimate breaks.

## MEDIUM

**Fix: This month**

### Session cookie missing Secure and HttpOnly flags

- Where** Login and cart cookies on 3 responses
- Why** A cookie without these flags can travel over an unencrypted connection and can be read by JavaScript, which makes session hijacking considerably easier.
- Do this** Set Secure, HttpOnly and SameSite=Lax on all session cookies in your platform's session configuration.

## MEDIUM

**Fix: This month**

### Outdated JavaScript library with known advisories

- Where** jQuery 1.12.4 loaded on 2 templates
- Why** The version in use has publicly documented vulnerabilities. Automated attack tools scan for exactly this and it also signals that other components may be behind.
- Do this** Update to a currently supported release and re-test the pages that use it. If a theme pins the old version, raise it with the theme vendor.

## LOW

**Fix: This quarter**

### Strict-Transport-Security header not set

- Where** All 44 pages crawled
- Why** Visitors typing your address without https:// make one unencrypted request before being redirected, which is the moment an attacker on shared Wi-Fi can intercept.
- Do this** Add Strict-Transport-Security with a one-year max-age once you are confident every subdomain serves HTTPS.

# Findings in detail (continued)

Lower-risk items. None of these are urgent on their own; together they are the difference between a site that looks maintained and one that looks abandoned.

## LOW

Fix: This quarter

### Clickjacking protection header absent

- Where** All 44 pages crawled
- Why** Your pages can be loaded invisibly inside someone else's site and used to trick visitors into clicking things they cannot see.
- Do this** Add frame-ancestors to the Content Security Policy, and X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN for older browsers.

## LOW

Fix: This quarter

### MIME-type sniffing not disabled

- Where** All 44 pages crawled
- Why** Browsers left to guess a file's type can be tricked into running an uploaded image or document as code.
- Do this** Send X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff on every response.

## LOW

Fix: This quarter

### Directory listing enabled on /uploads/

- Where** https://northlinecabinetry.example/uploads/ returns a browsable file index
- Why** It lets anyone read the full contents of the folder, including files you uploaded but never linked from a page.
- Do this** Turn off directory indexing for that path at the server or host level.

## INFO

Fix: This quarter

### No DMARC record published for the domain

- Where** DNS lookup: \_dmarc.northlinecabinetry.example — no record
- Why** Without DMARC it is easier for someone to send invoices or quotes that appear to come from your domain.
- Do this** Publish a DMARC record starting at p=none, review the reports for a fortnight, then move to quarantine.

## INFO

Fix: This quarter

### Source maps published alongside site scripts

- Where** 4 .map files reachable under /assets/
- Why** Source maps rebuild your original code in a browser's developer tools. Not a vulnerability by itself, but it hands anyone poking at the site a much clearer map of it.
- Do this** Stop publishing .map files in production builds, or block them at the host.

# Limits, and what happens next

## WHAT THIS COVERS

The public website at the address on the cover, as configured on the scan date. Automated scanning across every page we could reach by following links, plus a manual review of each alert.

## WHAT IT DOES NOT COVER

- Anything behind a login, unless credentials were supplied and testing them was agreed in writing.
- Password or credential guessing, denial-of-service or load testing, social engineering, and phishing.
- Third-party services embedded in the site (payment widgets, booking tools, chat), which belong to their vendors.
- Your email accounts, staff devices, internal networks, and anything not serving this website.
- Compliance certification of any kind. This report is not evidence of SOC 2, PCI DSS, HIPAA, or GDPR compliance.
- Any guarantee. A site can be secure on the scan date and vulnerable a week later after a plugin update.

## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

Work through the high finding today and the medium findings this month. If you would like us to carry out the fixes, we quote that separately once we have seen the hosting setup. A re-check after remediation confirms the changes landed. Care plan clients get a re-check each quarter at no extra cost.

## RE-CHECKING

A re-check after remediation is \$79 within 60 days of this report and confirms each finding above is closed. Sites on a Casvori care plan are re-checked every quarter as part of the plan, with a short written summary each time.

## Questions about anything in this report?

Email [contact@casvori.com](mailto:contact@casvori.com) or call (551) 226-9834. We are happy to walk through it with whoever maintains the site, at no charge.

Casvori Website Design LLC · Morristown, New Jersey · Report reference SC-2026-0184

## WORDING WE AVOID, ON PURPOSE

We will never describe this work as a penetration test, an audit, a certification, or proof of compliance, and we ask that you do not either. It is a security check: a scan of a public website plus a human review, on one date. Anyone offering more than that for this price is describing something they are not doing.