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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

9 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 ALAN LEVINSON, individually and on behalf
11 of themselves and all others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 INTUIT, INC. and ROCKET SCIENCE
15 GROUP, LLC d/b/a Mailchimp, a Georgia
Limited Liability Company,

16 Defendants.

Case No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
NEGLIGENCE**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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1 Plaintiff Alan Levinson (“Plaintiff”) alleges upon personal knowledge as to himself and his
2 own actions, and upon information and belief, including the investigation of counsel as follows:

3 **I. INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Trezor Company s.r.o. and SatoshiLabs s.r.o. are Czech companies which sell an
5 offline hardware cryptocurrency wallet called the “Trezor.” Cryptocurrency wallets purportedly
6 allow individuals to securely store their cryptocurrency until they sell or otherwise transfer it. The
7 Trezor further provides an internet-based portal called the Trezor Suite, which allows users to access
8 their cryptocurrency wallet and make transactions with cryptocurrency.

9 2. On the evening of April 2, 2022, users of the Trezor platform received a phishing
10 email from malicious hackers who gained access to Trezors’ customer email list (which included
11 personal information, such as names, email addresses, IP addresses, etc.) negligently stored by
12 Defendant Rocket Science Group, LLC, doing business as Mailchimp (hereinafter “Mailchimp”), to
13 disseminate said phishing email stating, in relevant part, that their data had been compromised and
14 that their cryptocurrency was “at risk of being stolen.” The email itself was sent from
15 “noreply@trezor.us.” Mailchimp is a fully owned subsidiary of Defendant Intuit, Inc. (“Intuit”). All
16 the information provided to Mailchimp, such as customer email lists, is maintained and secured on
17 the “Intuit Platform.”

18 3. This phishing email directed Trezor platform users to <https://suite.trezor.com>, a
19 website URL that mirrored the Trezor platform’s website <https://trezor.io>, to secure their account.
20 Most people did not notice that there is an underdot under the letter “e” in “trezor” in that URL and
21 that the link was leading them to a fake Trezor website. Once at this fake website, Trezor platform
22 users would be prompted to download a new version of the Trezor Suite desktop application, in the
23 process giving the hackers access to users’ crypto wallets and most importantly, recovery seeds.
24 Such credentials would give the hackers plenary control of a user’s Trezor Suite account and the
25 cryptocurrency contained within the offline wallets associated with these accounts.

26 4. The attack was reported by Trezor as “exceptional in its sophistication and ... clearly
27 planned to a high level of detail,” with the cloned version of the Trezor Suite app presenting a realistic
28 functionality to anyone who installed it. Accordingly, Trezor platform users were unable to detect

1 the scam through reasonable means.

2 5. While the cyberattack on Plaintiff and Class Members was sophisticated, the attack
3 on Defendants' computer systems and network that allowed the cybercriminals to access Plaintiff's
4 and Class Members' information was not. Rather, Defendants fell victim to one of the oldest
5 cybertricks in the book: according to reports, one of Defendants' employees fell victim to a phishing
6 email and clicked on a malicious link.

7 6. Accordingly, the unknown hackers were able to pilfer Trezor platform users'
8 cryptocurrency from the compromised accounts, resulting in millions of dollars of losses. By way
9 of example, Plaintiff Levinson's cryptocurrency *was* stolen and, at the time of the theft, that
10 cryptocurrency was valued at approximately \$82,000.

11 7. The hacker's scheme was predicated on knowledge of the email addresses of the
12 Trezor platform users. Here, the hackers gained the email addresses of the Trezor platform users by
13 by compromising Trezor's services providers, Defendants Mailchimp and Intuit. Defendants were
14 retained by Trezor to provide an opt-in newsletter to Trezor platform users. The hackers were able
15 to access the Trezor email list (and likely other insensitive information) through Mailchimp and/or
16 Intuit employee accounts. Indeed, Defendants confirmed that hackers used an internal employee tool
17 to steal data from more than 100 of their clients — with the data being used to mount phishing attacks
18 on the users of cryptocurrency services.

19 8. Defendants disregarded Plaintiff's and Class members' rights by intentionally,
20 willfully, recklessly, or negligently failing to take adequate and reasonable measures to ensure that
21 its data systems were protected, failing to take available steps to prevent and stop the breach from
22 ever happening, and failing to disclose the breach of personal information in a timely manner.
23 Plaintiff is informed and believes that Plaintiff's and Class members' personal information was
24 improperly handled and stored and was not kept in accordance with applicable, required, and
25 appropriate cyber-security protocols, policies, and procedures. As such, Plaintiff and the putative
26 Class bring this Class Action to recover damages directly resulting from Defendants' lax data
27 security.

1 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to the Class
3 Action Fairness Act. Defendant and members of the Class are residents of different states and
4 Plaintiffs allege that the cumulative amount in controversy for Plaintiffs and the Class exceed \$5
5 million, exclusive of interest and costs.

6 10. Personal jurisdiction exists over the Defendants because Defendants Intuit sells its
7 services in the state of California, maintains a California Headquarters, and directs the actions of its
8 subsidiaries (such as Mailchimp) from California.

9 11. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California because Intuit is headquartered
10 in this District and the Defendants advertise and direct services into the stream of commerce from
11 into this District.

12 12. This Action arises in Santa Clara County, where Intuit, Inc. is headquartered.
13 Therefore, pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(e), the appropriate divisional assignment is the San Jose
14 Division

15 **III. PARTIES**

16 13. Plaintiff Alan Levinson is a citizen of Illinois who had his data compromised by the
17 Defendants and was notified *via* email about the data breach alleged herein. Plaintiff had \$87,000
18 stolen through the hackers' penetration of Defendants' systems and subsequent compromise of
19 Plaintiff's information.

20 14. Defendant Rocket Science Group, LLC d/b/a Mailchimp is a subsidiary of Defendant
21 Intuit, Inc. and is primarily located in Atlanta, Georgia. Mailchimp is an all-in-one Marketing
22 Platform that provides email marketing service for other business.

23 15. Defendant Intuit, Inc. is headquartered in Mountain View, California. Intuit is a
24 financial services and technology company and is the parent company of the "Intuit Group
25 Companies," including Mailchimp, Credit Karma, Mint, Turbo Tax, and QuickBooks. Information
26 collected by the Intuit Group Companies is secured and maintained by Intuit on its Intuit Platform.

27 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

28 16. Trezor sells a hardware wallet capable of storing cryptocurrency called the "Trezor."

1 This cryptocurrency hardware wallet stores cryptocurrency offline to ensure security of users'
2 cryptocurrency. The Trezor maintains an internet-based portal called the Trezor Suite, which allows
3 users to access their cryptocurrency wallet and make transactions of cryptocurrency. Trezor Suite is
4 accessible as a computer or mobile application.

5 17. To access the Trezor hardware wallet, users open the Trezor Suite. Additionally,
6 when setting up a setting up a new Trezor Suite account, a 12 to 24-word recovery seed will be
7 displayed that allows owners to recover their wallets if their device is stolen or lost. Anyone who
8 knows this recovery seed can gain access to the wallet and its stored cryptocurrencies, making it vital
9 to store the recovery seed in a safe place.

10 18. Mailchimp is subsidiary of Intuit or an "Intuit Group Company." Intuit makes it clear
11 that is aggerates and hosts the email addresses collected by Mailchimp on its "Intuit Platform."
12 Indeed, Intuit's privacy policy states the following:

13 Our [Intuit] Platform is designed to help you connect with other people and
14 organizations. As a result of those connections, others may be able to input
15 information about you, including business customers using the Intuit Platform. For
16 example, one of Intuit's customers may share information about you with us in order
17 to use and benefit from the Intuit Platform, such as information relevant to your or
18 other customer contacts' interactions with a business that is using Mailchimp.

19 Intuit's privacy policy continues to state.

20 When we say "platform" we mean that when you choose to share data with us, or
21 bring over information from third parties (like a bank or loan provider), we use that
22 data together, not just within the individual offering(s) you're using. This means that,
23 for example, your bookkeeping details from QuickBooks, budgets from Mint, contact
24 and purchase history details from Mailchimp, and recommendations from Credit
25 Karma all live together.

26 The personal information we use in this centralized way is all the information that
27 Intuit knows about you, either because you are an end user of our services or a
28 customer contact (like a subscriber to a customer's email list) whose personal
information has been included in the Intuit Platform. It includes information such as
your credentials; your name and contact details; payment information; information
about your activities, behavior, your interests and preferences (including purchase
history with Intuit or if you're a customer contact, our customers); insights about your
finances, business or preferences or your contacts; the content you or others place
about you in our Platform; and information we have collected about you from third-
party sources.

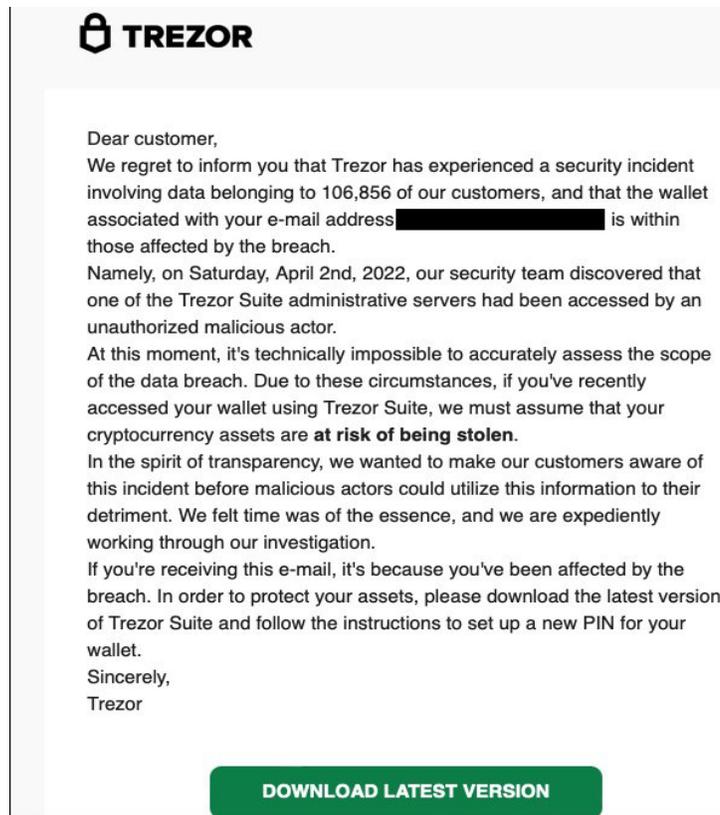
Put more simply, any consumer contact information provided to an Intuit Group Company (such as
email addresses provided to Mailchimp) is provided to Intuit. This is not surprising as the data

1 collected by Intuit Group Companies is extremely valuable when aggregated.

2 19. In the process of collecting all this information, including the customer lists of Trezor
3 which contained Plaintiff's and Class Members' contact information, Defendants assumed the duty
4 of protecting said information.

5 20. In April of 2022, Defendants' computer systems and network were infiltrated and
6 accessed by unauthorized criminals. According to reports, the hackers gained unauthorized access to
7 Defendants' employees email accounts through a run of the mill phishing scheme whereby one of
8 the employees clicked on a malicious link in an email. Once inside these email accounts, the hackers
9 gained access to a tool used by the Mailchimp's customer support and account administration teams
10 to access information on the Intuit Platform. The hackers were then able to view around 300
11 Mailchimp user accounts and obtain audience data (i.e. email and other personal information) from
12 102 of them. One of these user accounts was Trezor.

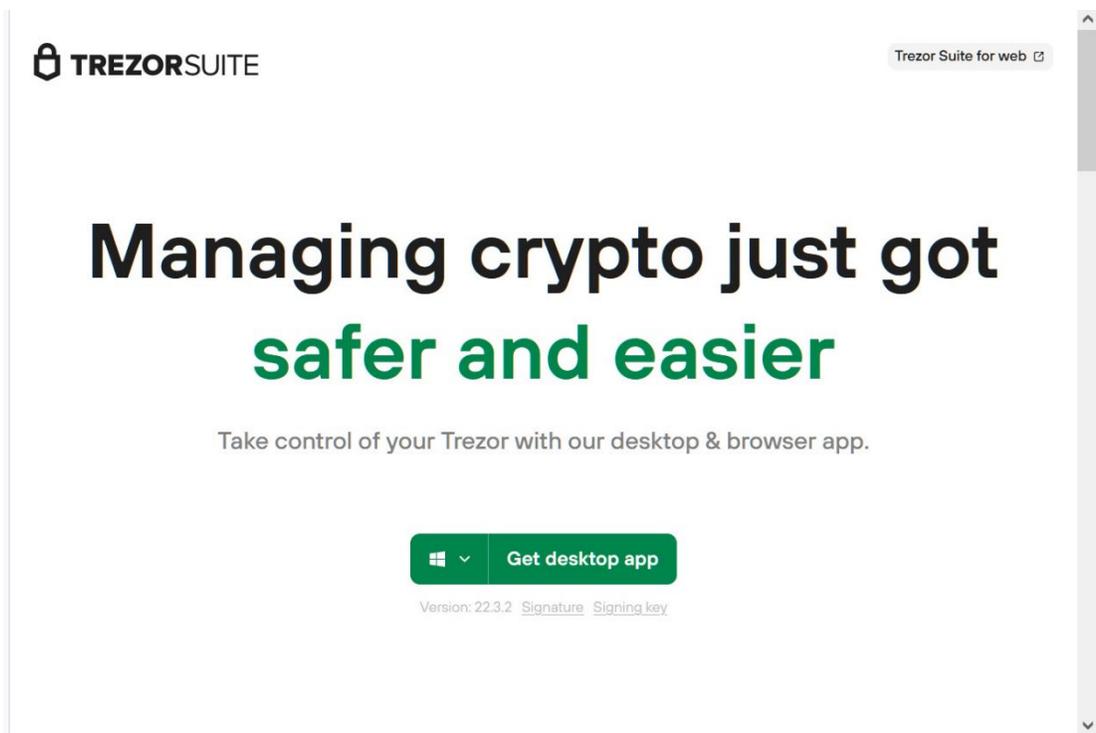
13 21. On the evening of April 2, 2022, the hackers who compromised the Intuit Platform
14 sent out the following email to Trezor platform users:



1 This email appeared to come from Trezor and was only directed at Trezor platform users.

2 22. If a person clicked the “download” link contained with the email, they would be taken
3 to a phishing website that appears in the browser as “suite.trezor.com.” However, the website is a
4 domain name using Punycode characters that allows the attackers to impersonate the trezor.com
5 domain using accented characters. But to a reasonable person, it would appear that they were being
6 directed to a Trezor domain.

7 23. This phishing website prompts users to download the updated Trezor Suite
8 application:



21 This phishing website mirrors the look of Trezor’s actual website; again, preventing a reasonable
22 consumer from understanding the scam. When a visitor downloads the application linked on the
23 phishing website, a fake version of the Trezor Suite application was downloaded.

24 24. Once the Trezor platform user connects their Trezor wallet to the fake Trezor Suite
25 app, it will prompt them to enter their 12 to 24-word recovery phrase, which is sent back to the
26 hackers. This recovery phrase is meant to allow Trezor platform users the ability to recover lost
27 wallets, but in the hands of the hackers it allows unauthorized parties to import the recovery phrase
28 into their own wallets and steal victims' cryptocurrency assets.

1 25. But what made this phishing attack successful was that the Hackers could target
2 Trezor platform users directly, by emailing known email accounts associated with actual Trezor
3 users.

4 26. On April 14, 2022, Trezor sent the following email to its customers notifying them of
5 the breach:

6 **Details of the Mailchimp data breach**

7 This email contains details of a data breach which compromised our
8 mailingprovider between February and April 2, 2022.

9 The attack saw Mailchimp employees being phished for privileged access to customer
10 accounts, resulting in the theft of email addresses and in some cases names of
11 subscribers and other data.

12 Below you will find specific data belonging to you which was stolen in the attack.

13 **Data stolen in the attack**

14 Your email address

15 Your IP address

16 An approximate location based on your internet provider¹

17 Please use this information to protect yourself and be wary of any incoming mail, as
18 the targeted data is being used to send phishing emails to your inbox. Avoid clicking
19 on any links in emails, and never ever enter your seed into a computer without your
20 Trezor device telling you to do so.

21 This is the latest information we have, following a week of investigation and reluctant
22 cooperation from Mailchimp's senior security staff. You will find a timeline of events
23 on Trezor blog, but we will not be providing any links here so this message does not
24 get confused for a phishing attempt.

25 For inquiries, please contact our security team at security@satoshilabs.com.

26 You will not receive any more emails from Trezor via Mailchimp. Given the broad
27 scope of the attack, it is important that you remain on alert for phishing attacks coming
28 from other sources, as hundreds of other brands and projects which have not yet been
disclosed were also targeted.

29 27. Trezor noted that Defendants were not cooperative in resolving and responding to this
30 breach:

31 We are most surprised by the lack of transparency and cooperation from
32 Mailchimp regarding the attacks. We received one email to a catch-all support
33 email about “possible risks” but did not learn of these attacks until we discovered
34 the leak and started pushing for answers. Now that we have access to the affected
35 customer data, it is clear that not only were subscriber email addresses stolen, but
36 also data of people who unsubscribed, and in some cases names and IP addresses.

37 By Defendants’ own admission, they knew of the data breach on March 26, 2022, a week before the

38 _____
¹ Collectively, this information is referred to herein as the personally identifiable information or
“PII”.

1 phishing emails were sent. Accordingly, Defendants had advance notice of the breach, knew it was
2 possible, if not likely, Plaintiff and Class Members were at risk, but did nothing to inform Plaintiff
3 and Class Members of the risks associated therewith (even though Defendants had email addresses
4 for Plaintiff and the Class). It was only after Trezor pressed Defendants that any alarm was raised.

5 28. This lack of action was particularly concerning, as Defendants acknowledged that the
6 hackers targeted customers in the cryptocurrency and finance sectors and that the hackers gained
7 access to API keys for an undisclosed number of customers, allowing the attackers to send phishing
8 emails. Accordingly, Defendants were well aware that the hackers were likely to conduct a phishing
9 attack of the type described herein.

10 29. Defendants negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class
11 Members' personal data by allowing cyberthieves to access information contained on Defendants'
12 Intuit Platform. Accordingly, as outlined below, Plaintiff and Class Members now have lost valuable
13 cryptocurrency and remain at a greater risk of other online fraud.

14 30. Indeed, Plaintiff Levinson is and was a user of Trezor to store his cryptocurrency.
15 Prior to the data breach, Plaintiff Levinson had at least \$87,000 worth of cryptocurrency stored on
16 his Trezor cryptocurrency wallet.

17 31. Then, on or about April 2, 2022, Plaintiff Levinson received the phishing email
18 described herein. His email address and the fact that he was a Trezor customer was only known to
19 the hackers due to Defendants' negligence. Plaintiff Levinson was convinced by the authentic
20 looking phishing email and believed that the best way to protect his cryptocurrency would be to click
21 a link embedded within the phishing email to help "secure" his cryptocurrency. Then, on the fake
22 landing page, Plaintiff was prompted to enter codes which gave hackers access to his cryptocurrency.
23

24 32. As a result, Plaintiff had \$87,000 worth of cryptocurrency stolen from his Trezor
25 wallet. As such, Plaintiff has suffered harm in the form of loss property, loss of time, frustration,
26 and other harm due to the Defendants' inadequate cybersecurity protocols, procedures, and policies.

27 33. Even worse, Defendants failed to announce in a timely manner that their cybersecurity
28 systems had been compromised and this, in turn, also harmed Plaintiff who could have been saved

1 from exposing himself through the phishing email's duplicitous design made possible by
2 Defendants' failures.

3 ***The Data Breach was a Foreseeable Risk of which Defendant was on Notice***

4 35. In 2021, there were a record 1,862 data breaches last year, surpassing both 2020's
5 total of 1,108 and the previous record of 1,506 set in 2017.²

6 36. In light of recent high profile data breaches at other industry leading companies,
7 including, Microsoft (250 million records, December 2019), Wattpad (268 million records, June
8 2020), Facebook (267 million users, April 2020), Estee Lauder (440 million records, January 2020),
9 Whisper (900 million records, March 2020), and Advanced Info Service (8.3 billion records, May
10 2020), Defendants knew or should have known that their electronic records would be targeted by
11 cybercriminals.
12

13 37. Indeed, cyberattacks have become so notorious that the FBI and U.S. Secret Service
14 have issued a warning to potential targets so they are aware of, and prepared for, a potential attack.
15

16 38. Despite the prevalence of public announcements of data breach and data security
17 compromises, and despite its own acknowledgments of data security compromises, and despite its
18 own acknowledgment of its duties to keep PII private and secure, Defendants failed to take
19 appropriate steps to protect the PII of Plaintiff and the proposed Class from being compromised.
20

21 ***At All Relevant Times Defendants Had a Duty to Plaintiff and Class Members
22 to Properly Secure their Private Information***

23 39. At all relevant times, Defendants had a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to
24 properly secure their PII, encrypt and maintain such information using industry standard methods,
25 train its employees, utilize available technology to defend its systems from invasion, act reasonably
26 to prevent foreseeable harm to Plaintiff and Class Members, and to promptly notify Plaintiff and
27

28 ² <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/record-number-of-data-breaches-reported-in-2021-new-report-says/>.

1 Class Members when Defendants became aware that their PII may have been compromised.

2 40. Defendants' duty to use reasonable security measures arose as a result of the
3 relationship that existed between Defendants, on the one hand, and Trezor, on the other hand.

4 41. Defendants' duty to use reasonable security measures also arose as a result of
5 Defendants voluntarily assumption of Plaintiff's and Class Member's PII.
6

7 42. Defendants had the resources necessary to prevent the data breach but neglected to
8 adequately invest in security measures, despite its obligation to protect such information.
9 Accordingly, Defendants breached their common law, statutory, and other duties owed to Plaintiff
10 and Class Members.

11 43. Security standards commonly accepted among businesses that store PII using the
12 internet include, without limitation:

- 13 a. Maintaining a secure firewall configuration;
- 14 b. Maintaining appropriate design, systems, and controls to limit user access to
15 certain information as necessary;
- 16 c. Monitoring for suspicious or irregular traffic to servers;
- 17 d. Monitoring for suspicious credentials used to access servers;
- 18 e. Monitoring for suspicious or irregular activity by known users;
- 19 f. Monitoring for suspicious or unknown users;
- 20 g. Monitoring for suspicious or irregular server requests;
- 21 h. Monitoring for server requests for PII;
- 22 i. Monitoring for server requests from VPNs; and
- 23 j. Monitoring for server requests from Tor exit nodes.

24 44. The ramifications of Defendants' failure to keep its consumers' PII secure are long
25 lasting and severe. Once PII is stolen, fraudulent use of that information and damage to victims may
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1 continue for years.

2 **Defendants Failed to Comply with FTC Guidelines**

3 45. Federal and State governments have likewise established security standards and
4 issued recommendations to temper data breaches and the resulting harm to consumers and financial
5 institutions. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) has issued numerous guides for business
6 highlighting the importance of reasonable data security practices. According to the FTC, the need
7 for data security should be factored into all business decision-making.³

8
9 46. In 2016, the FTC updated its publication, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide*
10 *for Business*, which established guidelines for fundamental data security principles and practices for
11 business.⁴ The guidelines note businesses should protect the personal consumer and consumer
12 information that they keep, as well as properly dispose of personal information that is no longer
13 needed; encrypt information stored on computer networks; understand their network’s
14 vulnerabilities; and implement policies to correct security problems.

15
16 47. The FTC recommends that companies verify that third-party service providers have
17 implemented reasonable security measures.⁵

18 48. The FTC recommends that businesses:

- 19 a. Identify all connections to the computers where you store sensitive information.
20 b. Assess the vulnerability of each connection to commonly known or reasonably
21 foreseeable attacks.
22 c. Do not store sensitive consumer data on any computer with an internet connection
23 unless it is essential for conducting their business.
24

25
26 ³ Federal Trade Commission, *Start With Security*, available at:
<https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf0205-startwithsecurity.pdf>

27 ⁴ Federal Trade Commission, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, available at:
<https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/protecting-personal-information-guide-business>

28 ⁵ FTC, *Start With Security*, *supra* note 18.

- 1 d. Scan computers on their network to identify and profile the operating system and
2 open network services. If services are not needed, they should be disabled to
3 prevent hacks or other potential security problems. For example, if email service
4 or an internet connection is not necessary on a certain computer, a business should
5 consider closing the ports to those services on that computer to prevent
6 unauthorized access to that machine.
- 7
- 8 e. Pay particular attention to the security of their web applications—the software
9 used to give information to visitors to their websites and to retrieve information
10 from them. Web applications may be particularly vulnerable to a variety of hack
11 attacks
- 12
- 13 f. Use a firewall to protect their computers from hacker attacks while it is
14 connected to a network, especially the internet.
- 15 g. Determine whether a border firewall should be installed where the business’s
16 network connects to the internet. A border firewall separates the network from
17 the internet and may prevent an attacker from gaining access to a computer on
18 the network where sensitive information is stored. Set access controls—settings
19 that determine which devices and traffic get through the firewall—to allow only
20 trusted devices with a legitimate business need to access the network. Since the
21 protection a firewall provides is only as effective as its access controls, they
22 should be reviewed periodically.
- 23
- 24 h. Monitor incoming traffic for signs that someone is trying to hack in. Keep an eye
25 out for activity from new users, multiple log-in attempts from unknown users or
26 computers, and higher-than-average traffic at unusual times of the day.
- 27
- 28

1 54. Other best cybersecurity practices that are standard in the healthcare industry include
2 installing appropriate malware detection software; monitoring and limiting the network ports;
3 protecting web browsers and email management systems; setting up network systems such as
4 firewalls, switches and routers; monitoring and protection of physical security systems; protection
5 against any possible communication system; and training staff regarding critical points.
6

7 55. Defendant failed to meet the minimum standards of any of the following
8 frameworks: the NIST Cybersecurity Framework Version 1.1 (including without limitation PR.AC-
9 1, PR.AC-3, PR.AC-4, PR.AC-5, PR.AC-6, PR.AC-7, PR.AT-1, PR.DS-1, PR.DS-5, PR.PT-1,
10 PR.PT-3, DE.CM-1, DE.CM-4, DE.CM-7, DE.CM-8, and RS.CO-2), and the Center for Internet
11 Security's Critical Security Controls (CIS CSC), which are all established standards in reasonable
12 cybersecurity readiness.
13

14 56. These foregoing frameworks are existing and applicable industry standards in the
15 Defendants' industry, and Defendants failed to comply with these accepted standards, thereby
16 opening the door to and causing the Data Breach.

17 57. At all relevant times, Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, of the
18 importance of safeguarding the data of Plaintiff and Class Members and of the foreseeable
19 consequences that would occur if Defendant's data security system and network was breached,
20 including, specifically, the significant costs that would be imposed on Plaintiff and Class Members
21 as a result of a breach.

22 58. Defendant knew or should have known about these dangers and strengthened its data,
23 IT, and email handling systems accordingly. Defendant was put on notice of the substantial and
24 foreseeable risk of harm from a data breach, yet it failed to properly prepare for that risk.

25 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 59. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
27 Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(3) for the following Class of persons under breach of contract and breach
28 of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing:

1 All persons residing in the United States who received the unauthorized April 2, 2022
2 Trezor branded email purportedly informing them of a data security incident and who
lost cryptocurrency as a result thereof.

3 Excluded from the Class are Defendant's officers, directors, and employees; any entity in which
4 Defendant has a controlling interest; and the affiliates, legal representatives, attorneys, successors,
5 heirs, and assigns of Defendants. Also excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary to whom
6 this case is assigned, their families and Members of their staff.

7 60. Numerosity. The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all of them is
8 impracticable. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, based
9 on information and belief, the Class consists of over 100 individuals. All members of the proposed
10 Class are readily ascertainable as the email address are known to Defendants and can be matched to
11 Trezor accounts.

12 61. Commonality. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, which
13 predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions
14 of law and fact include, without limitation:

- 15 a. Whether any Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class;
- 16 b. Whether any Defendant negligently used, maintained, lost, or disclosed Plaintiff's
and Class Members' personal information;
- 17 c. Whether any Defendant failed to implement and maintain reasonable security
procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information
18 compromised in the data breach;
- 19 d. Whether any Defendant's data security systems prior to, during, and after the data
breach complied with the applicable data security standards;
- 20 e. Whether any Defendant breached a duty to Class Members to safeguard their personal
information;
- 21 f. Whether the Defendants knew or should have known that their data security systems
and monitoring processes were deficient;
- 22 g. Whether the Plaintiff and Class Members suffered legally cognizable injuries as a
result of the Defendants' actions or inaction;
- 23 h. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages and/or injunctive relief.

24 62. Typicality. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class Members because
Plaintiff's information, like that of every other Class Member, was compromised in the data breach.

25 63. Adequacy of Representation. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect
26 the interests of the Members of the Class. Plaintiff's Counsel are competent and experienced in
27 litigating Class actions.

28 64. Predominance. Defendants have engaged in a common course of conduct toward

1 Plaintiff and Class Members, in that all of Plaintiff's and Class Members' data was stored on the
2 same computer system and unlawfully accessed in the same way. The common issues arising from
3 Defendant's conduct affecting Class Members set out above predominate over any individualized
4 issues. Adjudication of these common issues in a single action has important and desirable
5 advantages of judicial economy.

6 65. Superiority. A Class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
7 efficient adjudication of the controversy. Class treatment of common questions of law and fact is
8 superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation. Absent a Class action, most Class
9 Members would likely find that the cost of litigating their individual claims is prohibitively high and
10 would therefore have no effective remedy. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class
11 Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class
12 Members, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants. In contrast, the
13 conduct of this action as a Class action presents far fewer management difficulties, conserves judicial
14 resources and the parties' resources, and protects the rights of each Class Member.

15 66. Defendants have acted on grounds that apply generally to the Class as a whole, so that
16 Class certification, injunctive relief, and corresponding declaratory relief are appropriate on a Class-
17 wide basis.

18 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

19 **COUNT ONE**
20 **NEGLIGENCE**
(On Behalf of the Class)

21 67. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully
22 alleged herein.

23 68. Defendants collected non-public personal information from Plaintiff and other Class
24 Members to provide services on behalf of Trezor. In doing so, Defendants undertook contractual
25 obligations and otherwise voluntarily assumed a duty to protect that PII.

26 69. Defendants knew or should have known that the information that it collected
27 regarding Plaintiff and other Class Members was sensitive, and breach of such data would lead to
28 significant financial loss.

1 70. By collecting and storing this data, and sharing it and using it for commercial gain,
2 Defendants had a duty of care to use reasonable means to secure and safeguard this information, to
3 prevent disclosure of the information, to guard the information from theft, and inform individuals of
4 any data breach.

5 71. Defendants' duty included a responsibility to implement a process by which it could
6 detect a breach of its security systems in a reasonably expeditious period of time and give prompt
7 notice to those affected in the case of a data breach.

8 72. Defendants also owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and members of the Class to provide
9 security consistent with industry standards, and to ensure that its systems and networks and the
10 personnel responsible for them adequately protected their customers' information.

11 73. Only Defendants were in a position to ensure that its systems were sufficient to protect
12 against the harm to Plaintiff and the members of the Class from a data breach. Defendants breached
13 their duties by failing to use reasonable measures to protect Plaintiff's and Class Members' personal
14 information.

15 74. The specific negligent acts and omissions committed by Defendants include, but are
16 not limited to, the following:

- 17 a. failing to adopt, implement, and maintain adequate security measures to safeguard
18 Plaintiff's and Class Members' personal information;
19 b. failing to adequately monitor the security of its networks and systems;
20 c. allowing unauthorized access to Plaintiff's and Class Members' personal information;
21 and
22 d. failing to recognize in a timely manner that Plaintiff's and other Class Members'
23 personal information had been compromised.

24 75. It was foreseeable that Defendants' failure to use reasonable measures to protect and
25 monitor the security of Plaintiff's and other Class Members' personal information would result in
26 injury to Plaintiff and other Class Members. Indeed, Defendants knew that it was providing services
27 to a company that provides cryptocurrency wallets to consumers. Cryptocurrency wallets are
28 specifically designed to protect valuable cryptocurrency. Additionally, Defendants aggregate
significant amounts of personal data, including financial data, in its databases. Any secure breach of
such information would be highly likely to lead to the exact type of phishing scam described herein.

 76. It was therefore foreseeable that the failure to adequately safeguard personal

1 information would result in one or more of the following injuries to Plaintiff and the members of the
2 proposed Class: economic harm due to successful and potentially ongoing phishing attacks; ongoing,
3 imminent, certainly impending threat of identity theft crimes, fraud, and abuse, resulting in monetary
4 loss and economic harm; actual identity theft crimes, fraud, and abuse, resulting in monetary loss
5 and economic harm; loss of the confidentiality of the stolen confidential data; the illegal sale of the
6 compromised data on the deep web black market; expenses and/or time spent on credit monitoring
7 and identity theft insurance; time spent scrutinizing bank statements, credit card statements, and
8 credit reports; expenses and/or time spent initiating fraud alerts; decreased credit scores and ratings;
9 lost work time; and other economic and non-economic harm.

10 77. As a result of this misconduct by Defendants, the personal information of Plaintiffs
11 and the Class were compromised, resulting in the loss of property (including cryptocurrency) and
12 placing them at a greater risk of identity theft and subjecting them to actual identity theft. Plaintiffs
13 and the Class have also suffered consequential out of pocket losses for procuring credit freeze or
14 protection services, identity theft monitoring, and other expenses relating to identity theft losses or
15 protective measures.

16 **COUNT TWO**
17 **BREACH OF THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY CONTRACT**
18 **(On Behalf of the Class)**

19 78. Plaintiff fully incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs, as though fully
20 set forth herein.

21 79. Plaintiff brings this claim for breach of third-party beneficiary contract against
22 Defendants.

23 80. Defendants entered into a contract to provide customer services to Trezor.

24 81. The contracts were made expressly for the benefit of Plaintiff and the Class, as it was
25 their PII that Defendants agreed to collect and protect through its services. Thus, the benefit of
26 collection and protection of the PII belonging to Plaintiff and the Class was the direct and primary
27 objective of the contracting parties.
28

1 amount of the savings and costs Defendant reasonably and contractually should have expended on
2 data security measures to secure Plaintiffs' PII.

3 93. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Defendant should not be permitted
4 to retain the money it received from Plaintiff's and Class Members' PII that should have been used
5 to implement the data security measures necessary to safeguard and protect the confidentiality of
6 Plaintiff's and Class Members' PII.

7 94. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's decision to profit rather than provide
8 adequate security, and Defendant's resultant disclosures of Plaintiff's and Class Members' PII,
9 Plaintiff and Class Members suffered and continue to suffer considerable injuries in the forms of
10 time and expenses mitigating harms, diminished value of PII, loss of privacy, and a present increased
11 risk of harm.

12
13 **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the Class pray for relief and judgment as follows:

15 A. For an order declaring that this action is properly maintained as a class action and
16 certifying a class representative(s) in accordance with Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
17 Procedure, appointing Plaintiff as representative for the Class, and appointing Plaintiff's counsel as
18 Class counsel;

19 B. Ordering Defendants to pay for not less than three years of credit monitoring services
20 for Plaintiff and the Class;

21 C. For an award of actual damages, compensatory damages, and penalties, in an amount
22 to be determined, as allowable by law;

23 D. For an award of punitive damages, as allowable by law;

24 E. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs, and any other expense, including expert
25 witness fees;

26 F. Pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and

27 G. All such other and further relief as this court may deem just and proper.
28

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This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Intuit, Mailchimp Hit with Class Action Lawsuit Over Trezor Crypto Wallet Hack](#)
