**BOOST SECURITY**

The more valuable the information, the higher the security level required to protect it, and the higher the cost of that protection. In consequence, any intrusion will necessitate a higher energy / asset expenditure to force access. Therefore, the questions to answer first should be:

What is the value of my information?

What level of security does the Capsule provide?

Can I improve it by additional means if necessary?

Think through the entire process of sensitive private information access. The security of any solution depends heavily on the particular implementation. The Capsule was designed to store information for backup cases; however, it is a universal tool and can be applied in various scenarios: recovery seed backup, password protection and storage, and other sensitive information storage/transfer.

**Who is the keeper of my digital footprint?**

**Are my kids safe online?**  
**How do I provide security for my children online?**  
**What do my relatives need to know once I'm not around?**

**What kind of digital assets can I protect?**

**Is it for me?**  
**Do I even need to care about my online security?**

**I don't trust the centralized authorities or global companies so, how can I control what's mine?**

**Can I protect my data from instances of violence?**

**Who can take care of me better than I can myself?**  
**What will the damage be if my information ends up in the wrong hands?**  
**How can I make my passwords truly safe?**

# THE MOTHER OF ALL BACKUPS

## ON OPERATIONAL SECURITY AND THE CRYPTOSTEEL CAPSULE

*The Anatomy of the Cryptosteel Capsule*

### POOR PASSWORD CHOICES

Think of your password as the magical phrase that opens the cave to all your treasures. Would you use something obvious like "open sesame" that anybody can guess? Or a long, unique phrase that's too complicated to remember so you write it down and store it somewhere close to the cave? Any security system is only as strong as its weakest part.

With a proper backup tool like the Capsule, there is no need for a trade-off between password strength and memorability.

Don't compromise on password or key length. To protect a highly valuable digital asset one needs a high-quality password (unique, long enough, and difficult to be guessed - random, using various strings like uppercase, lowercase, numbers, special characters), a safe tool to store it (Cryptosteel), and a secure procedure to handle it.

### GOOD PASSWORD FEATURES

These are the requirements for creating a strong password:

- Key/password should be used for one purpose only
- Should not be obvious or based on common words or sequences, a replacement scheme, or a single dictionary word

#### LENGTH

- The minimum length depends on the application of the key or password. Always follow the suggestions given by the provider of the related service or check general suggestions for the applied algorithm
- The longer the better

#### RANDOMNESS

- Use various types of characters (uppercase, lowercase, numbers and special characters) in a random combination
- If possible, use a password generator including a reliable source of entropy such as a true random number generator

#### BAD PRACTICES

- Identical passwords reused for different sites (like one PIN used for several credit cards).
- Easy to guess passwords (like Peter123 or P@ssw0rd).

#### GOOD PRACTICES

- We recommend using mnemonics (e.g. BIP39), which is the best method for human to computer interaction compared to handling raw binary or hexadecimal password representations.

• Don't share your password with anyone. Keep your secret offline. Don't take pictures of it, especially with your smartphone.

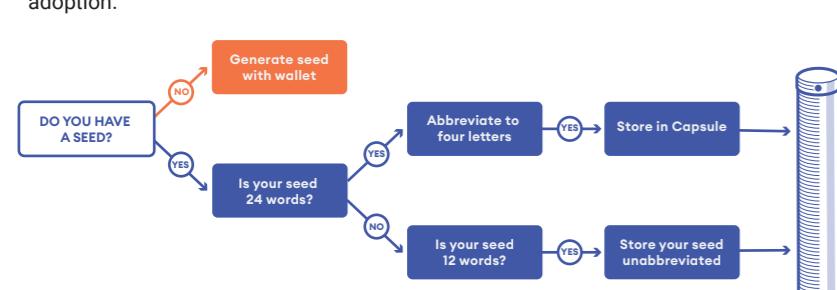
• A feature of the Capsule is that once your password is on the core, neither you nor anyone else can accidentally reveal it or take a picture of it. With the Capsule, you are able to store 512-bit keys or even more complex codes. In combination with modern cryptographic algorithms, it provides you with state-of-the-art security for your digital assets.

### MNEMONIC SEED FLOWCHART

The private key to your cryptocurrency holdings stored in the BIP39 mnemonic seed format is the paramount access element and ultimate recovery tool. At the same time, misplacing access to this string of characters represents the single greatest vulnerability to your assets. To facilitate security procedures, we have boiled down the process to this simple flowchart so you can quickly identify your position on the timeline of securing assets.

**Start at the beginning:** Do you have a recovery seed phrase?  
**Step-by-step follow the instructions and proceed to secure and safe recovery backup access in a Cryptosteel Capsule for permanent storage.**

Scan the QR code to download the flowchart for an easy BIP39 four-letter format adoption.



### FEATURED ATTRIBUTES

#### DURABLE

#### TANGIBLE

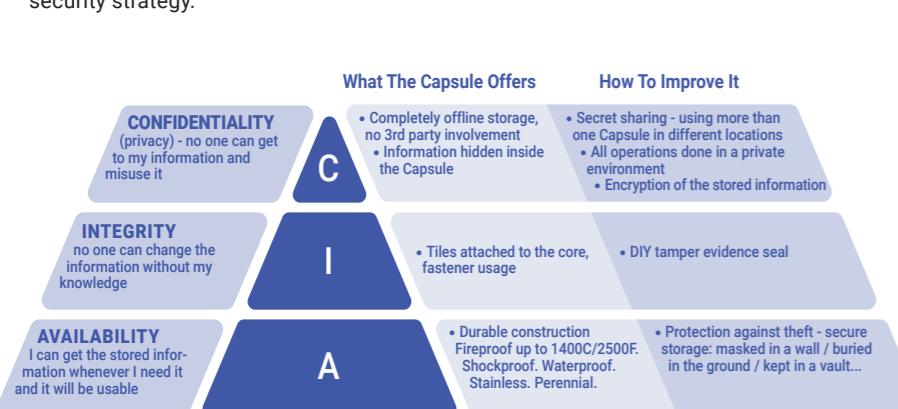
#### OFFLINE

**DURABLE [A]** - the main purpose of the Capsule is to provide the **availability** of the stored information. No matter how long it has been stored, or what hostile conditions the tool has been kept in, the information will be available in the original form and able to be read.

**TANGIBLE [B]** - cannot be randomly changed, keeps the **integrity** of the form and format for a very long time, and there is more common knowledge of how to protect tangible items (e.g. gold, cash, etc.) in comparison to digital ones.

**OFFLINE [C]** - in order to achieve **confidentiality** of the stored information, at no moment should the full information be available in an uncontrolled environment (cloud storage, mobile app, etc.)

The Capsule fits perfectly within the AIC Triad, which is a template for information security strategy.



### USE CASES

- Cold storage for hardware wallet recovery seed backup (BIP-39, if abbreviated - use only the first four letters of each word)
- Secret sharing (SLIP-39 Shamir backup in abbreviated form, use the first four letters of each word)
- Private keys for public-key algorithms for digital signature (ECDSA, base64 encoded)
- Secret keys for symmetric algorithms for encryption (AES, base64 encoded)
- Passphrase backup for password managers

### FEATURED STANDARDS

- BIP-0039: Mnemonic code for generating deterministic keys <https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/blob/master/bip-0039.mediawiki>
- SLIP-0039: Shamir's Secret-Sharing for Mnemonic Codes <https://github.com/satoshilabs/slips/blob/master/slip-0039.md>
- BIP-0032: Deterministic Wallets <https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/blob/master/bip-0032.mediawiki>
- Base64 (RFC 4649)
- NIST Special Publication 800-57: Recommendation for Key Management <http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-57pt1r4>
- FIPS PUB 186-4: Digital Signature Standard (DSS) <http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.186-4>
- FIPS PUB 197: Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.197>

