# **Executive Summary**

This document presents a compiled record of verifiable evidence indicating potential mining reward misappropriation via the NiceHash platform. The observations revolve around four specific Bitcoin blocks mined between May 27, 2025 10:49 and 11:04 UTC, during which no active NiceHash rentals were in effect. Despite this, evidence strongly suggests the user's hashpower contributed to these block finds without compensation or notification.

# **Technical Timeline**

- May 27, 2025 10:49 Block 898,616 mined by AntPool
- May 27, 2025 10:50 Block 898,617 mined by ViaBTC
- May 27, 2025 11:04 Block 898,618 mined by Foundry USA Pool
- Logs from cgminer and Braiins OS confirm continuous operation of 8 units totaling ~900 TH/s
- NiceHash activity logs indicate zero active rentals during the above window
- This directly violates ToS Clause [Ref: NH-TOS 2023.5 7.3] prohibiting unauthorized use of contributed hashpower

#### **How the Misconduct Was Identified**

- 1. Log Analysis: cgminer logs showed continuous hashing during windows when no rental activity was listed on the NiceHash dashboard.
- 2. Stratum Tracking: Each miner was connected to a NiceHash stratum server that redirected work to unknown third-party pools without visible agreements.
- 3. Block Discovery Timing: Four blocks were found within ~15 minutes, all traceable to outside pools. Each timestamp matches internal miner runtime logs.
- 4. Miner Downtime Control: Units were turned off immediately after the 4th block, and subsequent reviews showed no further matchesproving active contribution.
- 5. Coinbase Messages: Cross-referenced block messages against mined history using blockchain explorers.
- 6. Absence of Payout: No BTC payouts were reflected in NiceHash history for the relevant period, while rewards were traced to pools unaffiliated with user contracts.
- 7. Network Isolation: No remote access or additional control points were active; the only connected platform was NiceHash.

# **Confirmed Violations**

- 1. Use of user's mining hardware during non-rental window.
- 2. Non-disclosure of block rewards earned while hashpower was active.
- 3. Discrepancy between user-side logs (900TH/s steady) and NiceHash public record.
- 4. Reward redirection observed through analysis of stratum addresses and CGMiner logs.
- 5. AntPool, ViaBTC, and Foundry recipients verified via block explorers (Coinbase messages included).
- 6. Violation of fair market practices by withholding rightful earnings from miner.

#### **Legal Considerations & Probabilistic Red Flag**

Legal theories potentially violated:

- Fraudulent misrepresentation
- Breach of contract (ToS)
- Unjust enrichment
- Wire fraud (if funds transferred deceptively over network)

What raised suspicion was not the misconduct itself, but the user's extraordinarily rare streak of luck. Statistically, a solo miner operating at 900TH/s has an approximate probability of less than 1 in 1 trillion to find 4 Bitcoin blocks in 5 days under normal conditions. Such a sequence is not just improbable it is a statistical anomaly.

This stroke of luck forced scrutiny on the system. Instead of receiving the rewards, the user witnessed external pools claiming the blocks. This irregularity, coinciding precisely with the lucky streak, exposed what appears to be deliberate detection and redirection of block submissions away from the rightful origin. The impossibility of the event going unnoticed makes the concealment efforts even more apparent and incriminating.

#### **Exhibit Index**

Exhibit A - Screenshot of Block 89	3,616 Coinbase message	[AntPool]
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- Exhibit B Screenshot of Block 898,617 Coinbase message [ViaBTC]
- Exhibit C Screenshot of Block 898,618 Coinbase message [Foundry USA]
- Exhibit D Braiins OS cgminer runtime logs showing 900TH/s active
- Exhibit E Screenshot of NiceHash activity showing 'no active rentals'
- Exhibit F Internal log timestamps matching block find times