



Advanced Office365 Phishing Attack on U.S. Government Contractors

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Introduction

- This is a very deliberate and carefully-constructed organized phishing attack targeting the Department of Labor contractors.
- Over 10 different phishing campaigns launched simultaneously over the course of months with official-resembling ruses
- Main goal: **harvesting Office365 / MS Online credentials for official DoL contractors.**

Why this case?

- Relevance of this threat to any major corporation of today
- Demonstrate how **educated** and **deliberate** attacks have become and how much of an impact they could have – in this case, a potential national security threat
- Highlight the importance of cybersecurity awareness training

Attack Vector

- **Malicious Email** - Email with insignia and seals from senior officer, PDF attachment with a project bid link. Sender impersonated "**Chief Procurement Officer**" persona.
- Victim clicks BID button on the PDF, leading them to **Landing page** that replicated the exact HTML and CSS in the form of the actual DoL website.
- User sees and clicks a pop-up to "**initiate a bid**", leading them to a **Credential harvesting page** with a fake login that asks for O365 email and password.
- **To reduce mistyped credentials count, the attackers threw a fake error and asked for the credentials again.**
- **In either case, redirects were included to the original DOL website to lessen suspicion.**

Limitations

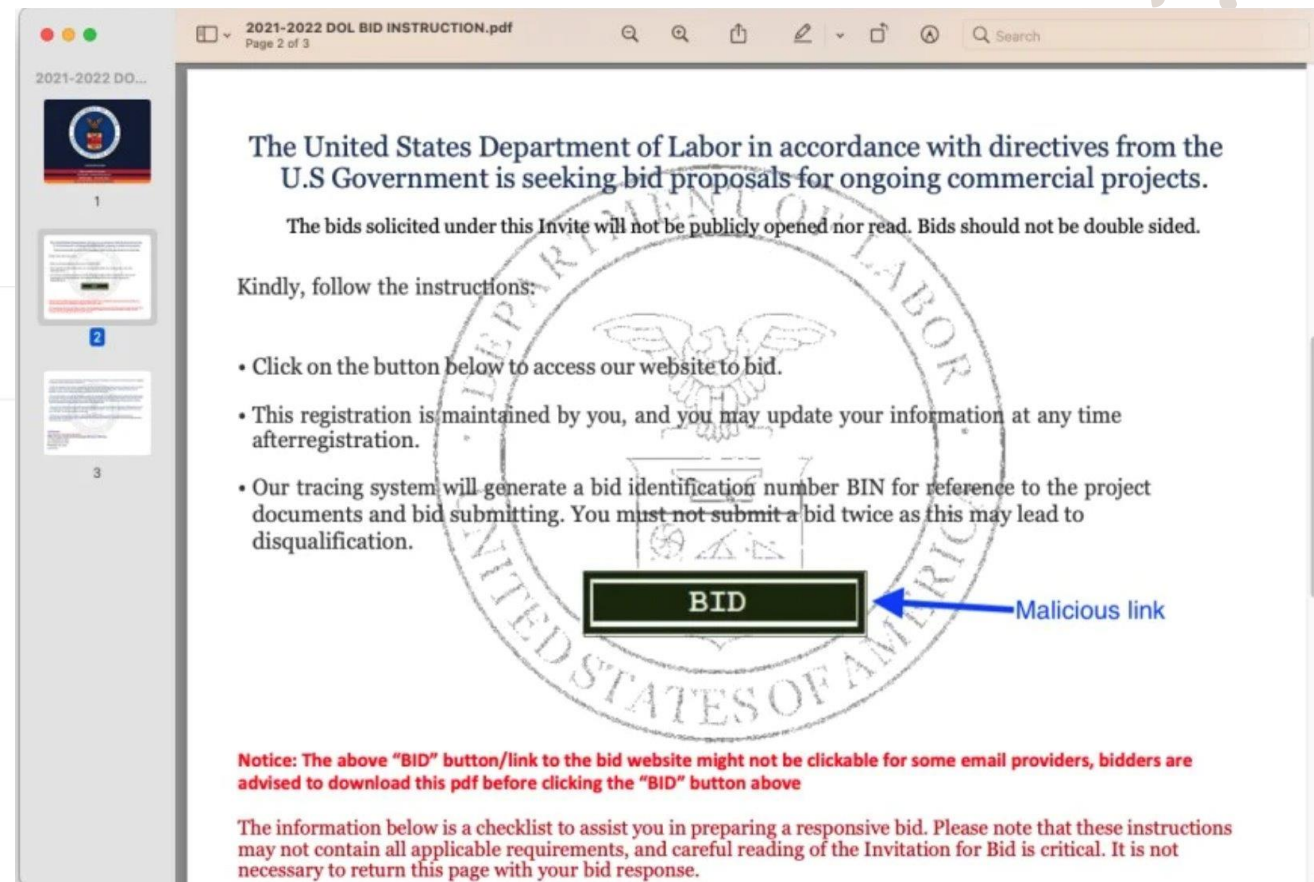
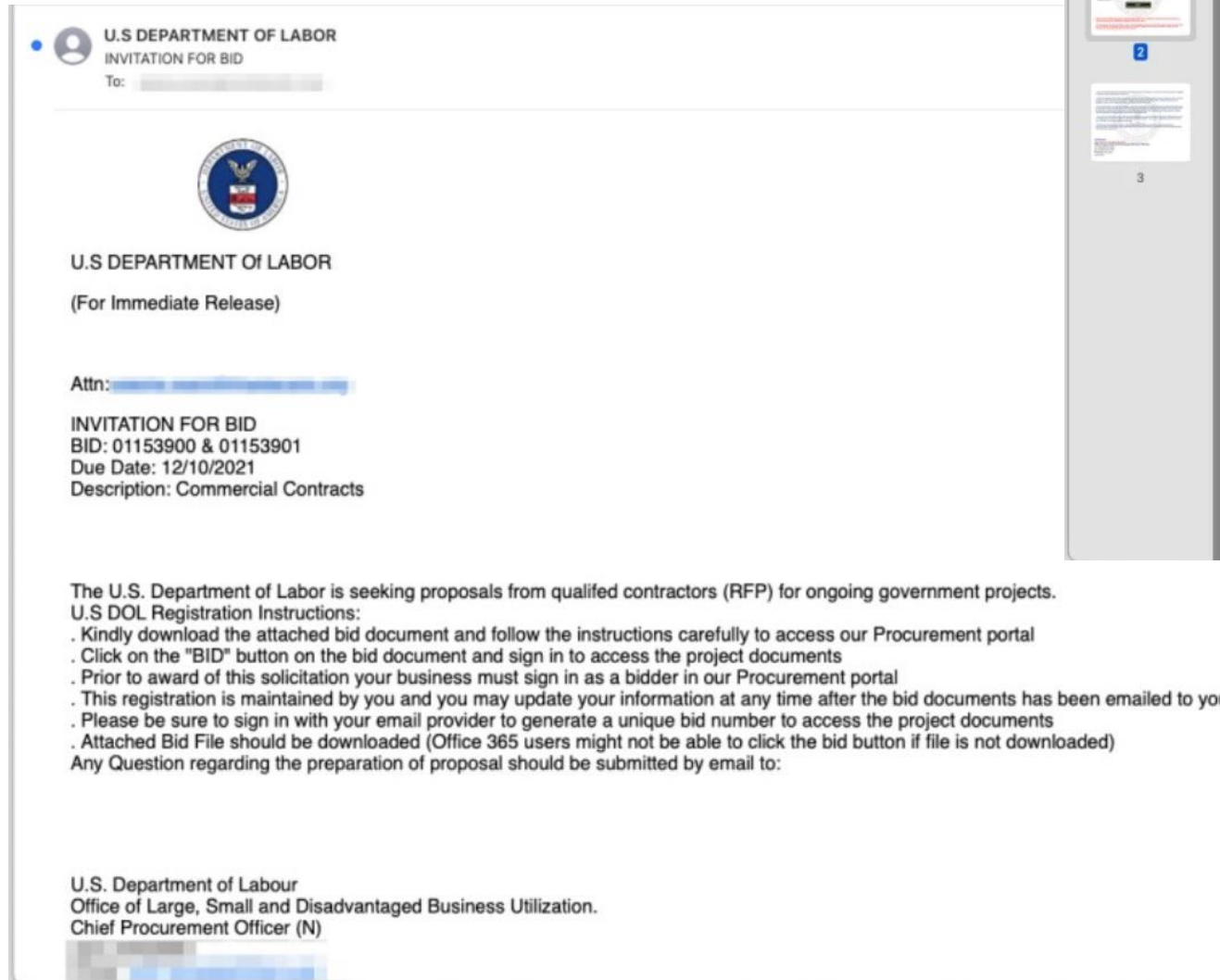
Making spoofed domains look legitimate:

- DOL-related domains with variations of punctuation, sender email addresses spoofed to originate from **no-reply@dol[.]gov**

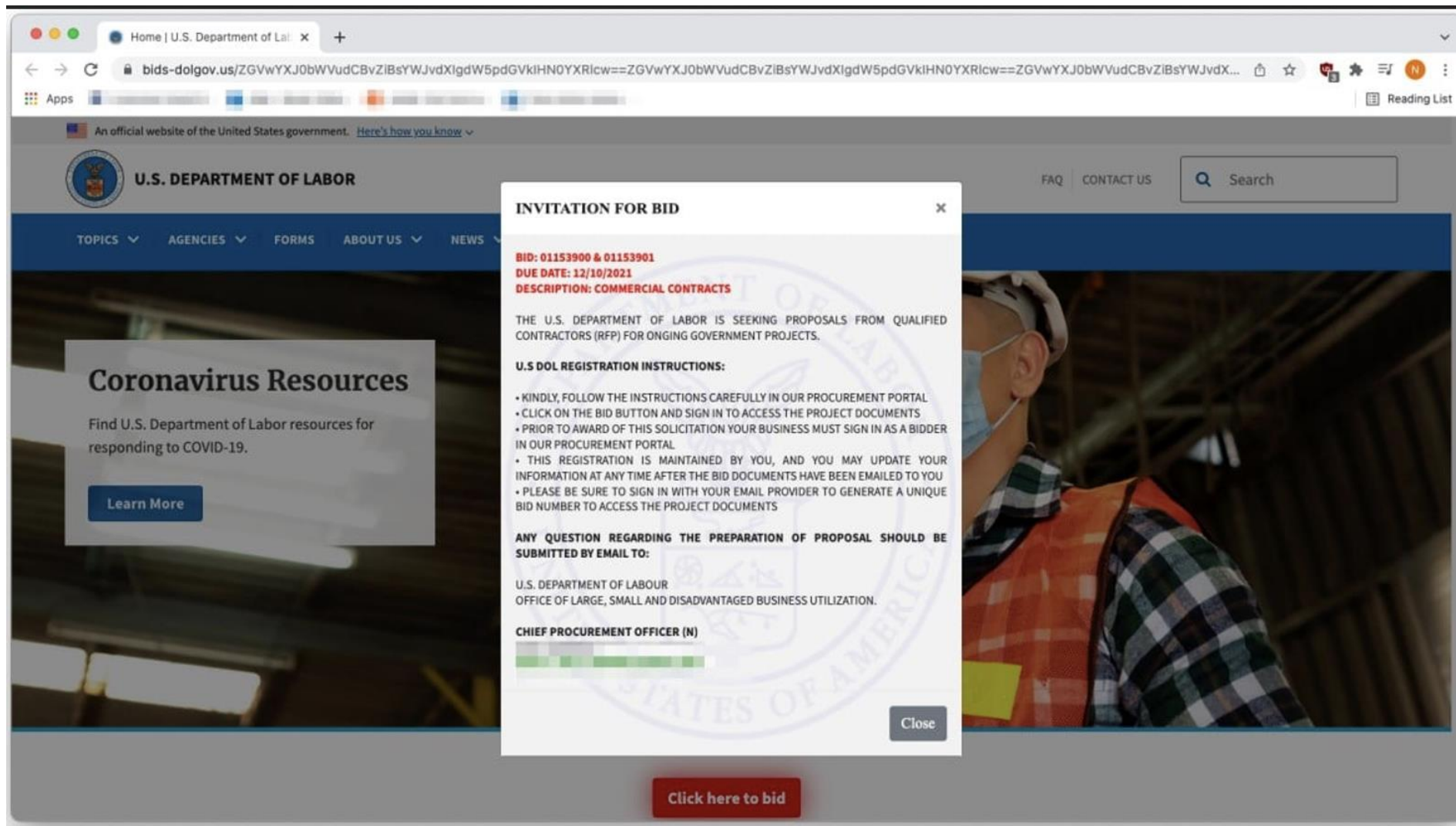
Evading the MX filters and email spam filtering tools (SPF, DKIM, and DMARC) by:

- emails passed through abused servers owned by non-profit organizations
- newly registered and unreported domains that were not denylisted or blocked
- domains not on anti-phishing lists

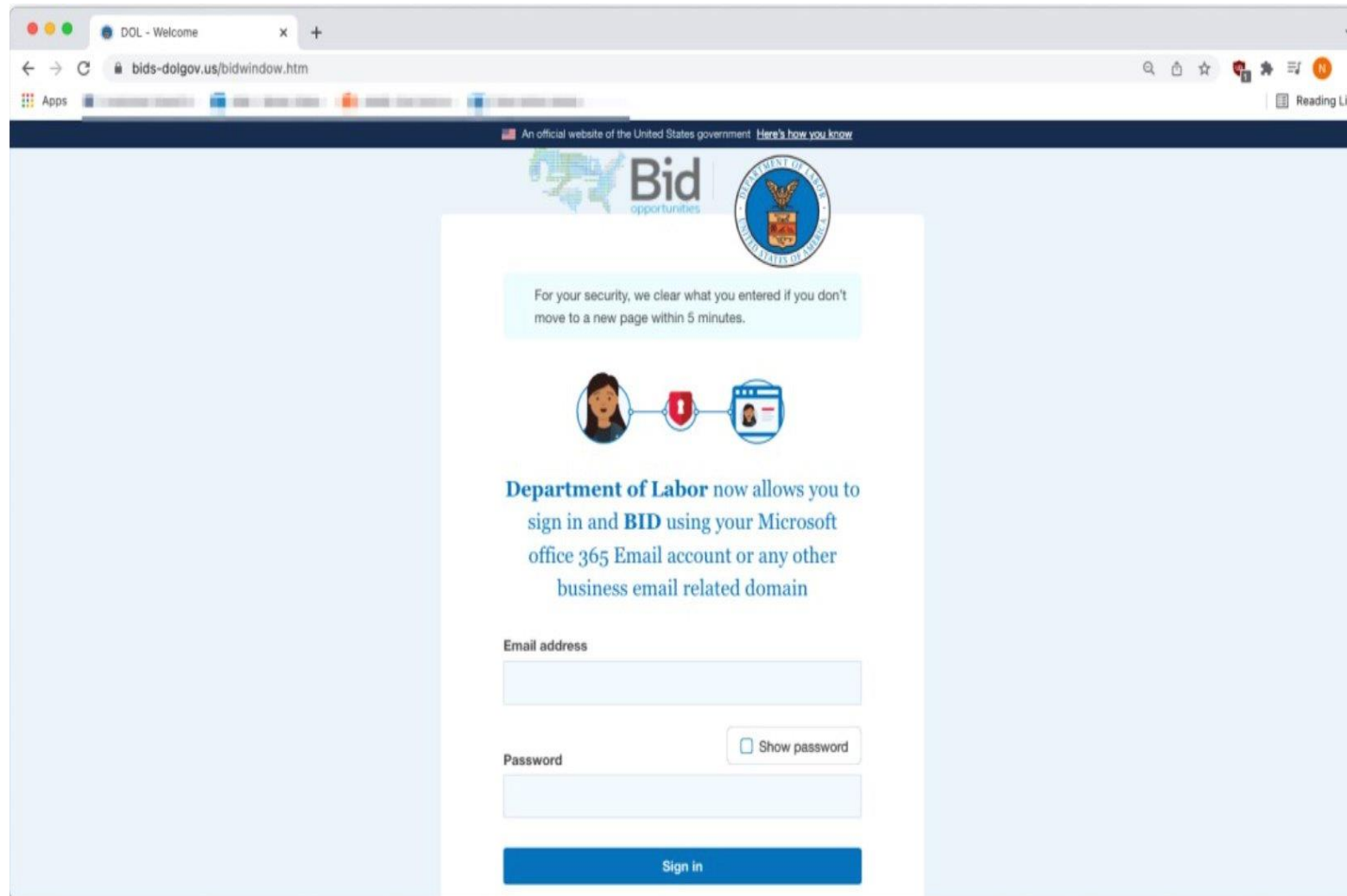
Ruse & Vector



Attached malicious PDF with accurate branding elements.



Landing page with pop-up notification to increase credibility.



Credential harvesting page utilized by attackers.

Recommendations

- Robust **email spam filtering (SPF, DMARC, DKIM)**, employing a zero external trust policy, extensive denylists
- Learning on a tight cadence and **phishing training courses** including modern ruses that have been used in the pasts, teaching the **common indicators of spam** to high-risk employees – tailored for **employee privileges and types**
- Secure SMTP (Mail) server configuration – deny emails from non-local IP addresses to non-local mailboxes from unauthorized users **[addressed in Questions section]**
- Ensure **MFA** is implemented as an additional defense even if credentials are compromised.
- Follow **NIST CSF** and **CISA** guidelines to keep organizational security posture up-to-date.

Conclusion

- Phishing training in government organizations is especially important due to the nature of **sensitive federal information** stored – anyone can be a target as phishing attacks have been getting increasingly complex and intricate.
- Organizations should **take robust technical security measures** to secure their email configuration and **block incoming phishing attempts**.
- Official U.S. government domains usually end in **.gov** or **.mil** rather than .com or another suffix. The U.S. government does not typically send out cold emails to solicit bids for projects. These are especially important to highlight in **specialized training sessions**.

Questions?

1. What is the relevance of SMTP filtering?
 1. **While most phishing attempts are external and our main recommendations that we would like to highlight are phishing awareness training, robust email spam filtering (SPF, DKIM, DMARC) and enforcing Multi-Factor Authentication - SMTP filtering could also prevent against potentially maliciously-influenced internal actors, as well as proxying inbound email traffic to evade phishing attempts.**
 2. **As mentioned in [this article](#), an inbound SMTP proxy server can be utilized to verify and authenticate incoming traffic - if any flagged email from a denylisted domain is received in incoming traffic, then the inbound SMTP proxy server can block before they are received at the actual SMTP server (if the company employs one).**

References

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4. What Is Anti-Phishing? Techniques to Prevent Phishing. (2024, September 25). Perception Point. <https://perception-point.io/guides/phishing/how-to-prevent-phishing-attacks/>
5. Leveraging Outbound SMTP Proxy Server Can Protect Your Organization From Blacklisting. [Link](#)