Incident Report

Affected User: Jacqueline			
Role:		-	
Victim Email address: jacq	ueline.		
Incident type: Business Em	nail Comprom	ise (BEC) attack	

Incident description:

There was a suspicious email thread about invoice which had four different parties involved:

•	Jagjeet () - received the email from Jacqueline
	on September 2	26, 2024 3:2	7 PM under the subject of "1099 contractors".
•	Anthony	Coo	rdinator)
•	Paul)
•	Don)	
•	Heather		Supervisor) – received an email on October 3, 2024
	12:29 PM under	the subject	of "AR Report".

These users above had communicated back and forth with the attacker in the email threads.

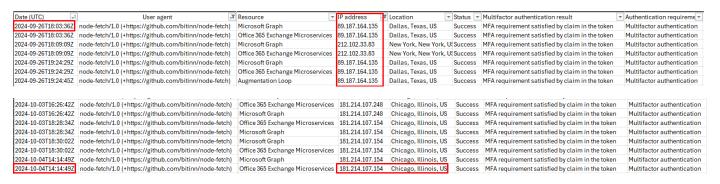
Initial Investigation & Containment:

Following this discovery, the user's password was reset, and all sessions were revoked. Unrecognized, Authenticator device registered to the account was immediately removed and user was able to re-register her device (iPhone XR) successfully.

After containing the threat completely, we conducted a full root cause analysis investigation. Here are the findings:

Initial Access:

 IP address (89.187.164.82/24) was seen successfully sign in Office 365 Exchange Online using "node-fetch/1.0 (+https://github.com/bitinn/node-fetch)". (The screenshot below is just a small proportion of the whole log.)



#1 Screenshot (Azure Ingress Sign In logs)

- From the screenshot above, user agent string belongs to node-fetch, which is a library used to perform HTTP requests (more often, in the automatic mode as a web crawler or bot).
- Various IP addresses (89.187.164.0/24) were seen authenticated MFA as a user in Azure sign in on 2024-09-26.

These are malicious IP addresses were seen performed interactive sign in from Jac's account.

- 181.214.107.154
- 181.214.107.248
- 181.214.107.7
- 181.214.107.87
- 89.187.164.77
- 212.102.40.23
- 212.102.40.2
- 89.187.164.142
- 89.187.164.82
- 89.187.164.135
- 212.102.33.83

These suspicious IP addresses above were from Texas, Illinois, and New York.

Reconnaissance:

- From the sign in log above, attacker uses the newly created session to roam around the Jackqueline 's mailbox (Microsoft Exchange)
- The attacker must have correspondence any relating transactions history in the victim's mailbox.

Jac's email account got compromised on September 26, 2024 3:27 PM which was the date that attacker used her account on behalf to send an email to jagjeet.

89.187.164.82 was the IP address sender from Jac's email. (Attacker)



#2 Screenshot (An email was sent to Jagjeet)

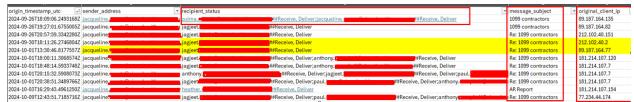
Additionally, the attacker also sent an email to anther user who is zulma. under the subject of "1099 contractor". So far, we have not heard anything being reported from Zulma yet.

• 3 IP addresses were the original client IP from the sender address (Jacqueline), as shown in the screenshot below.



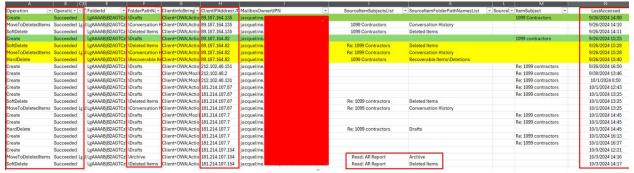
#3 Screenshot (Some more emails sent from Jackey to other users)

 More IP addresses below were associated from the sender (Jacqueline muntz) as shown below.



#4 Screenshot (Some more emails sent from Jackey to other users)

From my observation, the attacker seems to create a draft first before sent an actual email to Jagjeet on 9/26/2024 2:00:04 PM, and then the attacker deleted the email so that the user could not see the email thread in her inbox. Until 9/26/2024 3:40 PM, the attacker recovered the email so that they can respond to the email thread back and forth with "Jagjeet".



#6 Screenshot (email logs from Jacqueline to other users

Another user received an email from Jacqueline on October 3rd, 2024 12:29PM under the subject of "AR Report" – as you can see from the screenshot #6

- The context inside the email: the attacker was trying to perform more reconnaissance and exfiltrate more information from Heather.
- From the screenshot #5, the attacker created an email on 10/3/2024 12:21PM and then the email was deleted a couple hours later. (This was done to avoid Jacqueline suspicious).

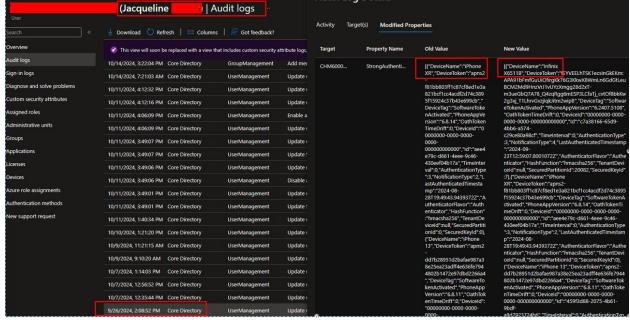


#7 Screenshot (email was sent to Heather)

Persistency:

Further investigation of the compromised account detected that a second
Authenticator app had been set up for the user without their knowledge. This gave
the attackers full persistence of the breached account and effectively nullified the
value of MFA.

Below is an audit log from Jacqueline. The attacker removed Jackey device and replace it with their new device. From "iPhone XR" to "Infinix X6511B".



#8 Screenshot (New authorized device was added)

The IP in this ingress was the IP that came from the email that was sent out from Jac email. The incident was reported to IT teams on October 1st. However, the incident started since September 26th based on the email chains.

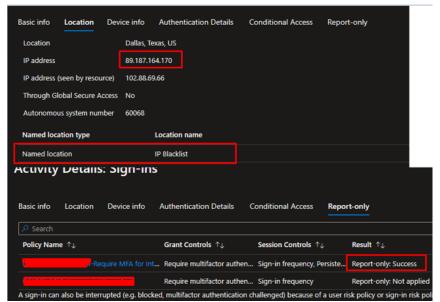


#9 Screenshot (malicious IP address was seen signing to Jackey's account)

Based on the screenshot below, the attacker was able to sign in successfully using Jackey's email account from IP address "89.187.164.170".

Even though, the IP address was listed under name location "IP Blacklist".

- The sign in attempted was successful due to the session token was compromised from the beginning.
- Sign in frequency was "Persistent", so conditional access did not kick in due to MFA requirement satisfied by claim in the token.



#10 Screenshot (The sign in attempt was successful)

Reason why conditional access did not block the attempt:

- Microsoft reviews the current token in the active session to decide if authentication is necessary. If the session was previously authorized correctly with MFA, Microsoft will not mandate a new MFA challenge. This is reflected in the sign-in logs with the note: "Previously satisfied – MFA requirement satisfied by claim in the token." – Screenshot #1
- Microsoft does not require an MFA re-challenge for accessing or modifying user authentication methods in the Security Info section of the account profile. Users with a Previously Satisfied token can add a new Authenticator app without needing to undergo another MFA challenge. This means that if an account is compromised, even for a brief period, an attacker can use this method to maintain access and reauthenticate with MFA when the session expires or is revoked. It's important to understand that even if an organization enforces a strict MFA expiration policy of one day, this technique can still enable attackers to establish persistent access.

Corrective and Preventative Measure:

- Seeking to implement a new conditional access policy that only requires complaint or authorized device to access company resources.
- Possibly, implement a conditional access policy for token protection (Token Protection Conditional Access policy ensures that tokens are bound to the device they were issued to. If the token is used on a different device, access is blocked.) – need more research and testing on this.
- Create an InsightIDR query that would alert us based on a suspicious "User Agent".
 As an example from this case, the attacker used "node-fetch/1.0
 (+https://github.com/bitinn/node-fetch) while signing in user's account.

• 89.187.164.0/24 and among IP addresses above will be blocked in Name Location in Azure "IP Blacklist".

Change Log							
REV 1.0	10/30/2024	Soklim Seang	Documentation				
REV 1.2	10/30/2024	Soklim Seang	Added more info about Heather				