



Malware, Zero Days, and PLCs, Oh Boy!

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Vulnerability Analyst on the Dragos Intelligence Research team.

- Dragos is an industrial cybersecurity company.
- Been with Dragos for nearly 3 years.

More generally, cybersecurity researcher focusing on OT.

- Vulnerability research and analysis.
- Malware reverse engineering and analysis.

Goal of this Presentation

1. Showcase research findings of a strange threat to OT environments.
2. Demonstrate basic reverse engineering (RE) techniques in an accessible manner.
3. Explore the malware “ecosystem” and highlight areas that need further work and research.

PLC? HMI? EWS?

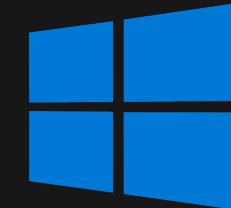
Programmable Logic Controller – a ruggedized computer used to control an industrial process.



Human-Machine Interface – dashboard used to view and control an industrial process.



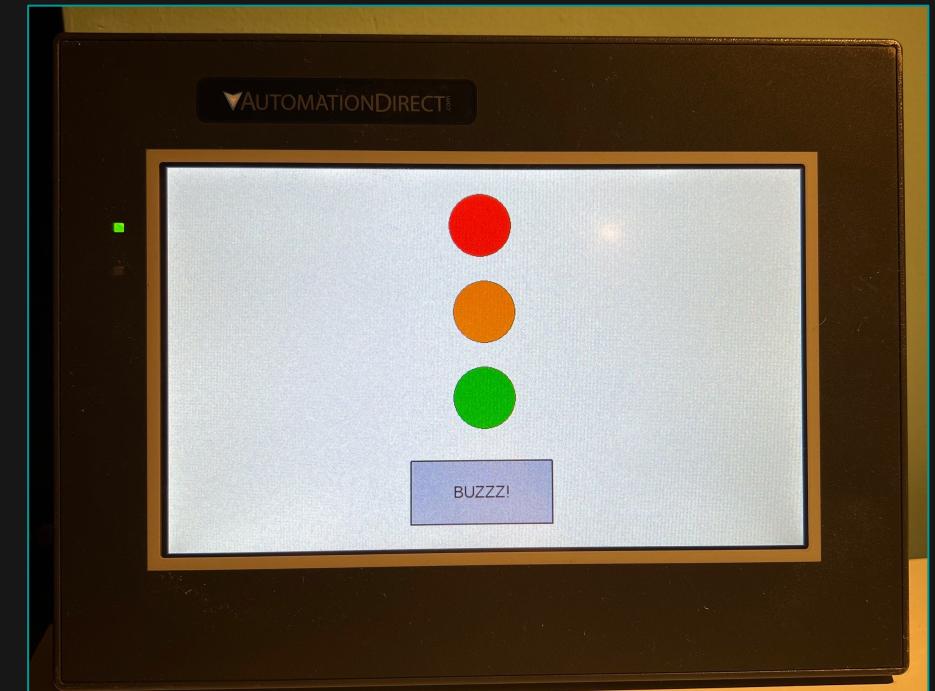
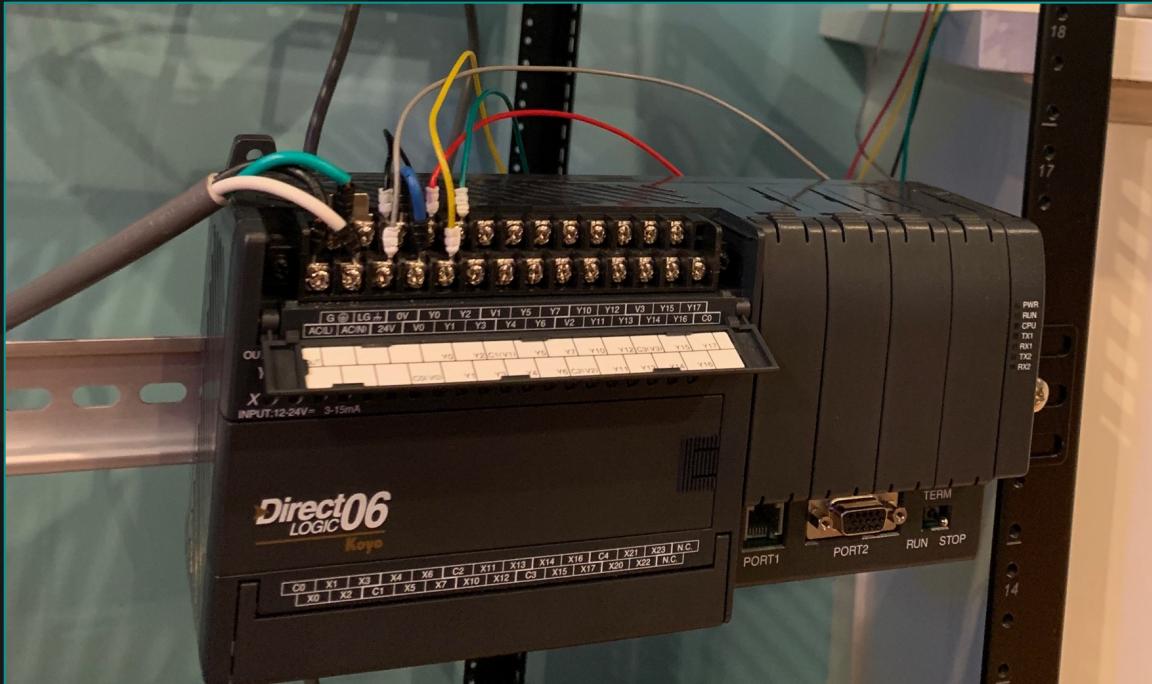
Engineering Workstation System – Windows machine with OT-related software (PLC/HMI programming, configuration, and monitoring software)



How it Started

Vulnerability Assessment against:

- Automation Direct's DirectLogic 06 PLC
 - with ECOM Ethernet module
- Automation Direct's C-More EA9 HMI

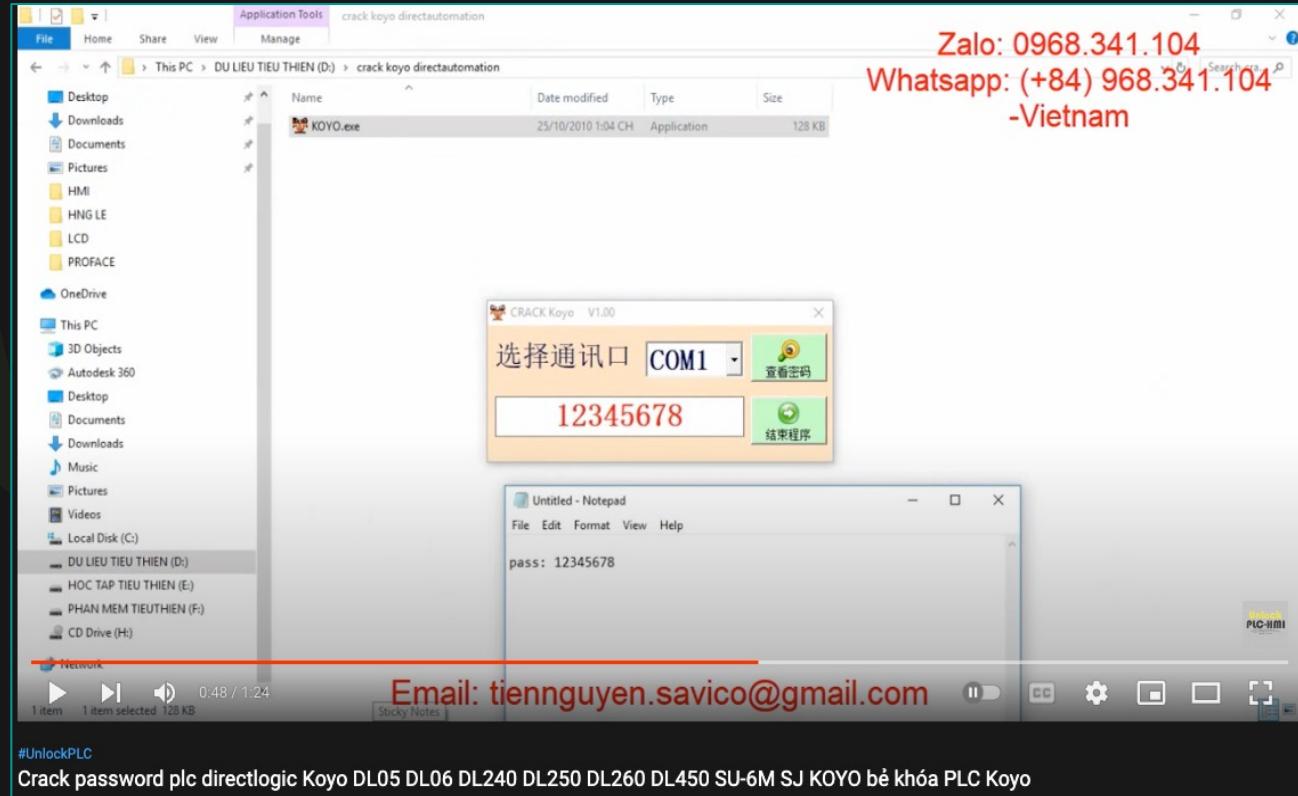


Finding and Obtaining the Malware

First step in vulnerability assessment,
understand the system and how it's supposed
to work. Youtube is fantastic for this.

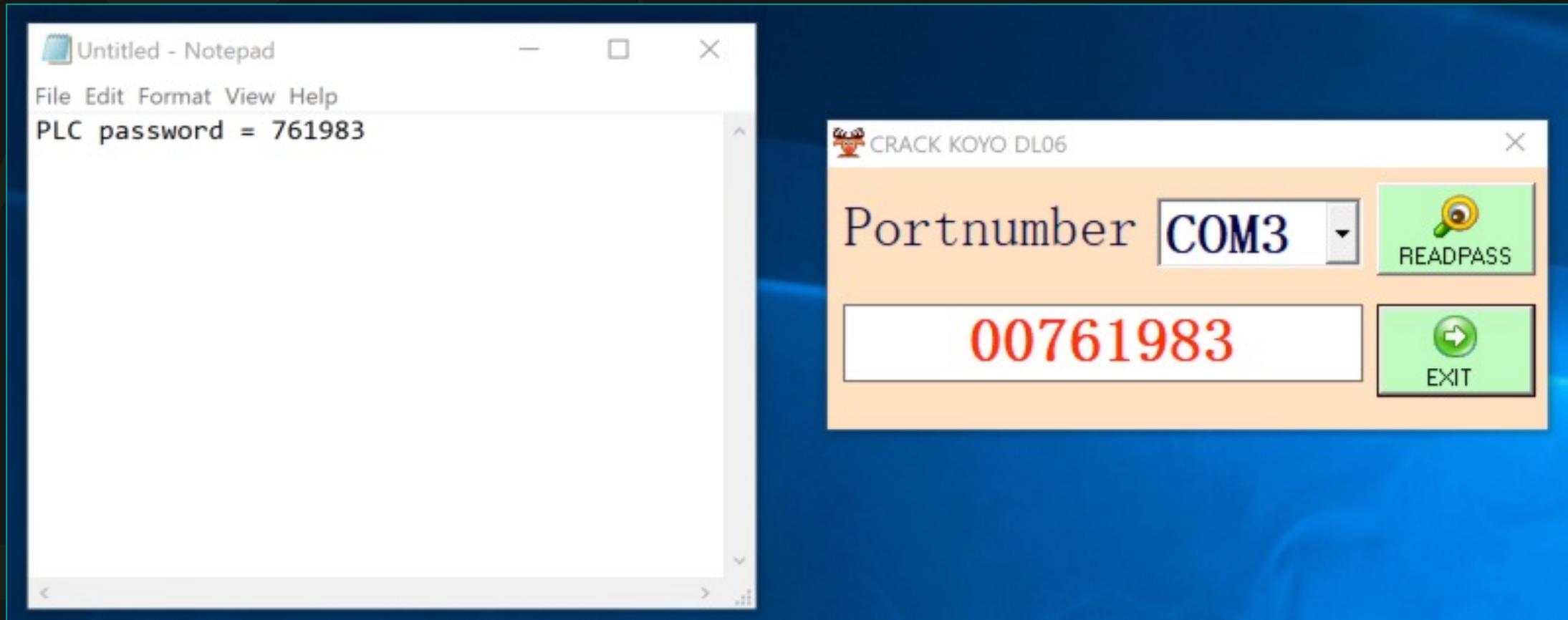
One video led to another and another and
then finally...

Password cracking software advertisement! I
was immediately suspicious.



This screenshot shows a malware analysis interface, likely VirusShare or a similar tool. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'FILES 1 / 1'. Below the navigation bar, a file entry for '79FA491D2DE22D6E96767C36BC2A15CD2F75EEAE6BC3B4E1E2C35A2E71A3073E' is displayed. The file is a DLL file located at 'c:\windows\system32\0nryif24k.dll'. The analysis results show 38 detections out of 68, with a size of 2.43 MB. The file was first seen on 2021-03-18 at 07:01:43 and last seen on 2021-03-18 at 07:01:43. There is one submitter listed. The file has several tags: 'peexe', 'invalid-rich-pe-linker-version', 'runtime-modules', 'invalid-rich-pe-checksum', 'direct-cpu-clock-access', and 'checks-user-input'. The interface also includes 'Sort by', 'Export', 'Tools', and 'Help' dropdown menus.

Testing the Exploit



PLC and EWS must be connected over serial!

Software obtained password within a second, so brute forcing seemed unlikely.



Virus & threat protection

Threats found

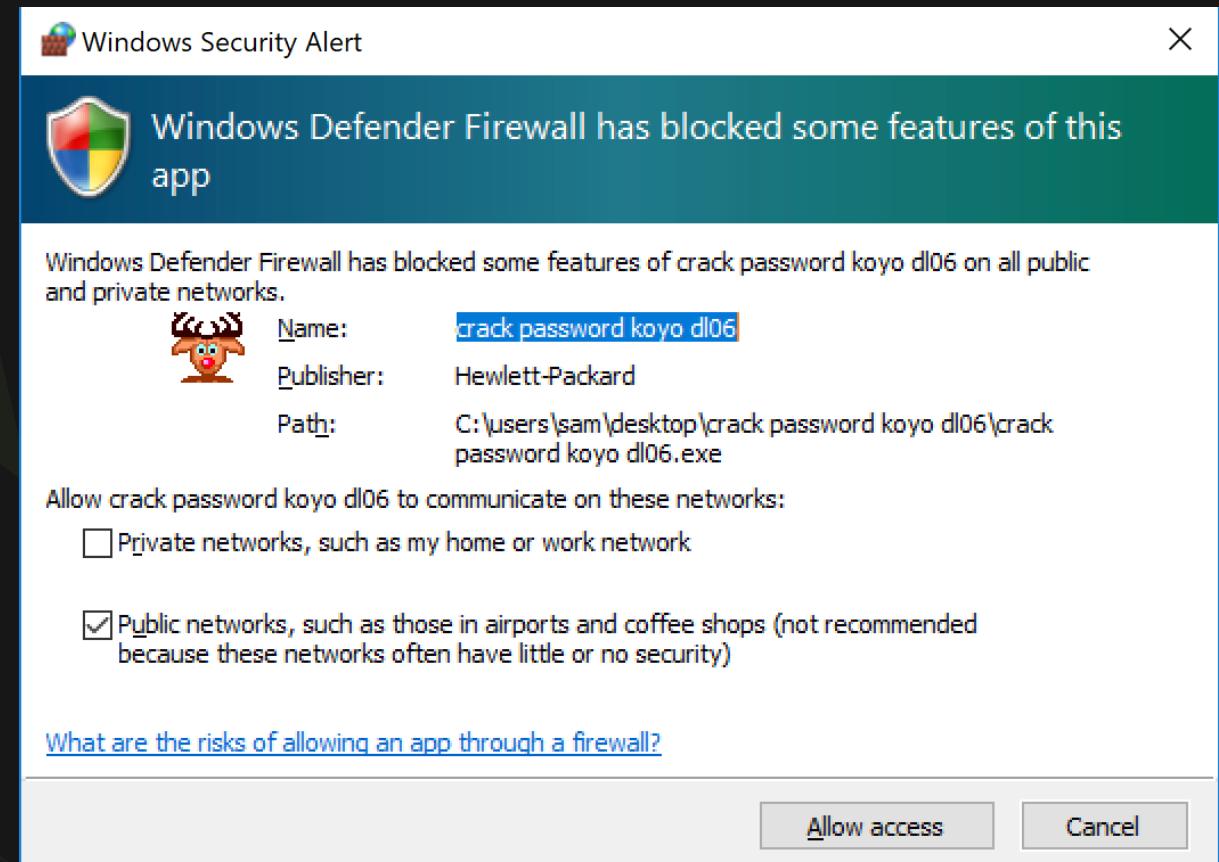
Windows Defender Antivirus found threats. Get details.



You must restart your computer to turn off User Account Control

Click to restart this computer

Security and Maintenance



If on a somewhat recent machine, something is clearly off. Unfortunately, industrial systems often lack years behind.

Dynamic Analysis Tools and Techniques

The easy (but expensive) methods:

- Intezer
- JoeSandbox

Detection

MALICIOUS

SUSPICIOUS

CLEAN

UNKNOWN

Sality

Score:	100
Range:	0 - 100
Whitelisted:	false
Confidence:	100%

INTEZER ANALYZE

Home Scan API Docs Integrations Plugins History

Malicious
Main Family: Sality

SHA256: a4ee1bb970274c7edeab8b9d417bcba4ab4801a555cc2089c7
Σ VIRUSTOTAL: VT key is missing! Configure your key to get more context

pe i386 probably_packed

Genetic Analysis TTPs IOCs Behavior Detect & Hunt BETA

Original File: Crack password Koyo DL06.exe (124 KB)
Suspicious Probably Packed

Genetic Summary Related Samples Cc

Crack password Koyo DL06.exe Probably Packed

Useful for a quick, shallow understanding of what's happening.

The Sality Malware Family

Brief overview¹:

- Botnet historically used for cryptocurrency mining, DDoS attacks, password spraying and password cracking.
- Been around for waaay too long (early 2000s!)
- Techniques include: file infection, process injection, antivirus disabling, IP filtering (reportedly), spread over USB, network shares, etc.

As a researcher, I want to see this functionality with my own eyes.

1: https://aroundcyber.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/sality_peer_to_peer_viral_network.pdf

Core Research Questions

- Does this sample line up with previous Sality samples functionality wise?
 - File infection? Process injection? Cryptocurrency mining?
- How is the malware retrieving the PLC password? Is it done via the malware dropper or Sality?
 - Does this exploit solely work over serial?
- Are there more samples targeting other industrial systems and vendors?

The First Problem – Packed Malware Payload

Sality is UPX packed in the dropper executable. We must find a way to obtain unpacked version.

- There are multiple methods to achieve this but I find the easiest is to use a dynamic analysis tool such as ProcessDump.

Download ProcessDump here: <https://github.com/glmcdona/Process-Dump>

ProcessDump: Instructions

Step 1: Generate "clean hash database"

```
C:\Users\sam\Desktop\pd>pd64.exe -db gen
```

Step 2: Start monitoring intermediate processes

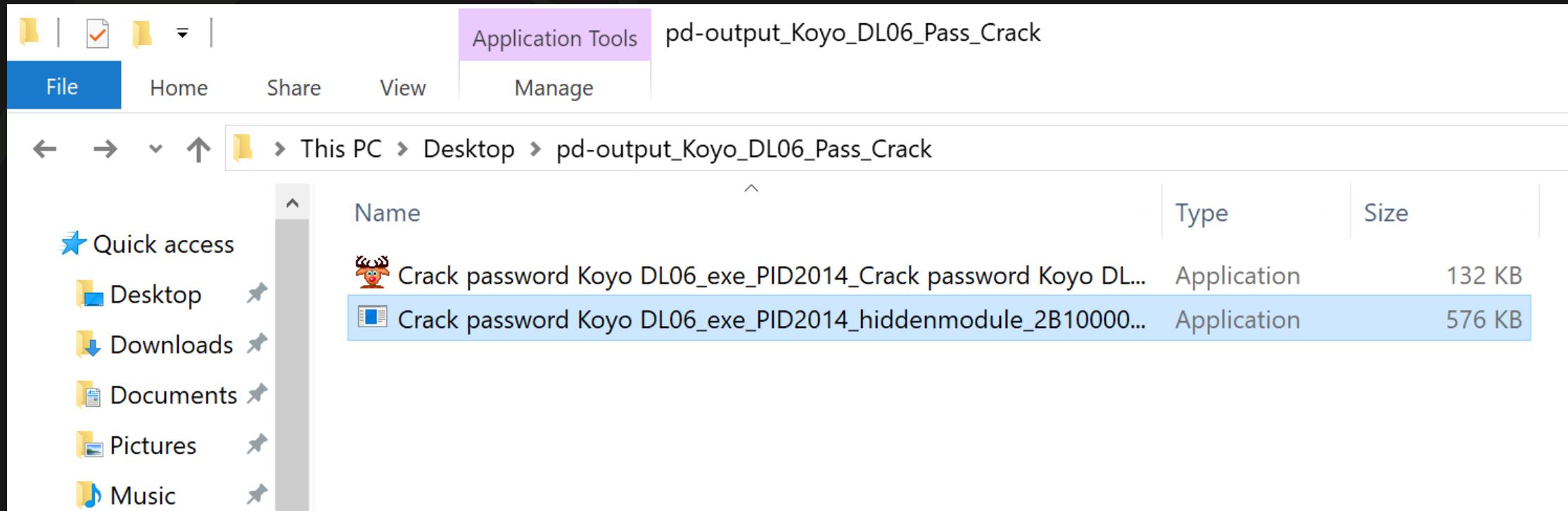
```
C:\Users\sam\Desktop\pd>pd64.exe -closemon
```

Step 3: Run the malware dropper

Step 4: Dump the malware from memory:

```
C:\Users\sam\Desktop\pd>pd64.exe -system
```

ProcessDump: Output



Salinity executable highlighted in blue

Sality Static Analysis – Iterating Processes

```
// iterate through running processes and infect
while ( j_Process32Next(hSnapshot, &pe) )
{
    if ( pe.th32ProcessID > 10 )
    {
        if ( lstrlen(pe.szExeFile) <= 64 )
            lstrcpy(sz, pe.szExeFile);
        else
            lstrcpyn(sz, pe.szExeFile, 64);
        CharLowerA(sz);
        v4 = pe.th32ProcessID;
        v1 = lstrlen(sz);
        wsprintfA(&sz[v1], "M_%d_", v4);
        hObject = CreateMutexA(0, 0, sz);
        LastError = GetLastError();
        ReleaseMutex(hObject);
        CloseHandle(hObject);
        if ( !LastError )
            _infect_process(pe.th32ProcessID, sz);
    }
}
```

Salinity Static Analysis – Injecting into Processes

```
158 // if user of process is NOT "system", "local service" or "network service" then infect
159 if ( !lstrcmpi_0(process_user_name, "system")
160     || !lstrcmpi_0(process_user_name, "local service")
161     || !lstrcmpi_0(process_user_name, "network service") )
162 {
163     CreateMutexA(0, 0, lpName);
164     ms_exc.registration.TryLevel = -1;
165     goto Close_File_Handles_and_Exit;
166 }
167 // Reserve virtual memory space within ProcessHandle...
168 v6 = VirtualAllocEx(ProcessHandle, 0, 8192u, MEM_RESERVE|MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);
169 lpBaseAddress = v6;
170 if ( v6 )
171 {
172     // Write code to addr_of_code to lpBaseAddress in ProcessHandle process... if it fails then exit.
173     if ( !WriteProcessMemory(ProcessHandle, lpBaseAddress, &addr_of_code, 8192u, &num_bytes) )
174     {
175         ms_exc.registration.TryLevel = -1;
176         goto Close_File_Handles_and_Exit;
177     }
178     // Create thread that runs in virtual space of ProcessHandle. Start executing code at lpBaseAddress... if it fails then exit.
179     if ( !CreateRemoteThread(ProcessHandle, 0, 0, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)lpBaseAddress, 0, 0, 0) )
180     {
181         ms_exc.registration.TryLevel = -1;
182         goto Close_File_Handles_and_Exit;
183     }
184     v35 = 1;
185 }
```

This is precisely how prior versions of Salinity work according to the Symantec report. I did this strategy for each major feature of Salinity.

Understanding Windows Internal APIs

The heavy lifting is accomplished by Windows Internal API calls. What do we do if we aren't familiar with these APIs?

Two great resources:

- [MalAPI.io](#) – website tracking Windows APIs that are often abused.
- [Microsoft documentation](#) – the ultimate source for understanding Windows internals. Incredibly useful for static analysis as function parameters and return values are defined. This is the holy bible of Windows RE.



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Salinity Dropper and Exploit

Use Serial Port Monitor (free trial available) to capture serial traffic from EWS running the password cracker and the PLC.

- Serial equivalent of running tcpdump or Wireshark.
- Fair amount of traffic to dig through, but exploit is captured successfully.
- Specific, static byte sequence sent by dropper to PLC. PLC then immediately sends password back.
 - This hints at how the exploit works...
- Can't show exploit bytes ☹ but I'll leave this as an exercise for viewers and can demonstrate in the discussion room.

IRP_MJ_READ	DOWN			
IRP_MJ_READ	UP	STATUS_SUCCESS	4b 21 06 06 02 05 00 d0 00 76 19 83 03 39	

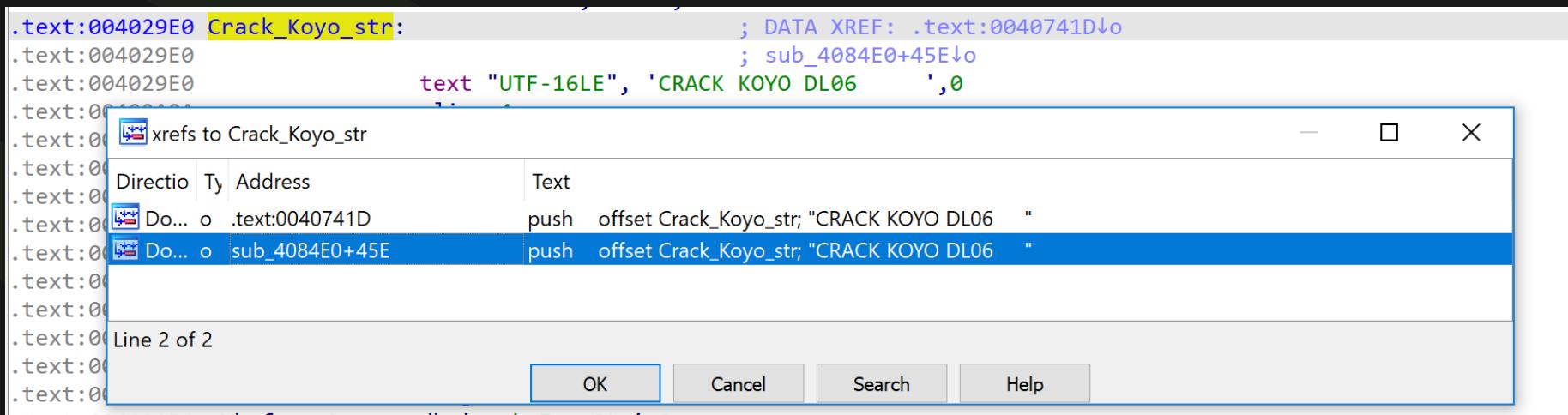
Serial Response from PLC containing PLC password.

Static Analysis of Malware Dropper

Dropper is written in VB6, which *sucks* to RE.

I had to go back to the basics:

1. Using IDA Pro find a recognizable string, find the cross-references, and set a break point
 2. Step through instructions until you reach desired function block.
 3. Painful, but it worked! I was able to find the exploit byte sequence embedded in the malware.



The Vulnerability and Exploit

The vulnerability: the PLC stores the password in an *unprotected memory region*.

- Confirmed this with the vendor.

The exploit: send a read memory command with the address at which the password is stored. PLC happily sends password back. This exploit ONLY works over serial.

Theoretically, this same technique should also work over Ethernet...

- Time to start hacking!



The Exploit Over Ethernet

Must first determine Automation Direct's custom Ethernet protocol in order to create Ethernet exploit.

Bytes 1-3 = ASCII "HAP" (Host Automation Products)

Bytes 4-5 = Application Value (This value is generated by the ECOM/ECOM100 to help it keep up with the telegrams)

Bytes 6-7 = CRC or zero

Bytes 8-9 = Length (# of bytes following)

Byte 10 = 0x32 or 0x33 (Function Command requires no ACK, or Function Command requires ACK)

Bytes 11-13 = zero

However, their own documentation appeared slightly incorrect. Bytes 11-13 are the length of the command (serial exploit), and the command follows. We found this by incrementally fuzzing bytes 11-13.

Ethernet version of the exploit works! Hooray!

Core Research Questions



- Does this sample line up with previous Sality samples functionality wise?
- How is the malware retrieving the PLC password? Is it done via the malware dropper or Sality?
 - **Does this exploit solely work over serial?**
- Are there more samples targeting other industrial systems and vendors?

Ecosystem of Password Cracking Software

Simple Google searches lead to multiple websites:

The image shows three separate website snippets related to PLC password cracking:

- Left Website:** "CRACK PASSWORD PLC,HMI ALL COMPANIES". It features a green grass background and a video thumbnail for "Crack Password PLC ABB_Codesys Project". It displays "Total page views: 52,171" and a search bar for "UNLOCK PASSWORD PLC".
- Middle Website:** "MITSUBISHI PLC FX3U PASSWORD UNLOCK". It has a pink background with a Mitsubishi logo and two PLC units. It says "100% WORKING" and "FREE! DOWNLOAD".
- Right Website:** "Unlock PLC Mitsubishi FX3G FX3GA Password Unlock". It has a purple background with a Mitsubishi FX3G unit. It says "100% WORKING" and "FREE!".

<https://plc4me.com/download-unlock-plc-delta-software-real-100/>
<https://www.projuktiponno.com/Fuji-Plc-All-Model-Password-Crack-PLC-UNLOCK>
<https://www.crackallplcandhmi.com/2021/10/all-plc-and-hmi-password-unlock-tool.html?m=1>
<https://crackrequest.net/2018/06/02/crack-all-plc-hmi-v2-2-1/>
<https://www.plcpasswordunlocksoftware.com/>
<https://plc-unlock.com/>
<https://plchmiservo.com/>
<https://www.plcunlockbd.com/all-plc-and-hmi-password-unlock-softwarexs>
<https://crackpassword.com.vn/>
<https://tudonglienminh.com/product/unlock-password-crack-all-plc-hmi-v2-3-be-khoa-all-plc-hmi/>
<https://www.unlockplchmi.com/>

Ecosystem of Password Cracking Software

Simple Google searches lead to multiple Twitter accounts:

PLC UNLOCK BD
@plcunlockbd

PLC UNLOCK BD Provides You PLC password unlock and HMI Password Unlock services For FREE. We unlock all kinds of PLC and HMI passwords For FREE

Automation Control Company Joined February 2022

Plc Unlock
@PlcUnlock

PLC-UNLOCK.COM is providing many kind of automation software which is PLC and HMI programming software to client and also some of unlock software is free! I

Joined May 2020

PLC & HMI Password Unlock
@UnlockPlc

I sell All types PLC & HMI password unlock software and programming software.
My
Email: hasanplc2050@gmail.com
WhatsApp: +8801318614920

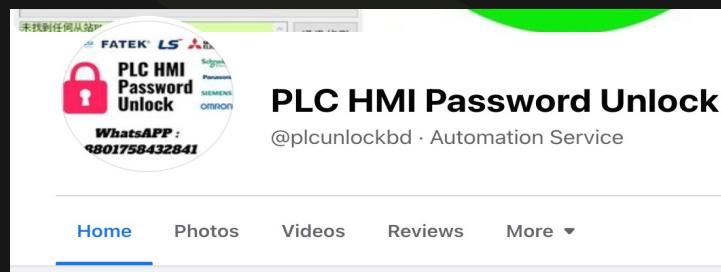
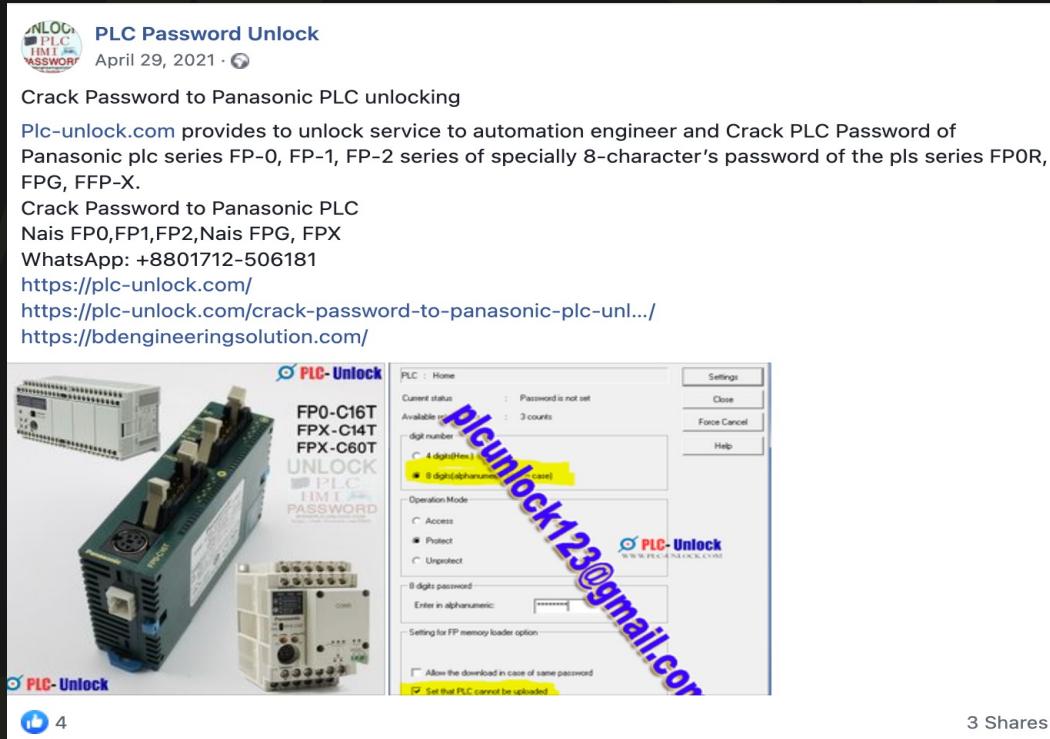
Crack password PLC HMI
@plc_hmi

Joined February 2020

1 Following 2 Followers

Ecosystem of Password Cracking Software

Simple Google searches lead to multiple Facebook accounts:



Complete List of Targeted Systems

Generated by combining samples found on VT and advertisements. Only a few of these have been tested!

S7-200 sample contains CoinMiner, which is exactly what it sounds like.

Variety of system types: PLC, HMI, and password-protected project files.

Vendor and Asset	System Type
Automation Direct DirectLogic 06	PLC
Omron CP1H	PLC
Omron C200HX	PLC
Omron C200H	PLC
Omron CPM2*	PLC
Omron CPM1A	PLC
Omron CQM1H	PLC
Siemens S7-200	PLC
Siemens S7-200	Project File (*.mwp)
Siemens LOGO! 0AB6	PLC
ABB Codesys	Project File (*.pro)
Delta Automation DVP, ES, EX, SS2, EC Series	PLC
Fuji Electric POD UG	HMI
Fuji Electric Hakko	HMI
Mitsubishi Electric FX Series (3U and 3G)	PLC
Mitsubishi Electric Q02 Series	PLC
Mitsubishi Electric GT 1020 Series	HMI
Mitsubishi Electric GOT F930	HMI
Mitsubishi Electric GOT F940	HMI
Mitsubishi Electric GOT 1055	HMI
Pro-Face GP Pro-Face	HMI
Pro-Face GP	Project File (*.prw)
Vigor VB	PLC
Vigor VH	PLC
Weintek	HMI
Allen Bradley MicroLogix 1000	PLC
Panasonic NAIS F PO	PLC
Fatek FBe and FBs Series	PLC
IDEC Corporation HG2S-FF	HMI
LG K80S	PLC
LG K120S	PLC

In Conclusion...

This research led to the discovery of a new attack methodology targeting industrial asset owners and operators.



As well as a variety of CVEs (happy to go more in depth on these vulnerabilities in the discussion room):

- CVE-2022-2003: Insufficiently Protected Credentials, CVSSv3 7.5
- CVE-2022-2004: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption, CVSSv3 7.5
- CVE-2022-2005: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information, CVSSv3 7.5
- CVE-2022-2006: Uncontrolled Search Path Element, CVSSv3 7.0

Questions to Kickstart Discussion

1. 0-day exploits are valuable and can be hard to find - why would a threat actor "waste" one on this?
2. Utilizing the intelligence collected on the malware and threat actor, how can we pivot to discover more malware artifacts?
3. Assuming we lack basic antivirus, how could we know whether a machine was infected with Sality?

Thank you!

Contact Information:

- Email: shanson@dragos.com
- Twitter: [@secureloon](https://twitter.com/@secureloon)

Shodan

SHODAN Explore Downloads Pricing ↗ http.title:"C-more -- the best HMI presented by AutomationDirect" Search

TOTAL RESULTS **272**

TOP COUNTRIES



United States	230
Australia	24
Canada	12
Japan	3
Czechia	2
More...	

[View Report](#) [Browse Images](#) [View on Map](#)

New Service: Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check out [Shodan](#)

C-more -- the best HMI presented by AutomationDirect ↗

107.80.230.10 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
mobile-107-80-230-10.mycingular.net
AT&T Mobility LLC
United States, New Orleans

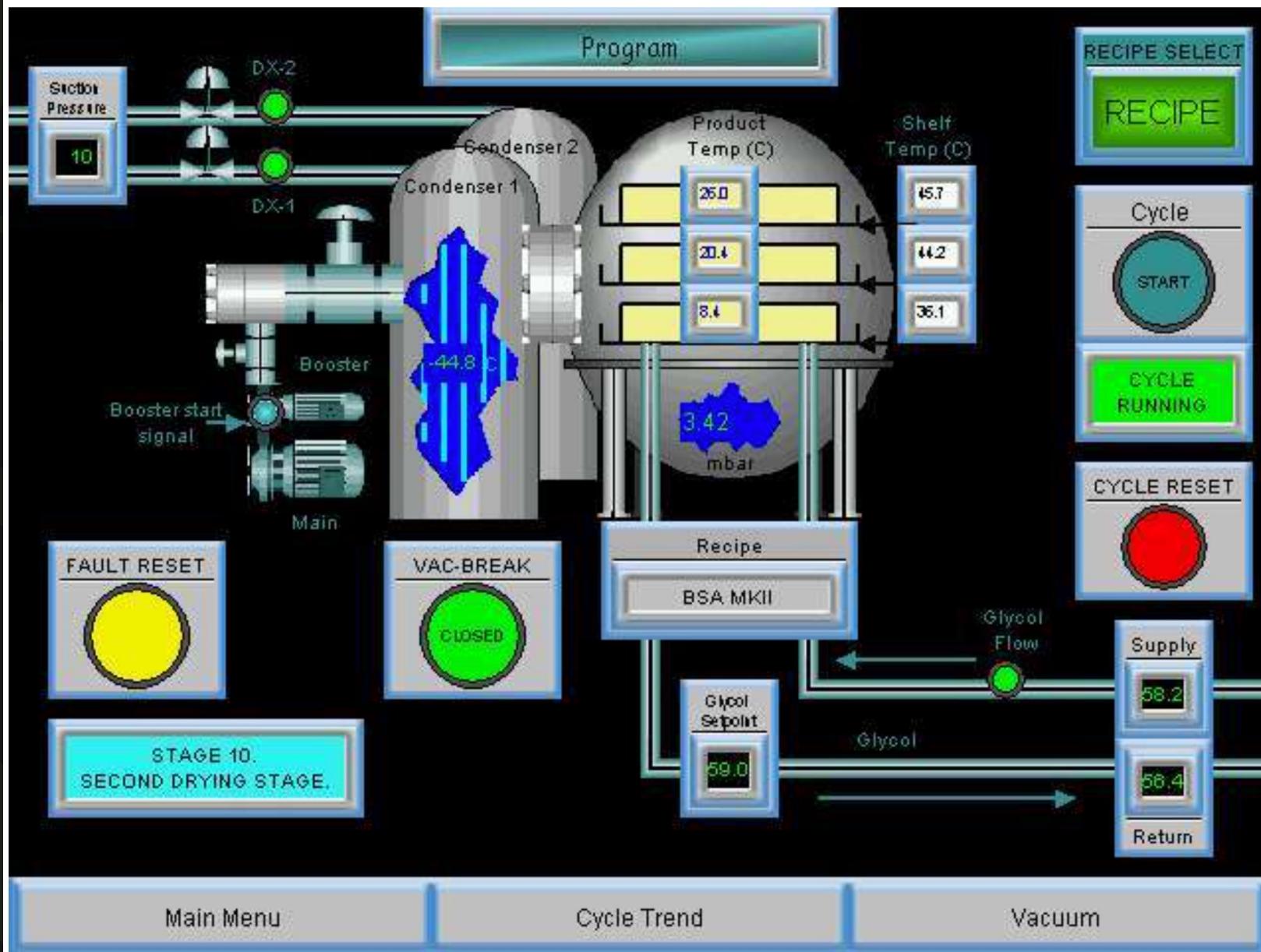
Server:
Date: Fri, 16 Sep 2022 23:44:32 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 16 Sep 2022 23:44:32 GMT
ETag: "916184432"
Content-Type: text/html
X-Frame-Options: DENY
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Content-Length: 1520

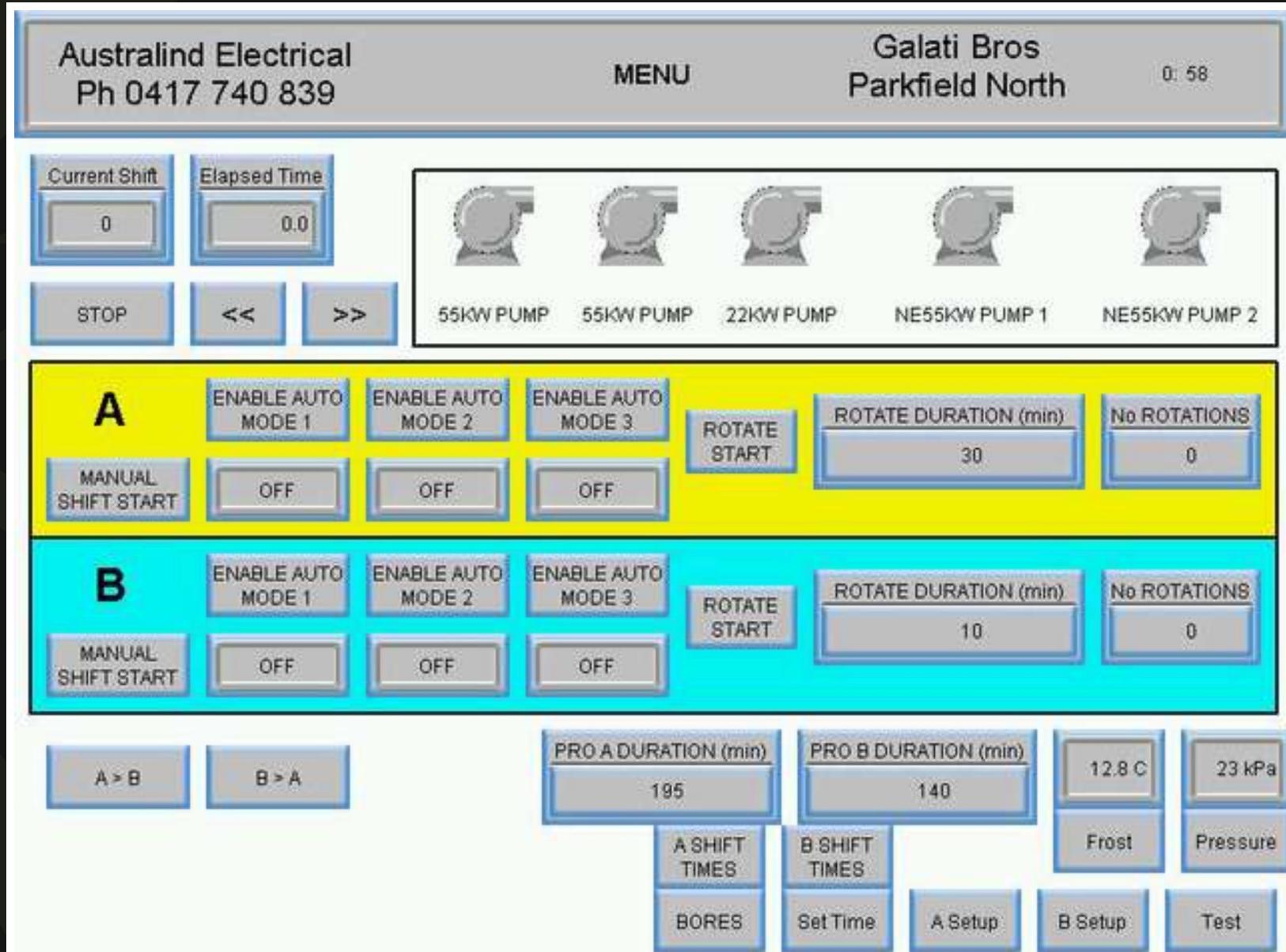
C-more -- the best HMI presented by AutomationDirect ↗

184.183.14.71 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
wsip-184-183-14-71.ph.ph.cox.net
Cox Communications Inc.
United States, Phoenix

Server:
Date: Fri, 16 Sep 2022 19:54:30 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 16 Sep 2022 19:54:30 GMT

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