



Threat Level

 **Red**

 **CISA: AA24-038A**

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY



**ATTACK REPORT**

## **Volt Typhoon: A Cyber Threat to U.S. Critical Infrastructure**

Date of Publication

February 9, 2024

Last updated date

February 16, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024050

# Summary

**Attack Began:** May 2023

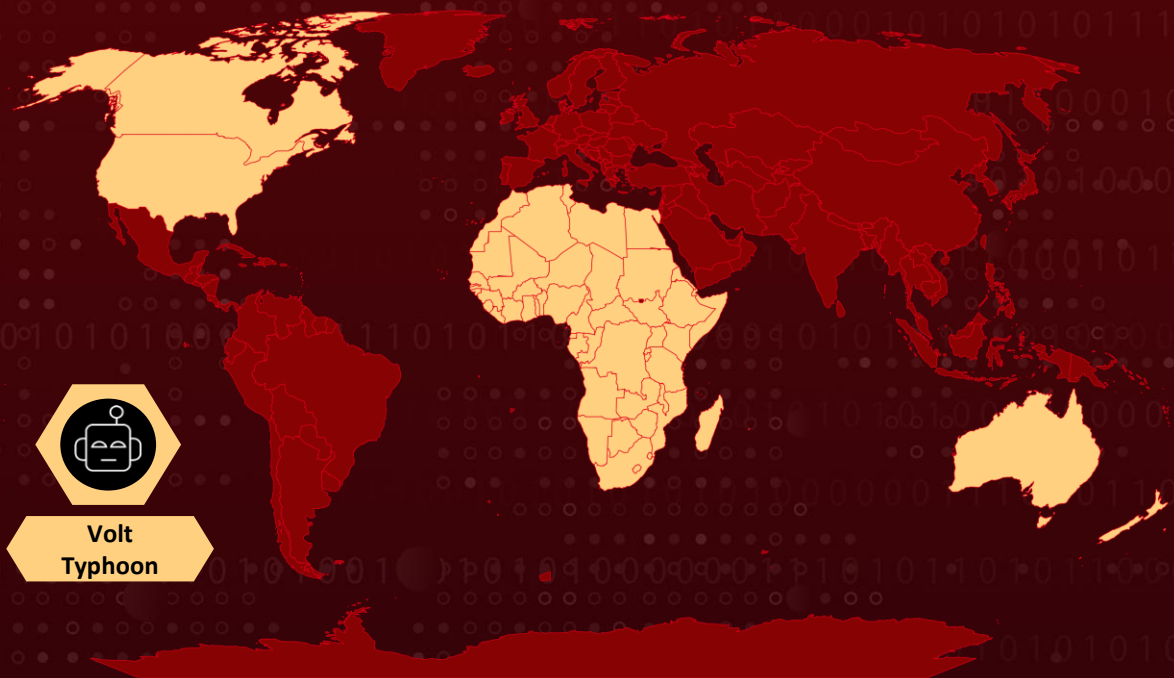
**Targeted Countries:** United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and African countries

**Threat Actor:** Volt Typhoon (also known as Vanguard Panda, BRONZE SILHOUETTE, Dev-0391, UNC3236, Voltzite, and Insidious Taurus)

**Targeted Industries:** Communications, Energy, Transportation Systems, Water and Wastewater Systems, Emergency management services, Telecommunications, Satellite services, and Defense

**Attack:** State-sponsored cyber actors from the People's Republic of China, known as Volt Typhoon, are actively targeting critical infrastructure in the United States, employing sophisticated tactics like pre-compromise reconnaissance and living off the land (LOTL) techniques.

## Attack Regions



© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, TomTom, Zenrin Powered by Bing

# Attack Details

## #1

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has state-sponsored cyber actors, identified as Volt Typhoon, actively targeting U.S. and African critical infrastructure networks since early 2023. These actors aim to pre-position themselves for potential disruptive or destructive cyberattacks in the event of a major crisis or conflict with the United States.

## #2

Volt Typhoon's primary techniques include slow and steady reconnaissance, living off the land (LOTL), web shells, compromised SOHO equipment, open-source tools, and credential theft. The targeted sectors include Communications, Energy, Transportation Systems, Water and Wastewater Systems, Emergency management services, Telecommunications, Satellite services, and Defense.

## #3

Initially, Volt Typhoon employs meticulous pre-compromise reconnaissance to understand target networks and exploits vulnerabilities in public-facing network appliances for initial access. They prioritize obtaining administrator credentials through privilege escalation and use them to move laterally within the network, often via Remote Desktop Protocol. The group conducts discreet discovery operations and achieves full domain compromise by extracting the Active Directory database (NTDS.dit) from the DC.

## #4

Additionally, they use offline password cracking techniques to decipher extracted hashes. Volt Typhoon strategically focuses on accessing Operational Technology (OT) assets using elevated credentials for further infiltration and discovery within networks.

## #5

The group strategically targets key infrastructure assets and conducts activities like credential dumping, discovery, lateral movement, and collection of sensitive information. They leverage compromised credentials and stealthy techniques to evade detection and maintain long-term access. Additionally, they employ techniques such as selective log deletion and obfuscation of malware to cover their tracks.

## #6

Overall, [Volt Typhoon](#) represents a significant cyber threat to critical infrastructure in the United States and African countries, even potentially other countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, which are also vulnerable. Mitigating these threats requires proactive measures, collaboration, and vigilance from both public and private sectors.

# Recommendations



**Apply Patches for Internet-Facing Systems:** Prioritize patching critical vulnerabilities in appliances known to be frequently exploited by threat actors like Volt Typhoon. Regularly update and apply patches to ensure that internet-facing systems are protected against known vulnerabilities.



**Implement Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** Deploy MFA solutions that are resilient to phishing attacks, such as hardware tokens or biometric authentication. These methods provide an additional layer of security beyond passwords and help prevent unauthorized access, even if credentials are compromised.



**Least Privilege Access:** Restrict user permissions and privileges to only what is necessary for their roles. This reduces the potential impact of compromised accounts and limits the lateral movement of attackers.



**Enable Logging and Centralized Log Management:** Ensure that logging is enabled for application, access, and security logs on all systems. Store logs in a centralized system for easier monitoring, analysis, and incident response. Centralized log management facilitates the detection of suspicious activities and provides valuable insights into potential security incidents.

## Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<b><u>TA0043</u></b> Reconnaissance	<b><u>TA0042</u></b> Resource Development	<b><u>TA0001</u></b> Initial Access	<b><u>TA0002</u></b> Execution
<b><u>TA0007</u></b> Discovery	<b><u>TA0008</u></b> Lateral Movement	<b><u>TA0009</u></b> Collection	<b><u>TA0011</u></b> Command and Control
<b><u>TA0003</u></b> Persistence	<b><u>TA0004</u></b> Privilege Escalation	<b><u>TA0005</u></b> Defense Evasion	<b><u>TA0006</u></b> Credential Access
<b><u>TA0010</u></b> Exfiltration	<b><u>T1591</u></b> Gather Victim Org Information	<b><u>T1593</u></b> Search Open Websites/Domains	<b><u>T1594</u></b> Search Victim-Owned Websites
<b><u>T1190</u></b> Exploit Public-Facing Application	<b><u>T1583.003</u></b> Virtual Private Server	<b><u>T1584.005</u></b> Botnet	<b><u>T1584.004</u></b> Server

<b><u>T1047</u></b> Windows Management Instrumentation	<b><u>T1078</u></b> Valid Accounts	<b><u>T1068</u></b> Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	<b><u>T1006</u></b> Direct Volume Access
<b><u>T1070.009</u></b> Clear Persistence	<b><u>T1070.001</u></b> Clear Windows Event Logs	<b><u>T1070.004</u></b> File Deletion	<b><u>T1036.005</u></b> Match Legitimate Name or Location
<b><u>T1112</u></b> Modify Registry	<b><u>T1027</u></b> Obfuscated Files or Information	<b><u>T1027.002</u></b> Software Packing	<b><u>T1218</u></b> System Binary Proxy Execution
<b><u>T1110.002</u></b> Password Cracking	<b><u>T1555</u></b> Credentials from Password Stores	<b><u>T1555.003</u></b> Credentials from Web Browsers	<b><u>T1003.001</u></b> LSASS Memory
<b><u>T1003.003</u></b> NTDS	<b><u>T1552</u></b> Unsecured Credentials	<b><u>T1552.004</u></b> Private Keys	<b><u>T1087.001</u></b> Local Account
<b><u>T1010</u></b> Application Window Discovery	<b><u>T1217</u></b> Browser Information Discovery	<b><u>T1083</u></b> File and Directory Discovery	<b><u>T1654</u></b> Log Enumeration
<b><u>T1046</u></b> Network Service Discovery	<b><u>T1120</u></b> Peripheral Device Discovery	<b><u>T1069</u></b> Permission Groups Discovery	<b><u>T1057</u></b> Process Discovery
<b><u>T1012</u></b> Query Registry	<b><u>T1518</u></b> Software Discovery	<b><u>T1082</u></b> System Information Discovery	<b><u>T1614</u></b> System Location Discovery
<b><u>T1016.001</u></b> Internet Connection Discovery	<b><u>T1033</u></b> System Owner/User Discovery	<b><u>T1007</u></b> System Service Discovery	<b><u>T1124</u></b> System Time Discovery
<b><u>T1563</u></b> Remote Service Session Hijacking	<b><u>T1021.001</u></b> Remote Desktop Protocol	<b><u>T1550</u></b> Use Alternate Authentication Material	<b><u>T1078.004</u></b> Cloud Accounts
<b><u>T1560</u></b> Archive Collected Data	<b><u>T1560.001</u></b> Archive via Utility	<b><u>T1074</u></b> Data Staged	<b><u>T1113</u></b> Screen Capture
<b><u>T1573</u></b> Encrypted Channel	<b><u>T1105</u></b> Ingress Tool Transfer	<b><u>T1090</u></b> Proxy	<b><u>T1090.001</u></b> Internal Proxy
<b><u>T1090.003</u></b> Multi-hop Proxy	<b><u>T1048</u></b> Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	<b><u>T1590</u></b> Gather Victim Network Information	<b><u>T1589.002</u></b> Email Addresses

<b><u>T1059</u></b> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<b><u>T1592</u></b> Gather Victim Host Information	<b><u>T1589</u></b> Gather Victim Identity Information	<b><u>T1021</u></b> Remote Services
<b><u>T1584</u></b> Compromise Infrastructure	<b><u>T1587.004</u></b> Exploits	<b><u>T1587</u></b> Develop Capabilities	<b><u>T1588.005</u></b> Exploits
<b><u>T1588</u></b> Obtain Capabilities	<b><u>T1133</u></b> External Remote Services	<b><u>T1059.001</u></b> PowerShell	<b><u>T1059.004</u></b> Unix Shell

## ✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
<b>SHA256</b>	99b80c5ac352081a64129772ed5e1543d94cad708ba2adc46dc4ab7a0bd563f1, eae9f01b31b5835035b75302f94fee27288ce46971c6db6221ecbea9ba7ff9d0, edc0c63065e88ec96197c8d7a40662a15a812a9583dc6c82b18ecd7e43b13b70
<b>MD5</b>	3a97d9b6f17754dcd38ca7fc89caab04, 5c0061445ac2f8e6cadf694e54146914, 6ed4f5f04d62b18d96b26d6db7c18840, 7f8e8722da728b6e834260b5a314cbac, b1de37bf229890ac181bdef1ad8ee0c2, f9943591918adeeeee7da80e4d985a49, fd41134e8ead1c18ccad27c62a260aa6
<b>IPv4</b>	203.95.8[.]98, 203.95.9[.]54
<b>Domain</b>	Pdsguam[.]biz
<b>SHA1</b>	04423659f175a6878b26ac7d6b6e47c6fd9194d1, ffb1d8ea3039d3d5eb7196d27f5450cac0ea4f34, ffdb3cc7ab5b01d276d23ac930eb21ffe3202d11

## ✂ References

<https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/cybersecurity-advisories/aa24-038a>

<https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/analysis-reports/ar24-038a>

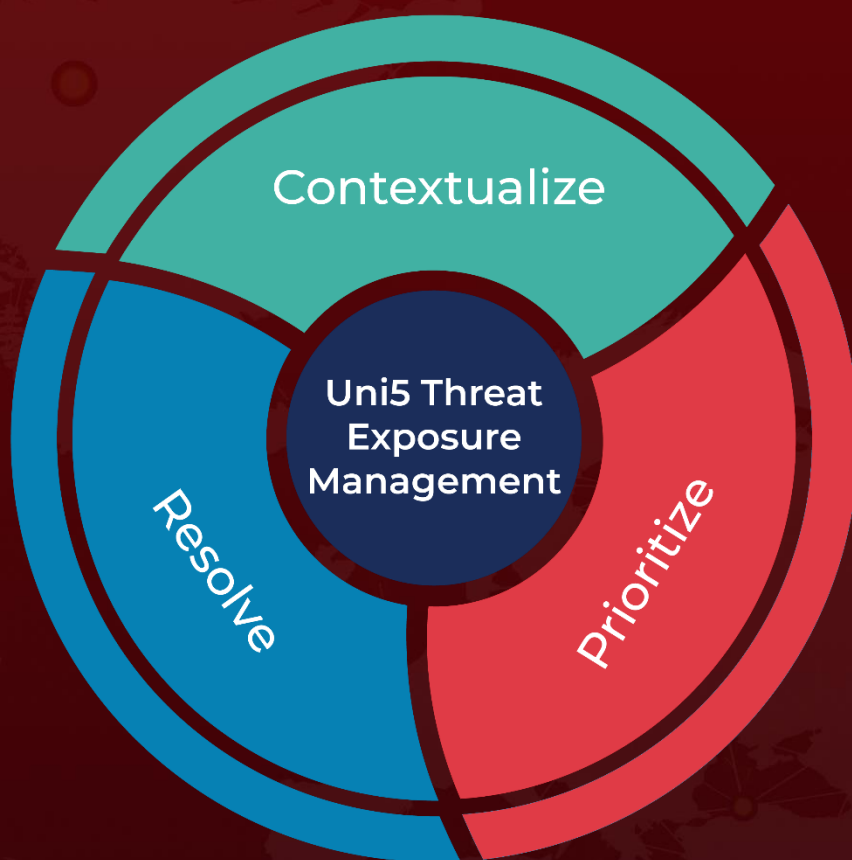
<https://www.hivepro.com/threat-advisory/volt-typhoon-chinese-espionage-group-targets-u-s-government/>

[https://hub.dragos.com/hubfs/116-Datasheets/Dragos\\_IntelBrief\\_VOLTZITE\\_FINAL.pdf?hsLang=en](https://hub.dragos.com/hubfs/116-Datasheets/Dragos_IntelBrief_VOLTZITE_FINAL.pdf?hsLang=en)

# What Next?

At Hive Pro, it is our mission to detect the most likely threats to your organization and to help you prevent them from happening.

Book a free demo with HivePro Uni5: Threat Exposure Management Platform.



REPORT GENERATED ON

**February 9, 2024 • 3:30 AM**

© 2024 All Rights are Reserved by Hive Pro®



More at [www.hivepro.com](http://www.hivepro.com)