

Threat Level

Red

Hiveforce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

M ATTACK REPORT

Growing Threat of Earth Estries Group Behind Major Telecom Breaches

Date of Publication

Date of Publication

Admiralty Code

TA Number

November 29, 2024

January 2, 2024

A1

TA2024447

Summary

Active Since: 2020

Threat Actor: Earth Estries (aka Salt Typhoon, FamousSparrow, GhostEmperor,

UNC2286)

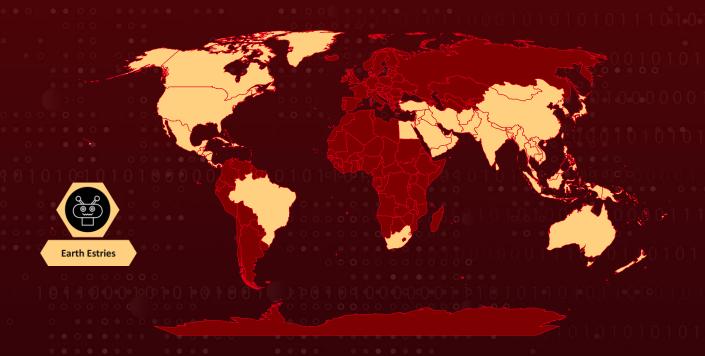
Malware: GHOSTSPIDER, SNAPPYBEE (aka Deed RAT), MASOL RAT Attack Regions: APAC, Middle East, Africa, Parts of the Americas

Targeted Industries: Chemical, Consulting Firms, Government, Military, NGOs, Non-

Profit Organizations, Technology, Telecommunications, Transportation

Attack: Earth Estries, also called Salt Typhoon, is a Chinese cyberespionage group that targets key sectors, including telecommunications, government organizations, and ISPs across the U.S., APAC, Middle East, and South Africa. Operating since 2020, the group takes advantage of vulnerabilities in public-facing servers, deploying tools like GhostSpider, SNAPPYBEE, and MASOL RAT for discreet, ongoing espionage campaigns.

X Attack Regions



Attack Details

- The Chinese cyberespionage group Earth Estries, also known as Salt Typhoon, has been identified utilizing advanced malware tools such as the GhostSpider backdoor, SNAPPYBEE, and MASOL RAT. Active since at least 2020, the group has conducted sustained attacks on governments and internet service providers.
- In 2023, its activities expanded to include critical sectors, notably telecommunications and government entities across the United States, the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East, and South Africa. Earth Estries exploits vulnerabilities in public-facing servers to establish initial access.
- These tactics enable the deployment of customized malware for prolonged espionage. The group has reportedly compromised over 20 organizations spanning various industries. A significant focus of Earth Estries has been the deployment of MASOL RAT on Linux systems, with a particular emphasis on Southeast Asian government networks.
- By exploiting N-day vulnerabilities in public-facing servers, the group establishes control and uses LOLBINs to achieve lateral movement within compromised networks. Subsequently, they deploy malware such as SNAPPYBEE, DEMODEX, and GHOSTSPIDER to conduct long-term surveillance and data theft.
- GhostSpider, a modular and highly stealthy backdoor, is engineered specifically for prolonged espionage. Operating entirely in memory, it uses encryption to avoid detection. In addition to GhostSpider, Earth Estries employs a diverse toolkit of proprietary tools and shared utilities commonly used by other Chinese threat actors. This toolset supports sophisticated, multi-stage espionage operations targeting edge devices, on-premise infrastructure, and cloud environments.
- Recent campaigns have targeted U.S. telecom companies, including T-Mobile, AT&T, Verizon, and Lumen Technologies, as well as ISPs across North America. The U.S. government has confirmed a ninth telecom breach in the Earth Estries attacks, granting attackers the ability to geolocate individuals and intercept calls. This underscores the ongoing threats posed by Salt Typhoon and the urgent need for enhanced cybersecurity measures across the telecommunications sector.

Recommendations



Enhance Server Vulnerability Management: Organizations should prioritize securing public-facing servers by regularly patching N-day vulnerabilities and using advanced threat detection tools to monitor for signs of exploitation. This includes configuring firewalls and implementing web application firewalls (WAF) to block unauthorized access attempts.



Implement Zero Trust Security Architecture: A Zero Trust model can help prevent unauthorized lateral movement within the network. By requiring continuous authentication and validation at every step, organizations can limit the ability of threat actors to move laterally and deploy additional malware once inside the network.



Deploy Integrity Monitoring on Critical Files and Processes: Monitor critical system files, processes, and configurations for unauthorized changes. For example, sudden changes to the regsvr32.exe or unusual DLL hijacking activities can signal the presence of backdoor tools like GhostSpider. File integrity monitoring (FIM) tools can help detect these changes in real time.

♦ Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

TA0001 Initial Access	TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence	TA0005 Defense Evasion
TA0006 Credential Access	TA0007 Discovery	TA0008 Lateral Movement	TA0009 Collection
TA0011 Command and Control	TA0010 Exfiltration	T1190 Exploit Public-Facing Application	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter
T1071.001 Web Protocols	T1059.003 Windows Command Shell	T1112 Modify Registry	<u>T1070.004</u> File Deletion

T1070 Indicator Removal	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information	T1083 File and Directory Discovery	T1005 Data from Local System
T1041 Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	T1071 Application Layer Protocol	T1053 Scheduled Task/Job	T1047 Windows Management Instrumentation
T1588.002 Tool	T1588 Obtain Capabilities	T1105 Ingress Tool Transfer	T1588.006 Vulnerabilities
T1587 Develop Capabilities	<u>T1587.001</u> Malware	01011010110 0101010101010	0010101010101

№ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

ТҮРЕ	VALUE
	2b5e7b17fc6e684ff026df3241af4a651fc2b55ca62f8f1f7e34ac8303d b9a31,
	44ea2e85ea6cffba66f5928768c1ee401f3a6d6cd2a04e0d681d695f9 3cc5a1f,
	6d64643c044fe534dbb2c1158409138fcded757e550c6f79eada15e6 9a7865bc,
	25b9fdef3061c7dfea744830774ca0e289dba7c14be85f0d4695d3827 63b409b,
	b63c82fc37f0e9c586d07b96d70ff802d4b707ffb2d59146cf7d7bb922 c52e7e,
SHA256	fc3be6917fd37a083646ed4b97ebd2d45734a1e154e69c9c33ab00b0 589a09e5,
	fba149eb5ef063bc6a2b15bd67132ea798919ed36c5acda46ee9b111 8b823098,
	2fd4a49338d79f4caee4a60024bcd5ecb5008f1d5219263655ef49c54 d9acdec,
	16c8afd3b35c76a476851f4994be180f0cd72c7b250e493d3eb8c5861 9587266,
	9ba31dc1e701ce8039a9a272ef3d55aa6df66984a322e0d309614a56 55e7a85c,
	b2b617e62353a672626c13cc7ad81b27f23f91282aad7a3a0db471d8 4852a9ac,

ТҮРЕ	VALUE	
SHA256	05840de7fa648c41c60844c4e5d53dbb3bc2a5250dcb158a95b77bc0 f68fa870, 1a38303fb392ccc5a88d236b4f97ed404a89c1617f34b96ed826e7bb 7257e296	
File Name	NortonLog.txt, dbindex.dat, WINMM.dll, onedrived.ps1, DgApi.dll, imfsbDLL.dll	0
File Path	C:\Windows\System32\drivers\dumpfiskfss.sys, C:\Windows\System32\SstpCfs.dll	
Domains	www[.]infraredsen[.]com, imap[.]dateupdata[.]com, materialplies[.]com, news[.]colourtinctem[.]com, api[.]solveblemten[.]com, esh[.]hoovernamosong[.]com, vpn114240349[.]softether[.]net, pulseathermakf[.]com, billing[.]clothworls[.]com, helpdesk[.]stnekpro[.]com, jasmine[.]lhousewares[.]com, private[.]royalnas[.]com, telcom[.]grishamarkovgf8936[.]workers[.]dev, vpn305783366[.]softether[.]net, vpn487875652[.]softether[.]net,	
IPv4:Port	141[.]255[.]164[.]98[:]2096	
IPv4	23[.]81[.]41[.]166, 165[.]154[.]227[.]192, 158[.]247[.]222[.]165, 103[.]159[.]133[.]251, 27[.]102[.]113[.]240, 103[.]91[.]64[.]214, 172[.]93[.]165[.]14, 91[.]245[.]253[.]27, 103[.]75[.]190[.]73, 45[.]125[.]67[.]144, 43[.]226[.]126[.]164, 172[.]93[.]165[.]10, 193[.]239[.]86[.]168, 146[.]70[.]79[.]18,	

ТҮРЕ	VALUE
IPv4	146[.]70[.]79[.]105, 205[.]189[.]160[.]3, 96[.]9[.]211[.]27, 43[.]226[.]126[.]165, 139[.]59[.]108[.]43, 185[.]105[.]1[.]243, 143[.]198[.]92[.]175, 139[.]99[.]114[.]108, 139[.]59[.]236[.]31, 104[.]194[.]153[.]65

♦ CVEs

The Earth Estries threat actor strategically leveraged the following vulnerabilities to broaden its impact and target victims via compromised devices. For quick access, patch links for each exploited CVE are hyperlinked via the checkmarks labeled 'Patch Link.'

CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO -DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH LINK
CVE-2023- 46805	Ivanti Connect Secure and Policy Secure Authentication Bypass Vulnerability	Ivanti Connect Secure and Policy Secure	⊘	⊘	⊘
CVE-2024- 21887	Ivanti Connect Secure and Policy Secure Command Injection Vulnerability	Ivanti Connect Secure and Policy Secure	⊘	⊘	⊘
CVE-2023- 48788	Fortinet FortiClient EMS SQL Injection Vulnerability	Fortinet FortiClientEMS	8	⊘	⊘
CVE-2022- 3236	Sophos Firewall Code Injection Vulnerability	Sophos Firewall	⊘	⊘	⊘
CVE-2021- 26855	ProxyLogon (Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability)	Microsoft Exchange Server	•	⊘	⊘

	CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO -DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH LINK
Ċ	CVE-2021- 26857	ProxyLogon (Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability)	Microsoft Exchange Server	⊘	⊘	⊘
	CVE-2021- 26858	ProxyLogon (Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability)	Microsoft Exchange Server	>	>	⊘
	CVE-2021- 27065	ProxyLogon (Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability)	Microsoft Exchange Server	>	>	⊘

References

https://www.trendmicro.com/en_us/research/24/k/earth-estries.html

https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/tropic-trooper-targets-middle-east-with-new-web-shell/

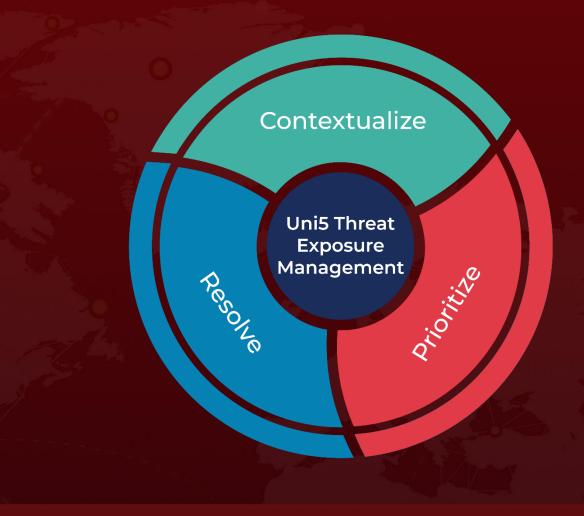
https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/ghostemperor-the-threat-actor-who-outwits-security-measures/

https://www.reuters.com/technology/cybersecurity/us-adds-9th-telcom-list-companies-hacked-by-chinese-backed-salt-typhoon-2024-12-27/

What Next?

At <u>Hive Pro</u>, 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

November 29, 2024 • 5:50 AM

