

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

Venom Spider's Victim-Specific Malware Tactics Decoded

Date of Publication

December 5, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024452

Summary

Attack Commenced: August 2024

Threat Actor: Venom Spider (aka GOLDEN CHICKENS)

Malware: RevC2, Venom Loader

Targeted Region: Worldwide

Attack: Venom Spider, is a notorious threat actor offering advanced Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS) tools, which have also been used by other threat groups such as FIN6 and Cobalt. Their arsenal now includes two new malware families, RevC2 and Venom Loader, specifically designed for highly targeted cyberattacks.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

Venom Spider, also known as GOLDEN CHICKENS, is a prominent threat actor specializing in offering Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS) tools. Their portfolio includes VenomLNK, TerraLoader, TerraStealer, and TerraCryptor, which have been leveraged by notorious threat groups such as FIN6 and Cobalt in the past.

#2

These tools are designed to facilitate the deployment of advanced malware and enable sophisticated cyberattacks. Two newly identified malware families, RevC2 and Venom Loader, have been deployed using Venom Spider's MaaS tools.

#3

RevC2 is a backdoor designed to exfiltrate sensitive data while maintaining covert communication with its command-and-control (C2) server through WebSockets. It possesses diverse capabilities, including stealing cookies and passwords, proxying network traffic, and executing remote code (RCE).

#4

In contrast, Venom Loader acts as a customizable malware loader tailored for each victim by encoding the payload with the victim's computer name. Upon execution, RevC2 performs two system checks to confirm specific criteria before proceeding with a measure designed to evade detection in analysis environments such as sandboxes.

#5

The backdoor's functionality includes communicating with its C2 server via the websocketpp C++ library, exfiltrating passwords and cookies from Chromium-based browsers, capturing screenshots, proxying network traffic through the SOCKS5 protocol, and executing commands under different user contexts using stolen credentials.

#6

A distinctive feature of Venom Loader is its highly targeted approach. Each DLL file used in observed campaigns is uniquely built for the intended victim, ensuring the payload is specifically tailored to the target. This customization enhances the stealth and effectiveness of the malware, making it a key tool in Venom Spider's arsenal.

Recommendations



Implement Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR): Deploy advanced EDR solutions to monitor and respond to suspicious activities, including sandbox evasion and C2 communications.



Monitor Anomalous File Execution: Continuously track the execution of unknown or suspicious DLL files, as malware like Venom Loader uses custom-built DLLs for targeted attacks. Use file integrity monitoring (FIM) to detect and alert on unrecognized files. Implement application control to block unauthorized files and use sandboxing or behavioral analysis to assess unknown DLLs before execution. This helps prevent malicious payloads from activating and ensures early detection of suspicious activity.



Audit Third-Party Tools: Regularly review and assess the security of third-party software, services, and integrations to identify potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malware like Venom Loader. Prioritize auditing tools used for remote access, file sharing, or browser extensions, as these can be potential entry points for attackers. Limit usage to trusted, verified tools, and ensure that they are updated with the latest security patches.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence	TA0005 Defense Evasion	TA0006 Credential Access
TA0007 Discovery	TA0009 Collection	TA0011 Command and Control	TA0010 Exfiltration
T1547 Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1547.001 Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	T1140 Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	T1574 Hijack Execution Flow
T1574.002 DLL Side-Loading	T1539 Steal Web Session Cookie	T1555 Credentials from Password Stores	T1113 Screen Capture
T1090 Proxy	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter	T1571 Non-Standard Port	T1071 Application Layer Protocol
T1071.001 Web Protocols	T1041 Exfiltration Over C2 Channel		

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	153cd5a005b553927a94cc7759a8909bd1b351407d8d036a1bf5fc9ee83192e, 46a982ec4ea400f8df403fa8384e1752dca070bd84beef06284f1d412e159e67, 8e16378a59eb692de2c3a53b8a966525b0d36412bfd79c20b48c2ee546f13d04, 9b0b58aa10577244bc0e174d588ffa8d34a54a34c1b59371acba52772b584707, cf45f68219c4a105fffc212895312ca9dc7f4abe37306d2f3b0f098fb6975ec7, f93134f9b4ee2beb1998d8ea94e3da824e7d71f19dfb3ce566e8e9da65b1d7a2
URLs	hxxp[:]//170[.]75[.]168[.]151[:]:8080/transaction[.]pdf[.]lnk/, hxxp[:]//65[.]38[.]121[.]211/api/infos, ws[:]//208[.]85[.]17[.]52[:]:8082, ws[:]//nopsec[.]org[:]:8082/

🔗 References

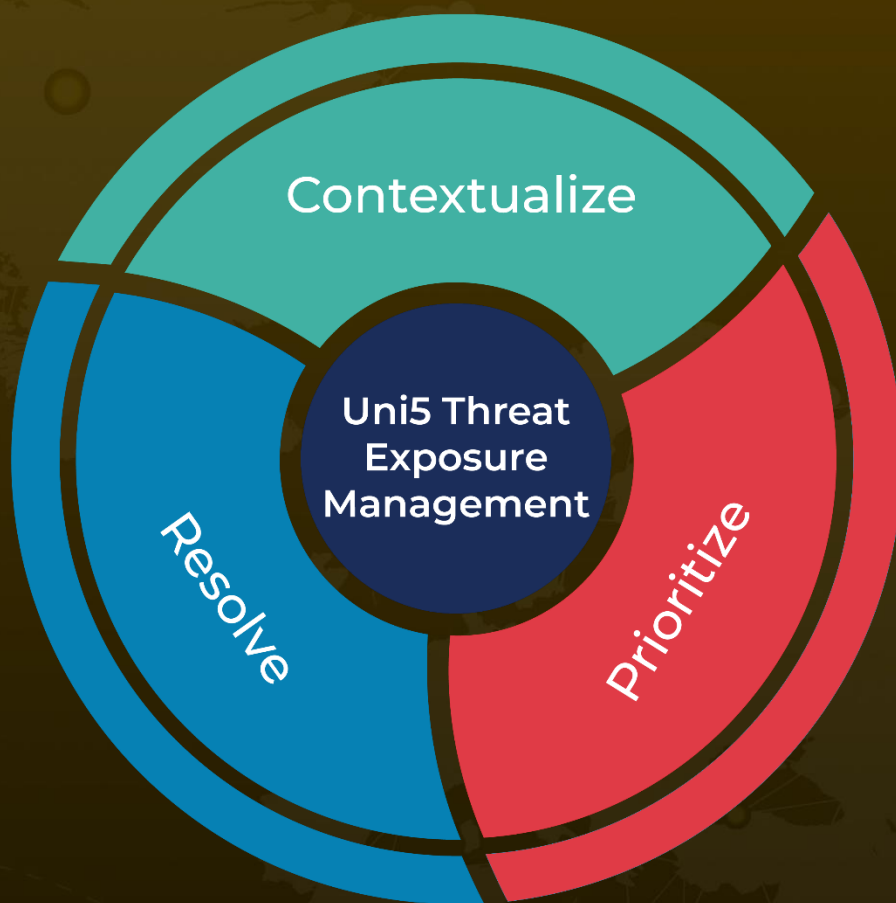
<https://www.zscaler.com/blogs/security-research/unveiling-revc2-and-venom-loader>

<https://github.com/ThreatLabz/tools/tree/main/revc2>

What Next?

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