

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY

## ATTACK REPORT

### **Katz Stealer: The Silent Thief Lurking in Trusted Apps**

Date of Publication

June 17, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025190

# Summary

**Attack Discovered:** 2025

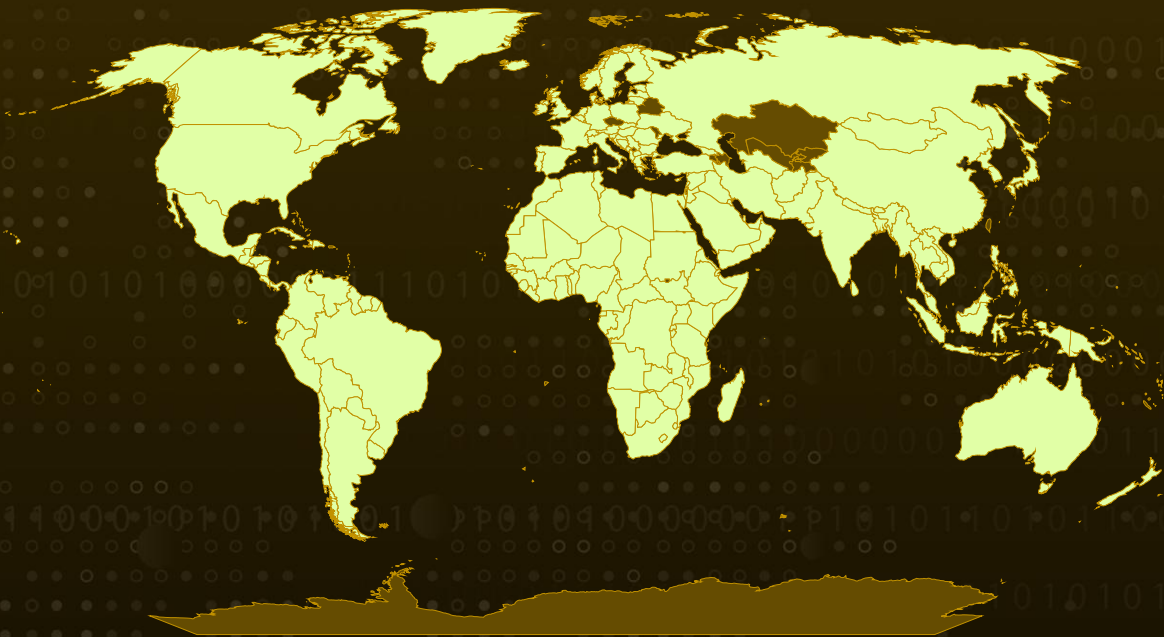
**Targeted Countries:** Worldwide (except CIS countries)

**Affected Platform:** Windows

**Malware:** Katz Stealer

**Attack:** Katz Stealer is a stealthy, malware-as-a-service threat that surfaced in 2025, designed to make credential theft easy and effective even for unskilled attackers. Delivered through phishing emails and fake software, it silently infiltrates systems, using clever tricks like hiding code in images, exploiting trusted tools like MSBuild and cmstp.exe, and hijacking apps like Discord to stay hidden and maintain access. Once active, it targets browsers to steal passwords, cookies, tokens, credit card details, and even crypto wallets decrypting sensitive data by mimicking legitimate browser behavior. Its reach spans email, VPNs, FTPs, gaming accounts, and over 150 crypto wallet extensions, all exfiltrated via encrypted channels to attacker-controlled servers.

## 🔪 Attack Regions



© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, Overture Maps Foundation, TomTom, Zenrin

Powered by Bing

# Attack Details

## #1

Emerging in 2025, Katz Stealer has rapidly established itself as a formidable malware-as-a-service (MaaS) platform, offering a potent mix of credential theft, stealthy persistence, and system reconnaissance. Distributed via phishing campaigns and trojanized software downloads, it's built for stealth and efficiency. Katz Stealer can extract an alarming range of data from browser credentials and email logins to Discord tokens, VPN and Wi-Fi passwords, and even cryptocurrency wallets.

## #2

Behind the scenes, Katz Stealer's infection chain is as intricate as it is evasive. The attack typically begins with a deceptive GZIP archive, delivered through phishing emails or distributed via cracked software websites. Inside lies an obfuscated JavaScript dropper that launches PowerShell commands via WScript.Shell, decoding and executing further payloads entirely in memory. The malware uses UAC bypasses, process hollowing via MSBuild, and scheduled tasks to ensure persistent access, all while avoiding disk writes that might trigger antivirus detection.

## #3

Once active, Katz Stealer embeds itself within trusted processes like MSBuild or Discord to maintain a low profile. It then connects to a C2 server, fetching additional modules for stealing sensitive data. These include .NET-based loaders and credential-harvesting DLLs that quietly run with system-level privileges. The malware uses stealthy tricks like geofencing, sandbox evasion, and delayed execution to avoid early detection, while its use of HTTPS and spoofed browser headers helps blend network traffic with legitimate activity.

## #4

Katz Stealer is especially dangerous to web users and crypto holders. It targets Chromium-based browsers and Gecko-based ones, decrypting password stores and cookie files by mimicking the browsers' own decryption routines. The malware bypasses Chrome's Application-Bound Encryption (ABE) using native Windows APIs and pulls key credential files from Firefox profiles for offline decryption. It also goes after cryptocurrency wallets copying sensitive wallet files and seeds from apps like Exodus, Electrum, and Daedalus. Even browser extensions tied to crypto wallets aren't safe, with the malware scanning for over 150 targeted extension IDs.

## #5

Perhaps most insidiously, Katz Stealer compromises the Discord desktop app for ongoing access. It injects backdoor code into Discord's startup script, which quietly connects to the attacker's server and executes remote commands all while letting Discord appear to function normally. The malware's control infrastructure is persistent and robust, relying on a continuous C2 channel to send stolen data, receive updates, and execute new payloads. Its C2 servers often use customized ports and fake browser headers, to evade detection. For attackers, the built-in dashboards provide searchable access to stolen data, making Katz not just a threat but a thriving data-harvesting service.

# Recommendations



**Be cautious:** Avoid downloading software or opening attachments from unknown sources especially cracked software or suspicious email links. These are often used as bait to spread malware like Katz Stealer.



**Think before you paste or run code:** Never paste or run code from your clipboard or a random website unless you're 100% sure it's safe. Some malware tricks users into copying and executing harmful commands disguised as harmless steps.



**Secure your web browsers and extensions:** Clear saved passwords from your browser and use a trusted password manager instead. Also, review your browser extensions remove anything you don't recognize or use, especially those related to crypto wallets.



**Protect your cryptocurrency wallets:** Store crypto wallets in secure, offline locations when not in use. Avoid keeping wallet seed phrases or private keys unencrypted on your device they're prime targets for Katz Stealer.



**Enhance Endpoint Protection:** Deploy next-generation antivirus (NGAV) and endpoint detection & response (EDR) solutions to identify and block malware. Leverage behavioral analysis and machine learning-based detection to spot suspicious activity.



## Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<b>TA0001</b> Initial Access	<b>TA0002</b> Execution	<b>TA0003</b> Persistence	<b>TA0004</b> Privilege Escalation
<b>TA0005</b> Defense Evasion	<b>TA0006</b> Credential Access	<b>TA0007</b> Discovery	<b>TA0009</b> Collection
<b>TA0010</b> Exfiltration	<b>TA0011</b> Command and Control	<b>T1566</b> Phishing	<b>T1566.001</b> Spearphishing Attachment
<b>T1059</b> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<b>T1059.007</b> JavaScript	<b>T1059.001</b> PowerShell	<b>T1027</b> Obfuscated Files or Information



<b><u>T1574</u></b> Hijack Execution Flow	<b><u>T1574.001</u></b> DLL	<b><u>T1547</u></b> Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	<b><u>T1095</u></b> Non-Application Layer Protocol
<b><u>T1071</u></b> Application Layer Protocol	<b><u>T1102</u></b> Web Service	<b><u>T1176</u></b> Software Extensions	<b><u>T1176.001</u></b> Browser Extensions
<b><u>T1140</u></b> Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	<b><u>T1055</u></b> Process Injection	<b><u>T1055.012</u></b> Process Hollowing	<b><u>T1555</u></b> Credentials from Password Stores
<b><u>T1539</u></b> Steal Web Session Cookie	<b><u>T1115</u></b> Clipboard Data	<b><u>T1113</u></b> Screen Capture	<b><u>T1548</u></b> Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism
<b><u>T1548.002</u></b> Bypass User Account Control	<b><u>T1053</u></b> Scheduled Task/Job	<b><u>T1134</u></b> Access Token Manipulation	<b><u>T1497.001</u></b> System Checks
<b><u>T1614</u></b> System Location Discovery	<b><u>T1082</u></b> System Information Discovery	<b><u>T1068</u></b> Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	<b><u>T1190</u></b> Exploit Public-Facing Application
<b><u>T1074</u></b> Data Staged	<b><u>T1070</u></b> Indicator Removal	<b><u>T1041</u></b> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	<b><u>T1106</u></b> Native API

## ✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
<b>IPv4</b>	185[.]107[.]74[.]40, 31[.]177[.]109[.]39
<b>Domain</b>	twist2katz[.]com, pub-ce02802067934e0eb072f69bf6427bf6[.]r2[.]dev, katz-stealer[.]com, katzstealer[.]com
<b>SHA256</b>	22af84327cb8ecafa44b51e9499238ca2798cec38c2076b702c60c725053 29cb, e4249cf9557799e8123e0b21b6a4be5ab8b67d56dc5bfad34a1d4e76f7fd 2b19, fb2b9163e8edf104b603030cff2dc62fe23d8f158dd90ea483642fce2ceda 027,

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	0df13fd42fb4a4374981474ea87895a3830eddcc7f3bd494e76acd604c4004f7, 4f12c5dca2099492d0c0cd22edef841cbe8360af9be2d8e9b57c2f83d401c1a7, 6dc8e99da68b703e86fa90a8794add87614f254f804a8d5d65927e0676107a9d, e73f6e1f6c28469e14a88a633aef1bc502d2dbb1d4d2dfcaaef7409b8ce6dc99, 2798bf4fd8e2bc591f656fa107bd871451574d543882ddec3020417964d2faa9, e345d793477abbec2c455c8c76a925c0dfe99ec4c65b7c353e8a8c8b14da2b6, 15953e0191edaa246045dda0d7489b3832f27fdc3fcc5027f26b89692aefd6e1, c601721933d11254ae329b05882337db1069f81e4d04cd4550c4b4b4fe35f9cd, fdc86a5b3d7df37a72c3272836f743747c47bfbc538f05af9ecf78547fa2e789, 25b1ec4d62c67bd51b43de181e0f7d1bda389345b8c290e35f93ccb444a2cf7a, 964ec70fc2fdf23f928f78c8af63ce50aff058b05787e43c034e04ea6cbe30ef, d92bb6e47cb0a0bdbb51403528ccfe643a9329476af53b5a729f04a4d2139647, b249814a74dff9316dc29b670e1d8ed80eb941b507e206ca0dfdc4ff033b1c1f, 925e6375deaa38d978e00a73f9353a9d0df81f023ab85cf9a1dc046e403830a8, 96ada593d54949707437fa39628960b1c5d142a5b1cb371339acc8f86dbc7678, b912f06cf65233b9767953ccf4e60a1a7c262ae54506b311c65f411db6f70128, 2852770f459c0c6a0ecfc450b29201bd348a55fb3a7a5ecdcc9986127fdb786b, 5dd629b610aee4ed7777e81fc5135d20f59e43b5d9cc55cdad291fcf4b9d20eb
File Names	\AppData\Local\Temp\katz_ontop.dll, \AppData\Local\Temp\received_dll.dll, \AppData\Roaming\decrypted_chrome_key.txt, \AppData\Roaming\decrypted_brave_key.txt, \AppData\Roaming\decrypted_edge_key.txt



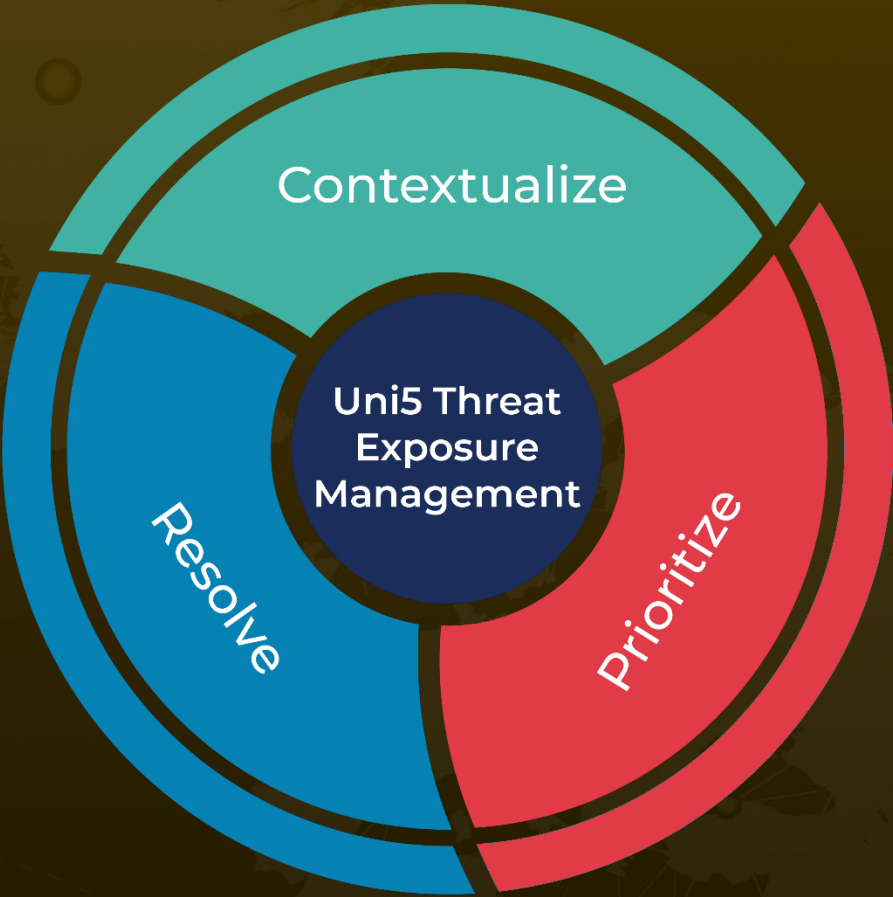
## References

<https://www.nextron-systems.com/2025/05/23/katz-stealer-threat-analysis/>

# 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  
**June 17, 2025 • 5:50 AM**

© 2025 All Rights are Reserved by Hive Pro



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