

Hiveforce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

X ATTACK REPORT

BRICKSTORM Malware Quietly Builds the Perfect Hideout in US Networks

Date of Publication

Admiralty Code

TA Number

September 26, 2025

A1

TA2025299

Summary

Attack Commenced: March 2025

Malware: BRICKSTORM

Threat Actor: UNC5221 (alias UTA0178, Red Dev 61)

Targeted Country: United States

Targeted Industries: Legal, Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) Providers, Business Process

Outsourcers (BPOs), Technology

Attack: BRICKSTORM, a Go-based backdoor linked to the China-nexus threat group UNC5221, has been actively targeting U.S. organizations since March 2025 by exploiting Ivanti Connect Secure vulnerabilities and compromising network appliances that lack EDR coverage. Beyond standard espionage, these intrusions capture sensitive information that enables zero-day discovery and creates durable access points for lateral expansion.

X Attack Regions



Powered by Bin Map, TomTom, Zenrii

Attack Details

- Since March 2025, the BRICKSTORM malware has been used to maintain persistent access to organizations in the United States across multiple industries. These operations extend beyond standard espionage, providing data useful for developing zero-day vulnerabilities and creating footholds to reach additional downstream victims.
- The China-linked cyber-espionage group UNC5221 is responsible, exploiting network appliances that cannot support traditional endpoint detection and response (EDR) agents to deploy new variants of the BRICKSTORM backdoor. BRICKSTORM, a Go-based backdoor, was first documented in early 2024 during the exploitation of Ivanti Connect Secure vulnerabilities (CVE-2023-46805 and CVE-2024-21887).
- In at least one case, these flaws were used to gain initial access and install the malware. However, in many other intrusions, prolonged dwell times and the group's deliberate removal of evidence have obscured the exact infection vectors for Linux and BSD-based appliances.
- BRICKSTORM further enhances its ability to evade detection, enabling intrusions to persist undetected for an average of 393 days. Another advanced technique involves cloning sensitive virtual machines (VMs) from VMware vCenter servers, with a focus on domain controllers and password vaults. The campaign deploys a malicious Java Servlet filter for Apache Tomcat, dubbed BRICKSTEAL, to harvest vCenter credentials and achieve privilege escalation.
- Overall, BRICKSTORM represents a highly adaptive espionage toolkit that combines stealth, credential theft, VM manipulation, and cloud mailbox exploitation. The ultimate objective is to compromise the communications of high-value individuals, including developers, system administrators, and personnel linked to areas of strategic interest to China's economic and intelligence priorities.

Recommendations



Monitoring Non-EDR Appliances: Enhance monitoring for appliances that cannot support EDR by implementing agentless solutions. Centralize the collection of syslogs, process data, network flows, and configuration snapshots. Supplement this with network IDS/IPS and packet capture capabilities to improve visibility into east-west traffic.



Harden Management Interfaces: Restrict administrative access to management networks, enable role-based access control (RBAC) with least privilege, require jump hosts for console access, and disable unnecessary services.



Implement Network Segmentation and Zero Trust Architecture: Segment networks to limit malware spread across interconnected systems. Apply zero trust principles, verify identity and device posture before granting access, regardless of location. Use micro-segmentation tools to define fine-grained access rules.



Regularly Review and Harden File System Permissions: Audit permissions for sensitive directories and ensure that only essential processes and users have write access. Disable file sharing where not required and use access control lists (ACLs) to limit exposure.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs **MITRE ATT**

TA0001	TA0002	TA0003	TA0004 Privilege Escalation
Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	
TA0005	TA0006	TA0007	TA0008
Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement
TA0009 Collection	TA0011 Command and Control	TA0010 Exfiltration	T1190 Exploit Public-Facing Application
T1078 Valid Accounts	T1136 Create Account	T1543 Create or Modify System Process	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information

T1021 Remote Services	T1021.001 Remote Desktop Protocol	T1555 Credentials from Password Stores	T1673 Virtual Machine Discovery
T1564 Hide Artifacts	T1564.006 Run Virtual Instance	T1114 Email Collection	T1114.002 Remote Email Collection
T1671 Cloud Application Integration	T1003 OS Credential Dumping	T1087 Account Discovery	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter
T1505.003 Web Shell	T1547 Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1021.004 SSH	T1071.001 Web Protocols
T1041 Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	T1071.004 DNS	T1567 Exfiltration Over Web Service	T1071 Application Layer Protocol

X Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

ТҮРЕ	VALUE
SHA256	90b760ed1d0dcb3ef0f2b6d6195c9d852bcb65eca293578982a8c4b64 f51b035, 2388ed7aee0b6b392778e8f9e98871c06499f476c9e7eae6ca0916f82 7fe65df, aa688682d44f0c6b0ed7f30b981a609100107f2d414a3a6e5808671b1 12d1878

References

https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/threat-intelligence/brickstorm-espionage-campaign

https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/two-zero-day-flaws-found-in-ivanti-connect-secure-and-policy-secure/

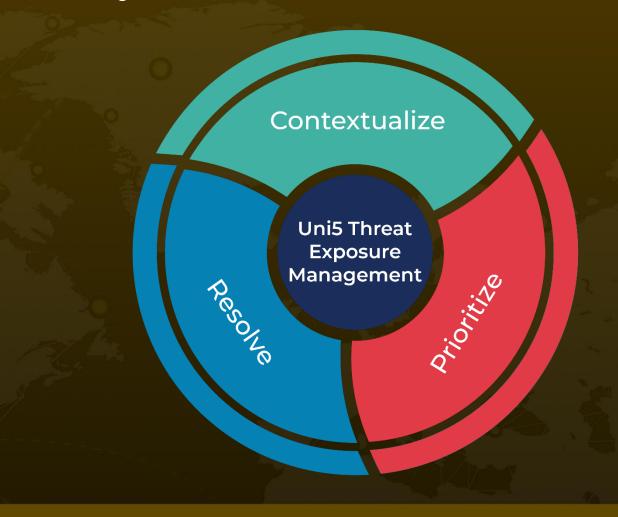
https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/cve-2025-22457-hackers-actively-exploiting-ivantis-critical-new-flaw/

https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/critical-cve-2025-31324-flaw-in-sap-netweaver-under-active-attack/

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 <u>HivePro Uni5</u>: Threat Exposure Management Platform.



REPORT GENERATED ON

September 26, 2025 • 11:30 AM

