



KPMG Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform

Cyber Threat Notification | Evolution of ChromeLoader becomes a prevalent threat



Tracker ID: TN0923 **Date:** 26/Sep/2022 **Category:** Malware **Industry:** All **Region:** All

Background

A widespread ChromeLoader malware operation that dumps malicious browser add-ons, Node-WebKit malware, and even ransomware has been discovered. Several cyberattacks on organizations in the business services, education, government, healthcare, and other critical sectors have emerged. ChromeLoader infections surged in Q1 2022, raising awareness of the browser hijacker's threat. The infection begins when a victim installs unauthorized software or is tricked into scanning a QR code on malicious websites. The malware installs a malicious extension on Chrome that redirects user traffic to advertising websites, allowing the threat actors to profit from click fraud.

ChromeLoader recently acquired an information-stealing capability and is now attempting to steal browser data while maintaining its advertising capabilities. It is allegedly being used to infect users with other malware by a threat actor identified as DEV-0796 as part of a "ongoing large click fraud operation." Malicious advertising, browser redirects, and YouTube video comments spread the infection via ISO files. Four commonly found files in ChromeLoader ISOs are an ICON file, a batch file (usually called Resources.bat) that installs malware, and a Windows shortcut that starts the batch program. When a victim opens the ISO file, it will install Node-Webkit (NW.js) or a browser extension. DMG files were also used, implying cross-platform activity.

Since the malware's initial appearance earlier this year, its developers have released multiple versions, many of which contain various dangerous features. One of these is a variant known as Bloom.exe, which originally appeared in March and has infected at least 50 VMware Carbon Black users since then. Malware is used to steal sensitive information from compromised devices. Another application imitates OpenSubtitles, a tool that connects users to subtitled TV shows and movies. In this campaign, the threat actors replaced their typical "Resources.bat" file with a file named "properties.bat," which is used to install malware and establish persistence by adding Registry keys.

The Flbmusic.exe variant, which recently mimicked the FLB Music player, included an Electron runtime and allowed the virus to load extra modules for network connection and port snooping. Some variants of the attacks take a more destructive turn, ejecting ZipBombs that overwhelm the system with a massive unpacking procedure. The ZipBomb is deployed together with the first infection when a user downloads an archive. The user must double-click to activate the ZipBomb. When the malware is triggered, it floods the user's machine with data, causing it to crash. Concerningly, recent ChromeLoader variations have been found to encrypt data with the Enigma malware. The obsolete ransomware strain Enigma may be launched directly from the browser's default browser owing to an embedded executable and a JavaScript-based installer. After encrypting the data, the ransomware appends the ".enigma" file extension and dumps a "readme.txt" file containing instructions for the victims.

Adware is often ignored or minimized by investigators since it causes little harm to victims' systems other than using bandwidth. However, because its developers may release updates that allow for more aggressive monetization, every piece of software that covertly inserts itself into systems is a potential source of bigger issues. ChromeLoader originated as adware, but it is a perfect example of how threat actors are experimenting with increasingly powerful payloads in search of more lucrative alternatives to advertising fraud.

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MITRE ATT&CK Tactics

Initial Access, Defense Evasion, Persistence, Execution, Exfiltration and Command and Control.

Indicators of Compromise *

Please refer to the attached sheet for IOCs.

Recommendations

- Validate the IOCs attached and implement the detection & prevention accordingly. Check with your existing AV/EDR vendor to validate the detection scope of identified samples.
- Keep systems and products updated as soon as possible after the patches are released. Ensure latest patches are applied to internet-facing VMware Horizon servers.
- Identify and block extensions vulnerable to JavaScript injection. Fetch the installed extensions from devices exhibiting malicious behavior and remove them from the user's device.
- Do not download a file from an unknown website without verifying its legitimacy. Monitor time series of user activity to detect Compromised User Accounts.
- Use endpoint detection and response systems that can detect and remediate suspicious activity automatically.
- Check reviews, developer information, extension permissions and anything else of note before installing a new extension to your browser. Do not launch ISO files unless they are from a trusted source.

References

- Abe Schneider, Bethany Hardin, Lavine Oluoch, The Evolution of the Chromeloder Malware, Vmware, 19th September 2022, External Link ([vmware.com](https://www.vmware.com))
- Bill Toulas, VMware, Microsoft warn of widespread Chromeloder malware attacks, Bleeping Computer, 19th September 2022, External Link ([bleepingcomputer.com](https://www.bleepingcomputer.com))
- Jai Vijayan, ChromeLoader Malware Evolves into Prevalent, More Dangerous Cyber Threat, Dark Reading, 21st September 2022, External Link ([darkreading.com](https://www.darkreading.com))

In case of a Security Incident, please report to IN-FM KPMG SOC.

For any query or feedback, feel free to reach us at IN-FM KPMG CTI.

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