



Deep Dive: Likely, Real and Unlikely Cyber-Physical Threats to ICS

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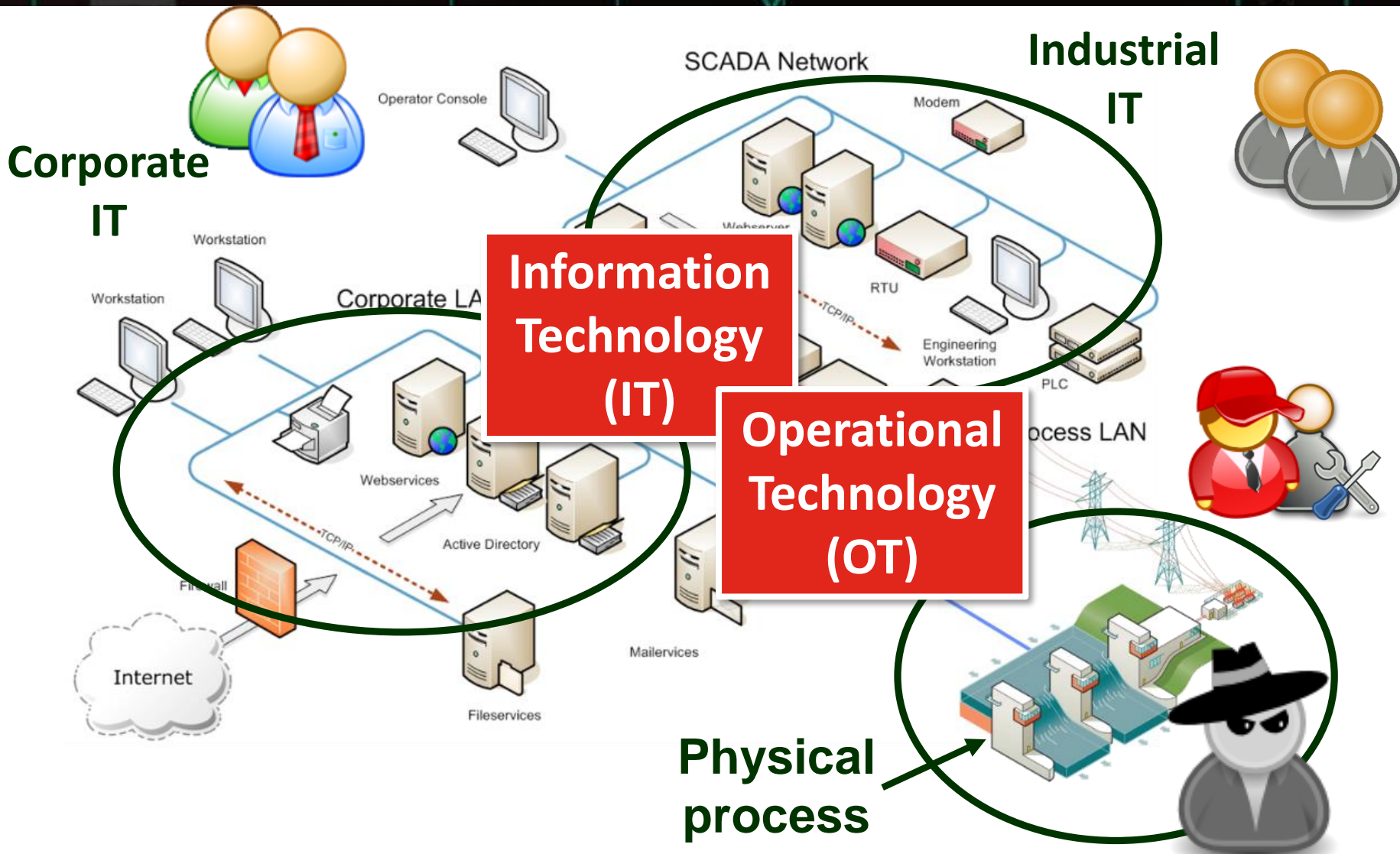
Marina Krotofil

St. Petersburg
September 27-29, 2017

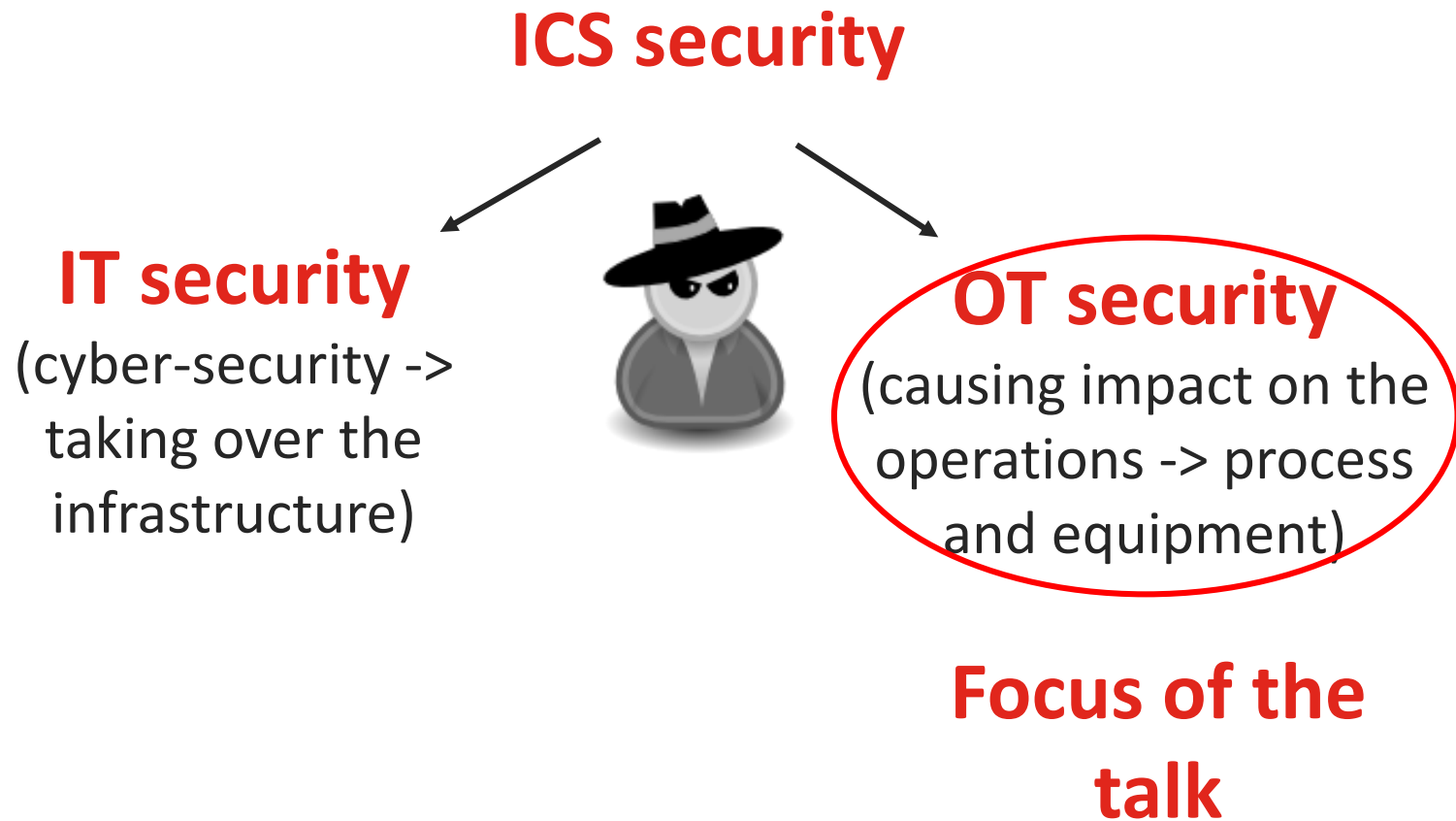


Just one of those opinionated opinions :-)

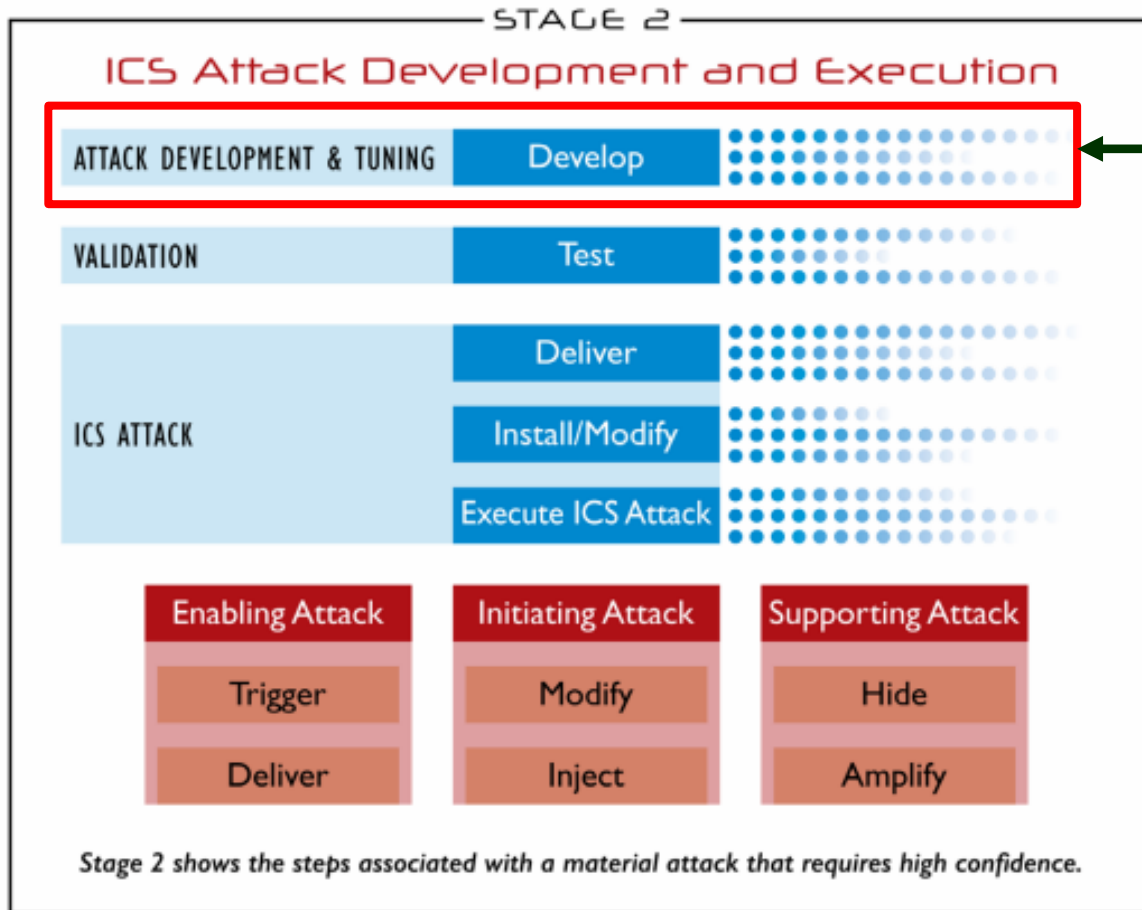
Industrial Control Systems



IT security vs. OT security

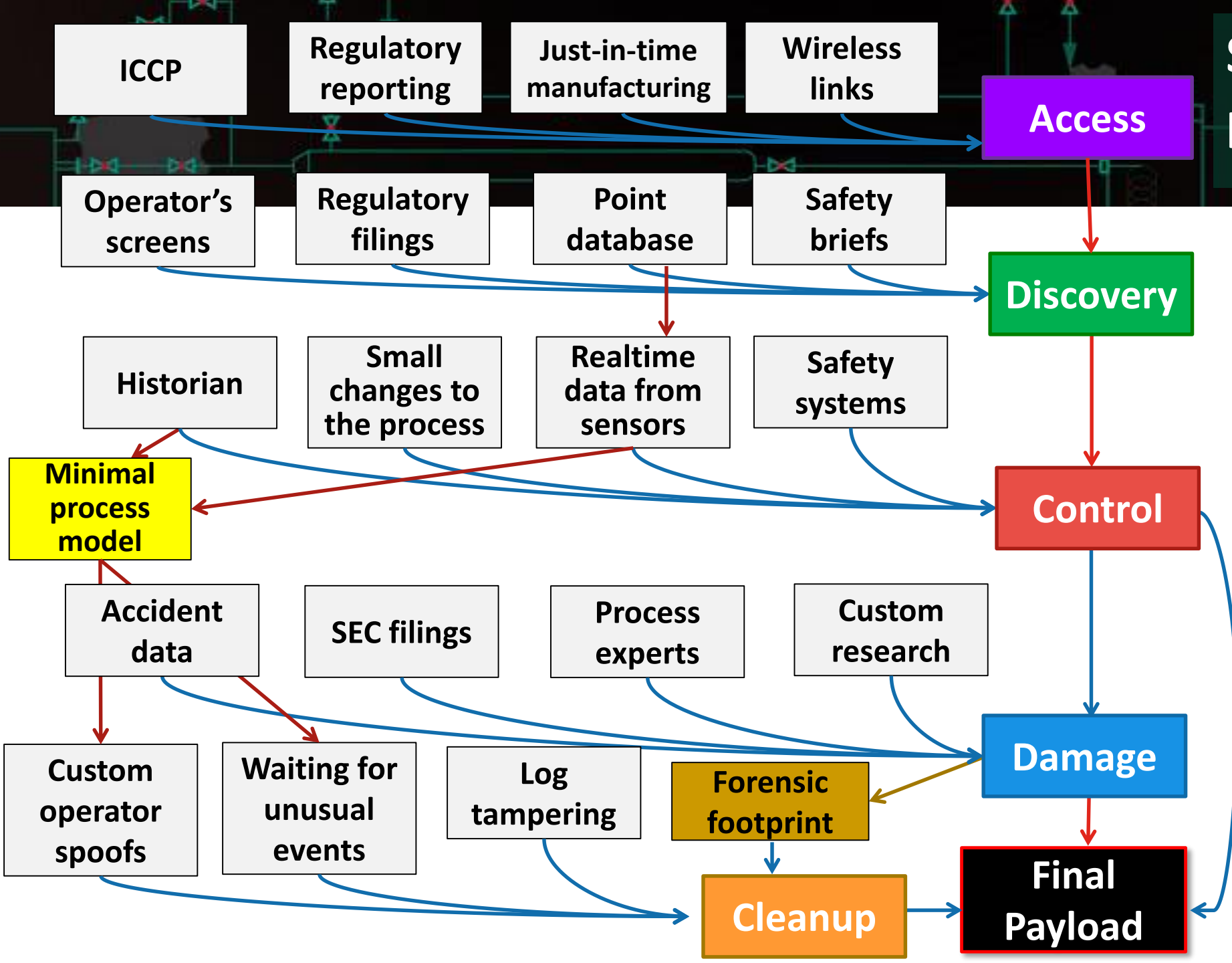


Attack Development stage in ICS kill chain



How?

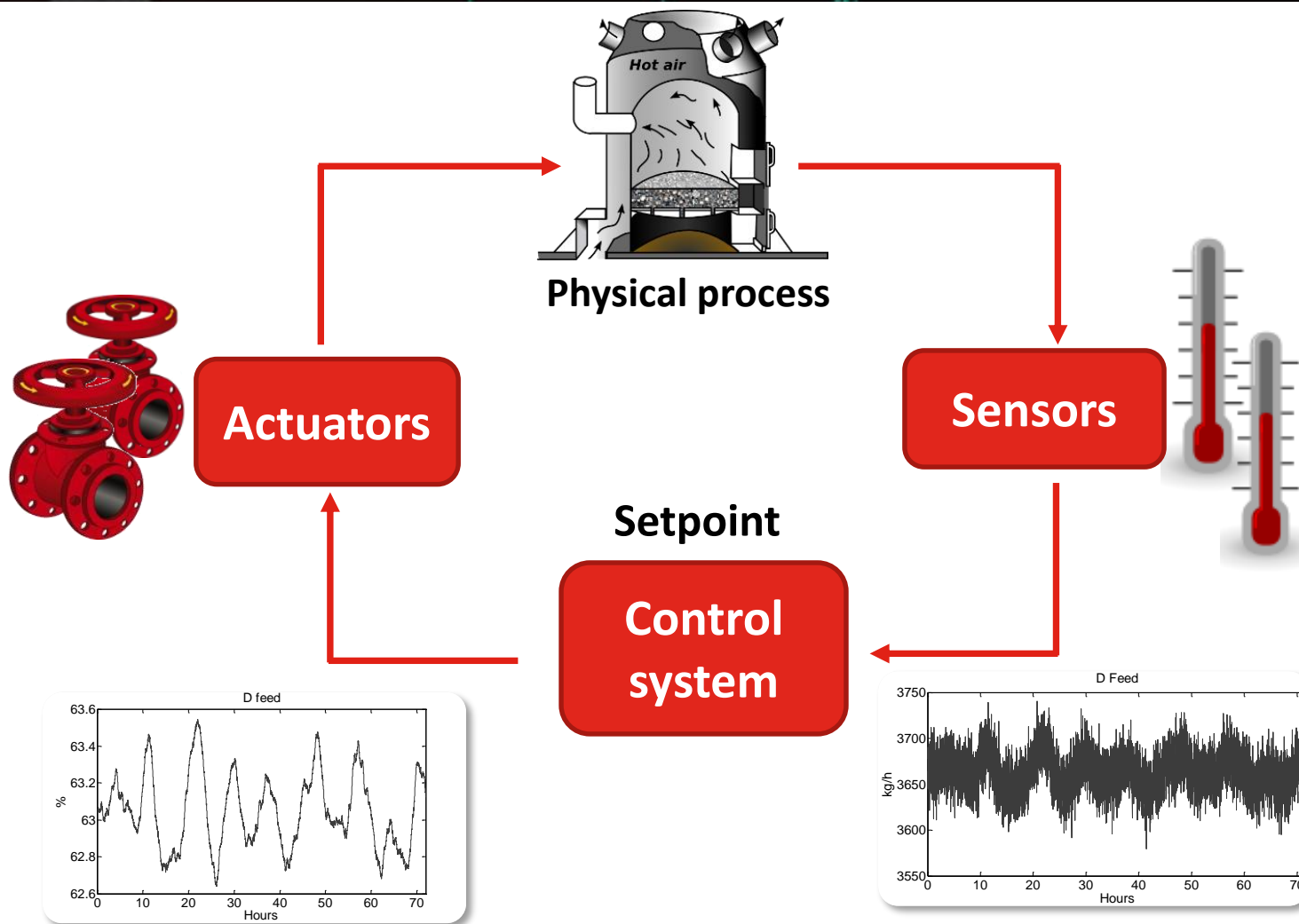
Stages of cyber-physical attack



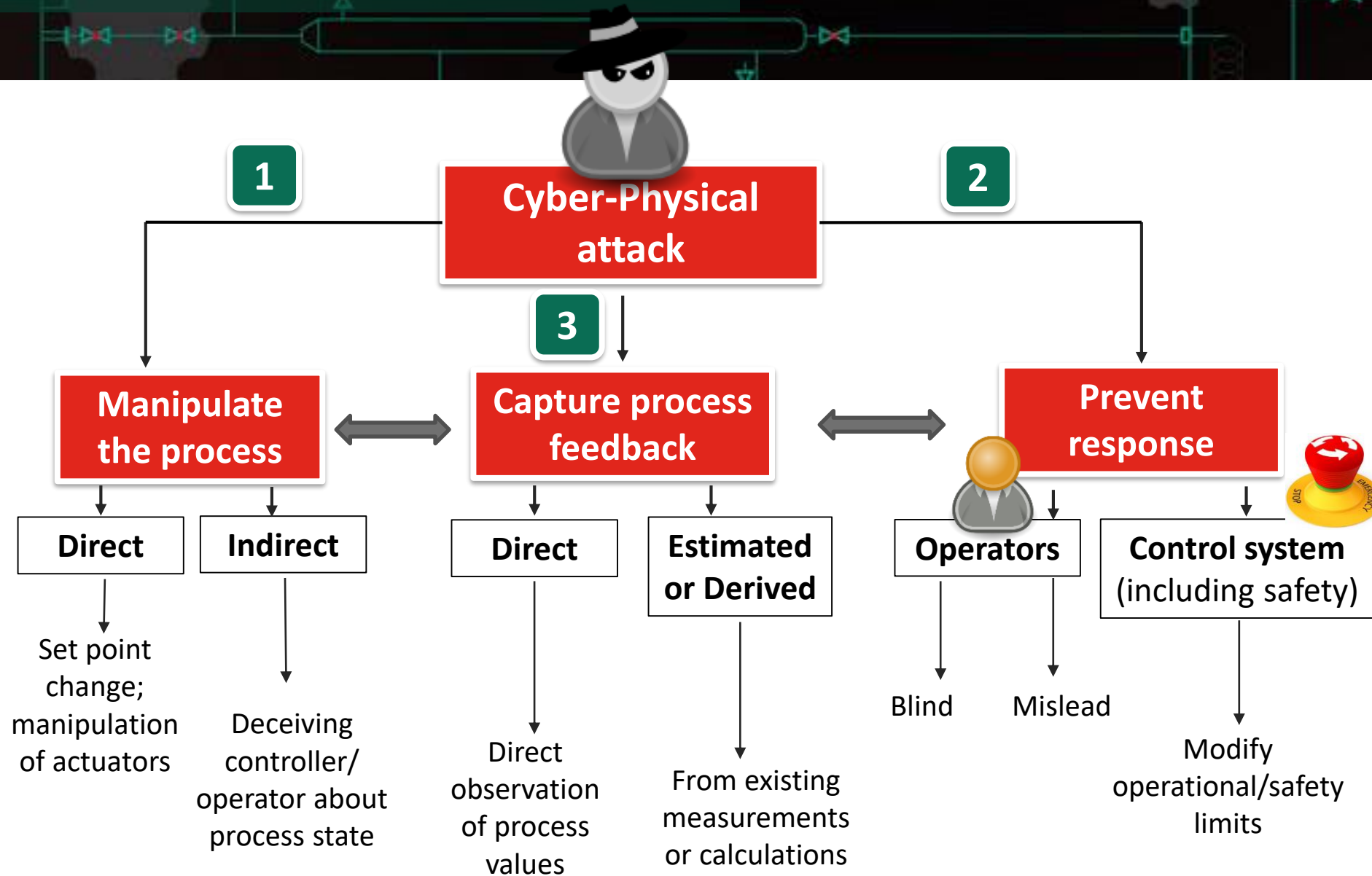


Let's dive into some specifics

In control world it is all about control loops



Cyber-Physical Attack



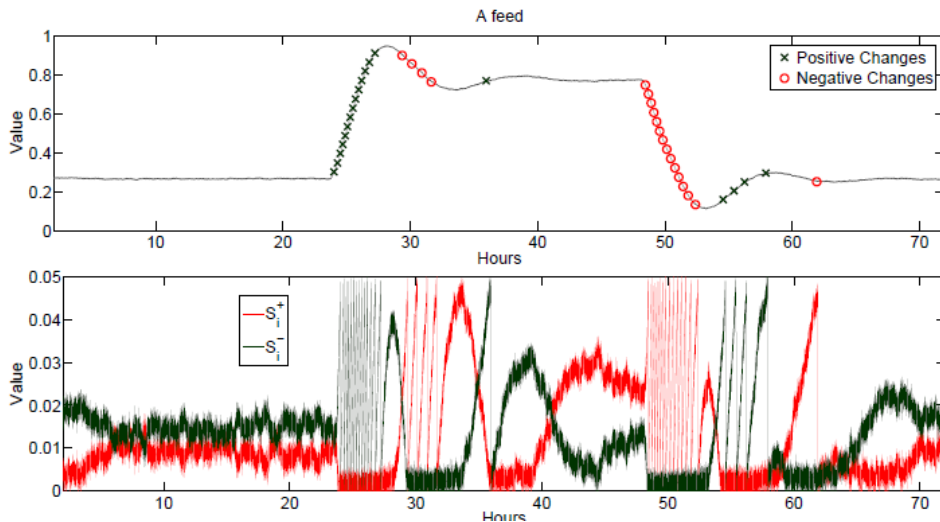
Why feedback loop is so important?



- ❑ In most scenarios involving process manipulation, attacker needs a feedback mechanism to know how well she is doing
 - Is attack succeeding/ failing?
- ❑ **Attack effect propagation**
 - To monitor the extent of attack effect propagation
 - To monitor state in the neighboring systems
- ❑ To calculate Time-to-Damage to plan for concealing activities
 - When is the time to return control back to control system

Plant designs are attacker unfriendly

- ❑ So far I haven't ever worked with a scenario when feedback mechanism was easily or at all obtainable
- ❑ Typically values needed for attack are not measured
 - No readily available control methods exist
 - Multiple strategies to obtain feedback (but none is easy)



Mostly involves
“non-glamorous”
sensor data
processing

Parameterization of cyber-physical attack



J. Larsen. Physical Damage 101: Bread and Butter Attacks. Black Hat USA, 2015.

- ❑ Vacuum collapse – Implosion attack
- ❑ “Generic” type of attacks – works across multiple industries
- ❑ The final payload still needs to be parameterized on facility-to-facility basis
- ❑ This demo: **11** destroyed barrels
- ❑ \$\$\$ in costs of equipment and man hours

How to measure SUCCESS of implosion attack?



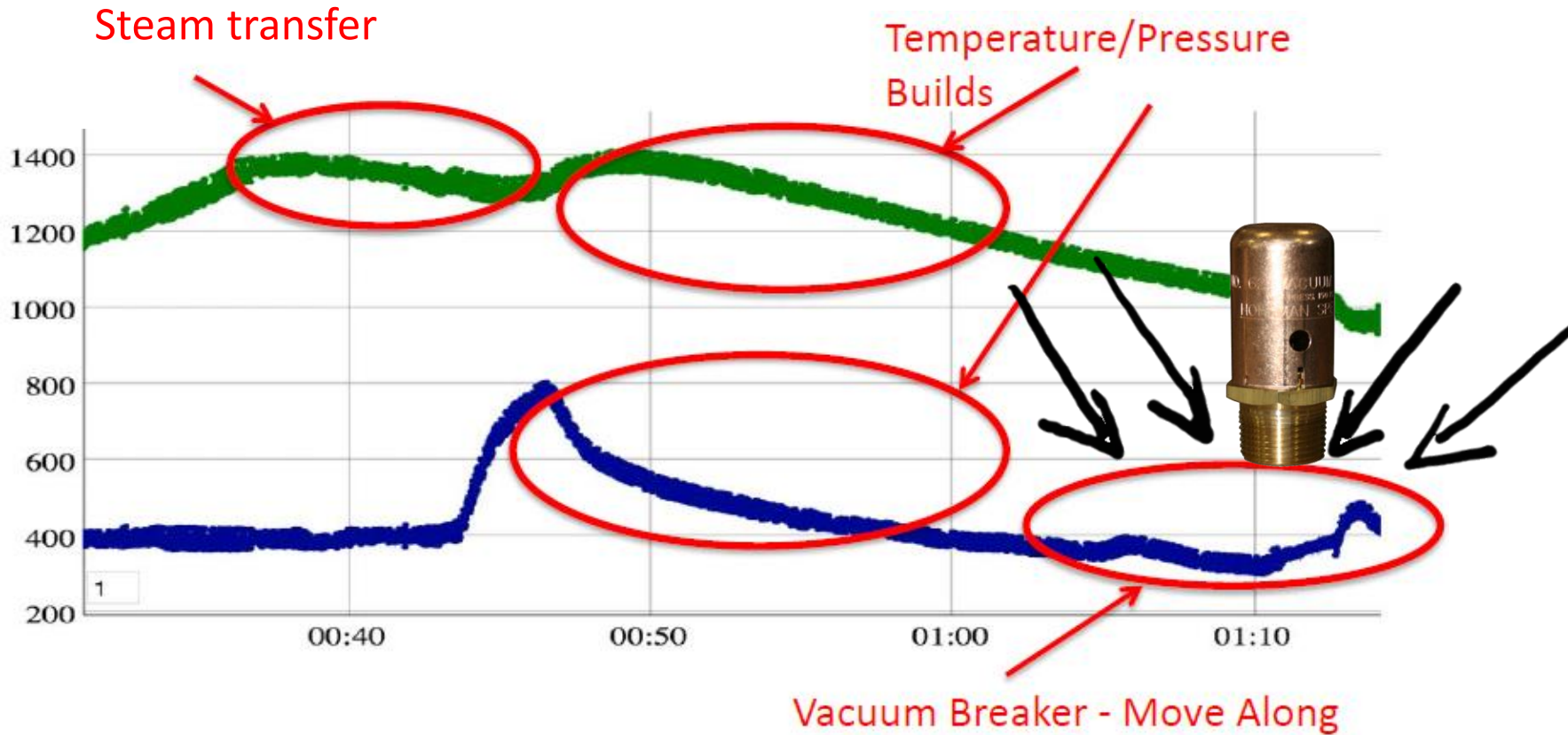
<http://www.folsomtelegraph.com/article/water-supply-folsom-restored>

<http://www.stgeorgeutah.com/news/archive/2013/12/17/jek-washington-countys-main-water-pipeline-collapses-district-urges-wise-water-use>

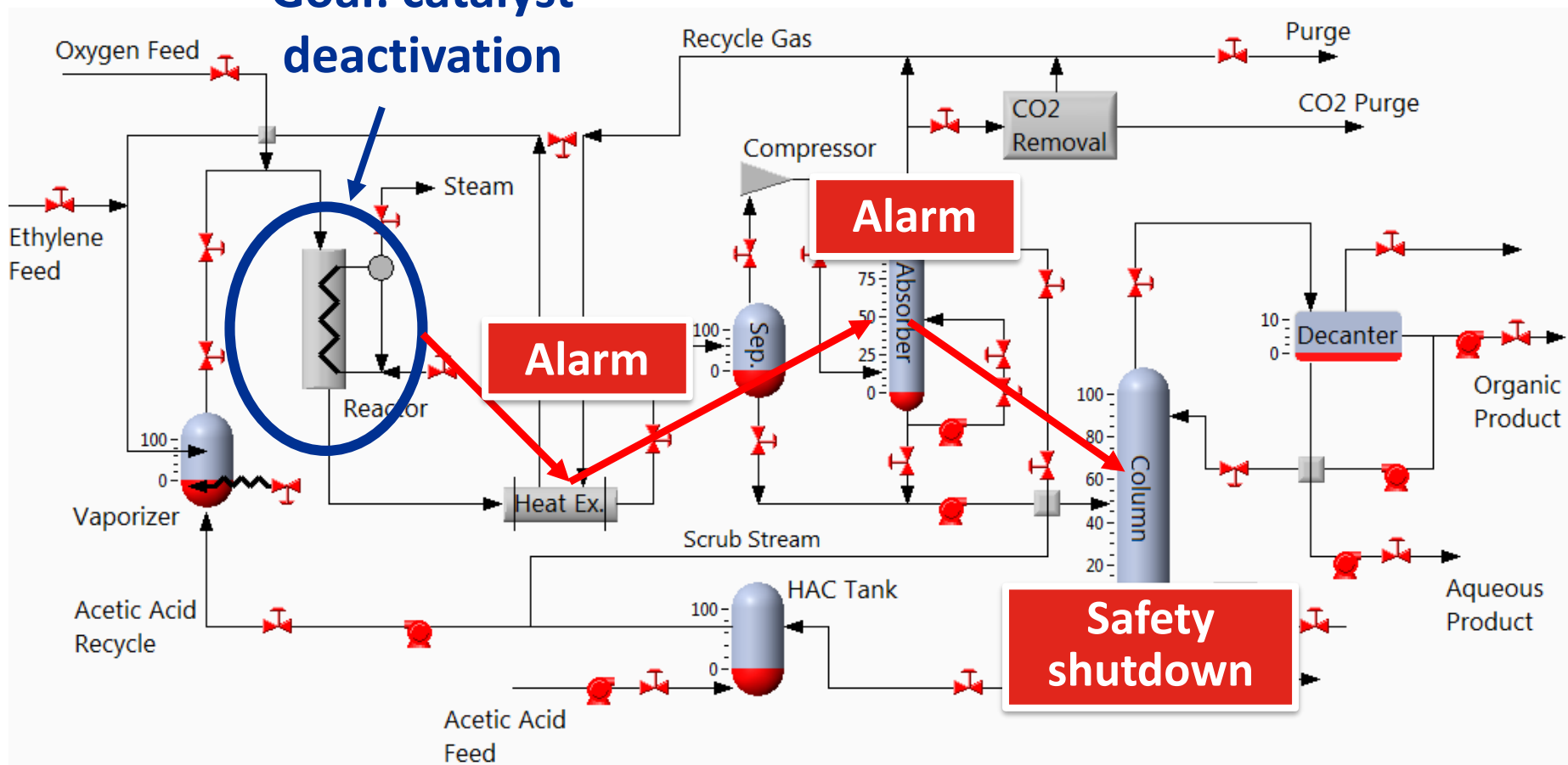


There is no sensor measuring “roundness” of the pipe

How to measure FAILURE of implosion attack?

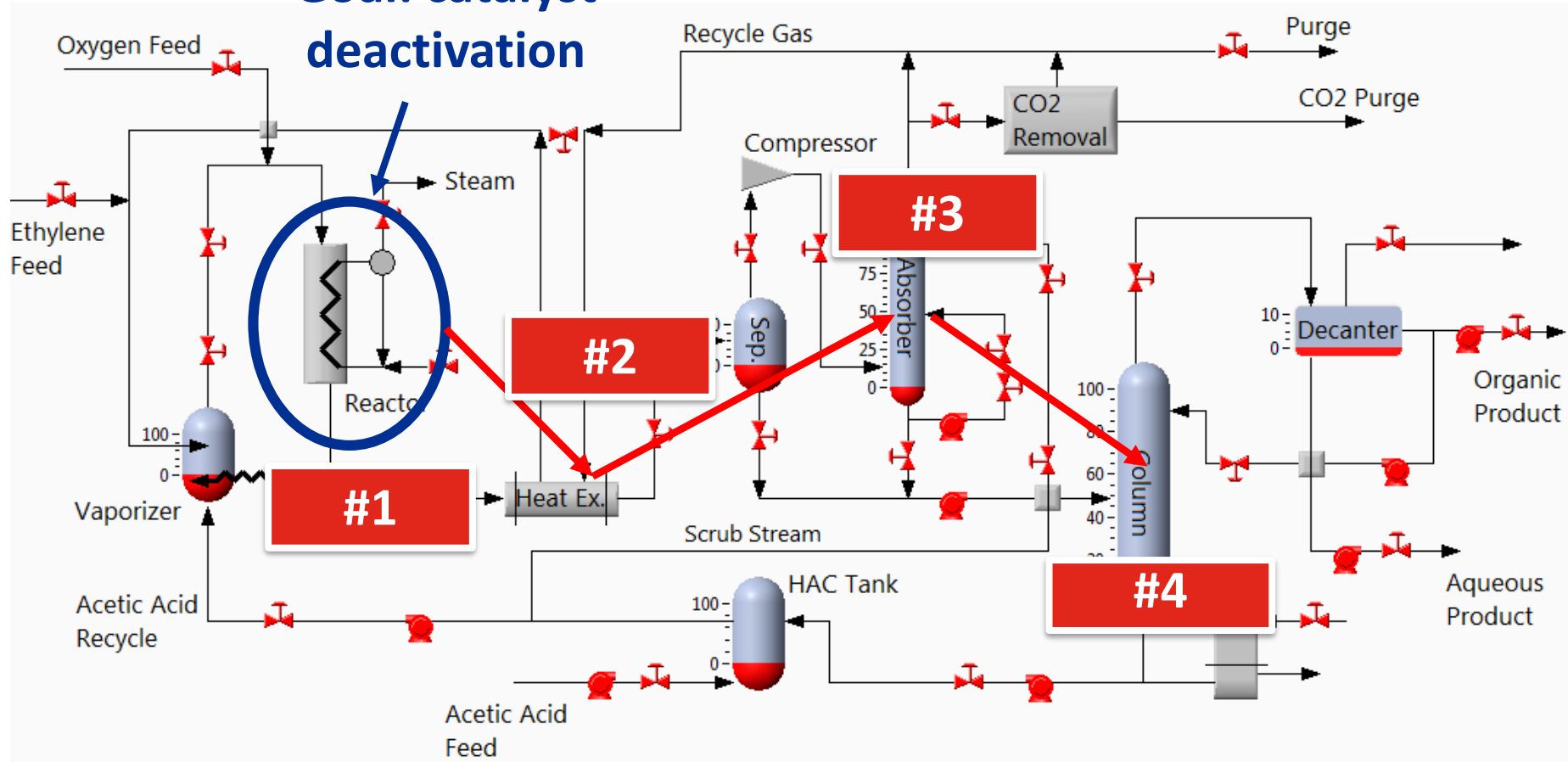


**Stuff typically not
on the diagrams**



Number of needed implants

Goal: catalyst
deactivation

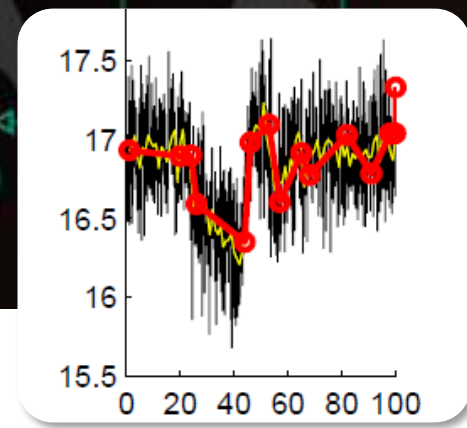


Growing complexities and uncertainties

- ❑ An exploit can be always built, but
 - What will be the cost of final effort?
 - What is total cumulative uncertainty?

	Start Conditions	Learning	Control	Spoof	Success Feedback	Failure Check	Control Out	Spoof Out
lvAlcohol				95	95			
lvICatch				85				
tmpCatch								
tmpIgnitor				81				
optPlateStrikePos				82				
pmpFountainOn			82					
pmpFountainSpeed			95	95		95		
ignitorOn						90		
setpntPssFountain			91	91		91		
Total Uncertainty							1168	
Number of Implants							2	
Total							2336	

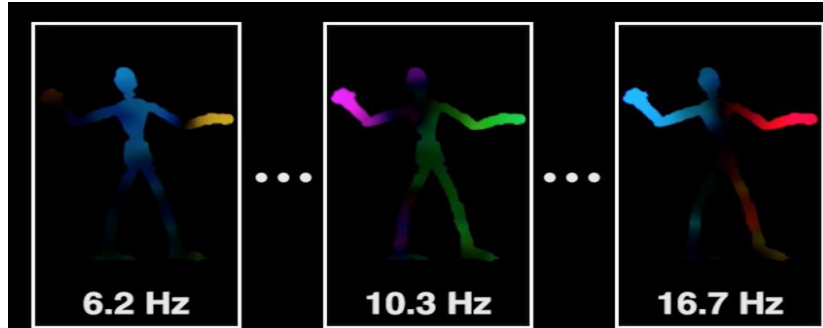
Reverse Engineering Physical Processes: MK



- ❑ A. Winnicki, M. Krotofil, D. Gollmann. **Reverse Engineering Physical Processes in Industrial Control Systems.** In proceedings of 3rd ACM Cyber-Physical System Security Workshop, 2017.
- ❑ Standard approaches from control engineering worked, but did not serve well our needs
- ❑ 9 months of work (tons of testing)
- ❑ **Eventually we developed a customized approach based on few standard and home brewed algorithms**

Black Hat'15: We should probably automate this process

Reverse Engineering Physical Processes: JL



- ❑ Abe Davis -> automatic generation of physical models using modes (common frequencies)
- ❑ JL tested the approach to building process models
- ❑ **Challenge #1: Process data is not as rich as image data**
- ❑ **Challenge #2: Not suitable for processes with frequent changes of states (on/off)**
 - E.g. water treatment



I see candles...



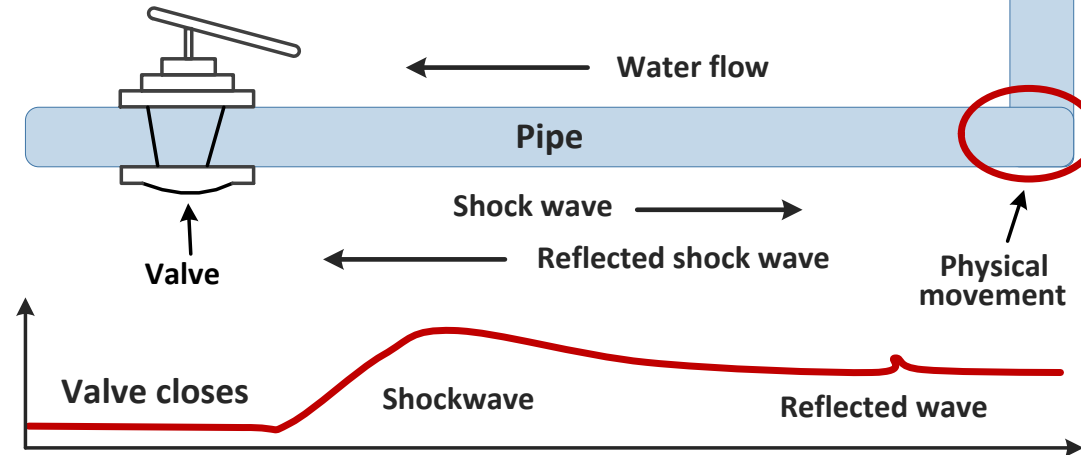
Let's make some predictions

Near future unlikely mass-scale attacks



❑ Complex cyber-physical attacks

- Of high engineering precision
- Requiring high coordination
- Requiring considerable time and effort



❑ Attacks which take unknown/extended time to cause needed impact

- Killing catalyst vs. disconnecting circuit breakers

❑ In general all attacks which require feedback loop

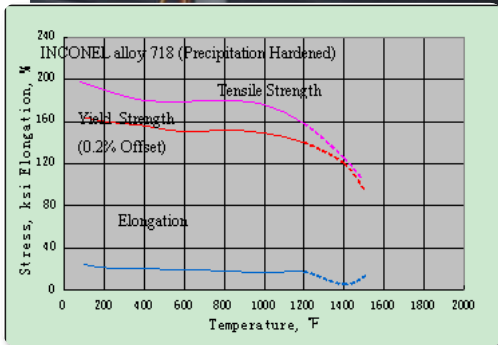
❑ Attacks with unclear collateral damage (?)

Near future realistic threats (1)



❑ Attacks with instantaneous/clear impact

- Design deviation attacks (“Out-of-Spec” attacks), e.g. in additive manufacturing
- Equipment shut off, e.g. in power distribution industry



Near future realistic threats (2)



- ❑ **Attacks which do not require extensive/custom OT comprehension** (physical process, failure conditions, control strategies, alarms, etc.)
 - More of cyber-oriented attacks; attacks executed over HMI
 - “Easy Button” attacks



Code	Name	Logic address	Access	Type
TDC1	IDC injection time	16#28A2 = 10402	R/W	UINT (Unsigned16)
JOG	Jog assignment	16#2B66 = 11110	R/WS	WORD (Enumeration)
PS4	4 preset speeds	16#2C8A = 11402	R/WS	WORD (Enumeration)
PS8	8 preset speeds	16#2C8B = 11403	R/WS	WORD (Enumeration)
SP8	Preset speed 8	16#2C98 = 11416	R/W	UINT (Unsigned16)
JPF	Skip frequency	16#2C25 = 11301	R/W	UINT (Unsigned16)
PIF	PID : PI function feedback assignment	16#2E7D = 11901	R/WS	WORD (Enumeration)

Near future realistic threats (3)



- ❑ **OT attacks which parameters can be “calculated” or reliable estimated, e.g. cavitation in pumps**
 - Cavitation conditions can be calculated
 - One never exactly knows the intensity of cavitation (but can try to maximize it)



**Pump impeller inspection at
Palisades nuclear power plant**

Will terrorist be able to do it?

- ❑ It takes just a small leak and a drone to cause ignition



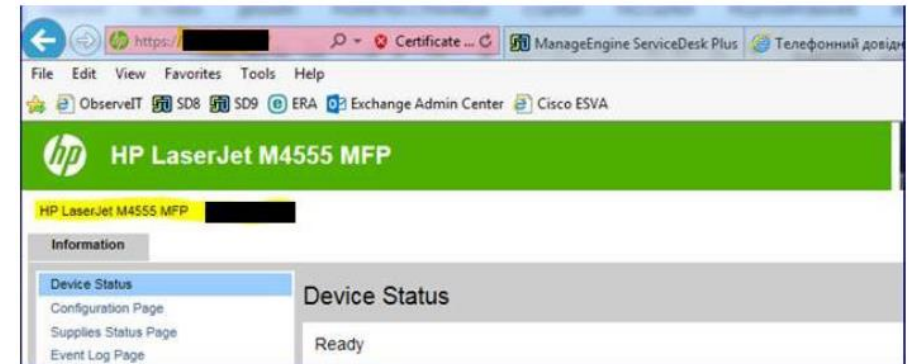
Near future realistic threats (4)



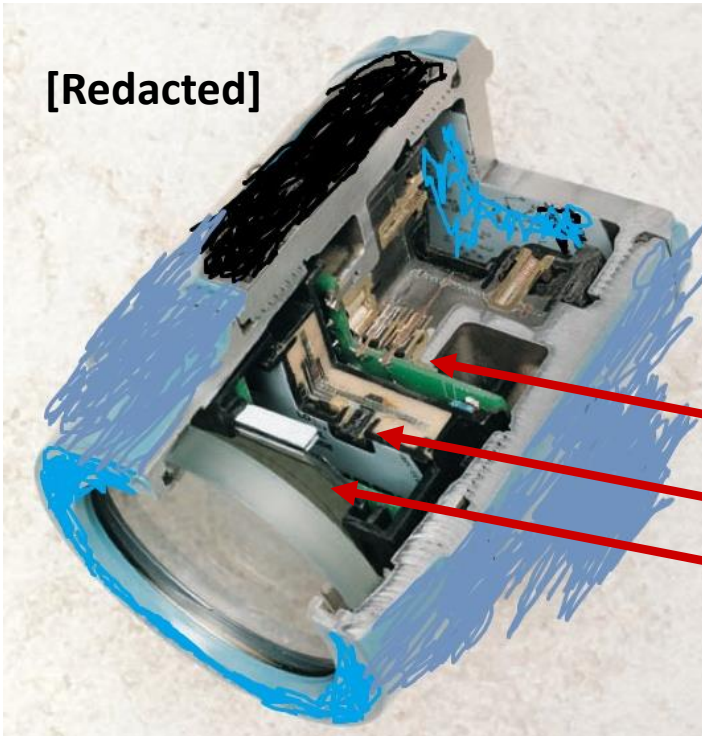
❑ Supply-chain attacks

- Allows to bypass multiple levels of security
- Better scaling of attack efforts

End Time ▾	Name	Attacker Address	Target Address
Thursday, February 23, 2017 8:57...	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	69.172.201.153
Thursday, February 23, 2017 8:56...	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	69.172.201.153



[Redacted]



Layers of
standardized
electronics (for a
given vendor)

Real threats and attacker capabilities (1)

- ❑ Massive espionage (stale news)
 - Increasing number of targeted process-related information espionage
- ❑ Non-ICS specific attacks
 - Ransomware, KillDisk, etc.
- ❑ Cyber-oriented attacks
 - Attacks executed over HMI; tools for targeted protocol and control equipment manipulation
 - **Recently, tools were left behind by the adversary**



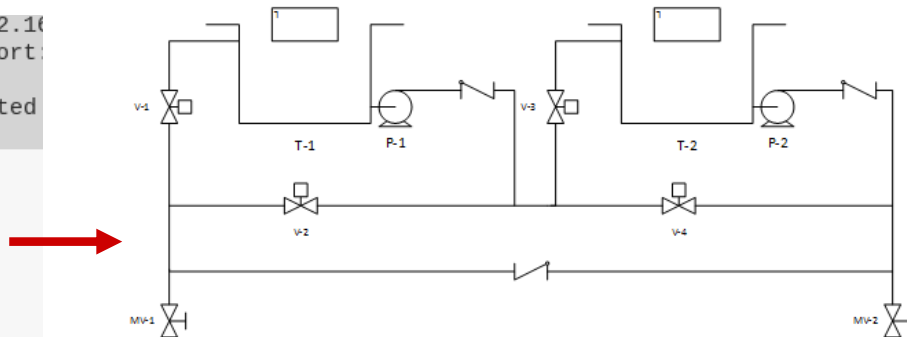
Real threats and attacker capabilities (2)



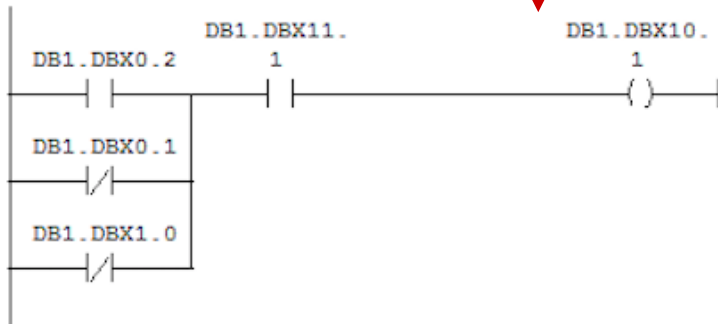
❑ Automation of control infrastructure reconnaissance

- Most known example being usage of OPC

```
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 192.168.1.1
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 54321, Dst Port: 445
► TPKT, Version: 3, Length: 127
► ISO 8073/X.224 COTP Connection-Oriented
▼ S7 Communication
  ► Header: (Job)
  ▼ Parameter: (Read Var)
    Function: Read Var (0x04)
    Item count: 9
    ► Item [1]: (DB1.DBX 0.2 BIT 1)
    ► Item [2]: (DB1.DBX 10.1 BIT 1)
    ► Item [3]: (DB1.DBX 10.0 BIT 1)
    ► Item [4]: (DB1.DBX 10.3 BIT 1)
    ► Item [5]: (DB1.DBX 10.5 BIT 1)
    ► Item [6]: (DB1.DBX 10.2 BIT 1)
```



Most critical piece of info



Name	Connection	Data type	Address
Auto Mode HMI On/Off	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.1
Manual Mode On/Off	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.2
Pump 1 Manual On/Off	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 13.2
Pump 1 State	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 10.2
Pump 2 Manual On/Off	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 13.5
Pump 2 State	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 10.5
Valve 1 Manual Open/Closed	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 13.0
Valve 1 State	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 10.0
Valve 2 Manual Open/Closed_0	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 13.1
Valve 2 State	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 10.1
Valve 3 Manual Open/Closed_1	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 13.3
Valve 3 State	Field Site 3 PLC (ET200S)	Bool	DB 1 DBX 10.3

B. Green, M. Krotofil, A. Abbasi. **On the Significance of Process Comprehension for Conducting Targeted ICSS Attacks.** In proceedings of 3rd ACM Workshop on Cyber-Physical Systems Security & Privacy, 2017.

Real threats and attacker capabilities (2)



❑ Automation of control infrastructure reconnaissance

- Most well-known example being usage of OPC

The screenshot shows the 'OPC Process Objects List Tool' window. It has a menu bar (File, Edit, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and navigation. A search bar contains 'No Filter(s) in Use'. Below the toolbar is a table with columns: Object, Object Identifier, Signal Text, Block/Bit addr., Station, and IN. The table lists 20 objects, mostly related to a breaker (STA2 STA2B2) and a disconnector (STA2 STA2B2). The status bar at the bottom indicates '630 Objects, 1..100 shown' and '1 - PP_VERIF'.

Object	Object Identifier	Signal Text	Block/Bit addr.	Station	IN
S2B2Q0:P10	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker position indication	1/2	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.stVal
S2B2Q0:P11	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker open select command	5	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.ctSelOff
S2B2Q0:P12	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker close select command	6	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.ctSelOn
S2B2Q0:P13	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker open execute command	7	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.ctOperOff
S2B2Q0:P14	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker close execute command	8	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.ctOperOn
S2B2Q0:P15	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker device control block	8	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Beh.stVal
S2B2Q0:P16	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker open interlocked	0/16	41	
S2B2Q0:P17	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker close interlocked	0/16	41	
S2B2Q0:P18	STA2 STA2B2	Cause of interlocking	0	41	
S2B2Q0:P19	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker selection on monitor	0	41	
S2B2Q0:P20	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker command event	0/16	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.SelD
S2B2Q0:P25	STA2 STA2B2	Breaker cancel command	9	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q0CSW11.Pos.ctCan
S2B2Q1:P10	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. position indication	1/4	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Pos.stVal
S2B2Q1:P11	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. open select command	50	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Pos.ctSelOff
S2B2Q1:P12	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. close select command	51	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Pos.ctSelOn
S2B2Q1:P13	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. open execute command	52	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Pos.ctOperOff
S2B2Q1:P14	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. close execute command	53	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Pos.ctOperOn
S2B2Q1:P15	STA2 STA2B2	Disconn. device control block	79	41	IEC61850 Subnetwork.REF542_41.LD1.Q1CSW12.Beh.stVal

❑ Havex (2012-2014)

❑ Ukr power grid attack (2016)

Real threats and attacker capabilities (3)

❑ Easily accessible facilities serve as training platforms

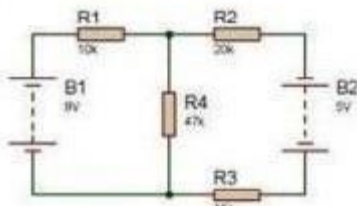
- Provide access to equipment and protocols
- Provide real-world level of complexity
- Allows to study human behaviors and reactions

Engineering

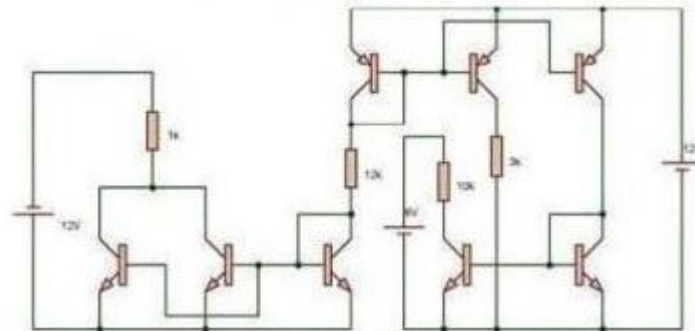
Class:



Homework:



Exam:



Conclusions



❑ Cyber-physical attacks becoming new normal

- None of recent power grid hacks was publicly disapproved by any government
- At the same time owners of industrial infrastructures still struggling to believe in security threats



❑ Attack tools getting more advanced and wide-spread

- Open-source tools
- Tools found in wild
- Tools for purchase

❑ Distinction between governmental and criminal threat actors is fading

- “Trading” and “business” relationships



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

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