SCADA and CIP Security in a Post-Stuxnet World

The Future of Critical Infrastructure Security

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What is Stuxnet?



The Stuxnet Worm

- July, 2010: Stuxnet worm was discovered attacking Siemens PCS7, S7 PLC and WIN-CC systems around the world
- Infected 100,000 computers
- Infected at least 22 manufacturing sites
- Appears to have impacted its possible target, Iran's nuclear enrichment program





Great - We Weren't the Target...

- Stuxnet infected a large US manufacturing plant
 - Started with two USB keys
 - Spread over the network to 100 WinCC HMIs communicating with about 60 OPs and about 45 S7 PLCs
 - Virus would modify project communication configuration for the PLC's Ethernet ports
- Impact:
 - Major resource drain to disinfect project files
 - Plant continued to experience symptoms on PLCs one month later



How Stuxnet Spreads



Isn't a Nuclear Materials System Air-Gapped?

- How could Stuxnet migrate from the Internet to an isolated industrial control system?
- Could the next worm do the same to a different victim?



A Trivial Scenario

• Scenario:

- 1. Joe finds a USB flash drive in the parking lot and brings it into the control room
- 2. Joe plugs it into the PLC programming station
- 3. PLC programming station infects PLCs

• Solution:

1. Ban all USB flash drives in the control room

NOT Realistic!

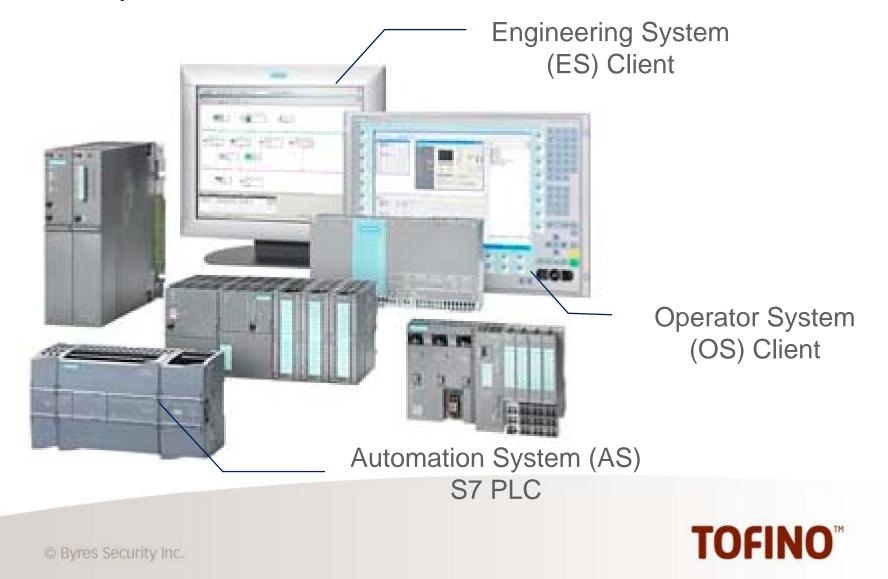


Gap Analysis Methodology

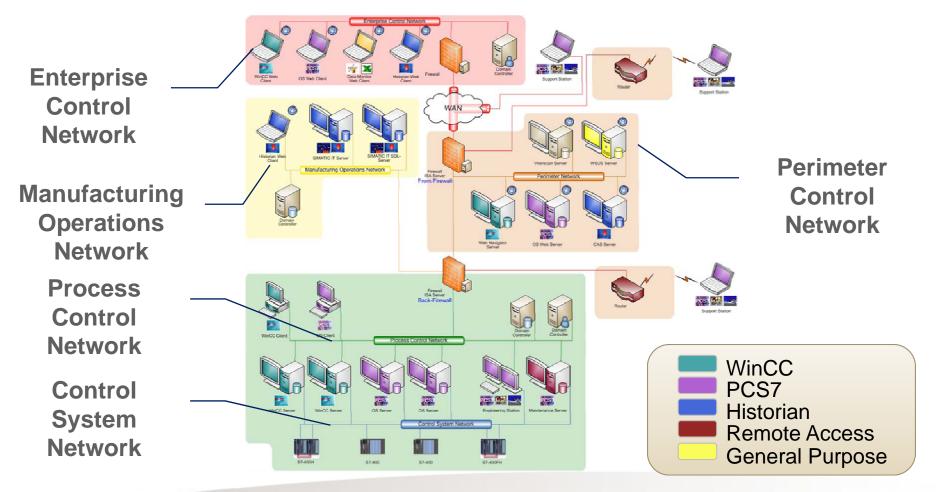
- **Goal:** Understanding the routes that a directed worm takes as it targets an ICS
- Premise: Start with an industrial site that exactly follows the security best practices defined in vendor documents
- **Model:** Map ways that Stuxnet could make its way through the defenses to cause physical damage



Core SIMATIC PCS 7 Control System Components

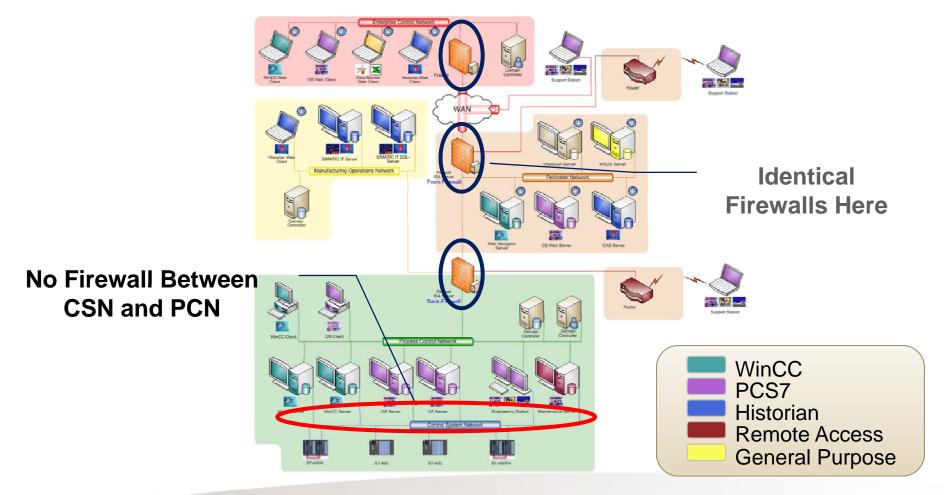


PCS 7 High Security Architecture



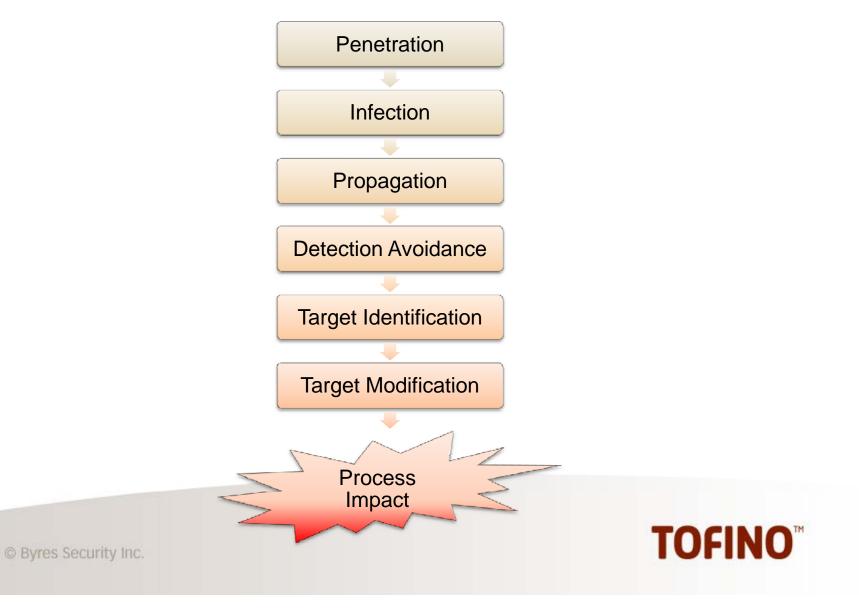
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PCS 7 High Security Architecture



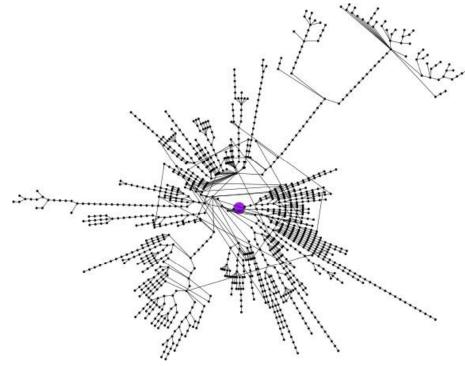


Stuxnet Phases



Penetration (aka Handoff to Target Organization)

- Stuxnet handoffs were highly focused
- June 2009 to May 2010
 10 infiltration events
- Handoffs were made to at least five separate target organizations



Sample Graph of Infected Hosts

Domain E / Infection initiation 2010/05/11 Courtesy of Symantec Inc



Penetration Possibilities

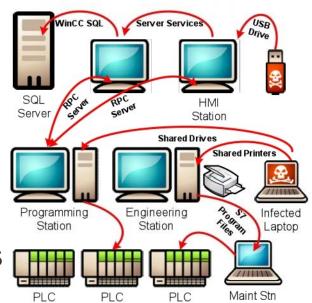
- Employee given infected USB flash drive
- Employee given infected project files from contractor
- Employee is transmitted email with "dropper"
- Employees laptop infected offsite
- Many possibilities for attackers

. . . .



Core Propagation Methods

- Via Infected Removable Drives
 - USB flash drives
 - Portable hard disks
- Via Local Area Networks
 - Administrative and IPC Shares
 - Shared network drives
 - Print spooler services
 - SQL Connections
- Via infected Siemens project files
 - WinCC files
 - STEP 7 files



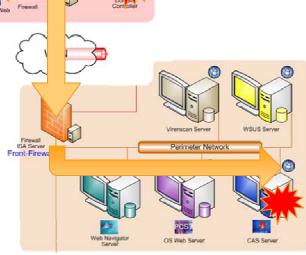
A very simplified view ...



Penetrating Perimeter Network Firewalls

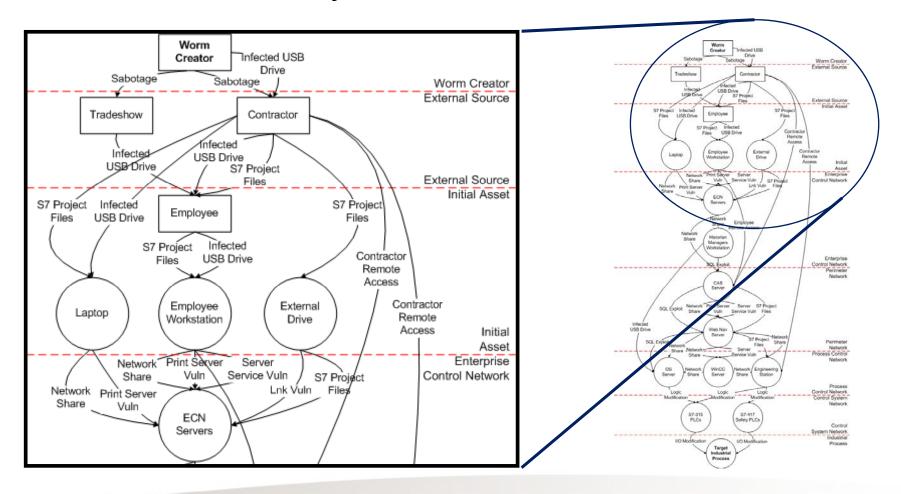
nterorise Control Networ

- Many paths through firewalls:
 - Network printer and file shares
 - WinCC SQL Server database
 - RPC between PCS 7 systems
- Piggybacked on core PCS 7 protocols, making it impossible to block at the firewall

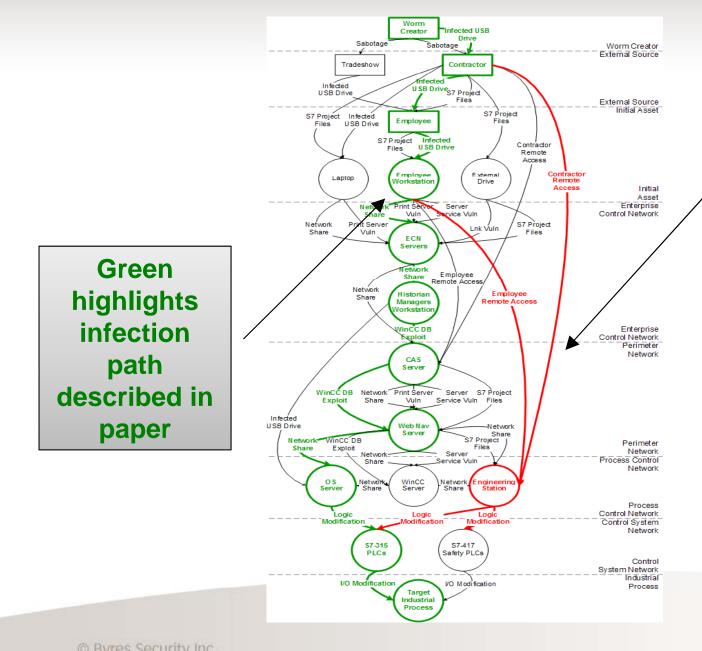




Stuxnet Had Many Paths to its Victim PLCs



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Red highlights more direct paths which **bypass** existing security controls

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Some Lessons Learned

- A modern ICS or SCADA system is highly complex and interconnected
- Multiple potential pathways exist from the outside world to the process controllers
- Assuming an air-gap between ICS and corporate networks is unrealistic
- Focusing security efforts on a few obvious pathways (such as USB storage drives or the Enterprise/ICS firewall) is a flawed defense



The Death of "Security by Obscurity"

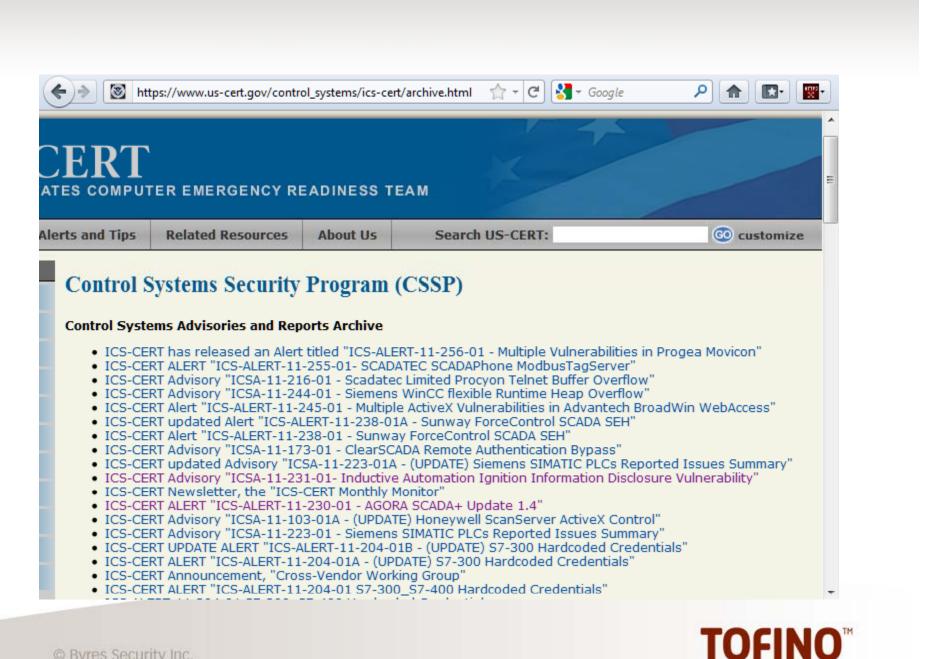


A Typical Month for ICS/SCADA Vulnerabilities

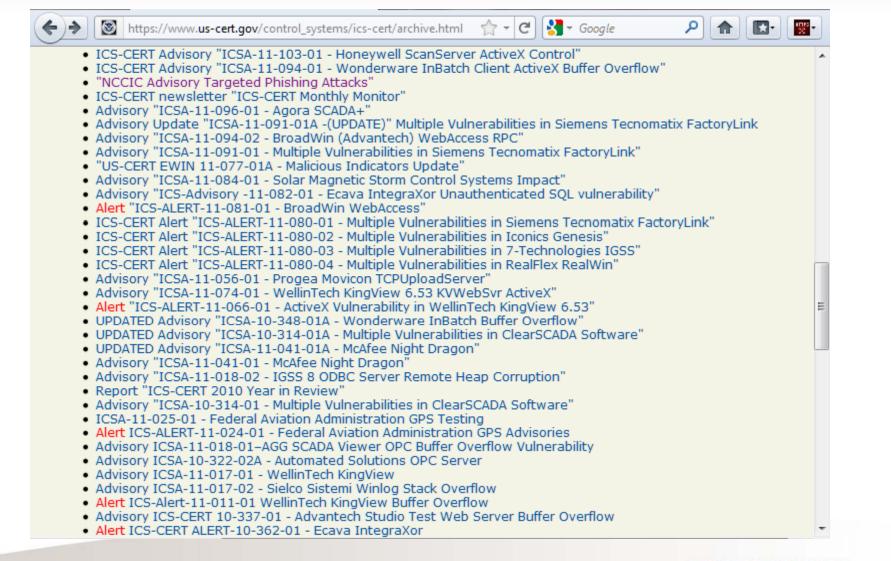
- March 15 Moscow-based Gleg Ltd. released their Agora SCADA+ exploit pack for Canvas, which included 11 0-days (now at 54 exploits)
- On March 21, a security researcher from Italy "publically disclosed" 34 vulnerabilities on 4 different ICS platforms
- On March 22-23, vulnerabilities were disclosed for 2 additional ICS platforms











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•	Advisory ICS-CERT 10-362-01 - Ecava IntegraXor Directory Traversal	
	Advisory ICS-CERT 10-355-01 - Ecava IntegraXor	
	Advisory ICS-CERT has released Update A to ICSA-10-316-01A - Intellicom Netbiter WebSCADA Multiple	
	Vulnerabilities	
•	Advisory ICS-CERT has released ICSA-10-322-01 - Ecava IntegraXor Buffer Overflow	
	Advisory ICSA-10-348-01- Wonderware InBatch and I/A Series Batch Buffer Overflow	
•	Advisory ICSA-10-322-02 - Automated Solutions OPC Server Vulnerability	
	Advisory ICSA-10-316-01 - Intellicom Netbiter WebSCADA Multiple Vulnerabilities	
	Advisory ICSA-10-301-01A - MOXA Device Manager Buffer Overflow	
	Advisory ICSA-10-313-01 - RealWin Buffer Overflow	
	Alert ICS-Alert-10-305-01 - RealWin Buffer Overflows	
	Advisory ICSA-10-301-01 - Moxa Device Manager Buffer Overflow	
	Alert ICS-Alert-10-301-01 - Control System Internet Accessibility	
	Alert ICS-Alert-10-293-02 - Vulnerability in Moxa Device Manager	
•	Alert ICS-Alert-10-293-01 - Multiple vulnerabilities in Intellicom's Netbiter® WebSCADA	
	ICSA-10-272-01 - Primary Stuxnet Indicators	
	ICSA-10-264-01 - Scada Engine BACnet OPC Client Buffer Overflow Vulnerability	
	Alert ICS-Alert-10-260-01 - Scada Engine BACnet OPC Client Buffer Overflow Vulnerability Alert ICS-Alert-10-239-01 - Dynamic Library Loading Vulnerability in Microsoft-Based Applications	
	ICSA-10-238-01B - Stuxnet Malware Mitigation	
	ICSA-10-238-018 - Stuxnet Malware Mitigation	
	ICSA-10-238-01 - Stuxnet Malware Mitigation	
	ICSA-10-228-01 - Vendor Admin Accounts Warning	
	ICSA-10-214-01 - Vxworks Vulnerabilities	
	Alert ICS-Alert-10-211-01-Microsoft Announces Out-of-Band Update	
	ICSA-10-201-01C - USB Malware Targeting Siemens Control Software	=
•	ICSA-10-201-01B - USB Malware Targeting Siemens Control Software	
	ICSA-10-201-01A - USB Malware Targeting Siemens Control Software	
	ICSA-10-201-01 - USB Malware Targeting Siemens Control Software	
	Alert ICS-ALERT-10-194-01 - Open UDP Port in Rockwell 1756-ENBT Inteface	
	ICSA-10-147-01 - Cisco Network Building Mediator	
	ICS-CERT Advisory ICSA-10-090-01 Mariposa Botnet	
	ICS-CERT Advisory ICSA-10-070-02-Rockwell-PLC5	
	ICS-CERT Advisory ICSA-10-070-01A-RSLinx-UPDATE ICS-CERT Advisory ICSA-10-070-01-RSLinx	

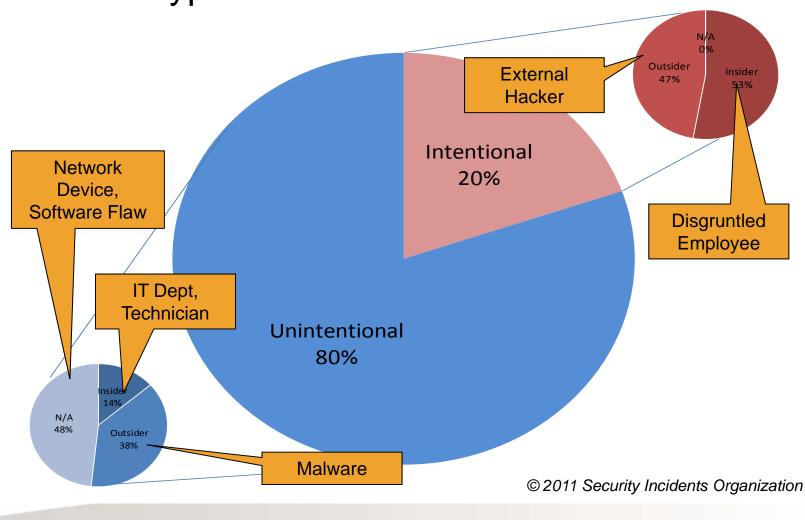




The Life Cycle of a ICS Exploit

- ICS platforms are becoming an obvious target for attacks
- "Security Researchers" focusing on SCADA/ICS because it is easy money/fame (little malicious intent)
- Actors with intent have access to the weapons:
 - Download exploits for free (Italian list)
 - Purchase tool kits (Gleg)
 - Directed where to look for more vulnerabilities





Incident Types from RISI Database

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Stuxnet's Legacy

- Model for simple, destructive SCADA worms
- Exploits inherent PLC design issues
- Applicable to almost all industrial controllers
- There are no possible "patches" to the PLC





Some Lessons Learned

- SCADA and ICS are now targets of interest
- Most systems have many exploit opportunities
- Patching is an issue for many companies
 - Patch deployment requires plant downtime
 - Vendor only patches most current version
 - Patch releases are slow
 - Upgrading to latest version may not be an option



Protecting Against the Son-of-Stuxnet

- The Good and The Ugly
- Models for Effective CIP Security



The Ugly:

The US Electrical Industry Security Model

- NERC CIP 002 009 defines security compliance requirements for organizations who are involved with the bulk electrical network in North America
- Industry has focused on compliance rather than security
- The standard focus on boundary protection, not defense in depth.
- Yet in 2009 NERC listed their #2 vulnerability in control systems as:

"Inadequately designed control system networks that lack sufficient defense-in-depth mechanisms"



The Bastion Model of Security

- Installing a single firewall between business and the control system is known as the *Bastion Model* since it depends on a single point of security
- Other examples of the bastion model:
 - The Great Wall of China
 - The Maginot Line





A Perimeter Defense is Not Enough

- We can't just install a boundary firewall and forget about security
 - The bad guys will eventually get in
 - Many problems originate inside the control network
- We must harden the ENTIRE system
- We need Defense in Depth

Crunchy on the Outside - Soft in the Middle

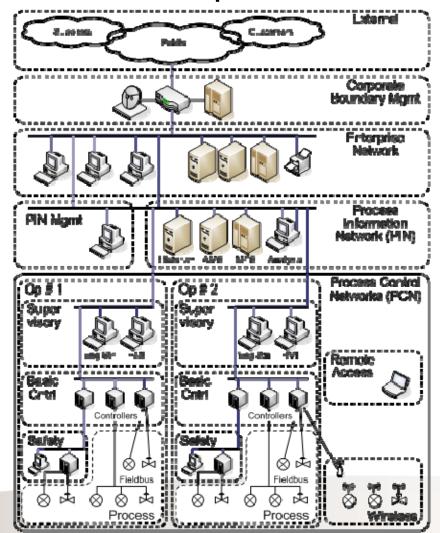


ANSI/ISA-99: Dividing Up The Control System

- A core concept in the ANSI/ISA-99 (now IEC 62443.02.01) security standard is "Zones and Conduits"
- Offers a level of segmentation and traffic control inside the control system.
- Control networks divided into layers or zones based on control function
- Multiple separated zones manage that "*defense in depth*" strategy

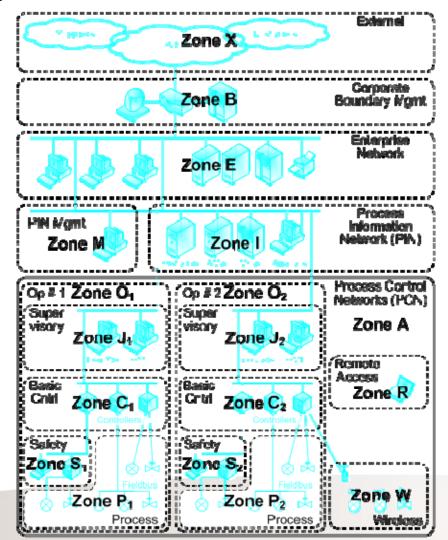


Using Zones: An Example Oil Refinery



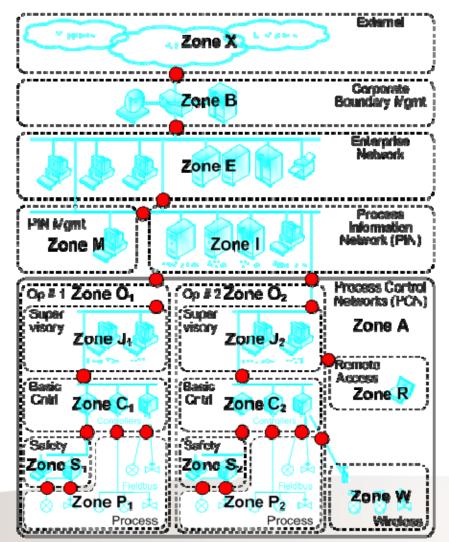


Specifying the Zones



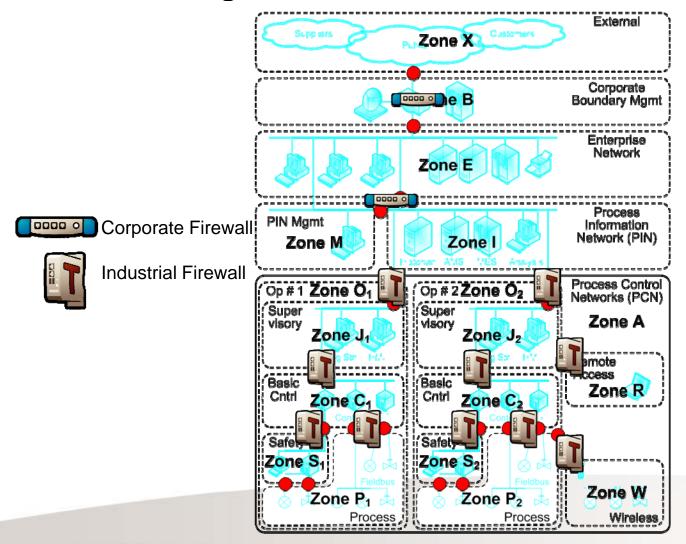


Defining the Conduits





Protecting the Conduits with Firewalls



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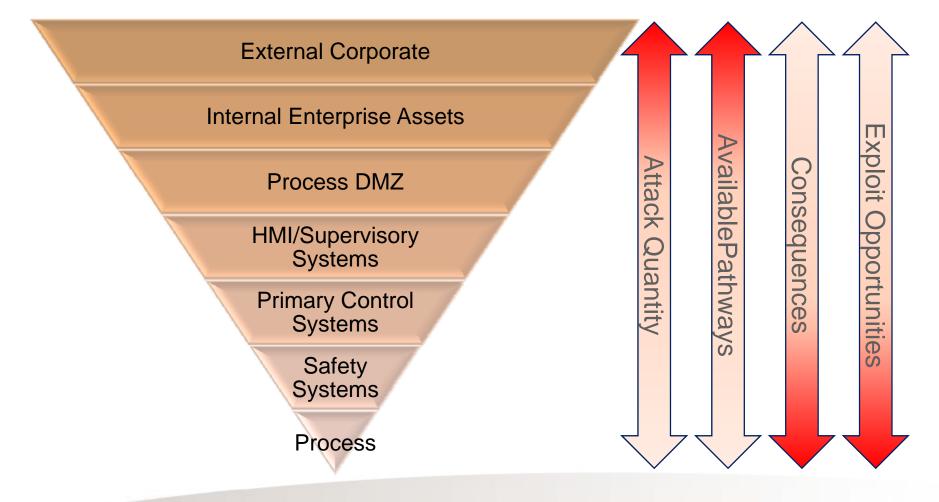
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Look At All Possible Pathways

- Don't focus on a single pathway such as USB keys
- Consider all possible infection pathways:
 - Removable Media (CDs, DVDs, USB Drives)
 - File Transfer (Database, PDFs, PLC Project Files)
 - Portable Equipment (Laptops, Storage Units, Config Tools)
 - Internal Network Connections (Business, Lab, QA, Support)
 - External Connections (Support, Contractor, Customer)
 - Wireless (802.11, 802.15, Licensed-band, Cellular, Wireless HART, ISA-100a, Bluetooth, USB tethering)
 - Other Interfaces (Serial, Data Highways)
- Have strategies for discovering/mitigating ALL pathways

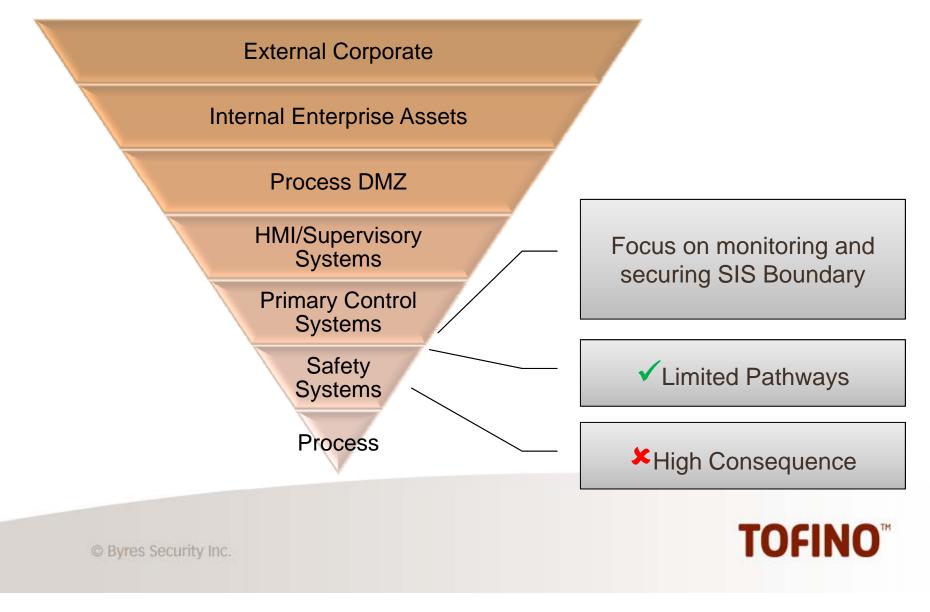


The Attack/ Consequence Funnel





Securing Last-line-of-Defense CIP Systems



SCADA/ICS-Appropriate Technologies

- Need ICS-appropriate detection technologies to raise an alarm when equipment is compromised or at risk of compromise
- Deploy ICS-appropriate security technologies
- Look beyond traditional network layer firewalls, towards firewalls that are capable of deep packet inspection of key SCADA and ICS protocols



Example:

Honeywell Safety System Firewall

- Honeywell needed a firewall to protect critical their safety instrumented systems (SIS)
- Wanted NO user configuration
- Security Requirements:
 - Allow data to be read from system but not written (Read-only Firewall)
 - Must provide "sanity check" SCADA application protocols
- Configuration is locked to SIS- appropriate rule set



Honeywell Modbus Read-only Firewall for SIS



Making Security Simple

- "Certainly controls engineers and operators need to be security aware, but they should not all need to be security experts."
- "We have to make this [security] something a plant superintendent, engineer, or senior operator can do in their spare time, or it will flop."

Two Major End Users to ISA99 Committee



Some Closing Thoughts...

- Stuxnet has changed the threat landscape
- ICS/SCADA is the target of sophisticated attacks
- ICS/SCADA is the focus for vulnerability discovery
- Industry must accept that the complete prevention of ICS infection is impossible
- Improved defense-in-depth strategies for industrial control systems are needed urgently
- Waiting for the next worm may be too late



References

Siemens Automation

• Security concept PCS 7 and WinCC - Basic document <u>http://support.automation.siemens.com/ww/view/en/26462131/</u>

Tofino Security White Papers and Application Notes

- http://www.tofinosecurity.com/stuxnet-central
- Analysis of the Siemens PCS7 "Stuxnet" Malware for Industrial Control System Professionals: <u>http://www.tofinosecurity.com/professional/siemens-pcs7-wincc-malware</u>
- Using Tofino to Control the Spread of the Stuxnet Malware -Application Note: <u>http://www.tofinosecurity.com/professional/using-tofino-control-stuxnet</u>
- Stuxnet Mitigation Matrix Application Note: <u>http://www.tofinosecurity.com/professional/stuxnet-mitigation-matrix</u>

Other White Papers and Documents

- http://www.langner.com/en/
- http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/media/security_response/w hitepapers/w32_stuxnet_dossier.pdf



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