Flesh Stealer: A Report on Multivector Data Theft

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Introduction

FleshStealer is a sophisticated, modular, and obfuscated .NET-based information-stealing malware designed for comprehensive data exfiltration from Windows systems. Its architecture is built for scale and stealth, utilizing multithreading to simultaneously run multiple data harvesting routines with minimal system disruption. The malware targets a wide range of applications and services, including browsers, messaging apps, email clients, VPNs, cryptocurrency wallets, FTP clients, game launchers, and local file storage.

Telegram Channels

Channel for updates: @FleshStealer

Support channel: @fleshsupport

Pricing

- 35\$ per month
- 80\$ for 3 months
- 200\$ forever

Flesh Stealer Control Panel

Capabilities and Functionality

Privilege Escalation via UAC Bypass:

If not already elevated, FleshStealer attempts to gain Administrator rights by exploiting fodhelper.exe, a trusted Windows binary, through registry manipulation.

Anti-Analysis and Evasion:

FleshStealer detects virtualized environments by analyzing BIOS strings and RAM speed, and it terminates analysis tools like Wireshark and HTTP debuggers if detected.

String Obfuscation via Base64 Encoding:

All critical strings—including file paths, process names, registry keys, and command-line arguments—are encoded in Base64 to evade static detection and complicate analysis.

Credential Theft from Browsers:

FleshStealer extracts stored credentials, cookies, autofill data, and bookmarks from popular browsers including Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Brave, and Opera, enabling unauthorized access to online accounts and sessions.

Cryptocurrency Wallet Theft:

The stealer targets local wallet data from major cryptocurrency wallets such as Electrum, Exodus, AtomicWallet, Ethereum, and Coinomi, compromising users' digital assets.

• Email and Messaging Account Extraction:

It harvests credentials from email clients (e.g., Outlook, SMTP, IMAP, POP3) and messaging platforms such as Discord, Telegram, Skype, Signal, and Pidgin.

• Discord Token Extraction:

Using regular expressions, FleshStealer extracts user and MFA tokens from various Discord variants, allowing attackers to hijack sessions without credentials.

VPN and Tunneling App Targeting:

The malware collects configuration files and potential login data from VPN services like NordVPN, ProtonVPN, OpenVPN, and tools like ngrok and playit.

Gaming Platform Data Theft:

It targets login sessions and configuration data from platforms such as Steam, Battle.net, Epic Games, Uplay, Roblox, and Minecraft.

Sensitive File Exfiltration:

FleshStealer recursively scans local drives and exfiltrates documents, source code, databases, and image files, filtering by extension and size to focus on high-value data.

Wi-Fi Credential Dumping:

The malware executes system commands to extract saved Wi-Fi profiles and plaintext passwords, revealing network access points used by the victim.

• System Reconnaissance:

It collects comprehensive system information including OS details, hardware specs (CPU, GPU, RAM), installed programs, running processes, external/internal IPs, and connected devices.

Payload Delivery and Execution:

It downloads and executes an additional payload from a remote host, expanding its functionality beyond the initial infection stage.

Check keyboard Language

Flesh iterates through the system's installed input languages and checks if any installed language matches the predefined cultures:

- Russian (ru-RU)
- Ukrainian (uk-UA)
- Kazakh (kk-KZ)
- Moldovan (ro-MD)
- Uzbek (uz-UZ)
- Belarusian (be-BY)
- Azerbaijani (Latin, az-Latn-AZ)
- Armenian (hy-AM)
- Kyrgyz (ky-KG)
- Tajik (Cyrillic, tg-Cyrl-TJ)

Killing Sniffers

Next, Flesh decodes a set of Base64-encoded strings. After decoding, the strings include:

- wireshark
- httpdebbugerui

These decoded values are then compared against the names of running processes. If a match is found, the corresponding process is forcibly terminated using Kill().

Checking For Virtualization Artifacts

It tries to **get the RAM speed** (from WMI class <u>Win32_PhysicalMemory</u>, property <u>Speed</u>) and checks if it's valid and above a certain threshold.

Then it grabs BIOS version and compare it with a list of common VM vendors or strings that appear in BIOS versions for VMs.

```
BOCHS
VMware
VirtualBox
Xen
Hyper-V
virtual
qemu
oracle
google
```

If BIOS version contains any of these known VM vendor strings, it flags the environment as virtualized.

Payload Download & Execution

It downloads an additional executable payload from orange-loris-425181[.]hostingersite[.]com/uploads/clean[.]exe to the %TEMP% folder and then launches the dropped payload (clean.exe).

Killing Common Browsers

Next, it terminates processes related to browsers to break file locks on credential storage databases such as Login Data and Cookies, which are typically held open or locked while the browser is running. This enables the malware to extract saved passwords, session tokens, cookies, and autofill data without encountering file access errors.

Bypass UAC With Fodhelper

First it checks if the malware is running as Administrator.

If not, it:

- 1.
- 1. Attempts to restart itself with elevated privileges using the runas verb.
- 2. Retries the process in a loop.
- 3. If that fails, it tries to bypass UAC using fodhelper.exe.

It creates a key that is used by **fodhelper.exe**, ms-settings is a URI protocol handler.

DelegateExecute disables normal command execution and allows running custom executables. The default value is set to the malware payload path.

fodhelper.exe is a trusted, auto-elevated binary on Windows.

Launching it triggers execution of the command in the registry.

So the payload runs with admin privileges.

Then it removes evidence by deleting the registry key and exits the current process.

Exfiltration

Flesh targets a wide array of applications and services to extract sensitive data, including email clients, browsers, cryptocurrency wallets, messaging platforms, VPNs, game launchers, file transfer tools, and system information.

Email Clients & Messaging Protocols

- Outlook Profiles
- Windows Messaging Subsystem

- SMTP credentials
- IMAP credentials
- POP3 credentials
- HTTPMail credentials
- NNTP credentials
- HTTPMail/HTTP credentials

Browsers

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Microsoft Edge
- Internet Explorer
- Opera
- Yandex Browser
- Brave Browser

Cryptocurrency Wallets

- Zcash
- Armory
- Bytecoin
- Jaxx
- Exodus
- Ethereum
- Electrum
- AtomicWallet
- Guarda
- Coinomi

Messaging & Chat Platforms Discord • Pidgin (spelling corrected) Element • ICQ • Signal • Skype • Telegram Tox **Gaming Platforms** • Battle.net • Steam Uplay Roblox • Epic Games Riot Games Minecraft **VPN Services** ProtonVPN

- OpenVPN
- NordVPN
- IPVanish

File Transfer & Tunneling Tools

- FileZilla
- Cyberduck

- ngrok
- playit

System & Local Data

- Files from local drives
- Installed games
- Installed programs
- Plug and Play (PnP) devices
- Wi-Fi credentials
- ProductKey
- Running Processes
- Host Device Information

Discord

Flesh iterates through known paths to various Discord variants' Local Storage directories and attempts to extract authentication tokens from each:

- discord\LocalStorage\leveldb
- discordPTB\LocalStorage\leveldb
- discordCanary\LocalStorage\leveldb

```
// Token: 0x06000A2F RID: 2607 RVA: 0x0000A4C0 File Offset: 0x000085C0

public static void mw_SearchForDiscordTokens()

(try

string[] discordTargetDirectories = xanEwFfvLZVDXfzfyXvbDOn.DiscordTargetDirectories;

for (int i = gricMJRLeSLw.ebbu.eu0xMxvc(); i < discordTargetDirectories.Length; i += gricMJRLeSLw.gUMxsLDpTpxX())

string path = discordTargetDirectories[i];

string text = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath((Environment.SpecialFolder)grIcMJRLeSLw.HwuLGYrSqDzbE()), path);

if (Uirectory.Exist(text))

(NAGcKzwkbThfpXxXztDqv.vhrowfBPgglZMMAvTEE = (grIcMJRLeSLw.ZeMJktiMIzMtXdVeTIeQOdrM() != 0);

xanEwFfvLZvDXfzfyXvbDOn.mw_HarvestTokensFrowFolder(text);

// Token: 0x06000A32 RID: 2610 RVA: 0x0000A580 File Offset: 0x00008780

// Note: this type is marked as 'beforefieldinit'.

static xanEwFfvLZvDXfzfyXvbDOn()

string[] array = new string[grIcMJRLeSLw.ricuovEYAuxMjrxorvnACE()];

array[grIcMJRLeSLw.WpOpErEicGgQvoIpw()] = grIcMJRLeSLw.mw_FromBase64String(grIcMJRLeSLw.str_discord\LocalStorage\leveldb());

array[grIcMJRLeSLw.khJGEYGANhvLLFDaBA()] = grIcMJRLeSLw.mw_FromBase64String(grIcMJRLeSLw.str_discordCanary\leveldb());

array[grIcMJRLeSLw.khJGEYGANhvLLFDaBA()] = grIcMJRLeSLw.mw_Fr
```

It uses the following regular expression to identify tokens:

```
[\w-]{24,26}\. [\w-]{6}\. [\w-]{25,110}\| mfa\. [a-zA-Z0-9_-]{84}
```

- User tokens: [\w-]{24, 26}\.[\w-]{6}\.[\w-]{25, 110}
- MFA tokens: mfa\. [a-zA-Z0-9_-]{84}

These session tokens allow authentication without requiring a username or password.

```
namespace rIX8ZOAMXjbYMdiksbSjpQpZ

// Token: 0x0200001A RID: 26

internal class xanEwFfvLZvDXfzfyXvbDOn

// Token: 0x06000A2D RID: 2605 RVA: 0x00000A38C File Offset: 0x00000858C

public static string[] mw_ExtractTokensFromFile(string ldb)

// List(string) list = new List(string)();

try

// foreach (object obj in xanEwFfvLZvDXfzfyXvbDOn.mw_regex_String.Matches(File.ReadAllText(ldb)))

// string value = ((Match)obj).Value;

if (!string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(value))

// NAGcKzukbtThfpXnXzXtDqv.TJdbIOOhKRdpztKGy += grIcMJRLeSLw.ysbsWvPqoTRwMZUooWTRiX();

list.Add(value);

// NAGcKzukbtThfpXnXzXtDqv.TJdbIOOhKRdpztKGy += grIcMJRLeSLw.ysbsWvPqoTRwMZUooWTRiX();

// Token: 0x0200001A RID: 26

// T
```

Exfiltrate Files from drives

Flesh is scanning through drives and directories using the following logic:

- Enumerates all mounted drives.
- For each drive that is ready and of the correct type it adds the root path to a list.
- It then spawns threads to recursively scan these directories.
- Recursively walks through directories and files.
- For each file found, it apply a filter to determine if the file should be stolen.

File Filter & Exfiltration:

It Skips files:

- Over 200KB size.
- Named desktop.ini
- With extensions not present in the list.

```
Document
    pdf
    rtf
    doc
    docx
    xls
    xlsx
    ppt
    pptx
    indd
    txt
    json
    mafile
DataBase
    db
    db3
    db4
    kdb
    kdbx
    sql
    sqlite
    mdf
    mdb
    dsk
    dbf
    wallet
    ini
SourceCode
    С
    CS
    срр
    asm
    sh
    ру
    рум
    html
    CSS
    php
    go
    js
    rb
    pl
    swift
    java
    kt
    kts
    ino
    Image
    jpg
```

jpeg

png bmp psd svg

If it finds files that meet these criteria, it classifies them into categories: Document, SourceCode, and Database.

Flesh first extracts **saved Wi-Fi profile names** from a Windows system using the netsh wlan show profiles command.

cmd /C chcp 65001 && netsh wlan show profiles | findstr All

- chcp 65001: Sets code page to UTF-8 to avoid encoding issues.
- netsh wlan show profiles: Lists all saved Wi-Fi profiles.
- | findstr All: Filters lines containing the word "All" (from "All User Profile").

After it Gets all saved Wi-Fi profiles, for each profile, it runs:

netsh wlan show profile name="PROFILE" key=clear

to get the saved password in plaintext.

Then it parses the output for:

- SSID name
- Password
- Authentication type
- Cipher

Flesh Stealer Output Format

```
Files:
   Outlook.txt
   InstalledProgram.txt
   ProductKey.txt
   SteamInfo.txt
   Processes.txt
   Cookie.txt
   Token.txt
   accounts.txt
   Information.txt
   Tokens.txt
   Device.txt
   Games.txt
   WifiKeys.txt
   Hosts.txt
   HKCU Cookie.txt
   HKLM Cookie.txt
   Bookmark.txt
   Password.txt
   AutoFill.txt
   versions.txt
   mods.txt
   Apps.txt
Information.txt content:
   FleshStealer
   Contacts
   Telegram: https://t.me/FleshStealer
   Browsers
   Passwords:
   Cookies:
   CreditCards:
   AutoFill:
   History:
   Bookmarks:
   Downloads:
       RestoreTokens:
   Wallets:
   Software
   Wallets App:
   Vpn App:
   Pidgin App:
   FtpHosts App:
   Discord token
   Outlook accounts
   Telegram Sessions
   Skype Session
   Discord Token
   Element Session
   Signal Session
   Tox Session
```

Steam Session Uplay Session BattleNET session Minecraft Grabber Documents: DataBase: SourceCode: Image: Info Processes: Programs: Devices: Network ExternalIP: InternalIP: GatewayIP: Machine Username: Compname: System: CPU: GPU: RAM: DATE: SCREEN: ACTIVE WINDOW:

IOCs