Bluenoroff (APT38) Live Infrastructure Hunting

darkatlas.io/blog/bluenoroff-apt38-live-infrastructure-hunting

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North Korean threat actor designations often exhibit significant overlap, making attribution complex. As a result, some security researchers collectively refer to all North Korean state-sponsored cyber operations under the umbrella of the Lazarus Group, rather than tracking individual clusters or subgroups such as Andariel, APT38 (Bluenoroff), and APT43 (Kimsuky). Among these, Bluenoroff—also known as APT38—is a financially motivated subgroup linked to North Korea's Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB). Since its emergence around 2014, APT38 has conducted widespread cyber attacks targeting banks, financial institutions, casinos, cryptocurrency exchanges, SWIFT endpoints, and ATMs across at least 38 countries. Noteworthy incidents include the 2016 Bangladesh Bank heist, in which the group successfully exfiltrated \$81 million, and major compromises at Bancomext and Banco de Chile in 2018, some of which involved destructive payloads aimed at covering traces and disrupting incident response efforts.

Differentiating Lazarus Group & Bluenoroff (APT38)

Overview of Lazarus Group

- **State Sponsorship:** Backed by the North Korean government, specifically linked to the *Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB)*.
- Active Since: At least 2009.
- Core Activities:
 - Cyber espionage
 - Intellectual property and data theft
 - Disruptive and destructive cyberattacks
- **Global Target Profile:** Political entities, critical infrastructure, corporations, and strategic sectors worldwide.

- Key Operations:
 - Sony Pictures Attack (2014): A high-profile wiper attack part of Operation Blockbuster by Novetta.
 - Associated with several operations such as:
 - Operation Flame
 - Operation 1Mission
 - Operation Troy
 - DarkSeoul
 - Ten Days of Rain

Attribution & Subgroup Complexity

- Attribution Challenge: North Korean APTs often overlap in tools, infrastructure, and personnel.
- **Unified Labeling by Some Researchers:** Some analysts group all North Korean cyber activities under "Lazarus Group," though distinctions exist.
- Notable Subgroups:
 - Andariel military-focused ops
 - APT38 (Bluenoroff) financially motivated
 - APT43 (Kimsuky) espionage and information gathering

Overview of Bluenoroff / APT38

- **Affiliation:** Subgroup of Lazarus, also reporting to the *Reconnaissance General Bureau*.
- Established: Around 2014.
- Primary Focus: Financial cybercrime on a global scale.
- Attack Targets:
 - Banks and financial institutions
 - Cryptocurrency platforms
 - Casinos and ATMs
 - SWIFT system endpoints
- High-Profile Incidents:
 - Bangladesh Bank Heist (2016): \$81 million successfully exfiltrated.
 - Bancomext (Mexico) & Banco de Chile (2018): Included both theft and destructive techniques.

Initial Pivot

Pivot Source:

The hunt begins with the IP address **104[.]168[.]151[.]116**, which has been **attributed to APT38** (**Bluenoroff**)—a financially motivated subgroup of the North Korean Lazarus Group.

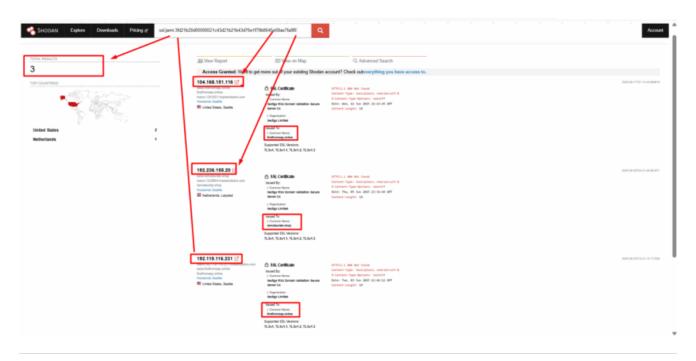
Pivoting Strategy: APT38 IP - 104[.]168[.]151[.]116

Pivot via HTTP Headers

JARM 29d29d00029d29d00041d41d000000301510f56407964db9434a9bb0d4ee4a

Building Shodan Search Rules for APT38 Infrastructure

ssl.jarm:3fd21b20d00000021c43d21b21b43d76e1f79b8645e08ae7fa8f07eb5e4202 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff Content-Length: 19 org:"Hostwinds Seattle"

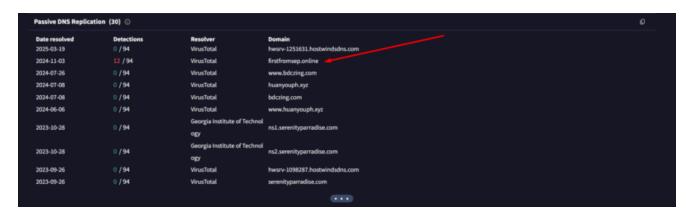


Validating Results

104[.]168[.]151[.]116 > 1/94 detection



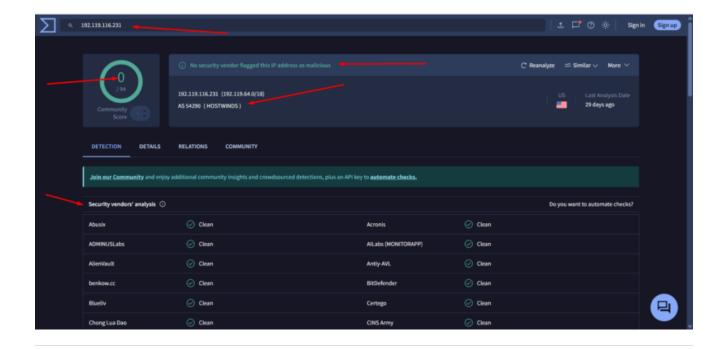
Malicious Use of IP Address: 104[.]168[.]151[.]116



Domain Resolution Pattern

The newly identified phishing domains are **structurally and thematically similar** to those previously resolved by the initial IP address **104[.]168[.]151[.]116**.

192[.]119[.]116[.]231 > 1/94 detection



The observed phishing domains show **strong structural and thematic resemblance** to domains previously resolved





By pivoting on each domain we got another 4 IPs

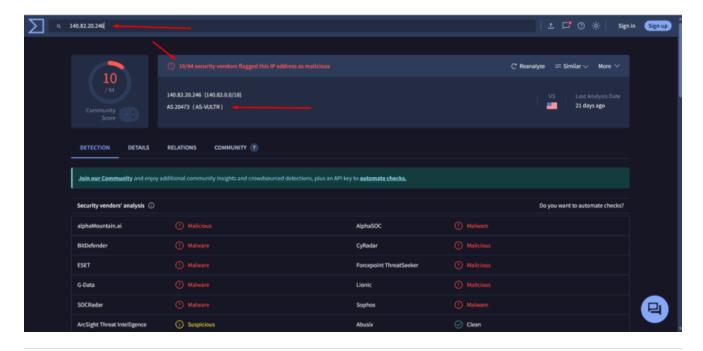
140.82.20.246

156.154.132.200

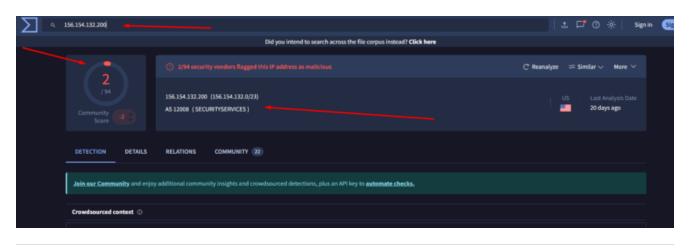
198.57.247.218

192.64.119.169

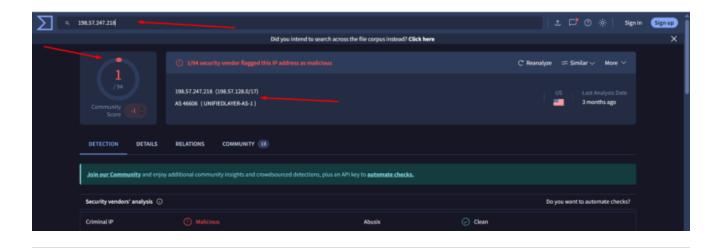
140[.]82[.]20[.]246 > 10/94 detection



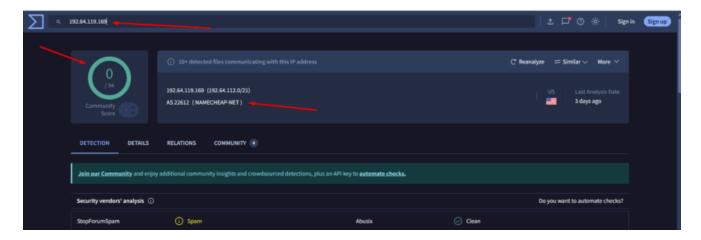
156[.]154[.]132[.]200 > 2/94 detection



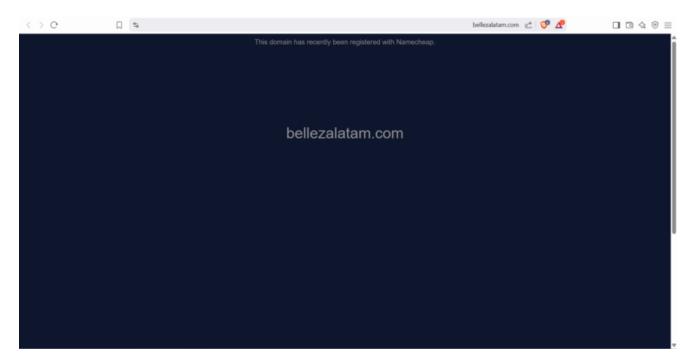
198[.]57[.]247[.]218 > 1/94 detection

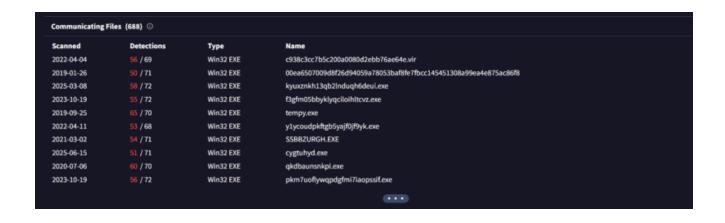


192[.]64[.]119[.]169 > 0/94 detection

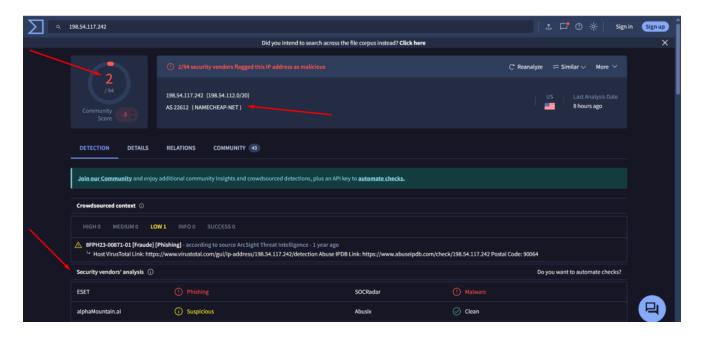


this IP resolves bellezalatam[.]com





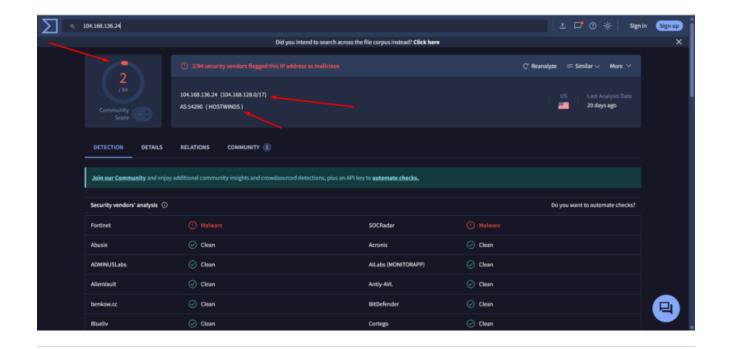
198[.]54[.]117[.]242 > 2/94 detection



This IP resolves to amirani.chat

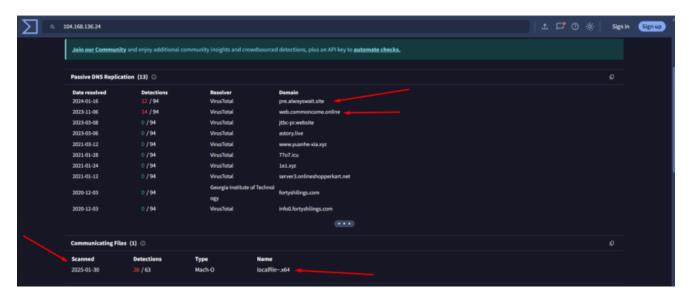


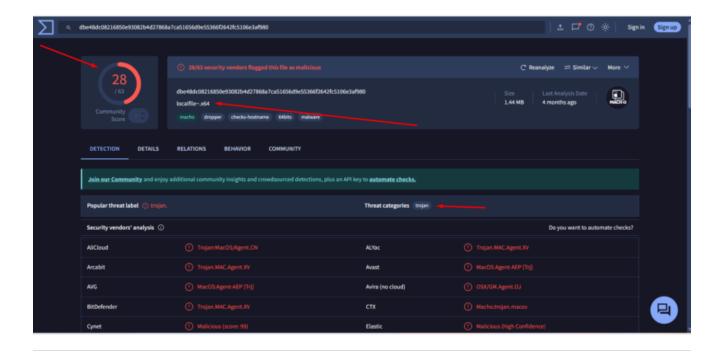
The malware has been identified communicating with a known **Command and Control (C2)** server at IP address 104[.]168[.]136[.]24.



The malware sample : localfile~.x64

(SHA-256: dbe48dc08216850e93082b4d27868a7ca51656d9e55366f2642fc5106e3af980) has been identified as part of the Cosmic Rust malware family, which is attributed to APT38 (Bluenoroff)—a financially motivated subgroup of North Korea's Lazarus Group. Cosmic Rust specifically targets macOS platforms.

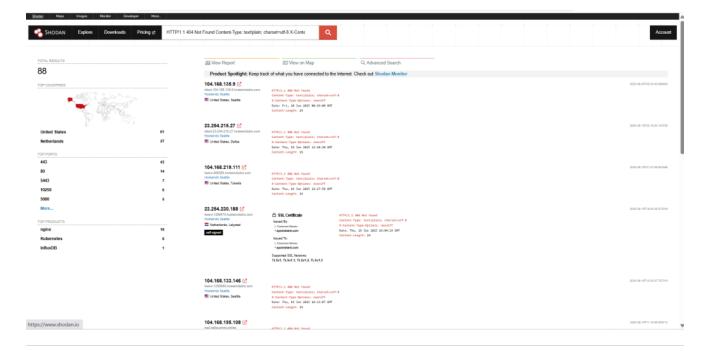


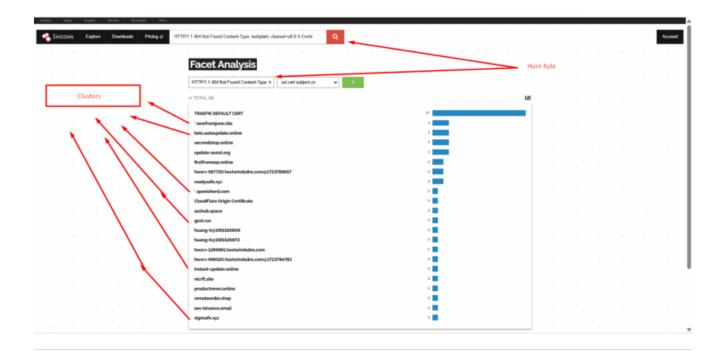


I'm preparing an additional **Shodan hunting rule** to gather more information and expand the scope of the investigation.

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8 X-Content-Type-Options:

nosniff Content-Length: 19 org:"Hostwinds Seattle"





IOCS

140.82.20.246

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198.57.247.218

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198.54.117.242

104.168.136.24

firstfromsep.online

socialsuport.com

gost.run

nicrft.site

instant-update.online

huang-5@1581526809

huang-6@1581526872

hwsrv-587720.hostwindsdns.com@1723789657