8Base ransomware stays unseen for a year

A acronis.com/en-sg/cyber-protection-center/posts/8base-ransomware-stays-unseen-for-a-year/

Summary

- · Comes to victims via SmokeLoader malware
- Sample is a PE32 file, written in C\C++
- Modified version of Phobos ransomware
- Encrypts users' files with AES-256-CBC cipher
- Writes IV and encrypted AES key to the end of encrypted files
- Data leak site shares similarities with the RansomHouse site

Introduction

8Base ransomware was first spotted in June 2023, with a massive number of targeted victims. It was later discovered that 8Base originated in March 2022 with the launch of an associated data leak site. 8Base also has a Twitter account, which was created in 2014. In the account's pinned post, the threat actors announced the publication of leaked data from the past year's operation, indicating that in addition to encrypting user files, the group has also exfiltrated data to its own servers.

Pinned Tweet
 Birdy @8BASEHOME · May 14
 A lot of leaked data for the past year will be published soon. Enjoy.
 #cybersecurity #infosec #DataBreach

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To deliver 8Base ransomware to the victims' machines, threat actors used SmokeLoader, a botnet that is very popular for ransomware attacks. In addition to malware downloading capabilities, SmokeLoader also has a backdoor function that allows threat actors to exfiltrate victims' data.

Technical details

Overview

The 8Base ransomware sample is a PE32 file, written in C\C++. The compilation timestamp '2022-06-23' matches the start of gang operations. As was mentioned before, its activity was spotted only in June 2023, so this sample remained unseen until this moment.

Detect It Easy v3.07 [Windows 10 Version 2009] (x86_64)	—	
File name S C:\Users\Flare\Desktop\mtx777.exe		
File type File size Base address Entry point PE32 281.00 KiB 00400000 00	04080ec >	 ✓ Advanced Demangle
	atures VirusTotal ropy Extractor	
PE Export Import Resources .NET T Sections Time date stamp Size of image Resources Resources	LS Overlay	
	ifest Version	
ScanEndiannessModeArchitectureAutomaticLE32-bitI386	Type GUI	
 PE32 Compiler: EP:Microsoft Visual C/C++(2008-2010)[EXE32] Compiler: Microsoft Visual C/C++(2008)[libcmt] Linker: Microsoft Linker(9.0)[GUI32] 	S ? S ? S ?	
		Shortcuts
		Options
Signatures ✓ Recursive scan ✓ Deep scan ☐ Heuristic scan ✓ Verbose	Scan	About
Directory 100% > Log All types 74 msec		Exit

Execution

At the start of execution, 8Base decrypts some executable code, loads it to the 'eax' register, and calls it.

.text:004056D1	loc_405	6D1:
.text:004056D1	sub	[esp+2D50h+Value], 1
.text:004056D6	jnz	short loc_405691
.text:004056D8	call	sub_404D60
.text:004056DD	mov	eax, dword_90AEB4
.text:004056E2	mov	dword_90B110, eax
.text:004056E7	call	eax ; dword_90AEB4
.text:004056E9	mov	<pre>ecx, [esp+2D50h+var_C]</pre>

While the sample file doesn't have a lot of imports, during execution, it loads separated parts of import names and saves them to local variables for further use.

	debug057:00B8006A	mov	dword ptr [ebp-90h],	'nrek'
•	debug057:00B80074	mov	dword ptr [ebp-8Ch],	'23le'
•	debug057:00B8007E	mov	dword ptr [ebp-88h],	'11d.'
•	debug057:00B80088	and	dword ptr [ebp-84h],	
•	debug057:00B8008F	lea	eax, [ebp-90h]	
•	debug057:00B80095	push	eax	
•	debug057:00B80096	call	dword ptr [ebp-2Ch]	
•	debug057:00B80099	mov	[ebp-3Ch], eax	
•	debug057:00B8009C	mov	dword ptr [ebp-90h],	'triV'
•	debug057:00B800A6	mov	dword ptr [ebp-8Ch],	
•	debug057:00B800B0	mov	dword ptr [ebp-88h],	
•	debug057:00B800BA	and	dword ptr [ebp-84h],	0
•	debug057:00B800C1	lea	eax, [ebp-90h]	
•	debug057:00B800C7	push	eax	
•	debug057:00B800C8	push	dword ptr [ebp-3Ch]	
•	debug057:00B800CB	call	dword ptr [ebp-68h]	
•	debug057:00B800CE	mov	[ebp-4Ch], eax	
•	debug057:00B800D1	mov	dword ptr [ebp-90h],	'triV'
	debug057:00B800DB	mov	dword ptr [ebp-8Ch],	'Plau'
	debug057:00B800E5	mov	dword ptr [ebp-88h],	'etor'
	debug057:00B800EF	mov	dword ptr [ebp-84h],	7463h
•	debug057:00B800F9	lea	eax, [ebp-90h]	
	debug057:00B800FF	push	eax	
	debug057:00B80100	push	dword ptr [ebp-3Ch]	
	debug057:00B80103	call	dword ptr [ebp-68h]	
	debug057:00B80106	mov	[ebp-28h], eax	
	debug057:00B80109	mov	dword ptr [ebp-90h],	
	debug057:00B80113		dword ptr [ebp-8Ch],	
	debug057:00B8011D	mov	dword ptr [ebp-88h],	offset unk_656572
	debug057:00B80127	lea	eax, [ebp-90h]	
-				

Here are some imports used to work with files, loaded during execution:

kernel32_FindClose kernel32_FindNextFileW kernel32_SystemTimeToFileTime kernel32_FindFirstFileW kernel32_MoveFileW kernel32_GetFileSizeEx kernel32_SetFilePointerEx kernel32_SetEndOfFile kernel32_GetLogicalDrives kernel32_GetLogicalDrives kernel32_GetFileAttributesW kernel32_ReadFile kernel32_WriteFile

8Base then loads the mutex name and checks if it already exists. If so, it will terminate execution; if not, it creates a mutex and a new process of itself with the 'CreateProcessW' function.

ω.				22					20							
13	00	00	00	30	36	00	00	04	00	00	00	32	00	00	00	062
40	36	00	00	04	00	00	00	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	@6
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0C	9E	FB	5F	7D	7E	00	1E	·····_}~
47	00	6C	00	6F	00	62	00	61	00	6C	00	5C	00	ЗC	00	G.l.o.b.a.l.\.<.
ЗC	00	42	00	49	00	44	00	ЗE	00	ЗE	00	45	00	32	00	<.B.I.D.>.>.E.2.
35	00	34	00	44	00	35	00	35	00	45	00	30	00	30	00	5.4.D.5.5.E.0.0.
30	00	30	00	30	00	30	00	30	00	30	00	00	00	AD	BA	0.0.0.0.0.0
ØD	FØ	AD	BA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	
ØD	FØ	AD	ΒA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	ØD	FØ	AD	BA	
00	50	*	•	00	50	10	•	00	50	10	•	00	50	*	•	
n	ntx77	7.ex	е					adFile								V64\windows.storage.dll
n	ntx77	7.ex	е		462	4 🤿	🖁 Pro	cess	Crea	te	C:\L	lsers	\Flar	re∖D	eskto	p/mtx777.exe
m	ntx77	7.ex	е		563	2 0	[©] Pro	cess	Start							
m	ıtx77	7.ex	е		563	2 0	[©] Thr	ead C	reat	е						
m	ntx77	7.ex	е				-	ateFil			C:\V	Vinde	ows	Sys	wow	V64\pcacli.dll
	-															· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Before encrypting files, 8Base takes some preparatory steps. First, it copies itself to three different folders on the system:

C:\Users\Flare\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\StartUp\mtx777.exe C:\Users\Flare\AppData\Local\mtx777.exe

Next, it creates new Registry keys to enable itself to auto-start:

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\mtx777 HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\mtx777

It modifies some keys, responsible for internet policy:

HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\ProxyBypass 1 HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\IntranetName 1 HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\UNCAsIntranet 1 HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\AutoDetect 0

8Base then uses the 'Wow64DisableWow64FsRedirection' function to disable file system redirection.

It executes some commands to delete shadow copies, backup catalogs, change BootStatusPolicy and disable Recovery Mode.

vssadmin delete shadows /all /quiet wmic shadowcopy delete bcdedit /set {default} bootstatuspolicy ignoreallfailures bcdedit /set {default} recoveryenabled no wbadmin delete catalog -quiet It also executes the following commands to disable the firewall:

netsh advfirewall set currentprofile state off netsh firewall set opmode mode=disable

File encryption

8Base begins searching for available drives on the system with 'GetLogicalDrives' and obtains information about them.

	.text:00403C99 call	loc_4090C6	
•	.text:00403C9E pop	ecx	
	.text:00403C9F push	eax	
	.text:00403CA0 push	esi	
_	.text:00403CA1 push	edi	; C:\
EIP	.text:00403CA2 call	ds:jpt_40A0B4	; kernel32_GetVolumeInformationW
	.text:00403CA8 test	eax, eax	
I	.text:00403CAA jnz	short loc_403CAF	
1	.text:00403CAC		
	.text:00403CAC loc_403	BCAC:	; DATA XREF: .text:0040233C1o
		- F - L	

Then it starts creating encryption threads:

TID	ČPU	Cycles delta	Start address	Priority
15248	10.43	2,319,750,	123.exe+0x54bf	Normal
16540	10.25	2,279,194,	123.exe+0x54bf	Normal
11164	1.44	319,943,544	123.exe+0x56b3	Normal
15908	0.32	70,519,599	123.exe+0x22ee	Normal
12548		648,832	123.exe+0x239a	Normal
6776		33,411	123.exe+0x1cc5	Normal
8716			123.exe+0x1a76	Normal
4756			123.exe+0x80ec	Normal

To search files on the drive, 8Base uses the 'FindFirstFileW' and 'FindNextFileW' functions. During encryption, it skips the 'C:\Windows' folder, files with its own extension, and ransom note files. Other found files are given to the encryption thread.

00405DC4	50	push eax	eax:L"7zS2.sfx"
00405DC5	56	push esi	esi:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite\\7zCon.sfx"
00405DC6	FF15 50A04000	<pre>call dword ptr ds:[<&FindFirstFilew>]</pre>	
00405DCC	8945 F4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],eax	
00405DCF	83F8 FF	cmp eax, FFFFFFFF	eax:L"7zS2.sfx"
00405DD2	V 0F84 DB000000	ie mtx777.405EB3	
00405DD8	8B7D 18	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+18]	
00405DDB	66:83BD DOFDFFFF 2E	cmp word ptr ss: ebp-230,2E	2E:'.'
00405DE3	¥ 75 26	ine mtx777.405E0B	
00405DE5	66:838D D2FDFFFF 00	cmp word ptr ss:[ebp-22E],0	
00405DED	V 0F84 9F000000	je mtx777.405E92	
00405DF3	66:83BD D2FDFFFF 2E	cmp word ptr ss: [ebp-22E],2E	2E:'.'
00405DFB	✓ 75 0E	ine mtx777.405E0B	
00405DFD	66:83BD D4FDFFFF 00	cmp word ptr ss:[ebp-22C],0	
00405E05	V 0F84 87000000	ie mtx777.405E92	
00405E0B	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]	[ebp+8]:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite"
00405E0E	E8 B3320000	call mtx777.4090C6	
00405E13	8BD 8	mov ebx,eax	eax:L"7zS2.sfx"
00405E15	59	pop ecx	ecx:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite"
00405E16	8D85 D0FDFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-230]	
00405E1C	50	push eax	eax:L"7zS2.sfx"
00405E1D	E8 A4320000	call mtx777.4090C6	
00405E22	8D4403 01	<pre>lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ebx+eax+1]</pre>	eax:L"7zS2.sfx"
00405E26	59	pop ecx	ecx:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite"
00405E27	3945 14	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+14],eax	
00405E2A	¥ 72 66	jb mtx777.405E92	
00405E2C	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss: ebp+8	[ebp+8]:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite"
00405E2F	56	push esi	esi:L"\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite\\7zCon.sfx"
00405E30	E8 48340000	call mtx777.40927D	
00405E35	68 08A24000	push mtx777.40A208	
00405E3A	56	push esi	esi:L"\\\\?\\C:\\Program Files\\Far Manager\\Plugins\\ArcLite\\7zCon.sfx"
00405530	E0. 34340000		

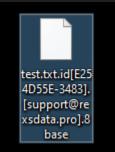
The encryption thread opens the file, gets its attributes, and reads its context.

	00408813		FF75 10	push dword ptr ss: ebp+10	[ebp+10]:L"\
	00408816		FF15 90A04000	call dword ptr ds: [<&GetFileAttributesW>]	[cobiro].c (
	0040881C		83F8 FF	cmp eax,FFFFFFF	
-	0040881F	× .	0F85 C4020000	ine mtx777.408AE9	
	00408825		33C0	xor eax,eax	
	00408827		50	push eax	
	00408828		50	push eax	
	00408829		6A 03	push 3	
	0040882B		50	push eax	
	0040882C		50	push eax	
	0040882D		68 00000C0	push C0000000	
	00408832		FF75 0C	push dword ptr ss: [ebp+C]	[ebp+C]:L"\\
	00408835		FF15 98A04000	<pre>call dword ptr ds:[<&CreateFileW>]</pre>	
	0040883B		8945 F8	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8],eax	
•	0040883E		83F8 FF	cmp eax, FFFFFFF	
-0	00408841	× .	0F84 A2020000	je mtx777.408AE9	
•	00408847		8365 EC 00	and dword ptr ss:[ebp-14],0	
•	0040884B		8365 E8 00	and dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],0	
۰	0040884F		6A 02	push 2	
•	00408851		8D4D E8	<pre>lea_ecx,dword ptr_ss:[ebp-18]</pre>	
•	00408854		51	push ecx	
•	00408855		FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]	
•	00408858		FF75 E8	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-18]	
•	0040885B		50	push eax	
•	0040885C		FF15 5CA04000	<pre>call dword ptr ds:[<&SetFilePointerEx>]</pre>	
•	00408862		8500	test eax,eax	
-0		× .	0F84 4F020000	je mtx777.408AB9	
•	0040886A		8B45 E8	mov eax, dword ptr ss: ebp-18	
•	0040886D 00408870		0B45 EC 0F84 43020000	or eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-14] ie mtx777.408AB9	
	00408876	Ť	33C0	xor eax,eax	
	00408878		50	push eax	
	00408879		8945 E8	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],eax	
	0040887C		8945 EC	mov dword ptr ss: ebp-14, eax	
	0040887F		8D45 E8	lea eax, dword ptr ss: [ebp-18]	
	00408882		50	push eax	
	00408883		FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]	
	00408886		FF75 E8	push dword ptr ss: ebp-18	
•	00408889		FF75 F8	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]	
٠	0040888C		FF15 5CA04000	<pre>call dword ptr ds:[<&SetFilePointerEx>]</pre>	
٠			85C0	test eax,eax	
	00408894		0F84 1F020000	je mtx777.408AB9	
	0040889A		6A 00	push 0	

Before starting encryption, 8Base creates a new file with a new extension:

<Original file name and extension>.id[<Unique victim ID>].[<Threat actors email>].8base

Wks9Pxy.cnv	2/17/2010 8:56 PM	CNV File	56 KB
Wks9Pxy.cnv.id[E254D55E-3483].[support	7/16/2023 7:34 AM	8BASE File	0 KB
WPFT532.CNV	8/23/2017 11:46 PM	CNV File	203 KB
WPFT632.CNV	8/23/2017 11:46 PM	CNV File	296 KB



Next, it transfers data to the encryption function, which uses the AES-256 algorithm in CBC mode. The IV keys are generated randomly during execution and will later be written to the encrypted file. To encrypt the AES key, it uses the RSA algorithm, making this encryption pretty strong. The encryption algorithms are hardcoded and don't use any crypto imports.

-			
	00406718	BE FF000000	mov esi,FF
->•	0040671D	8B48 1C	mov ecx, dword ptr ds: [eax+1C]
	00406720		movzx edx, byte ptr ds:[eax+1F]
	00406724		movzx edx, byte ptr ds:[edx+40B448]
	0040672B		
	0040672D		and ecx,esi
			movzx ecx, byte ptr ds:[ecx+40B448]
	00406734		shl ecx,8
-	00406737	33CA	xor ecx, edx
•	00406739		movzx edx, byte ptr ds:[eax+1E]
•	0040673D		movzx edx, byte ptr ds:[edx+40B448]
•	00406744		sh1 ecx,8
•	00406747		xor ecx,edx
•	00406749		movzx edx,byte ptr ds:[eax+1D]
•	0040674D		movzx edx,byte ptr ds:[edx+40B448]
•	00406754	C1E1 08	sh1 ecx,8
•	00406757	33CA	xor ecx,edx
•	00406759	8855 FC	mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]
•	0040675C	338A 48BD4000	<pre>xor ecx,dword ptr ds:[edx+40BD48]</pre>
•	00406762	8B50 04	mov edx,dword ptr ds:[eax+4]
•	00406765	3308	<pre>xor ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax]</pre>
•	00406767	8345 FC 04	add dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],4
•	0040676B	33D1	xor edx,ecx
•	0040676D	8948 20	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+20],ecx
•	00406770		mov ecx, dword ptr ds: [eax+8]
•	00406773	33CA	xor ecx,edx
•	00406775	8948 28	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+28],ecx
•	00406778	8950 24	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+24],edx
•	0040677B	8B50 0C	mov edx, dword ptr ds: [eax+C]
•	0040677E	33D1	xor edx,ecx
•	00406780	8950 2C	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+2C],edx
•	00406783		movzx ecx, byte ptr ds:[eax+2F]
•	00406787		movzx ecx.byte ptr ds:[ecx+40B448]
•	0040678E		<pre>movzx ecx,byte ptr ds:[ecx+40B448] movzx ebx,byte ptr ds:[eax+2E]</pre>
•	00406792		movzx ebx, byte ptr ds: [ebx+40B448]
•	00406799		sh1 ecx,8
•	0040679C		xor ecx,ebx
•	0040679E		movzx ebx, byte ptr ds:[eax+2D]
•	004067A2	0FB69B 48B44000	movzx ebx, byte ptr ds:[ebx+40B448]
•	004067A9		sh1 ecx,8
	004067AC	33CB	xor ecx, ebx
	004067AE		and edx, esi
	004067B0		movzx edx, byte ptr ds:[edx+40B448]
	004067B7	C1E1 08	sh1 ecx,8
	004067BA		xor ecx, edx
•	004067BC	3348 10	<pre>xor ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax+10]</pre>
	004067BF	8B50 14	mov edx, dword ptr ds: [eax+14]
	004067C2	33D1	xor edx, ecx
	004067C4	8948 30	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+30],ecx
	004067C7	8B48 18	mov ecx, dword ptr ds: [eax+18]
	004067CA	33CA	xor ecx, edx
	004067CC	8948 38	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+38],ecx
	004067CF	3348 1C	xor ecx, dword ptr ds: [eax+ss], ecx
	004067D2	8950 34	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+34],edx
	004067D2	8948 3C	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+34],eax
		83C0 20	
	004067D8 004067DB		add eax,20
	004067DB	837D FC 1C	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],1C
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After encrypted data is written, 8Base takes one further step — it encrypts the AES key and writes it to the end of the file with the IV key.

E8 86DCFFFF	call mtx777.406698 E	ncrypt key	
83C4 0C	add esp,C	пегуре кеу	
85C0	test eax,eax		
0F85 83000000	ine mtx777.408AA3		
8B46 20	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[esi+20]		
50	push eax		
50	push eax		
8D85 AOFEFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-160]		
50	push eax		
8BCB	mov_ecx,ebx		
E8 FFD9FFFF	call mtx777.406432		
83C4 0C	add esp,C		
85C0	test eax,eax		
74 69	je mtx777.408AA3		
68 28010000	push 128		
8D85 AOFEFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-160]		
6A 00	push 0		
50	push eax		
E8 5C050000	call mtx777.408FA9		
83C4 0C 6A 00	add esp,C		
8D45 D8			
50	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-28]		
FFB7 A8000000	push dword ptr ds:[edi+A8]		
FF76 20	push dword ptr ds:[esi+20]		
FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]		
FF15 CCA04000	call dword ptr ds:[<&WriteFile>]		
9460 CreateFile C:\Program Files\C	Common Files\microsoft shared\TextConv\RECOVR32.CNV.id[E254D55E-3483].[support@rexsdata.pro].8base_SUC	CESS Desired /	Access: Generic Writ
	Common Files\microsoft shared\TextConv\MSCONV97.DLL.id[E254D55E-3483].[support@rexsdata.pro].8base_SUC		Length: 144,992, Pri
	Common Files\microsoft shared\TextConv\MSCONV97.DLL.id[E254D55E-3483].[support@rexsdata.pro].8base SUC		14,992, Length: 242
9460 🐂 Close File C:\Program Files\C	Common Files\microsoft shared\TextConv\MSCONV97.DLL SUC	CESS	

With the encryption process completed, we can analyze the file structure.

The first written data in the file is encrypted data. Next, there is a block of data, which is typical for Phobos family ransomware. First, there are 20 bytes of '00' (red line), which are used as a separator between encrypted data and this block. Then there are 16 bytes of IV key, which is different for each encrypted file (green line). Finally, the last block (yellow lines) is an encrypted AES key, which is similar for all files, encrypted in one session.

000027A0	D4	C2	78	3C	25	8 A	23	2F	4C	E8	73	73	5B	96	FE	CE	Tx<%è#/Less[û.
000027B0	49	6D	F5	56	9B	80	BE	15	3F	66	70	6B	56	3A	03	BB	Im∫V¢Ç [_] ?fpkV: <mark>∎</mark>
000027C0	5D	8C	EA	3C	41	BO	C7	5F	FA	E2	BC	FF	7B	57	77	62]îQ <a\\{wwb< td=""></a\\{wwb<>
000027D0	C1	4F	2D	A0	44	93	2F	BA	C4	E3	BB	EC	64	A6	4D	95	⊥0–áDô/ —π ⊣∞d ªMò
000027E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	<u></u>
000027F0	00	00	00	00	C2	A3	84	F9	6E	E1	87	70	A2	0C	47	FC	
00002800	<u>82</u>	43	D2	СС	ΘA	00	00	00	A 4	DF	C8	45	9E	43	3F	9D	éC┰╞ ñ■└E₱C?¥
00002810	E5	A2	09	FF	47	70	13	2E	C5	62	71	08	2A	23	F6	03	σό Gp .+bq *#÷
00002820	23	E7	F8	CE	E5	9F	47	35	F4	19	AF	09	50	82	DE	7C	#τ° + σfG5∫ » Pé∥
00002830	9E	B7	82	28	59	4E	68	8 A	F4	9E	3D	DE	EF	2C	2F	7C	₽_é(YNhè[₽= ∩,/
00002840	55	C 7	85	CA	B1	2D	99	DB	89	53	9D	4 C	5C	A5	AE	7A	U à≞∭-Ö∎ëS¥L\Ñ«z
00002850	A 9	EF	5C	89	10	A 9	BD	FD	C8	D1	F2	E7	D3	58	67	D7	┍∩∖ë╶┍┛°╚╤≥⊤┖Xg╂
00002860	EB	B9	D6	41	68	E0	F6	07	19	BF	F8	8E	55	E5	E2	16	δ <mark>-</mark> Ahα÷ γ°ÄUσΓ
00002870	DC	66	45	6D	CO	1B	87	18	1E	12	38	ΘB	7B	A3	BA	ΘD	_fEm└ç 8 {ú
00002880	7F	79	BB	28	15	26	8B	DD	F2	00	00	00	4F	F8	C2	2D	
00002890	С3	70	+														Γ Ρ

Ransom note

The ransom note files 'info.hta' and 'info.txt' are dropped after the completed encryption process in 'C:\' and 'C:\User\User\Desktop.'

cartilage
All your files have been encrypted!
All your files have been encrypted due to a security problem with your PC. If you want to restore them, write us to the e-mail support@rexsdata.pro Or write us to the Tox: 78E21CFF7AA85F713C1530AEF2E74E62830BEE77238F4B0A73E5E3251EAD56427BF9F7A1A074 Write this ID in the title of your message E254D55E-3483 You have to pay for decryption in Btcoins. The price depends on how fast you write to us. After payment we will send you the tool that will decrypt all your files.
Free decryption as guarantee Before paying you can send us up to 3 files for free decryption. The total size of files must be less than 4Mb (non archived), and files should not contain valuable information. (databases,backups, large excel sheets, etc.
How to obtain Bitcoins The easiest way to buy bitcoins is LocaBitcoins site. You have to register, click 'Buy bitcoins', and select the seller by payment method and price. https://icabitcoins.com/buy-bitcoins Also you can find other places to buy Bitcoins and beginners guide here: https://www.coindesk.com/information/how-can+buy-bitcoins/
Attention! Do not rename encrypted files. Do not try to decrypt your data using third party software, it may cause permanent data loss. Decryption of your files with the help of third parties may cause increased price (they add their fee to our) or you can become a victim of a scam.
info.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help !!!All of your files are encrypted!!! To decrypt them send e-mail to this address: support@rexsdata.pro. Write us to the Tox Messanger: 1167BDDAA32671D52932698FF508CFF194BF9E9B35E91BFBA7AD803C0A57EB41BB23880DD595

Data leak site

While the ransom notes don't have a link to the data leak site, the threat actor's Twitter account does:

http://basemmnnqwxevlymli5bs36o5ynti55xojzvn246spahniugwkff2pad.onion/

This site contains the main page with the most recent victims of 8Base ransomware, a page for contacting the threat actors, a FAQ, and a "Rules" page.

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Below is a list of companies that either have considered their financial gain to be above the interests of their partners / individuals who have entrusted their data to them or have chosen to conceal the fact that they have been compromised.

FAO

Rules

Terms of service

1. Payment

1.1. A Bitcoin wallet will be provided to the customer directly in the chat room when the customer is ready to pay;

Main

1.2. One bitcoin must be transferred to payment wallet for verification first; the remaining amount must be transferred after confirming the transaction from our side;

Contact

2. Participation of third-parties

2.1. Participation of police departments is prohibited;
2.2. Participation of FBI, CIA, NSA or other special agencies is prohibited;
2.3. Participation of third-party negotiators is prohibited;
2.4. Violation of clauses 2.1-2.3. of "Terms of service" causes immediate termination of negotiations and all reached agreements. In this case all the data the team has will be disclosed on the website, Telegram channel and sent to all involved companies and individuals. **3. Post-transaction guarantees**3.1. All uploaded information will be removed from the team's servers;
3.2. All posts/websites/pages etc. posted by the team and associated with the data leak will be removed;
3.3. All backdoors exploited by the team will be removed;
3.4. Personal data will not be shared with third parties by the team;
3.5. A list of information security recommendations will be provided to the head of the company;
3.6. Decryption software, guidance and support will be provided if required;
3.7. Current vulnerabilities will never be used by the team for further attacks. In case new vulnerabilities will be discovered, the company will be notified.



The data leak site shares a lot of similarities to the RansomHouse group site, but it is still not clear whether these two groups are connected to each other or whether the 8Base threat actors have simply borrowed their site design.

Conclusion

8Base ransomware successfully stayed unseen for almost a year before it was spotted with a large spike of targeted victims. On their Twitter account, the threat actors actively publish news, including info about recently breached victims.

The sample that was analyzed is a customized version of the Phobos ransomware, which encrypts users' files with AES-256-CBC algorithm, and utilizes SmokeLoader to bring malware to targeted systems.

The most interesting question here is about a potential connection between 8Base and another ransomware group (RansomHouse), as their data leak sites share a lot of similarities.

Detected by Acronis

A Malware is detected and quarantined (RTP) Jul 14, 2023, 08		Jul 14, 2023, 08:02 AM	
Anti-Malware Protection has detected and quarantined the malware 'ML:Generic.MaliciousExe' during the real-time scan.			
Alert category	Antimalware protection		
Plan name	Entire machine to Cloud		
File name	mtx777.bin		
File path	C:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar\$DRb10552.4 6199		
MD5	2809e15a3a54484e042fe65fffd17409		
SHA1	4a8f0331abaf8f629b3c8220f0d55339cfa30223		
SHA256	518544e56e8ccee401ffa1b0a01a10ce23e49ec21ec441c 6c7c3951b01c1b19c		

Threat nameML:Generic.MaliciousExeActionMoved to quarantine

Search for solution

Clear

loCs

Files

File name

SHA256

mtx777.exe

518544e56e8ccee401ffa1b0a01a10ce23e49ec21ec441c6c7c3951b01c1b19c

Network indicators

URL

Description

http://basemmnnqwxevlymli5bs36o5ynti55xojzvn246spahniugwkff2pad.onion/

Data leak site

https://twitter.com/8BASEHOME

Threat actor Twitter account

About Acronis

Acronis is a Swiss company, founded in Singapore. Celebrating two decades of innovation, Acronis has more than 2,000 employees in 45 locations. Acronis Cyber Protect solution is available in 26 languages in over 150 countries and is used by 18,000 service providers to protect over 750,000 businesses.