

CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY

BadAlloc – Memory Allocation Vulnerabilities in Hitachi Energy RTU500 series

CVE-2020-28895

CVE-2020-35198

Notice

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by Hitachi Energy. Hitachi Energy provides no warranty, express or implied, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, for the information contained in this document, and assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document. In no event shall Hitachi Energy or any of its suppliers be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages of any nature or kind arising from the use of this document, or from the use of any hardware or software described in this document, even if Hitachi Energy or its suppliers have been advised of the possibility of such damages. This document and parts hereof must not be reproduced or copied without written permission from Hitachi Energy and the contents hereof must not be imparted to a third party nor used for any unauthorized purpose. All rights to registrations and trademarks reside with their respective owners.

Summary

Hitachi Energy is aware of two critical memory allocation vulnerabilities (called BadAlloc [1] vulnerabilities) in the Wind River VxWorks Operating Systems [2][3] that are used in our product versions listed below.

An attacker that exploits these vulnerabilities might bypass security controls to execute malicious code or cause a denial-of-service.

Recommended action for each affected version is listed in the Recommended Immediate Actions Section.

Affected Products and Versions

List of affected products and product versions (* indicates all versions – See Recommended Immediate Actions for details):

- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 11.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.0.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.2.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.4.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.6.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.7.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.0.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.1.*
- RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.2.1

Vulnerability ID, Severity and Details

The vulnerability's severity assessment is performed by using the FIRST Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) v3.1. The CVSS Environmental Score, which can affect the final vulnerability severity score, is not provided in this advisory as it reflects the potential impact of the vulnerability in the customer organizations' computing environment. Customers are recommended to analyze the impact of the vulnerability in their environment and calculate the CVSS Environmental Score.

CVE ID	Detail Description
<p>CVE-2020-28895 CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 7.3 High CVSS v3.1 Vector: /AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:L Link to NVD: click here</p>	<p>In Wind River VxWorks, memory allocator has a possible overflow in calculating the memory block's size to be allocated by <code>calloc()</code>. As a result, the actual memory allocated is smaller than the buffer size specified by the arguments, leading to memory corruption.</p>
<p>CVE-2020-35198 CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 9.8 Critical CVSS v3.1 Vector: /AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H Link to NVD: click here</p>	<p>An issue was discovered in Wind River VxWorks 7. The memory allocator has a possible integer overflow in calculating a memory block's size to be allocated by <code>calloc()</code>. As a result, the actual memory allocated is smaller than the buffer size specified by the arguments, leading to memory corruption.</p>

Recommended Immediate Actions

The Table below shows the affected version and the recommended immediate actions.

Affected Version	Recommended Actions
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 11.*	This product version is End-of-Life (EOL). Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or upgrade to a non-affected supported version.
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.0.1 – 12.0.13	Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or Update to RTU500 series CMU firmware 12.0.14 (to be released by end-of-February 2022).
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.2.1 – 12.2.10	Update to RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 12.2.11
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.4.1 – 12.4.10	Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or Update to RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 12.4.11 (to be released by end-of-January 2022).
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.6.1 – 12.6.6	Update to RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 12.6.7.
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.7.1	Update to RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 12.7.2
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.0.1 – 13.0.2	Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or upgrade to the latest RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 13.2.3.
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.1.1 – 13.1.2	Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or upgrade to the latest RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 13.2.3.
RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 13.2.1	Please refer to the Mitigation Factors/Workaround Section for the current mitigation strategy or upgrade to the latest RTU500 series CMU firmware as of version 13.2.3.

Hitachi Energy recommends that customers apply the update at the earliest convenience.

Mitigation Factors/Workarounds

Recommended security best practices and firewall configurations can help protect a process control network from attacks that originate from outside the network. Such practices include ensuring critical applications and systems are physically protected from direct access by unauthorized personnel, have no direct connections to the Internet, and are separated from other networks by means of a firewall. Firewalls should be configured to have the minimum number of ports exposed and open ports should be justified and documented. Critical systems should not be used for Internet surfing, instant messaging, or receiving e-mails. Portable computers and removable storage media should be carefully scanned for viruses before they are connected to a control system. It is important to implement robust security awareness training to ensure users are able to identify common attacks or content such as phishing E-Mails or malicious web pages.

Additionally, please refer to the mitigation strategy that is proposed by Microsoft Section 52 team [1] who discovered these vulnerabilities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is RTU500 series?

RTU500 series is a remote terminal unit product configurable to nearly all demands made on remote stations in networks for electrical substations, gas, oil water and district heating.

The RTU500 series therefore provides a flexible and modular design with many integrated functionalities covering a wide range of individual solutions suitable for transmission, distribution substations, smart grid or feeder automation applications.

What might an attacker use the vulnerability to do?

An attacker who successfully exploited this vulnerability could cause a denial-of-service and may be able to also execute malicious code on the device leading to incorrect operation by the device.

Could the vulnerability be exploited remotely?

To the best of our knowledge and up to the time when this advisory is prepared, no known remote exploitation has been identified. However, we recommend following the recommended immediate action as described in this document to mitigate any potential exploit.

When this security advisory was issued, had this vulnerability been publicly disclosed?

Yes, Hitachi Energy received information through a public disclosure that is released by Microsoft's Section 52 Team [1].

When this security advisory was issued, had Hitachi Energy received any report that this vulnerability was being exploited?

No, Hitachi Energy had not received any information indicating that this vulnerability had been exploited when this security advisory was originally issued.

References

1. BadAlloc – Microsoft's Section 52 - <https://msrc-blog.microsoft.com/2021/04/29/badalloc-memory-allocation-vulnerabilities-could-affect-wide-range-of-iot-and-ot-devices-in-industrial-medical-and-enterprise-networks/>
2. Wind River VxWorks – CVE-2020-28895 Advisory - <https://support2.windriver.com/index.php?page=cve&on=view&id=CVE-2020-28895>
3. Wind River VxWorks – CVE-2020-35198 Advisory - <https://support2.windriver.com/index.php?page=cve&on=view&id=CVE-2020-35198>

Support

For additional information and support please contact your product provider or Hitachi Energy service organization. For contact information, see <https://www.hitachienergy.com/contact-us/> for Hitachi Energy contact-centers.

Publisher

Hitachi Energy PSIRT¹ – cybersecurity@hitachienergy.com .

Revision

Date of the Revision	Revision	Description
2021-11-17	A	Initial public release.
2021-12-02	B	Section Recommended Immediate Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">RTU500 series CMU Firmware version 12.6.7 is available.

¹ Signature file of this PDF is available at <https://www.hitachienergy.com/cybersecurity/alerts-and-notifications>