

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY



ATTACK REPORT

GigaWiper: The All-in-One Destruction Kit

Date of Publication

July 13, 2026

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2026197

Summary

First Seen: October 2025

Targeted Regions: Worldwide

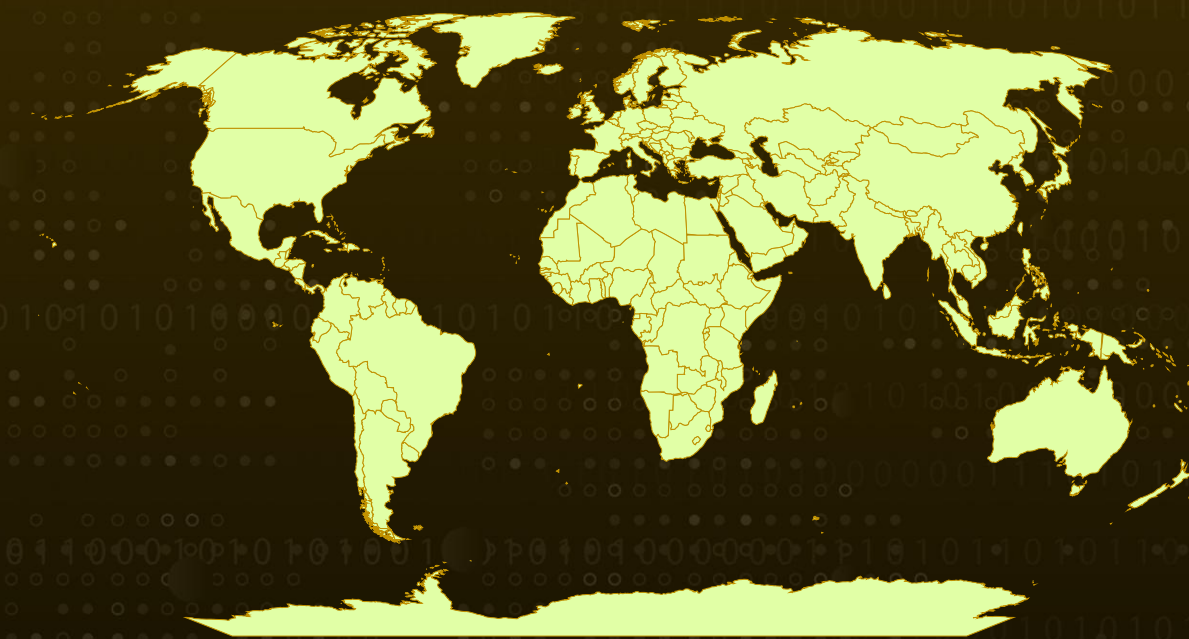
Targeted Platform: Windows

Targeted Product: Microsoft Windows

Malware: GigaWiper (aka BLUERABBIT)

Attack: GigaWiper is a Go-based backdoor that packs several destructive tools into a single implant. Researchers first spotted it wiping compromised environments in October 2025. Instead of being one purpose-built tool, it stitches together code from at least three older malware families and exposes them as on-demand commands. Operators can quietly gather intelligence, then flip to destruction on command: overwriting physical disks, encrypting files with keys that are never saved (fake ransomware with no recovery path), or forcing an unbootable Blue Screen of Death. It maintains persistence, communicates over RabbitMQ and Redis, and offers a broad remote-control toolkit.

🔪 Attack Regions



© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, Overture Maps Foundation, TomTom, Zenrin

Powered by Bing

Targeted

Non-Targeted

Attack Details

#1

GigaWiper also tracked as BLUERABBIT, is a newly identified Windows threat built to do more than steal information or lock a screen. It is a Go-based implant that pairs a full command-and-control backdoor with several built-in destruction routines, and it appears in two closely related forms: standalone wiper binaries and a larger backdoor. Both are unstripped Go portable executables, and the standalone wiper's code is embedded wholesale inside the backdoor as one of its on-demand commands, letting an operator move from a quiet presence to irreversible damage whenever they choose.

#2

Once running, GigaWiper establishes persistence by creating a registry key at HKCU\SOFTWARE\OneDrive\Environment that tracks how many times it has executed. On first run it creates a scheduled task named "OneDrive Update" set to fire every minute and again at system startup, then exits; on later runs it recognizes it is executing as that task and continues. It decrypts a hard-coded configuration using AES with a hard-coded key to recover its command-and-control details, then receives operator commands over RabbitMQ (AMQP) and reports status and output back through a Redis server. Its commands are numbered 1 through 20 and span destruction, surveillance, and system management, with a fanout exchange named "All" broadcasting a command to every infected host at once and a topic exchange named "Topic" letting operators target specific machines.

#3

Beyond persistence and communication, the backdoor gives operators a broad remote-control toolkit. Command 20 stands up a VNC-style server with keyboard, mouse, and live screen streaming over a chosen TCP port, disguising the firewall rules it needs with names borrowed from legitimate Windows components. Interactive managers for processes (command 16), services (command 17), and the registry (command 18, which keeps session state between requests like an interactive browser) provide hands-on control of a compromised host.

#4

For data handling, command 4 uses the MinIO Client to upload files to remote S3-compatible storage, while command 15 gathers extensive system information such as IP address, machine GUID, CPU, OS, network configuration, firmware, user details, and installed antivirus products, and returns it through the C2 channel. Screenshots (command 9) and continuous screen recording while the user is active (command 10) round out its collection capability. The operation ends in destruction: command 1 overwrites raw disk content and removes partition metadata before rebooting, command 12 performs a multi-pass secure wipe of the Windows drive, command 3 encrypts files with an unsaved key and renames them with a .candy extension while dropping a threatening wallpaper, and command 2 disables recovery and deletes boot and kernel files to leave the machine unbootable. Command 19 then clears Windows event logs to frustrate incident response.

#5

Taken together, these capabilities make GigaWiper less a single tool than a destruction platform: at least three previously separate malware families are folded into one backdoor that can switch from quiet surveillance to irreversible sabotage on demand, all while masquerading as routine OneDrive activity.

Recommendations



Enable Tamper Protection Tenant-Wide: Turn on tamper protection so attackers cannot disable security services or add antivirus exclusions before deploying destructive commands. Where supported, enable DisableLocalAdminMerge to stop local modification of exclusions via GPO.



Block the Known C2 Infrastructure: Block outbound access to the reported command-and-control addresses (185.182.193[.]21 and 212.8.248[.]104), including the RabbitMQ and Redis service ports observed in samples, and feed these indicators into perimeter and DNS controls.



Hunt for the Persistence Artifacts: Search for the scheduled task named "OneDrive Update" that runs every minute, and for the registry key HKCU\SOFTWARE\OneDrive\Environment. Both impersonate legitimate OneDrive naming and are strong signals of a GigaWiper foothold.



Isolate and Preserve Suspected Hosts Immediately: Treat a suspected GigaWiper infection as a business-continuity emergency, not routine malware cleanup. Isolate affected devices from the network to cut them off from broadcast C2 commands, and preserve forensic evidence before destructive commands can spread.



Maintain Tested Offline Backups: Keep offline or otherwise protected backups, since a disk wiper can destroy the operating system and any data stored beside it. Rehearse recovery under realistic failure conditions, including unbootable systems and unavailable network services.



Monitor Scheduled Tasks and Registry Changes: Continuously monitor for new scheduled tasks and registry modifications that masquerade as trusted software, and for firewall rules created under names that mimic legitimate Windows components.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

Tactic	Technique	Sub-technique
Execution	<u>T1059</u> : Command and Scripting Interpreter	<u>T1059.001</u> : PowerShell
Persistence	<u>T1053</u> : Scheduled Task/Job	<u>T1053.005</u> : Scheduled Task
Defense Evasion	<u>T1036</u> : Masquerading	<u>T1036.004</u> : Masquerade Task or Service
		<u>T1036.005</u> : Match Legitimate Resource Name or Location
	<u>T1070</u> : Indicator Removal	<u>T1070.001</u> : Clear Windows Event Logs
	<u>T1112</u> : Modify Registry	
	<u>T1140</u> : Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	
	<u>T1562</u> : Impair Defenses	<u>T1562.004</u> : Disable or Modify System Firewall
Discovery	<u>T1082</u> : System Information Discovery	
	<u>T1518</u> : Software Discovery	<u>T1518.001</u> : Security Software Discovery
Collection	<u>T1113</u> : Screen Capture	
Command and Control	<u>T1071</u> : Application Layer Protocol	
	<u>T1219</u> : Remote Access Software	

Tactic	Technique	Sub-technique
Exfiltration	<u>T1567</u> : Exfiltration Over Web Service	<u>T1567.002</u> : Exfiltration to Cloud Storage
Impact	<u>T1485</u> : Data Destruction	
	<u>T1486</u> : Data Encrypted for Impact	
	<u>T1561</u> : Disk Wipe	<u>T1561.002</u> : Disk Structure Wipe
		<u>T1561.001</u> : Disk Content Wipe
	<u>T1490</u> : Inhibit System Recovery	
	<u>T1529</u> : System Shutdown/Reboot	

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	633d4cbd496b1094495da89a64f5e6c31a0f6d4d1488411db5b0cba1cfe42001, ce9ad5f6c12019f4aae5b189bd8ddf5bb09e75b06a0a587b25a855c65948c913, f622ed85ef31ad4ab973f4e74524866fe1bb44f0965ad2b2ad796cd657a05bfd, 9706a192e2c1a1faaf0a521daf31c2af60ff4590e3f47bbb4abc227f42af0683, 3c30deb6556a94cfb84ae51798f4aecfae8c7358e55fdb321c5f2376579631cd, 440b5385d3838e3f6bc21220caa83b65cd5f3618daea676f271c3671650ce9a3, 12c39f052f030a77c0cd531df86ad3477f46d1287b8b98b625d1dcf89385d721, db41e0da7ab3305be8d9720769c6950b4dc1c1984ef857d3310eb873a0fc7674
IPv4	185[.]182[.]193[.]21, 212[.]8[.]248[.]104
IPv4:Port	185[.]182[.]193[.]21[:.]5544, 185[.]182[.]193[.]21[:.]7542



References

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/blog/2026/07/09/gigawiper-anatomy-of-a-destructive-backdoor-assembled-from-multiple-malware/>

<https://binarydefense.com/resources/blog/bluerabbit-a-golang-based-backdoor-with-ransomware-and-destructive-capabilities>

What Next?

At Hive Pro, it is our mission to detect the most likely threats to your organization and to help you prevent them from happening.

Book a Demo of HivePro.

REPORT GENERATED ON

July 13, 2026 • 08:00 AM

© 2026 All Rights are Reserved by Hive Pro



More at www.hivepro.com