

AVEVA PI WORLD EU - 2022

Safe Access to PI Data: Anytime, Anywhere - Waterfall

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AVEVA

Critical Infrastructure Connectivity

- Increased automation = more software = more targets
- Increased connectivity = more opportunities to attack
- EU-wide power market: communications only increase: TSO-TSO, TSO-DSO & TSO-Generation
- Water systems comms: predictive maintenance, supply chain / parts / scheduling crews
- Smart cities: “everything” is connected

***Cheapest connectivity
is cellular Internet
= least secure / most exposed***



FIRST 3 LAWS OF INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

#1 Nothing is secure

#2 All software can be hacked

#3 Every connection can propagate attacks

- Source: Secure Operations Technology
- <https://waterfall-security.com/sec-ot>

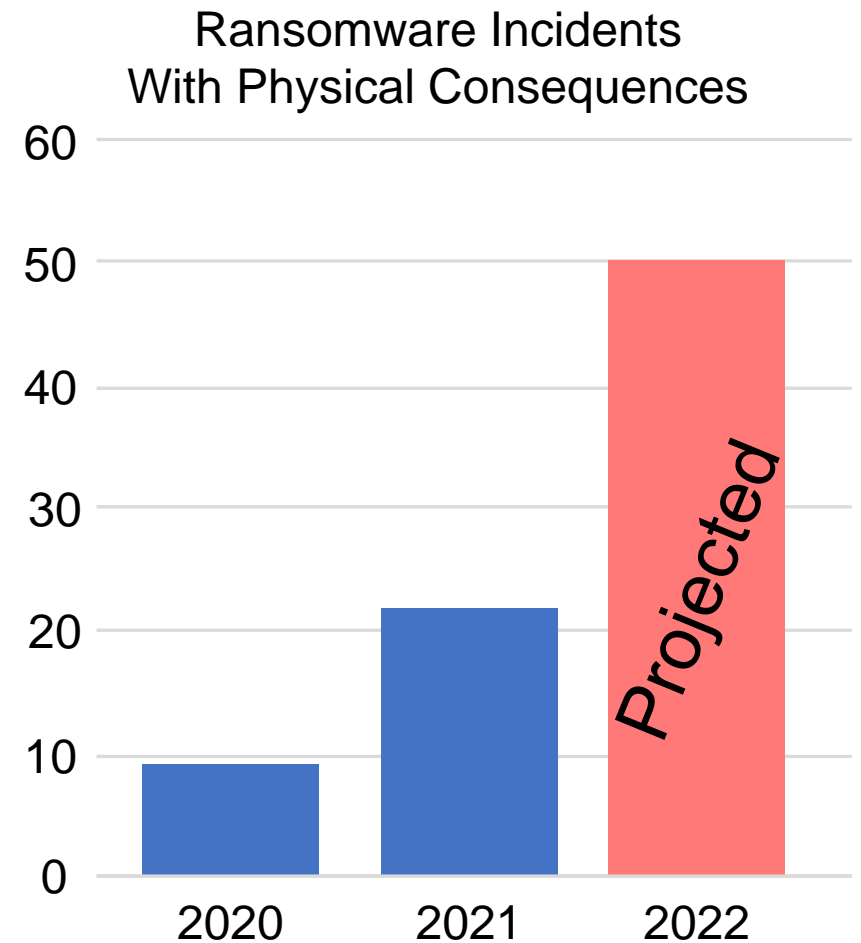
Attacks With Physical Consequences Are Increasing

- 150% increase year over year
- Almost all targeted ransomware, none USB
- Typical outage affects many sites, for days or longer
- Cloud connections guarantee a pivoting path from the Internet – using already-compromised machines to attack other machines
- Consequences – can't restore public confidence “from backups”

***Ransomware tools & tactics
trail nation-states
by less than a handful of years***



Source: ICS Strive.com



How Ransomware Affects Industrial Targets

- Some ransomware targets OT systems directly – eg: EKANS / SNAKE
- Shut down operations when IT is infected in “an abundance of caution” – does not trust the strength of own OT security program
- Sometimes IT network hosts systems that are essential to minute-by-minute operations
- Ransomware shuts down supplier – Kojima / Toyota

***TSA Directive 30 days after Colonial:
Keep OT systems running at full capacity,
even if IT systems are compromised***

RANSOMWARE TARGETS LARGEST GASOLINE PIPELINE IN USA

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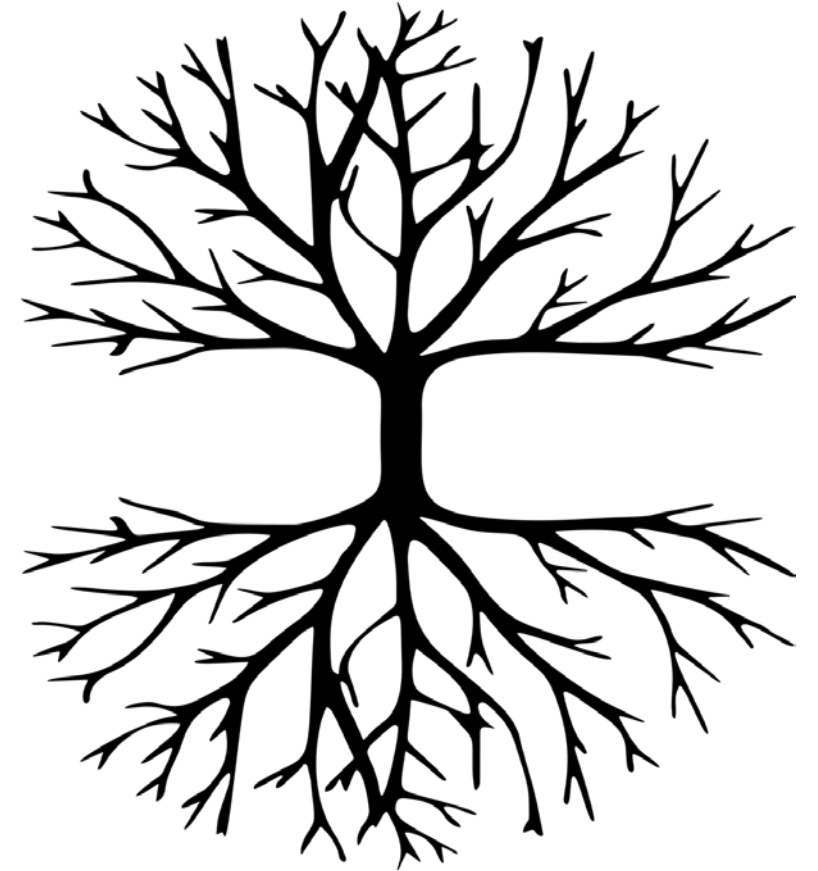


A [ransomware attack](#) has taken down the largest gasoline pipeline in the USA – the Colonial Pipeline carrying 2.5 million barrels per day of gasoline and other refined fuels. The pipeline runs from refineries in Texas to destinations throughout the eastern USA. This is the biggest impact for a cyber attack on physical operations at a critical infrastructure in US history. [Some reports](#) attribute the attack to a criminal group called “DarkSide,” known for ransomware attacks. A recent [report by Cyberreason](#) estimates that the group has targeted well over 40 victims, with ransom demands ranging from \$200,000 to \$2 million USD per incident.

Emerging: Supply Chain Threats

1. Is supplier under the influence of hostile governments or other entities?
 2. Does supplier have a cybersecurity program?
 3. What software & hardware components are embedded in a supplier's products?
- *Should* be asking – I trust supplier, but:
 - Should I trust their website? (Kaseya scenario)
 - Should I trust their security updates? (SolarWinds scenario)

***Security updates are getting harder &
instrumenting test beds for
security is important***



Source: Image by [Gordon Johnson](#) from [Pixabay](#)

Strategic Implications

- Dispatchable generation more attractive target – solar & wind are intrinsically intermittent
- EU-wide market increases TSO-TSO, TSO-DSO and TSO-generation communications
- Water systems are strategic targets, especially small ones
- “Connected cities” – entirely new risks not considered in conventional assessments

***CI risk landscape changing rapidly
Eg: insurance does not address
biggest risks***



IEC 62443 – Aging As Adoption Increases

- IEC 62443 is the most widely-used and widely-cited industrial security standard in the world
- 62443-3-3 (2013) is security levels & controls
- Security is hard – do what you can – defense in depth
- Four security levels being revised because today ransomware uses tools and techniques of 2013's nation states
- Reasonable to expect all IEC 62443 SL4 recommendations to migrate to SL3

Anyone using any standard needs to be aware that adversary capabilities continue to increase, while the standard is static



French ANSSI (2016) – More Modern

- Three security levels defined largely in terms of worst case consequences - safety vs. reliability vs. business critical
- All incoming information is a threat
- Class 3 – strict removable media controls, only outbound unidirectional communications permitted
- Class 2 – strong media controls, only outbound unidirectional comms recommended, remote access strongly discouraged
- Class 1 – business-critical – use conventional IT-SEC

Information-flow-based controls will stand the test of time – all cyber-sabotage attacks are information, and will always be information



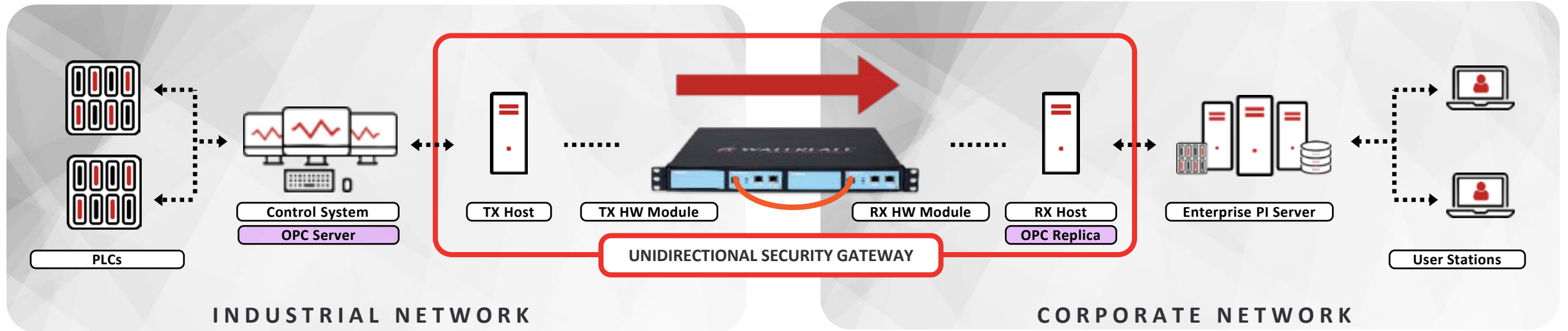
Most Recent Advice – Physical Protection

- SPR – Security PHA Review – use physical safety systems in addition to cyber systems – unhackable
- CCE – Consequence-Driven, Cyber-Informed Engineering from Idaho National Labs – mostly industrial risk assessment, but strong recommendation for physical, unhackable protections
- SEC-OT – Secure Operations Technology – physical protection against incoming information flows, esp: unidirectional gateways

***With ransomware trailing nation-states
by less than 5 years
we need security designs
to stand the test of time***



Unidirectional Security Gateways – What Are They?

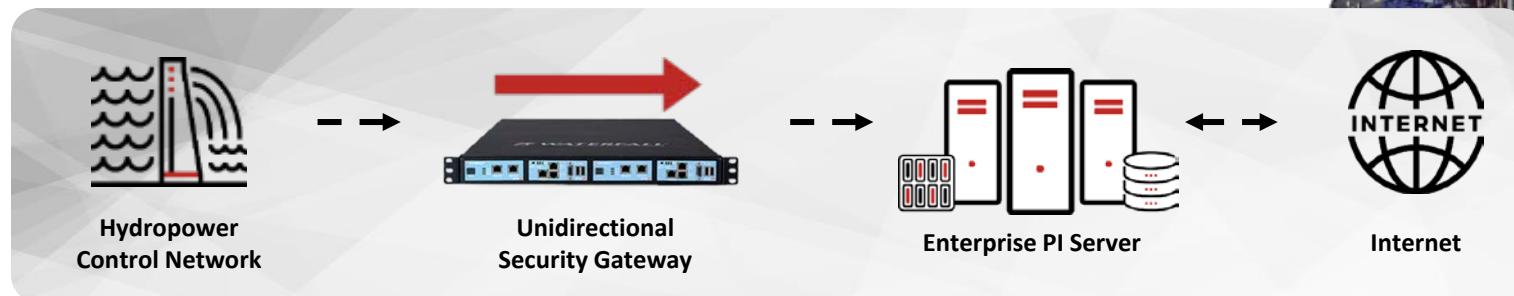


Per NIST 800-82 r2 – unidirectional gateways are a combination of hardware and software

- The hardware sends information in only one direction
- The software makes copies of servers & devices from the industrial network to the enterprise network
- No attack, no matter how sophisticated, can propagate back into the industrial network through the gateway

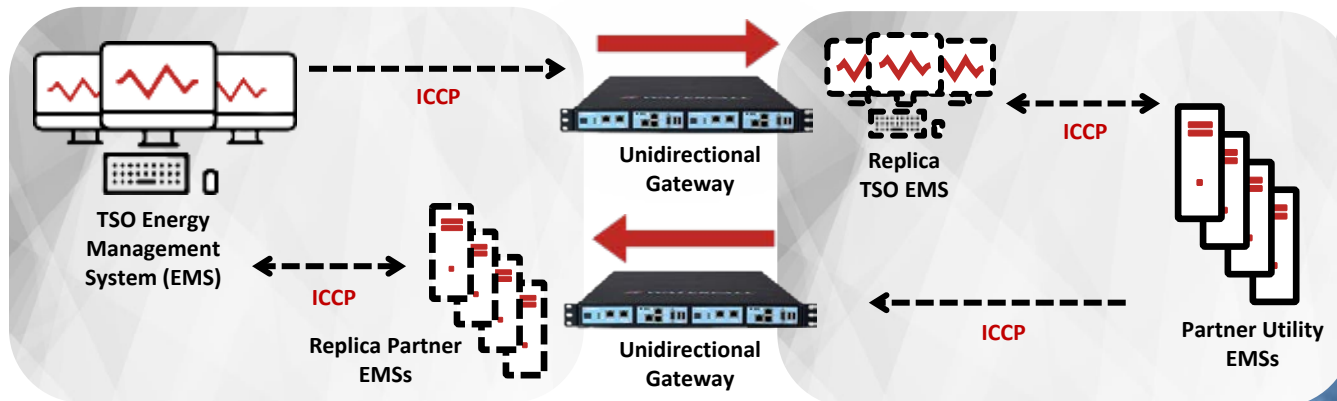
Power Generation

- **CHALLENGE:** Secure the control system network perimeter from external threats while enabling enterprise visibility & third-party management
- **SOLUTION:** Unidirectional gateways replicate PI Systems, OPC servers and turbine management systems to enterprise networks
- **RESULT:** Corporate users go to enterprise PI system for all allowed to be shared with IT



Transmission System Operator

- **CHALLENGE:** Protect Energy Management System (EMS) control systems from potential attacks
- **SOLUTION:** Unidirectional gateways replicate OPC / PI Systems & EMS / ICCP servers
- **RESULT:** Safe, continuous, compliant monitoring and control of partner utility generation, load and other status information, deployed in multiply-redundant **High Availability** configuration.



Waterfall – The OT Security Company

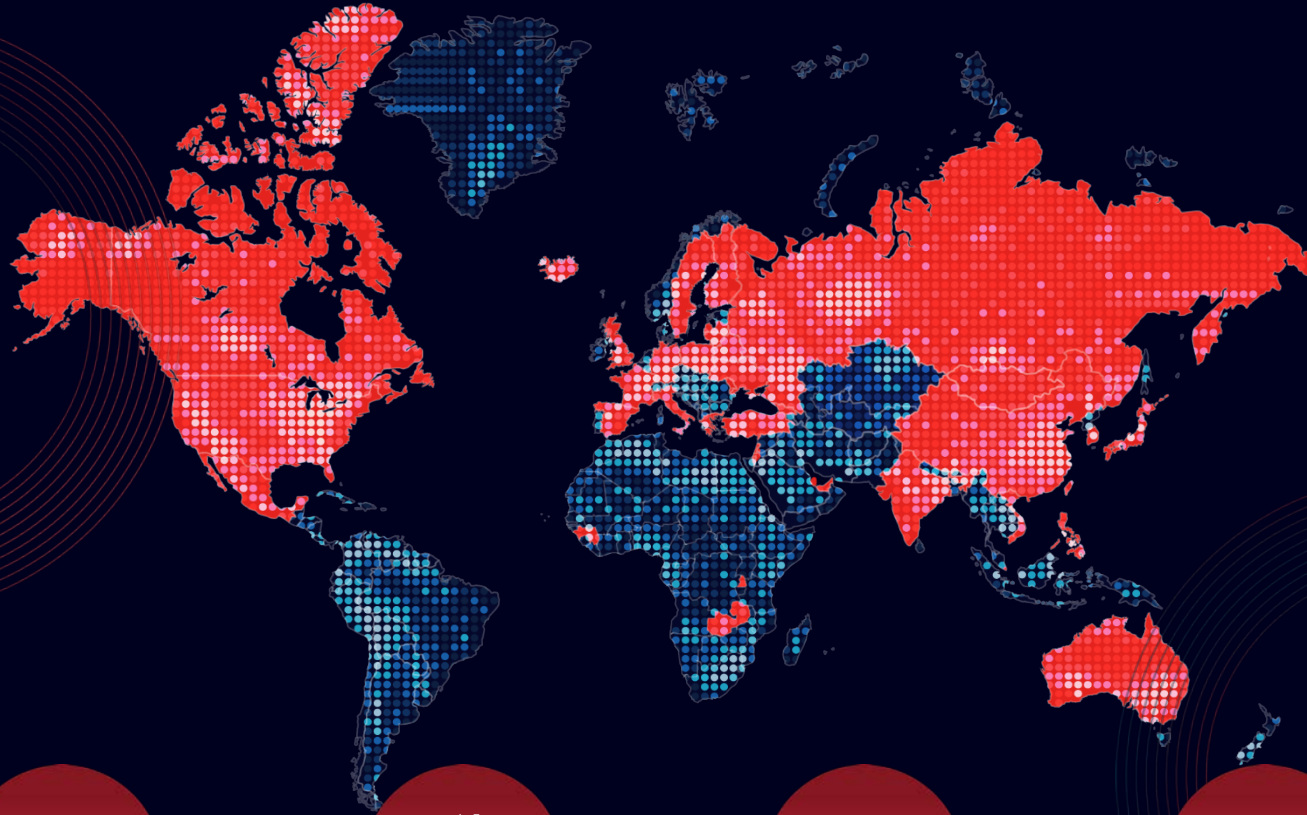


Founded in 2007

Sales & Ops in
NA, EU, APAC, ME

Global
Installed Base

Israel HQ



All types of critical
infrastructure

Global tech &
sales partners

Multiple registered
US patents



FACILITIES



POWER



OIL & GAS



WATER

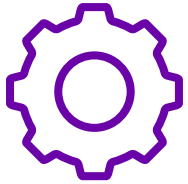


RAILS



MANUFACTURING

Safe Access to PI Data: Anytime, Anywhere



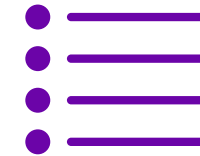
Challenge

- Enable business automation that requires access to industrial data, without risk that cyber attacks, no matter how sophisticated, today or in the future, can impair physical operations



Solution

- Deploy – unhackable physical safeties and unhackable digital equipment protection
- Deploy unidirectional gateway technology - unhackable physical protection against incoming information / attack flows



Benefits

- Enjoy the benefits of connected automation - predictive maintenance, hydraulic optimization, operational equipment effectiveness and many others, safely
- No cyber attack, present or future, mundane or sophisticated, can threaten physical, analog, non-cyber digital or unidirectional protections



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