



**State of Alaska Cyber Security &
Critical Infrastructure
Cyber Advisory**

March 03, 2016

The following cyber advisory was issued by the State of Alaska and was intended for State government entities. The information may or may not be applicable to the general public and accordingly, the State does not warrant its use for any specific purposes.

ADVISORY NUMBER:

SA2016-036

DATE(S) ISSUED:

03/03/2016

SUBJECT:

Multiple Vulnerabilities in Google Chrome Could Allow for Arbitrary Code Execution

OVERVIEW:

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in Google Chrome, which could result in arbitrary code execution. Google Chrome is a web browser used to access the Internet. These vulnerabilities can be exploited if a user visits, or is redirected to, a specially crafted web page. Successful exploitation of these vulnerabilities could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code in the context of the browser, obtain sensitive information, bypass security restrictions, or cause denial-of-service conditions.

THREAT INTELLIGENCE

There are currently no reports of these vulnerabilities being exploited in the wild.

SYSTEM AFFECTED:

Google Chrome prior to version 49.0.2623.75

RISK:**Government:**

- Large and medium government entities: **High**
- Small government entities: **Medium**

Businesses:

- Large and medium business entities: **High**
- Small business entities: **Medium**

Home users: Low

TECHNICAL SUMMARY:

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in Google Chrome. These vulnerabilities can be triggered by a user visiting a specially crafted web page. Details of these vulnerabilities are as follows:

- Same-origin bypass vulnerability in Blink (CVE-2016-1630)
- Same-origin bypass vulnerability in Pepper Plugin (CVE-2016-1631)
- Security-bypass vulnerability in Extensions (CVE-2016-1632)
- Use-after-free vulnerabilities in Blink (CVE-2016-1633, CVE-2016-1634, CVE-2016-1635)
- Security-bypass vulnerability in SRI validation (CVE-2016-1636)
- Use-after-free vulnerability in Favicon (CVE-2016-1641)
- Information disclosure vulnerability in Skia (CVE-2016-1637)
- Security-bypass vulnerability in WebAPI (CVE-2016-1638)
- Use-after-free vulnerability in WebRTC (CVE-2016-1639)
- Security-bypass vulnerability in extensions UI (CVE-2016-1640)
- Security vulnerabilities from errors (CVE-2016-1642)

Successful exploitation of these vulnerabilities could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code in the context of the browser, obtain sensitive information, bypass security restrictions, or cause denial-of-service conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We recommend the following actions be taken:

- Apply appropriate patches provided by Google to vulnerable systems immediately after appropriate testing.
- Run all software as a non-privileged user (one without administrative privileges) to diminish the effects of a successful attack.
- Remind users not to visit un-trusted websites or follow links provided by unknown or un-trusted sources.
- Inform and educate users regarding the threats posed by hypertext links contained in emails or attachments especially from un-trusted sources.

REFERENCES:

Google:

<http://googlechromereleases.blogspot.in/2016/03/stable-channel-update.html>

CVE:

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1630>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1631>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1632>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1633>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1634>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1635>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1636>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1637>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1638>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1639>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1640>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1641>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-1642>