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**DATE(S) ISSUED:**

02/20/2014

**SUBJECT:**

Multiple Vulnerabilities in Google Chrome Could Allow Remote Code Execution

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in Google Chrome that could result in several issues including remote 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 result in an attacker gaining the same privileges as the affected application. Depending on the privileges associated with the application, an attacker could then install programs; view, change, or delete data; or create new accounts with full user rights.

**THREAT INTELLIGENCE:**

At this time, there is no known proof-of-concept code available.

**SYSTEMS AFFECTED:**

- Google Chrome Prior to 33.0.1750.117

## **RISK:**

### **Government:**

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

### **Businesses:**

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

### **Home users: High**

## **TECHNICAL SUMMARY:**

Eight vulnerabilities have been reported in Google Chrome. Details of the vulnerabilities are as follows:

- A security vulnerability exists with relative paths in Windows sandbox named pipe policy. [CVE-2013-6652]
- A use-after-free issue related to web contents. [CVE-2013-6653]
- A security vulnerability exists due to Bad cast in SVG. [CVE-2013-6654]
- Multiple use-after-free issues exist in layout. [CVE-2013-6655, CVE-2013-6658]
- Multiple information-disclosure issues exist in XSS auditor. [CVE-2013-6656, CVE-2013-6657]
- A security-bypass vulnerability exists with certificates validation in TLS handshake. [CVE-2013-6659]
- An information-disclosure issue exists in drag and drop. [CVE-2013-6660]
- Multiple unspecified issues affect the application. [CVE-2013-6661]

Successful exploitation could result in an attacker gaining the same privileges as the affected application. Depending on the privileges associated with the application, an attacker could then install programs; view, change, or delete data; or create new accounts with full user rights. Failed exploit attempts will likely cause denial-of-service conditions.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The following actions should be taken:

- Update vulnerable Google Chrome products immediately after appropriate testing by following the steps outlined by Google.
- 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.
- Do not open email attachments or click on URLs from unknown or un-trusted sources.

## **REFERENCES:**

### **GOOGLE:**

[http://googlechromereleases.blogspot.ie/2014/02/stable-channel-update\\_20.html](http://googlechromereleases.blogspot.ie/2014/02/stable-channel-update_20.html)

### **CVE:**

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6652>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6653>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6654>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6655>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6656>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6657>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6658>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6659>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6660>

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2013-6661>

**SecurityFocus:**

<http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/65699>